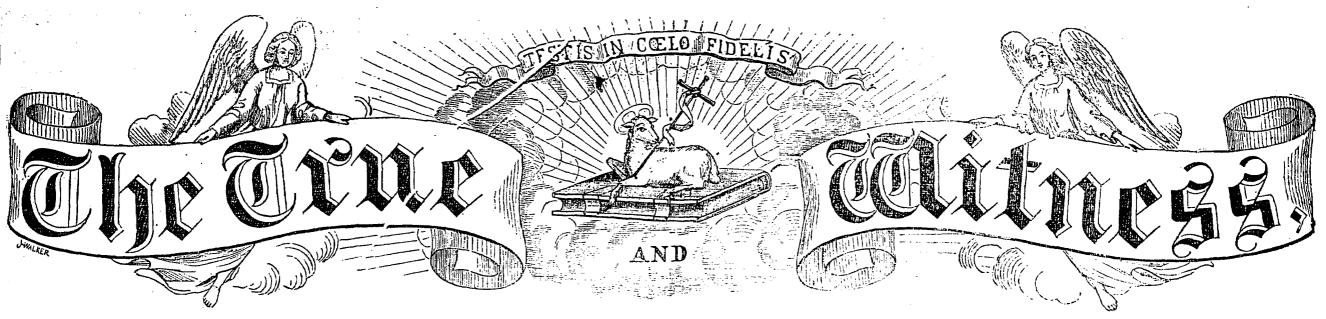
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VOL. XXIV.

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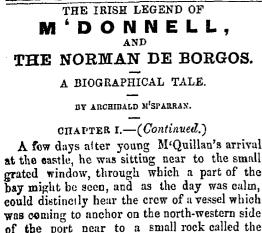
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at the castle, he was sitting near to the small grated window, through which a part of the bay might be seen, and as the day was calm, could distinctly hear the crew of a vessel which was coming to anchor on the north-western side of the port near to a small rock called the Skerries. They were unacquainted with the bay, and having lain off the land from the morning waiting for a pilot, were obliged under easy sail to stand in toward the harbor. As they | should think." had got in between a shoal and the land, he perceived that there was much confusion on board. Through the different clamours of the sailors, one hoarse voice, however, was heard audibly above the rest shouting, Let-go-your-fore-top-gallant-halliards ;-let-go -your-main-top-gallant-halliards ;-let -go-your-mizzen-top-gallant-halliards, belay your sheet and haul away. Again, Fore sheet-fore tack-fore bowling, let go and haul much ? Did they suppose she stood a chance away-steady-larboard watch, ahoy ! Such sounds as these were music to the ear of M'Quillan. What a hardy adventurous life. thought he, do these brave tars lead, buffeting the wind, waves, and all dangers, whilst I have suffered myself to be taken and tied like a sheep; without resistance. Why did I not either kill one of those poltroons, or lose my own life? A short time had elapsed, when an unusual of red coats. She then asked, "Were there no bustle in the castle, and some preparation for food and beds, gave him to understand that a | tainly had cost his majesty much trouble and number of guests were expected there that night: he also heard the sentinel that guarded his prison door ask another soldier in passing, were the troops arrived ?

posal bordered on rudeness, but she forgave have rather a warm side to them, and will not himself, seems to insult me, and one, I am cerhe was sometimes obliged to use; "and, indeed, a man of his years," said she, glancing at a young licutenant whose slashing white feather fell majestically over his broad shoulders, "I say a man of my husband's years," dwelling considerably on the last word, "cannot be what he formerly was."

"My love," said Davers, "I shall protect you like the golden fleece, nor need you be more afraid than in the great aisle of Westminster Abbey."

After crossing the bridge, she asked them did they not think that the rock might fall, having such a weight upon it that night, herself, two daughters, three lieutenants, with a number of servants and above ten hundred weight of baggage; and all this over and above what it formerly bore. She wondered very much what ignorance induced any person to build a house in such a place as this, stuck on the top of a rock like an engle's nest: if they intended it for fighting, why did they not build it in the middle of the country where they would have had the level ground under their feet? She often dreamt of being in such places, swinging bridges, and hanging precipices; one night she recollected in particular, and would all the days of her lfe. She was sleeping with an elderly lady, who was very much tormented with the toothache. "They had both," she said, fallen into a sound sleep, and she immediately began to dream. This certainly was her dream read. She thought," she said, "she was tra-velling at some distance from a huge promontory that overhung the ocean, which rolled tremendously beneath her; but looking another way," said she, "I slipped my foot, and away I went, bless me-at the moment I came to the edge, seeing a branch growing out of it, I grasped this between hope and despair, but flew over it to the bottom with the branch in my hand; this was no other than a handful of hair, the ear-ring, and a part of the ear out of the old lady's head, which was beginning to would be very anxious to see him, but hoped turn grey; and, indeed, I never could get her persuaded but it was done through malice, that | curiosity to any kind of impertinence; but ra-I might see her hair. She has never been on a friendly footing with mc since; and, indeed, I think I had the greatest reason to be frightened, for grey hairs are one thing, and life is another. Davers, you are beginning to mix, I

"If you have finished your dreams, and mi-

thorns, saws and harrows; but do you think I that she had not pitied me. might see this chieftain with safety? Have Lady Davers had felt pity you him tied, or is he naked ?"

feeling heart.'

Garry M'Quillan by this time was removed into a better apartment, and treated as became doing him the honor. an Irish chieftain; the rigor used to him at first was a trial to break his independent spirit ; was kept with more mildness and humanity. All the strangers came with the governor to see the bold unbending prisoner; his irons had been knocked off some time before, and he was walking the apartment with all that clannish and dignified air so natural to an Irish chieftain.

Davors desired them to stay back until he would address him, which he did in a more good-natured manner. He hoped that he found himself as comfortable as his situation would admit, and apologized for the severity which he was necessitated to use on such occasions "But," said he, with a smile. "as we don't know when the matter may be reversed, when we shall become your prisoners, it is our interest to treat you as well as possible."

M'Quillan said that might be much sooner than he expected, nevertheless he would not reflect upon his treatment, only thus far, that he was taken without cause at the present time.

With some conciliatory language on the part of the governor, he entered into conversation more freely.

Davers said there were some strangers who came to the eastle last night, and he knew they at the same time he would not attribute that ther wonder at seeing the son of him who so long withstood his majesty's forces.

The prisoner said he had no objection to see any Englishman, he had seen them on sharper ground than this, and unless they came as enemies, were as agreeable to him as Irishmen.

litary tactics, my dear," said Davers, "we party. M'Quillan received them with polite-He discoursed freely with them all, but infather; said he did not attribute it so much to him who swayed the sceptre, as to many of his petit governors, and hoped it would be always Here the discourse might have become rather warm, if Lady Davers had not interrupted it by expressing her astonishment to see such a manly Hercules-looking fellow, as she called At this M'Quillan laughed heartily, and thunked the lady with a more gracious conge. "Come hither, my dear Nancy," said she, "and see this fine young Irishman, and you, Caroline." "Mamma," said the latter, "wouldn't ho make a fine officer.'

him on account of the rigorous measures that be astonished if you should be accused of dis- tain, pities me; yes, and the only one of them affection; don't you know that an enemy is an all whom I could wish to pity me. But why enemy, and when a charge is committed to us, should I entertain a single tender emotion, why should we not most conscientiously per- while I am held a prisoner here ? I could wish form it, even to the chastising with briars and she had not come into my prison, or otherwise

> Lady Davers had felt pity for the prisoner as well as her daughter, and requested liberty to "Neither," replied her husband; "he is breakfast with him next morning. She was like one of ourselves, only thus far, that he permitted by the governor, and her complicould strike any two of our heads together; he ments on the same subject were courtcously is a young man, and I can tell you all, has a received by M.Quillan. He said he considered it a beneficence in that lady and any other person whom she chose to bring with her,

> After the cloth and service were laid, he saw Lady Davers and her two lovely daughters enbut this not having had the desired effect, he ter. He saluted them with a very low bow. and took the liberty of setting a chair for each indeed, they were both interesting girls, but one, I mean the younger, he thought ten times more lovely than the first time he saw her.

During breakfast he directed all his discourse to the elder and mother, and seemed even afraid to trust himself with the younger; however, he was attentively polite to her, but seldom entered into conversation, unless it was to answer some inquiry, many of which she plied him with.

As they sat discoursing on different subjects, they heard a shouting from the other side of the gulf; the officers and governor, with some other gentlemen, were standing on the ramparts, when M'Quillan put out his head and heard a burst of laughter from those gentle men, and perfectly recognised his friend M'Ilvennan, the herdmans, on the opposite side.

He was arrayed in a frieze jacket, formed like a sailor's; a hat on his head wanting the rim, a pair of stockings wanting the feet; and a black thorn eudgel by the middle, probably the identical one which he bore on the day of his disaster, with Driver, his old companion, sitting on his tail, and with his master eagerly looking over at the castle.

"Hilloo," said Ilvennan; "harkee, friend, have yez got Mister M'Queelen there? Tell him there's a jendeman wants to spake to him. Anan? I don't hear a word you speak for that damned sai that's roaring down bye there." -" Come over here and tell me what you want."

tory thief you, are you laughing at myself? failed, and left the door, the key, and the sen-The governor withdrew, and introduced the you hangman looking scoundrel you, it ill be- tinel, following her mother in silence. comes any of the bad breed of you, to keep poor Mister M'Queelen tied up like a Con naught bullock. Harkee, I say, you downveighed against the violence used towards his looking blaggard, will you fight me? bad luck to the sheep thief amongst yes I wouldn't baste was nature itself. back and sides," making his cudgel cut across his face in the form of a broad sword. "Arrah, what brought yes to our own island, ye very apartment where she had breakfasted. cut-throat spalpeens yes, bad luck to you and your ----- together, we never were anone will be so lonely, and I almost think he could him a neggin of meal or a spoonful of salt, and have wished to accompany us. What do you let me never go home again, if I was wanting think, Nancy?" my breakfast, if I would ask a noggin of buttermilk of him; for he's an ould ratten shinned haratie Marafastie. I say, you blaggard, he much safer, had he been on board." had no more right to come aver here, than I would have to go steal a fat wether-from-Darby Murphy ----- Upon my conscience and fine wethers they are, as ever walloped under the shears; but I'll tell Mr. M'Queelen Garry, bless his big soncy face."

be long, and it's more than probable he does not wish it to be long." He saw she was concerned, and immediately waived the discourse. " Have you ever been in England ?" said the

NO.

mother.

"Yes, ma'am, I have."

" Pray, in what part?"

" In the greater part of it all."

