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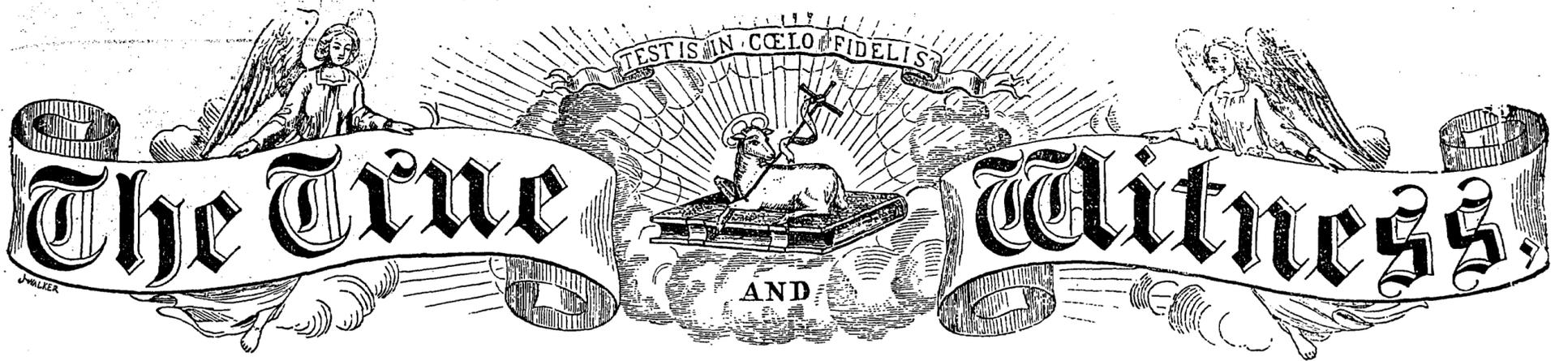
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

NO. 6.

JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX.,

For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the
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ON THE CENTENARY REJOICINGS.

As beautiful Erin awoke from her sleeping,
Her children assembled to gratitude's call.
The clouds rolled above her too lightly for weeping,
And kept back the tears ever ready to fall.
Bright was that day of rejoicing and gladness,
Remembering that only a century ago
Our poor little island was shrouded in darkness,
Her children enveloped in mantles of woe.
Unplunged, uncaared-for, this gem of the ocean
Lay stripped of her glory and time-honoured
name,
Her sons broken-hearted lay still without motion,
And sighed for the freedom long sought for in
vain
The soft winds of heaven waft high above them
The incense of prayer to the region of light
And the Father who promised to cherish and love
them
Now sent them a chief filled with wisdom and
might.
Poor Erin stood up at the voice of her Leader,
He unbowed her limbs, and pressed her fair brow,
With that ardour he felt in trying to aid her
To gain all those blessings which she enjoys now.
That voice is still echoed to purple crowned mountains,
O'er sweet-scented valleys and murmuring rills,
And over bright streams to her own matchless foun-
tains,
As when it was cheered on her green-crested
hills.
Oh, Erin, dear mother! sweet pearl of the waters,
Thy bright robes of freedom are known to the
world,
As you fondly called back lost sons and fair daugh-
ters
And proudly raised your gay flags all unfurled,
To honour the loved son who's mission was peace;
His pure soul could see nothing better nor
greater
Than to live and to labour and die for his race.
Oh! great were the deeds of the great Liberator!
—Dublin Freeman.

THE LAST DAYS OF CARTHAGE;

OR
A SISTER OF FABIOLA.

AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FRENCH.

CHAPTER X.—THE CHRISTIAN VIRGIN.

Before the birth of Christ, the sublime virtue of
continence was unknown to the world. There was
one, the lovely Virgin of Israel, who understood it
and who cherished it as a precious jewel. It was
thus that she prepared herself and rendered herself
worthy, to carry in her womb the eternal son of
God. Her mind illumined from on high, had ap-
preciated its excellence and her heart, inspired with
divine love had experienced its mysterious charm.
Idolatry, the offspring of pride and voluptuousness
and the natural stimulant to deeds of the flesh, could
never elevate itself sufficiently to contemplate the
dignity of this virtue. It could never understand
how it immolates the entire being and offers it in
sacrifice to God, and that there is nothing which
assimilates one, more to the Angels of Heaven, than
purity of heart, and purity of mind. Those vestals
of paganism, those priestesses of the North and of
Gaul, who had sworn to celibacy, had not yet arrived
at the idea of that voluntary immolation, that in-
terior purity of the heart which was required from
the Christian Virgin. Their restrictions were exte-
rior, and all that was dreaded was the enforcement
of those civil laws which were established to punish
the violation of their vows. Their weaknesses and
prevarications were regarded by themselves as
naught, provided they were not exposed before
the eyes of men or made known to the
authorities of the empire. But they forgot, or rather
they had never known that God saw into the

depths of the heart, and beheld their interior de-
parture from their vows. They did not reflect, that
their legal outward continuance was of no avail so
long as it was not in strict accordance with the in-
terior emotions of the soul, so long as it was not the
type and perfect reflection of movements of the
mind and dispositions of the heart.

Even among the chosen people of God, virginity
was without honour, for sterility carried in its train
obloquy and shame. The daughter of Jephtha, con-
secrated to the Lord by the imprudence of her fa-
ther, bitterly regrets her vow and mourns over the
obligation of keeping her sacred promise. She asks
permission to retire to the solitude of the moun-
tains, to weep over her exclusion from society and
the sweets of family affection. She had listened to
her father's words and if she had any merit, it was
her obedience and her generous sacrifice.

The Gospel rejected by the house of Judaea and of
Israel, is announced to the nations of the earth. A
new spirit, descended from above, reanimates these
masses which corruption had brought to the verge
of moral extinction, and there appeared that new
faith which renews the face of the earth. Charity
began now to extend its limits and exert its genial
influence upon all the interests of life. That sym-
pathy natural to different associations was no longer
mistaken for this sublime virtue, and was obliged to
throw off its disguise and manifest itself, such as it
was, before the world. Humility succeeded to am-
bition, and taught men how to suffer patiently, con-
tempt, opprobrium in defence of their faith. It was
this spirit that raised up heroes of a new kind, who
smiled at death and sighed at its approach, desiring
that their blood might be mingled with that of their
Redeemer. Thousands were threatened with all the
torments human malice could invent, if they con-
tinued to follow the Religion of the Crucified Na-
zarene, but they flattered not but bravely stood for-
ward to make public profession of faith, before the
Judges who had assembled to condemn them. Per-
secution raged, but it only served to bring out in
more prominent relief the power and vigor of this
infant Church. It was however, still small, and was
but a spark, a faint glimmering light that shone
amidst the universal darkness of pagan superstition.

In this general movement, Chastity became a
distinguished rank among the virtues. It was not
necessary to pass through blood in order to obtain
the merit of this virtue, nor was it necessary that its
combats or its triumphs should be visible to any
but the all-seeing eye of God. But nevertheless, it
was likewise to have its heroes. Many followed in
the footsteps of St. Paul and the Queen of Virgins,
and carried in their hands the lily as a symbol of
that purity to which they had consecrated the re-
mainder of their existence.

From the time that St. Paul wrote his letter to
the Corinthians, many young Christian ladies, noble
and plebeian, free and slave, had promised perpetual
continence and sealed it by a solemn vow. The
Apostle called them by the endearing name of the
" betrothed of the Divine spouse." He encouraged
them in the choice which they had made, and in-
spired them with strength to continue to the end.
Their love, he told them, would not now be divided
between God and the perishable things of the earth
—that they would escape the sorrows and troubles
incident to the family, and be separated from that
worldly pleasure, which only brought misery in its
trains. He would recall to them the vision of St.
John, who in his ecstasies of love had seen the fol-
lowers of the Immaculate Lamb and heard them
sing that mysterious canticle, that none can sing
but those who have been pure.

The Church of Carthage was flourishing at this
time. There were many here likewise, who had taken
vows and the singular modesty of their deportment
stood out in agreeable contrast with the sad indica-
tions of debauchery and corruption, which marked
the features of the pagan youth. Many had been
born even under the shadow of the Cross, and as it
to expiate the abominations of the City, and make
some little return to God for his outraged mercy,
they had presented themselves before the Bishop in
order to take the solemn vow of virginity. Rufina
was amongst them, and distinguished herself
above them all by her eminent piety and habits
of retirement. But there was another who was about
to join their order.

Angela belonged to a rich and influential family.
They had formerly lived in Rome, but the interests
of Commerce induced them to take up their abode
in Carthage. The father and mother were Christi-
ans. It was now some time since they had aban-
doned their vocation and withdrawn from public
affairs. They had been led to this step from mo-
tives of religion, for they desired some little time
for recollection and prayer now that they were old
and naturally verging to the grave. They gave
alms in abundance and were unceasing in their
efforts to assuage the sufferings of the poor and en-
feebled whom the pagans left in want and destitu-
tion. The example which they gave was not with-
out its effect. Many were edified at their generous
endeavors in the cause of humanity and of religion;
and were brought to examine without prejudice,
those doctrines for which before they entertained
sentiments of the greatest horror.

Angela manifested from her most tender years a
disposition to piety. At that age when children
think of nothing but play, she was often found con-
cealed in some secret corner, with her little hands
joined in prayer and the silken la-hes of her bright
blue eyes uplifted with a look of sweetness and
love. The Crucifix was her delight and often she
knelt before it and poured out the deepest effusions
of her soul.

When she was twelve years old, her parents came
suddenly upon her when she was praying and ab-
sorbed with reflections on Heaven. Her form ap-
peared to them to have an extraordinary brilliancy,
as if illumined by the rays of the noontday sun. Her
features had assumed an angelic look and from her
lips escaped at intervals, sweet accents of love. She
seemed as if she was conversing face to face, with
the beloved whom she adored, and as she kept
pressing her hand upon her heart to suppress its
violent movements, she would eagerly listen as if
the ministering spirits were bringing her communi-
cations from on high. There was nothing rash or
unrefined in her character, but on the contrary an
air of calmness and sweetness accompanied all her
movements. She was ever the same. The different
influences which were brought to bear upon her

mind did not disturb its equanimity; it was like a
pathway that was smooth and even, without any in-
equalities to cause the feet to stumble. She pos-
sessed a strange, mysterious power of attraction.
All around her felt the charm of her society and
there was none that could leave her without experi-
encing the deepest feelings of regret. She would
speak to her young companions and her subject was
always about the virtues of the faith. Many who
felt a repugnance before contemplating points of
such an elevated nature, felt pleasure in them as
they were discussed by lips so pure as hers. They
would leave aside their levity for the moment to sit
by her side, and all around were visible the spark-
ling eyes and gestures of anxious expectation. And
how could it be otherwise? We are naturally wise
when reposing under the shadow of wisdom itself.

Angela entertained a horror for any thing like
deception. Her lips were unswayed by any fault of
this kind. Though but a child, she was frank and
open and would readily admit whatever she had
done. Her parents were for her in the place of
God, and she obeyed them with simplicity and joy.
She had read in the Gospel how Jesus, when an in-
fant, was subject to Joseph and Mary, and these
words had made such a vivid impression upon her
young mind, that she resolved to cultivate, in a
particular manner, the virtue of obedience. The
events of her after life show that she kept her sacred
promise.

She desired to consecrate her virginity to God
and for this reason spoke to the Bishop. She pre-
sented her request with such unction and fervor,
and expressed in such ardent terms what happiness
she would experience in becoming the affianced of
Christ, that the Holy Bishop thought that the Lord
had, indeed spoken by her lips and that he had visi-
bly marked her with his seal as a sign of her be-
ing predestinated to this alliance. She was admitted
as a postulante according to the customs of that age.
Angela withdrew into solitude and never issued
forth from her close retreat unless to assist at the
celebration of the Sacred Mysteries. She was like
the happy contemplative of Bethaniam. Her prayers
were not the elevation of the mind towards an in-
visible God, so much, as familiar interviews such
as if the object of her thoughts had taken before
her real and tangible form. She would remain for
hours together, upon her knees, with her hands
stretched out towards the image of Christ, her lips
half opened, and upon them a smile of indescribable
sweetness displaying the ecstatic ravishments of
her loving heart.

The days of her novitiate had passed and she now
looked forward to the time when she would be en-
abled to realise her most ardent wishes—her conse-
cration to God.

She was kneeling before the Bishop while a choir
of Virgins stood around chanting appropriate
hymns and making the Church resound with sweet
peals of music. Rufina was there among the rest.
Marcella, a noble patrician of Carthage, was chosen,
together with Rufina, to act the part of witnessess.
The assembly was numerous. All who knew An-
gela, desired to be present at the ceremony, in order
to show their appreciation of her modesty and good
behavior. She was to retire from their midst, and
it was a duty incumbent upon every one to pay this
last tribute to one, who, while amongst them had so
well fulfilled the duties of a Christian life. Julia
likewise attended, accompanied with her daughter
Vivia.

The altar was decorated with the richest kind of
ornaments. It seemed as if it were one of the
great feast-days of the year. A linen cloth of ex-
treme whiteness was spread over the sacred stone
and fell on either sides in graceful folds to the
ground. It was edged with a fringe of the most
exquisite and elaborate embroidery upon which were
designed the memorials of the passion. Bouquets
of flowers, the fragrance of which filled the air
around, were artistically arranged in vases of al-
baster placed between the candlesticks on either
side of the tabernacle. The Sanctuary was covered
with a carpet of rich and elegant workmanship, and
to the right and left were deposited statues of the
Apostles resting upon pedestals sculptured with the
most eminent skill, and representing in relief the
principal events of their respective lives. Chan-
delliers hung from the ceiling, each containing
several lights, and gorgeous lamps of gold and silver,
the gifts of the noble Christian families, hung
around the altar as the symbol of Faith, as well as
of homage to the Sacrament of love that reposed so
humbly beneath the veils of its earthly tabernacle.
There was profound and universal silence. It was
like the moment of the elevation of the Sacred Host,
so great was the attention of all minds upon the
solemn event which was about to take place.

Optilius, the Bishop, rises from his throne. The
mitre is placed on his head and he holds his crozier
as the sign of his spiritual authority. In a few
words he refers to the sublimity of that holy virtue
of purity, that in a body which is perishable and
subject to the humiliating law of sin, it elevates
man and assimilates him to the innocence of the
Angels; that this virtue must be precious, when the
Mother of God esteemed it above the sublime pre-
rogatives of her divine maternity; that Christ had
paid it a tribute of excellence, when in his incar-
nation, he suspended a law of nature in order to be
born of a Virgin; that he prized this virtue in St.
John, called him his beloved disciple and allowed
him to lean upon his breast because he was pure?

"This vocation," he continued, "proceeds from
exclusively from the will of God. The creature has
no right to his election. The vocation for a life of
continence is the highest to which he can aspire
but at the same time it imposes the most serious
and important duties and demands the exercise of
the most eminent virtues. The Christian Virgin
ought to love retirement, avoid the world and its
seductions and meditate without ceasing upon the
law of the Lord. She must guard and nourish with
the most assiduous care the tender flower of her in-
nocence and thus at the close of life present to God
the lily as a symbol of her right to enter among the
followers of the Lamb."

The saintly Pontiff finished and giving his mitre
and crozier to his attendants, he turned round and
knelt before the altar. The sweet plaintive melody
of a canticle, such as is sung before the throne of
God, resounded through the Church, and bore soft
like incense in his sight, the fervent aspirations of
the pious crowd.

When the hymn was finished, Angela knelt before
the Bishop who had now occupied his seat on the
left of the Sanctuary.

"What demandest thou, Angela, asked the Bishop
in the terms of the formula.
"My Father," she replied, with her eyes modestly
cast down and her hands crossed upon her breast,
"My Father, if I am not unworthy, I would ask the
veil of Consecration, and take my rank from to-day
among the chaste followers of Christ."

"Thy piety is known to me; thy virtues form the
happiness of thy parents and edify the Church of
Carthage, but the favor which thou asked is one that
is great indeed. The duties of a Virgin are, as I
have told you, serious and important. Hast thou
seriously reflected upon this before God?"
"What conclusion could I, the least of the servants
of the Lord, form unless I had designed to enlighten
me from above? From my twelfth year I have
sighed continually for the grace which I now im-
plore of your hands."

"The world, my child presents nothing but danger
to a young and tender heart. The spirit is willing
but the flesh is weak." The Church, which is just
passing from its embryonic state to the beauty of a
fragrant blossom, enjoys the benefit of tranquility
and peace. But the tempest may rise at any mo-
ment. Art thou strong enough to take that veil
which covers thy hood, and bathes it in thy blood?
Art thou strong enough to confess the faith before
the armed emissaries of the law and obtain the palm
of martyrdom?"

