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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1874.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND;

The Rising in the North: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER I.

"Le donne, i cavalier, l'arme, gli amori, Le cortesie, l'audaci impresse, io canto."

ARIOSTO. It was about ten o'clock in the evening of the 4th of October, 15—, that the door of a house in the little village of Charing, was cautiously opened, and two men wrapped in dark mantles stepped

The day had been fine and warm, but its closing marked the capricious character of the English climate. A cold wind blew from the North, driving rain and sleet before it; the clouds scudded along in huge masses, or were broken into fantastic forms, with here and there a star sparkling through them, while the moon was totally of this mysterious figure must be vain, hastened obscured, or shone amidst a grey vapor. Charing was at that time a village, embowered in trees, and fairly secluded from the bustle and the noise of London. The house from which the adventurers issued was built after the peculiar manner of the age. Its size, and a certain air of pretension, betokened it to belong to a person, at least of the upper rank among the middling class; yet its walls were, for the most part; composed of no more durable material them timber; this was plastered over and whitened, and curious figures were then raised upon it in a kind of cement, which gave it a tasteful appearance. This house too, was not deformed by the projecting upper story, which gave an air of gloom to the city in that cra. It was a large square building, with a porch, supported by massive oaken pillars, the curious carving of which was no less concealed by the obscurity of the night, than by the clematis, whose long tendrils, still decorated with white flowers, flapped against them as the wind whistled through its fragile but luxuriant net-work, The little garden that surrounded the house was trimly laid out in the fashion of the age; that is, with plants twisted out of all natural beauty, and trees clipped into a grisly resemblance of the human form.

The taller, and as it appeared the younger of the two companions, stepped lightly through the garden, and listened for a few minutes at its entrance; but no sound met his ear, except the heavy pattering of the rain among the leaves; lie then returned to his friend, and they walked with a cautious air through the village; their path was however unmolested, its inhabitants had long since found in sleep a like forgetfulness of their sorrows and their joys. Open fields and green lanes then separated Charing from the city. As the companions passed out of one of these that led directly from the village to the Cross of Charing, the rain somewhat abated, and the moon bursting through a cloud, shed a sickly light upon the monument which had been ruised to the memory of Queen Eleanor, and which the zeal of the reformers had much defaced; and trembled with more uncertain lustre on the gothic chapel and hermitage of St. Catherine, of which but a few mouldering fragments remained. A thicket of alder and hazel trees clustered around it, and the little rivulet which had supplied the cup of the dwellers in the hermitage, turbid and swellen by the rain, rushed with a hoarse sound along its channel. As the companions approached this spot, the elder of the two pressed the arm of the other, and then suddenly relinquishing it, hurried towards the ruins. The hermitage, like the adjoining chapel, had fallen into decay; these buildings immediately faced the ancient Cross of Charing, and the space between them had been originally a smooth lawn, garnished with flowering shrubs; but these, untrimmed for many years, still left, but the doors had been torn from their hinges, and carried away, while the sculptured form of the fair patron saint which had originally jesting on the subject of their errand. adorned the niche above the doorway, had been also pulled down and destroyed in the rage against | • This house was, I believe, built by Sir Robert,

part of the roof had fallen, and the moonbeams as they straggled with the clouds, now lighted up the scene of desolation within; the broken arches and mouldering columns, garlanded with ivy, or clothed with moss, and anon touched with a wan lustre, some fretted pinnacle that seemed mourning the fate of its companion. While in that place where the soft chant of devotion was once raised, no sound was now heard but the hollow sighing of the wind, and the screaming of the gloomy owl. As the stranger entered the ruin, he removed the large hat that shadowed his countenance, as though the groined roof and fretted columns still rose uninjured around him, and approaching the place where had stood the altar, he knelt upon the fragment of a broken arch. The moonbeams that partially silvered the ruins trembled too upon his features; they were hand-

some and dignified, but it was their unusual power of expression, the flexible muscles around his mouth, ever ready to soften to humane feeling, or become rigid with scorn; it was the enduring melancholy of the deep black eyes, that constituted their chief attraction. As the stranger looked up to heaven from the fallen fane, his face was wet, the ivy that hung upon the ruins around him was dripping with rain; but it might be that his sight

was obscured with tears.
"Spirit of beauty!" he murmured, "thou too, art banished with the light of holinesss and truth; but yet may not that time be far distant when the ruined altar shall be raised up, and its banished

As the stranger again turned his eyes to the spot where the altar had stood, he perceived a tall figure wrapped in a mantle, leaning against the shaft of a broken column, the moonbeams darted full upon his own face as he rose from his reaching the middle height, was deformed by a

projection of the left shoulder. "Henry, is that you?" he inquired, supposing that his companion had followed him into the the moon sinking at that moment behind a cloud, the chapel was involved in obscurity. He listened attentively for a retreating footstep, but no sound met his car, except the renewed moaning of the wind, and the splashing of the rain. Disturbed by

this occurrence, the stranger endeavored to grope his way out, calling loudly on his friend, and enlize him with a vain expectation, the wind driving the clouds before it, permitted a few minutes man with a stern and inclancholy countenance, who started up on finding himself observed, and glided away with a swiftness that at once defied pursuit, and was a sufficient proof that the place was not to him one of a new resort. The stranger from Charing perceiving that to track the course delayed, even by a circumstance which the unquiet that lonely spot and on that dismal night, of a person who might be either a spy upon their actions, or one oppressed with trouble like themselves. But as they bent their way towards the issue from the ruined hermitage, and proceed the Strand; a fair spot it was on a fine summer evening, with the palaces of the nobility crowning the green slope that descended to the verge of the river. There stood York House, and near to the present Hungerford market the ancient palace of the Savoy; not the least renowned of the inhabitants of which, was "Old John of Gaunt, time honored Lancaster!" but for whose usurping son, the glories of Queen Elizabeth might have been unknown to English history. Near to this palace, her devoted minister, the wily Cecil, built a splen-

did residence. Down the Strand stood many other mansions belonging to the gallants of her court; and masques and pageants were often held in the gardens that surrounded them; the Queen having no objection graciously to feast at the expense of her subjects. Only a week before this time had Sir Philip Wynyard, a young gentleman of her court, given her a magnificent entertainment; at which were skillful mummers, running at the quintain, and a pageant on the water. At night the gardens were quaintly illuminated, and the Queen danced, after her high fashion, with the master of the feast. But had the night of Sir P. Wynyard's entertainment been like this, of the fourth watered a soft couch with tears of pity for the houseless. The heavy cloaks in which our pedestrians were clad, had become cumbersome-with the drooped straight over their shoulders. The wind blew more violently, accompanied by a fresh storm | delights an active imagination.

of sleet and rain, as they approached the mansion of Sir Philip Wynyard. A stone wall ran round its gardens, and neither the howling of the wind, nor the beating of the rain, could prevent their hearing the sharp and sudden withdrawal of a bolt : the red glare of a flambeau appeared and was immediately extinguished by the rain. Henry and his friend had time to screen themselves behind a buttress of the wall, from which they faintly descried amid the darkness, four men, apparently armed, issue from the gardens, and proceed in the

direction they were themselves about to take. A short consultation ensued, and it was determined at all risks they must themselves continue on their and his friend could distinctly hear the approach way; the tempestuous nature of the night favored of a heavy foot; as before they cautiously drew long and rank between them; and thistle, night-shade, ground ivy, and briony, had grown up luxuriantly amongst it. Of the chapel, the entrance with its graceful pointed Norman arch, was still left, but the doors had been town from their footsteps, while and the pointed Norman arch, was still left, but the doors had been town from their same and thistle, night-shade, ground ivy, and briony, had grown up there was little paving of streets in those days, did heard the new comer stop to speak to Sir Philip's men. In his hand he bore a lauthorn, and holding the wind occasionally bore back to them the voices at little paving of the way by when the wind occasionally bore back to them the voices ing it up, as if to assure himself of the men by when the way he when the way and when the control of the identity of the way by when the way in the men. In his hand he bore a lauthorn, and holding the way in the way of the men by whom they were preceded, and who, unconscious and carcless of being heard, were

dolatry. The altar was beaten into fragments, not Sir William Cocil, towards the end of Elizabut its steps of red marble remained; the greater both's reign. Daniel Control of the control of the

has our master had, but none to match with this; and twinkling with an indescribable malice from the maidens"—here a louder blast of wind drowned under a pent brow. The forehead was narrow, his words; but their reply met the ear of the friends unimpeded—
"Fairer are not than the lily of Grass street,

and the rose of the Lombards; but were I our master, the soft eyes with which my Lord of Leicester and Sir Kit have looked upon the dainty damsels would like me not; 'tis ill crossing Sir Robert Dudley-let Sir Philip beware of a fever!'

"Ah! a fever, in good troth," said another voice, heard you all that was said, when the Devereux, the Earl of Essex died?"

"Hush, hush, Edmund Ware and John Morley, both of you," exclaimed a third speaker: is it for pages and serving men like ye to question the actions of a godly noble like my Lord of Leicester, full of the unction of the blessed spirit, or the freaks of a May-fool gallant, such as our master, Sir Philip? Surely his bare communing with so godly a vessel of the faith as Leicester, may make amends for him, when he yields to the little worldly frailties of the flesh; and the Lord forbid, that any vanities should disturb their friendship, which is so pleasant to behold!"

This speech was uttered in a whining tone; but whether it was one of sincerity would seem doubtful, since it was received with a general laugh, in absence?" which the speaker bimself joined. Meanwhile the "Why!" party followed closely by our friends, had reached the Cathedral of St. Paul, the eye of the elder of the two paused for a moment on the noble pile, and then wandered to the spot where had originally stood the beautiful cloisters, pulled down by the orders of the Protector Somerset, the materials being taken to build his palace in the Strand, while the bones of those who rested there were dug up kneeling posture; and the person near the pillar and thrown into Finsbury fields. A few words of might have observed that his figure, though fully indignation and grief burst from the lips of the stranger from Charing, as he looked upon the despoiled edifice; but his companion hurried him on, Sir Philip's men having already reached Paternoster Row, which had now been for some years dichapel; and his only answer was a deep sigh, and | verted from its original trade in rosaries, altar vessels, and images of the saints, into a mart for the sale of very worldly fineries, fans, pomander boxes, scents, and fripperies of all sorts.

"It hath an ugly vicinage, the scene of our mysery of the night," said Morley; "let but an arrow tly in the street of the Lombards, and the whizzing of its goose feather shall rouse all the villain prenquiring who was the intruder; when as if to tant- tices of the Chepe and the Commarket, to lay their poles about thy shoulders-barring the clamor which the wives of the brute citizens will make, of moonlight, and he again saw the figure seated and the fumes of bacon and sack posset, which on a fragment of the ruins; it was that of a young shall taint the air as soon as they open their latshall taint the air as soon as they open their lattices; for ye know, my comrades, that these Londoners gorge like the very swine themselves!" "Neither forget we," answered Edmund Ware,

their city watch, who give hard blows upon oc-

"True," cried the other, "but they are more decent ones, fitter for a man of some blood to encounter; they are given with good swords, not with the churl cudgel."

They had by this time reached the Stocks market, where the Mansion House now stands; the Henry, drawing his rapier as he sprung forwards. times rendered so suspicious, as the appearance in | beacon lights of Bow Church in the Chepe, threw out a ruddy glare, contrasting strongly with the cold luste of the moon, which, as the rain had for awhile ceased, now traversed the sky, but seldom by a severe blow on the forehead. His companion obscured by the eddying clouds. Cornhill was was not on his part slow to hasten to the assistance Strand, they saw, or thought they saw, a figure not merely a market for grain, it was also cele-issue from the ruined hermitage, and proceed brated as the residence of the principal drapers, tween the two men, one of whom, bearing a lanrapidly past the decaying Cross of Charing. Our nor was it less known for its castellated conduit, companions meanwhile pursued their course down near to which stood a cage, where persons disturbing the city during the night were confined. But now a clash of arms was heard, the faint blast of a trumpet floated on the air, and then the password went round among the watch, before they separated to parade the different wards. A low consultation was held by Sir Philip's men, and they at length determined to pass down Walbrook, by which course they would avoid meeting the whole body of the watch. Nothing could be more picturesque than the scene at that moment; the dood-red beacon of Bow, and the wan moonlight, the coursing clouds sometimes tinged with a fleecy whiteness, at others collected in huge massesshapeless, black, and lowering. And then there was the Cornhill, with its houses on either side, with their pointed gables, each lower story receding farther and farther into the shade; at times across them could be seen the light of a lamp, in the chamber of some wealthy citizen, who could afford to burn scented oils. The cu-riously carved roofing of the mandal. riously carved roofing of the conduit was distinctly visible, while the prison near it looked dark and grim in the surrounding flood of light. The very drops of rain that splashed from the eaves of of October, his pageants would have been sorely the houses, and glittered as they fell, gave a more marred. It was a night when charity would have picturesque look to the scene, in which appeared most prominent the advancing watch, with their bright cuirasses and gay ribands, fluttering at their steel caps; while the cautiously retreating forms rain, and the feathers in their large Spanish hats of Sir Philip's men, in their slouched hats and dropped straight over their shoulders. The wind dark mantles, gave it that air of mystery which

"We can scarce shape our course better than in the way chosen by these most precious raseals!" whispered Henry to his friend, "and much I fear their expedition bodes ill to honest John Harding, of Grass Street,"

"And wherefore?" inquired his companion. "The lily of Grass Street, and the rose of the Lombards," replied Henry, are no other than the daughter and niece of our friend."

When they came to Canwyke Street, the retainers of Sir Philip Wynyard paused. The moon had again passed under a cloud, and rain accompanied the wind; yet amid the pauses of the gust, Henry person; and Henry, who was partly leaning forwards, caught a glimpse of his extraordinary countenance. Elf locks of hair hung straight about a face, whose cadaverous paleness, their hue of reddish brown in no way relieved. The eyes were dish brown in no way relieved. The eyes were assay what I can do to help, thee. Ho! watch, uncommonly light, small, and deep set, but they | watch!"

"By the Lord!" said one, "many amerry prank were not therefore the less expressive—darting and fell back so much from the eyes, that nothing was visible between their dusky brows and the steeple-crowned felt hat, which was worn by this ungracious looking being. The lower part of the face was long and thin, out of all proportion, and the lips were drawn from the teeth in a smile that was half vacant, and half maticious. The figure of this man was tall and gaunt, and he strode forwards with an awkward, shambling motion, as if his limbs were ill hung upon wires. He wore a long, loose gown of blue cloth; his hose were of the same material, only white, and his shoes were remarkable for the square toes, so common in the preceding reign.

"Well met!" cried the new comer to Sir Philip's men, "but who would have thought to meet you here: surely, friend Gilbert, thow art not in the readiest way to the house of Master Fenton?"

"Truly!" replied Gilbert, "we have been put to our wits to avoid meeting the city watch; but it seems, Ralph Adams, that thou art unfaithful to thy charge: how thinkest thou Sir Philip will take it at thy hands? "Tis hard upon the time that he was himself to meet us at the house of thy master; and how were we to gain admittance to it in thy

"Why !" answered Ralph, "I did but step hi-ther from the street of the Lombards to purchase a flask of wine, and should have been back anon, but stayed on hearing thy voice.'

"But Ralph Adams," interrupted Ware, "is all ready for us now ?"

"All ready, Master Edmund: see, but see I keep fast the Lily and the Rose," cried the new comer, and as he spoke he held up a ponderous key, "Come, come," he added impatiently, "the old man will be returned from York before the break of day,"

Sir Philip's men seemed as little inclined for delays as the new comer, and they all strode hastily away. A few words of carnest entreaty from Henry induced his friend to track with him the way of the villainous confederates; they were not, how-ever, equally well acquainted with the city, and were besides obliged to grope their way cautiously along by the fluctuating light of the moon, while the conspirators had now a lanthorn to guide them.

Thus it was that, as they entered Lombard Street, a female shrick met their ears. It proceeded from the house of Master Richard Fenton, a wealthy goldsmith, who had chosen to fix his residence in the street of the Lombards rather than in Bread Street, the usual abode of his fraternity at that period. With trembling eagerness Henry hurried his companion forwards. A confused scuflling and the hasty tread of feet were heard as they reached Fenton's house, and, amid the thickened gloom of the night, they faintly descried Sir Philip's men hurrying along two females, both of whom were muffled in long dark mantles. One of them seemed to droop insensible in the arms of her supporters; the other appeared still to make strong efforts for freedom, though the folds of the mantle round her head sufficiently stifled her screams.

Unhand the damsels, ruffians! The dress of one of the women, which he had grasped in his endeavor to save her, slipped from his hand, as he sunk on the ground, stunned tween the two men, one of whom, bearing a lanthorn, our stranger perceived to be the uncouth being who had joined Sir Philip's men in Canwyke Street. The other, though dimly seen, appeared by the ornaments of his dress, the jewel that looped his hat, and a general air of distinction, to be a man superior in rank to those with whom he was so disgracefully associated. One of the masks worn by the gallants of the time concealed his features. A cry of anguish was uttered by Ralph Adams as the hand with which he held the female dropped useless by his side, with its wrist laid bare to the bone, by the sword of the stranger. Her partial liberty enabled the woman to throw off the mantle, by which she was almost sufficiented, and, in sweet but piercing accents, she exclaimed-"Oh, gracious gentlemen, for the love of heaven, and your own sisters, protect two helpless

maidens!" The words had scarcely passed her lips when she was tore from the grasp of the man who held the combat being feebly lighted by the lanthorn, which Ralph had placed upon the ground, while he endeavored to bind up his wounded wrist, groaning heavily with pain. All this had passed in Iess time than it has taken to relate, and the noise of the clashing swords, together with the shricks of the young woman, began to disturb the slumber of the sober citizens. Several heads, in spite of the rain and cold, leaned out of the surrounding windows. .

"What ho! watch! watch!" cried an old man in a squeaking treble from the casement immedia-

tely above the combatants.
"Watch! watch!" screamed the still shriller tones of a female from an adjoining house; "a shame it is that honest people cannot sleep for forward maidens and wassailing gallants!"

"Oh, good Master Williams!" said the young oman, who was still supported by the stranger roman, from Charing, "come down for the sake of charity, and help this brave gentleman to save the daughter of your old friends, Gertrude Harding, and Lucy Fenton!"

"The impudent, forward, conceited, painted loydens!" shricked the woman who had spoken: my troth, I warrant the dames, and damsels of the city will be stunned with a new ballad about the Lily and the Rose, after this brawi!" so saying she shut the casement with great violence.

"My most delicate Lily, and most dainty Rose!" squeaked the old man, "I would come to the relief with more pleasure than I carve doublet of a rare price; but there is a sound of steel near thee, fair

Master Williams might, however, have spared this great exertion of friendship for the watch were rapidly advancing down the street. On hearing their approach, the opponent of the stranger dropped the point of his sword, and in a tone hourse with rage, exclaimed-

"Meddling intruder! remember that I bear thee in my mind; we may yet meet, where none shall come to part us!"

"Doubt not," replied the strange, with a voice of placid scorn, "that I shall be at all times ready for the encounter !"

The mask uttered another exclamation of wrath, and seemed as if then half inclined to renew the combat; but he now plainly heard the tramp of the watch, and bidding the wounded Ralph to follow him, they both fled precipitately down the street. The other female-had been already borne away; and when the spot was reached by the watch, no one was to be seen but the stranger supporting the terrified Gertrude, and the form of Henry extended on the ground covered with dood, apparently dead.

"By my hope of her smiles, pretty Mistress Gertrude Harding!" cried the Warden of the Watch, holding a flambeau near her pale face, cand looking but too much like a lily; what do you here,sweet Gertrude?"

Alas, Master Warden, replied the damsel, my uncle is, as thuo knowest, at York, and as is my wont, I was at his house to bear his daughter Lucy company; we sat alone conversing in our chamber, for her maid, Alice, betrayed such unusual heaviness, that we sent her to led, and were preparing ourselves for sleep, when my uncles aparentice, the villain, Ralph Adams, burst into the hamber, and, assisted by four masked and armed ruffians, forced us from the house. This brave gentleman has saved me from their grasp, and his riend here is killed, I fear, in an attempt to rescue my cousin, whom they have horner away. Alas, my dear Lucy, what has become of her, I know not; but well I wot, the vile Ralph must have drugged the night cup of the servente, none of whom were awakened by our screams."

The Warden now despatched some of his more

in pursuit of the offenders, while others, entering the house of Fenton, found the servants in a sleep so profound that it was evidently the effect of an opiate. Meanwhile, a considerable crowd had gathered in the street around Gertrade and the stranger, both of whom were carnestly occupied in examining the condition of his wounded friend.

"Alas!" exclaimed Gertrude, as she marked the features, "is this indeed the gentle Heary Willoughton? Good citizens, I pray you for the love of heaven, to aid in bearing him to the house of my father, and you, most noble sir," she mided, turning with a timid air to the stranger, "may it please you to go there, and receive the shanks which I know my father will be prompt to pay to him who has warded from his daughter the evils of this heavy night, which has deprived him of his niece, and much I fear me, of his friend?"