"Would you not prefer it to Ireland?" "No, ma'am, I prefer Ireland to all the countries in the world.

"And, indeed," said Caroline, "I think I could live in Ireland myself."

"Would you not," said her mother, "be afraid of those continual massacres and assassinations that we read of in the newspapers?" "Oh, this gentleman," said she, "would protect me from them all."

This was said unthoughfully, which she showed by coloring immediately after it,

The governor sent to inform the ladies that Howard, the Captain of the Sphinx, had proffered them the long boat, in order that they might take a little cruise of pleasure by sailing eastward to view those bold rocky promontories that wall in the northern shores of Antrim, and also that the officers were waiting to escort them over the drawbridge.

"Indeed," said Caroline, "I think my head would never carry me to go over it. I was not half so much afraid when I entered as now; and sure mamma nearly lost her senses in crossing it. These gentlemen can tell us everything as it happened, and that will be more pleasure to us; besides they will not have the trouble of handing, lifting, and supporting us at every step; and then the screaming and squalling that we keep might turn them deaf."

Lady Davers thought the bridge did not look now so frightful as when she came over it, and therefore arose, taking leave of the prisoner.

Neither of the young ladies wished to go, as both pitied him, one, indeed, in a greater degree than the other. And what is pity? It is the advance guard of love,

As they went out of the prisoner's room Caroline was last. She curtsied low, observing how she was answered; he in return bowed as low, and, she thought, laid his hand gently across his breast. The sentinel turned to look the door, at which she thrust him away, and -"Anan, phat's that you say? Arrah, you took the key into her own hand-but here she

"They are descending the heights of Ballymagarry," suid the other, " and will be here in either to stop them up with earth, or smoke I be so mean as ask him," adding, "I would a few minutes."

He now knew that the vessel which he heard entering the bay some hours back, was an English transport with troops to strengthen the garrison, and certain he was that this was another lock to his shackles. His greatest fear was, lest he himself should be a part of her returning cargo; but whatever the consequence might be, he was determined to abide it with fortitude. The endence of a bugle, accom-panied by other wind instruments, turning down the parade, let him know that they were come. The governor went out to receive the officers, and also his family, that came to spend the winter with him. After the usual salutations were over, he ordered refreshment for the troops, and brought the officers and his family into the castle; but before his lady would venture to cross the drawbridge, she asked twenty questions respecting its strength. Was there places as it muy stand long, they must fail some out a party in order to intercept an Irish chief. time or other.

Davers said if she was afraid of it breaking, he would allow her to cross it alone, and then the weight would be but triffing.

This proposal did not please her, "for." said she, "in case it should give way, I would have no person to take my hand." She wondered that a man of his experience did not in the flames with his wife and family. know much better, and thought that his pro-

shall walk in; for you, my children, and those ness, but what we would consider a little stiff. gentlemen are certainly in much need, both of rest and refreshment."

At breakfast next morning, she went on to tease the whole company with such like questions as these: What sort of people were the wild Irish, concerning whom she had heard so in their power to chastise such little tyrants. of seeing any of them before they returned, or was there any danger? for she had heard they were mighty ill-disposed creatures, and then so fond, she was informed by a lady who met two him, and, when he pleased, she said, so exof them on the public road one day, and she tremely polite. alone-so very fond of looking at fine ladies; she thought she would not like to see any of them unless she had some of the military with her, for she was told they were always afraid

hopes of getting them destroyed? They cerexpenses, besides the lives of some of his best officers. If his majesty was of her mind, she him persuaded to enter the British service by thought the most effectual method would be to proposing him, a respectable commission ?" burn their places of residence; and such caves or the like, where she was told they lived. ter from the whole company.

"Well, my dear," said Davers, " I heartily wish you had an audience of his majesty, but still fear that he might differ from you in many things. I also can assure you that our gracious sovereign is fond of his Irish subjects, although, perhaps, they are not aware of it. Last season, before I was appointed to this situation, I had the honor to be in his presence, when, being informed of some of the unlawful exactions committed upon his Irish people, he burst into a fury, saying he had been represented as a Nero to his subjects, not a father; and those vile creatures, whom you would suffocate and smoke out of their miserable caverns, are as brave a race of men and as warm-hearted as exists on terra firma; and as to running from red coats, I have seen that pretty well no danger of its breaking? although such tried. It was but the other day that I sent

> has withstood the government so long; he is a brave man, but in a mistaken cause. They, indeed; performed the task on which they were sent; but besides this, they burned the cabin of a herdsman, who, had it not been for this

young man, our prisoner, might have perished

"Davers," said the mother, " could you get

"I am certain," said Davers, he will never enter service save that of his country, nor shall them out." At the conclusion of this last sen-tence, she was interrupted with a roar of laugh-conversation better, and use it only in its probe glad, my dear, that you would season your per place."

"She has said nothing wrong," said M'Quil-lan, "at least nothing at which I am offended." Caroline, a sweet, interesting girl, now entering her sixteenth year, incessantly asked her papa why he put those weighty irons on that fine young man; asked twenty other questions without waiting for an answer, and afterward sighed, beholding him as if she was interested for his misfortune; two lieutenants had been chatting to her, little of which she seemed to hear, and as they were leaving the room, she asked her papa would he leave him there alone?

would he not ask him to dine? or if that would not do, would he order dinner to be served in the poor lonely prisoner's room?

"Although it is not in my power to comply with any of your requests, my daughter," said Davers, "yet I must admire your sensibility, and no doubt this poor fellow has been in as tain or one of his sons, I mean M'Quillan, who cheerful company and among as gay companions

as any of us.' "And so much the worse for him now," said she.

All her entreaties, however, could not prevail.

The prisoner being now left to himself, be-

After such a shower of invective, M'Ilvonnan took his departure, turning about frequently | tary gentlemen, one of the lieutenants, who and shaking his cudgel, by way of denunciation; nor did he rest until he fully informed old M.Quillan concerning the burning of the cabin and the imprisonment of his son, which last he had heard from some countrymen who were concealed in the wood at the time he was taken.

M'Quillan found himself very unhappy during this altercation, if it might be called so : for he knew it was all on his account, and he knew also that this poor fellow thought he was taking complete satisfaction while he was only told that the Irish beauties are possessed of exposing himself to ridicule.

He apologized to the ladies by saying that the man was a follower of the family, and hoped they would judge favorably of his ignorance, as he acted solely through disinterested faithfulness to him,

Miss Caroline laughed heartly at M'Ilvennan, and asked young McQuillan could he procure them an interview with the man.

He, smiling, told her he did not doubt but he would be back soon; but feared the purport of his return might not be conducive to pleasantry.

Lady Davers started at this, as well as her daughters, and asked was there any danger?

He told them none to them, or any of their connections, so long as he was with them.

At these last words Caroline Davers became quite serious, sunk into a kind of melancholy, fixed her eyes on the prisoner, and sighed .gan in silence to pass each of their conduct in To herself she repeated his last words-"As "Upon my word," said she, "I think you review before him; none of them, said he to long as I am with you; of course that will not py days of shildhood, and taces around the

They were soon over the drawbridge, and on board the long boat, and were sedulously attended to by the gentlemen, but Caroline would have drawn attention from an Ashantee. She

As they passed up the bay, she kept her eyes fixed on the castle, and on the window of that often saying in a low voice to her sister, "He

"Indeed," said her sister, "I cannot tell; but I know I would have thought ourselves

"Yes," said the other finishing her sister's narration, "and even happier."

The boat returned in the evening, the weather having become somewhat rougher, and landed them between the castle and the Skerwhat you have been doing to young Master ries, all fatigued, and sprinkled with the spray.

As they approached the bridge, the mother and her two daughters, supported by the milisupported Lady Davers, hoped they would not be deprived of their company this evening as they were in the morning.

She told him the reason that induced her to spend the morning with the prisoner was to hear something from him respecting his countrymen, and in place of finding him that wild uncultivated being which she expected, he was possessed of masterly politeness and even gratefulness. "What a husband he would make! But most likely he is pre-engaged; for I am fascinating manners, and are remarkably distant."

"I suppose all these things are true," said one of the gentlemen ; " but may we, my lady, expect the happiness of your company, and that of your two sweet daughters this evening? We would all be unwilling that you should be incarcerated a second time."

"It our company," said she, "is capable of creating such happiness as you seem to think, it would be unkind to deny you."

"I thick," said the younger daughter, "I feel a slight headache, and would be glad of a little rest." upon which indisposition she was permitted to withdraw.

When alone she gave herself up to meditation rather than rest, and to a sensative mind there is not the slightest doubt but that it was the more pleasing. "Wile the hall resounds with the din of music and festivity, while each gay member talks to his companion of the hap-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 17, 1873.

sparkling board seem to catch the pleasing infection; while these things are going on," said she, "am I the only person alone? No, there is yet another, whose empty and solitary chamber, not illumined by a solitary taper, remains hushed in silence. And what has he done?-Maintained his father's rights, and succoured the distressed. Perhaps his mother and sisters are at this moment lamenting his absence, and perhaps another is lamenting it more."

2

On this subject, she could have meditated much longer, but was interrupted by her sister, who came to ask if she was recovered .---She said she was, and upon this they joined the party.

But ten days after M'Ilvennan appeared before the ramparts, a private soldier, who had been in the country all night, and learning something privately from the peasantry, whom he perceived making much preparation, came in great haste to inform them that old M'Quillan, assisted by the great O'Neill of Clanbuoy, and an irresistible body of the clans, was directing his march towards the castle---that he heard the sound of the war-trumpet, and saw two flags descending the heights at some miles distance.

A general confusion now reigned through the garrison. The soldiers were ordered to rest under arms, and a huge portcullis was erected over the drawbridge; the ladics were condected to the back part of the castle, and a detachment of infantry ordered to kneel behind the north wall, in order to take the enemy in flank if they should attempt to enter the outer gate. As the advanced guard appeared topping the hill, they were led on by M Quillan's eldest son, and came at a quick pace, marching to the tune called Patrick's day. O'Neill was on the right, commanding a choice body of cavalry. They were received with a sharp mental maxim that the spiritual is, and ought to be broadside of musketry from the front, while they were taken on the left by the ambuscade. This M'Quillan's second son soon overthrew and cut to pieces. The soldiers were now ordered to pull down the wall, in the execution of which many brave fellows fell; but as soon as the first breach was reduced so low as the height of a man's breast, M'Quillan, on a tall . bay charger, swept over it, followed by all his savalry, and after them O'Neill, with the Clanbuoy boys. They were, however, warmly opposed by the garrison, but all could not resist the invincible M'Quillan, seconded by the Clanbuoy men. They drove forward to the bridge, and as the guards were about to drop the portcullis, they were sabred at their post.