"My Father, of myself I can do nothing, but
I can do all things with grace of God. My heart
beats with an ardent love for my Divine spouse and I long to be united to him
in the eternal bonds of virginity consecrated by
a solemn vow. I feel that I could with-
stand the terrors of death in the service of Him who
has robbed death of its sting by giving victory to
the grave. Yes! My Father, I feel that I can steep
this sacred veil in my blood, in the same manner as
Potamiana did lately at Alexandria."

As the youthful virgin spoke, her countenance
assumed a brilliant appearance, and a look of heav-
enly joy beamed from sparkling eyes. A tear coursed
down the cheeks of the Venerable Pontiff, and he
endeavored to reply but emotion choked his utter-
ance. At length he said, "My child, let it be done
according to your desire. Christ receives you as his
spouse and the Church of Carthage admits you
amongst the number of its virgins."

Angela retained her usual serenity and quiet com-
posure. There was however, a mysterious tenderness
in her sweet face as if she was again in close
and personal interview with Christ, whom she called
her "beloved." Accents of love and gratitude fell
from her lips, and her hands, pressed convulsively
upon her heart indicated that she was afraid of yield-
ing to the violence of those divine impressions.

The ceremony went on, Rufina and Marcella as-
sisting. Angela remained motionless and absorbed in
a peaceful ecstasy, and perhaps she did not feel the
trembling hand of the Pontiff as he impressed
upon her brow the sign of the Cross before covering
her with the veil which was the symbol of her solemn
consecration.

She then arose and ascended the steps of the altar
and laid her head for some time upon the altar stone
before the tabernacle. This was to signify that the
sacrifice which she was making to the Lord, was
made spontaneously on her part. She then took a
crown of flowers which her companions had pre-
pared and held them elevated for some time likewise
as an offering to her beloved. That part of the cere-
mony was finished and she accordingly descended
from the altar giving her hand to kissing, to the num-
bers that pressed around her, at the same time that
the enclosure rang with the canticle of thankgiving.

The sacrifice of the Mass now commenced and
during this period, Angela retired to her former
place, and the equanimity, the steady even aspect of
her features during this moving ceremony would
lead one to suppose that she was supported through-
out by her Guardian Angels or that her beloved had
come especially to her aid. When the deacon
turned round and announced to the Catechumens
that the Mass was finished and that the people should
retire, a young woman bathed in tears and holding
an infant in her arms, rushed forward and threw her-
self at the knees of Angela. Her emotion was too great
to speak but from her convulsive lips were audible
the words "pray for me." It was Vivia. The consecra-
tion of a noble young lady to the service of God was
indeed a touching spectacle, nor was its effect lost
upon her mind so susceptible of vivid impressions.
Angela embraced her and imprinted on her brow the
kiss of peace. "Courage Vivia," she said, in a half
whisper, "a rich crown is reserved for thee too,
bought at the price of thy blood." Vivia started at
the prophecy.

CHAPTER XI.—THE SEDITION.

It was far advanced in the night. The sky was
shrouded in impenetrable darkness, and the violence
of the wind indicated the approach of a storm. The
soldiers of Jarbas had been under arms the whole
day and were now reposing tranquilly in their tents.
There were sentinels placed in different places round
the encampment, but it was impossible to hear their
measured tread from the growling of the tempest.

There was an old soldier who slept not that night.
A feeble light shone in his tent. He walked to and
fro and his nervous gait and anxious gaze would
lead one to suppose that something important filled
his mind and gave him trouble. There was a sand
glass on the table and this he watched from time to
time with feverish impatience. Occasionally he
would remove the canvass which served as a door
and would look out and listen in order to catch the
slightest noise.

"What could have happened to him?" he said to
himself. "Has he lost his way in the woods or on
the sands of the desert? Has some assassin put an
end to his days? Perhaps he has betrayed me. The
wretch! for a piece of gold he will stop at nothing.
Nothing too base or too villainous for him to per-
form so long as the reward is that false glittering
metal!"

Just at this moment the door opened and Afer en-
tered noiselessly, all covered with sweat and dust.
"What kept thee? Thou oughtest to have been
here long ago. But, tell me, hast thou seen the

Chief of the Numidians? How did he receive my
message?"

"Rather reservedly, I must say, at first. I fancy
though that I went the right way about it. But the
savage took me for a spy and accused me of having
come to examine the strength of his forces and the
position of his army. He would scarcely listen to
me. He caused me to be thrown into irons and
to be tortured in order to extort by violence a con-
fession of what I was and all I knew. Happily, I
had nothing to conceal, and if I had, I would have
told all to escape from that horrible place. What a
barbarian he is—the Chief of the Numidians! By
the gods, my bones are all out of joint! If I recover
the use of my legs, it is all I can aspire to after that
infernal excursion!"

"How didst thou get back to the camp?" inquired
Sylvain, half angry and half amused at the final issue
of the scheme. "Didst thou return on foot?"

"By order of the General, one of the barbarian
horsemen took me behind him on the saddle and
left me within a mile of the camp. I could not get
him any farther. He was afraid, I imagine, that he
might afterwards have reason to suppose he had
caught a tartar. I had used all the force of my elo-
quence upon him to persuade him to approach some-
what nearer and I do not know how long I might
have continued exhausting myself in the beauties of
our language, if I had not suddenly found out that
he did not understand a word! I then had to have
recourse to signs and gave him an occasional pinch,
but the romantic general was inflexible and threat-
ened to pitch me off, if I did not descend gently and
gracefully like a cavalier. I did so, and after drag-
ging myself along against darkness and a rugged
road, I have at last arrived; may the immortal gods
be praised for ever and ever!"

"Well, well, that is all very good, but will he
profit by the plan we have laid out for him? Will
he come to-morrow at the head of his cavalry as
that he may arrive just at the rising in the camp?
After, we cannot do without his aid. I know the dis-
positions of the army. Many will take the side of
Jarbas. I have every hope of success, but one in-
dispensable element is the confusion among our
soldiers which the sudden assault of their cavalry
will occasion.

"When the tiger of a man, continued Afer, saw
that I persisted in what I had said at first, notwith-
standing the horrible tortures they put me to, he
changed his tone and listened to me attentively in
all I had to say. After some moments reflection he
said he would give me an answer the next day?"

"And that answer, what is it?"
"To will come with all his cavalry, which is com-
posed of barbarians whose savage grin and outland-
ish dress would frighten the whole army of Car-
thage, at least if I can judge from the fellows into
whose company I was accidentally thrown. To-
morrow at the hour when the sun has reached mid-
heaven, he will issue forth from the forest and fall
like an avalanche upon our intrenchments. The
impetuosity of these Numidian cavaliers is irresisti-
ble, for their horses fly through space without leav-
ing the impress of their feet upon the sand."

"Good! good! The immortal gods are for us.
After to-morrow, then, my dagger will have done
its work; Jarbas shall die and the wretched Vivia shall
mourn in the garment of a widow! But Afer, go
and rest thyself. Thou art wearied faithful servant,
and a little quiet and repose after such a long and
perilous journey will add new strength to thy heart
and nerve to thy arm. So, here, lie down and sleep."

Afer was soon in a slumber for the degree of
anxiety which oppressed his mind in the day, was
not quite so great as to disturb him in the night
with fitful dreams or spectral illusions. As for Syl-
vain, sleep existed not for him. He must be up and
doing. There were several yet to whom he wished
to speak, and prepare them for the approaching out-
break. There were instructions to give—the plan
of attack to be more maturely considered—various
exigencies to comply with, and many difficulties to
overcome. But the mirage of success was on his
track and the weather beaven, wrinkled visage of the
freedom man assumed the expression of a savage scowl.
He was nothing daunted. He was sure the gods had
given him some token of their friendship and their
assistance was omnipotent. But still the affair was
perilous and difficult, and it was necessary that all
the faculties of his mind should co-operate in bring-
ing matters to a successful issue.

"Not a word, Afer, or all may be lost," he said in
going out of the tent. The slave said nothing, but
smiled at the useless suggestion.

The storm had increased. The thunder bellowed
like as if the heavens had opened, and the lightning
flashed as if they were all on fire. It was a night
most favorable for Sylvain, who was occupied in
fixing the preliminaries and drawing out the scheme
of operation. The morning came, however, and the
clouds disappeared. The storm was over. The sun
arose and its ray shot brilliantly through the pure
and tranquil atmosphere. The soldiers had risen
and were sauntering to and fro, enjoying such deli-
cious weather after the severity of the night. A
false alarm had been given in the camp some days
before, and the details, somewhat ridiculous, formed
the subject of consultation. Many jokes were passed,
and the laughter was universal. But, suddenly, argu-
ments of a seditious nature succeeded to this
peaceful topic, and in a short time murmurs and
recriminations rent the air, representing in minia-
ture the storm of the elements. Minds were exas-
perated and driven to a pitch of fury. Some, yield-
ing to the fool impulse of their enthusiasm, drew forth
their weapons and brandished them defiantly in the
air; others, again, stamped their feet with rage, and
gave vent to their anger in blasphemies and curses.
All occurred suddenly, as if by magic. "Why not
fight the enemy at once? The voice of our country
demands it!" cried numbers in a state of desecration,
and running backward and forwards as if to incite
the camp to rise in arms.

"Are our bones to bleach this mountain soil while
our glory is tarnished by this life of idleness and
misery?"

"Ah, misery!" cried one; "what does our young
General care for that, so long as he is comfortable
in his luxurious tent?"

"Yes! You are right," cried out another; "what
does he care for active life when he can pass his
time in games which are only fit for women?"

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

GO, FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT.

[By a young lady who was told that she was a monomaniac in her hatred of alcoholic liquors.]

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, hear what I have borne;
Eink'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn.
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scalding tear.
Go, weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strowed all the way
That led me up to woman's day.
Go, kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech, and pray,
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter curse aside—
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.
Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow;
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Go catch his wandering glance, and see
There mirrored his soul's misery.
Go, hear what I have heard—
The sob of sad despair,
As memory's feeling fount hath stirred,
And its revellings there
Have told him what he might have been,
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.
Go to my mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
The toil-worn frame, the trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose pledged faith, in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth,
But who, forewarned, had yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there mid wail and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—a drunkard's child!
Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know
All that my soul hath felt and known,
Then look within the wine-cup's glow;
See if its brightness can atone;
Think if its flavor you would try,
If all proclaimed—'Tis drink and die.
Tell me I hate the bowl—
Hate is a feeble word;
I loathe, abhor, my very soul
By strong disgust is stirred
Whenever I see, or hear, or tell
Of the dark beverage of hell!

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M.P., IN CASTLEBAR.

Before his departure for America, Mr. O'Connor Power met the electors and non electors of Mayo in Castlebar, for the purpose of hearing his (O'Connor Power's) account of his stewardship in the Imperial Parliament. The attendance was large. The chair was occupied by Thomas J. Gibbons, Esq., solicitor.
The Chairman, having expressed his thanks for the honor done him, explained the object of the meeting, and said Mr. Power had come for the purpose of giving an account of his stewardship, and as he would place it before them in the most exhaustive manner, he (the Chairman) merely asked them to give him that reception he had ever received from them (cheers).
Mr. O'Connor Power then rose amidst prolonged cheering and addressed the meeting. He said, I appear before you for the second time to receive your judgment on my conduct as one of your representatives in the Imperial Parliament. I am not come laden with fruits of legislative wisdom. The soil of the Imperial Parliament is unreclaimed waste land, and yields no produce for the Irish market, except the noxious weeds which are transplanted in the parlours of Dublin Castle, and whose baneful existence is nourished and maintained by the breath of hired servility (hear, hear). A session more barren of good results, and more discreditable to English statesmanship, has not, I venture to say, been held within the walls of the House of Commons during the present century. No substantial measure has been added to the statute-book for the English people; and while every measure introduced for the benefit of the Irish people, was scornfully rejected, the Government, after fair warning of opposition from the Irish party, deliberately employed fully five weeks of the session in passing a bill destructive of the constitutional liberties of Ireland. Now, the true policy of the Irish National Party in the House of Commons may, I think, be divided into two main lines. The first, and undoubtedly the most important line, is the continuous repudiation of the control over Irish affairs which has been usurped by the British Parliament; by which I mean that at least once in each session the Home Rule members should join in proclaiming that no body of men but the elected representatives of Ireland have any right or title to make laws to bind the Irish nation. The lengthened debate on the Chief Secretary's Coercion Bill interfered with the carrying out of this part of the work this year; but the Home Rule question might undoubtedly, have been brought forward later on if Mr. Butt and one or two other leading men of the party had not set their faces dead against it. Well, I need not say that I have great faith in the political sagacity of the distinguished leader of the Home Rule party, and perhaps his sagacity is most conspicuous in the fact that he knows how to be tolerant of those who differ from him; but in the matter under consideration I respectfully submit that his sagacity was at fault, for after the question had been twice debated it was twice affirmed by the party that the Home Rule motion should be brought forward; and I do not believe that the judgment of the leader was, in this instance, superior to the judgment formed by the whole party after long discussion and mature deliberation. The only bond which can preserve the independence of the unity of the Home Rule party is Home Rule (cheers).—Destroy that, and the party resolves itself into its individual elements to be absorbed in the course of time by the contending English parties. I trust to the vigilance of the constituencies to avert this danger, the only one which now threatens the national cause. In my humble opinion, nothing is more essential to the success of a good cause than that its advocates should show themselves to be thoroughly in earnest. Mr. Pimmsell, the member for Derby, a true philanthropist, has taught us all a lesson. He has shown how a bitter defeat may, by courage and earnestness, be turned into a glorious victory. We may not follow his example in violating the established rules of debate; but if it required sublime enthusiasm, and the sternest determination to arouse the sympathy of Parliament for the poor sailor, we must not flatter ourselves that a nation's independence can be won by ambiguous resolutions or spasmodic protestations. The Home Rule party has been highly complimented by friends and foes for its gallant resistance to the Dublin Castle Coercion Bill; but if all or one-half the members of that party knew how to fight the Government as well as Mr. Biggar does, the Government would never have been able to pass that atrocious Bill.—You, gentlemen, are entitled to know that my indi-