No lack was there among the youths of the city, of many willing, and proud, to assist the fair lily umodious litter was speed. ily formed, on which the form of the wounded Willoughton was supported; but it seemed as if the bystanders thought that the office of assisting the beautiful Gertrude towards the dwelling of her father belonged of right to the galiant stranger who had preserved her in her peril. The crowd of the citizens and their apprentices, who had by this time hurried on their clothes, and assembled in the street, fell back, and even Edward Wood, the Warden of the Watch, respectfully retreated, A well favored youth was Master Wood, and a rich one too; folks said that his thoughts were much fixed on Gertrude Harding, no uncommon hap among the youths of Grass Street and its neighborhood: though it might be that the good estate, and good favor of Master Warden, gave him a chance over his rivals. This gay Edward placed himself at the head of the litter on which Willoughton was supported; doubtless it was to see that he was borne gently, and not to watch the demennor of Gertrude and the noble stranger, Master Williams, meanwhile, had quietly watched these proceedings; his antiquated and grotesque visage assuming the tint of copper in the light of the torches beneath his window; conceiving there was no longer any danger to his precious person, he called out--

"Stay, my delicate Gertrude, I will open the door to thee: thou shalt have a cup of spiced sack, and the hurt of this gentleman can be examined." "I thank you, Master Williams," said Gertrude, to whom several other of the inhabitants of Loinbard Street had previously made the same offer, but I can well traverse the short way to my father's house, and for the gentleman, sure I am that my father will approve of his being borne to

no house but his own." "Nay, my lily Gertrude, be not huffish, consider I am a poor old man, and fair faces are doubtful shields against steel rapiers; vouchsafe me good night, sweetest Gerfrude!"

"Good night, Master Williams!" said the damsel, scarce able even amid her terror and distress to forbear a smile at the whimsical tone of the old man's entreaties. The procession now set forward

for the habitation of Harding.
In Grass Street and its neighborhood a marvellous change has been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth; the castellated conduit of the market is no more, and the fair taverns for which the spot was at that time famous, where are they? They are swept away with those who feasted in in them: and who shall discover a vestige of London Bridge lined with the tall dark dwellings of the rich merchants and tradesmen, which times of public festivity were hung with tipestry, and the windows filled with the noblest Ambairest of the land, while the bravest knightsitibud on the bridge below. These are all gonqinirashall the most zealous antiquarian find an wisekunemaining of the house of Master John Handington high stood apart from its fellows in all the dignifying two additional stories, a profusion of narrowicasements,

and fantastic ornamentaim avoid and plater.

The Gazette de Bossignuounces than there are atpresent 28 parishes without round in the Haif of the

cheson D-neson tolum shadgai doldw seese ib the existence of the was able to ga God the very men who destroyed

REV. T. N. BURKE, O. P.

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HOW THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ESTABLISHED MODERN CIVIL-IZATION.

(From the Ulster Examiner.)

Father Burke on coming forward was received with deafening applause, the entire audience rising to their feet. The applause having subsided, he said:-My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, before I commence to speak to you on the subject which I have chosen for this evening's lecture I have first of all to thank you, as I do most sincerely from the depths of my heart, for your presence here this evening. I take it not as a compliment to myself. I believe that every man has, more or less, the elements of vanity in him; yet I am not such a fool as to imagine that on my account only are you come here this evening. I take it, the notice being so short—only one day—I take your presence here this evening as a magnificent act of confidence and | coming up yet in the family and going out from love of your bishop and of your local clergy (loud applause). I believe them what you know them to be-deserving of that confidence and that affection. Moreover, I believe that your presence here displays the deep interest in every form of Catholic charity, and amongst this there is none greater or more sublime than that of charity which your presence here family circle—the father, mother, children, servants this evening intends to support-namely, the institution in the midst of you, of an order devoted to State—subject as it was to its sovereign—the monthe care of the sick and of the dead. And now to arch and the ruler in all their relations to their submy subject, ladies and gentlemen. And at the very jects. Behold the great skeleton or frame-work of outset, when I think of the very title-namely, "Civil or Civilized Society," I am met with a permanent obstacle. I am almost put to silence, for before me, in mind, I see no less a person than Prince Bismarck. He looms up before me with his brazen spike helmet upon him, and his cuirassier sword drawn, and he seems to say to me, "I AM THE MOST FOWERFUL MAN ON THE WORLD TO-DAY

I shape the destinies of nations, and I may as well tell you at once, my good friar, that there is no such thing left to lecture upon as civil society." For my dear friends, civilized society means the state of society in which men are at peace with each other. pursuing each in his own duties and avocations -But the state of the world to-day, thanks to Prince Bismarck and such statesmen, has brought Europe to the condition of one vast camp, where every man seems to be created no longer for any other purpose, either to God or men, except to become a soldier, and therefore civilized society may be said to have almost passed away, and military society to have taken its place. We are brought to such a pass in this our day that in most countries of Europe, laws are made subjecting every man, as soon as he is seventeen or eighteen years of age to become a soldier. Now, I remember a few years ago a Danish sculptor of some renown was speaking to me in Rome, and talking upon these laws, and he said, "Men now-a-days are treated like pigs" (laughter). We used to say that when a pig had come to be eighteen months or two years old he was fat and was fit to be killed (laughter). And now the law says that when a man is eighteen years of age he is fit to be killed, and he must go out to be killed (laughter and applause). But society must still remain governed by certain laws, founded upon certain principles, a powerful institution from which the military despots of this our age are to draw their armies and to hold camp; and with that society I have to deal this evening, and I ask you to consider with me the Catholic Church in its relation to that civil society (loud applause). First of all, my friends, as in all sciences, a man who chooses to lecture upon any subject always lays down a few simple principles called axiomata or postulates which he asks to be conceded to him without proof, because they carry their very proof in their simplicity-so I ask you to grant me one or two propositions. And, first of all, I ask you to take for granted that society in the nineteenth century of the Christian era is identical with the ancient Roman Empire that is supposed to have ran its days. You know that for many years civilization, progress, and society were formed actually without the knowledge of the true God, and under the grotesque form of ancient paganism. There were false religions laid down in its false maxims certain principles, inherently forced, governed man; certain virtues they not only were not possessed of, but they did not even pretend to, so we must suppose they had passed away. There was such a man as Jesus Christ, who was the Eternal God, that came down from heaven, not only to save men, but to lift them up and ennoble them; to give them certain principles, certain ideas upon which they were to base their lives, their actions, and their movements as a universal society (loud applause). Now that Christianity has been divided, broken up, whole nations have dissected this old and true form, and the tradition only remains, and society to-day, not only in Catholic, but also in non Catholic countries, is supposed to be something different to what it was under the ancient pagans. The second principle which I lay down and ask you to take for granted is this: that society at the present day, as we hear it, and as we enjoy it, is the actual work and product of the Catholic Church (loud appplause). Now, I am not asking too much. There may be persons here to-night who are not Catholics. Even of those I ask the concession of this principle—granted alike by Protestant and Catholic historians-that the civilization of this century of ours is the out coming of the Catholic Church (cheers). And this seems to be self-evident, for everyone acknowledges that every single element of modern civilization existed in actual force in the sixteenth century, but before the sixteenth century there was no recognized form of Christianity except the Holy Roman Catholic Church (applause). Mark you, my friends, I do not now claim a divine origin for the Catholic Church; I do not now claim for her the exclusive possession of divine authority, and infallible truth, and of Sucramental grace. All these things I know she has, and I know she has possessed every one of these things, and for the upholding of them, as a priest and as an Irishman, I should be prepared to lay down my life (loud and continued cheering). But this is not the place to descant on the higher and more divine side

of the argment. I simply take . THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A HUMAN INSTITUTION ... that has existed for eighteen hundred and seventyfour years-has acted upon the world during that matime, and in the name of history, as I am speaking only of the Church as a human institution, I claim what is universally conceded—that the civilization of our race is the offspring of this Catholic Church (cheers). For 1509 years the Church acted upon the world with undisputed sway—I will add that for the most of that time the Church was the only power that acted upon this world for the formation or preservation of society. For she was the only institution that was found at the time that the Roterr man Empire was broken up by the incursions of in barbarians, and when the ancient civilization was inientirely swept away, when every vestige of civilizadination had disappeared, the Church—that is, the conin egregation proserving the name of Christ, and follow-ing Him, and guided by Him—was the only power that then existed that was not crushed and destroy-...ed in the devastation (cheers). The pride of the Roman Empire was crushed all over the earth; the glory of Rome, the mistress of the world, and the strength of the Empire was shattered into pieces .-" It The States of ancient Greece and Rome were utterly destroyed, scarcely a vestige of them remained; but the Catholic Church not only was able to outlive

glorious edifice of the Catholic Church floud apthan the rough and latterly demoralized principles of ancient paganism. They were better than the pagans of old, it is true, which existed in the primeval times; but they came face to face with the institution that was maintained because it was Divine, and therefore was able to convert them .-But what principle of the Catholic Church effected this great achievement? What were the fundamental laws, the grand ideas, that she put before these pagan nations—these children of the forest? They are as different from the ancient paganism that passed away-with this civilization, they were as different as day is from night. Now, I will give the philosophy and the principles which the Church lavs down, and

THE FOUNDATION AND THE MAIN-SPRING OF MODERN SOCIETY. First of all the Catholic Church considered the elements out of which society was to be formed, and she found the first element was the family—namely, the father, the mother, and their children. Then the circle to blood relationship, she found the la- you to break your outh" Then Henry the Eighth borer and the servant, the man who, either from the misfortunes of his condition making him a slave, or | I will banish all your priests, bishops and monks, and from his own free will, subjecting himself to labor | nuns, and imprison them. I have learned an apfor his daily bread-bowing down and laboring for prenticeship to cutting off heads-(laughter)-I his fellow-man. (Applause.) Passing from this -she went out beyond them, and so found the society; Now, when the Catholic Church girded herself up for this great work, not only of saving men's souls, which was her first work, but to reform society, which was her second work, she laid down fundamental principles out of which all this great work, and out of which society is formed. Let us consider, then, how they acted; let us consider what the world would be without them; and let us consider what the world is driving to to-day; for, having repudiated the action and the spirit of the Catholic Church, we will find that in their action they were most beneficial, and really and truly formed the civilization of our day; we will find, moreover, that without them the world would have gone to wreck and utter ruin-intellectual and moral chaos, and dissolution long since; and we will find that to-day the more we repudiate the principles of the Catholic Church the more are we driving ourselves to utter ruin. That is the first principle of the Church laid down for the formation of society

IT AFFECTED THE FAMILY IN ITS FIRST RELATIONS, namely, the relations that were of wife and husband and husband and wife (loud applause). The barbarians that broke down upon the Roman Empire had no law in relation to each other; every man was the lord of himself, and consequently was full of the most heinous crimes. The very first principles that the Church of Christ laid down was that all civilized society should be formed upon the principles of chastity, and fidelity, and constancy of husband to wife and wife to husband (loud cheers). That was the very foundation of all society—that the principle of fidelity, of life-long constancy, is absolutely necessary or else the whole frame of society would shatter and fall to pieces. Therefore, she taught these wild barbarians of the Northern forests that no matter what principles were recognized before, that now, when they entered into the glorious dignity of Christian civilization, that the husband and the wife were united together by an indissoluble bend-by a bond over which the Church lifted her sacramental hand, to which she attached her sacramental, real and substantial grace, which brought with it real, sacramental, intermediate holiness, and strength, to chase and subdue the passions of nature, and at the same time to bring down from heaven on the man and woman, the glorious virtues of fidelity and constancy. Once married by contract, that is to say, the married pair once lawfully, legitimately, faithfully wed, the Church of God declares that neither in heaven nor upon earth was there a power that could untic the knot, until the from her husband; till that event happens no sword of the Angel of Death separated it. She declares to the Christian man, and the Christian woman, that the violation of that great bond of fidelity was a crime as terrible as the violation of the sacerdotal purity that enables the priest to go to God's altar. She declares to man and woman that no matter what misfetune comes upon them, no matter what dissensions arise between them, no matter what difference spring up neither of them can get separated—the husband from his wife, nor the wife from her husband; and if either of them attempt to take to him or herself an other, it is committing a crime irreparable in the eyes of God, and unpardonable even in the Church of God (applause and cheers). What a contrast to

ANCIENT MISERABLE ROTTEN, PAGANISM that had passed away! That paganism which permitted man to follow up his most brutal passions; that paganism which permitted to him the gratification of his own lust : so that we read in the records of Juvenal, who faithfully described the manners and customs of ancient Rome, that when the woman grew old and was no longer beautiful in the eyes of her husband—although she was the mother of his children -- that it was the habit for the husband to say to the weman of the house, "Arise, thy eyes have lost their lustre; thy cheeks have lost their freshness and their lustre; depart; go out into the world; go-an outcast, and if you will, a prostitute from hence, for I have found one who, with a fair face and bright eyes, will please me better." That s paganism. Now, how did the Holy Church work? Listen, my friends. From the fifth to the fourteenth century there was a great deal of confusion and anarchy in the world. There was nothing more violent than the passions of the kings and rulers of that time. We read of them over and over again, when they sought, in spite of all law, to take to them wives, to repudiate and divorce their lawful queens, to drive out virtuous women who honered them with their early love, and to take some other person of easy virtue and fair countenance in their stead. But if the examples were permitted, if the actions were allowed, the whole frame-work of society would have been destroyed. But ever again and again the Catholic Church stepped forth-the Catholic Church elaborating society, manufacturing civilization, stepped forth and said to the most powerful monarchs, "Know whatever you do you must be faithful to your wife" (applause). Philip Augustus of France wanted to divorce his virtuous and lawful wife in order to take to him another woman who pleased his oyes. He was the most powerful monarch of Europe. But the Pope of Rome said to him, "In the name of the Catholie Church I will never permit it; and if you do I will invoke the curse of God and the censures of excom-munication of the Church upon your head" (applause) The King threatened to send his army to Rome. The King of France in that day threatened to do what Victor Emanuel has done—he threatened to pull the crown from off the Pope's brow, and drag him off his throne; and the answer he got was-You may uncrown me, dethrone me, put me to death, and tear me from limb to limb, but I will never allow you divorce your lawful wife" (loud applause). There is a gentleman-did you ever hear of a gentleman called Harry the Eighth? (laughter.) He was a nice man.

MR. FROUDE IN HIS RISTHOY OF ENGLAND. Says "he was really a charming sort of a man." He admits that he married six wives; he admits my friends, remember that it was no pagan civiliza-God the very men who destroyed and shattered that | that he cut off the heads of nearly all of them, and tion the Catholic Church undertook to found; that | and daughters are constantly pilering how can you | necessary consequence of the years and years of head

plause). The paganism that has passed away would desire for the welfare of the people. God bless the never have effected this good work, for the simple mark! He set them a nice, good example, in order reason that the Goths and Visigoths, and Huns and that all the women in England might know that Vanduls were infinitely better, purer, and higher any fine morning or other they might be turned out, and that if their husbands had the power they might be strangled, if only there was a nice young girl in the neighborhood. When Henry the Eighth wanted to put away from him the virtuous and beautiful Katherine of Arragon, his lawful wife and mother of his family, he sent to the Pope and asked his Holiness's leave. That was the most foolish thing Harry the Eighth ever did (Applause). The Pope thought he was mad—(laughter)—and he sent him back word. "Have sense and stick to your wife." But says my bold King Harry the Eighth. "Your Holiness, I have a scruple of conscience about living with her, because one time she was going to be married to my brother that died. The Pone sent him back word. "Put your scruples in with her and be faithful to her till the day of your death. You will have to do it; I will not allow began to bluster, and said. "I know what I will do; know how to do it." And the Pope answered and said, "Let the bishops, and priests, and monks, and nuns go to jail; let them be killed; let their blood be poured out, and when you have done that come and lay hands on me, for I am only a poor old man, and you are able to do it, and drag the heart out of my body; but I swear before the living God you will never give up your faithful wife" (Applause.) What was the consequence of this law? Remember the Catholic Church differs from all other bodies that have ever acted on the world in this, that whilst every other body—they may call themselves philosophical bodies, like the universities, or they may call themselves political bodies, like Governments, or they may call themselves religious bodies. like Protestants or others that profess Christianity -the difference between the Catholic Church and all these is, that all these other bodies which influence the world may know what is right, may even say what is right, but they are not prepared to die for what is right (Loud applause). A few years ago all in the Church of England, every bishop and parson in it, believed and taught baptismal regeneration, till it appears a man called Gorham denied it point blank, and said, "I won't baptize the children at all; I don't believe it does them any good at all. And the bishops said, "Oh dear, this is heresy; this is a terrible thing to say; we always believed and taught the efficacy of baptismal regeneration. He appealed to the Queen, who decided in her Privy Council that there was no necessity for believing in baptismal regeneration and the Protestant bishops swallowed the pill (laughter). Now, if a Catholic priest started up and said—let us say in this diocese to his Bishop-"There is no such thing as baptismal regeneration," the first thing his lordship, the bishop, would do would be to suspend him, and to send an order to all the churches to cry down that he is a heretic, and the people were not to listen to him. If he appealed to the Government, and the Government were to support him,

THE BISHOP WOULD HAVE TO GO OUT WITH THE ROPE about his neck and be hanged rather than accept him. Don't you see, my friends, the difference there is-this little difference, but in reality it is a great one-between the Catholic Church and all other bodies. She alone, for every simple title or iota, for every principle, must be prepared every day in the year to go out and die, just as the martyrs went out and died in the first ages and as the bishops are at present going into jail in Germany without a penny in their pocket, because they wont sacrifice single principle of their Catholicism to Bismarck. The next great principle upon which the Church is based, and has laid the foundation of Society, is

THE BECOMD ELEMENT OF SOCIETY, NAMELY CAILDING. We have seen how she fixed the father and mother. The woman is safe till death divides her power in heaven, earth, or hell can separate her a Christian wife and a Christian mother. But man, no matter how fickle his heart may be, no matter who else he may deceive, he must remain faithful to his wife as the priest to his altar (Applause). There is the first element of Christian society. No such thing existed among the pagans of old; and if the world had its way to-day and if the Catholic Church did not stand in the gap, no such thing would exist in our age. And now the next thing the Church naturally thought of was the children. What provision was to be made for them? A two-fold provisien. Society could not exist without education. and Christian society could not exist without Christian education. They are two principles as plain as two and two make four. Society cannot exist without education. The mind of man must be enlightened or eles he never is capable ef holding communion with his fellow-man, and it is on that communion of man with man that human society exists. Take a man who is simply uninstructed, neglocted, living without knowledge of any kind, and you have a being scarce removed from brute creation, and who is as incapable of living in human society as the brute beasts, in forming a society amongst themselves. A man living in society must understand the thoughts of his fellow-men. An ignorant man cannot do this. A man living in society must understand the omnipotence law-of the necessity of obeying it. The ignorant man cannot do this. We have examples of it every day. Whenever society neglects its duty and allows a thoroughly uneducated child to grow up, we will know by bitter experience it is raising a criminal in the midst of its ranks—a man without noble thought. generous impulse, high motive, or animating hope in the future, who turns in his rage with brutal viclence against the society that neglected him and deprived him of the sacred boon of knowledge (Applause). The Church was the great power that existed face to face with the barbarism of the fifth and sixth centuries—the great power of instruction raised up for a divine, great, and human purpose. When she took in hands the formation of modern society she at once turned her attention to this primal want of man, to give to the children the sacred boon of education. The Church took the children in hand, and we find, from the earliest age she began to act upon the world, she commenced to build schools for the education of the young. ALL THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE

were founded by her-Oxford and Cambridge. Paris. Bologna, Vienna, Rome; in England, in France, in Italy, and Germany all the great universities that produced the greatest men, the greatest scholars were founded by her, and sprung out of the Catholic Church in her zeal for the cause of education. And that is the answer we give to those who have the hardihood, the daring, to assert that the Catholic Church is opposed to the principle of enlightenment, education, and knowledge (applause). Coming nearer home, coming to the very sacred land to which we belong by blood, by birth, by tradition, and by love-was it not Catholic Ireland, eminently Oatholic, entirely Catholic, politically, socially, nationally Catholic, that sent forth from her great schools throughout the length and breadth of the the land, the greatest apostles, the brightest scholars, the greatest masters and teachers for three hundred years that this world ever saw? (applause.) But,

civilization, and out of the ruin to bring forth the married nearly all of them when his first wife was it was no pagan civilization the Chutch undertook to living; but he says it was really out of an earnest establish-or she never would have civilized the world. No; she founded Christian civilization; and here I ask you to take for granted, to postulate, that it was Christian civilization, and not pagan civilization that was to be the foundation of modern civilization and the civil society in which we live. Now, I say, if it was Christian civilization it demanded Christian education, a thing so simple that it requires no proof. If I am to be a civilized man I must be an educated man; If I am to be simply a civilized pagan, a pagan education is good enough for me, but If I am to be a civilized Christian you fession? Send a man to confession make him exmust give me Christian civilization. Therefore the Church contended, and it is the only power in the world this minute that contends with ability and force for the great vital principle of governmentthat is to say, Christian education (applause). New, my friends, God forbid that, even in the heat of debate, or in the fervor of imagery, I should do the slightest injustice to any body of men in or out of your pocket, and stick to your wife like a good the Catholic Church. I know very well that there man." Then, "Oh," said Harry the Eighth, "I are many honest conscientious men who are not heard," said he, "a great many things against condon't want to live with her any longer," but the Catholics, and who are deeply interested in the confession, but I believe that if God Himself had Pope said. "You must; you swore you would live cause of Christian education; who are apparently as not instituted the saorament of penance, the Church anxious as the bisheps and priests of the Catholic Church for the principle that education cannot be separated from religion. And they are right-right philosophically! because, reflect upon it, remember that education without religion only cultivates the mind—the heart it does not touch at all. Religion must touch the heart, religion must touch the will; and mere education does not touch these at all, but simply fills the intellect with knowledge. Is there a man amongst us who simply lives by intelligence Don't we know that it is affection and will—that these sources of moral power have more influence in the government of a man's life than the dictates of my pocket and reached him the £20 note. "Where intellect. A man may have an amount of learning did you get this?" he said. "No matter where I and yet be the greatest scoundrel that ever lived. If I want to cheat any of you in business, the smarter would be to your advantage if I were an ignorant man. I am the better I can take advantage of you. It If I commit a crime I will do it all the more cleverly with knowledge. There will be no guiding mo-tive, no will, no principle in my life. In illustration of this subject the rev. father here referred to the case of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who at twentyone years of age was the most learned man in the world, while he was the greatest rascal ever sat on the bench. When sitting in the Court of Chancery, if you brought a case before him, and wanted justice unless you were able to go behind his chair and give him his bribe you might just as well go about your business. The poet says of him truly that