At the great door they were met by the governor, who delivered up his sword, together with the keys of the castle, and while the royal troops hid down their arms to the elder M'-Quillan, O'Neill and the others rushed forward to find young Garry. As soon as the clashing of arms and noise of musketry were heard at the bridge, the sentinel who guarded the door dropped the key, and ran to support the contest. The key was no sooner dropped than the ladies, who were running from one apartment tothe other for safety, seized it, and unlocked the prisoner's door.

Caroline threw herself into his arms, and exclaimed, "Oh! my father, save him! Oh. save us all !"

Young Garry in a minute was at the great door, and meeting his father, brothers, and other friends, was joyfully received by them. human conscience, in all lands and in all ages, Being assured of the governor's safety, and moves them to cry out in a transport of fury: Totle, crucitize. The same feeling makes them applied that the carnage was ceased, he in haste return-

engines, destructive as they were, could only hurt the flesh : and Christians were told not to "fear them that kill the body, and are not able to kill the soul." They were warned that they would be "brought before governors," but that they were not even to take thought what they should say. The Master would teach them what to say, as He still does at this day in Germany and elsewhere.

.For the conditions of the combat between God and Cæsar are not changed. The conflict now raging in more than one province of Europe is not so much between the State and the Church as between Paganism and Christianity. Most of our English journals have ranged themselves, consciously or otherwise, on the side of Paganism. Every fresh nsurpation by the civil power of purely spiritual functions, every impious assault upon the most sacred rights of conscience, every cynical persecution of men whose only crime is that they are faithful ministers of Jesus Christ, finds in our English press a sympathetic echo. Not a protest is heard on behalf of outraged liberty. Even the sacrilego of the Piedmontese usurpations, which displays its gross form on the very throne of Christ's Vicar, like an ape who has climbed on the altar, is greeted with cheers and laughter. With the exception of a faint remonstrance in one or two religious newspapers, timidly urged as if they blushed at their own temerity or a feeble disclaimer on the part of some philosophical radical solicitous about his own consistency, we meet in English writers only expressions of approval.

Yet the battle, as we have said, is really between Paganism and Christianity. This is so evident, that some of our contemporaries, of whose good intentions we are fully persuaded, will probably discover the mistake into which they have been betrayed. They are not yet definitely committed to the cause of Satan. They are far from denying the sovereignty of Christ, but they are so muddled by heresy and the gross delusions of what is called "modern thought," that they fight against God with-out knowing it. Their notions of the spiritual authority may be vague and confused, but that it has a sphere of its own, within which it is supreme, they readily admit. There is even in Great Britain a Church, established by law, of which it is a fundawholly independent of the temporal power, and that to resist the latter unto death may become a solemn Christian duty. It was of this Church that Dr. Chalmers said, with the applause of his co-religionists, that if it perished in a conflict with the State, its proper epitaph would be: "Here lies the non-Erastian Kirk of Scotland." And the civil magistrate in our own day is so little disposed to take umbrage at these pretensions,-maintained in other days by the sword, and maintained with success, against the English crown,-that some who now reiterate them with most vehemence are styled Chaplains to the Queen," whose statesmen habitually frequent churches from which any who should question this first principle of Scottish theology would be promptly ejected. If we ask why Casar, elsewhere so fiercely in-

tolerant of the spiritual power, makes an exception in this case,-as he is also beginning to do in Russia, -the explanation is twofold. He comprehends that no human sect will ever really be his rival, and he knows that its spiritual pretensions are no more serious than his own; but he knows also that the disciples of the heresiarch will fight on sufficient provocation, and that, unlike the disciples of the Cross, the only martyrdom to which they aspire is on the battle field. It is safer not to provoke them. And the journalists, who are Casar's friends, reason as he does. They make a treaty with the sects, but gnash their teeth at the Church; they joke with Simon Magus, but knit their brows at Peter. The claims of national or established churches they are content to tolerate, as long as no urgent political motive suggests a revision of their compact with the State, because they hardly even pretend to rest on a supernatural basis, and make religion little more than a department of police; but the serene majesty of the Church, which even to them seems unearthly, and upon which they look with mingled awe and rage, and that imperium which she exercises, by God's command, over the whole wide domain of the

diers, lictors, prisons, axes, and scaffolds. But such the venerable Archbishops of Posen and Cologne, engines destructive as they were, could only hurt the Bishops of Fulda and Mayence, and their apostolic colleagues, whom St. Peter would embrace as worthy heirs of his ministry, consists in this, that they obey God's Vicar, believe what the Church teaches, claim the right to train their own clergy, and to decide who are members of their communion and who are not. If this is sedition, the Apostles were conspirators, and Christianity was built up on

treason. Either the German Bishops are innocent, or the Apostles were criminal. If they had accepted the legislation of the Bismarcks of their age, or approved the maxims of our journalists, Christianity would have been stifled in its cradle. It is precisely because the Apostles of Jesus Christ acted in all things as the Bishops of Germany and Switzerland are now acting, regarding subservience to the State in spiritual things .as equivalent to apostacy, and died rather than prefer Cæsar to God, that the Cross won all its victories, and that the heirs of their office and gifts have still at this hour an altar to serve and a faith to proclaim.

And the issue of the renewed combat between God and Cæsar will be in the nineteenth century what it | ing help. was in the first. Nothing, observes a writer in the Edinburgh Review-April, p. 530-but an apostasy on the part of Catholics, such as took place in the time of Luther, can give success to the German Diocletian. "If the thirteen million Germans professing the Roman Catholic faith should present an unbroken opposition to (his) policy, . . . then we must abandon expectations of any organic movement towards permanent emancipation "-he means towards state bondage; but if they remain true, " the movement now a foot in Germany will shape the fate of the ephemeral efforts of Joseph II." We accept the prediction. Our English contemporaries are warring, perhaps unconsciously, not simply against the Holy Roman Church, but against the Gospel of Christ, and Ilis scheme of redemption. Who can doubt the issue? The persecutors whom they applaud will have a temporary success, but just when they think that their work is done, and that they have at last overcome the invincible, God will ' put a hook in their nose and a bridle in their lips," and the demon whom they serve will reward them, as he rewarded their predecessors, by scourging them into the abyss .- London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. FURLONG .- The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong has issued a pastoral address to his flock, prohibiting modern or fast dances, which was read throughout the diocese on Sunday. He has enjoined it on the clergy, as a sacred and solemn duty in the discharge of their office as directors of conscience, to follow strictly the principles laid down in the address, and withdraws their powers of administering the Sacrament of Penance to those who are not resolved to abstain from the dances mentioned. His lordship appeals strongly to parents with regard to their children; and he said he but feebly re-echoed the sentiments of men distinguished not only for piety and zeal, but also for learning and wisdom, who have denounced these dances much more vehemently than he hath done. Cardinal de Bonald exclaims, "Who would not be tempted to ask if those assemblies or balls are not celebrating some Pagan festival? Where can you allow your eyes to rest in the midst of such shameful nudity and lascivious dances? No one will dare to say they are Christian assemblies." The late Bishop of Ghent said, " With sorrow I perceive that for some years past the fever of pleasure impels Christian women to permit their daughters to engage in immoral dances. These same women make profession of piety, and they are seen often to approach the Sacraments." The Archbishop of Malines says, " These dances were unknown in France until they were introduced by men and women of loose character (les impures) during the license of the French revolution." The Bishop of Le Mans says, That to take part in dances grievously indecent from the model of dancing is a mortal sin-hence the German dance commonly called waltz can never be permitted."

THE ARCHPPHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND IRELAND. -The London correspondent of the Nation pays the following graceful tribute to his Grace the Archbisho of Westminster :- It is with no intent to disparage its great importance that I have deferred al-

to any of us at the above address. Although it has been thought advisable that this requisition should embrace all classes of Home Rulers, and not emanate from any existing organisation, the step that has been taken has the hearty concurrence and approval of the Home Government Association, and the co-operation of its leading members.—We remain, dear Sir, &c., &c."

We think the time has come when such a step as that indicated by the foregoing circular is not only justified but demanded.-Dublin Freeman.

LORD SOUTHWELL TO THE "DAILY NEWS."-The following letter was addressed by Viscount Southwell to the Editor of the Daily News :---

"Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. "Sir,-Having observed in the columns of your contemporary, the Times, an article on the Pilgrimage of United Kingdom Catholics to Paray-le-Monial, I beg you will allow me, in the first place, to contradict a statement that the Irish banner cost an hundred pounds. It did not cost even one fourth of that sum. We Catholics endeavour to give our surplus to the suffering poor and to those need-

"As to the attacks of the Times on Dr. Manning no Catholic acquainted with the manners and cus-toms of that journal is surprised at them, considering the continual attacks it has always made on our objects and motives. I only wish it would leave us to the quiet tenour of our ways, and address its talents to things it is better acquainted with Perhaps the Times would give a hint to its co-religionists in the north of Ireland not to destroy public property on a Sunday by pelting innocent and unoffending persons returning by the train from the opening of a Catholic cathedral. Indeed, no one should be allowed to hold the commission of the peace who belongs to an Orange Lodge or secret society, as from frequent experience it has been shown that even murderers can escape with the connivance of Orange juries.