vidual opinion was entirely in favour of the course pursued by the hon. member for Cavan, and nothing but my desire to act in accordance with the general sense of the party prevented me from adopting, to the fullest extent, tactics employed by him during the Coercion debate. I have, however, laid down one general rule for my guidance in the House of Commons, which will, I trust, meet with your sanction and approval—namely, to avoid as much as possible any course calculated to impair the unity of the national party (hear, hear). I do not say that in no possible circumstances may a man act independently of his party. I can well conceive that occasions may arise in which an individual may be justified in acting in direct opposition to his own friends but such occasions must be rare, and when they do come, the man who enters on a course adverse to the policy of his party ought to be able to give good and substantial reasons for his peculiar conduct. This is especially so in the case of the Irish party in the House of Commons. It is a small party, surrounded by powerful foes; and hence that united action, so advisable among Conservatives and Liberals, is simply imperative on the part of the Irish Nationalists (hear, hear, and cheers). Now, the second line of our Irish policy in Parliament consists in the introduction of subjects for practical legislation, with a view to promote the industrial development of the country. There can be no doubt that the sentiment of Nationality, apart altogether from material considerations, possesses the heart of the Irish nation—(hear, hear, and applause)—and the nation will cherish that sentiment, no matter what sacrifices its possession may involve—(applause)—yet nothing could be more inaccurate than the description given by a certain Conservative journal of the Home Rules in the House of Commons—namely, that they are a sentimental party. Why, we brought before the House, during the late Session, a series of the most practical questions ever submitted for the consideration of a legislative assembly (hear, hear). We have tested in every way, the capacity of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland, and we have discovered it to be, as far as Ireland is concerned, a legislative swindle (applause). Let an Irish measure be introduced, and supported by irrefutable arguments, you fancy that conviction in favour of Ireland is irresistible; but just then, when you think that at least one point has been gained, you notice some shuffling on the Treasury Bench. The Minister rises perhaps to acknowledge that your Bill is of a practical character, but certainly to assure you that the question with which it proposes to deal is surrounded with great difficulties, or that you have not brought it forward at the right time; and then you are told of the excellent machinery for all industrial purposes of the Board of Works—a body which would be more properly called the Board of Idleness, for large numbers of our industrial population are in a state of enforced idleness owing to slowness of its operations; and so the Bill is shelved for another Session, when, if it appear again, it will be disposed of in a similar manner (hear, hear). How any one who takes the trouble to watch the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament with regard to Irish affairs can be satisfied with the present legislative system is to me entirely incomprehensible. If you think that a country can prosper while its highest interests are neglected—that its wealth can be augmented, and the happiness of its people promoted without any sort of national management—then you may be content with the present state of things in Ireland; but if, having regard to the ordinary conditions of national prosperity in England and France, and other free countries, you believe that a country requires for its development the exercise of native talent, and that true management which can alone emanate from the hands of native rulers, then you will agree with me that, however much we Irishmen who have sprung from the same soil, may differ on other questions, we ought to be unanimous on this—that English rule is destructive of Irish freedom and Ireland's truest hope rests in the assertion of her national independence (loud cheering). Mr. Power then referred to the duty he owed his constituency, and the necessity it involved of speaking of himself. He thus proceeded.—I cannot, however, omit reference to the action of some religious firebrands in England, who have attempted within the past twelve months to inflame the passions of their countrymen. So long as Ireland is controlled by English public opinion, the utterances of such men as the late Whig Prime Minister cannot be ignored, or the efforts of those of his more logical sympathisers, who are represented I should say, by the member for North Warwickshire. With regard to Gladstone I have only to say *requiescat in pace*; but Mr. Newdegate advocates a policy which requires us to forego all the blessings of religious peace—a policy calculated, if not designed, to disturb the harmony of the whole religious community, and to teach men of different creeds that they must hate each other for the love of God. Well, gentlemen, I am proud, as an Irishman, that while there is no country in the world that values political independence more highly than our own, there is none that is more ready to acknowledge the kingdom of God on earth—none more ready to bow before the authority of the Christian Church. I hope it shall ever be so in Ireland, for the arm of our country was never more powerful than it was when uplifted in the dual cause of patriotism and religion. (Cheers.) But those who wish, as I most heartily do, to see the Irish people cling to their religious convictions must take care not to attempt to fetter the political action of Ireland. (Hear, hear). Such an attempt would do no good, and it might possibly do a great deal of harm, as well to the religion as to the nationality of our country. With reference to the conduct of Mr. Newdegate, he has put the country to the expense of procuring enormous blue-books, in order to tell us what every one knew before, that on the Continent there is a struggle going on between the Church and State, and that many of the religious communities have been suppressed. Italy is on the list of those countries, to which the hon. member has referred us for legislative examples; but I have studied the question myself in Italy without trusting either to the newspaper correspondents or the blue-books. The greatest misfortune that ever befell that country has been the dispersion of the religious communities. This is observable in the tone of Italian society, wherever the religious houses have been suppressed. Immorality seems unfortunately to be inseparable from large cities, but there can be no question that it has immeasurably increased with the diminution of the Papal power in Italy. In Florence, a short time ago, a convent was pointed out to me, from which the nuns had been driven. I was told it had since been inhabited by women of loose character, and frequented by a profligate soldiery. Yet, this change is one of the results of modern civilization in Italy. I have seen in Rome and other cities in Italy the dismantled convents occupied by the cavalry horses of the Italian army. In Milan, when you ask to be shown to the place which contains the master piece of Leonardo da Vinci—"The Last Supper"—a paiping for which I believe, an English statesman offered fifty thousand pounds—you are conducted to an old convent, which the civilising Italian government can convert to no higher purpose than a common depot barrack for soldiers. Such are the fruits of Italian Imperialism!—such the triumphs of Italian legislation! What is the history of the religious institutions in the United Kingdom? In such institutions, in days gone by, learning and the arts found a refuge at home. The Monks and Nuns ministered to the wants of the poor; and Cobbett tells us that the cottages of the English peasantry were filled with the fruits of monastic labour, while the entire people were encouraged to the practice of virtue by the example of their spiritual teachers, and by the promise of an eternal reward. Now, no matter

what changes in the religious opinion the Reformation may have wrought, these were times upon which even Protestant Englishmen may look back with pride. Yes, and the services of the religious, in more modern times, have been equally meritorious. There are soldiers in the House of Commons who must remember the succor given by the Sisters of Charity, to their dying brothers on the battle-field. They have heard the prayer of gratitude ascending to heaven from the lips of their dying comrades, while the Sister of Charity stood by to aid in the midst of carnage and death. (Loud cheers.) They have seen her stand by the side of the wounded hero till the last spark of life was extinguished, and his eyes were closed in a sleep that was to know no waking; and they have, I believe, conceived a profound respect, nay, I will say veneration, for the high and holy calling that first drew that Sister within the convent walls. (Loud applause.) They are not capable, therefore, I venture to say, of sanctioning the profanation of ground consecrated to virgin purity; and I am sure we may appeal successfully to men of every creed and every party in the country not to reopen the wounds which time has healed, but to show that they value Christian toleration and despise sordid bigotry by rejecting in the most emphatic manner the mischievous suggestions of the Gladstones and Newdegates of the Imperial Parliament. (Loud cheers.) While I have felt it my duty, as one of your representatives, to protest against Imperial misgovernment, I have not forgotten the brave men who risked their lives and lost their liberty in the cause of their country—(applause)—the men who are suffering imprisonment as political felons in England. Mr. Disraeli, in one of his novels, entitled "Sybil"—written avowedly for a political object, to expose the condition of the people—lays down the principle that political offenders should not be treated like convicted criminals; and I am not aware that he has ever retracted the opinions he there put forward. If the right hon. gentlemen, who is now in office, can be consistent with the views he there expressed, when office and ministerial power were far away from him, I ask him to set apart from the ordinary convicts the State prisoners still confined till he comes to the conclusion, already arrived at by every sensible and humane man in Ireland, that every such prisoner should be allowed to go free. (Continued cheering.) He must not think that if he subjects those men to harsh treatment they are therefore degraded in the eyes of their countrymen. No; they are by such treatment ennobled in the eyes of Ireland, and made more dear to the Irish heart (hear, hear, and cheers). Nor will the cause of National Freedom, for which they suffer, be retarded (applause). Ireland nobly aspires to independence, and though slavery's crown of thorns has been placed on her brow, she will show at no distant day that the band of tyranny has not been able to tear from her heart the spirit of indestructible Nationality (tremendous cheers).
Mr. Carey (Belmullet) proposed that, having heard the statement just made by Mr. O'Connor Power of his stewardship in the Imperial Parliament, this meeting of the electors and non-electors of Mayo express its fullest confidence in him as one of the Parliamentary representatives of the county. The resolution, received with applause, was seconded by Mr. William Walsh.
Mr. John Barry, Manchester (Hon. Sec. Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain), who was very warmly received, then addressed the meeting. He said—I have for some time looked forward with pleasure to my first visit to the historic West, to spend a short time in the midst of your magnificent scenery, and to visit some of those grand old ruins which recall to the mind so many glorious memories (cheers). But I had another anticipation, which afforded me even greater pleasure, and it was this, that I might have the opportunity of standing face to face with the men of this gallant county, and thanking them, in the name of two millions of their countrymen in England; for the great service they rendered to the National cause in returning as their representative the gifted and eloquent gentleman whose address we have just heard (loud applause). And now, on behalf of your exiled countrymen, I thank you. Although widely separated from the old land, with leagues of rolling ocean between, the Irish in England and Scotland never cease to hope and to work for the regeneration of their country; and on their behalf I will venture to make one promise—that in any struggle Ireland may enter upon to regain her lost liberty, she may depend that her exiled sons will faithfully do their duty (loud cheers). The people of Mayo may be congratulated upon the fact, that even before the doors of Parliament are finally closed for the session, one of their representatives comes into their midst to render an account of his stewardship. I earnestly hope that his spirited example will be followed by other Irish members, so that the people may have an opportunity of judging whether they have been fairly represented or not (hear, hear, and cheers).—Ireland has had too much of that electioneering patriotism, which promises anything and everything, and when the contest is over is never heard of again until another election bursts over the country; but with the constituencies rest the responsibility of putting an end to this system. We have just gathered from the speech of the hon. member that Irish business occupied a fair share of time this Session, but we also know that it was not measures for the benefit and welfare of the Irish people that were passed. No; the whole energy of the hostile Parliament was given to pass Coercion Bills and forge new chains for Ireland. Against this infamous system the Home Rule members made a gallant fight, and night after night the eloquent voice of your representative was raised in vain protest against the insulting enactments (hear and cheers). I will not occupy your time by tracing the events of the session; but I cannot sit down without referring to the noble manner in which Mr. O'Connor Power advocated the cause of the political prisoners, and how he forced from a reluctant minister a statement of the terrible fact that a brave young military prisoner named O'Brien was kept in chains for six months, simply for attempting to make his escape. Mr. Power thus showed to the world how England, the civilized—that moral and religious England—treated the political prisoners,—treatment that would be a damning disgrace to the most barbarous people on earth (loud applause). I earnestly hope—and I am sure you join me in the hope—that O'Connor Power's efforts on behalf of our brave countrymen may be crowned with success, and that those gallant men may soon be restored to their mourning friends, and again take their places in the midst of a grateful people (loud cheers). Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in supporting the vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor Power (loud cheering).
Other gentlemen having spoken.
Mr. Carey read an address from the Nationalists of Claremorris.
Mr. Power returned thanks.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

POLICE RULE IN IRELAND.

A more than usual amount of public interest attached itself to the proceedings of the Kilrush (Co. Clare) Petty Sessions Court on Wednesday, August 25th, consequent on the Head-constable and his men stationed at Kilrush being summoned by civilians for breach of the peace, giving provocation to the inhabitants, and ordering to charge and fire on a concourse of people at High-street on the night of the 6th August, when celebrating the O'Connell Centenary. The Head-constable and the same members of the force had the plaintiffs also summoned as a riotous class, causing the safety of the public to be endangered by rolling tar-barrels through the streets, and breaking the rifle belonging to Acting-constable Coughlan. The hall of justice was crowded to the greatest inconvenience, and the greatest excitement prevailed.
The following magistrates occupied seats on the bench—Colonel Vandeleur (chairman), Counsellor O'Gorman, B.L.; Michael Glynn, Major Studdert, Bandal Borough, Robert Borough, Benjamin Cox, and Thomas Butler, R.M., Esqrs.
Mr. Cameron, S.I., appeared on behalf of the police; and Mr. Kelly, solicitor, appeared for the defendants in the police charge and for the plaintiffs in the case against the police.
Head-Constable Philpot, on being sworn and examined, deposed that on the night of the 6th Aug., between nine and ten o'clock, there was collected in Burton and High-streets a disorderly rabble, lighting and rolling tar-barrels, which he considered as breaking the law.
Mr. Kelly—Do you think, Mr. Philpot, that the word "rabble" is a proper epithet to apply to those who were present, or do you think there were any respectable persons among them who were celebrating the O'Connell Centenary?
The Head Constable—They were a disorderly rabble; he did not believe there was a single respectable person in the lot (cries of "Oh, oh!")
Mr. Kelly—Are you aware of the fact that throughout the principal towns in Ireland on that night there were illuminations in honor of the great Irishman, and that Limerick was literally alive with tar-barrels?
The Head Constable said he was aware of that; he considered rolling tar-barrels a violation of the law, and he said he was justified in preventing them; he ordered the men to charge and load, seeing there were stone thrown on them and one of the rifles broken (hisses); did not order to fire on the people; considered the meeting a riotous and disorderly mob (shame, and hisses).
Sub-Constable Stewart was examined, and corroborated the evidence of the head-constable; he considered them a disorderly rabble (hisses).
Acting Constable Coughlan deposed that he was stationed here about a month, and from his experience of the people in many towns, he got more opposition in Kilrush than in any town; considered the head constable on that night in his usual temper; heard the head constable say that if there were any more stones thrown they would fire; when his rifle was struck with a stone he told the head constable to look out; the rifle struck him on the thigh.
Sub-constable Alyward said he was stationed here seventeen years ago, and comparing the character of the people now and then, he would say they were more riotous and degenerating (hisses); was often where there was an attempted rescue; remembered in Newmarket, where such an attempt was made, and when the police had to draw their swords was sorry he had not his gun then (groans and hissing); was in the principal towns in Clare, which were Ennis, Kilrush, and Ennistymon, and he could tell the attorney the principal towns in Ireland too.
Mr. Kelly said he had no intention to test his store of geographical knowledge, but he would ask witness to tell their worship if the head-constable ordered his men to fire on the people that night.
Witness said the head-constable said if another stone was thrown he would fire on them; seeing that the people had doubts as to whether the guns were loaded, he remonstrated with them, and showed them the ball in the breach, and told them the danger he was in; said there was no magistrate present; said the conduct of the people was disorderly and riotous, and the police on that night got information of a row from a drunken man (loud laughter).
These were the principal witnesses examined, and their worship intimated that they would not hear the defendants at all, as they knew the case well enough.
Mr. Kelly then addressed the bench. He said the evidence given here to-day was, if believed, calculated to blacken not only Kilrush, but the county Clare. It was a shame to see it go abroad in the public press that the people were a riotous rabble. This was felt keenly, and it was deplorable to hear the police characterise the people upon oath with such epithets. These were entirely uncalculated, and he would prove to their satisfaction that the police were the parties who created the disturbance. It was to be rejoiced there were not murders by wholesale committed on that night. Here it was the subordinate remonstrating with his superior officer. He need not tell the bench that the gentlemen worthily occupying it knew more about peaceable Kilrush than those men.
The Chairman then said he knew the people to be quiet and peaceable, and also often knew them to even assist the constabulary. He was sorry to find them named as they were and there were no doubts but the police acted rashly. The chairman then concluded by saying his brother magistrates were unanimous in dismissing the case without going into it any further or examining the defendants.
The decision was received with loud and prolonged cheers and clapping, and with repeated hissing for the police.
Mr. John Egan, jun., general merchant, then stood up, and said, with the chairman's permission, he would make a few remarks. It was most painful to him and the people to hear them to-day called ruffians, rioters, and rabble. The gentlemen on the bench well knew that the people of Kilrush were not such (cheers). It was a shame to hear the police swear the people were a disorderly rabble.—They all knew that throughout Ireland the O'Connell Centenary was celebrated with illuminations and lighting barrels, and nowhere in Ireland except in Kilrush were the rights of the people interfered with, or nowhere except in Kilrush was there an attempt to fire on the people (cheers for Mr. Egan).
As already stated the greatest excitement prevailed, and the decision of the magistrates was received in town with the greatest satisfaction.

of England are undeniable. The better classes of her working-men eat four meals a day, and enjoy wages, if not comforts, not possessed by their brethren in any other European country. But there are other workers whose lives are a terrible homily on the grandeur and the gold of the country in which they toil and starve. A picture appears in a Wolverhampton contemporary, describing the condition of the chainmakers who form the industrial population of a large district between Wolverhampton and Birmingham. Much has been said about the deplorable state of the English agricultural labourer. Much more could be said about the miseries endured by the patient Irish peasant. But the latter, except in the very grasp of famine, has never been worse circumstanced than at present the chainmakers of Dudley Wood, Cradley Heath, Old Hall, Netherton, of Quarry Bank, and Lysa Waste. We should be sorry to say that the Wolverhampton chainmakers are in worse plight than the poorest Irish labourer. The story is briefly told. A third of the chainmakers are women. The villages of the district are each a cluster of little smithies, inferior to a Connemara cabin. In one of these half-a-dozen furnaces might be seen in full bloom during the fierce temperature of the late August days. Men, compelled by the heat, wrought at their work naked to the waist; women and young girls working in the same smithies followed the example of the men. No more need be said on this point. Young and good-looking girls, aged from twelve to eighteen years, toil at these furnaces eleven or twelve hours a day, and earn by their oppressive and degrading labour five or six shillings a week. There is no case of such brutal slavery in this country, and long may our females want employment before such occupation is opened to them. The poor girls on being questioned were found to be most woefully ignorant. Most of them did not even know the name of the Saviour; of religious truths they had not formed an idea; the merest rudiments of secular learning were unknown to them. No wonder. These unfortunate women are, in effect, slaves, chained to their task. The degradation is attributed in great part to the "unmanly conduct and character of the men." These true Black Country "lambes" are described as spending their time "idling and loafing about in the most shameless manner." They have abandoned the position of breadwinners to their wives and children, and only make themselves felt in the household by squandering as much of the miserable earnings as they can lay hands on, "ill-treating those who earn it at the same time." Aged and feeble women were found hammering away in smithies, helped by children of tender years, all haggard and hungry looking. In one miserable hovel was found at work an emaciated young woman, who had evidently but a short time before given birth to a child, which was "wrapped in rags and placed on a heap of ashes in a corner. The mother had been obliged to get up out of the bed she should have been in to earn a bit to eat for herself and her infant. The condition of the sex in this region of South Staffordshire was eloquently set forth in the observation of a married woman, who said "she didn't know how it was; in other places where she lived men kept their wives—here the wife had to keep the husband." In reply to an inquiry respecting her lord and master, she declared that if she escaped being beaten for not having brought home money enough, she thought herself well off. And this, it seems, is the sort of family relation prevailing in the district. Notwithstanding, we doubt not, men will stand this very day on platform or pulpit, in the very district where such things exist, and will give thanks that England is not as other nations, nor her people lost in the physical and moral darkness enveloping the people of lands not marked out for the special favour of Heaven. There are many things to complain of in the lot of our poorer fellow-countrymen, but surely there is no community in all Ireland so wretchedly off or so much to be pitied as the chainmakers of the Black Country.—Dublin Freeman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