" He was the greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind." (Applause.) What did this learning do for him? It was only learning. Don't you see at once that the education which does not deserve the name of education which leaves the heart, the affections, the will, the moral power of man unrestrained, ungoverned, unrefined—and religion only can do this, Therefore, the Catholic Church has declared from the beginning that

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION IS A GREATER CURSE than a blessing. But here again I fall back upon the great principle of the Catholic Church. Although there are many honest, honourable, highminded—and in their way religious minded—men it was the Catholic Church who was anxious for religious education. The Catholic Church is the only power that can create it, the only power that is prepared to die for it, the only power in the world that has instituted orders of men to make their yows before the altar of God that they will dedicate their lives, their bodies, their souls to the one great work of Catholic education (applause). Where is the institution in the world that has produced an order like the Jesuits? Where is there such an institution as that produced such men as the Christian Brothers? (applause). Though other men may be individually, conscientiously anxious and zealous in the cause of Christian education, they have no pow-Who turned out Gladstone, a great man of talent, of great ability-a man deservedly respected

and upheld in many things for the grandest talents; who was, perhaps, the most popular Prime Minister of the last 300 years? It was the Catholics of Ircland, because he wanted to give them education without religion. Education without religion! There was a man, a farmer, who sent his son to one from her husband and degrade and thrust her out of of these Godless schools where they give education and left him there for After a time the boy came home, and his father was astonished to find him so clever. He knew geography, trigonometry and algebra, and quite confused his father. When Friday came the whole family sat down to their diet of fish; but the son said,
"Where is my meat?" "Meat," said the father.
"Don't you remember it is Friday!" "Oh," replied
the son, "you are an ignorant man—'tis the priest's dedge; but my dear old friend, I know a thing or two besides that. I have been educated" meat was brought, but before the father gave it to him he called to the dog. "Come here, Pinch." The dog came up—he had been taught a thing or two; he had also been educated—(laughter)—and the father laid out the meat on the ground under the dog's mouth. "Pinch," he said; "Friday." The dog never touched it. Then he took up the meat and said to his son, "Take it now; you may cat it if you like." (Applause.) My friends, the dog was better educated than the young philosopher (laughter). Just fancy what education is when taken from under the control of the Catholic Church. Just fancy what it is. One of the greatest teachers of the day outside the Catholic Church—one of the greatest men in one of our old universities-wrote a book some time ago, and laid down his principle for the young men-"No young man," he says, " who wishes to be fairly educated, and to attain to any knowledge of the truth, must begin by denying the existence of God." Just fancy what education is outside the Catholic Church. Going to a university where her spirit does not dominate, what will the professor teach his pupils? He would teach them something in this way—" Ladies and gentlemen, you are anxious to know the origin of the human species. There was a man called Moses. For 1500 years he was believed to have been inspired by God, and he tells us that God made us noble, but we have fallen considerably. That is all a mistake. I will tell you all about yourselves. We began as oysters—(laughter)—then in time we came out of our shell, and set up as beasts; then we became men. Now you know what you are." (Laughter.) And the Catholic Church is the enemy of education and sho is the mother of ignorance !Oh, she is not up to our age at all, because she does not teach a child that his father is one step nearer a monkey than he is. And this is the way to teach him the fine Commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," that he is one degree higher up the tree than they. Well, we pass from the father and mother children, and WE COME TO THE SERVANTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The first virtue that society requires of them is common honesty. When a man wishes to employ a workman he does not look for a great genius. If he wishes to employ a man in his shop or warehouse, or at his deak to keep his accounts, he does not ask him, "Do you know Latin or Greek, and are you up in astronomy," but " are you an honest man, who would not rob and plunder me; because although I have a good business I camnot afford to have dishonest people about me-are you an honest man?". If a young man is looking for a situation in a bank or counting-house, the first thing he does is to get two friends to go bond that he is an honest man; and the Catholic Church, laying the basis of Tell me, can we get on without it? If your sons student of history, will acknowledge, was but the and daughters are constantly pilfering how can you

get on? If your servants, those employed in your offices and places of business, were constantly forging your name to deeds, how could you get on? Trade, commerce itself, would be paralyzed. Now, remember in all these things, I am speaking of the Catholic Church. We Catholics know that she came from heaven, and that she puts forth all these arguments and all these ideas, and not as human but divine; and she cannot help it, because they are divine and came from God. But even speaking humanly, what better security for honesty can any human institution boast than the practice of conamine himself make him take his days and his weeks to pieces, and tell there whatever he has done wrongly; bring it under his nose, bring it from under his own lips, make him put it in shape and form, and above all, tell him that down into hell he will go, as sure as the Lord created trees and put fruit on them, unless he makes restitution, if he took one farthing dishonestly. A certain philoso. pher, not born inside the Church, once said... We would find it necessary in civilizing the world to institute it on her own accord" (cheers). THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HASN'T ROOM.

-wide as her domain is, universal as her empire is -she hasn't room within her for a dishonest man. A few days ago I went with a crisp £20 note, new from the bank, and walked with it into a man in Dublin-a man that sells ropes in Sir John Rogerson's Quay—a Protestant he was. "Good morning," says he; "what do you want?" "I don't want anything, sir," said I. "Perhaps you might be glad that I would pay you this visit." I put my hand in got it; you take it and put it in your pocket, and say nothing about it." "O, blessed hour, £20! (Laughter). Do you mean to tell me that this is restitution? Sure, I thought this was all humbug." (laughter). He calls out his bey and says to him, Look, this man has brought me this £20 note; and he looked as if he fell from the skies. "Well" said he, " that's the most extraordinary thing I ever heard; and you won't tell me who gave it to you?" "No; all I know is that it belongs to you." "Well. I'm blessed" says he, "but there's something after all in the Catholic religion" (cheers.) "There's this, my friend," I said to him: "There this. She hasn't room within her feld for a dishonest son.-There was one who was dishonest to you. He wished to come back under his mother's hand; but, before he could do it he had to become an honest man" (cheers.) A gentleman in America, whom I met there, was making a great profession of liberality—a rather foolish sort of a man—a foolish spoken man. I saw he hadn't much brains in him (laughter) and he was showing what a fine example of a liberal gentleman he was. "Although," he said "I knew you Catholics are all damnable idolators, begging your pardon, sir, I have none but Catholic servants in my house. Indeed, sir, I sometimes feel a kind of conscientious scruple about it, and I am inclined to send them away." "My friend," said I, "take my advice and stick to the Catholic servants, for if you don't there will not be a spoon left in your house but will be stolen." I don't mean to say that Protestants are dishonest-God forbid-but I mean to say this, that there's no guarantee—there's no certain, infallible guarantee-for the virtue of honesty in the world except the confessional (cheers) and mind you, it is a very different thing to stead and say nothing about it. I may go quietly and take £1 or £2, and put them into my pocket and say nothing about it, and perhaps after a while I will feel great sorrow and say, "Lord have mercy on me, a poor sinner"-(laughter)-and there's an end of it. There's a great difference between that and going on your knees and saying to a man, "I went to my master's drawer and I opened it with a false key and I took $\pounds 2$." The very fact of confessing it the very fact of saying it and putting it out in words-brings the reality of sin before a man's eve far more than any amount of glory or praises or "Lords have mercy on us" (laughter and cheers.)-Now, behold the great relation to the Church upon which all society depends to those who are above them, their governors, and to those who are their subjects. What laws did she lay down for these? She laid down, my friends, on the authority of God, the sacred principle that where power is legitimate where authority is lawful, where the laws are just, THE LAWS ARE OMNIPOTENT,

and that every man in the realm is bound to obey them (cheers). The omnipotence of law is the first element of civilization; no people are worthy of

freedom until they first acknowledge the omni-potence of the law. Why? Because law means a supreme reason, a legislating practically for the well being of a society, and logislating through the proper and legitimately constituted authorities-(cheers). Law under this definition is the very expression of the mind, of the power, of the justice, of the benevolence of the Almighty God of His mind, for it is the expression of supreme reason of Ris power, for He imposes it on the nations; of His justice, for it comes to them through the justly and properly constituted authority; and of His benevolence, because it is for the common good. Therefore, no man is worthy of citizenship, much less of freedom, unless the man who acknowledges the omnipotence of the law (cheers). No man in 50ciety has a law to himself. The man who makes a law for himself has neither the wisdom that can dictate, the power that can enforce it, the justice that can establish it, nor the benevolence that can make it conducive to the universal good. No man can take the law into his own hands without forfeiting so far his right of citizenship, and his sacred right of freedom. These are the eternal principles of the Catholic Church, these are the principles of civil society and of civilization (cheers). And, my dear friends, if you want an illustration of that grand Catholic spirit, that love for justice, that recognition of authority, that bowing down before omnipotence you need not go out of your own coun try to look on that example amongst other nations; you have only to read the history of your own land (cheers). One of the greatest enemies that Ireland ever had-a man who was sent over here under the last of the Stuarts as Attorney General to parcel out our country, to confiscate it, to drive the aboriginal inhabitants from house and home because of their religion—that man acknowledged and left it in

black and white after him, and said, THERE IS NOT ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH A PEOPLE WHO LOVE JUSTICE AND FAIR LAWS SO MUCH AS THE IRISH." (Cheers). But, on the other hand, the Cathelic Church, in forming civil society, recognized as one of its elementary and essential conditions justice on the part of the rulers and law-givers, respect of the sacred rights of Conscience, and freedom in every land (great cheers). The greatest enemy of civil society is the unjust, tyrannical, and despotic ruler. For my triends, any man who reads the history of the world and of the nations carefully will find that people have risen in insurrection and rebellion over and over again that popular rebellions have shaken and destroyed society; but invariably those terrible rebellions were hatched and brought out by the injustice, and inequality, and tyranny of those who

governed the people (cheers). THE GREATEST REDELLION THAT THE WORLD EVER SAW, the rebellion that drenched the fair land of France with the blood of its noblest, the rebellion that over turned the alter and sanctuary, the rebellion that sought, with implous hands, to wipe out the very name of God in the blood of every one that believed

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 21, 1874.

laws, of unjust legislation, of unfair prerogatives and goaded and exasperated into the rebellion that nearly goaded the ruin of France (cheers). Hence, for 1800 years the Catholic Church, this power that has created civilization, has stood like a giant, like a wall of brass, like an adamantine fortress, between the people and their governor, and has cried out during those long ages—wearying every ruler with her cry—has cried out: "Justice! justice! justice her cry—nas crace desc. Be just; respect their ing all a happy vacation, the proceedings terminated to the people! (cheers). rights; respect the holy lesson each and every one, even of the humblest and meanest of my people; be just to them, oh ye kings, and I will make them obedient to your just laws" (cheers). And we have the singular comment upon this—the singular proof from their own lips and actions of the truth of what I assert in this single fact that whenever any king or any governor in Europe wished to assert unjust titles, to enact tyrannical or unjust laws, to violate sacred rights, the very first thing that that man did was to throw of his allegiance to the Catholic Church. Let me prove it. During the long days antecedent to the Reformation of the sixteenth century, Italy was free. The republics of Genoa, Tuscany, Venice, and San Marino were all formed and in perfect freedom. No man disturbed them; the citizens had their rights and made their own laws. The Cortes of Spain guarded and preserved that glorious national spirit of Spanish liberty that made Spain in those happy years the first of the nations of the earth. But when the Reformation came and broke up the centre of Catholic Europe, and tore into shreds the seamless garbof Christianity, at once England's king became an irresponsible tyrant; and history declares that of all the kings that ever governed in England, there was none that governed with such absolute sway as Henry the Eighth and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth (loud cheers). The ancient Cortes of Spain and the Sovereign and King of Spain animated by the spirit of his age, became an irresponsible and absolute monarch, and out of that absolutism sprang the ruin of that magnificent and once glorious kingdom—and it stands to reason.

WHAT POWER ON EARTH CAN OPPOSE A KING except the Catholic Church? And why? Because no power could oppose a tyrant unless the man or the Church is prepared to die for its principles; therefore the Catholic Church is the only power that any power crowned or uncrowned, trembles at (Cheers). Now, consider what the world has gained by throwing them over. Every single principle that I have laid down has been upset and subverted by the spirit of our age. First of all, rebellion in the various States of Europe. Disregard of the Catholic Church has made the law of divorce. The wife has no longer a right to her husband; but by a trumped up accusation on the testimony of false witnesses may be driven out from the houseand a stranger younger than she, may take her place. That's the law of divorce. It is all very well to say it is only done in certain cases. Ah, when they wanted to prove crimes against the Son of God they found witnesses to swear to them. It is easy enough, if he has set his heart upon another adulterously, falsely, it is easy enough for him to weave his schemes and machinations if he has made up his mind to get rid of his wife. The only way to meet him is to tell him, in the words of the Catholic Church, that never, so long as there is a God in heaven, can he be faithless or inconsistont to that woman (Cheers). And the consequences is, and in virtue of the law of divorce, that except in Catholic Church society has gone back to the first element of ancient paganism. The Christian woman tois in terror as much as the woman who, in ancient day Greece or Rome, had never heard of God. She has lost the palladium of Divine law and of justice everywhere except in the Catholic Church (Cheers). Education to please this age of ours, must be Godless. We are seeing to draw the children from under the hands of the Church. Catholic education is looked upon as another name for bigotry.

WE PREFERTHE THEORIES OF HUXLEY AND DARWIN. to those of Moses and the prophets and the Son of God, and the consequence is that we are lapsing into ancient paganism, for the education of ancient paganism is defined by St. Paul to be simply this-they have every kind of knowledge, but they refuse to put God into their mouth. It is a going back 1800 years,—trampling upon the form of Him who ennobled whilst He redeemed us, and flinging away the lights of civilization that came to us from the cross of the Redeemer. Then the guarantee for nonesty is gone. of my conscience," a man said to me, "I think I would be the jolliest fellow in all America-[laughter]-but whenever I see the confessional, and when Igo into a chapel, I begin to feel weak about the knecs" [Renewed laughter]. As long as the Church was recognized, her action admitted, her power exerted, influence for the people, just laws prevailed. The theories of revolution have only become popular since the great revolution against the authority of God speaking in the Catholic Church; and finally, I need not tell you that the governors of Europe-of Christendom-are all the merrier because the power of the Church no longer overshadows them; because the hand of the Vatican is no longer lifted over them. "If you impose," said one of the Popes to an Emperor-" if you impose unjust laws upon your subjects I will depose you, and command those subjects no longer to obey them." "Swear," says another Pope to an Emperor—swear to me in the presence of your God that you will repeal the unjust and excessive taxation you have put upon your people." That voice now no longer speaks; or if it speaks, it is the echo of what it was. It is no longer heeded or regarded, therefore Bismarck has it all his own way, like a bull in a china shop [Laughter], I believe there is nothing in these facts or aguments—there is not one word that has fallen from my lips calculated to create in your minds the narrow, miscrable, petty jealous, pedantic picture which should never find its place in the heart of the true Catholic. At the same time there is nothing I have said that is not calculated to make us proud of our religion, proud of our Church, proud) can be no controversy—are at present in force until of our race that has stood by that Church against the expiration of the next session of Parliament, a every power of earth and hell for twelve—aye, for session which, in the ordinary course of events, will fourteon hundred years, proud of the Catholic not terminate before the month of August, 1875.— Church, proud that we are her children, and only anxious that we may appear before all men, and in the sight of God in heaven, faithful children, and practical of so glorious and so holy a Mother [Loud and continued applause, amid which Father Burke resumed his scat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. T. R. Shanahan, late C.C. of St. Michael's Parish, in this city, so long and so favourably known in Limerick for his priestly and patriotic virtues, was inducted on the 22nd inst., by the Very Rev. J. O'Shea, P.P., V.G. to the united Parishes of Grauna and Ballingarry. Father Shanahan has been for eighteen years on the city Mission, where he has won universal respect and esteem; and we believe that one reason for his promotion to this valuable appointment by the Lord Bishop is the confidence pire should be fixed on a day certain, and not at the placed in his zeal and energy, as peculiarly fitted for the work of completing the new Church upon which £2000 have been already expended, collected by his excellent predecessor, Father Enraght. We believe that the Rev. Mr. Shanahan leaves Limerick with very little of the world's wealth—a fact which his numerous friends will not forget any more than his other claims to respectful and affectionate remembrance.—Limerick Reporter, July 24.

SACRE COUR CONVENT, ROSCREA. The distribution of prizes at the Convent of the Sacre Cour, Rescrea, and on Thursday evening the House of Commons took place on Tuesday last in the presence of the must decide the question upon which you have

V.G. Rescrea, and a large gathering of the rev clergy United Kingdom is a matter of course, and to be in the action brought by Father O'Keeffe against Dr. laws, of unjust registration, or the few, until the nation was of the diocess. The proceedings were in the highest degree creditable to the pupils and the nuns, and consisted of recitations in three or four lan-guages, theatricals, music, vocal and instrumental, in which the children particularly distinguished themselves. The Bishop gave a very excellent address at the conclusion in which he heartily congratulated the good nuns and the scholars on the success which marked the course of the academic year; and wishwith a grand overture played with the best effect. The Superioress (Madame Bland), and Assistant Superioress (Madame Scully), and the Nuns, entertained the Bishop and Clergy to a sumptuous breakfast.—Ib.

A retreat for ladies is being given this week at Roscrea Convent, conducted by Father O'Connell, S.J. On Wednesday, the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, accompanied by many of his clergy, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Nenagh to three hundred boys and girls, with whose answering his Lordship expressed himself greatly pleased. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Mailey, P.P., V.G., preached, and the Bishop also delivered an address suitable to the solemn occasion. The month's mind for the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan P.P., will be held at Parteen Church on Wednesday next, 29th inst. Office to commence at half past ten. On last Sunday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Convent in Ennistymon was celebrated in a most imposing manner.—Ib.

Yesterday, in the presence of a large assembly, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany laid the foundation stone of a new orphanage on the Wellington road. The institution has been founded and endowed at a cost of several thousand pounds by Mr. N. Murphy. It is intended to accommodate forty orphans of the better class, and the benevolent scheme of the founder includes a provision for giving the inmates a start in life, to enable them to earn their own subsistence. At the close of the ceremonies the Bishop delivered an eloquent address, explanatory of the objects and value of the institution, which is about to be erected Cork Examiner, July 30.

PETER'S PENCE.—The following letters have been received from Rome by the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, acknowledging the receipt of £500, the usual annual offering of his lordship, the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Cork, to the Holy Father as Peter's Pence:-

"My DEAR LORD-I am delighted to inform your lordship that I had the honor to lay the offering of your diocese at the feet of the Holy Father on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. His Holiness expressed his deep gratification on the occasion, as well as his acknowledgments to your lordship, to the clergy, and the devoted contributors through the diocese, to all whom he authorized me to convey, together with the expression of these setiments the Apostolic Benediction. I trust these lines will find your lordship in excellent health. I enclose a letter which his Eminence, Cardinal Antonelli, kindly favoured me with on the subject of your offering. -I have the honor to be, with profound veneration, your lordship's most obedient devoted servant, "T. Kirby.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop

of Cork." "RESPECTED AND VERY REV. SIR-Through you the Holy Father received on the 29th of last month the sum of £500, presented in the name of his Lordship the Bishop of Cork, his clergy and people. His Holiness received with great gratification this renewed tribute of affection on the part of the contributors, but was especially pleased with the prayers offered up to the Lord for the lengthening of his days. In the fulness of his heart he imparted to his lordship of Cork, his clergy, and the faithful of his diocese the Apostolic Benediction. Praying you to communicate to his lordship this loving act of the Holy Father, at the same time convey to him the expression of my highest esteem.