"Allow me, before I lay down my pen, to thank you, sir, for an article on the Idea of Home Bule, which appeared a few days ago in your columns. We in Ireland have now become quite business-like enough to understand our advantages. Those interested in the real welfare of this country are not to be misled, nor will Ireland as a nation be misled by the Utopian ideas of speculative lawyers, who have had far too much to say to us already, or by the equally Utopian, and, therefore, equally foolish, schemes of empty-headed would-be statesmen, who are as ignorant of the theory as they are of the practice of government. Irishmen wish everyone to 'live and let live,' and England owes many of her greatest men to this side of the water. For mutual co-operation, however, we must have mutual goodfeeling; and it is not a little mortifying to those who in Ircland are trying their best to bring this about, to find that writers in your public press, and conspicuously in your 'leading journal,' take every petty opportunity afforded by passing events, to attack eur religion and our nationality. On the lamentable want of good sense, good feeling, and good policy, which this evinces it is unnecessary to comment .--- I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

" SOUTEWELL

DUBLIN, SZPT, 17 .- The annual meetings of the Diocesan Synods of the Disestablished Church of Ireland are now being held in different parts of the country. Revision and education form the chief subjects of discussion after the consideration of financial matters. Some novelty was imparted to the preceedings of the Elphin Synod on Wednesday by the introduction of a motion by the Dean to abolish the title of "My Lord" in addresses and documents referring to the Bishops. The Very Rev gentleman argued that since the passing of the Church Act the title was not maintainable, and that there was no authority for it in Scripture. He addressed the Bishop of Kilmore, who was in the chair, as "Right Rev. Sir." His resolution was strenuously opposed by the Rev. Fitzmaurice Hunt, Vicar-General of the diocese, who contended that the title was justified by ancient usage in the Church, and that it was a mistake to suppose that it was given to a Bishop because of his appointment by the Sovereign. Colonel Ffolliott proposed as an amendment that, inasmuch as the title had been conferred by the Crown, it was beyond the functions of the Synod to discuss its legality. The Bishop expressed pain at the discussion of the subject, and explained that after the passing of the Church Act to the ncese___the Bishops were appointed Rev. Charles Loslie and himself, and they were appointed under a patent exactly as their predecessors were. After his own appointment he had been furnished with a bill for £261 on account of it, and one of the items was £145 13s. 6d. for " fees of honour." He felt quite indifferent as to what title he was called by, but did not wish that a tender conscience, such as the Dean appeared to have, should suffer, and, therefore, if the very rev. gentleman repaid him the amount he had been obliged to pay he would undertake to case the Dean's conscience and entreat the Synod never again to call him "my Lord." The Dean proposed to refer the question to eminent counsel, but a lay representative, Mr William Wallace, protested against the time of the Synod being taken up with the discussion of such questions, and Colonel Ffolliott's amendment was adopted .- Times Corr. FATHER O'KREFFE .- The Dublin Evening Post of Sept. 22 has the following in a leading article headed "Good News from Callan" :-- " The intelligence which we publish this evening from the memorable Callan of Kilkenny will be received with joy, not alone by every Catholic throughout Ireland but, we may safely say, by every Catholic throughout the world. Its name had become a name of sorrow to the universal Church, and the deplorable scenes at Callan constituted the solitary shadow on the glory of the Catholic faith and Catholic unity of this country. But, blessed be Providence, all the weary past is over now, and there is the certain prospect of peace and happiness. On Saturday last Father O'Keeffe went freely to Kilkenny, sought an interview (which we need not say was cheerfully granted) with his Bishop the Most Rev. Dr. Moran and fully and unreservedly tendered his submission to episcopal jurisdiction. It is not necessary or fitting to enter into details as to the result of the interview, but we may mention that, in testimony of the earnestness of his submission, Father O'Kceffe announced to his Lordship that he would not celebrate his customary masses on the immediately succeeding Sunday, or officiate in anyway publicly in the church. The entire five of our Dublin morning contemporaries have been quite mystified by the fulfilment of this promise to the amiable Bishop. Father O'Keeffe did not say mass yesterday, and they are bswildered at the incident. Had there been a single Catholic journal among them, it would have explained-what every intelligent Catholic layman is aware of-that Father O'Keeffe's abstention from the celebration of the Holy Sacrament on yesterday morning meant simply an acknowledgment of the validity of the much debated suspension. It was a profession-to a certain extent a public profession-of his recognition of his authority by which the suspension was issued, and a submission to its terms and its requirements."

Catholic neighbors, but that both parties have been converted to the Constitutional Liberalism. We confess we are somewhat sceptical as to the conversion of the Orangemen, and we do not see how they can combine with their old enemies in rendering allegiance to Mr. Gladstone, when the latter have just declared themselves vehemently in favor of Home Rule, and have separated themselves distinct. ly from the Parliamentary organisation of the Liberal party. Making all due allowance for the extravagance of the Home Ruler's hopes, we may admit that the possibility that these irreconcilables may win some sixty seats now held by Liberals of some shade. This would leave between thirty and forty seats to the Conservatives, and perhaps six or seven to non-official Liberals, strong in local influences and of unimpeachable Roman Catholic orthodoxy. The present policy of the Home Rulers and their priestly allies is not to turn out the existing Liberal representatives but to put the screw upon them so as to exact their adhesion to the Home Rule programme; and to this pressure already some scap. dalous concessions have been made. Men of educa. tion, property, and social standing, who must be perfectly well aware that the Home Rule is impracticable, and were it practicable, would be mischiev. ous, have belied the whole tener of their lives and all the traditions of their class, and have gulped down the pledges tendered them by priests and demagogues. Whenever liberal members refuse to accept these pledges, the influence of the priesthood. it is now pretty clear, will be thrown boldly into the scale against them; and we do not see how they are to escape exclusion. We must, therefore, be prepared to see in the next House of Commons a compact body of members, organized with the express purpose of extorting from whatever party may be in power, under penalty of their opposition or as the price of their support, a concession of what is called self-government for Ireland. Fortunately, the demand is outside the bounds of possibility. No English Minister, Liberal or Conservative, is likely to burn his fingers by meddling with it, for it is plainly more difficult to tamper with than even the University question, which both Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone have so much reason to dread. It is not difficult to foresee, however, a period of weak and unstable government to which the Home Rule party will add another element of perplexity and confusion. A feeble ministry, whether Conservative or Liberal, working with a narrow majority-and this is likely to be the form of Government, whatever may be the issue of a general election-is always the creature of circumstances; and, when circumstances are shaped by an influence so malignant and anarchic as the Irish craze for Home Rule, it is easy to forecast mischief."

The nation writes in a more enthusiastic tone, It says :----

"The Cloyne declaration-by far the most important event in Irish politics since the close of the Repeal agitation-registers another lengthy stride in the onward course of the Irish nation. Hope and confidence, love and gratitude will swell within the Irishman's heart wherever he is found as he reads that noble pronouncement in favour of the rights and privileges of the Irish nation. It tells of unshaken alliance between the pastor and his flockbetween the Irish priests and the Irish people; it shows that in love of Ireland and devotion to her welfare they are still, as they always were, united; and it gives earnest of a joint effort, vigorous, prudent, and timely, for the restoration of those rights which were lost in an hour of national disaster.

. The time has come when the people in one grand combination must take up the work heretofore carried out by the Home Government Association. That body has never claimed for itself the character or the powers of a great national organization. It was established by a number of patriotic gentlemen to dissominate and support the doctrines and principles of Home Rule, but it eschewed anything like a representative character, and it recegnized from the outset the fact that it was nothing more than a precursor society. The idea of a general Conference of the friends of self-government, embracing the entire people, as the Cloyne resolutions say, without distinction of creed or class, and of a national organization founded thereon, is as old as the Home Government Association itself. We want something broader, larger, stronger, and greater, We want an organization which will embrace the whole manhood and intellect of the National party, which will include every honest Home Ruler within its fold, and which will strike its roots deep in the population of every barony and every parish. The ime is come for it. The imminence of the General Election throws a responsibility and an amount of work upon the country which can only be satisfactorily dealt with through some such gigantic agency. Towards the establishment of such an organization the Council and members of the Home Government Association have pledged their warmest co-operation." DANIEL O'CONNELL .--- If the younger men among us shall live to see complete and cordial union between the people of both islands, there can be no doubt that, in the roll of national benefactors, to whom that consummation shall be due, the foremost name will be that of Daniel O'Connell. It is not only that he was the first to compel the rulers of the empire to commence the era of justice that alone makes union possible. His work was greater than this .-He found his countrymen slaves ; he raised them from the dust, and first taught them to assume at least the attitude of freemen. The education of a people is slow work; but if at no distant time they are fully worthy to take the place that is prepared for them-that of free citizens of a great united empire-sharing the vanward post in the great advance of political and social progress, they must never forget that the first lessons of freedom were received from the lips of O'Connell. Of O'Connell the man, such as he was known to his contemporaries, the next generation will find it difficult to form a just conception. Nothing could be stronger than the animosity which he excited among his opponents, unless it were the enthusiastic attachment felt towards him by his personal friends and followers .-His faults were on the surface, and were exactly those that most surely shock and offend educated Englishmen, His invectives not rarely descended to scurrility, and his disregard of literal truth and probability in his popular addresses were such as, in an Englishman, would have implied utter want of principle. The irrepressible tendency to exaggeration inseparable from the Irish nature will not, however, be severely judged by posterity. It must be noted that, with scarcely an exception, his violence was excited, not by personal, but by national feelings. His vituperation was directed against the enemies of Ireland, not against the enemies of O'Connell. If his political friends learned to place implicit confidence in his courage, his energy and the boundless resources of his inventive intelligence the personal devotion that he awakened was due to qualities of another order. He was a true friend, faithful to all who had ever done him service, and possessed in the highest degree that personal charm of manner and conversation that people of other countries usually attribute to the typical Irishman. But he proved himself to own virtues of a higher and rarer order. On several important occasions and notably in regard to trade combinations and the the Poor-law question, he holdly took the unpopular sion of his opinions. This does not appear difficult to men who depend upon parliamentary support for political influence. They may reasonably expect that justice will in due time be done to their motives. The case is very different with a man who holds power and importance by the fleeting tenure

ed to the ladies, and told them that their father was safe, and all hostilities at an end.

During the combat, M'Ilvennan rushed in with his cudgel in his hand, and was engaged for some time with a swordsman, who could not touch him so long as the cudgel stood; but at a sweep of the broadsword it was cut in two near to his hand, when, with a spring he cleared himself of his enemy, and taking to a rising ground, was distinctly heard encouraging the gallow-glasses. " Now, my brave fellows, bowl a halliagh, hannamondwowl knock out his brains with that dornig. Hirroo, there goes the fagaballagh boys. Strike, you dog you.-Now, agaddy, stand your ground, Paddy Mullin, and don't let that hangman rogue be driving you back. Whillilu for the Irish shillelahs and the rattlers from Clanbuoy! Now, the bridge ! Don't be looking into the sai to make your head dizzy. Now you hive it : lie to that. Hurra ! the day is our own. Now, you sheep thieves and cut-throat rascals ye, didn't I tell yes what we would do? Go home, bad luck to the breed of yes, and tell your king we don't value him a snuff of tobacco, tiggum te shin."*

* Do you understand that?

(To be Continued.)

GOD AND CÆSAR.

Whatever may be doubtful about the original constitution of the Christian Church, this at least is certain, that its Founder did not consult the civil authorities. Neither Herod nor Pilate were invited to approve it. If those eminent persons had not been in existence, they could not have been more completely overlooked. Cæsar and his satellites, potent as they were in their own sphere, had no voice in this. They had authority in the kingdoms of the world, but none whatever in the Kingdom of God. It was established in spite of them. And as soon as it was established, the ruler of nations, and lord of many legions, though he had not been consulted at all, was bound to bear the Church, like the humblest peasant, and submit his soul to her guidance, on pain of eternal banishment from the presence of God. He might pretend to command, where it was his duty to obey, but the mistake was sure to be disastrous to himself, as indeed the final result proved.