There are 4,150,867 Catholics in Ireland.
The cattle disease has been steadily increasing amongst the cattle in Queen's County, but unfortunately fatal results are seldom.
In consequence of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in the neighbourhood of Nenagh, notice has been issued by the owner of the grazing farms that no stray cows or other stock will be admitted to the pastures.
A dealer named Monaghan, of Newry, having lost £2 while making some purchases, returned home bitterly deploring his loss, and, taking a box of matches to bed with him, attempted to poison himself by eating the sulphur off them.
Mr. Michael Considine, of Ennis, at the Trades Centenary banquet, Dublin, responded to the "memory of O'Connell" in a very able address. Clare could have sent no better or worthier representative to the Centenary than this honest and patriotic mechanic.
A Catholic grocer at Glenary had his door perforated with six pellets, August 16, by a mob of Orange ruffians, who apparently contemplated taking human life, for immediately under the story window were the traces of two other pellets, proofs of a bad marksman and a bloodthirsty assassin.
REIGN OF TERROR.—James Graynor, an old man has been fined 40s. at Belfast, for saying his wife was a good Catholic, in the hearing of a policeman. Orangemen may consign the Pope, Lundy, and O'Connell to flames, thus defying the whole Irish nation with impunity, while a Papist dare not confess the faith that is in him.
The Rev. Eugene Malone, late P. P. of Monseon and Carrie, near Nenagh, has been superannuated on account of feebleness and old age. The Rev. Patrick Magrath, for 22 years C. O. of Silvermines, has been appointed Administrator of the united parishes of Monseon and Carrie.
An agrarian outrage is said to have been committed on the property of Sir Samuel H. Hayes, Bart., at Listolion, near Letterkenny, in connection with which the following persons are said to be identified:—Richard Duffy, William O'Donnell, James Coyle, and George McGranahan. The latter, it appears, was ejected some time ago from a small farm in Listolion by Sir Samuel.
To be well with the green; burrah for the Queen! accompanied by a shower of stones, bottles, and some pistol shots, was the loyal expression which greeted the Home Rule procession, August 16, from a mob of drunken, cowardly Orange blackguards at the corner of Hill and Edward streets, Linn. Several of the Catholics who were arrested are probably now undergoing imprisonment for protecting themselves against this brutal and unprovoked attack.
ORANGEMEN, GASPING.—A "drumming party of the 'brethren," numbering 200, in passing through a place called "The Bricks," near Portadown, Aug. 23, halted in front of the houses of two unoffending Catholics named Campbell and Beatty, and demolished the doors and windows with large stones. The terror-stricken inmates, who barely escaped with their lives, proceeded to Portadown and lodged information against the parties.
THE ORANGE INTERFERENCE OF TOWN FREEDOM.—The Lisburn contingent, which attended the Home Rule meeting at Glenary, August 16, the moment they emerged from the train on their return in the evening, were greeted with showers of bricksbats

from a mob of 500 Orange roughs. Several shots were also fired. The police having turned out, the wretches rushed through the streets knocking down all with whom they came in contact. This is the sort of political and religious freedom Orange writers would enforce on the nation.

AN INTENDED ORANGE FOUL.—The Orangemen of Banbridge, on discovering that four or five young men of the town had left, August 10, for Lurgan, to take part in the Home Rule meeting, assembled 200 strong at the station that evening, to tear them to pieces for daring to demonstrate their national aspirations. As the train drew up a shout of "No Home Rule!" "To hell with the Pope!" etc., was raised. But fancy their disappointment on not finding their prey. The young men did not return that evening.

TWO MORE SUPPERS MAKE THEIR RECANTATION.—Ellen Sullivan and Maurice O'Brien, both of Dingle, who have been used both as texts by the expounders of the Bible for some years, as being rescued from the Romish Church, being accosted by that unwelcome visitor, Death, insisted on having the Catholic priest. The soup-makers, who, thanks to God, do not possess the keys of heaven, looked to the cemetery gate against the returned sheep in their wrath, and the assistance of a smith had to be called into requisition.

TIPPERARY UNION FARMING SOCIETY.—The annual cattle show of the society will not be held this year in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the district. The competition in classes K P and T, for crops, farms and dairies, as also for labourers' cottages, &c., will take place as usual.

VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY.—On Saturday Mr. Denis Carrull, auctioneer, sold the interest of 21 Irish acres of the land of Cluencen, near Toomavara, held under an unexpired lease of 37 years, and at a rent of £1 10s. an acre, for £460. The auction fees made the purchase £483, which is £23 an acre.—Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

Henry Cross, in a letter to the Cork Constitution says that he captured a trout, weighing 10½ lbs. measuring 28½ inches, while its breadth was 7½ inches; girth, 17½, and width of tail, 5 inches. The contents of its stomach were as follows:—A bone, six inches long; a rasher of bacon, the neck of a fowl, four inches long; several pieces of cooked meat, and two slices of lemon. This fish was well known in the neighborhood, and has been seen and fed by many residing near the river.

The works for the restoration of St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, were commenced on the 24th ult. The first stone was laid in all solemn form by Master Richard Chaplin, son of Dr. Chaplin. The idea of restoring the ruins to their pristine beauty originated with Master Chaplin, and to him the honor of placing the first stone was justly given. The Cathedral is to be restored after the designs of Mr. Street, at the cost of £5,000.

ORANGEISM Y. ASSASSINATION.—Mr. James McGuirk, when returning to Donaghmore, August 16, after participating in the Home Rule demonstration, was fired on from behind the church wall, whence a large dog immediately came bounding and seized him. After a great struggle the animal was shaken off. The ball which passed close to his head, fortunately took no effect. That this was a premeditated attempt at assassination by some Orange cur is apparent, for on that same evening numbers of such cowardly acts were perpetrated throughout Ulster by Orangemen on the participants in the day's proceedings.

The cattle disease has assumed a formidable magnitude throughout Longford, Ballymahon, Lanesboro', Kenagh, Edgeworthstown, Newtownforbes, and Longford, with several other stations have furnished cases, and farmers are apprehensive that great loss will be sustained should the weather not assume a dryer and milder aspect.

"ORANGE AND GREEN WILL CARRY THE DAY."—A correspondent writing to the Irish Times, says that "in a cheerful neighborhood in the county, within two miles of Elphin, stands the chapel of Keye, where fair lands throughout the month of August placed on its altar orange lilies, which each day were the sole floral decorations, exhibiting their vivid and well-known colors to humble worshippers who, with prayers to heaven for their future, mingled feelings of admiration and content that an acknowledgment to our Creator that the animosities they formerly suggested were forgotten, and that in unison with their countrymen of other denominations they exclaim with the gifted Tom Davis: 'Orange and green will carry the day.'"

Messrs. James Duffy and Sons, of Dublin, have the following works in the press:—"Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," by the Most Rev. John MacHale, D. D., Archbishop of Tuam. "Collections on Irish Church History; vol. II. Bishops since the Reformation," by Very Rev. D. L. Reichen, D. D., President of Maynooth; and a fourth edition of "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions suffered by the Catholics of Ireland under Cromwell and the Puritans," by Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory.

Mr. D. J. Reardon, of Piccadilly, London (ex-M.P. for Athlone), announces that on the 1st of January he will bring out in Dublin the Irish Nation, a morning and evening paper, devoted to Home Rule interest—the morning edition at one penny, and the evening edition at one half-penny, also the Repeater, a weekly journal, at two pence.

Advices up to the 24th ult., state that harvesting operations had commenced in King's County, and an immense quantity of corn already cut down. The yield for both oats and barley is greater than was ever before known in the county. In some instances there are as many as twenty-four barrels of barley to the acre. The average yield of oats will be at least fifteen barrels to the acre. Potatoes are an excellent crop, and entirely free from blight.

Reports of the crops in Antrim, up to the date of 22nd ult., states that during the previous few days harvest operations had become pretty general in that district of the North. A large quantity of grain had been cut, and should the ensuing week be favourable, the greater portion of the oats would be in stocks. The yield is generally good. Hay, is save, turnips look well, and potatoes are excellent. Altogether the prospects of the northern farmer were encouraging, and good weather for the gathering of the produce of the fields was all that was now wanted.

PROGRESSIVE DECREASE IN THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—There were registered in the 791 registration districts in Ireland during the quarter ending June 30, 393 births—a number equal to a rate of 28 in every 1,000 of the estimated population. There were in the same period 25,375 deaths, representing a mortality of 19 per 1,000. Add to this latter figure a total of 22,565 persons emigrated, and we have decrease in the population of 10,537 persons during the quarter. The population, estimated to the middle of the present year, is 5,308,494.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT DONERAILE.—The magistrates resumed at special sessions at Doneraile on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, the investigation of the circumstances connected with the purchase of the interest of a farm from Mrs. George Roberts Bruce by Mr. Staunton, on his behalf by Mr. Maurice B. Kavanagh, of the English Bar. There were several summonses upon both sides. Those upon the one side charged Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Staunton and others with fraudulent conspiracy and breaking into the dwelling-house on the farm, alleged by Staunton to have been purchased by him, and upon the other side charging Mr. and Mrs. Bruce with unlawfully retaining possession of the

house. Evidence on the part of the defendants was resumed, and the case further adjourned.

The Irish Times, of the 24th ult., says of the harvest in the county Westmeath:—"During the last week the weather has been exceedingly favorable for harvest work. Outcutting will be very brisk this week should the weather continue good; very little has been cut as yet. The hay crop is more than an average crop. Much that was in danger during the wet weather of the previous week has been saved. Potatoes are a good and abundant crop, and turnips promise a much larger yield than usual, as they look as forward now as in former years two months later. Mangolds and other green crops are looking all that could be desired—in fact, there are no complaints this week, although the heavy rains of the week before last left some room for apprehension."

With reference to a report which has originated with a Dublin evening paper that the eldest son of Mr. Butt, M.P., has been appointed by Government to an important and lucrative position in India in the Civil Service, we believe that the statement refers to Mr. Butt's second son, who has been for some years in that service. It is hardly necessary to explain that admission to the Indian Civil Service is by open competitive examination, and if the young gentleman has obtained promotion, it is of course the result of his merit.

At the Parsonstown (King's County) cattle and sheep fair, August 26, the supply of stock was very meagre, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.—The principal exhibits were beef cattle and store bullocks. The former rated from 72s. to 76 per cwt., and latter quoted from £11 to £13 per head. Springers and milch cows were eagerly bought up at full market value. Mr. William Lucas sold 11 bullocks at £14 per head; Mr. R. Smith, Gurteen, disposed of 15 three year old heifers at £15 each; Mrs. Davis, Kingsborough, got £19 each for 10 three year olds; Mr. Andrew Heron gave £15 10s. for a lot of fat cows; Mr. Joseph Edwards, Parsonstown, paid £3 for a lot of finished wethers; Mr. Adam Mitchell sold three year old bullocks at £18 12s. and heifers, same age, at £17 10s.; Mr. S. Cruick, Sacka, sold 30 ewes at 46s. each; Mr. W. O'Meara, Birr, disposed of a lot of 70 wethers at 56s. 3d. each; Mr. Henry Harding, Mossfield, got 35s. 6d. for a nice lot of lambs, the highest given for this class. In the pig fair the supply was small, with an active demand; bacon averaged £3 per cwt.

The Irish Times of the 25th ult., says:—"A landslide of an unusual nature has occurred at Magheramore. For the last three weeks about 30 acres of land has been slowly moving towards the sea, causing seven families to make a hurried removal from their houses, including the school-room and the fine country residence of Charles McTiernan, Esq., now occupied by Robert Alexander, Esq., J. P. Mr. McTiernan's house is on the extreme northern edge of the slip, but the cracks in the walls and the twisting of the doors prove that it is in some danger. The garden wall has fallen in three separate places. The slip is within four or five paces of the country road. In one place it threatens to interfere with a portion of the extensive limestone quarries, in which some 120 men are constantly employed. Mr. McTiernan has engineers on the ground to see what is best to be done to stay, if possible, the further progress of the slip and to ensure the safety of the residents at the quarries."

STRANGE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN NEWRY.—A rather strange attempt to commit suicide occurred on Thursday. A dealer named Monaghan went out to market having a sum of £4 10s. in his possession. During the day he had made a number of purchases, paid £2 10s., and lost his balance. He went home bitterly reproaching his own incapacity and deploring the loss of his money. The curiosity of the people in the house was aroused by observing him retire to bed with a box of matches in his possession (for he didn't smoke), and on watching him it was observed that, as he lay in bed, he was quietly nibbling away at the heads of the matches. In a short time he evinced symptoms of poisoning, and a doctor was sent for, who was successful in his application of remedies. During the doctor's stay, the man continued to mourn the loss of his money without interruption.—Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman communicates the particulars of a very important and influential meeting held recently at the village of Ballyvaughan, in Clare. The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Hornsby, Secretary to the Board of Works, who said he had taken that method of ascertaining whether the rate-payers of the barony felt any objection to the construction of a pier at Bournapeka. Mr. Hornsby stated that the Board had recommended a free grant of £3,000, to be supplemented by £1,350, given in proportions of £500 by the county at large, and £350 by the barony. Mr. William Lane Joynt made a very satisfactory response to what must have been a very satisfactory announcement. He said there was no feeling of opposition, but rather a general sentiment in favour of the proposed pier. Mr. Joynt bore testimony to the promptitude and public spirit exhibited in the matter by the Board of Works. We have peculiar pleasure in adopting Mr. Joynt's eulogy of departmental virtues, which unfortunately for this country, are all too rarely exercised in its behalf. We hope the bright future pictured by Mr. Joynt as the result of this work will be realised, and that the expenditure will have the effect of opening up the large and important district affected, as well as of adding a fresh stimulus to the trade and traffic of the coast of Ireland, so sorely in need of all the encouragement and facility that can be possibly obtained for it. We have only too add that the gentleman who took an active part in the arrangement of this project are entitled to the thanks of the public.

"ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY."—England does not appear to feel very comfortable just now. Her Eastern Empire is threatened by more than one formidable enemy, Russia, it appears, is about taking advantage of the manifest weakness of Great Britain, to consummate her long cherished and maturely planned scheme of annexing to her already vast dominions the rich empire of India. The English Press recognizes in the recent movements of Russia the imminent danger to which England is exposed. Russia is not the only power from which hostilities are expected; China, too, has assumed a threatening attitude. One of the leading organs in England—the Examiner—referring to the present ruler in China says:—"This man, although not the nominal Viceroy of the empire, is Viceroy of the Home Province, and real ruler of the imperial councils. His spirit is manifest everywhere, a spirit bitterly hostile to the English, bent on revenge and blood. Prince Li is strenuously making ready for war. His troops will be armed as the Chinese army has never been before. A struggle is coming in China, before which the wretched squabbles in Bosnia, or the Russian incursions in Central Asia, vanish out of sight. A triumphant China would menace India more than Russia can ever do." And the Standard referring to the coming quarrel says:—"Our minister at Peking has been submitted to so much official insolence that he has requested instructions and asked for more troops. The Chinese have for years been preparing for war. They have established great arsenals under European direction have purchased ironclads; armed their troops with European arms of precision, and employed European officers to drill them in the European manner. At the same time they have laid down torpedoes in the mouth of rivers. That in all this they had the intention of placing themselves on a footing of equality with the hated foreigners can hardly be doubted. Possibly they had no immediate intention, but they had no opportunity, to try their new wea-

pons; but the possession of these inevitably tend to lessen their dread of the foreigners, to inspire them with the hope of revenging former defeats, and to prompt them to resist unpleasant demands." If either Russia or China, or both, march on India, then England's difficulty will have arisen, and it is the duty of the Irish people to be prepared to take advantage of the opportunity that such a contingency will offer. England under such circumstances could not refuse Ireland's demand for justice. Up to the present she has been in a position to treat with contempt every appeal of the Irish people for redress. And, alas! division and dissension amongst Irishmen themselves have in the past assisted in no small measure in rivetting their chains more secure ly. Let us beware of such dissension in the future, and when the long expected opportunity arises let Ireland's demand for the restoration of her legislative independence be made by a united and determined people.—Dundalk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An alarming increase in the number of cases of foot and mouth disease is reported for the week from West Sussex and Warwickshire.

A seam of good anthracite coal has been discovered at Stearshall, near Stirling. The seam is 3 feet 3 inches thick.

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of railway passenger traffic in England is to be commemorated by a jubilee at Darlington on September 27th. The Stockton and Darlington section was opened in 1825 and a statue of the originator, Joseph Priest, will be unveiled at Darlington on the occasion. The statue will occupy a granite pedestal nine feet high on the four sides of which are bronze panels representing phases of Mr. Priest's career.