"J. CARD. ANTONELLI, " Monsignore Kirby, Rector, Irish College,

"Rome, July 2nd, 1874.

Rome." His Grace Archbishop MacHale presided at the solemn ceremony of Religious Profession, at the Convent of Mercy, Westpert, on the 16th ult. The religieuse who made her solemn vows on the occasion was Miss Carr, sister of the Very Rev. Dean Carr,

Maynooth College. There will be joy in the hearts of bigots and Orangemen, for has not a priest—a regular " popish priest"—just gained a victory over Rome, and thus advanced the "blessed" cause of the Reformation? The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, out of his multitude of battles with the "emissaries of a foreign Prince" and other people, has at last won the day, and a jury of his countrymen have given a verdict in his favor in his action for libel against the Lord Bishop of Ossory. Not that the result is of much importance from any point of view-in a pecuniary sense, it is ridiculous. Damages were laid at one thousand pounds the jury have assessed them at fifty-and it would be difficult to make a fair guess as to whether joy or sorrow most prevail in the bosom of the parish priest of Callan, In one pitiful sense he has gained the day; in another he has lost it—is the gain worth

fifty pounds?—Liverpool Times,
MR. Butt, M.P., And the Coercion Acts. following letter appeared in the Times of Tuesday: Sir.—In the summary of Saturday's Parliamentary proceedings in the Times of this morning, I am represented—and, I admit, truly represented—as having offered to assent to the renewal of the Cocrcion Acts for Ireland to the 1st of September, 1875. I am not sure that the circumstances and nature of that offer will be fully understood by every reader either of your summary or of the report of the debate. I trust to that generosity and kindness on your part of which I have had repeated experience to allow me to fully explain this. The Irish Coercion Acts—and all the acts included in the Continuance Bill, with the exception of those about which there This was strongly urged to show that there was no necessity for any renewal of these acts in the present session. In reply to this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged that it was possible that a forced dissolution might take place in the early portion of next session, bringing both the session and the acts depending on it to a premature close .--After this intimation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer I could not deny the possibility of such an occurrence. I remembered that the very result which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had anticipated as possible in 1875 had actually occurred in 1831. In that year the sudden dissolution on the Reform Bill had brought to an end a Coercion Act for Iroland under which a prosécution against Mr. O'Connell was then actually pending. To meet the contingency suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I proposed that the period at which the laws in the bill should exuncertain period of the end of the session. I mentioned the 1st of September as a day late enough to enable a new Ministry to submit to a new Parliament a measure if they thought it necessary to continue these laws. In that offer I made a concession which, perhaps, in strict logic I ought not to have

made. I made it in an earnest desire to meet the

conciliatory spirit of the Chancellor of the Exche-

quer. It was contemptuously rejected. So far as I am concerned it certainly shall not be repeated;

servant, ISAAC BUTT.

July 27.

ENGLISH LIBERALS AND IRISH HOME RULERS -(From Correspondent of Irish Times.) - The Executive Committee of the contemplated new West End Liberal Club issued another appeal this morning for members, in the form of an announcement that their last meeting until next October, for receiving applications from these who desire to become original subscribers, would be held in the current week. You may recollect that some days ago I made allusion to the efforts which the future Prime Minister of England is making to bring within the fold of the projected political club the Irish Home Rule members, the previous day a man named James Mallon, while whose present place of rendezvous is King-street, Westminster. The Marquis has written, not once, but three or four times, to each of those gentlemen, asking the favor of their patronage for his favorite undertaking. I am now in a position to supply a copy of his letter, with its enclosure, and the answer which was returned by Mr. Butt to the copy of the communication which reached his hands. Other Irish representatives have also plainly expressed investigation into the occurrence has taken place. themselves, but Mr. Butt's letter may be taken as a type of the majority of the Nationalist rejoinders.-Here is the Marquis's communique to the hon. and learned member for Limerick :-

"43 Parliament-street, July 17, 1874. " Srr-I am requested to call your attention to my letter of the 24th June, and to ask the favor of being informed on or berfore the 31st inst, whether it is your wish to become an original member of the Liberal Club, in reference to which I have to bring under your notice the enclosed resolution, passed at a meeting of the provisional committee for the organisation of the club.—I remain, your obedient servant, "HARTINGTON. " Isaac Butt, Esq , M.P."

To this communication Mr. Butt returned the fol-

To this communication lowing spirited reply:—

"London, 22nd July, 1874.

Lordship's circul "My Lord-In reply to your lordship's circular of the 17th inst, only received this morning, I beg to say that I am, with regret obliged to decline the honor which your lordship has been good enough to propose to me of being enrolled as an original member of the Liberal Club, now in course of formation. I am one of the fifty-nine Irish members pledged to the cause of Home Rule, who have entered into an engagement with each other that our Parliamentary action shall be independent of all English party combinations. The publicity which that engagement has received is, of course, enough to assure me that the managers of the new club do not consider such an engagement as inconsistent with its membership. I can well understand the anxiety of high-minded English gentlemen to disconnect themselves from the insult offered to Ireland in the rejection of some of our members when proposed at the Reform Club. I can also perfectly understand the feeling which induces those represented by your lordship to believe that a common sympathy in many Liberal opinions might be sufficient to counteract the effect of the differences between us even on a subject so important as that of Home Rule. Sympathising as I do largely with these feelings, I cannot at the same time fail to see that the Club is projected for the purpose of uniting in political action different sections of these who are supposed to constitute what is called the Liberal party. Apart altogether from the question of Home Rule, I do not see that we have yet arrived at any common understanding as to the sense we are to put upon Liberal policy as applied to Ireland. No doubt a large number of English Liberals have most cordially and generously supported us in our efforts to obtain free and constitutional government for Ireland; but in these efforts we have not met with the general or combined support of the Liberal party or their leaders. With the feelings I entor-tain on this subject, I should not feel justified in committing myself to any action that might be involved in membership of a Liberal Club without a much more distinct understanding as to the meaning of Liberal opinions and Liberal policy as applied to Irish affairs. I trust I shall be forgiven if I add that even if I were not impressed with these considerations as strongly as I am, I should feel some difficulty in observing that it is not proposed to place on the committee of the new club any one of hose who represent the opinions of the great majority of the Irish Liberal members as well as of the Irish nation. I may observe that if Home Rule members are to be reckoned as members, they constitute one-fifth of the whole Liberal strength. In writing this letter I express only my own opinions.

It is a question on which every man must act on his own judgment. For myself, upon the best consideration I can give to all existing circumstances, I have a clear and decided opinion that I best consult the position in which I am placed by declining to join in any general party combination—even one so liberally planned as that in relation to which your lordship has been good enough to address me. As the matter is one which must be more or less of public interest, I presume your lordship will not see

any objection to the publication of the letter,-I have, &c., "ISAAC BUTT.

"The Marquis of Hartington." INQUEST ON THE BODY OF AN HOTEL MANAGER. Yesterday, at the inquest held on the body of Mr. M'Naughton, manager of the Shelbourne Hotel, the largest in Dublin, who was killed by falling off a hackney car, the wheel of which got fastened in a tramway track. The jury retured a verdict of accidental death .- Cork Examiner, July 30th.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN BELFAST .- There is no appearance of a settlement. Funds are being collected, and the mill-workers seem determined to hold out. The female workers are anxious to accept the reduced wages.—Ib.

As a general rule, there will be, as far as present appearances go, a very fair harvest return in all the surrounding districts of Limerick. The root crops, particularly potatoes, are in excellent condition, and one of the finest crops for some years past. They are coming into market plentifully, and sell by re-tail at from 6d. to 7d. per stone. The mangold and turnip crop also promise good returns. On the whole, the general harvest prospects of the county of Limerick have not within the present decade afforded such hope of an unusually good harvest than they do at the present season.

The crops in the North are generally satisfactory. Grain looks remarkably well, but the straw everywhere will be very short. The flax crop also promises well, the fibre promises to be strong and the yield good, but the acreage under the crop will be much smaller than it has been for some years past. There will be a bad crop of turnips, and the hayboth upland and meadow—has been below the average, so that with short straw, the fodder may be expected to be high during the ensuing winter.

Reports from Belfast are conclusive that the strike of mill operatives will in al! probability be a protracted one. Proprietors seem resolved to stand upon the demands made for a reduction of wages, and obstinacy on either side would appear to be the order of the day. At Lisburn a similar state of things exists, and on the 20th ult., there were large and offensive demonstrations.

At a meeting of millowners, in Belfast, on the 24th ult., it was resolved not to reopen the mills except at the reduced scale of wages. It is to be hoped that this serious dispute will be brought to a close at an early day. Great distress prevails amongst large numbers of the mill workers.

placed in the same category as a bill for regulating the sale of petroleum or the continuance of a turn-pike act.—I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful damages and costs. An action for damages was damages and costs. An action for damages was brought by Father O'Keeffe against Dr. Keatinge, who had presided as Chairman of the Callan Schools Committee, at which the Bishep of Ossory was instructed to prepare a document for the Commissioners of National Education in relation to those schools, and which imputed that the documents forwarded ten years previously to the Commissioners were not genuine. A verdict for £15 was given.

An outrage in which the Catholics of Ireland es pecially are interested is about to be brought under the attention of the House of Commons by the hon. member for Cork county. I understand that the Ulster Examiner of the 14th instant stated that on engaged in conversation with a Catholic clergyman in the grounds of the Catholic seminary at Armagh, was hit by a bullet fired by an Orange procession there assembled. The shot seriously wounded Mallon. Mr. M'Carthy Downing has taken the matler up, and on Thursday he intends to ask the Chief Secretary whether the statement is true, whether any arrests were made, and whether any inquiry or London Corr. of Freeman.

Dr. Ward, the new member for Galway, signalised

his first appearance in the House of Commons by ad-

ministering a sharp rebuke to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice last night, in the course of the debate upon the Endowed Schools Bill, his lordship had taken exception to the Solicitor-General's dictum-that all they had to do was to "inquire into the mind of the founder," and had asked "tried by that text, could there be a doubt that this bill involved a robbery of Roman Catholic property. If we were guided by the mind of the founder, how could we doubt that the worship of saints and of the Virgin, and attendance at Mass were obligatory in the case of certain schools?" When Dr. Ward subsequently had the ear of the house, he expressed his regret that the noble lord should have spoken thus of the Roman Catholic Church teaching the worship of the Virgin and the saints. Lord Fitzmaurice denied that he had used the words referring them to a quotation from the member for Louth. Thereupon, the member for Galway, as yet unfamiliar with Parliamentary nicities, accepted the explanation, while in isting that the words had been used, and was reminded by the speaker of this unintentional breach of the formalities. Dr. Ward then delivered a telling reply to the question-What would a Roman Catholic founder say to the proposal of the Government ?-declaring that the founder would say, " Give back the institutions to the Roman Catholics." So far as the point in dispute is concerned, you will have observed that the printed reports confirm Dr. Ward's version of the words used by Lord Fitzmau-

Throughout the county Clare where land is good the crops of all kinds are in a most flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield, except oats, which it is apprehended will be light. Wheat and barley are in a forward state, and under the influence of the splendid summer weather now experienced, bid well to be unusually productive at harvest time the grain being full and large. It is expected these crops will come under the sickle much earlier in August than for many years past.

Throughout the county Longford all growing crops have a luxuriant appearance. Already a large quantity of hay has been saved, and, although heretofore doubted, there will be an abundance of this article. Oats and wheat look well, and promise an average ctop. Potatoes for many years have not presented so healthy an appearance, and the supply at the market shows that there is a plentiful crop. The much-dreaded disease has not made its appearance. The turnips and mangolds both look very healthy. The farming classes seem quite satisfied with the general appearance of all growing crops, and the supply of turf, already saved, promises a cheerful winter fireside,

On the 23d ult., an outrage of an audacious character was perpetrated at a place called Guinea Bawn, situated about seven miles from Mullingar. The house of a man named Patrick Pardis, was forcibly entered by seven armed men, who fired several shots and threatened to murder Pardis if he did not give up his house and farm within seven days. Before going away the miscreants entered the cowarrested on suspicion, but as they proved a satisfactory alibi they were discharged.

The oats and wheat crop in the county Louth, look healthy, as also the potato crep. Flax in the southern end of the county, is almost unknown. A certain drawback may be expected in the turnip crop and some farmers found it necessary to re-sow their grounds, but this is the only exception se far.

On the 19th ult., an important tenant-right meeting was held at Kilmacow, county Kilkenny. The Rev. Mr. Brennan, P.P., presided. Mr. Keneally, Kilkenny Journal, Mr. Marum, and others, addressed the meeting, which was very largely attended.

In Kilkenny the cereal crops are making rapid progress, and have already assumed the golden tinge of harvest. The wheat crop appears to be the most plentiful this year, and everywhere it looks well.

The reports of the crops throughout county Cavan are very satisfactory. The yield of corn promises to be a good one, but the shortness of the stalk precludes the possibility of a good supply of straw. Potatoes are one of the best grown crops there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant;" the tubers are sound and the yield abundant. The general appearance of flax throughout the county is all that could be desired.

The report of the crops in the Galway district give the most promising results. Barley, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds are doing well, and everything bids fair for a most abundant yield.

It is rumoured that a marriage has been arranged between Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lady Lucy Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

GREAT BRITIAN.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- The Glasgow Daily Mail, a Protestant paper, gives the following interesting particulars of the condition of Catholicity in Scotland: "There are in and within a short radius of the city of Glasgow no fewer than twenty Roman Catoblic places of worship. Connected with these there are upwards of fifty priests. Sittings are pro-vided in these churches for about twenty thousand people, and there are nearly twenty thousand children taught in the Sunday Schools conducted by the adherents of these churches. Glasgow boasts of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew's, a large church seating twenty-five hundred people, and is also the abode of the Roy. Archbishop Eyre, Administrator Apostolic of the Western District. Statistics show the number of Roman Catholics through out Scotland to be almost in porportion of one to seven of the entire population. The whole number of Romanists, as lately ascertained by themselves, in our section of the Empire is three hundred and sixty thousand. The number of priests is two hundred and twenty-seven; of churches and stations, two hundred and twenty-two; and of convents twenty-three. There are no less than one hundred and fifty congregational schools, and a college at Blairs for the education of priests, which has an average number of fifty-eight students. Among the various Orders of nuns in Scotland, there are the Apostoline, the Ursuline, the Franciscan, the Nuns The cost will be \$45,000.—Chicago Times. of Loretto, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, the Sisters Green Bay has decided that a widower ought to. of Mercy, the 'Little Sisters of the Poor,' and the mourn at least three weeks before shying around for took place on Tuesday last in the presence of, the must decide the question upon which you have venerable Condjutor Bishop of Killaloe, the Most given no uncertain sound—whether the suspension amongst large numbers of the mill workers.

Nev. Dr. Ryan the Very Rev. Philip Kennedy, P.P. of all constitutional liberty in one-third of the last three weeks before shying around for At the Kildare assizes, on the 22nd ult, at Nass, Daughters of Nazareth. Among the clergy there a new wife.

are Jesuit Fathers, Oblate Fathers, Redemptorist Fathers, Passionist Fathers, Franciscan Fathers, Vincentian Fathers. Some of the Catholic clergy in Scotland have attained distinction in the world. of letters. In a recently published history of the Catholic Church in Scotland, attention is drawn, with some degree of exultation, to the rapid increase of the numbers of the faithfoul in the abode of unyielding Protestantism. It is admitted that much of the increase is due to the immigration of large numbers of Irish who have swarmed down upon Glasgow like bees to a hive. At the same time it is affirmed that among the poorer classes of our own countrymen numerous converts have been made; and it is stated as a matter for congratulation that several of the most distinguished Catholic priests have been converts from Protestantism, whilst not a few of our higher nobility have gone over to what is called the ancient faith. It is said that in the year 1800 there were only thirty thousand Catholics in all Scotland, whilst now there are twelve times that number. In 1800 there were only two bishops and forty priests; now there are two bishops and two hundred and twenty-seven priests. In 1800 there was not a single convent in all Scotland; now there are twenty-three convents, and nuns of many different Orders. It is singular to note that the conversions of Protestants have been either from the lower or the upper stratum of society. Among the middle classes, if we except Bishop Hay and a few others, conversions from the Protestant to the Catholic Church are rarely heard of. The Jesuits are still pursuing their ceaseless labors. The comparison which they themselves have instituted between the position of their Church in Scotland now and their position at the beginning of the present century is instructive to others as well as to themselves. It is said that Ignatius, on his death bed, prayed that they might be persecuted; and cortainly they are not looked upon with any high degree of favor by their opponents. In spite of this, and however it may be accounted for, their increase and prosperity seem to know no limit. What the end of it will be who can say?" True words are often spoken in jest, and honest

vords sometimes fall from the lips of enemies even in that most thorough-going of theatres, the House of Commons. In a discussion on the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill the other night, Mr. Il. Richards, M.P. for Merthyr-Tydvil, used the following remarks :- "He had some suspicion of the sincerity which hon, gentlemen opposite professed for the will of the founder; when the will of the founder was supposed to be in their tayour they stmined to the utmost every point; but when the will of the founder was that the child should attend a Catholic school or pray for the dead they dropped it like a hot potato (a laugh). The Church of England claimed to be the keir of the Catholic Church-the heir, not of its doctrines, but of its property; but surely the Protestant Nonconformists had some right to be called the joint heirs of the Reformation." To be heir to anybody he must be dead first, and the Catholic Church, we submit, is not dead, but living and instinct with vitality. Protestantism can only be said to be its heir when the footpad who waylays and robs the traveller comes to be called his heir. Subsequently Mr. Richards proceeded to ask if there were no political Churchmen, "Were not the gentlemen who lined those benches political Churchmen, every one of them? When hon, members opposite talked of political Nonconformists they reminded him of the French proverb-Veria te diable qui preche la morale (hear, and a laugh). The whole thurch was political from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet. Did the present government not get into power on the cry of Our untional Church and our national beverage' (laughter, and hear, hear). Just so. There's not a syliable of falsehood in that. The publican is the man of political influence in England to-day, and the Conservative ministry floated into power on a tide of Parclay's ontire.—The Universe.

HOMELESS AND PENNILESS-A SAD STORY .- On Tuesdey 21 ult., Dr. Hardwicke resumed an inquest at the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, on the death of Stephen Tubb, a labourer, aged 62. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 10th the deceased was seen by a police-constable lying on the ground in High Street, New Brentford, apparently the worse for drink. Being questioned, he said that he had no home and no money. The constable asked him to go to the union, but he said he would not. The constable then took him into custody for wandering without visible means of subsistence. In the morning, having been supplied with coffee and bread and butter, he was taken betore the magistrates, and was sentenced under the Vagrant Act to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields. Two hours afterwards the constable and the deceased started on foot for the Kewbridge Rallway Station, a distance of two miles. The deceased was so weak that he could not perform the whole of the journey without a "lift." They proceeded by rail to Farringdon Street, and, not being able to get a cab, walked to the prison. Dr. Smiles, the surgeon, found that the deceased was in a state of extreme exhaustion through want of food—in fact, that he was dying. The deceased died on Thursday from congestion of the lungs and disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from congestion of the lungs, accelerated through want of support on the journey from Brenttord Police Station to the House of Correction.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent writes to ask us : " Have the Freemasons been condemned by the Church and if so where and when? The question fairly amazes us. Some one will soon ask whether stealing and murder have been condemned. We certainly should not think it necessary to answer our correspondent at all, but that he states, in explanation of his question, that this extraordinary doubt of his, has been suggested by a Freemason, who further alleges that "two-thirds of the members of his lodge are Catholics." Our correspondent may be assured of one thing, that Catholics they are not now, though they may have been baptized such. He may further assure his Masonic acquaintance that on their death bed, they will reject Masonry if God only gives them the chance, which He is not bound to do, and which is very probable, in many cases, if not in all, He will not give them. As to when Masonry was formally condemned by the Church, through the Pope, its Head and Voice, our correspondent will find particulars in an article published in the Catholic Review of May 30, 1874. In that it will be seen that the Free Masons were condemned by Pope Clement XII. in 1730, Benedict XIV. in 1751, Pius VII. in 1811, Leo XII. in 1826 and by Pius IX. on several occasions. Fuller particulars can be had from any Catholic pastor .- Catholic Review, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Whilst Protestants are wrangling, Catholics are building churches and multiplying membership. A contract was let for another new church on Paulina street, near the rolling mills. A large Catholic population resides in that vicinity, and Rev. Father Edwards raised money to erect a new building for their use. It will be the Church of the Annunciation. The size will be 126 feet long and 55 feet wide. Gothic is the style, and the plans, which were drawn by Mr. Menard, give promise of a neat and beautiful edifice. It will not be as large as the new cathedral. but it will be quite an acquisition to that part of the city. The spire will soar upward 140 feet. The material will be pressed brick with stone trimmings.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1874.