When the Master had finished His work, and His Vicar reigned in His place, the independence of the spiritual power in its own province was, if possible. still more evident. We know what was the attitude of the Apostles towards the State. In questions of the soul they set it at nought. They taught loyalty to Cassar, in all which religion does not condemn, as their successors do at this day-so that among Christians were found a host of martyrs, but not a single conspirator or assassin—but when Cæsar required disloyalty to God, they bade him defiance. They knew the penalty and accepted it. It was per-fectly understood that Cæsar, like other beasts of prey, had claws and teeth, and could use them. He did use them with considerable effect. He had sol-it exalt Cæsar above God? The only "sedition" of by your attaching your signature and returning it only made up their differences with their Roman in the conscience should outweigh many a blemish in the fectly understood that Casar, like other beasts of

ashamed to see done in their own. There is no senseless brutality, worthy of an Asiatic prefect of the Roman Cæsar, which they are not ready to pal-liate. They tell us, for example, with evident glee, that the Cabinet of the new German Emperor " has decided " that the sect of Dr. Reinkens still belongs to the Catholic Church. If the Bishops should decide that officers cashiered by a court-martial were still entitled to their rank and pay, it would be less odious and not more absurd; for these German freethinkers, who pretend to tell Peter who are the members of his flock, do not themselves belong to it. Yet our journalists see in this grotesque assumption of Pontifical authority by a few unbelieving laymen only a noble example of " resistance to the encroachments of the Church." In the long annals of human folly there is nothing to surpass this. Even the pagans hardly attained to such a height of unreason. When it was proposed a few years ago to abolish the punishment of death in France, Alphonse Karr replied : "With all my heart, but let the gentlemen who assassinate begin first." In like manner we may say : "If the Church is to be confined to her own functions, at least let the State set her the example."

St. Peter was accustomed to say to the civil authorities of his day : " If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." Both Jows and Pagans seemed to have been much impressed by this argument. Upon our journalists it would produce no impression at all. The most flagrant tyranny of the State in spiritual things is in their judgment an act of self-defence, the most ersential exercise of authority by the Church an act of usurpation. She must not even determine who are her own members. Her modern accusers are more pagan than the pagans. If Pliny could read our daily papers-the Times or the Daily News, and much more the Pall Mall Gazette or the Saturday Review-he would think that Trajan was still Emperor; but he would think also that the old man had become more vindictive and anti-Christian than he used to be. The supercilious scorn of Tacitus, and the malignity of Celsus and Porphyry, are surpassed in our day. Here, for example, is what the Times can say, in the third quarter of the ninetcenth century, about the friends of the Church and her enemics. "The eminent ecclosiastics of North Africa were much given to the persecution of heretical sects, and the Arians and Donatists especially were pursued with furious bitterness by the Emperors Theodosius and Honorius, and by St. Augustine Bishop of Hippo." If the Times can represent St. Augustine, in spite of his own treatise on the subject of persecution, as a furious persecutor, and the Arians

and Donatists, in spite of their atrocities, as the amiable victims of that intemperate ecclesiastic, our contemporary may well call the German Bishops seditious, and consider Bismarck worthy of praise. The Conservative Standard is hardly lessingeniously perverse. Scoffing at the "dismal dirge of the Ultramontanes," who ridiculously complain that they are fined, imprisoned, or exiled, for adhering to the See of Peter, the Standard says: "There is a certain verse of Juvenal about the 'Gracchi' and 'sedition' which might be recommended to their serious meditation." The Jews said much the same thing of the

lusion to the letter addressed by the Archbishop to your most reverend Primate, because I know that it will be dealt with in your leading columns with a tulness equal to its grave significance and opportuneness. His Grace, hitherto, has avoided every pronouncement that might be calculated to commit him to the Home Rule policy. He maintained a prudent, honorable reticence, but certainly his silence was not undignified or meaningless. Some months ago, when delicately pressed home upon the subject by a number of Irishmen then concerned in the founding of a Catholic Club in London, his Grace declined to say yea or nay; and even then his graceful hesitation lent new life to the hope that he would soon be reckoned amongst the friends of Irish Parliamentary autonomy. He is its avowed friend to-day, and all Catholic Ireland in these kingdoms are more than ever his friends-loyal men and gentle women who would face the hard death rather than see a hair of that august head injured. Certainly to the Archbishop-seeing, around and on all sides, the wickedness to which no man with eyes in his head can be blind, and constantly hearing the things to which no man with cars can be deaf-the spectacle of a great nation and a great people, such as the Irish fairly claim to be, "pervaded by faith, and openly serving God by every form of public and private duty," forms a hope, and a rallying ground, impregnable to the assaults of all despairs and misgivings. The man who writes a century hence, the story of the Irish in England, will naturally seize upon his Grace's letter as indicating the exact point at which our people, abused by the English press, somewhat scurrilously used by the English masses, and contemptuously patronised by the doctrinaires, found in the greatest, purest, gentlest, boldest Englishman of his day not a barren fount of emotional sympathy, but one who-Should in his own greatness-calm and wise-

The hidden thunder clinging to the roof Of a cloud bright with morning-was himself, Not for himself, but for their sakes who writhed Under the yoke, and passed their blood in tears, And looked to him, who said, ' This may not be.'

We have great pleasure in announcing that it is the intention of the Home Rule party to convene a Conference of men of all shades of opinion who, holding the principle that a free people should possess the right and enjoy the power of regulating their own domestic concerns, are disposed to assist in giving vitality to that principle. With a generous abnegation of self, the leading members of the Home Government Association have expressed a desire that a Conference should be convened with the assent, concurrence, and at the call of men of of all sections of the Irish party, whether they be members of the Association or not. We under-stand that a meeting of the Council of the Association was held on Wednesday, and that the draft circular which we subjoin, having been submitted to that boiy, was unanimously adopted as one to which they could give their entire sanction and approval. The following is the circular to which we refer :—

" Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin.

" DEAR SIR-In order to meet what is believed to be the general wish and feeling of the country, the accompanying requisition has been drawn up, and

Writing upon the subject of the Cloyne declara-

securing in the coming contest about three-fourths side, and did not shrink from the clearest expresof the Irish representation, and the remainder, which belongs to Ulster, is tolerably certain to be exclusively Conservative. A speculative contemporary, remarkable for devotion to Mr. Gladstone, counts upon carrying this latter stronghold of Tory

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career of a popular leader. Those who best knew O'Connell are able to cite many an instance of magnanimity that contrasts strongly with the unscrupulousness of which his opponents accused him. An instance, vouched for by a party well acquainted with both parties, has been lately given to me .---O'Connell had been on terms of intimacy with P. M. an able an influential man, well known in Dublin. A quarrel, arising from some political difference, broke out between them. O'Connell denounced his opponent in language of extreme violence, and for many years they were on terms of mutual hostility. Long afterwards P. M. told my informant that, during the period of their friendship O'Connell had become aware of circumstances of a private nature which, if published, would have been ruinous to the position and credit of his adversary; but, in spite of the violence of their subsequent quarrel, was never led to divulge them, or allude to them in any way. Of him, as of nearly all men who have taken an eminent part in public affairs, we may say that, although his aims were lofty, he was not careful in his choice of means. The worst that can with justice be urged against lim is that he was too tolerant of baser men, who used low means to compass low ends, so long as they were ready to swell the ranks of his auxiliary forces. When the future historian is able calmly to survey the miserable history of Ireland up to the end of the last century, he will, perhaps, regard it as no slight testimony to the qualities of the Irish race that it should at such a time have impersonated itself in a figure so commanding and so free from base admixture. If it prove the great qualities of the man that he should have acquired such power over his countrymen, it says not a little for them that the man to whom alone they gave their entire hearts was ene whom they may paesent without shame to the scrutiny of succeeding generations .- Macmillan's Magazine.

At the Linerick sessions, recently, the jury, after

a quarter of an hour's absence, returned into court. "We find him not guilty." Chairman: "Are you unanimous in your verdict?" Foreman: "We are, your Worship, we are nine to three." (Great laughter.) Chairman : "This is not a proper verdict." Foreman: "We first decided, your Worship, that the minority should be ruled by the majority before going into the merits of the case. We then became unanimous in the end." (Laughter.) Chairman : "But how could you be unanimous when you say you are nine to three?" (Laughter.) Foreman: "Your Worship, I took down those who were for acquitting him, and the minority agreed to the ver-dict of the majority." Chairman : "Oh go inside, each of the three men who were in the minority, are they of the opinion that the man is guilty? Go in-side and let them agree about it. I don't want to hear any more of your deliberations; go inside and let them find that this man did not strike the prosecutor." The jury then retired, and after a few minutes re-entered and handed in a verdict of "notguilty." Chairman (to the jury) : "Gentlemen, you have agreed to your verdict. You say that the prisoner is not guilty? Foreman : "We do." Chairman : "Is that the verdict of the whole of you?" Several Jurors: "Yes your Worship." Chairman: "Discharge the prisoner now." (To the prisoner.) "I hope if you ever come here again you will not get off so easy." Prisoner : "It is my first offence and it will be my last." (Loud laughter in which the whole court joined.) Chairman : "But the jury Say you have done nothing at all." (Laughter.)

REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS -In the course of his able speech at Waterford, Mr. P. J. Smyth made one remark which deserves more than passing attention. He lamented the abscence in Ireland of that strong public opinion in political matters which across the Channel manifests itself so strikingly in the necessity which members of Parliament feel themselves under to annually meet their constituencies and give an account of their stewardship. In this country, on the other hand, gentlemen rather "fight shy" of interviews with those in whose name they speak in the Imperial Parliament. Of course, when election time comes round many of our members become suddenly eloquent and confidential, but in the interval which passes between the period when a man first enters that little Gothic doorway off Westminster Hall, and the next election, he does not, as a rule, encourage any interchange of ideas with those whose political nominee he is. Such a state of things exhibits an absence of public spirit in the constituencies which allow themselves to be thus slighted, and an absence of public spirit in the members, who ought to be glad to find renewed political strength and vigour in actual contact with those whom they represent. Perhaps, however, a more depressing sign of the situation is the coolness with which certain Irish mombers entirely neglect their Parliamentary duties and the tameness with which that neglect is submitted to by the constituencies which they "represent." As to the former, the ornamental member, the gentleman who covets the rank of M.P. as an 'open sesame" to London society, is still a wellknown political variety. As to the constituencies themselves, the calmness with which they allow heir representatives to sink into a condition of poliical nonentity is one of the strongest evidences of that absence of a healthy public opinion to which the honourable member for Westmeath alluded. The Celtic nature has something volcanic in its exture. At election times an Irish constituency plazes into fierce activity; but when the Sheriff has leclared the result, apathy too often succeeds to exitement, and the man whose words on the hustings vere scanned with such engerness is allowed to beray or neglect in Parliament the interests he so olemnly bound himself to foster and protect. The present is an important crisis for Ireland and for he Empire. It is a time when, as Mr. Mill once aid, every one takes an interest in politics save hose who are too deficient in intellect to understand hem. It is a time when there is no place in the esmos of politics for the ornamental member. It s a time when every constituency, and, above all very Irish constituency should expect from its reresentative a close attention to his Parliamentary uties, and, at reasonable intervals, an opportunity ir consultation with those in whose name he speaks. t the same time we would be sorry to see conituencies running into the opposite extreme. We hould, above all, regret any attempts being made) degrade the representative into what has been rmed the ignoble position of a mere delegate. A tembor of Parliament does not, on obtaining that osition, forfeit the valuable possession which we ill "a will of his own." He does not, and ought ot, consent to be a more puppet in the hands of is constituents. A constituency ought see that member attend fairly to his duties, represents their eas in the general line of his action, adheres to the ledges by which he obtained his seat, and above l, does not subordinate public aims to personal signs. Having ascertained that a member conrms to these requirements, we think that a conituency ought to allow him great liberty in matrs of detail. If men were on every trivial point pected to vote as their constituency ordered them e result would be that most serious calamity-the stinence from public life of men of high spirit id delicato feeling. In this country, we fall into e error of allowing our representatives too much perty of action, or perhaps we should rather say o much liberty of neglect. In America they fall to the error of laying down on every petty ques-in of detail a hard and fast line which intolerably lis the shoulders of the representative, and has pt the best men in the States out of Congress. this, as in so many other questions of politics, a son may be taken from England, where if reesentatives are allowed ample discretion on all action and their attention to their duties are that the letter had been abstracted from the desk in

watched with an interest and a care of which we have no idea in this country .- Freeman.

ENGLISH UTTERANCE ON HOME RULE .- The following extract from a recent number of the North Londoner, is an utterance as creditable as it is exceptional in a British journal :---

" It is, therefore, our duty, as far as it lies in our power, to expose and denounce all kinds of tyranny, whether exercised against ourselves at home, or the Irish in Ireland. We must all admit that Ireland has never been governed according to the wishes of the people of that country. The laws that have been framed for Ireland in time past were of the most oppressive and iniquitous kind that ever darkencd the pages of a nation's history. To-day some of those infamous Acts are in full force and unrepealed. They are still in existence, influencing and teaching Irish people to hate English laws and English justice. Coercion Acts are now in full force in Ireland. Press-gagging Acts are also in force, so that every vestige of liberty may be said to be taken from the people. The consequence is, they are leaving the country fast and furious, and endeavoring to make homes for themselves in foreign lands. Ireland cannot be expected to prosper as long as she is without manufactures, no more than England could be expected to prosper if deprived of hers. Why are not Irish manufactures promoted? The answer is simple : it is plain. The reason is, if Ireland was allowed to have her manufactures, English menopolists would suffer thereby Fearing this causes many Englishmen to shudder at the thought of conceding Home Rule, as there is not the slightest doubt the first thing an Irish Parliament would do, would be to see to the establish ment and restoration of Irish manufactures. In asking for Home Rule the Irish people simply desire to have the management of their own local affairs transferred to their own Parliament in Dublin .-They do not seek separation or the disintegration of the empire, as some would have us believe, but simply that they should have some kind of control over their own business. Mr. Butt says that Ireland, when demanding Home Rule, is holding out the hand of fellowship to England; and that it is the English people who will have to decide whether it be grasped in good fellowship or rejected with scorn The time is coming fast when this country will ring from end to end with the cry of Home Rule. Let us, therefore, consider what course we shall adoptwhether we shall madly refuse to listen to the appeal of the Irish nation, and thereby risk a rebel lion; or openly grant them Home Rule, by which we shall win the esteem and loyalty of all classes of Irishmen at home and abroad. By the former we may bring destruction on ourselves, while the latter will assuredly bring us permanent peace and happiness; loyalty from the Irish, and respect from very nation that loves liberty and justice."

THE MEN OF THE NORTH .---- Ulster is being swiftly and surely won back to Ireland and to Catholicity Remember that thirty years ago the Protestants were as two to one in the province-that they were the manufacturers, the farmers, the landed proprietors, the artisans, an insolent and omnipotent caste ; while the wretched Catholics, with the rust of centuries in their blood, huddled in the dirty suburbs, and hovels for churches, hewed wood and drew water for their Protestant masters, were squalid, despised and insulted, and thought themselves happy if once a year they could avenge their slavery by battering out Orange brains or smashing Protestant drums. Now all that is changed. True, the Scotch colonists still own most of the land; their hard faces are to be seen everywhere, and their dry accents heard. A race of them hold most of the small farms in Down and Armagh, and, to their credit, be it said, make the land burst with fruitfulness. In Belfast and the busy manufacturing district all around, most of the capitalists are still Protestants and strangers. But their lessons of thrift and pluck have not been lost on the Catholics. More fruitful than the colonists, the Celts multiply year by year work brings them to the great towns; they learn how to thrive and make money, to buy farms and start industries like other neighbors. To day there are Catholic Celts in the magistracy, in the Town Councils, at the head of industries. In numbers they are every year distancing the Orangemen, and will soon, in spite of emigration, leave them far behind. Their constant contact with the canny colonists, it may be admitted freely, has made them hard, practical men. They have, perhaps, more turdy self-reliance than the r breti sout or west, and they may thank for it their long fight for life. Donegal, which was never wholly "settled," is to-day as Celtic and Catholic as Galway. In Belfast there are a hundred thousand Catholics The Tyrone small farmers are most of them Catholic; those of Monaghan and Cavan most entirely BO. OUTRAGE AT NEW PALLAS .--- An outrage of a se rious character from the neighborhood of New Pallas was reported to the constabulary on Saturday evening. On Thursday night a respectable farmer named William Ryan was proceeding home from Limerick to New Pallas, when two men, farmers from Cappamore, named Philip Butler and James O'Brien, and who are stated to belong to one of the rival factions, overtook Ryan on the road between Boher and Killonan some six miles from Limerick. Byan was pulled off his car by the men, who knocked him down and beat him in the most savage manner. Whilst beating him they "wheeled" and shouted against "blood money and the Conways." Ryan, it appears, is married to a sister of Patrick Conway, who was murdered at New Pallas about two years ago, and for whose murder three or four people of the name of Kearney, and an old man of the name of Cornelius M'Carthy, were sentenced to lengthened periods of penal servitude. Butler and O'Brien are near relatives of the convict M'Carthy, and it is this circumstance which seems to have led to this savage assault on Ryan,-Saunders. REPORTED FIRING AT THE PERSON IN COUNTY KIL-DARE .- Mr. Matthew Handbridge, of Ballylemen County Carlow, who was spending the evening with Mr. John Beatty, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, reports that when driving home in his croydon, at about a quarter to one o'clock, on Thursday morning, when passing the gate of Dunmanogue Churchyard, he observed two men dressed in grey freizo, standing inside the piers, and immediately a shot was fired at him, the shot whizzing past him and rattling in the bushes at the other side of the road. There was clear moon-light, but he did not know either of the men He proceeded at once to Carlow, and made a deposition to Head-Constable D. James. who at once despatched a mounted orderly with particulars to Inspector Webb, of Athy, and the matter is being vigorously followed up. THE REPRESENTATION OF YOUGHAL. - Sir JOSEDA Neale M'Kenna, D.L., late member for Youghal, has announced his intention of again seeking the suffrages of the constituency at the general election under the auspices of the parish priest. It is not likely that Mr. Montague Guest, the sitting member, will contest the borough again. The gallant and honorable gentleman owed his return to the friendship of Mr. Christopher Weguelin, who, it will be recollected, was unseated on petition by Mr. Justice O'Brien after a protracted investigation. If Mr. Butt supports the candidature of his former opponent, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, it must be simply because the latter has given in his adhesion to the Home Rulers Sir Joseph is at present at his Youghal residence Ardoe House .- Irish Times.

formation. No arrest has been made.

THE VICTORY OF IRISH RIFLEMEN IN ENGLAND -The Elcho Challenge Shield, which was this year, for the first time, won by Irish riflemen, was on Thursday conveyed to the Mansion House, by military escort, and was there received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Conncillors, a number of distinguished visitors been present. In the evening a banquet was given by the Lord Mayor, at which the members of the Irish Eighth and a numerous company were present.

CHOLERA IN WEXFORD -A CRSC of cholers was reported to the Board of Guardians as they were transacting business on Saturday. It has occurred at a place called Maudlintown, principally occupied by sailors and fishermen. A covered car prepared for the purpose was sent for the person, who was taken to hospital, where she was attended by Dr. Creaue. REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD CITY .- The Home

Rule party in Waterford have invited Mr. Daunt to represent that city. He has declined to undertake the responsibility on account of advanced age and infirm health.

GREAT BRITAN.

MIXED MARRIAGES .- The Times has discovered a decided mare's nest. In an article on the collective Pastoral issued by the English Catholic Eishops after the recent Council, it touches-as it might be expected to do, after the correspondence which has appeared in its columns—on the rules laid down in the matter of mixed marriages. "Here is the very mixed population of this metropolis," says our contemporary, "told, on what many of them think the very highest authority," "that any marriage of a Roman Catholic to one not a Roman Catholic is essentially unlawful, as well as expressly prohibited. They are not even told that, though wrong, such a marriage once effected is valid and binding," and the Times goes on to picture the disastrons effects that may be produced on husbands who would like to desert their wives and children by the announce ment that " a mixed marriage is unlawful." Unfortunately for the theory of the Times, Catholics know a little better than the writer supposes they do, that 'unlawful" and "invalid" represent totally distinct ideas. And when he comments on the fact that the Pastoral does not go on to declare the validity of mixed marriages when once contracted, he ignores the fact that the Catholics to whom it is addressed have other sources of instruction. The Pastoral is not the first information they have on the subject Let the writer in the Times ask the question of an intelligent child in a Catholic school, and he will be convinced that there is no confusion in the minds of Catholics between the "unlawful" and the "invalid." But he has been guilty not only of misapprehension, but of direct misstatement. Catholics he says, "are not even told that, though wrong, such a marriage once effected is valid and binding." And upon these he raises the superstructure on which we have been commenting. These are the words of the Pastoral :- " The Catholic Church recognizes as perfect and valid the marriages of the people of England contracted before the law of the land, if there be no impediment which in itself annuls the contract. The Catholic Church does not re-marry those of the English people who are received into its unity. It regards them as already man and wife. and their children as legitimate. Therefore, if any Catholic solemnize a mixed marriage before the Registrar, or before the Protestant minister, the Cath-