WIFE DESERTION.—The following return from the School Board of London, showing for each division the number of cases of wife desertion brought to the knowledge of the Board in the administration of the compulsory laws during the twelve months ending the 30th June, 1875, has been issued.—City, 7; Chelsea, 39; Finsbury, 48; Greenwich, about 100; Hackney, 39; Lambeth, 57; Marylebone, 52; Southwark, 48; Westminster 32.—Total, 422.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WIFE AND FAMILY.—An advertisement has been appearing in the Times offering a reward for information respecting a lady and her four children, who had left Sheffield, ostensibly for home, and had not since been heard of. Respecting this advertisement the Western Morning News says the persons referred to are the wife and four children of a prominent member of the council of one of the municipal boroughs in North Devon. The wife is believed to have eloped and gone abroad with a dissenting minister, taking four children with her, and leaving only her eldest child behind. Much sympathy is felt for the husband who is greatly respected.

Marshal McMahon's award in the Delagoa Bay dispute has, apparently, entirely shaken English faith in the virtue of the new policy of "international arbitration." The Conservative organ in the press at all events is decidedly against entrusting English interests more to the decision of tribunals in which foreigners have a voice. It considers that England has done and suffered enough to demonstrate the unsatisfactory character of Mr. Gladstone's "arbitration invention," and hopes the Government will consider themselves at liberty to decline any further resort to it.

The London papers take a very cheerful view of the commercial aspect in England. They represent that trade is steadily improving, and a general recovery appears to be at hand. During the first four months of the financial year the revenue exceeded the estimates by nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and it is estimated that if the revenue maintains its elasticity there will be a surplus of a million and a-half. Last year the Customs' duties on tobacco and snuff amounted to the enormous sum of £7,522,200 being an increase of £185,000 on the previous year; and the duty on tea to £3,435,600, being an increase of about £135,000 on the previous year.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday afternoon, 21st August, the coroner of Birmingham held an inquest on the body of Ellen Lines, an elderly woman, who was the wife of a blind man. On the 3rd inst. she was drinking in a public-house, when he entered. Some angry words ensued. He desired her to lead him, but as she refused he struck her on the head a violent blow with the stick with which he used to guide himself. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against James Lines, the husband of the deceased. Another inquest was held to inquire into the cause of the death of Mary Gerrard. The evidence was to the effect that during a brawl she was struck on the head with a brick by a woman named Lyons, who was present in custody. The latter at the time expressed her intention of doing more for Mrs. Gerrard. A verdict of manslaughter was also returned in this case.

HOW PROTESTANT BISHOPS LIVE.—A parliamentary return shows that ten prelates have had estates transferred to them of an estimated net annual value equal to the income intended to be the endowment of the see. The estimated gross annual value of the estates assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to have been, at the time of such assignment, 17,906l., and the estimated net annual value, 15,000l. In the case of the Archbishop of York, the estimated gross annual value, 11,873l.; net, 10,000l. The Bishop of Durham, gross value, 9,268l.; net, 8,000l. The Bishop of Ely, gross value, 6,814l.; net, 5,500l. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, gross value, 5,912l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Lincoln, gross value, 5,648l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Worcester, gross value, 5,977l.; net, 5,000l. The Bishop of Carlisle, gross value, 5,231l.; net, 4,200l. The Bishop of Peterborough, gross value, 5,127l.; net, 4,500l. Of the above episcopal estates, those belonging to the sees of Ely, Carlisle, Durham, Norwich, and Worcester, are now managed by the Estates Committee; the rest proceeds of the property so managed belonging to the last four, for the year ending with October, 1874, amounted to 22,059l., or 50l. more than he required 22,000l. The return states that the endowments secured to the bishoprics of Lincoln and Peterborough were revised on the avoidance of these sees, and the annual values here stated are those of the estates belonging to the sees after such revision.

PASSION AND PUBLICAN IN ONE.—A meeting of rate-payers was held at Wigan on Tuesday night, August 24th, to petition the magistrates against granting any more licenses to sell drink. Memorials were unanimously adopted to that effect. The Rev. Phillip Hains, vicar of St. George's Church, occupied the chair, and commented strongly on the fact that the rector of Wigan (the Hon. and Rev. G. T. Orlando Bridgeman) was an applicant, through his son, the Rev. E. R. Orlando Bridgeman, curate of Tarporley, Cheshire, for a provisional order for a license to sell all intoxicating liquors for an hotel, proposed to be built on ground in the Mesnes, belonging to the rector, and adjoining the proposed Wigan Market-hall. After alluding to the large number of applicants (nineteen) for licenses, Mr. Hains said he did not think the curate of Tarporley, whose career in the ministry they hoped would be a prosperous one, had any complicity in the application. It was not the gentleman who had lately taken holy orders who had made the application, but their own Orlando Bridgeman, the rector of Wigan, rural dean, honorary canon of Chester Cathedral, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, brother to the Earl of Bradford, and above all, the president of the Wigan Branch of the Church Temperance Society. In all his (the speaker's) ministerial experience he had never met with anything like this.

He had heard of a clergyman possessing racehorses, and of another who drove a Hansom cab in London, but he had renounced his holy calling. The nearest case approaching it he had heard of was in the Lake district, where the clergyman (he thought his name was Sir Frank, Fleming), being suspended from his living, his wife opened a public-house. The speaker pointed out the illegality of the application, and went on to say that there was a dignity in the office of a priest, a spiritual glory such as streamed from the cross, of which he was a preacher, that was debased and degraded by engaging in the liquor traffic. In the name of religion he protested against a clergyman applying for a spirit license; in the name of the Church of England he protested against her altars being desecrated by a licensed victualler ministering at them; and in the name of our common Christianity he protested against such a foul blot being cast upon it. In the name of those deathless spirits who would go into eternity bearing the stamp which his hand had placed upon them he called on Mr. Bridgeman to think of that great and awful day when he must give account of those for whose souls he should have watched, and who might ascribe their perdition to the perilous temptation he had set before them. The application was refused at the licensing sessions on Wednesday.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE JEWELS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The London Daily News has the following:—"The Bucks Police, are investigating a very extraordinary matter. About the 9th of this month, in order to permit some building operations upon the premises of Mr. Goodman, near Windsor Bridge, the waters of the Thames were drawn off, lowering the river by several feet. While the stream was thus lower than usual, a man who was walking near a back out adjacent to Cuckoo Weir, about half a mile from Windsor Bridge, observed a piece of string fastened to the lower branch of a bush overhanging the water course. His curiosity was excited and, seeing something attached to the string, he pulled it up and found that it was a gentleman's juponed dressing case. And that it contained a large number of keys and other things. He placed the case in the hands of the police, and Mr. Superintendent Dunham, found that in all there were twenty-five keys, the larger ones having been fastened in a bunch at the top of the case. Upon one side of the smooth surface of the handle of two of the medium-sized keys are the words 'Esquier's tables, 100 steps,' and on the other side the word 'Porter.' The twenty-five keys vary in size from such as would open gates, posterns, and room doors to small ones fitting the jewel cases in the royal apartments of the castle. Besides this extraordinary collection of keys there were in the case pieces of wax bearing impressions of the key wards, two bottles of gold liquid for smearing the keys in order to ascertain the shape of the locks, a box of vestas, and two large canvas money bags, such as are used by bankers. It is the belief of the police authorities that the dressing-case and its contents were intended to aid some person in effecting an entrance from the 'Hundred Steps' to the private apartments of the palace, and to sweep off the priceless jewelry. Whoever designed this daring scheme has been frustrated in a most singular way. Those who placed the case and keys in the stream till a favourable opportunity might arise for the grand coup, fastened the string to a branch of the bush, which, when the waters of the Thames are not at their ordinary summer level, was about a foot below the surface of the little stream, and thus well concealed. They had not calculated upon the sudden drawing off of the water—which revealed the hiding place of the duplicate keys."

HANGING MADE EASY.—The following letter from the pen of a professor in the art of "hanging made easy" has been received by the governor of all the county jails in Great Britain for their edification and instruction:—

"TO THE HOME SECRETARY, WHITEHALL.
"Sir—So long as it is the law of the land that criminals shall suffer death, I submit that that dread punishment should be carried into effect by respectable and skillful hands, and not, as has been too frequently the case of late, be entrusted to any ignorant, brutish person, whom the love of gain and notoriety prompt to apply for the performance of the office—unnecessary torture or entire failure is the inevitable result, as we have recently seen in several instances where men of this class have been employed. For upwards of twenty years I have from humane motives, devoted my attention to executions, and have attended nearly all the principal ones that have taken place in this kingdom during that long period, giving my advice and assistance to the executioner, and in no single instance where I have been present has the slightest failure occurred, or any unnecessary suffering been caused the unfortunate culprit. In cases where I have occasionally acted alone—in public executions, for instance, as at Liverpool, Gloucester, &c.—my plans have been completely successful. I submitted these plans to the prison authorities some years ago, and, though they were then disdainfully rejected, they have been subsequently adopted in one of the principal metropolitan and other prisons, and found to be effective. My career has attracted the notice of the Press, by which I have been styled the 'Amateur,' 'the Doctor,' 'the Medical Executioner,' and other aliases, by writers who presumed to know my personal history. The fact is I was intended for the medical profession, but did not adopt it, as I have private means. The taking part in this business has not been from a mercenary but from a humane motive, and it has cost me a large amount of time and money, and has been a source of annoyance to some of my best friends. I, however, have persevered in what I felt to be a humane course, and my efforts were appreciated by one at least eminent prison philanthropist, the late Mr. Wright, whose portrait in his acts of mercy now adorns the Council Chamber of the Guildhall. He agreed with me that a man of respectability and proper feeling, if such a one could be found, should deal with such matters. On the retirement of the veteran Catercraft, whom I have so long assisted, I suggested that his office should be performed by one of the officers of the respective prisons, and I still urge it upon the authorities. Officials at present slog criminals, which is a more revolting duty than the other. The duty would then be in better hands than it is at present, and I should then be pleased to throw the matter up, or I would at all times be ready to proceed to any part of the kingdom and give the benefit of my experience, assistance, and advice, if required.—(Signed) R. B. ANDERSON.
"London."

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN NEW YORK.—The Workingmen's Union of New York, on the 10th inst., adopted resolutions denouncing the reduction of laborers' wages, and appointed delegates to the Democratic State convention at Syracuse on the 16th inst., to demand a hearing before that body, and apprise them of the manner in which the workingmen are treated. Committees were also appointed to wait on the commissioners of public works, and ask the cause of this reduction and the instigators of it, and will also call a mass meeting of laboring men to give expression to their views on the subject.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN WASHINGTON.—The contest between the employing printers and the typographical union of that District has at last resulted in the knuckling under of the union, but especially of the compositors of the government printing office, who have so long ruled the union. At a meeting of the union on August 20, a resolution was adopted suspending members from the union for six months, on their own application, to enable them to form another society, with power to adopt their own scale of prices. This will enable all who withdraw to make any arrangement with private employers that may be mutually advantageous, and the government employees will have no vote in their meetings. It is understood that the printers will now return to work at the offices where they were employed before the strike.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.—NEW YORK, September 14.—A party of firemen were experimenting with a patent fire ladder in Rettger Square this morning. The ladder was raised 120 feet in the air, and a light man mounted it, Wm. N. Nash, chief of the fire battalion, being at the top. While the firemen were going through their evolutions the ladder cracked, and without scarcely a moment's warning broke off at the second section, and those upon the top were precipitated to the ground. Nash was instantly killed, and two of his companions, Philip Morse and Wm. Hughes, were mangled. They died while being conveyed to the station house. Several other persons were more or less injured.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE BLACK HILLS.—A special to the Tribune from Red Cloud says: "Spotted Bull has consented to attend the council: Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse refuse to attend under any consideration. They announce their intention of making war this fall. Spotted Bull, in private council with his people yesterday, announced his price as six million dollars for the Black Hills, or an annuity of one hundred dollars a year for grown people, and twenty five dollars for squaws and children. Half of that would stick to white hands, any such proposition will not be entertained by the commissioners."

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 13.—A bloody tragedy occurred in the town of Venice, in this county, yesterday. At 6 a.m., Harrison Andrews, aged fifty years, went to the chamber of his son, aged nineteen years, who was asleep, and dealt him two murderous blows with a hatchet. The last crushed through the skull, and it is thought injured the brain. He then aroused his daughters, and shot Mary through the abdomen with a revolver, inflicting a severe but not necessarily fatal wound; the two girls escaped from the house and aroused the neighbours. Andrews then poured a quantity of oil on the carpet and afterwards committing suicide by shooting himself through the head. The son is not expected to recover. No motive for the deed is known. The deceased had a violent and ungovernable temper.

THE CHICAGO STONE CUTTERS.—The Chicago Tribune says:—"There are about 800 stone-cutters in this city. Seven-eighths of them belong to the 'Union' which has just ordered a strike for \$3 a day. A few contractors, who have heavy, unfinished jobs that must be promptly carried through, have yielded to the demand and are paying the sum asked for. It is probable, however, that they will not continue to do so after the work on hand is finished. In that event, the several hundred cutters who are now idling about the streets will be joined by 200 more. The average wages of the trade, on the eve of the strike, seem to have been \$275 a day. The idleness of 1000 men represents, then, a loss to the working-men of (500 X 2 75) = \$1375 a day, or \$8250 per week. If the 700 strike, the loss will be \$1925 a day, or nearly \$12,000 a week. Suppose they are idle for ten days and then gain their point. The aggregate money lost will be \$19,250. Besides this there will be the inevitable growth of bad habit, and the promotion of bad feeling between masters and men. Leaving these serious evils out of the count, we find that the pecuniary loss is so great and the possible gain by the strike (25 to 60 cents a day for each man) so small that the remedy will be far worse than the disease. The 700 will earn between them \$175 a day more than they did before. They will have to receive this for 110 working days—over 18 weeks—before they have made up the loss suffered by the strike in 10 days. And then they will not have done so unless every one of the 700 is re-engaged. Is the game worth the candle? Another thing the strikers would do well to consider is that the masters will almost inevitably win.—The 500 men now idle are drawing \$3000 a week from the treasury of the Union. If the 700 strike, the treasury will be depleted at the rate of \$4200 a week. It cannot stand the strain long. Until it is exhausted, the employers have only to have their work done at Joliet instead of at Chicago. The saving will balance the inconvenience."

DENICATION.—The dedication of St. Mary's, the new Catholic church in Liberty, Va., occurred on

UNITED STATES.

Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania has brushed away a world-wide custom. He will no longer have Friday observed as a hangman's day.

Recently there were fifteen hundred Mennonites in New York, on their way to Dakota territory, where they will colonize. They had with them seventeen drafts, aggregating \$69,000 in gold.

An extensive Indian outbreak was reported from Eastern Nevada and Western Utah on September 7. A number of settlers and miners were murdered, and the women and children flying to places of safety.—Troops were hurrying to the scene of the trouble.—Mormon vindictiveness is said to be at the bottom of it.

The returns of the number of voters in Philadelphia, as compiled by the election assessors, show a total of 170,772, an increase since 1874 of 10,091. Philadelphia will probably cast an unusual heavy vote this year.