Friday, 21-St. Jane Frances de Chantal, W. Saturday, 22-Vigil. Octave of the Assumption. Sunday, 23-Thirteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 24-St. Bartholomew, Ap. Tuesday, 25-St. Louis, C. Wednesday, 26-St. Philip Beniti, C. (23rd Aug.) Thursday, 27-St. Joseph Calasanctius, C.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

With tc-day's issue we commence the twentyfifth year of our editorial existence; and we avail ourselves of the occasion again to thank the friends and supporters of the TRUE WIT-NESS to the kind encouragement, far exceed-- ing our deserts, which they have for so many years extended to us. Should the existence of the paper be prolonged we will make it our endeavor in some measure to merit their good

As a humble member of the Catholic press, we will also avail ourselves of the same occasion to magnify our office in these evil days. when the Church seems about to be subjected to a persecution more general than any to which in the course of her existence she has been subjected; and when of course of all her children she has the right to expect the services no matter in what situation they may be placed, or how limited may be their powers to serve her. The days are gone by when from a thousand scabbards would have sprung a thousand swords to avenge an insult to her Sovereign Pontiff, or an outrage upon her pastors, and we ask not for the aid of the sword. Our weapons must be prayer and argument, and the result we may safely leave in the hands of Him Who has promised to be with His Church even to the consummation of all things. We can all pray; and we should all be ready, when we hear our religion attacked, the teachings of our Church misrepresented, the facts of history distorted, and the merals of her clergy and religious calumniated, to give a reason for the faith that is in us; to refute the erroneous assertions of our adversaries; and above all by the blamelessness of our conduct as citizens, and as Christans, to show forth the fruits of her teachings.

In this sense the humblest Catholic journalist may be of service; and that such is the case is evident from the encouragement which in their several dioceses the Bishops of Christendom, and the Holy Father himself, have deigned to bestow upon the Catholic press. when conducted as it should be conducted, i.e., all, the Catholic editor is not a teacher, but a

may be of service, for many a Protestant who would never listen to the voice of the Catholic priest, will feel no repugnance in reading the Catholic paper. Therein he will see that the doctrines which from his youth upwards he has been taught to believe are the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and against which he protests, are not her dectrines at all, but at best miserable caricatures, or misrepresentations of her actual teaching. He will learn that there are two sides to every story, and that the history which as a Protestant he has been taught to accept as Gospel truth, is susceptible of a very different interpretation from that which he has been accustomed to put upon it; he will see that the fidelity of the quotations which he has picked up at second hand, | alive than ever. and on which he has been trained to rely-as. and that the arguments thence deduced by Protestant controversialists have nothing solid to rest upon. In a word as a great Protestant the spiritual fathers of Protestantism diminish

tious member of the Protestant Church of entertained by settlers in the vicinity. The most part, were unmitigated scoundrels, and unredeemed villains. In short a Catholic journal may not only suggest to the Catholic who hears his religion reviled, some short arguments or appropriate reply, but it may be the means of inducing Protestants to examine for themselves into the truth of these things which they have hitherto without enquiry been accustomed to accept as truths unquestionable; and to examine more in detail, and in better channels of information, the reasons which compel so many millions of men, not altogether foois, not altogether merally corrupt, to rejoice in the name of Papists, and to glery in their submission to the teaching of the Church. Here surely is a moral phenomenon worthy of study; for if the system opprobiously spoken of as Romanism be at all what its opponents describe it to be, then must all its vota ries without exception be either fools or knaves Then of two things one: either such men as Manning and Newman to whom the Bible, to whom all patristic literature are at least as familiar as they are to any Protestant divine are silly fools, weak in intellect, devoid of understanding, or else monsters of depravity, who from their love of evil have renounced friends, and preferment, and wealth, and honor as dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment, and all that men mostly cherish, not to speak of their chances of heaven, for the reproach, and heavy cross of Romanism!

For no one can be a Romanist in these days who is not willing to take up his cross, and put up with contumely, and poverty, and the sacrifice of all his worldly hopes. The world hates Romanism, and the powerful ones of the earth detest a religion which teaches that there is something higher than the State, and that Casar is not supreme. In these days to be a Catholic means to be the object often and in many places of active political persecution of speial persecution always and everywhere; and when we look around us we see how the rulers of the Church are treated, how her pastors are thrust into jail, and treated as the vilest of criminals for their fidelity to the laws of God, how the chief Pastor, the Vicar of Christ upon earth, is despoiled, insulted, and virtually a prisoner in the hands of one of the grossest libertines that ever sat upon a throne, can we the laity complain if we too are in some measure to be made partakers of their sufferings. For we should not attempt to disguise it from oursolves. The persecution that has fallen on the heads of the Church must in time reach also to its inferior members. We shall all before many years elapse be called upon to fight the good fight which the Holy Father, which the Bishops and Clergy in Germany are fighting; and like them we must be prepared to do our duty when the moment for resistance arrives, no matter what may be the cost. Let us not flatter ourselves. The battle is not ever, nor will the victory remain with the weak or cravenhearted. We must approve ourselves men, able and willing to do all things, to suffer all things for our Church and our holy religion.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is said that England, France and Austria have recognized the Republic of Spain. The Standard's special from Madrid reports that the Republican General Blanco has relieved Vittoria and captured twenty cannon and several convoys from the Carlists, who retired to in a spirit of humble submission to the duly Estella. General Zabala has been recalled authorized pastors of the Church. For after from the field to Madrid. The Governor of the Island of Ste. Marguerite strongly protests learner, and can only be of service, so long as his innocence of any complicity in the escape with child-like docility he sits at the feet of his of Bazaine. Eight persons are under arrest ecclesiastical superiors to whom alone has been on suspicion. The London Daily News says committed by Christ the charge of feeding the | Bazaine has arrived at Spa, and M. Rouher has gone to the Chateau d'Arenenberg to con-But within his sphere the Catholic journalist | sult with the Empress Eugenic. Complete returns from the election in the Department of Coloadar, for a vacancy in the Assembly, show that M. Delarnay, Bonapartist, received 40,794 votes, and M. Aubert, Republican, 27,272 .-The Journal des Debats regards the election of Calvados as ominous of danger and warns the country against the threatening attitude of the Bonapartists. Le Temps says while the Monarchial parties are disappearing the Bonapartists argain coming to the front.

An immense Home Rule demonstration took place at Glasgow Saturday. A procession a mile in length, and numbering .20,000 people, attended the mass meeting. An equally extensive meeting was held at Dungannon. This shows that Home Rule is not dead but more

About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday conclusive against Papists has been impugned | night a fire broke out in a range of wooden buildings in rear of Houghs and Trudelle's livery stables, forming the corner of St. Ann Street, Quebec. The flames swept through and banners, the statue being borne by four memhistorian says in substance—as his reading be Hough's extensive premises with such rapidity comes more extensives so will his respect for that the whole pile burned like tinder, and six valuable horses perished in the flames. A

rive at the conclusion, to which the impartial cessions, North Orillia. The fire is spreading study of history has brought many a conscient rapidly, so much so that great fears are already England, that the early Reformers, for the fire at Aylmer is under control. There is a large fire in rear of Lake Constant, another north-east. There are also large fires in rear of Quio and on the Gatineau.

Lord Dufferin was the guest of the City of Chicago last week where he met with a most enthusiastic reception from the Board of Trade and the citizens generally.

JOHN MITCHEL. - This veteran patriet has once more landed on his native soil. He arrived in Queens town on the 25th ult., accompanied by his daughter and a medical friend from Philadelphia; and though they were not sure whether he was on board the Idaho or not a large crowd assembled who cheered him veciferously when he stepped on the wharf. A committee of Cork Nationalists met him at that city and his appearance was the signal for renewed and enthusiastic cheering which lasted for a considerable time. He drove from the terminus to the Victoria Hotel where he was met by several of his old friends and companions in the cause of Ireland and was reocived by them with the greatest cordiality. It having been determined to have a torchlight procession through the city in honor of his return after an exile of more than a quarter of a century, they were rather disappointed in finding that he had left for Sunday's Well, the residence of Mr. Geo. Barry, but they were not to be done up as they marched in procession out there where an andress was presented him by a deputation of Nationandts. Mr. Mitchel's visit to his native land is not of a political nature but principally for the restoration of his shattered health which will no doubt return to him at once in the air of his native home-Newry, where he now is. There was no dis guise of any kind in connection with his arrival as bis boxes were all marked "John Mitchel." In answering the address presented to him at Cork he said he loved that city and would take a pleasure in being its representative in Parliament, but for the present he prefers a quiet life and wishes to avoid any public demonstrations. All the Irish papers make grateful acknowledgment that no opposition was offered to his return by the authorities, and we join with them in hoping that his native air, the care of loving friends and the sympathies of the whole nation will cheer his heart and restore to him his usual health and vigour, and that he will again employ his matchless pen in enlivening and enriching the national literature of Ireland.

THE COERCION BILL.—On Saturday night, the 25th ult, a gallant opposition was given against the continuance of this Bill by the Irish Home Rule members in the English House of Commons. Messis. Butt, Henry, Ronayne, Synan, &c, argued splendidly and condemned the government for bringing it on early on Saturday, which is very unusual with any Irish business, and ministers being out sleeping in the smoking rooms &c., ready to answer the call of the government at the division bell. After a long debate a motion for the adjournment of the House was defeated, and another one being moved for the reading of the Bill a second time: it was carried by 112 the monster still lives and moves as strong and vigayes to 33 noes. The Thursday following was then fixed for committee on the bill, and all the Home Rule members were expected to be in their places to speak and vote on several amendments. It is an outrage on the Irish people to have this infamous bill continued, after the judges on circuit complimenting in nearly every case the Grand Juries on the entire absence of crime.

THE O'DONOGHUS AGAIN .- The Dublin Nation of the 1st inst. has the following :- " Our Len ion correspondent telegraphing to us Wednesday says :- 'An incident occurred in the library of the House of Commons last night which has given rise to much excited gossip and speculation amongst Irish members. O'Donoghue and Mr. Butt had an unpleasant encounter, which terminated in the former intimating to the latter he would hear from him. Up to this hour O'Donoghue has not appeared in his place in the House, though anxiously looked for; but, on the other hand, Mr. Butt has heard nothing from him, and many persons-myself included-believe the foolish threat will be wisely reconsidered.' This man O'Donoghue appears to have lost whatever par. ticle of good sense he had sometime ago."

Mr. MICHAEL McALEER, of Allerton, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Hemmingford and vicinity. We hope our friends in the locality will give Mr. McAleer a kindly reception when he visits them in our behalf.

Mr. CHARLES O'REILLY, of Chambly, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. He is now prepared to receive orders and subscriptions and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends in the neighborhood will call on Mr. O'Reilly and pay him their indebtedness to this Office.

The friends and admirers of Mrs. Leprohon will be happy to learn that since her arrival at Colorado, her health has very much improved; and we hope she will return to her family in sound health which was much shattered by her literary studies.

ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.-The festival of the Assomption of the Blessed Virgin Mary took place on Sunday, and at 3 o'clock in the afterneon, in the French Church, which was crowded with the faithful, the beautiful marble statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a gift through the hands of Rev. M. Rousselot, cure of Notre Dame, to the Church and the City from Pope Pius IX., was solemnly placed in its appointed niche. The statue in question was sculptured by a German artist, and was presented to His Holiness by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Boulogne in 1853. A hymn, composed for the occasion by Rev. M. Martineau, commencing: "Reine du ciel et de la terre, De Pius IX., montrez vous la mere, prisz pour lui," was sung during the service, and after a sermon by this clergyman, a procession with flags bers of the congregation of the Holy Virgin was formed. Mgr. Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. M. Charette.

ORDINATION .- At the Cathedral on Saturday morning the Right Rev. Bishop of St. John ordained Rev. until at last, he in the course of time may ar- large fire is raging on the 10th and 11th Con- Thos. Walsh priest. -St. John Freeman, Aug. 14.

LEADER OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 64. "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-7th Com. Your restitution, Christian soul, to be just, should be immediate. As soon as you have had the misfortune to take what is not your own, or as soon as you have injured your neighbor by any injustice, that moment the duty of restitution begins. No lapse of time is necessary; the injury done and the crossed the wide Atlantic to become a missionary in duty of restitution are simultaneous; hence he sins mortally who in a grave matter neglects to make obstacles did he net meet with? to what perils was he not exposed when with a few other pricets. restitution as soon as possible after having committed the offence. This is the teaching of St.
Thomas: "As it is a sin to steal," says he, "so it is a sin to retain the thing stelen." And the reason of a sin to retain the thing stelen." And the reason of a sin to retain the thing stelen." this is plain, since by retaining the goods of another left the mark of his passage in the shape of a church, against his will, you do a continued injury. In fact, christian soul, to retain goods stolen is a continual theft; to neglect to repair an injury done is a continual injury. To steal is the sin of a moment; to retain is the sin of many mements. To steal is one sin, to retain is another; and if the theft was mortal, the retaining is much more mortal, and the retaining is as often mortal as there have been times when the restitution could have been made and was not. Nor will any intention of future restitution save you from this multiplication of sin. No! christian soul; would you be content, think you, to keep a hot coal in your hand under an intention of throwing it down at some future time? Would this future intention, think you, keep the coal from burning? You know it would not. Neither will your future intention of restitution, keep your sin from multiplying against you again and again, every time that you could have made restitution and did not. Did I not tell you, christian soul, that theft, of all sins, was greatly to be dreaded on account of the necessity and difficulty of restitution? and do you not now begin to realize the truth of my words? Other sins are over and finished as soon as committed. They have to be repented of, and atoned fer, it is true; but the moment they are committed, they cease to exist in all but this necessity of repentance and atonement. But with theft or injuries done it is not so. Theft and injuries done do not cease to exist as soon as committed; they live and continue to live as long as restitution is deferred; and then only do they cease when restitution has been made. Is not this a matter of deepest consideration. When an act of impurity is committed, although the soul, it is true, is soiled with the stain of impurity until it has been cleansed by a good and true repentance, still the act of the sin was over perhaps in a moment. But the act of theft continues not only whilst the theft is being committed, but ever afterwards until the act of restitution is fully performed. The theft may have been committed in a second, in the twinkling of an eye, with the speed of lightning, but, alas! it repeats itself, it continues to live long after it is committed; it endures until the moment full restitution sets it aside. Were you to open the flood-gates of a mighty reservoir (whose waters would rush madly down the valley and overwhelm all therein) you would not think that all the evil was over the moment the flood-gate was opened? No! you know the evil

would not be stayed until you had again closed the

gate; and as long as you left it open, so long would the evil remain. So with theft; it may be over in

as short a time as the opening of a flood-gate, but

the injury it does is not over, nor will it be over un-

til the flood-gate be again closed by restitution.

No, alas! christian soul, the thief may hate the

theft he has committed as much as possible; he

may have made a thousand resolutions never more

to steal, but this sorrow and these good resolutions

will avail him nothing. His theft still continues; still

lives ; it will never leave him ; it repeats itself; it is

a monster with three heads, that will never die whilst

one single head remains. He may cut off one head by

sincers sorrow for the theft committed; he may cut

off another head by a firm purpose of never stealing again, but a third head still remains with which orous as ever; and that third head restitution can alone destroy. When Cain wandered a fugitive prior.
over the world, with the mark of Ged's wrath upon his forehead that all might know him for his brother's murder, he was avoided and shunned by all. None dared give him to eat, or ask him into eirhouse, for the mark of God's wrath was upon What the mark of the murderer was to mankind, the mark of restitution unfulfilled is to God. Men would not give to Cain because the mark of God was there; God will not give of his grace to the thief or the unjust, as long as the mark of man's claim for goods unrestored or inquiries unrepaired is there. God will not listen to the voice of his prayer because the voice of man's claim is stronger than prayer: because the demands of justice are perior to and stronger than mercy. The Church in her councils, inspired by the Holy Ghost, has forbidden absolution to be given to those who, having promised restitution, have neglected to perform it. And St. Charles Borromeo, in his instructions to confessors says: If the penitent appear truly contrite and is disposed to make all necessary restitution he may be absolved the first time, but if he come a second time to the tribunal of penance to be reconciled with God, without having made the promised restitution, let him, in spite of all new promises, be excluded from the Sacraments until he has made restitution. Yes, christian soul, this should be so; for the man who does not make restitution when he is able is in a habit of sin and therefore unworthy of the sacraments of God's Church. Restitution deferred ir, as we have seen, continual sin; and continual sin is a habit of sin, and a habit of sin excludes all idea of true repentance. Where then here can there be room for the Sacraments? Defer not then, christian sonl, your restitution one moment after you are able to make

it. You would not surely put yourself outside the Church? and yet to be outside the sacraments is to be outside the Church itself; for the Church and its holy sacraments are inseparable. Nor would you surely walk the earth like Cain with the sign of eternal reprobation on your forehead that all heaven may know you for a robber, and that all your prayers may be unheard? You would not surely for the momentary inconvenience of making restitution renounce God's grace and entail on yourself eternal damnation. Make then your necessary restitution duly; make it instantly. It is a duty you owe to God; it is a duty you owe your neighbour; it is a duty you owe to your soul. Perform it duly and truly, for until it is made you cannot live one moment of christian life.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. ARNERIOR, Ont , Aug. 6th 1874.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR—Knowing the interest you take in Catholic and ecclesiastical affairs, I take the liberty to write you a few lines on the grand and imposing ceremony which took place in our little town on Wednesday, the 5th inst., Festival of the dedication of St. Mary Major in Rome. On that day our esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. G. Bourier, was commemorating the 25th anniversary of his assumption to the exalted dignity of the Priesthood and dedicating to the Lord the SEVENTH church which in the space of 25 years he has erected to the glory of the Most High.

Previous to the ceremony the clergy of the diocese who had assembled to the number of 26 presented the reverend gentleman with a magnificent Chausable, the badge of his order in the sacred hierarchy. The Rev. F. Michel, P. P., of Buckingingham extemporised for the occasion a very ap propriate address. He went on to say that the

25th anniversary of Rev. Fr. Bourier's ordination pass away without giving him a little token of their affection and expressing the deep feeling of respect and gratitude they entertained towards the missionary who for five and twenty years had devoted all the powers of his intelligence, all the energies of his soul, to the spiritual and temporal welfare of this the home of his adoption. He had left his home and kindred, he had bidden adieu to his nativ land, the glorious Catholic land of France, he had he not exposed when with a few other priests he had sacristy or priest's house, and on this day 26 of his brother priests were come to attend the Dedication of the last monument he had erected to the glory of God. The Rev. gentleman after a few more remarks said he hoped that he might be spared for another quarter of a century to continue his noble work and enjoy the fruit of his toils in the vinevard of the Lord,

The Rev. Fr. Bourier made a very teeling reply which was received with great applause by his confreres and friends.

The Very Rev. D Dandurand, O. M. I., Administrator of the Diocese performed the ceremony which was attended by a large multitude. The strangers could not help admiring this magnificent temple which God had chosen to Himself, and no wonder; for it is a very fine specimen of the Roman style well proportioned and neatly finished. It is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide; a massive tower and an elegant spire of 130 feet high give it a prominent and majestic appearance. The Bell, 1200 lbs weight, can be heard many miles around. The interior is well supplied with paintings and statues, one of them. the statue of the Sacred Heart is of great value, the altar and the pulpit are two master-pieces not often to be met with in this part of the country.

After the church was blessed the Rev. Fr. Bourier ascended the altar to offer anew the everlasting sa. crifice of the New Law. He was assisted by Rev. F. Ouellet as deacon, Rev. F. Michel as sub-deacon and Rev. F. Rougier as master of caremonies. The choir of Amprior sang with great effect the Mass in Cand some of the grandest compositions in Sacred music.

After the Gospel, Rev. F. Porcile preached in French and Rev. F. Choine in English, both eloquent preachers, who were listened to with the greatest attention; they expatiated on the dignity, the duties and the responsibilities of the Priest whom they pictured as the best and only true friend. They showed in a very forcible style the influence the priest has on society and on the individual whom he takes at the mother's breast, watches over, feeds and nurses through life and accompanies to the grave, after which he will offer a prayer for the repose of his soul.

After Mass a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving was sung and the ceremony was over. The impression left on my mind is that the Rev. Fr. Bourier enjoys the respect and sympathy of his flock and is held in high esteem by his brother-priests who certainly must have gone to a great deal of trouble to honor by their presence the "Silver Wedding" of their confrere.