olic Church refuses to marry them. For two obvious

reasons : first, they are already married, &c." From the Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop, and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster, we make the following extract on "Mixed Marriages : "---"There yet remains one other subject on which w desire to speak : not indeed to instruct you ; but to justify your fidelity, in cases which bring upon us much unreasonable and perverso censure from the world around you. The Church has by its carliest discipline, and at all times, in language of great energy condemned marringes of mixed religion. The reasons of this probibition to you are self-evident; to the world they are, like the Catholic Faith itself, unintelligible. The Church has added to its prohibition the impediment whereby a mixed marringe without dispensation is unlawful. For grave nuses, such a dispensation is granted by the C But it cannot be granted except upon the mutual and united promise of the two parties, Catholic and non-Catholic, made to the Bishop who grants the dispensation, that the Catholic party shall have perfect liberty to practise the Catholic religion, that all children born of such marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic faith, and that the marriage shall be solemnized in the Catholic Church alone. Of these three conditions the first is so self-evidently right and necessary, that we need do no more than recite it. But on the two last much censure have been cast, and many things unreasonable and untrue have been said. We will therefore place in your hands a statement of the law of the Church, by which you will be able to satisfy all just minds, and to answer even those whose contentions are not just. First, as to the education of the children in the Catholic faith, it has been said, and thought, that the Church used to permit that the sons shall be brought up in one religion and the daughters in another. The Church has never permitted such a thing ; it would not permit it; because such a practice is intrinsically sinful. It would be not only the breach of a law, but it would also be a denial of the Catholic faith. The Catholic Church knows of only one faith in which we can be saved. To consent to, or to countenance, an agreement by which one soul shall be brought up out of that way of salvation would be a mortal sin, and a tacit denial of the one only way of salvation. This the Church has never done, nor has ever even implicitly countenanced. They who have done such things will answer at the judgment-seat for their own personal acts, which were not acts of the Church, nor sanctioned by the Church, but were in direct variance with its express commands and with the law of God. It is in the memory of living men that the Archbishop of Cologne endured imprisonment in vindication of this divine law. We are bound to walk in the one only way to life, and to allow no soul for whom we are responsible to be led away from it. The Catholic father or mother who, for interest or any worldly motive, consents that their offspring shall be educated out of the way of life in which they profess to desire to die, thereby denics in deed the faith which they profess in words. Both by the natural and the revealed law of God, parents are bound to rear their children in the same grace of salvation in which they hope for eternel life. This condition, then, that all children of such marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic faith, is not a new or an arbitrary rule. It is an intrinsic law founded upon the revelation of God, old as the Church itself, and inseparable from the faith. They who believe that all forms of Christianity are indifferent will perhaps not understand our words. They who believe that the Catholic is the only revealed way of salvation will need no further reasoning. The other condition, that no Catholic shall solemnize marriage before any minister of religion other than the priests of the Catholic Church, rests on principles equally plain. From the unity of the faith springs the unity of divine worship As it is unlawful to hold communion with any professions of faith out of the unity of Catholic truth, so it is unlawful to hold communion in any acts of religion out of the unity of Cath-

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which it had been placed, and next morning the sing to be a minister of religion, out of the unity of Chiles mortally. But this bright young scion of envelope was found in the yard near the Post-office. the Catholic Church. So long as penal laws inflicted The Police are very reticent, and will give no in- legal nullity upon all Catholic marriages unless they were solemnized before the ministers of the Established Church, Catholics were compelled to go before them to obtain the legal validity of their marriage and the legal security of their estates. But they went before the minister of the Established Church, not as a minister of religion, but as a civil authority, and for civil effocts. Their Catholic marriage was the only marriage they recognized as perfect before God and man; but, for its civil recognition and legal validity, they were compelled by penal laws to appear before the appointed civil officer, who was also a minister of the established religion. When, however, in the year 1836, this penal law was abolished, and the validity of Catholic marriages, with the presence of the Registrar, was legalized, the Registrar took the place of the Protestant clergyman, as the Protestant clergyman had until then discharged the office of the Registrar. From that moment the necessity of appearing before him ceased for all civil effects; and no other lawful motive for a Catholic to appear before him could exist. Thenceforward he could only be regarded as a minister of religion ; and to go before him as such for any religious act, and especially for matrimony, which a Catholic knows to be a Sacrament, has ever been and ever must be f . bidden, as an act intrinsically sinful. The highest authority in the Church declares such an act to be "unlawful and sacrilegious." This, then, is no new or arbitrary law, recently enacted by us. It is as old as the Church, and directly, and by meessity, resulting from the unity of Catholic Faith.

The Protestant Bishop of Lincoln has sent his blessing to the "Old" Catholics assembled at Constance, and we sincerely hope it will do them good More, he has sent them a copy of rather feeble Latin verses, in which he makes immense capital out of John Huss, and Jerome of Prague. He cannot go to the "Congress" of Constance in person, but "in spirit" he is all there. Might we presume to ask Dr. Wordsworth aquestion? Supposing one of his parsons had taken a solemn and public outh to God, in the full vigor of his manhood, and in the full pessession of remarkably sharpened intellects, and had then deliberately and publicly broken it in the most outrageous manner, then in what estimation would his lordship of Lincoln-or, for the matter of that, any plain, honest Englishman-have held that par-Would he not justly call him rogue, perjurer, son ? blasphemer? We rather think he would, and have added a spiritual, social, and moral damnation to the perjurer, remaining still unrepentant. Yet this Loyson, this protege of his Lordship of Lincoln, is precisely what we have above described; and yet Dr. Wordsworth sees in him a virtue worthy of Protestant laudation, and worthy of Latin verses, which if of a knock-kneed type, are yst eminently cordial Cannot the Bishop of Lincoln get an English perjurer, in preference to a French one, and elevate the poor fellow into a Protestant demi-god?

The Birmingham Morning News says that a story. in which the Protestant Bishop of Lichfield is the prominent figure, is just now circulating in Wolver hampton. It is to the effect that while walking in the Black Country, a short time ago, his lordship saw a number of miners seated on the ground, and went towards them with the object of saying a "word in season." He asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of the men that they had been "loyin'." The Bishop evinced some as tonishment, and asked for an explanation. "Why, yer see," said one of the men, " one on us has fun' a kettle, and we been a trying who can tell the biggest lie to ha' it." His Lordship was shocked, and proceeded to read the men a lecture, telling them, among other things, that he had always been taught that lying was an awful offence, and that, in fact, so strongly had this been impressed upon him that he had never told a lie in the whole course of his life. Ilis lordship had barely finished when one of the men, who had previously remained silent, exclaimed, "Gie the governor the kettle ; gie the governor the kettle."

Don Piatt describes the British House of Peers as r body of men exceedingly quiet and unpretending in manner, not remarkably striking in countenance and so badly dressed that it seemed an affectation." It is proposed to crect a part of the intended permanent cathedral in Westminster as a memorial Parav.

UNITED STATES,

track of the murderer.

our exchanges of last week :---

chivalry did not die without kindly promising "to do" for the entire Pencock fumily if he ever recovered, and adjuring his younger brother, aged-ten, to attend to the matter in case he died. It is, perhaps, immaterial to mention that Deputy Marshal Farrow arrived in time to catch a stray shot in the chest, and to report that there was no one left for him to kill. As he has no son to assume that pleasant duty tor him, he does not legitimately enter into the scope of this narrative. It is the general impression in Independence, the very best thing for a citizen of that lovely town to do is to provide himself with a son who knows how to shoot .- N. I'. Times.

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The Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise relates the particulars of a desperate and fatal street affray which occurred a few nights since at Pruckee, in Washoe county, on the Central Pacific Railroad, The parties engaged were Andy Fuget, a carpenter, and Jack White, a miner, and the cause of the difficulty was an old grudge that existed between them. A few days previous to the fight the men had come to an understanding that upon the occasion of their next meeting they would settle the difficulty with pistols. The occasion soon presented itself, and although the hour was nine o'clock in the evening, the men had no sooner sighted each other than they took their positions, drew their revolvers, and commenced tiring with incredible rapidity. People near the scene of danger fled pracipitately, and the com-batants had the street to themselves. White was the first to fall. He dropped from the sidewalk into a gutter, and was almost immediately followed by Fuget, who lay in the same gutter but a few feet from him. Between the wounded and helpless antagonists was a bundle of gunny sacks, which hid them from one another, but Fuget clawled to the top of these bags, and from this position fired twice at White. At the same moment White discharged his last shot with great effort, and Fuget, struck by the bullet, rolled from the bags in agony. The groaning and bleeding men were then picked up, but their desperate wounds rendered recovery impossible. Fuget died in ten minutes, and White expired shortly after.

A WOMAN'S WRITE --- Some editor who has been victimized writes as follows : " We shall never engage another woman to report gentlemen's fashions for this paper. We might have known she would ignominiously fail ; but she said gentlemen reported ladies' fashions, and she couldn't see why a woman shouldn't write up the masculine modes. We couldn't see either, so we gave her a carte-blanche to go ahead. And such a fushion article! Here is a specimen of the ridiculous stuff : ' A recherche Spring overcoat for promenade has pretty libbed stripes, with three ruffles on the tails, festooned with tassels, single-breasted collar, and rolling flaps on the pannier. A lovely dress coat has three buttons and pockets in the rere, hox-plaited on the hips, threeply guipure lace on the narrative, gored in a bunch, and cut bouffant. Vests button up in front, same as last year, and have pockets, with imperial polonaise up the back, and oxidized buttons in double rows on the collar, with tab fronts. The skirt is cut tight at the knee, and open in front or behind, as may be preferred, with perces boson, trimmed passementerie; four rows of Magenta braid around the skirt, with book at back, bound with galloon to match. Much depends on the pantaloons- A gentleman's dress is very incomplete without trowsers. These are of some subdued color, as fondon smoke, and should have monise with the-the-the neck fichu. They are cut bias in both legs, with deep frills to fall over the instep ; the waist is garnished with a grand band of batiste, with ecru facings, and buttons to match; the....' But that is enough. Any one but a Sandwich Islander will see at a glance that these fashions are frightfully mixed. Who ever heard of trousers being cut bias in th legs, deep frills falling over the insten, with a bread band of batiste-whatever that may be-and eern facings and things? Rather than wear pantaloons built in that way we would go without, and encage our limbs in two sections of stove pipe .- New York Daily Graphic.