DENICATION.—The dedication of St. Mary's, the new Catholic church in Liberty, Va., occurred on

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1875. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Friday, 24.—Our Lady of Mercy. Saturday, 25.—St. Januarius, Bishop, and Companions, Martyrs. (19th Sept.) Sunday, 26.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Monday, 27.—St. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs. Tuesday, 28.—St. Wenceslas, Duke of Bohemia, Martyr. Wednesday, 29.—St. Michael, Archangel. Thursday, 30.—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

M. Buffet, the French Premier, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments respecting the families of the Reserve Forces now undergoing a month's drill. He expresses a hope that employers, following the example of the Government Offices, will not make any deduction from the salaries of the men thus temporarily absent, but will appeal to their comrades to share their work among them, and that married day laborers will be the only class requiring relief. The Government will make a grant to poor Communions unable to support this burden. The Unions of Paris has opened a permanent subscription in aid of the Catholic Universities, heading the list with a sum of 2,000fr. The Bishops of France have decided that these institutions should not be called Catholic Universities, but simply Free Universities. During the sitting of the Congress of Catholic working men at Rheims, the President of the Union, Mgr. de Legur, says the Unions, received from the Holy Father a Brief blessing in ample terms the work that was being carried forward. The Congress was attended by delegates from Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and England. Its attention was devoted to workmen's clubs, military clubs, the apprenticing of orphans and children of poor parents. One of the speakers, Father Marguigny, a Jesuit, delivered a long speech in favour of the re-establishment of trade guilds as they existed in the time of St. Louis. His audience warmly applauded this suggestion, full of pity, for the fate of unfortunate artisans whom the Revolution deprived of all their Medieval guarantees. The Congress adopted resolutions recommending the formation of groups of Catholic Societies, comprising all classes of workpeople, to be governed as far as possible like corporations. It has invited all Christian employers to form themselves into Societies for the purpose of encouraging the workmen by their moral support, while the workmen's societies are to have lady patronesses. The revival of the statutes of the old Confreries will be aimed at, and the restoration of the Christian family among the industrial class. Comte de la Tour du Pin has given an account of the progress of Catholic workmen's clubs, only one of which existed at the close of the war—namely in Paris, while they have since been formed in many towns and villages. Few converts however, were made among the leading manufacturers until a pilgrimage was made to Notre Dame de Liesse, followed by the Papal Brief, placing the scheme under the protection of a Cardinal. When supplemented by other agencies this movement, it is asserted, will reconcile labour and capital. Its promoters have given their written adhesion to the Syllabus. Persecution is still going on vigorously in Prussia, and in those parts where the vast majority of the people are Catholics they have to bear the brunt of it. This applies more particularly to Posen and to upper Silesia. In the former province, Dr. Szymanski, the editor of a paper called Orodowick, was lately tried for publishing a pamphlet, in which he reproduced a speech delivered in parliament by a Polish member against the oppression of the Church and of the Polish language. Now, according to the Prussian Constitution, parliamentary speeches may always be printed with impunity, but in this instance the court held that the author of the pamphlet had actually "espoused the indictable views of the speaker," and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. An appeal to a superior court against this astounding verdict was rejected. That's Prussian logic! For a similar offence, the editor of the Katolik, a paper published in Silesia, has lately been convicted, and we are told that he is to go into "winter quarters," in a convict prison, for the space of 3 months. Similar prosecutions against the press are going on everywhere, and of one paper, the Frankfurter Zeitung, the whole editorial staff is in goal for refusing to give evidence. They call that liberty in Germany! The reports continue of the closing of the religious establishments, and of the moving scenes with which they are accompanied, by reason of the sympathy of the population. In some places, where private gentlemen have the reversionary interest in the fabrics, &c., difficulties have arisen between them and the Government. This has been the case in Munster, with respect to the Capuchin Convent, the buildings of which were taken possession of by the agent of Count von

Galen, and with respect to the Franciscan Convent, which, upon the departure of the Religious, was taken possession of by Herr Albers. It is scarcely necessary to observe that in all these cases the reversioner is in no way hostile to the former religious proprietors. It would appear that the law of suppression will be put in force against all establishments without distinction. Thus even the Trappists, at Mariawald, must quit their retreat; although it is hard to see in what way those solitaries can be regarded as hostile to the Empire. The Cologne Gazette disclaims the notion that the Sedan celebrations in Germany are dictated by military vanity. The German people in arms will always be ready, it says, if the honour and security of the country call them to the conflict; but they consider war a terrible calamity, and have a horror of an offensive war. They wish to finish in peace the edifice they commenced in war. "Peace" is the motto inscribed by Emperor and Empire on their banner. In the country districts of the diocese of Treves the people have taken upon themselves to supply the wants of the clergy, so as to neutralize as far as possible the law abolishing the ecclesiastical incomes. Thus one man supplies meal, another bread, another meat, &c., and the bills are regularly sent in receipted. The will of Prince Charles of Bavaria has been made public. He has made provision for maintaining all the poor and other charitable objects as during his life—devoting for this purpose a sum of between 80,000 and 90,000 gulden.

The Public Prosecutor of the Spanish Supreme Court of Justice, in accordance with the opinion of the Judges' Chamber sitting at Madrid during the vacation, has asked the Government that the Bishop of Urgel should be brought to the capital to answer the criminal charges preferred against him. A telegram from Rome, says the Papal Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cabinet's decision with regard to his circular be of an aggressive character or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See. Otherwise the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will go to Rome to attend a Consistory. The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but postponed the discussion of this circular. All the persons prosecuted at Florence by the Italian Government for conspiracy against the State have been acquitted on the particular charge; but one of them has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for the illegal detention and manufacture of arms. The Marquis Bousso de Cavour, nephew of the famous Minister, has just died. The name and family of Cavour have thus become extinct. The Marquis was the possessor of his uncle's papers.

Latest advices state that the Consuls of Austria, Germany and Italy despair of bringing about negotiations between the Bosnian insurgents and Serber Pasha. The English, French and Prussian Consuls, whose track lies in Herzegovina, are still hopeful, because the insurgents there show a conciliatory disposition. Great anxiety prevails in Damascus on account of the departure of troops for the Herzegovina. Fears are entertained lest the Druses should take advantage of the reduction in the number of troops stationed there to gratify their animosity against the Maronites.

In consequence of the manner in which Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking has been treated by the Chinese Government, in connection with Mr. Margary's murder, his Excellency has suggested the strengthening of the British force on the coast of China. Lord Carnarvon's proposal of a conference among the South African colonies was being warmly supported by various public bodies at the date of the last advices from the Cape. The farmers especially, appear to be strongly in favour of it, and a large meeting of agriculturists was about to be held on the subject. The lady and four children who were advertised in the Times the other day as being missing, and since stated to have disappeared in company with a clergyman, have been found at Paris by the solicitor of the husband, who resides in North Devon. He has now gone to Paris to reclaim his children. The gentleman happens to be the Dissenting pastor of the church which she usually attended.

Venice has now been fixed upon as the port at which the Prince of Wales will embark for India. The Serapis, which will coal at Malta on the way out, is ordered to be prepared to receive his Royal Highness at Venice on October 16, and the departure will take place the same day. A royal salute will be fired as the Serapis leaves the port by some ships of war (possibly including the Devastation), which are now cruising in the Mediterranean waters. These vessels will escort the Serapis to Athens, the first port of call, and here a visit lasting two days will be paid to King George of Greece. The voyage will be continued across the Mediterranean direct to Cairo, and the stay at Suez and Aden will be brief. At the last-named port the seven ships of the flying squadron, under the command of Sir Rowley Lambert, C.B., will meet the Serapis, and act as a convoy thence to Bombay.

The Queen has consented to become patroness of the Church of England Temperance Society, "organised, as it appears to be, on a basis which includes all who advocate temperance, without insisting necessarily on total abstinence." Her Majesty trusts that education and the enlightenment of the people, together with improvement of their moral and physical condition, will gradually do much to induce temperance, and to diminish the evils which are now complained of.

The decrease in emigration to the United States continues. Last year there was a great falling off. This year the diminution is still greater. During last month the whole number of emigrants arriving at New York was 9,262; in July last year, the number was 15,634—a decrease of 6,372. Of the immigrants arriving there last month 1,812 came from England, 421 came from Scotland, 37 from Wales, 1,762 from Ireland, 2,240 from Germany, 339 from Austria, 932 from Sweden, 359 from Norway, 114 from Denmark, 267 from France, 118 from Switzerland, 47 from Spain, 220 from Italy, 111 from Holland, 224 from Russia, and 106 from Poland.

Remittances in our next.

WHAT IS EXCOMMUNICATION?

It would be well if those who write upon the subject in the public press would give us a sharp and exhaustive definition of the term Excommunication. This question is being discussed with reference to the case of the deceased Guibord; Mr. Doure and others insisting that the deceased was not excommunicated; the Bishop, or the ecclesiastics, on the other side, insist that he was.

Why this discrepancy of opinion? Because the word has two very different meanings in the ears of a Civilian and in those of a Churchman. To the former excommunication implies the sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical court; but ratified by a civil tribunal; to the churchman excommunication is utterly independent of all civil control. It is a process purely spiritual, with which the civil power is incompetent to take cognizance, and has no right to inquire into. It need not necessarily carry with it any civil effects, the State being, of course, able to regulate the civil status of all its citizens; but it has no more power to determine the spiritual status than it has to determine whether, in any particular instance, a baptism be valid or invalid. As is baptism, so is excommunication—purely a spiritual act. In the one case the recipient is thereby admitted into full citizenship in the Kingdom of Heaven, and made partaker of all the privileges of a child of God; in the other case he is stripped of all these privileges, and is reduced to the position of one over whose head the healing waters of baptism have never been poured; he ceases ipso facto to be a member of the Heavenly Kingdom, or to have act or part in the privileges of the faithful.

If we take this view of the meaning of Excommunication, Guibord was undoubtedly excommunicated; neither can his status as a member of the Church be in anywise affected by the decisions of the civil tribunals. We may admit that in virtue of legislation imposed by the arbitrary Government of the Bourbons, excommunication was of no legal force, except in so far as it was ratified by the civil tribunals; but as before God the civil tribunals had no voice in the matter. When St. Paul pronounced excommunication upon the incestuous professors of Christianity, he did not invoke the aid of Caesar to enforce the sentence; neither did he deem that it was in the power of Caesar to sit in judgment upon the validity of the judgment he had pronounced. What the power of the Church was in the days of St. Paul, so is her power in the days of Queen Victoria.

MODERN PROTESTANTISM.

The Protestant Church of the present day is divided, strictly speaking into two great divisions; High Church and Low Church. Each of these is again subdivided into sections innumerable, the former being composed of Tractarians, Puseyites, Episcopalians, Ritualists, and having an upward tendency to Catholicity, while the latter, which embraces the great bodies of the Baptists, Wesleyans and Presbyterians, strange as it may appear and notwithstanding that they take the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, for its guide, leans towards infidelity. It is from the High Church party that the Catholic Church from time to time receives such great accessions of strength and such converts, as the Newman and the Mannings. Men illustrious for their piety, their zeal and their learning, while if the Baptist or Methodist is uneasy in his mind concerning revelation, or is doubtful of the road in which he travel towards Heaven, finds little difficulty in fraternizing with the continental iconoclasts and atheists. There are then three bodies of Christians with opinions well defined, the Catholics who believe in the doctrines of the Church, Episcopalians who believe in part of it and dissenters who believe exactly as they please. The Catholic Church has no compromise with infidels, the Episcopalian very little, but the dissenter so broad is his platform, though having such a narrow spirit, is always ready to cheer a Garibaldi and to welcome a Strauss or a Renan with open arms. Any one who hates the Catholic Church is their friend and when a Catholic priest falls away from the true faith he does not stop at the next door but at one bound becomes a fervent Methodist preacher of the Chiniquy stamp, and in order to dispel any doubt as to his entire conversion that may exist in the minds of his new co-religionists, plunges at once into the No-Pope cry and is the most devout believer seemingly in everything but the right thing. The Protestant Episcopalian Church is zealous of receiving a purverted Catholic priest—if we might say the expression—into its fold, though we must say it is very seldom troubled with an occasion, for owing to the reasons above stated he goes at once to the other extreme. Notwithstanding the noise therefore such men as Chiniquy, and Gerdeman, and others of like calibre make, their writings and speeches have no other effect than that of making safe Methodists still safer and staunch Baptists still stauncher in their bigotry. The numerous converts they pretend to make, even among the heathen, are rather comical Christians, and any one who has ever attended a meeting of enlightened negro-Christians down south and heard the ravings of the self constituted preachers must be shocked at the religious blasphemy given vent to. Indeed one has no occasion to go further than the Queen's Park in Toronto to hear the familiar manner in which the deputies of the Y. M. C. A. use the sacred name of the Saviour of the world, and with what gloveless hands they use each other when their opinions regarding the interpretation of a text of Scripture happen to clash, as they very often do. When young men just out from England are out of work, or do not care to work, they have little difficulty in being appointed Evangelizers by the aforesaid society, regardless of their previous character, or whether they have been shoemakers or expounders of the gospel in the old land. Yet it is such people as those who are expected to build up religious opinion in the Young Dominion of Canada. These are they who at present excite the public mind in the Guibord affair, who back up the Institut Canadien, and who eagerly watch a chance to aid and abet any enemy of the Apostolic Church whether he be a Jew or a heathen, or an infidel. Dismissed.

An unprincipled bachelor says troubles never come single.

LIBERALITY.

If there is one virtue more than another Protestants are fond of praising themselves for, it is their extreme liberality in religion and politics. What they possess in such an eminent degree themselves, they of course must admire in others, and hence they patronise and applaud what they are pleased to denominate "liberal Catholics." Guibord, for instance, and the members of the Institut Canadien are liberal, and Joseph Doure, Q.C., is extremely liberal, so much so in fact that he almost deserves to be a Protestant.

Yet, their liberality very seldom assumes a practical shape. They do not, for instance, care in the exuberance of their generosity, to vote for Catholic candidates for Parliament. There are over three million Catholics in Great Britain, but we do not know of any Catholic member; while, if justice were done, and in proportion to their numbers, they should have about sixty. Some years ago Sir John Acton and Sir John Simon were returned, but one of them turned Protestant, to show his gratitude and liberality, and the other was defeated.—The Duke of Norfolk has great influence in England, but, on account of his religion, not enough to have a cadet of his house returned for an English constituency. Lord Arundel, a son of the Duke of Norfolk, and who afterwards bore the title himself, had to go to Limerick in 1851 to get returned to the English House of Commons. In Catholic Munster, Leinster and Connaught, the people vote for whom they think the best man whatever religion he professes; but in Ulster, where the Protestant element predominates, there is not a Catholic M.P. In 1848, Catholic France had a Protestant Premier—Guizot, for Prime Minister. What a sensation it would create in England if a Catholic were admitted to the Cabinet; but if he were asked to form a Ministry—Oh! then indeed the people would be justified in upsetting the Throne. It is true Mr. Monsell—the present Lord Emly—was Postmaster-General, but he did not retain it long; he was shelved, and Mr. Playfair, a Protestant, put in his place.

Here in Canada it is much the same. Quebec sends a number of Protestants to the Dominion House, but how many Catholics go from Ontario? Three, we believe. John O'Donoghue did slip in for East Toronto, but did not stay long. He was unseated, and at the next election defeated by a large majority. Yet Quebec, of course, is superstitious, bigoted and illiberal; while Ontario is liberal, enlightened and tolerant, at least so the papers say. Fifty columns of editorials, however liberal they may be, are not as strong as a vote. Facts are stubborn things, and the fact is evident to the blindest partizan that Catholics make no distinction in politics, while Protestants do. If they did not this Catholic city of Montreal would have the three of its members Catholic in the same manner as Toronto has them Protestant. The less they speak about liberality then the better, until they prove its possession by works instead of words.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

To the Reverend Charles Gauthier, Parish Priest, St. Mary's Church, Williamstown.

DEARLY BELOVED PASTOR,—Although this is the first time we have assembled to address you on an occasion of this kind, we but respond to the promptings of our hearts in performing a duty rendered pleasant by its associations.

We are well aware that when you came amongst us, although a great deal had been done, very much remained to be performed, and the zealous manner in which you have applied yourself to the task, has already aroused the deepest sympathies of the parishioners in your behalf.

We feel compelled to refer to the happy manner in which you have associated yourself with us—your geniality winning our hearts, and your piety and eloquent instructions our reverence.

Recognising, therefore, the eminent services you have rendered this mission since your advent to it, and also the many inconveniences you have met with while performing these good works, we not only feel a pleasure but a duty in begging your acceptance of our appreciation of your true worth.

That you may long be spared to administer to the people of this parish is the fervent prayer of your children, in whose hearts will dwell for ever the memory of their beloved Pastor.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, THOMAS ROUSSEAU, DONALD McLELLAN.

The Rev. Father Gauthier replied briefly. He said he was quite taken by surprise at their magnificent gift, and taking into account the little time he was in their midst, it was too much kindness on their part, but he hoped, with the assistance of God, to merit their good wishes, and that it would be his constant care to advance their spiritual interests.

The Synod of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at Maynooth was concluded on Monday. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, in his closing address, said the decrees passed were designed to counteract the increasing infidelity and lukewarmness in religion. He hoped for good results. Their Lordships gave particular attention to the subject of the education of the young. In the case of the two Nichols, father and son, who have lately absconded with a large sum of money in their possession, stolen from the coffers of a bank, it is highly gratifying to learn from the Witness that they were men of exemplary morality, the elder Nichols having prohibited his son from going boating on a Sunday. According to the Witness, bands of assassins are ever prowling about the Mountain on sanguinary designs intent. As yet we are happy to learn that nobody has been hurt.

CARDINAL MANNING ON RATIONALISM.