The following clergymen attended the celebration :- Very Rev. D. Dandurand, Q. M. I, administrator of the diocese of Ottawa; Revds. C. Guay, Rimouski; P. Agnel, Portage du Fort; J. Bourier Arnprior; A. Brunet, Aylmer; A. Cheine, North Plantagenet; O. Charbonier, Havelock; J.J. Collins, St. Patrick's, Ottawa; R. Dussere, Templeton; R. Faure, Almonte; C. Gay, Wakefield; C. Guillaume, Notre Dame de Lourdes; L. Jouvent, Pembroke; L. Lavin, Pakenham; R. Lombard, Papineauville; T, Lynch, Allumette Island; P. Mancip, L'Orignal; R. S. Michel, Buckingham; P. Meothe, Ottawa; L. Oullet, Calumet; S. Philippe, South Plantagenet; H. E. Porcile, St. Jean Baptiste, Ottawa; L. Debrul, O. M. I., Hull; P. Rougier, Renfrew; W. Sheehy, St. Joseph's, Gloucester.; P. Andre, assist. priest, Arn-

During the day Rev. Fr. Bourier received a large number of letters and telegrams from several members of the clergy and friends who were unavoidably prevented from attending the celebration and so made use of the wires to tender to him the gratulations and best wishes for his future welfare. Yours very truly,

DICTIONARY AND GRAMMAR OF THE CRIS LANGUAGE, by the Rev. Father Alb. Lacombe, of the Peres Oblats,

This is a stupendous work which must have cost much time, and much labor. It is in short a work which nothing but the spirit of Christian charity could have suggested, or enabled its author to bring to a conclusion. That any men should be able to speak such a language as that of the Cris seems to be, or to pronounce words of frem one to two inches in length written out in European characters and averaging from seventeen to twenty letters of the alphabet, is indeed a marvel; but that any European should be able to master such a language, and to reduce it within rules is almost incredible. Here is a specimen word of the language that the poor Cris are obliged to speak in the inscrutable decrees of Providence. A Kittasumasinakikewiss. The meaning of this awful combination of vowels and consonants is ciphers. We do not advise any of our readers to rashly attempt to pronounce it.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW-July, 1874.-The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opens with an interesting article on deep sea soundings—The Depths of the Sca, being summary of recent discoveries by the dredge during the cruises of the Porcupine, and Lightning and by the Challenger. This is followed by a notice of the celebrated Protestant theologian, D. F. Strauss, whose writings and speculations have done much to extend ultra-Protesting principles throughout Europe. Next comes a notice of Lord Ellenborough's Indian Administration, followed by a treatise on Science, Philosophy and Religion. Articles five and six on The Primeval Archæology of Rome, and Far Russia are very entertaining, the last named showing that on her Pacific shore Russia has all the elements of moral greatness, except seamen, which can be furnished only by a sturdy maritime population. This Russia has not, in her Eastern possession; and therefore though in her Pacific ports she may build ships and protect them with gigantic fortifications, as an assailant on the high seas she is not at pre-sent much to be dreaded. Our fellow subjects in New Zealand and Australia have no cause for alarm. A political article on The Tory Administration and its Whig Admirers, followed by a light gossipping article on Finger Rings and notices of Contemporary Literature completes the current number.

LA CREME DE LA CREME-A collection of Music for advanced players-August, 1874. Published Monthly by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Price, \$4 per year, payable in advance; single numbers, 50 cts.

Contents of the current number :- Love Song, Liebeslied, Henselt. Harp Sounds, Harfenklange, Jungman. Elegy of Tears, Eloge des Larmes, Liszt. Twittering of Birds, Tempo di Mazurka, Billema. Sleep Well, Thou Sweet Angel: Trans., Oesten.

It is said there were no sales of square timber in Quebec last week. White pine ranged from 200. to priests of the diocese of Ottawa could not let the 25c, and red from 18c, to 20c.

MONTREAL SCOURGED BY FIRE. THE TANNERIES, OGILVIE'S MILLS, AND ALEXANDER STREET, VISITED.

About half-past two on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., a fire broke out at the Tanneries in some sheds lying between Delisle and Workman Streets, and made considerable headway before any assistsace arrived. The burnt buildings were all frame structures which should not be allowed in such a place at all, there was not even a single brick partition to stop the progress of the flames, but no one has to be blamed for this but the Tanneries Council, Several houses on Workman and Delisle Street were burned down, principally owned by French Canadian laborers. The greater part of their furniture was also burned, and it was pitiable to see the poor people with misery and despair depicted in their countenances running about. The fire was completely got under about five o'clock the following morning. OGILVIE'S MILLS.

Thursday morning, about half-past eight, an alarm was given from box 57 for a fire discovered in the extension on the eastern end, in the elevator wing

of Ogilvie's Mills, St. Gabriel Locks. There was great assistance given by the full city staff of the Fire Brigade but nothing could prevent the loss of a great amount of property. A man named Delpis Dionne was burned or suffocated; he leaves a wife and family to mourn his sad and untimely end.

ALEXANDER STREET. It seemed as if there was something curious in the wind as to so many successive fires, but after the fire in Alexander Street it is suspected that incendiaries are at work for the purpose of robbery.-About half-past two on Friday morning a fire was discovered in Emerson's shed between Hermine and Alexander Streets. All the reels were quickly on the ground, but the fire could not be prevented from extending to 17 Alexander Street on the north and 9, 7, 5, and 3 on the south. No. 11 and 13 were entirely destroyed. A poor widow named Mrs. O'Brien, who depended on boarders for her livelihood lost all and barely escaped herself. She was not insured. Some blankets, &c., which were left out on the road were stolen. The fire was effectually exfinguished about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

OBITUARY .- One by one, the old and respected landmarks which connect the present generation of Irish Roman Catholic citizens with their forerunners of the early immigration to Canada, who settled in Quebec, and, through a myriad difficulties, aided and directed by a master mind in the Siggorth who, seemed sent especially by I'r vidence to mould them together and establish their future destinies in the community on a permanent basis, are dropping away, leaving blanks that will not be easily filled. The death of Mr. Patrick Mc-Mahon, at the patriarchal age of 84, which has just occurred, at the residence of his son-in-law at Sillery makes another of these blanks, which is the more noteworthy from the close relationship of the respected deceased to the worthy founder of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. McMahon was a first cousin of the late respected pastor of St. Patrick's, to whom the Irish citizens owe so much to-day. He was a native of Abbeyleix, Queen's County, Ireland, was for many years engaged successfully in trade in Quebec, was the father-in-law of the late Michael Kenny, who so nobly sacrificed his time and life in the interest of the orphans of 1847; and also of our respected fellow citizen, Mr. Joseph Cantillon. In Mr. McMahon the Irish citizens of Quebec have lost one of the last links that connected them with their most trying days in this country, but, at the same time, they can look back with no little bride and affection to the days in question and to the name which so ably helped them to weather the storm. The large attendance at the funeral of the deceased showed how fondly and deeply that name was enshrined in the hearts of the Irish Catholics of Quebec.—Budget.

THE GUIDORD CASE .- It is said that the decision in this case will not be rendered by the Privy Council before the end of October, or early in November.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Another death has been caused through a child throwing coal oil upon a ham News correspondent. The glands of the throat lighted stove, the victim in this case being Oscar first swell up, and then the nose breaks out in a dry Makse, aged 8 years, and son of J. A. Masse, notary,

Makse, aged 8 years, and son of J. A. Masse, notary,

Spirited for a few days. The disease does not appear Laganchetiere street, formerly of Valleyfield, and now residing in Montreal. The poor child died after a day's long and horrible suffering. He had seen the stove lit by the aid of coal oil, and amused himself pouring some of it on the flames from a can, which caught fire, exploded, and burned him severely that no hopes of his recovery could be entertained. We would warn people against the dangerous habit of lighting their stoves with this dangerous liquid.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .-This society's annual pic-nic takes place next Saturday at St. Helen's Island. An excellent programme of sports and games has been prepared, while a regatta, in which valuable prizes are offered, adds to the day's attractions. Among others are a canoe race and a jolly-beat race, open only to sailors of sea-going vescels; while the novelty of a swimming race over a mile course, is added to the list. The ferry boat will make frequent trips.

On Saturday morning, about half-past ten, another disaster took place, which makes last week a most dreadful one with regard to less of life and property in Montreal. A frame building in course of erection off Lusignan street and behind 470 St Joseph street | Whig. gave way, burying some men, causing fatal injuries, and severely injuring others.

Science.-About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening Elizabeth Cassidy, wife of William, Nolan, threw herself into the water about 100 yards There were several spectators on the bank, but none scriptions. of them were able to help her, although she struggled in the water for some time. Domestic infelicity is said so have been the cause of the act, and she had tried to kill herself about a week ago. She was about 24 years old, and had one child nearly two years of age, which she tried to take with her, but a younger sister of hers kept the baby and thereby gaved its life,-Herald.

APPLICATIONS.—Applications will be made to the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of the "Canada Collecting Company," which is intended to effect the collection of debts and claims throughout Canada; to make advances of money on claims, debts, etc., and to settle affairs in bankruptey. Its head quarters are to be in Montreal. It starts with a capital of \$35,000. Mr. H. Dumesnil, advocate, and others are the Petitioners. Also to incorporate the "Canada Photographic Company," to be located in Montreal and carry on photography in all its branches.

A DIOCESE Two HUNDRED YEARS OLD Will be that of Quebec in the latter end of September. Accordingly the Archbishop is about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary in a becoming manner Let it be understood that when the Diocese of Quebec was founded, in 1674, it included within its bounds no less a territory than the whole of the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and good wide stretch of land besides. In 1657, M. de Laval, the first Bishop came to Canada, but then the Diocese was considered as part of that of Rouen, Archbishop of Quebec is proparing for a grand re- mourn the sad news. A collection of a hundred and Basilica. 12. New Publications.

union of the Bishops, either in person or by proxy, fifty-seven dollars was raised on board among the on the two hundredth anniversary, to take place at passengers for his widow, who is said to be in a very the ancient capitol of Canada, and the ancient Episcopal Seat of this immense old Diocese, Quebec. What a gathering will there be, from the mouth of rence, where stands the impregnable rock of Quebec, symbolical of the rock of which the Candian Church was built.—Philadelphia Catholic Stundard.

The new line of the city passengers railway track on St. Denis, was opened to traffic on Saturday.

The French Canadians in the United States are, to a certain extent at least, secking repatriation, and a petition has been prepared with this end in view for presentation to Lt.-Gov. Caron of this Province, and signed by 287 persons.

The steamship Norma, which collided with the James Reed near Bic on Tuesday night last, arrived in port this afternoon. She has a hole in the starboard side of her bow long enough for two men to pass through together

A PECCLIAR CONCERN.—Some time since a firm under the style of Cieremont, Daniels & Co. opened an establishment on Notre Dame street, and announced in such of the public prints as accepted their advertisements, and by means of circulars, that they had over \$100,000 worth of goods for sale, at prices 50 to 100 per cent, cheaper than retail stores all articles on their lists to be sold for \$1; the plan was stated to have become immensely popular, always giving entire satisfaction, and no risk could be run, as no payment was asked for goods until they were seen. Only shareholders were allowed to purchase at \$1, others to be supplied at the regular retail prices, and parties were to become shareicolders by buying a certificate, of which the following is a copy:-"No. — (in this instance 188,677) Cleremont Laniels & Co.'s second grand sale for 1874. Certificate-For sale of schedule B., at Montreal. This certificate entitles the holder to one choice of any article on the list of goods in schedule B., for one dollar, and to the right of selection at time of fell to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. sale at our store in Montreal or to the right to receive the goods selected by express, C.O.D., with privilege of examination before paying for them, &c., &c." Each certificate was sold for 25 cents agents were advertised for profusely throughout the Province, and each agent was allowed 5 cents on the sale of each ticket. As a consequence, the firm have recently been in receipt of a very large number of registered letters, and complaints being made on suspicion that the affair was a swindle, the Postmaster has given orders that such letter shall not be delivered; the result is, that this morning, when the order took effect 150 letters were retained. The truth will probably be shortly elicited. No goods were to be sold until the 31st of the present month. -Evening Star, Aug. 17th.

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Monday morning, about halfpast cleven, the horse of Mr. Hazleton, grocer, Papineau Square, attached to a waggon, took fright while standing at Ogilvie's Mills, and dashed down William street, running over Mrs. Riendeau, of Grand Trunk street, who was on her way home. She was severely wounded about the head and neck, and was taken to the Point St. Charles' Police Station, when she died about half an hour after the accident. She was about 24 years old, had been married three years, and leaves one child.

KINGSTON DIOCESE.—The Rev. Mr. Spratt, from Glengarry, has been placed in charge of the R. C. Church and congregation of Wolfe Island. A popular priest has thus been secured as successor to a very worthy and beloved incumbent.—British Whig.

NEW STHAMBOAT COMPANY.—The new steamboat company have made arrangement for the building of four large and commedious steamers, to ply between Lewistown and Ogdensburg, and connect there with boats to be furnished by the Richelieu Company. The new beats are to be about the size of the steamer New York, formerly running on the south shore, and are to be fitted up in first class style | refuge for all the shipping of the bay, a harbour of with all the latest improvements, and unsurpassed in speed.—Brockville Enterprise.

A peculiar kind of contagious disease has been prevailing among the horses of Cartwright township for the last two or fliree weeks, says the South Durspirited for a few days. The disease does not appear to be dangerous as no deaths have occurred yet. his back and injuring himself so seriously that very There is not much treatment required, only keep the small hopes are entertained of his recovery. Medi-There is not much treatment required, only keep the animal quiet for a few days and put him on soft teed.-Lindsay Post.

POINT FORTUNE, August 8.— Last night as the steamer "Fawn" was preparing to start with a tow of barges, the front of her boiler blew out, causing damage to the value of between two or three thousand dollars, and injuring the engineer badly. This is the second time of the like.

Harvesting has progressed for the past two weeks. and nearly all the full wheat has been housed in good condition. The yield will not be much short of an average while spring wheat will be a full crop; oats, peas and barley never looked better and will be a very heavy crop; potatoes will be good notwithstanding the ravages of the bug .- Bobcaygeon Corr. of Lindsuy Post.

Immigration .- Out of the 310 imigrants who arrived at the Kingston Station in July and were located here the large proportion of 163 were English, a result of the labor strikes in England. Of the balance 75 were Scottish and 66 were Irish .- British

CHEAR MONEY ONDERS .- After the 1st of September next, money orders for sums of four dollars and under are to be granted by all money order Post Offices, for the low price of two cents. This provides a cheap and safe mode of transmitting small sums east of the Longueuil Ferry. As she rushed to through the P.O. It will no doubt, be largely availwards the water she cried out, "I am lost, I am lost," ed of by parties at a distance paying newspaper subed of by parties at a distance paying newspaper sub-

> Farmers are very busy just now in housing their grain harvest. Crops are unusually good in this township this year-much above an average. The hay has all been well saved, and is also more than an average crop .- Dalton Corr. of Lindsay Post.

> RAIN AND BAD CROPS -A private letter from St Thomas, Montmagny, Province of Quebec, says that rain has fallen every day since the 27th of July, and that the crops in that section are of the poorest possible kind .- Kingston Whig.

IT IS TRUE EVERY BIT .- Some people fancy that because they take a paper the publisher ought to print in its columns long pieces of ." peetry," or anything else they may wish to lay before the public "tree gratis, for nothing," even though the publie may have very little interest in the matter. We suppose that when such persons sell an article of their production for \$2, they are willing to threw in a dollar's worth of something else, that the purchaser may obtain the full value of his money. We occasionally run against individuals of this stamp, who, when their requests to publish verses cannot be complied with, vent their ill will by ordering their paper discontinued. If they know what happiness it affords publishers to be rid of this class of customers, they would probably seek some other pretext

for their action .- Watertown Times. Point AU Pic, Aug. 15.—Shortly after the St. Lawrence left her wharf in Quebec with a large number of pleasure-seekers for the watering places, in France. Afterwards, when the new Diocese was a sailor belonging to the boat named Francois Descreated, the above illimitable territories composed it; but now, so great have been the ramifications missed his balance, and full heading into the water. from Quebec to New Orleans, that in the place of He sank and was never seen again. The boat stopone Bishop there are now eight Archbisheps, fortyped and made a search but to no avail. The unfortime Bishops, and more than 4000 priests. The tunate man leaves a young family at Murray Bay to Moriariy. 10. The Assumption. 11. The Vatican

in a subtraction was a subtraction of the subtracti

New hay is now selling in Fencion Falls at \$10 per ton., which does not indicate a scarcity the Mississippi, where Arbhbishop Perche sits in of that article; and a short time ago a Veruepiscopal and editorial chair, to the Gulf of St. Lawlaw subscriber said that the crop of orts lam subscriber said that the crop of oats was the best he had ever seen in his life, adding that if ever they were down to a shilling a bushel again in this part of Canada it would be in the fall of 1874. That potato-bugs are uppleasantly numerous cannot be denied but although we do not doubt that they have done the amount of damage our friend says they have in the township spoken of, we have reason to believe that their ravages have been much less marked in the immediate vicinity of Fencion Falls .- Gazette.

QUEENSTON, Aug. 16.—On Saturday evening the dwelling house of Mr. Brown, Niagara township, about two miles from this village, was destroyed by fire. Almost all the furniture was saved No insurance. Considerable sympathy is felt for Mr. Brown in his affliction, as his family are just recovering from severe illness.

SEAFORTH, ONT., August 17.—A fatal accident occurred this morning. Dr. King left Seaforth to pay a professional visit in McKillop with a pair of horses and buggy; about noon intelligence was brought in that the horses had run away, and that he was lying in a dangerous condition at the house of Mr. Shannon. Medical aid was procured, but after examination little hope was entertained of his recovery, and about one o'clock he died, not having spoken or shown any signs of consciousness after being found.

St. Thomas, Aug. 15 -A serious accident happened here this morning by which a young man pamed Wellington Toupont sustained serious injuries by falling from the top of a scaffolding. He was assisting hir, E. Churchill in putting a patent felt roof on the new Arkell Block, and in stepping from the ladder to the scaffold slipped and

LONDON, ONT., Aug. 15.—The programme for the Governor General's reception here, on Monday, the 26th instant, is as follows :- Arrive at 6,30 p.m.; reception by the Mayor and members of the City Council, a reception committee and a guard of honour from the 7th Battalion; escorted to the residence of Major Walker, M. P., where the party will remain during their visit to the city; terch light procession at night; Thursday morning visit the Asylum and return to new park grounds, where an open air lunch will be spread, and His Exafter Her Majesty, Victoria.

A Toronto gentleman reports the case of a driver of the Gatineau mail stage who, to the horror and against the protests of his passengers, took in a man only partially recovered from small-pox, whose sores were unhealed. Two male and two female passengers, with two young children, were in the stage,-Rev. Telmont Doucet is appointed to the parish of Mount St. Patrick .--- At the South Chaudiere since the last account 327 cribs of 8,228 pieces are reported. At the Chats, 1,340 cribs. Gatineau booms, 510 cribs, of 39,393 pieces. Cleared for Quebec, 9,121 cribs——The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday to arrange the programme and prizes for matches on the 15th of September. The Government and other contributions will bring up the money and prizes to over \$4,000. The programme will appear early this week. -Globe Corr.

The St. John Telegraph says a public work of immense value to the commerce of the Bay is about to be undertaken by the Government. Tenders are asked for a breakwater from Negrotown Point to within about a thousand feet of Partridge Island, thus leaving that important channel clear. The effect of this work, which may cost a quarter of a million dollars, will be to create a vast harbour of vast extent and as calm as a mill-pond even in great

ROCKWOOD, Aug. 15 .- A serious if not fatal accident occurred at Mr. D. McCaig's last evening, by which a carpenter named Thomas Murphy nearly lost his life. He was employed shingling a barn in course of erection for Mr. McCaig, when he slipped and fell from the roof into the cellar, a distance of twenty-four feet, falling on some stones, breaking cal assistance was soon procured; but it is found his injuries are too severe for him to survive.

LAUNCH -A most successful launch came off at Chatham on Wednesday last, of the Quebec, the second of the two propellers ordered to be built there by Messrs. Beatty & Co. for their Sarnia and Lake Superior Line, the Ontario being the first -The Quebec is the larger vessel. Her length is 202 fect; breadth of beam, 34ft. Gin.; depth of hold, 14 feet; her engine has two cylinders, each 36 by 34 inches, which will work up to 800 horse-power .-There are two boilers of the first-class, and they have been already fully tested. Her wheel is ten feet in diameter. Her tonnage is 900 carpenters' measurement, or 1,200 tons dead weight. The Quebec will proceed to Sarnia in a few days .- Globe, 17

A strange effect seems to have been produced in Blenheim this summer, either by disease, lightning, or drought, on many trees. In a number of orchards the outer branches of the apple and pear trees are seemingly scorched and withered up. Also

elled up and brown looking.

St. Johns, N. B., Aug. 15—The fire at Fleming's foundry last night destroyed a large quantity of valuable paterns and about eighty tons of coal, besides tools and machinery. The main building was saved. Insurance only \$600, in Liverpool, London

and Globe.

Hon. R. L. Hazen, Dominion Senator, died at 8 e'clock this morning, universally regretted. Mr. Hazen was nearly the last representative of the most distinguished of the old loyalist families whose history is identified with that of New Brunswick's early struggles.