On Sunday, 5th inst., the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster re-opened the church of St. Augustine, Manchester, which has been undergoing repairs and decoration. In the course of a sermon on "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," as the central doctrine of the Catholic faith, he maintained that the Catholic Church was the one universal Church which was to give "faith by bearing" to the world, and in proof that this was the true Church he pointed to the confusion, the contention, the contradiction, the wasting, and the perishing of everything separate from that one Church. He begged his hearers to notice how other teachers, having lost their inheritance in its unity and submission to Divine authority, were tossed to and fro with every wind of man's doctrine until at last they were losing the truth of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Germany, he said was the country from which the Reformation came. England was the disciple of Germany. How fared it with the teacher, and how was it faring with the learner? In Germany there had been three periods or states of Christian belief in the last 300 years. In the beginning Lutheranism had set itself up as pure and primitive Christianity in opposition to the Catholic faith, so highly dogmatic and doctrinal. It believed in consubstantiation and in absolutism, and in a multitude of other doctrines which it did not as yet reject. Little by little men found it impossible for beads to hang together without a thread, and having denied the Divine authority upon which all truth rested, having broken the thread upon which all these jewels of Divine truth were strung, having denied the Divine authority of the Church, they began to lose and to reject doctrine after doctrine, and men were criticizing the doctrines, denouncing dogmas as the authority of men, and describing dogma as the imposing upon one man by the authority of another what he is to believe in Divine things. The second period on which they entered was characterized by a state of what was called Pietism. Men began to toss away doctrine. They kept Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the central and only truth. After a time of an interior piety and an excitement of devotion, with less and less of positive belief, there arose up another people called Rationalists. They said, with great justice, "You have rejected dogma, and you reject your emotions and your devotions and your Pietism, which has no other foundation than your feelings. You feel this, but I don't; you believe it, I don't believe it." This was the beginning of the third period of Rationalism, which meant nothing more nor less than that men took their own reason and made it a test of truth, even in revelation—a measure by which the doctrines of Christianity are to be tested, so that what it received will be received, and what it does not receive will be rejected. Finally, the reason of man was made the source and foundation of everything. That evil of Rationalism prevailed in Germany at this moment. Throughout the whole of what was called the Reformation it had deposed and extinguished Christian faith in the great multitude of the Prussian nation, and the other States in which the Reformation established itself, to a great extent that we were told that not 2 per cent. of the population of Berlin ever set their feet in a place of worship. What had happened to the teacher he feared might happen to the learner, and what had begun in Germany might pass over into England, unless men had the humility and the faith to become the disciples of the Divine Teacher. Three hundred years ago, Parliament, by Royal authority, set up a religion by law, which was highly doctrinal and highly dogmatic in Episcopacy and the Sacraments, differing from the Catholic Church in as few things as possible, but being torn from the unity of the Christian world and from the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. For 100 years that dogmatic religion continued. Then came Pietism or Puritanism, an interior religion, resting upon the feelings of the heart. He spoke not disparagingly of that time. He respected the Puritans, because they were in earnest and because they revolted against empty and dead forms—against keeping up the belief in the Sacraments when the grace of the Sacraments was denied, and because they rejected the imitation of the Mass when belief in the Real Presence was denied, and for burning confessionals when belief in absolutism had ceased. He respected that thorough resolute temper and spirit of those men, who believed that religion consisted in communion with God and in belief of a Divine Master; but what had followed? We likewise had entered into a period of Rationalism. He did not know to what extent it had spread among the Nonconformists of this country. Some of their own members had assured him that among their youth it was spreading fast by means of German literature. But he did know how far it was spreading in the Church of England, and how it had made the University of Oxford almost its own. On every side there were books, written professedly on Christianity, penetrated through and through with Rationalism, and that by members of the Church of England. A high authority, at least in Manchester, had said the other day the foundation of all reasonable faith seemed to be in danger, and, in illustrating his remark, stated that the Vatican Council had invested the head of the Church with Divine attributes, and had practically laid it down that the mind of the Church, and not Holy Scripture, was the Word of God. This was Rationalism of the highest order. It was not necessarily a Divine attribute for a man as the head of the Church to be preserved from error, or that he should receive perpetual assistance from the Spirit of Truth according to the promise of God, whereby His Church should never err from that truth delivered to it. This talk about Divine authority came from a purely rationalistic conception of the nature of Christianity. To absolve sin was an act of Divine authority, and yet the Church of England, in the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, said our Lord left power with His Church to forgive sin. Would this authority, on turning to his Book of Prayer, say whether his Church was invested with Divine attributes? And as for the mind of the Church, that certainly was a Scripture—the living intelligence of the whole mystical body of Jesus Christ, on which on the day of Pentecost the Holy Ghost inscribed the whole revelation of God when there was not a particle of the New Testament written.

The Cardinal also delivered an address at the opening of a new Catholic church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, at Birkenhead. He said that England was once the promise of the empire of Jesus Christ, and she was on her probation now, when the voice of truth was as audible as ever. A thousand times he had said, and in his soul he believed, that Englishmen never rejected the Catholic faith. They were robbed of it by force. They rose to defend it, and were beaten down by foreign mercenaries. Their children were born disinherited, and generations after generation had removed further and further from the faith. Multitudes now alive were innocent of the heresies which had rent the faith asunder. Englishmen were not jealous of the Word of God; they believed it to be Divine; but the Word of God was wider than that which was written. There was the Living Word of God; of it Englishmen were jealous. They were jealous of the Spirit of God, and their jealousy of it made them jealous also of the liberty of conscience. "They said, 'Our sals are our own, we must answer for them to God, who made them, and Jesus, who redeemed them.' They refused to be taught by human authority; but they forgot that their cause, was indissolubly united with the Spirit of God and upheld by Divine assistance.

The coming man is he who owes you.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A FRENCH ADMIRAL CASBERED FOR BONAPARTIST SENTIMENTS—A despatch from Paris, dated 9th inst., says: "A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux on Sunday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Ronciere le Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter was afterwards published in the Courrier de l'Est, and has created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution."

The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magenta, September 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. He says:

"He is the conservative in my eyes, whatever faction to which he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the revolutionists of the 4th of September and of their sectaries."

This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journal:

"I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes France should be free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of Government."

Yesterday, when he first heard of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the council.

The Journal Officiel of this morning publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean squadron, vice Ronciere le Noury, without comment.

SATISFIED REPUBLICANS—VERSAILLES, Sept. 16.—The Republicans, mindful of the prompt dismissal of Admiral De Ronciere Le Noury retracted from questioning or criticising the Government at the sitting of the Permanent Committee to-day. The session passed without any debate whatever.

Marble statues are favourite instruments of revenge with operative librarians. *Zampa* and *Don Giovanni*, to say nothing of Prosper Merimee's story of "La Venus d'Illes," in which a statue kills a man; but we rarely meet with such occurrences in real life. A "statue tragedy," however, has lately startled the Parisians. An old widower lived for some years past alone in handsome apartments, profusely ornamented with statues—one of them a splendid likeness of his wife. Rumour, however, said that M. de Paumier had a hand in his wife's death, and was a prey to remorse. A few days since M. de Paumier was found crushed beneath the statue of his wife, which he had evidently pulled down upon him from its pedestal. In his hand was a paper with the words, "I made my wife die of grief. It is but just that she in her turn should kill me."

The Cultivateur du Midi gives us some highly interesting facts respecting the produce of the French barn-yards. France rears annually about 40,000,000 hens, worth about £4,000,000 sterling. The sale of these hens produces in course of traffic another profit of nearly £100,000,000. Five million cocks sold each year produce a profit of £250,000. The forty million hens produce annually 100,000,000 chickens at least. Allowing for those destined to replace the hens which have been used as food and those lost by accident, there remain every year 86,000,000 of chickens, which, sold at 1 franc each, give a third profit of nearly 4 millions. Add capons and poultards for £250,000 more. Then the 40 million chickens lay 100 eggs a year—that gives a total of four milliards of eggs, representing a money value of 84 millions. Here, then, is a national industry worth £16,000,000. This gigantic commercial movement rests upon the humblest produce of the farm. Says our French contemporary very truly, "Ce n'est, certes, pas a degaigner."

A life which formed a curious link between this century and the last has been just ended. La Mere Mars, the *doyen*ne *poissarde*, or fish woman of the Halles, died recently in Paris at the age of 97. Her speciality was fresh water fish. She was daughter of the Marquis de Juxta-Nantz, executed in the Reign of Terror, and of Madame de la Motte Valois, the artificer of the diamond necklace intrigue. A Fury of the Revolution took pity on the little girl, whom she saw blowing a kiss to the marquis on his way to the scaffold, and adopted her. She left her a fish-stall. This descendant of the Kings of France—for Antoine de Bourbon was an undoubted ancestor of Madame de la Motte—had no other ambition than to get through life honestly. She was supposed to have made a good deal of money with her trout and crawfish. La Mere Mars was a fine-looking, robust old woman, and generally superior to the *poissarde* sisterhood. She could not have resembled her mother, who was of a little form and a delicate oval face. The fishwoman remembered Cagliostro, Cardinal de Rohan and Marie Antoinette, whom she saw going to be executed. Her early years were spent in the mansion of Masquis Juxta-Nantz, in the Rue Turenne.

ITALY

THE VATICAN.—The Archbishop of Malta and his Vicar-General lately had a private audience granted them by his Holiness. The Archbishop, Monsignor Skicluna, presented to the Pope, in the name of his diocese, the sum of three thousand francs in gold, and in his own name the sum of two thousand francs, also in gold. The Holy Father made him a present of a large silver medal and several beautifully bound books, one of which was the *Pontificale Romano* three volumes, and in a handsome case, richly ornamented. The President of the Belgian College, Monsignor Van der Branden, before leaving Rome, had audience of the pope, and presented his Holiness with a large sum, being the fourth collection of Peter's Pence made this year in Malines Diocese.

SALES OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY.—The Official Gazette states that in the month of July, 1875, were sold 835 lots of church lands for the sum of 2,352,679 lire. In the preceding months of the same year, 1875, were sold 3,944 lots, at prices amounting to 10,666,823 lire. From the 26th of October, 1867, to the end of the year 1874, the total number of lots of church lands sold by the state in public auction were 106,342, and the total sum they realized was 480,778,827 lire.

The Italian Press is very indignant at the inscription on the Arminius Monument, which says that he overcame Latin strength and perversity. The satirical *Fanfulla* proposes that a statue of Drusus shall be erected at Rome with the inscription:

"O Drusus Tiborius Nero, surnamed Germanicus, who triumphed over Teutonic barbarism, after having defeated and put to flight Arminius, and having avenged like a good soldier the legions of P. Quintilius Varus, massacred through treachery."

SPAIN

THE CARLIST WAR.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis it has transpired that three of the ministers who represented the old party, being opposed to universal suffrage resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas Del Castillo, who urged that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established, and leave to future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral laws, if any alteration was then considered necessary. The King

thereupon requested Senor Canovas del Castillo to form a new ministry. He declined on the ground that having long presided over a cabinet, which represented conciliation of old parties, he ought not to remain head of one party only; the King then entrusted General Jovellar with his formation, with the present cabinet, which is more homogeneous and Liberal than its predecessors, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas del Castillo.

RELIGIOUS UNITY.—The Papal Nuncio has sent a circular to Bishops, asking them to support the restoration of religious unity, declaring that any other course would jeopardize the good understanding between Spain and the Vatican.

GERMANY

THE GERMAN ARMY.—The Berlin War Office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard for the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—19 out of every 20 who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn manoeuvres so severe as to raise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments as the *West Zeitung* is, such expressions as the following:—"This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the Army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies." These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one Division of the Fifteenth Corps, during its late manoeuvres, managed to kill 14 of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other Division (of the 9th Bavarian Infantry, by the way) had 45 patients in hospital at last. When the British soldier remembers all the writing there was last year arising out of the case of a single man who died (of heart disease as it proved) after the march from Chobham, he will have some reason to admit that his personal interests are better looked after than those of the wearers of the pickelhaube.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A great sensation has been created at Bochum by Herr Jacob Mayer, manager of a Mining and Steel Company, having bequeathed his fortune of a million dollars to the Catholic Church. His widow is allowed a life interest in the property, and on her death it is to pass to a Roman Catholic Bishopric, the revenues of which are under ecclesiastical management. Paderborn has the preference, but this See is at present under Government management, and if it continues in this position at the time the reversion falls in, it will lose the bequest. Munster will stand the second chance, and Cologne the third. In the event of the revenues of these dioceses being under secular management, Mechlin is to have the money, and should Mechlin be disqualified Westminster stands last in the list. Failing all the heirs, the property is to revert to the Bishop of Paderborn and his successors personally, the interest to be devoted by them to the purposes of the Bonifacius and Servatius Unions. The near relatives of the testator, some of them needy and even poor, are, of course, no little disappointed at this disposition of the property.

THE LATE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.—The will, dated December 3, 1856, with one codicil dated May 23, 1872, of His Royal Highness Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector and Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse, who died at Prague, in Bohemia, on the 6th of January last, was proved at the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate in London, on the 16th ult., by Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, acting under a power of attorney from Prince Moritz Philipp Heinrich of Hanau, one of the sons of the deceased, and one of the residuary legatees named in the codicil, the personal estate in England being sworn under £25,000. After making provision for his wife, he appoints as his heirs his children their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of Hanau and their children as substitutes. The testator life was insured for sums amounting together to £30,000 in six English offices—viz, the Atlas, Pelican, Eagle, Alliance, Imperial, and Union. In the codicil, which was made after the war between Prussia and Austria, the testator states that, "should it be God's will that we should depart this life before the proposition shall have come for the wrongs done to us and our country by Prussia," he directs that his body shall nevertheless be interred in the soil inherited by him, in the vault of the old cemetery at Cassel, and he then goes on to say, "we hereby express the confident expectation that, should we ourselves not live to see the restoration of our full rights, the knowledge will gain place, at the seat of the Prussian Government, on our decease, that, under false pretences, as is already made clear, and in the face of our death, which is in God's hands, we will here again testify that we never had any animosity towards Prussia, not even the least, before the annexation in 1866; nor have we ever, except openly and publicly, by word of just complaint, afterwards insisted on the inalienable rights by the grace of God to us belonging. We have suffered grievous wrong; and that—remembering the circumstance of near relationship, and in the consciousness of the future reckoning—not even covered by a semblance of political expediency; one will at least feel urged to make good, as far as possible, the wrong done to our heirs, who for their existence are solely dependent on our comparatively small savings, by the uncurtailed restoration of our property to us belonging by Divine and human law—that is to say, of the whole of the revenues from the entailed estate of the Electoral House since 1866."

RUSSIA

The St. Petersburg *Golos*, speaking of the Khokand rebellion, alludes to Kashgar in the following style:—

"Before the Khokand insurgents invaded Russian territory, and occupied the town of Khodshtent, Khudoyar Khan the dethroned ruler of Khokand, who had sought refuge at Khodshtent was directed by the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan to repair to Tashkent, but refused. Should the Khokand invasion of our territory prove to have been occasioned by Khudoyar's presence at Khodshtent, we should be driven to the conclusion that Khudoyar has a party left at Khokand, and that those who support him do not shrink from having recourse to the most desperate expedients. The incident affords fresh proof of the anarchical nature of these Central Asiatic Khanates and of the difficulty we experience in allowing any of them to remain independent. Englishmen, with their Indian experience to teach them Oriental politics, know very well how difficult it is to avoid the acquisition of fresh territory in the East, however much they are inclined to charge us with the lust of conquest. Every commotion in these Khanates exercises a disturbing influence upon our own territory, acquired with the blood of our gallant troops. Is it possible for us to stand upon ceremony with Khans unable to maintain order and quiet in their dominions, and to secure the execution of the agreements concluded with them? It would seem to be high time, and essential in the interest of the people themselves, to do away with the so-called independence of Khokand and Kashgar, considering that this very peculiar sort of independence is the constant source of rebellion and strife. Moreover, Khanates have immense natural resources, and if opened up to European culture might confer riches both upon their inhabitants and the whole civilized world."

The Russians have long suspected Yakob Khan

of being in connection with the malcontents in Khokand, his native country. Now that the Khokand rebellion has actually led to the invasion of Russian territory, strenuous measures may be all the more expected, as the Kashgar Government, being supported by a Europeanized army, are fast introducing a novel and unexpected element into the sphere of Asiatic politics; but even if it were resolved to hold Kashgar responsible for the derelictions of Khokand this would require time. The first blow will be aimed at Khokand.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.—The Standard says that 612 men and 158 women have recently been indicted in Russia, of whom five were arrested for participating in the socialist movement. The Procurer General in his indictment says that socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the Empire. The most ardent of the progredient movement belong to the upper class and among whom are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace, officials of all grades, and several ladies of high family. He says socialists only await an opportunity such as a foreign war to organize a revolution at home and put into operation their extravagant ideas.

The Russian Government have ordered the mobilization of their entire Horse Artillery. The measure affects 300 guns, divided into 48 batteries and to be distributed immediately among the cavalry, with which they are to act in concert. There is news from Turkestan. The Khokand Insurgents overran the Russian district of Kuramin and attacked the towns of Khodshtent and Ura Tube. At Khodshtent they occupied the suburbs, and upon the Russian garrison retreating to the fort they seem to have penetrated into the town. The Khodshtent garrison having been reinforced by that of Ura Tube, the Russians made a sortie and defeated the Insurgents, who fled to the hills and across the border. What occurred at Ura Tube is still unknown. The band which attacked Khodshtent is estimated at 5,000 men, and there were others abroad trying to excite rebellion among the inhabitants.