Pay ur.-Lives there a man with nose so red who never to himself bath said, " I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer?"-Brandon Republi-

Yes, there are some I know full well, but they, I fear, will go to-well-the place where there's no winter.—Panola Star.
You're blind, Star, you're reason's dim, or you'd not argue such a whim; e'en Satan bad would not

have him who fails to pay the printer !- Tupelo Jour-We're glad that now the means are found to bring the back subscribers round—so when you're run your course of years, pay then at last your full ar-

rears; but—ne arrears to have to pay is better far, we think and say.—Land Owner. THE CATHOLIC RECORD-August, 1874.-Hardy & Maheny, Publishers, Philadelphia.—The following are the centents of the current number:-1. What are the Wild Waves Saying? Chas H. A. Esling.— 2. Legend of the Singing Leper. Eleaner C. Don-nelly. 3. Letters to a Protestant Friend—Second Letter. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 4. How Much he Loved her. Mrs M. M. Warde. 5. Life and Love. 6. Summer Musings in the Garden. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 7. Mr. Speckles on Himself. 8. Alice Dormer's Sacrifice. 9. The Divine Institution of the Church Exhibited by the Faith and Practice of THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. AUGUST, 1874 .- CONTENTS.

Articles, &c.-1. Rome at the Jubilee of 1600. By the Rev. F. Goldie. 2. Experiences in the Prussian Ambulances.—Part III. 3The Fortunes of Virgil. By the Rev. H. J. Coleridge. 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions—III. Three Years at Ormuz. 5. Iona, By T. B. P. 6. The Drama of Alexander the Great. 7. Harvey and his Times. 8. The Measures of Catholic Progress.

Catholic Review-I. Reviews and Notices. II. Selections from Foreign Periodicals-1. The Catholic Congress at Venice. (From the Civilta Cattolica.)
2. The late Brief to Monsgr. Gaume. (From the Etudes Religieuses.)

QUARTERLY SERVES .- Notice to Purchasers of Complete Sets.—All the volumes of the Quarterly Series being now again in print, Messra. Burns & Oates are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the ten volumes hitherto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as be-

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Piles.—The lives of thousands are made miserable by the sufferings from this dreadful disease. If every one knew that he could be sured for from one to five dollars, how readily he would pay it. Yet such is the case, Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure in an cellency will formally open the park, naming it almost infallible cure. We warrant every bottle, the money will be refunded.

> Consumption, Brenchitis, Dyspepsia, Feeble, Irregular Action of the Hearr, and a long list of kindred diseases, are attributed to a low state of the nervous system. Owing to its bracing effects on those centers we may ascribe to Fellows Compound Hypophosphites, the prompt and decided benefit received by patients laboring under these diseases.

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Tracadie, M E B, \$1; Cow Bay, Rev. DJ McI, 2.50 York, PS C, 3; Lochiel, A K, 2; South la Graisse, H R McD, 4; Westport, J O'N, 1; Lacolle H B, 2; Rev. A T, 5; Kouchibouganc, T L, 2; Waterloo, P M, 6; River Beaudotte, D McG, 5; Beaurivage, Rev. H G, 4; Rimouski, C E T, 1; St. Stanislas-Batiscan, Rev. T R G, 2; Covey Hill, J C, 1.50; St. Julienne, D R. 2.

Per P McC, Port Hope-Self, 2; P C, 1.

DIED.

At North West River, Esquimaux Bay, on the 26th May, after a long and painful sickness, borne with Christian fortitude, Margaret Susan Louisa, aged 22 years and one month, beloved daughter (second) of Henry Connolly, Esq., Hon. Hudson's Bay Company. May her soul, through the mercy of God, and the intercession of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Guzette)

Flour # brl. of 196 h.—Pollards....\$4.00 @ \$4.25

Superior Extra 6.15 @ 6.25

Extra 0.00 RD 6.00

Strong Bakers' 5.70 @ 6.00

4.95

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Hides-No 1 untrimmed	5.00	to	6.00
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Dekin Skins	0.30	to	0.50
Tallow	0.04	to	0.06
Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.80	to	1.50-
George	0.60	to	0.90
Fowls per pair.	0.60	to	0.80
GENERAL-Potatoes per bushel, new	0.60	to	0.70
		to	0.00
Beets "	0.00	to	0.00
Butter, fresh, per lb	£1.0	to	0.20
Eggs, per dozen	0.16	to	0.18
Cheese, home made Hay per ton new	0.11	to	0.13
Chunny II II	9.00	to	9.75
Wood on wheat	9.00		10.00
Wood, on wharf.	5 50	to	6.00
Coal, delivered	7.00	to	7.25
Timothy Seed, per bushel.		to	4.00
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May 1st, 1874.

LINDSAY CONVENT.

THE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge

of the ladies of Loretto will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. For terms of admission intending boarders will apply to the Lady Superior now at Loretto Abbey, Toronto. 47-9

THE BOARDING SCHOOL of the HOLY NAME of JESUS, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

WANTED-TWO TEACHERS for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. One for Classics, and one as Head Master. Large Salaries paid,-Good references required. Applications addressed to A. O'LHARY, Sec., until 1st October next. Duties to commence 1st January.

FOR SALE-GOOD FARM, in the TOWNSHIP of OPS, 41 miles south of Lindsay, on THURSDAY, 28th AUGUST. Seventy acres cleared and under cultivation; balance of 30 acres good hardwood almost infallible cure. We warrant every bottle, and if it does not cure and afford perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

bush. Good Log-house and Buildings. Possession after removal of present crop. For particulars apply to Messrs. CAMERON & GRAHAME, Barristers, Toronto; or Mrs. THOMAS BRADY, Victoria Avenue, Lindsay.

WANTED .- An experienced Book-Keeper and Accountant, having a full knowledge of the English and French languages, Apply, with references, to D, Box 445 P. O., Montreal. WANTED-By two young men (brothers) lately

arrived from Ireland, situation as TEACHERS. Capable of teaching the higher branches. They are lighly recommended by their Bishop and Clergy.-Apply at this office. THE SUMMER SEASON.

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AGENTS WANTED in every own in the Dominion.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 - AND AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ALFRED HOULE, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber,

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street, in the said City, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September next, A.D. 1874, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent. and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate gen-

erally.
The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.
A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 17th August, 1874.

PROV. OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME PHILOMENE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal. Plaintiff.

The said PAUL DUPUIS,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 11 August, 1874.

J. E. ROBIDOUX, Atterney for Plaintiff, 1-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of HENRY GRANT, of the City of Montreal, Jeweller and Trader,

Insolvent. The Creditors of the above-named Insolvent are hereby notified that he has deposited in my office a Beed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities. subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, should no opposition be made to said. Deed of Composition and Discharge within three juridical days next after the last publication of this notice, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its

A. B. STEWART. Assignee.

Montreal, August 14th, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS. - PARIS, August 11 .-Eighty persons formerly connected with the Commune have been arrested in Marseilles. Among them are M. Esqueros, a prefect of the department.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.—Paris, August 12.—It is ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from St. Marguerite was arranged six weeks ago, and was entirely the work of Mdme. Bazaine. The Marshal at first refused to fly, but finally, owing to the failure to obtain a modification of sentence, yielded. He sailed from the island in the of the anti-Catholics. But it is evident that the steam-yacht Baron Ricasoli, beionging to an Ita- Carlists are better organized and better led than the parties I some time ago applied to the Lord Mayor lian company. The prisoner refused to employ a regular troops. I believe that in two years Spain French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight will either become Carlist or be in the power of the by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is Carlists—unless, indeed, a foreign Power should unknown; some persons say he is in Spain. The interfere. But the only result of this would be to domestics at the fort where he was imprisoned have been arrested. It is reported that Bazaine landed Spaniards cannot endure foreigners. Carlists have at Dankemos and travelled via Turin to Basle, at which place he took a train to Brussels, where he alleged was that they are Italians and that Charles arrived at 9 a.m. on Sunday. It is believed that VII had forbidden foreigners to fight in his army. the rope found on the cliff at the Isle of Marguerite was suspended there to mislead the authorities as to the manner of the Marshal's escape, which was effected in some other way through the connivance of the guards. Le Soir states that Bazaine had given his parole not to leave the Island; precautions were consequently relaxed. The sentry was withdrawn from the terrace every morning at five, it being considered unnecessary to keep him there after daylight. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison of the fort swear they saw the Marshal on the terrace at 5.30 a.m. Monday. The Journal des De-bats argues that the crime of which Bazaine was convicted renders him liable to extradition, and France should demand his surrender.

BAZAINE'S WHEREABOUTS .- PARIS, August 14 .-Bazaine is in Belgium. France will not demand his extradition.

According to the Patrie the French Government is constantly employed in repairing the losses suffered during the late war, and that the manufac-turers of Tulle and St. Etienne have received large orders for arms.

CREDENTIALS APPLIED FOR .- PARIS, August 12. The Spanish representative at Paris has applied to Madrid for the full credentials of Minister, as France has declared her readiness to recognize

SPAIN.

CARLIST SUCCESSES .- The Madrid Government is exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of distress. It has placed the whole of Spain in a state of siege, called out a levy of 125,000 men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, sequestrated the property of all persons serving in the Carlist army or sympathizing with its cause, and taxed the income of that property with an impost of 100,-000 pesetas for the family of every superior officer by the Carlists, of 50,000 pesetas for the family of any other officer, and of 25,000 for that of any soldier or volunteer so shot; and has declared null and void every deed making over the estate of a Carlist to another person which may be executed subsequently to the date of this decree. It has also prohibited the publication of any news respecting the war except that contained in the Oficial Gazette. The decree of sequestration is intended to put a stop to the shooting of prisoners (about which we shall have something more to say presently), for the Government announces in the Gazette that it will not resort to reprisals, or allow Carlist prisoners to be shot; for which selfcontrol it deserves every credit, whatever its other misdeeds may be. But the other measures are evident signs of weakness. The Northern Army has been thoroughly beaten, and remains in a state of inaction at Logrono; and General Zabala, looks on while the Carlists, not content with paralyzing the Army in the North, have struck another important blow in the East. They have taken Cuenca, which is in Valencia, to the southcast of Madrid, and only eighty miles distant from the capital. The use of the last-mentioned restriction on the Press-not the advantage of it, for that is not so apparent, but the object which the Government seeks to attain-is apparent from the conduct of the Gazette in this instance. During the last days of last week there were uncom-fortable rumours at Madrid that Cuenca had fallen, and that the military governor had been killed; and on Saturday the official organ stated that General Soria Santa Cruz had reported from Valverde that he was about to "fall on the besiegers" on that day, and that "the population continued defending the place most vigorously," and that vast numbers of the Carlists were wounded." As a matter of fact, the place has been taken by Don Alfonso on the previous Wednesday, and the garrison sent off as prisoners to Chelva. If the Carlists are able to maintain themselves in this direction, as well as in the North, there is no saying what effect the diversion may have on the Serranists' power of resistance. The capture of Caence seems to have been at last effected by a surprise; for, as the Commandant Yglesias--who, by-the-by, was the officer who, under Pavia's orders, cleared out the Cortes-was thinking of returning from the market-place into the citadel, the Carlists poured out of the fortress in his rear Two other accounts relate that they had cut the aqueducts, and so forced a surrender and that the two Republican columns sent, one from Madrid and one from Teruel, to the relief of the place were cut off by Carlist bands. It now appears that the report of everal guns having been landed by the Carlists is true, only the number is seventeen instead of twenty-five, and the pieces are not Krupps, as was reported, but small mountain

guns .- London Tablet. Anadeo on the Cablist War .- The Gazette d'Italia recently commissioned a correspondent to interview the ex-King of Spain Prince Amadeo. The opinions of the Prince-provided he has been fairly represented-are no little curious. Regarding the Carlists he is reported to have expressed himself as follows:-I did not for a moment entertain any illusious as to the festivals which were got up in my honour during my journey to the North. I saw the North were dissatisfied, and France was not entirely innocent of encouraging this dissatisfaction. I thankfully acknowledge that Broglio put an end to the French coquettings with the Carlists; but

this came too late to be of service to me. . . . I did all I could to prevent the Carlists from taking part in the struggle of parties; if parties were to exist at all they could only be admitted to the basis of the law. But the recklessness of the party leaders brought matters to such a pass that if I myself had been at the head of the Carlists, I would have abandoned lawful fighting and carried en the conflict in the woods. That this actually happened did not frighten me; what did frighten me was the criminal disunion among the famous saviours of Spain, and the system adopted by the general who accompanied every decree and every discussion of their demands by the threat of a pronunciamento. I did what I could; I dismissed and changed the Cortes and the Ministry, and deposed the generals. One thing I refused to do, and that was to suspend the Constitution which I had sworn to maintain. But it was impossible for me to stop. One of my friends in Piedmont sent me a Catholic paper to Milan (the Osservatore, I think), in which a very able article foreshadowed the end of my career as similar to that of Maximilian in Mexico. It was not this article, but the increasing strife of parties, which made me decide to leave Spain. I loved the country-I say this sincerity—because it is inhabited by a nation which once has been great, and may become great

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I went. And what is to become of the country now? You know how the various parties and their leaders have successively risen to power. Serrano is incapable of leading either the Army or the Administration: Sagasta is quite impossible; Zorrilla, if he returned, would find deadly enemics; Espartero hus become a mummy; Pavia has no traditions to support him; Concha is dead-perhaps the victim of Royalists; Moriones, Campos, Blancos, Lama, are inexperienced youths. I do not believe that the Carlists will so soon achieve a triumph. What keeps them back is the indolence of the clergy, who will not make their voice heard, and the opposition make the struggle more bitter than before. The come to me to beg for pardon, and the reason they Charles VII .- for so I will call him-knows the country he is fighting in. I cannot say more; my past career imposes upon me a reserved attitude which you will understand and appreciate." ITALY.

Dissolution.—Rome, August 11.—The Prefect of Florence has issued a decree dissolving the Republican and International Societies.

SEIZURE OF ARMS .- ROME, August 12 -The police have discovered a secret deposit of arms in Ravenna and seized five chests of rifles.

Rome, August 14.—A band of rioters, which appeared in Barletta, has been dispersed and several members are arrested. A number of concealed rifles

The committee of the Society for the Protection of Catholic Interests has presented to the Prefect and Mayor of Rome a petition, signed by 30,000 Romans, praying that work on public buildings should be suspended on religious holidays.

FOOD RIOTS IN ITALY.—The harvest in Italy pro-

mises to be unusually rich. The yield of corn is greater than any known during the last ten years, and the vines look healthy and give tokens of a luxuriant crop of grapes. The olives also are plentiful. The reapers carn seven or eight lire per diem, and are in demand at that price, which is enormous for Italy. Yet with this prospect of abundance of corn, wine, and oil, the people are in want, and tumults have broken out in many of the chief cities. The last riots were at Forli, Lucca, Leghorn, Pistoia, and Pisa. The authorities of the cities, generally, fix the sums at which bread and other articles of food are to be retailed, and popular demonstrations have the effect of producing a ering of the price of the loaf. The people believe that there are large stores of grain withheld by speculators, who trade on the miseries of the humbler classes. At Florence, an inflammatory placard was affixed to the walls. It was thus worded:-"People, the hoarders of grain, those assassins of your welfare, have ceased not to concoct their infamous pretexts, and you, and those dearest to you are forced, despite a harvest of fabulous abundance, to suffer all the pange of the most desolating misery and all the horrors of famine. Many Italian cities have obtained what they justly demanded. Imitate their example, meet together in the Piazza of St. Trinita on to-morrow (Friday) at two in the afternoon, and make these rights prevail which are man's irrevocable patrimony, which your present masters would take away from you, and which you can never retain except by showing yourselves resolute and strong: People! If you have at heart the safety of your children and the peace of your unfortunate families, follow the example of your brothers, and you will obtain what they have gained if you use the same means which they employed." This placard was signed by Alcunni populani. Most of these attempted demonstrations are put down by the soldiers who arrest the principal organizers, who are sometimes discovered to be agents of the International. A good deal of blame attaches to the municipal authorities, who allow the vendors of bread to keep up their winter prices and neglect the interests of the poor, subscribing freely the money of the citizens for statues and ornaments for the streets while the people are starving. A Naples paper re-lates that two men in want of food agreed between them to fight with, each other, in order that the victor might be carried to prison and the vanquished to the hospital. They accordingly quarrelled in the public square and one of the two was slightly wounded. Their plan succeeded, and for many days between the arrest and the trial, the one was comfortably fed in the hospital and the other in the jail. Upon the trial the deceit was confessed. In a few weeks the produce of the new barvest will be brought into the markets in the shape of meal and bread, and all danger of disturbances arising from scarcity of food will be overpast. But the state of Sicily continues to create anxiety. It is rumoured that Rasponi, Prefect at Palermo, has determined on resigning his command; and that Gadda will take his place and endeavour to restore tranquility to that unfortunate country; where brigandage has long paralyzed the industry of the inhabitants .-Roman Corr. of Tablet.

ANOTHER STAFFORDSHIRE DOG-FIGHT .- At the Staffordshire quarter sessions, the other day, a singular case was heard. Two dog fanciers in the Potteries had made a match between their dogs, but the fourfooted animals, wiser than their masters, amicably played together instead of fighting. The two-legged brutes thereupon set to worrying one another in canine fashion, and in the process the prosecutor's lip was bitten through. The chairman said the prisoner had admitted his guilt by paying money on account of the injury, but the jury, being apparently of the opinion that the failure of the dogs to fight justified their master's peculiar form of amuec-

ment, returned a verdict of acquittal. A STRANGE MODE TO STOP THE CRIME OF WHITE-Kicking.-More wife-kicking is reported from the manufacturing districts. John Thompson, a factory operative, was brought up at the Preston Police Court, under a warrant, charged with violently assaulting his wife on the 6th ult. On that day he went out ostensibly to seek work, and returned in the evening drunk, saying he could not get any .-His wife told him he was lazy and did not want work, whereupon he struck her on the arm with some weapon, which inflicted a wound not yet healed, and he followed up his attack by kicking her on the legs. She took out a summons against him, and when he received it he kicked her again and then absconded.

He was only sent to hard labor for a month. A FATAL REBUFF.—The Paisley correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes :- The body which was found in the river Clyde, near Spier's hedge, at Elderslie House, on Wednesday last, has been identified as that of W. Lindsay, bolt screwer, Meadowside Street, Renfrew. Lindsay, who was unmarried, was 21 years of age. He was last seen in life on the 10th inst, when he left his lodgings about 11.15 p.m., with the promise to return immediately. It is supposed that he had committed suicide, from the fact that he had devoted much of his time to the muses, and had, previous to his death, read in a local paper the following paragraph :- "In answer to W. L. Renfrew. - We are afmid, or rather we have no hesitation in saying, that the gods have not made you poetical. But what of that? You say you seldom go out at night.' Therein you make a mistake. You ought to go out regularly—to an evening school." It is thought that this paragraph, however just as a criticism, had so great an effect on the poor man's mind as to make him imitate the again; but I was forced to yield to the inevitable. | death of other but better known poets.

A MATTER THAT REQUIRES INVESTIGATION .- The member for Stafford, Mr. Macdonald, writing to a contemporary about the money collected for the sufferers by colliery accidents says:—It is asserted that to very necessary carefulness Shorily after noon a funds collected for colliery accidents were never forwarded to the committees that were constituted to look after the providing for the widows and orphans and fatherless children. Notably is this stated to anti-Alphonsist jealousy rather than the balls of the be the case in respect to the money collected for the great Oaks Colliery explosion in 1868. It is allegthat some £10,000 that was collected at the Mansion House to meet the wants of the bereaved was never sent to Barnsley or to the Talk o' the Hill Committee, which was collecting money at the same time. On the strong solicitation of several of London to see if he could give me any information on the matter. I then wrote to him, asking him to inform me if he knew of any one that could give me such information. Up to the present I have had no answer. Now, be it understood that I am making no charge against those that receive charitable donations at the Manson House, or, at least those that received pecuniary aid for the sufferers in the Hartley, Oaks and othermine disasters. Still. I think in justice to themselves and for the satisfaction of the public, it should be stated in an authoritative form the amount of money collected and how it was disbursed .- London Exchange.

ENGLISH BRUTALITY TO THE FAIR SEX.-We are so often called upon to notice the cowardly and brutal conduct of our fellow-countrymen towards the weaker sex that we are well-nigh sick of the duty. What occurred some days ago at Manchester is really only a repetition of the same old, old disgraceful story. Thomas Vernon was prosecuted by Ellen Vernon for having distinguished himself in the following manner:—"He took a door off its hinges and slammed it upon the woman. He took up a sweeping brush and struck her in the face, thereby knocking her down. He took the top bai of the grate, which weighed 6lbs., and threw it at her, hitting her on the side of the face. He took a retriever dog by his chain, and the woman by her hair, and made the dog bite her, which the dog did severely in the arm The person who gave evidence about these acts was alarmed by hearing cries of 'He's killing me l' Going to the place whence they proceeded he found a large crowd outside the house, and several persons crying to him to keep back and not to interfere." This noble specimen of modern Englishmen was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, to be followed by his entering recognizances with two sureties to keep the peace for six months. Why should not a good flegging be included? Many an unfortunate who became a thief through poverty has been flogged for a much smaller offence.—London Universe.

If the well-to-do portion of the people of England knew as much of the United Kingdom as they do of the Continent of Europe they would save them-solves time and labour and expenses, and be all the better in the end. We venture to say that the names of Timbuctoo, or Ashantee, or Zanzibar, insignificant places in barbarous Africa, are more familiar to the British mind than Mullaghmore. An intelligent Englishman may be hit upon who would, if questioned on the point, say Mullaghmore sounds Irish and it must be in Ireland, but how many even among the best educated could tell you readily in what part of Ireland Mullaghmore is situated, or what are its peculiarities? About one in a thou sand. Many an English reader will no doubt hear for the first time that Mullaghmore is not far from Sligo, and that the spa of Mullaghmore has been said to be on good authority, equal to any spa that is to be found in Eruope. The waters of which have been found to be, to quote the words of the analyst:—"Fully equal to the water of Vichy, Ems Fachingen, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden or Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany, while the locality affords one great advantage over any German spa, that invalids can enjoy the bracing billows of the Great Western Atlantic and inhale its singularly salubrious, ozoniferous ocean atmosphere." And, better still, the waters of Mullaghmore are not disagreaable to the palaet. There are besides three sulphur spas in the some country, and they have beenfound most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, liver disease and all the affections to which "city life" is subjected, and the beauty of the scenery of Sligo is beyond question. Yet we are yearly running away to the Continent for advantages not near as valuable and enjoyable!—17ke Universe.

Another DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION .- Fifteen lives were lost, on Saturday evening, by an explosion in the Wigan coalfield. The scene in which the disaster occurred was again the the Wigan sixfoot working, which has proved fatal to so many lives during the past half-a-dozen years. The colliery belongs to the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. The Saw Mills Pit, at which the explosion occurred, is situated in Ince Green Lane, a short distance from the railway station, and close to the workshops of the company. It has been sunk about five years, for the purpose of winning the Wigan four, five and six foot seams, which lie at the respective depths of 363 yards, 391 yards, and 416 yards, the five and four foot coal being drawn from one mouthing. On Saturday evening the men asually employed in the Saw Mills Pit had been drawn to the surface, and there were down in the four and five-foot workings thirteen men, and in the six foot twelve men; of the latter one was a fireman of proved experience, whose duty it was to fire the shots" drilled by the colliers during the day, of which it is stated there had been eleven. He had with him a qualified assistant and nine colliery furnace men, making up the number. It was about a quarter to seven on Saturday evening when a loud report, followed by a dense cloud of dust, told the well-known story that an explosion had occurred Fortunately there was not very much damage done to the shaft nor to the cages, and in a couple of hours it was possible to make a descent to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe. Meanwhile, however, ten of the men in the four-foot had felt the explosion and, being fortunately at a considerable distance from the working, made their way to what is known as the East Cannel Pit, and were drawn to the surface in safety. When, however, the first party of explorers descended they found that the remaining three of the workmen in the four-foot had not been so fortunate; as they had been near the shaft at the time they felt the full effects of the blast of the after damp. Two were dead—one mangled beyond the possibility of recognition—and the third was so fearfully bruised that he died shortly after being conveyed home. Descending to the six-foot seam two more dead bodies were found, one labourer seated in the cabin, sleeping the sleep of death, with his head buried in his arms. The under-lookers and firemen fought the battle with the gallantry always displayed on these unfortunate occasions, but they were frequently compelled to succomb to the effects of the choke damp, and had to be brought to the surface to be restored. Many of the managers and the principal underground men from the neighbouring collieries were present to render such assistance as was in their power. The night wore on, however, without any cheering news for the anxious crowd of watchers on the surface, whose patience was most exemplary. On Sunday morning, soon after ten, the Government inspector, Mr. Bell, reached the colliery, and he then found that just before his arrival the explorers had returned to bank doubtful whether there was not some smouldering fire in the mine, in which case, of course, the risk of proceeding further was of the gravest character. There was also an immense fall of roof to be removed, and as there was not the remotest possibility that one of the nine persons known to be in the mine could be alive, it had been resolved to ask further instructions.

The precaution was by no means an unnecessary

one. One feature of explosions in this seam has been the subsequent ignition of the coal; and the second catastrophe of the Moss Pits in 1861 has led small party of men acquainted with the mine made another descent, and on their return stated their epinion that the mine was on fire. Late in the afternoon a large party descended in charge of Mr. Bulley, the manager, and Mr. Beatty, the underlooker. Their report was in favour of a continuance of the explorations, and this was being pressed forward as quickly as circumstances would allow. The four bodies were brought to the surface on Monday and placed in one of the workshops, the fifth lies at the house to which he was taken. The fifteen deceased leave ten widows and thirty-one children.—London Paper, July 25. More than was Bargained For .- A caution to

promoters" of companies was administered on

Saturday by Vice Chancellor Sir J. Bacon. In June, 1871, Messrs Moore and De la Torre issued a circular, announcing that a syndicate had been formed for converting the Victoria Theatre into a place of amusement similarly to the Alhambra in Le cester Square; that the project would cost, £12,000 and that of this sum only £5000 remained to be subscribed. The scheme failed, and was ordered to be wound up last November, when it was ascertained that shares to the amount of between £5000 and £6000 only had been taken up. The Vice-Chancellor held that as the right of Messrs, Moore and De la Torre to participate in profits to the amount of from five to seven thousand pounds could not have been disputed, they were equally liable to contribute to the losses in the same proportion now that the undertaking had ended in failure, and he accordingly made an order to that effect.—London Paper 25th

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.—WASHINGTON, August 12.—The participation of certain officers in the United States service in the movements of the Japanese Government against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa, is likely to cause some embarrassment between our Government and China.

WONDEREUL RESULTS .- We are happy to learn from a Victoria correspondent, says the Catholic Sentinel, May 29th, that Bishop Seguers, accompanied by Fa-ther Brabant, arrived at Victoria from his trip to the west coast of Vancouver Island on the 15th inst. The Mission was, in every sense, a most gratifying one to his grace and the good missionary who accompanied him. During their travels they visited about four thousand Indians; all speaking the same language, but divided into sixteen different tribes, residing at intervals along the west coast of Vancouver Island. These Indians are accounted the most savage on the coast, perpetrating cruelties upon each other and occasionally molesting the whites. Their last act of aggression was the murder of the crew of the John Bright, in 1869, together with the captain, his wife, two children and servant. Hitherto no missionary has resided among them, the presence of Bishop Seghers being the first announcement of the Gospel in that portion of Vancouver Island. Having listened to the explanation given them of the creation and redemption of man, the Indians were much impressed, and many of them asked that a priest might be sent to remain with them in order that they migh be further inttructed, but this request it was in possible to accede to, Bishop Seghers promising, however, to visit them in person again in a few months. The wonderful results of the bishop's missionary tour consist of no less than eight hundred and eighty-two children who have received Christian Baptism; four thousand Indians have learned to make the sign of the Cross, saying the sacred words in their own language, and several hundred of them have learned the Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary also in their own

THE FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES. - MEMPHIS. Tenn. Auggst 12 .- A special from Helena, dated noon, says that in the fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and ammunition. Several officials from Tuneca county have been here since yesterday morning telegraphing to Governor Ames Jackson for assistance, but up to this time have not heard a word. People arriving here state that the negroes occupied Austin at 2 p.m. yesterday. Captain Lee says after the negroes who had Austin surrounded were repulsed yesterday, they disappeared, and a story was circulated that they were murdering women and children unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who defended the place to start for their homes. Austin was soon left without defenders, and the negroes came in and took possession, and proceeded to break open the saloous and help themselves. At last accounts they had committed no acts of violence towards the few whites who remained, but were becoming drunk, and fears were entertained that they would burn the town. Messengers were sent to Captain Lee asking him to land, but he having a number of refugees on board whom the negroes had threatened to kill, and they begging him not to do so, he passed up without landing. Posters are issued calling for armed volunteers, and it is expected that several hundred will leave for Austin to-night on the Steamer St. Francis, under charge of General King White, with artillery. A Helona special, dated at 1.20 this a.m., says thirty Mississippians, stragglers from the force which left Memphis yesterday for Austin, arrived here this morning on the Steamer White. The colored people unable to anderstand the presence of an armed squad of men, became much excited. About nine o'clock the Mayor obtained possession of their arms, and had them placed on the wharf boat for shipment by the first steamer. On the arrival of the little steamer Trader, the Mississippians were escorted by the Mayor, Sheriff and other officials, and followed by a large crowd of negroes, were marched on board the Trader and shipped to Austin. There has been nothing reliable from Austin to-day. The negroes report a fight there last night, and that six or eight whites were killed. The following has just been received :--

" JACKSON, MISS.

"To Colonel Marion Campbell, Helona :-"You are requested and authorized by me to suppress the riot at Austin, to the end that peace may be restored and life saved.

(Signed,) "O. Ames, Gov." Another special to an appeal from Helona says -"Mr. Sebastian has just arrived from Austin and makes the following statement: Between three and four hundred men from Memphis landed at Shoofly, five miles below Austin, this morning, and marched into the town without opposition at three o'clock. The citizens had abandoned the place the previous evening, and the negroes, after holding the place a few hours and sacking it, left for their homes. The Memphians found about thirty negroes in the town, who surrendered at once, eight of whom were arrested and sent to jail.

FROM HELENA.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—The following iust received :-

"HEHENA, Ark., Aug. 12.

"Thos. H. Allen & Co.: "Send us reinforcements by St. Francis; send guns with uncu simulations for ten days for 500 men.

"J. R. Chalmers." guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send ra-

From which it would seem that Gen. Chalmers had decided not to attack to-day.

A Nevada paper says: "There was no regular trial in the case of John Flanders yesterday. He | there was not a dry eye in the house. on was by no means an unnecessary, where the second second

had an interview in the woods with a few friends, however, and it is perfectly certain that John won't bugle any more,"

A Now Bedford paper, in speaking of the contem-plated additions to the whaling flect, says that "sey. eral houses (in that city) are in pursuit of ships for the service." Our devil says that he would just like to see a house in pursuit of a ship.

The parishioners of a clegyman in Scotland, in expressing to him their aversion to the use of manuexpressing to min their average of the use of manuscript sermons urged: "What gars ye tak of your bit papers to the pu'pit?" He replied that it was best, for really he could not remember his sermon and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister, then dinna expect that we can remember them.

There was a certain " Daft Will Speir," who was There was a constant and sperify who was a privileged hunter of Eglington Castle and grounds. He was discovered by the Earl one day taking a near cut, and crossing a fence in the demesne. The Earl cut, and crossing a lenter in the definition. The Earl called out, "Come back, sir; that's not the road."

"Do you ken," said Will, "what I'm gam?"

"No," replied his lordship. "Weel, hoo the deil do ye ken whether this be the road or no?"

Fun and finance were somewhat unpleasantly combined for a party of students in Troy the other evening. Each contributed his very best clothes for the adornment of a ghost which was placed on the staircase of a newspaper office about the time that churchyards yawn, while the young gentlemen retired to listen to the anticipated howis of horror Unfortunately, the first passer was an editor of a practical turn, who was so dreadfully frightened that he immediately deprived the awful apparition of its garments, and is at present calmly and gorgeously move ing about in handsome new clothes, while divers of the students take their pedestrian exercise in venerable attire on unfrequented streets.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT-The other day on a Michigan Central train coming east, was an old lady who had never travelled a great deal. She wasn't used to the ways of the book agents, the peanut boys, and the prize-package nuisances who pass through the train every few minutes. When the peanut boy came along and dropped a big African pennut into her lap she chucked it, opened her mouth and dropped the kernel down, instead of regarding it with silent contempt pitching it out of the window. The book agent came along and dropped a book into her lap. She said she was " much obleeged," and she carefully locked it up in her valise. The prize-package bey came along and drooped a sample, and she wondered how the road could afford to give away so much. when he returned she had opened it and was wearing the breast-pin and was eating the gum-drops. Tho book agent came back and manted his book and before she would give it up she called the conductor to see if it was right. The card boy wanted pay and she appealed to the passengers. When she understood that he was right she handed over 25 cents with the remark, "Well' ef 1 haint all-fired turned round. I wish I'd stayed tu hum !"-Detroit Post

COMFIDENCE IN PARENTS.—Some fathers seem to think that when they have given their children a fine education, and a good start in line they have fully done their duty, and nothing more is to be required of them. That is a mistake fertile in sorrowful consequences. There is no time so anxious and critical as those years of unwisdom and inexperience, as the few that precede the indiscrect time when we come to years of discretion. To the young man out in the world you make home and holidays as cheerful and beloved as possible; that such should be the case, is to a young woman the very life of her life,-I like it not that the young man should settle all his plans in life, and do his wooing to his future birde, before he says one word to his father; and that the maiden should yield her assent unknown to her mother. Yet this will assurdly be the case unless you have won your son's contidence and intimacy and love. And these feelings will not come unless they are sought for and elicited. There is such a width of years between you, something so authoritetive and magisterial about the parental character, that there is often a great shyness between father and son; but still that biessed relationship of fatherhood is something infinitely grander, deeper than all harsh. er and more formal associations. Where there are tried tenderness and sympthy there will be truest, deepest friendship between parent and child It is this prudent, loving guidance that will give the son help in the most hazardous years of life, and which will come back on the father's heart in a and comfort.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia Press is evidently a crusty old bachelor. He ought to be confined for a month in a Children's Orphan Asylum, right next to the baby ward. Hear him : "You may endesvor to be virtuous and retire at nine o'clock, but at ten, eleven and twelve, and so on, till morning, you are likely to be aroused by the squalls of that internal baby.' Or if you decide to sit up nights and sleep day-times, you fare no better. The infant may disturb you less, for these fiends in human form are generally content to remain quiet when they think everybody has given up trying to sleep. But the next size larger—those two or three years old—are worse, if possible. They are sure to be up by five or six o'clock and to spend most of the morning in boisterous play, interspersed with ear-piercing yells for the nurse. If you chance to sleep in a back room they will choose the back yard for their play-ground; if you change to the front room they will romp on the balcony or the street door steps. In winter a part of the noise may be shut out, but not so in summer, when all windows must be left open. Such is the case, as rather strongly stated to us by some of the many sufferers from this cause. What aggravates the evil of the baby nuisance is that a tyrannical law and perverse public opinion will not permit a man, even in the most flagrant instances, to relieve his anger by throwing his bootjack or cologue bottle at the offender. He might do this in the case of a rooster or Thomas cat, and there is reason to believe that it often is done, though it is to be regretted not often with fatal effect. But the babies next door must be suffered to torment you with perfect impunity. Who will suggest a remedy?"

THE WIDOW'S PROTEST .- BY MARK TWAIN -One of the saddest things that over came under my notice (said the banker's clerk) was there in Corning during the war. Dan Murphy enlisted as a private, and fought very bravely. The boys all liked him, and when a wound, by and by, weakened him down till carrying a musket was too heavy work for him, they clubbed together and fixed him up as a sutler. He made money then, and sent it always to his wife to bank for him. She was a washer and ironer, and knew enough by hard experience to keep money when she got it. She didn't waste a ponny. On the contrary, she began to get miserly as her bank account grew. She grieved to part with a cent, poor creature, for twice in her hard working life she had known what it was to be hungry, cold, friendless, sick and without a dollar in the world, and she had a haunting dread of suffering so again. Well, at last, Dan died; and the boys, in testimony of their esteem and respect for him, telegraphed to Mrs. Murphy to know if she would like to have him embalmed and sent home; when you know the usual custom was to dump a poor devil like him into a shallow hole and then inform his friends what had become of him. Mrs. Murphy jumped to the conclusion that it would only cost two or three dollars to embalm her dead husband, and so she telegraphed "Yes." It was at the "wake" that the bill for ombalming arrived and was presented to the widow. She uttered a wild, and wail that pierced every heart and said: "Sivinty-foive dollars for stooffin' Dar, blister their sowls! Did thim divils suppose I was goin' to shtart a museim, that I'd be dalin' in such expensive, curlassities?" The banker's clerk said

A. M. D. G. PROSPECTUS

ST. MARY'S COLLECE.

MONTREAL. This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Opened on the 20th of September 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament

in 1852, The Course of Studies, in which Religious Instruction holds the first rank, is divided into two Sections: the Classical and the Commercial.

The CLASSICAL COURSE, principally taught in French designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages and Literature, pure and mixed Muthematics, History and Geography, Philosophy and Natural Science, and whatever is necessary as preparation for a professional career.

It comprises eight Classes: LATIN ELBMENTS, SYN-TAX, METHOD, VERSIFICATION, BELLES-LETTRES, RHE-

Tonic, 1st and 2nd YEAR OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE, principally taught in English, embraces the English and French Languages, Literature, Mathematic and the other branches named above, moreover Book-keeping, and whatever elso may fit a young man for commercial and industrial pursuits.

It comprises four Classes: GRAMMAR, LITERATURE

RHETORIC and PHILOSOPHY.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

The system of Education is paternal : the teachers endeavour to unite kindness with firmness, and make use of the means of persuasion in preference to those of severity.

To be admitted into the College, applicants must present a certificate of good character.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

None but relations or those who represent them

are allowed to visit the boarders. Half-Boarders and Day-Scholars must not absent themselves without the previous leave from the

College authorities. The collegiate year is of ten months, begining in the first week of September, and ending in the first week of July.

they build.		
TERMS	3,	
Tuition	\$ 3.00 pe	r month
Half-Board		
Board	\$12.00	
Washing	. \$ 2.00	
Bedding	\$ 1.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Music Lessons		
Use of Piano	\$ 0.50	
Drawing Lessons		
		·· .

Payments, which are required in gold, or its equivalent, and strictly in advance, are made in two instalments. 1st in the beginning of September, 2nd on the 1st of February.

The College will not take charge of providing a student with clothing or other necessaries unless a sufficient sum be deposited in the hands of the

No reduction in the above mentioned terms will be granted for absence of less than one month.

Each student must constantly be provided with at least: 2 complete suits (including cap or hat) besides

overcoat and fur cap for the winter season, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 12 shirts, 6 pairs of socks, 3 pairs of shoes or boots.

The College authorities request parents not to allow their sons any extravagance with respect to clothing, pocket money, etc., but rather to impress upon them the importance of economy. Likewise they should not allow them to keep any considerable amount of money in their possession.

To avoid delay, mistake, or any other inconveniences, money, Bank drafts or Checks should be always directed to the Treasurer of St. Mary's College Montreal.

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PLATEAU AVENUE - 699 St. CATHERINE STREET. THIS Institution has added lately to its Programme of studies a complete polyternic Course. This Course was established by the Minister of Public Instruction for the diffusion of the knowledge of the great industries among our Canadian youth.

Young men possessessing dispositions and aptitudes for the great manufactural and mining industries; for Civil Engineering, architecture, surveying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited to follow this course which is placed under the direction of a skilful professor trained in the professional schools of France. The course embraces three years study, and for the benefit of those who have not completed their course in a Classical College a preparatory class has been opened. A Programme of the studies can be obtained either on personal or written application.

The Commercial Course will continue as heretofore, the only change being a separate class, exclusively devoted to commercial transactions. In this class practical transactions in Banking, Custom-House and commerce in general are carried on. When a pupil is ready to undergo his examination, and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma.

This year the primary department will be transferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the Academy, which has been purchased by the commissioners for that purpose.

The opening of classes will take place on Monday

For conditions and confinencinal, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT. For conditions and other particulars address the

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For particulars, apply to Lady Superior at the thoye address. [51-6

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anuary 30, 1874. 24-1y

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Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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MONTREAL.

Feb. 13th, 1874. 26-y

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M. & P. GAVIN

COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS, 759 Craig Street,

Province of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ELIZABETH ETHIER, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, of the same place, Cabinet-maker, judicially authorized to sue,

Plaintiff. The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant. An action in separation of property has been this

day instituted. Montreal, 27th July, 1874. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON,

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Manitoban.....3150 Capt. H. Wylie.
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For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

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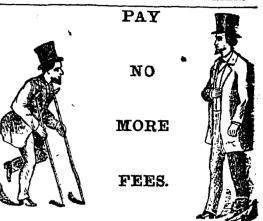
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Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great gurnrise that STRAW HATS, has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the " Dia-

mond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

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fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF. TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

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PRIOR SI PER BOTTLE. May 22, 1874.

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June 12, 1874.

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Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ot-

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Two Good Horses.... 300 300 Four Lots, each of \$100..... 400 One Buggy 120 Ten Watches of \$12 each..... 120 In all 800 objects, many of considerable value.

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The money must be torwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee .-Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt.

Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order),

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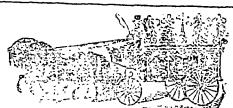
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DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m. New Port 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 8.25 p.m., arrive

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