TURKEY

The Constantinople semi-official journal *Djeridet Chavadis* complains that the European Powers will not allow Turkey to take charge of her own concerns. It says:—

"Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Great Britain have had to struggle with religious and civic animosities, yet would have indignantly resented any foreign attempt to interfere with their domestic affairs. Turkey alone is expected to submit to intervention directly any disturbance occurs in her wide-stretching territory; yet Turkey is a Power that can marshal 800,000 men armed with breechloaders, and equipped with Krupp guns. Turkey is a match for any rebellion that can possibly arise in her dominion, and will not cede an inch of territory out of deference to idle demonstrations. The action of the European Cabinets can be only accounted for by their ignorance of men and things in the Ottoman Empire, but the Turks, who are but too well aware that every inch of Turkish soil has been freely watered with the blood of their ancestors, are determined to defend their country, and will never be caught napping."

INSURGENTS LOSING GROUND.—LONDON, Sept. 15.—Special dispatches to this morning's Standard contain the following: Serbia complains to the Powers of the concentration of the Turkish army at Nissa. The report that the siege of Trebigne has been renewed is untrue; the insurgents infest the neighbouring roads, but are not able to blockade the town Peter Karagorgievitch, Pretender to the Serbian throne, is about to march into Serbia with a corps of volunteers, and his adherents there contemplate a revolution in his favour. The Times this morning publishes a special telegram from Vienna which contains the following:—However contradictory the accounts may be of recent skirmishes, two facts are indubitable; first, that the Turks traverse the country in every direction. Their object is to open communications, and relieve and strengthen the more exposed military positions in the south-west. This has been thoroughly done. The road to Bilek and Trebigne, and from the latter to the Austrian frontier and down to Sutorina, has been opened and the blockhouses repaired and garrisoned. So much has been made of the taking and burning of these blockhouses, that it may be as well to mention that they are simply well built guard-houses, and contain usually a garrison of from four to ten men with a non-commissioned officer. The other indubitable fact is, that as soon as an insurgent force leaves the mountains the Turkish forces are at once after it. Of course the difficult work remains of dislodging the insurgents from their mountain strongholds; but approaching winter will soon make these positions untenable. As for hopes of assistance they become daily fainter. Circumstances seem to favour the mission of peace of the Consular Commission. Latest official advices from Herzegovina are satisfactory. The insurgents now appear willing to negotiate with the consuls. There have been no offensive movements for several days. The latest encounters terminated in favour of the Turks. The emigrating families are beginning to return.

MISCELLANEOUS

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.—CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—A despatch from New Orleans says that in the town of Melton, Fla., nine miles above Pensacola, the entire population of which consists of fifty-four persons, there are thirty-three cases of yellow fever, eleven of which have been fatal. At West Pascagouhal there have been seventy cases and fifteen deaths during the past week.

Fifteen years is said to have wrought a great change in the personal appearance of the late President of the Confederate States. He is now quite gray, and exhibits in a marked degree the effects of so many years of anxiety and care. Tall in person, rather attenuated, but erect and manly in bearing, he remains still the elegant and affable gentleman which always distinguished him in society. He is in feeble health, and great caution has been enjoined upon him by his physician.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.—Whether the expectations which have been entertained of an improved condition of trade for the present year are to be realised or not, the next ninety days will determine. That these hopes of revival have not been sanguine is true, but the disappointment which may follow their non-fulfilment will be none the less serious. With the exception of a few important localities, the agricultural production has been unusually large, and the favorable prices that prevail for several leading products ought to stimulate an early realization. The movement of crops is the old fashioned legitimate machinery by which to get money into circulation, and thus increase the purchasing and debt-paying power of the people, especially in the agricultural localities. That this would be a vital step toward improvement in trade, none will deny, following as it does two years of great economy, and in view also of small stocks of merchandise and exceptionally low prices for all staples. Great manufacturing centres and important importing interests ought to be benefitted by the absorption of accumulated stocks of goods, and the whole country should feel the thrill of a new life in business. A few weeks will determine whether this will be the effect of an immense increase in the wealth of a vast producing class; and though it will undoubtedly take many months to realize this wealth, the operation by which that realization will be carried forward ought soon to be manifest, and the probable result pretty definitely anticipated. We are, therefore, on the eve of a most important and critical season in the commercial history of the country, and close observers will watch with some anxiety the indica-

tions which the next few weeks will afford.—*American Green*.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED UPON JESUS CHRIST.—The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas, Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of Proctor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on the cross, between robbers as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

- 1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion, Quirillus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons rich or poor to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are,

- 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee,
2. Jo' n Zorabuel,
3. Raphael Robani,
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words:

"A similar plate has been sent to each tribe."

It was discovered in the year 1280 in the kingdom of Naples, in a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commission of Arts in the French Army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions permission to keep the plate, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French Army. The French translation was made literally by the members of the Commission of Arts. Deman had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2800f. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.

HOW TO SAVE THE DROWNING.—The following directions for saving the lives of persons rescued from the water are published at the request of the Massachusetts Humane Society:—

- 1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

- 7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry clothes constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.
8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.
9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

TEACHER WANTED for an Elementary School at St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Treas. St. Columban, Q. 3-3

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Boraish P.O., North Middlesex, Ont. 1

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 699 St. CATHERINE STREET.

The Catholic Commercial Academy will re-open on Wednesday, the 1st of September.

The course of studies in the Polytechnic School, established with the support of the Provincial Government, embraces three years' studies. A preparatory class will be formed for those not proficient enough in mathematics to be admitted at once. The curriculum of studies shall be sent on application.

In the Commercial course, none of the most approved methods in use in the European commercial schools to impart to pupils a thorough knowledge of business shall be omitted. A Business Class, nearly equivalent in its workings to a regular merchant's office, will be open in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock to young men prevented by daily occupations to attend the commercial school, and diplomas will be awarded to them after a satisfactory examination.

For particulars and details apply to the Principal at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT Principal.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE OPENING OF THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Longueuil, will take place on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th. 2-4

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

DR.

FOWLER'S

EXTRACT

OF

WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA,

DIARRHCEA,

DYSENTERY,

SEA SICKNESS,

AND ALL

SUMMER

COMPLAINTS.

It is PLEASANT

to the TASTE

AND

PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

Thousands

can

bear

Testimony

to its

Superior

Excellence

and wonderful

Curative Properties

READ PROF. CROFT'S CERTIFICATE

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, July, 1875.

I have examined the recipe for the preparation of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, of which the above-named Extract forms the principal part.

The other ingredients added are, in my opinion, well adapted to render it a safe and reliable medicine when used according to directions, in Cholera, Diarrhoea, and all summer complaints.

(Signed) HENRY H. CROFT.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, at 37 1/2 cents per Bottle.

MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The oldest Western settler—the evening sun. Joaquin Miller has written about "A Storm in Venice." Mrs. Miller is probably there. An Eastern paper intimates that Treasurer Spinner acquired his habit of profanity while learning to read his own writing. The Shah frightens his wives into submission by wearing a European plug hat pulled down threateningly over his right eye. For the present, says the Rochester Democrat, will correspondents please write on neither side of the sheet? Tom Moore is said to be the author of the following epigram, which has been credited to a dozen others: "They say thine eyes, like sunny skies, The chief attraction form; I see no sunshine in those eyes— They take me all by storm."

It is related of a Parisian portrait-painter that having recently painted the portrait of a lady, a critic, who had just dropped in to see what was going on in the studio, exclaimed, "It is very nicely painted; but why did you take such an ugly model?" "It is my mother," calmly replied the artist. "Oh! pardon, a thousand times," from critic, in great confusion. "You are right; I ought to have perceived it. She resembles you completely."

Wayne Hovey relates a good anecdote of a certain chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, who, being an enthusiastic devotee of temperance reform, had an idea that most of the convicts were incarcerated because of the use of whiskey. In his rounds he met a sturdy man of many stripes, and put the usual question to him: "Had whiskey anything to do with bringing you here?" "Everything, sir, everything," exclaimed the man. The chaplain was enraged, and eagerly inquired how it was. "Well, sir, I'll tell you how it was. The judge was drunk, and the lawyers were all drunk, and they fetched me in guilty."

VANITY—Vanity indeed is a venial error; for it usually carries its own punishment with it.—Junius. It was prettily devised of Æsop, the fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said "What a deal do I raise!" So are there some vain persons who, whatsoever goeth it alone or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.—Bacon. Alas, for human nature that the wounds of vanity should smart and bleed so much longer than the wounds of affection!—Macaulay.

Vanity is the foundation of the most ridiculous and contemptible vices—the vices of affectation and common lying!—Adam Smith. Here vanity assumes her pert grimace.—Goldsmith. Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves, who are out of favor with all others.—Shakespeare. Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.—Tape. Our vanity is the constant enemy of our dignity.—Madame Swetchine.

Scarcely have I ever heard or read the introductory phrase, "I may say without vanity," but some striking and characteristic instances of vanity has immediately followed.—Franklin. Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious, and ambition terrible.—Steele. To be a man's own fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.—William Penn. Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity.—Bible. Extinguish vanity in the mind, and you naturally retrench the little superfluities of garbure and equipage. The blossoms will fall of themselves when the root that nourishes them is destroyed.—Steele. A vain man can never be altogether rude. Desirous as he is of pleasing, he fashions his manners after those of others.—Goethe. The general cry is against ingratitude, but sure the complaint is misplaced, it should be against vanity. None but direct villains are capable of wilful ingratitude; but almost everybody is capable of thinking he hath done more than another deserves, while the other thinks he hath received less than he deserves.—Pope.

Pride is never more offensive than when it condescends to be civil; whereas vanity, whenever it forgets itself, naturally assumes good humor.—Cumberland. There is no restraining men's tongues or pens when charged with a little vanity.—Washington.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug-stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. \$500 Reward is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug. They are sold by Druggists.

Our Choirs, Schools and Convents have now a perfect Catholic Choir Book in the Cantus Divinus, the work of A. H. Rosewig, Director of St. Philip Neri Choir, of Philadelphia. The new work has a collection of standard and new Masses, Requiems, Vespers, Offertories, Hymns, Canticles, etc. To be had at all Book and Music stores; price \$2.75. Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tonqua beans. This manufacturing substitute costs the manufacturer less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuine vanilla bean. It can readily be detected by its odor. It is used principally by tobacconists for perfuming snuff and cigars, and was never intended to be used as a flavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua or other deleterious substances.

The ANIMAL BODY is made up entirely of substances primarily derived from inorganic nature, the rocks, the water, and the air. Natural forces, light, heat, electricity, and time, in their process of reduction, carry us through the grand procession of their changes, from the inorganic to the organic state. The miracle of vitality is sustained by the compounding by nature (as above) of the tissues, which are wasted in the ordinary nervous and muscular operations of thinking and acting. And in proportion to the capacity of the animal economy for restoring the waste, is the being preserved in health and strength. The ingredients, wasted by thought or action, are identical with those of which "Fellows" Hypophosphites are composed; the ability of this preparation, to furnish the restoring capacity, and its power of sustaining and the increasing vitality in the subject, enables him to combat and overcome disease, and so to lengthen his days.

THE POPE TIARA.—The Tiara of his Holiness the Pope has perhaps the most curious history of all human crowns. Church writers tell us that Clovis, after his conversion, sent to Pope Symmachus a holy crown which he had himself received from the Emperor Anastasius, and then from this period the Popes exchanged the mitre for this crown, which was afterwards known at Rome by the name of "Regnum Mundi." Cicognora says, nevertheless, that Alexander III. was the first Pope to wear a crown, which he added to his mitre as a sign of sovereignty. Boniface VIII. who died in 1503, added a second crown to indicate the union of the spiritual power; and Urban V. supplemented these by a third as a symbol of the government of the Holy See over the Church, suffering, militant, and triumphant. Other explanations of the mysterious significance of the triple crown exists; one is, that it represents the Pope as high priest, grand judge, and sole legislator of Christianity. Another, that it implies triple royalty—spiritual over souls, temporal over the States of the Church, and mixed over all kings. A third, that it indicates the twofold authority of the Holy Father as Chief of the Church, as Bishop of Rome, and as temporal sovereign. The treasury of the Vatican includes seven or eight tiaras, the last of which was given by Isabella II. of Spain, in 1855; its three crowns are precisely similar; it weighs only three pounds, and cost \$12,000. Napoleon I. also presented one to Pius VII.; its crowns all differ; its weight is eight pounds, and it cost £8,800. Whether these crowns should be alike, or should differ, is a mooted point. Tiara is a term given by Herodotus to the sacred cap of the ancient Shahs of Persia, the carrying of which, like the double sceptre of the Pharaohs indicated the junction of Supreme King and Priest. —Westminster Review.

EFF'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., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

1875 FALL TRADE. 1875

J. & R. O'NEILL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS MONTREAL.

Begin to advise their travellers are now out with samples of their Fall Importations of General Dry Goods, all of which are now open. Full lines of Dress Goods, Full lines of Wines, Full lines of Staple Goods, Full lines of Small Wares and Haberdashery. An Inspection Invited. Terms Liberal. Montreal, September 10th, 1875.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

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

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.—All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street, Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.) HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL. Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions. The Specialties of this Establishment are: GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPORYNE for Diarrhoea, &c. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woolen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875. 43-17

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSAMIC, 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 & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 1y-41

TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

To my Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGowan, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deleterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL, (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875 43

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 385 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC:—22 ST. JOHN STREET. TORONTO:—77 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B.:—32 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.:—119 BARRINGTON STREET.



SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 194 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINGES, C.B., K.O.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, 1. 28, 1875. 18-71

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL. APPOINTMENT BOOK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice 5 " " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$3,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at 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 invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75 Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Ottawa Hotel, Sable Street, St. James's Club, A. Pincoseault, Janvier Metropolitan Club, Street, Hochelega Convent, M. H. Gault, McTavish Providence Nunnery, St. Street, Catherine Street, James McShane, Jr., Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Metropolitan Hotel, Sherbrooke Street, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. George Winks, Dorchester Street, St. Bridget's Refuge, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

GO TO HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, M

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address to MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

By Order of Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in the matter of HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, and for the purpose of selling the same, I have appointed JOHN BURNS, Plumber, Gas and Steamfitter, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, Hot Air Furnaces, &c., to sell the same, at public auction, at 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, on the 11th day of the month of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A.M. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., Solicitors.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of DAME JULIA CUTTIE, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, widow of the late Thomas Davis, An Insolvent. The undersigned will apply to the said Court for the discharge under the said Act on the 28th day of October, 1875. JULIA CUTTIE, By PEBKINS, MACMASTER & WALKER, Her Attorneys ad litem. 5-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING and WILLIAM GALT HILL, both of City and District of Montreal, Merchants Copartners and Traders, carrying on business under the name and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, both individually, and as Copartners Insolvents. The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on the eighteenth day of October next, they will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. PERCIVAL B. WINNING, WM. GALT HILL, By their Attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & MACMASTER. Montreal, 30th August, 1875. 3-5

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, BASH, NOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MCGAUVAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvan & Co.) Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. [1y—Aug. 23, 1874

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET. MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR. MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000. SPECIAL FEATURES.—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.O.S.Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January. 72

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal, 1st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING and WILLIAM GALT HILL, both of City and District of Montreal, Merchants Copartners and Traders, carrying on business under the name and firm of WINNING, HILL & WARE, both individually, and as Copartners Insolvents. The undersigned have filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on the eighteenth day of October next, they will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. PERCIVAL B. WINNING, WM. GALT HILL, By their Attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & MACMASTER. Montreal, 30th August, 1875. 3-5

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

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Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from other than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take note that Dr. McLane's Pills are prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.



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TRAINS GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 9.05 a.m.; St. Johns 10.30 a.m.; West Farnham, 11.06 a.m.; Newport, 1.46 p.m.; ar. Standstead, 2 p.m.; ar. White Mountains, 5 p.m.; ar. Boston 10.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.50 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.; arrive Springfield, 7 a.m.; ar. New York, 12 noon.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston, without change.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston without change.

Excursion Tickets to Newport, on Lake Memphremagog, and return, good to start by either Train SATURDAY, and to return by either Train MONDAY, only \$4.50

For information and tickets to all points apply to the General Office, 402 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. A. MERRILL, Superintendent. GUSTAVE LEVE, General Agent.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings; by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass—Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole's "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALTIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 35 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.

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

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

Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50. Half Boarders, do 7.50. Day Pupils, do 2.50. Washing and Mending, do 1.20. Complete Bedding, do 0.80. Stationery, do 0.30. Music, do 2.00. Painting and Drawing, do 1.20. Use of the Library, do 0.20.

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College. Toronto, March 1, 1875.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students.

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

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

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (to drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1, 1875.

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April 2, '75

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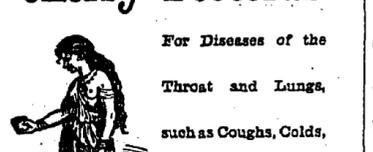
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