They have two very enthusiastic undertakers in Camden. They are always on the lookout for business, and always trying to get shead of each other. The wife of a promiuent citizen was known to be quite ill, some time ago, and both undertakers made up their minds to provide the funeral if she should of the Pilgrimage lately made by the English to die. On Thursday night, the husband dropped the paregoric bottle on the floor, and scared the invalid so that she gave a little scream. The next instant, The Thames murder remains a mystery, and there is as yet no cortainty that the police are on the the family heard somebody staggering up-stairs, knocking the paper off the wall with some kind of The authorities have decided to send out a line of an impliment. It was Jones, the undertaker, bringing up one of his hermetically sealed coffins. He railway to the Gold Coast, and yesterday the first had been waiting on the front step, and hearing the instalment of iron was shipped at Woolwich. scream, concluded the end had come, and rushed in, all ready. He dashed up the stairs, as the husband opened the door, set the coffin upon the carpet, and LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES .- The following anecexclaimed, engerly : "Gimme the first chance. Bury her forty dollars, with silver-plated trimmings!" dotes, strikingly characteristic of the social condi-Before the indignant man had time to reply a noise tion of of the United States, are by us copied from was heard in the attic. Presently Brown, the undertaker, appeared on the third-story, and heaving one A MISSOURI COLONEL-JIM CROW CHILES-SHOOTING of his " incorrodible barial caskets" down the stairs, FOR FUN.-Until a few days ago the City of Indecried, " Don't do it : I'll plant her for thirty-eight pendence, in Missouri, boasted the possession of a dollars: five off for cash, put a monogram on the citizen, who even in that State of lawless repute, casket, and throw in a tombstone." Brown had must have been a man of mark. At least he was a been watching Jones, it seems from the roof of the house next door and would have beaten him, but the trapdoor stuck. They were led away by a policeman, but before they had reached the corner, Jones had a contract for burying that policeman's motherin-law, when she died. The policeman was not particular about details. "Let it be deep," said he, and put a heavy stone on top, to hold her down." CATHOLIC FREEMASONE .--- Some of our readers are. no doubt puzzled at our coupling together two words so contradictory as Catholic and Freemason. Every Catholic is aware that the moment a man becomes a Freemason he ceases to be a Catholic ; but all are not aware that there are a few wild young men and bad old men in this city who connect themselves with such bodies, and yet wear an occa-sional cloak of Catholicity. In our experience in Newark we have met some of these gentlemen, who, on their joining, invariably tell their friends that their faith is untouched by their connection with Masonry. One thing is certain : that the archenemies of the Church all over the world are Freemasons. Another thing, equally certain, is within the knowledge of many of us; that after a Catholic joins the Masonic fraternity he becomes gradually more and more careless in his attendance at church, performs none of his religious duties, and by-and-by absents himself altogether. Death comes at last, and he is borne to the grave with what are called Masonic honors, and, of course, without the Sacraments of the Church. Such has been the sad ending of many an unhappy young man. It is especially noticeable that those who thus fall away are those who have a little learning, and funcy they have got a great deal .- Catholic Citizen. A householder at Lampasas, Texas, wishing to render the entrance of his house as lovely as possible, decorated the door with a white knob. It was the only one in the place, and the citizens hastened to utilize it. They constituted it a target, and began rifle and revolver practice immediately. The unfortunate householder retired to the cellar for safety, until, under the influence of a steady shower of bullets, the new knob had entirely disappeared. That door now opens with a string, running through a bullet hole.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY OF £300 .- On Tuesday evening a mysterious robbery was committed at the Post-office, Cork. A letter containing bank notes to the amount of £300 was handed in and registered. When the mails came to be made up it was found

marksman, as many presumptuons officers of the law discovered to their cost in attempting to arrest him. Col. Jim Crow Chiles was not what would be called here an attractive person. He had a jovial habit of shooting people just for fun, or to keep his pistol-hand in whenever he got a little drunk, and as he had a proper gentlemanly scorn of excessive sobriety, timid persons, or such as had unreasonable prejudices against this sort of humor, found him an uncomfortable associate. In this unpremeditated and good-humored fashion he had already disposed of nine men since the war, in which he earned his sanguinary spurs as an associate of Quantrell "I'he Colonel had a son, who, at the early age of thirteen, appears to have exhibited many of the parental virtues, and bade fair to become in time such a shot as would gladden and soothe his father's decling years On Sunday morning, the 21st ult., the Colonel thought fit to get a little drunk. Or, to put it more accurately, he woke up a little drunk from being much more drunk on the preceding night. It was a day of rest and recreation, and the Colonel felt particularly good-humored. So he loaded his pistols with especial care, and sallied forth to his favorite amusement. He had already insulted a number of people, who showed an utter deficiency of humor by promptly running away, and was beginning to grow almost despondent over his chances of a pleasant shot, when, by the merest good luck, he met the City Marshal, one Peacock. That dignitary, with the affability that City Marshals usually show to shooting Colonels when slightly drunk, held out his hand, and said, with great sweetness, "how are you Jim ?" To this cheerful salutation the overjoyed Colonel responded pleasantly by a slap in the face. The Marshal inquired mildly his intentions. The jocund Chiles explained them more clearly with a blow. Even a City Marshal could not be expected to need further enlightenment, so he grappled with the gratified Colonel, and for some time their struggles in the gutter afforded a gentle sensation to the loafers in the neighboring bar-rooms. At this moment-appeared the youthful Chiles, who promptiv picked up his father's revolver and shot Pencock in the back. Then Peacock's son emerged from the historic background and shot the Colonel in the back. Then the Marshal fired by filial example, olic worspip. Matrimony is a Saorament of the shot the Colonel a little more, which proved to be suffi-Church; and no Catholic can therefore hold commucient. Then young Chiles, finding it devolved on him nion with any marriage ceremony professing to be to sustain the family honor, shot young Peacock, religious, or in the presence of any person profes. and young Peacock responded by shooting young .

The editor of a newspaper in Nebraska, begins his introductory article with the following sentence :---"The object in view in the establishment of this paper is the procuring of means wherewith to buy brend and butter and good clothes,"

and the second states

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 17, 1873.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

оотовея-1873. Friday, 17-St. Hedwig, W. Saturday, 18-St. Luke, Ev. Sunday, 19-Twenticth after Pentocost. Monday, 20-St. John Cantius, C. Tuesday, 21-St. Peter of Alcantara, C. Wednesday, 22-Of the Feria. Thursday, 23-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

M. Thiers, it is said, will come forward as Chief of the Left side of the Assembly, and will try to outflank the Royalists by a motion for conferring on Marshal MacMahon a three years' tenure of office as President. The Royalists speak confidently, but we are by no means sanguine. " The pear is not yet ripe" as Napolcon was wont to say ere he assumed the Imperial Grown; and judging from the state of parties in France, we fear that the obstacles to a permanent Restoration are at present insuperable. The Court Martial on Marshal Bazaine is at work hearing evidence. It looks as if it would go hard with the man, and the general impression is that he will be found guilty.

The news from Spain is contradictory. From Carlist sources we receive tidings of a great victory, which the by revolutionary authorities atMadrid is represented as a Carlist defeat. The siege of Cathagena continues.

Yellow Fever continues to make great ravages in parts of the United States. The condition of Memphis is represented as deplorable. All who have the means to do so are leaving the city; business is suspended, and the only occupation 1s that of burying the dead. The mortality as usual is greatest amongst the poor, who of course inhabit the worst drained and dirtiest quarters; for Yellow Fever is obedient to the same laws as those which determine the course of Cholera, Typhus, and all other diseases. Where there is dirt, it thrives ; where the rules of cleanliness are observed it makes but little progress.

Alliance be said to represent the Protestant church?

And what is it that it proposes to itself to accomplish when it shall have met, and spouted fustian, and blackguarded Rome and Romanism to its heart's content? We cannot tell; nor can its members tell us. Indeed these seem to have no definite idea as to what is the object of their meeting; for one of the first speakers, a Dr. Stoughton of Loudon-with a modesty very rare amongst evangelical men, and therefore the more worthy of commendation-took care to inform his hearers, and the outer world, that "they came not to settle any ecclesiastical questions, or propound dogma, but merely to meet to express their views on religious matters."

Now as no one would care a straw for any definition, for any rule that the Evangelical Alliance might lay down, it is as well for it at the outset to disclaim any intention of speaking as one having authority. What then does it meet for ? To give the world, some tell us, proof of Protestant oneness, or essential unity, But from the fact that, from this gathering so many and so important branches of the Protestant church are excluded; from the face that it is thus essentially a "packed meeting," in which it is sought to maintain harmony by shutting the door in the face of all other Protestant denominations; and, as we learn from the Montreal Herald, by a careful selection of the topics to be discussed, and papers to be read, which are prepared and scrutinised beforehand, and from which everything that might lead to controversy has been carefully eliminated-we learn how bitter, how irreconcileable are the differences or divisions among: t the Protestants; and how difficult a thing it is, even when Protestants are on their very best behavior before the world, to keep them from flying at one another's throats.

But this plea-that of establishing the oneness of Protestantism-is effectually disposed of by the speakers themselves; who so far from professing a desire for unity, or semblance of unity in what they call Christendom, glory in their divisions, and congratulate themselves on their differences. For instance, one of the delegates, a Protestant minister of the name of Payne, a member of the Anglican denomination, holding a government situation as Dean of Canterbury, thus delivered himself on the subject. We copy from the report given by the Montreal Gazette of the 9th inst. :--

"His point was that the various divisions in Christendom are the result of imperfection in the knowledge and judgment of Christian men, which s not likely to be mitigated in this imperfect world. He also maintained that these divisions are beneficial to the cause of truth."

Why then should the Evangelical Alliance desire to get rid of them? why seek to heal them-if they be beneficial to the cause of truth? St. Paul indeed, writing to the first Christians in Rome, told them to mark, and to avoid such as caused divisions, these being servitors of their own bellies not of the Lord .- Rom. There is a report that a person pretending to xvi., 17, 18. Had our Protestant Alliance been in existence at Rome in those days, it would have written back to St. Paul telling him that he knew nothing whatever about the matter; that divisions were unavoidable, and much celat at New York, by a company of even were it possible to avoid them, should be courted, and fostered and multiplied since they wero "beneficial to the cause of truth." St. Paul, poor man, would, we think, have been

laity. In what sense then can the Evangelical was over \$7,200. Now when we take into ac. count that the Catholic population is for the most part composed of hard working farmers,

and that they suffered most severely in property by the great storm of the 24th of August, we cannot but admire the generosity and zealous piety of our Antigonish friends. They deserve the highest praise; but there is in store for them a greater reward than man can bestow; a reward that will be given by Him Who repays a hundredfold the humblest act of those who serve Him on earth. In a word, the Catholics of the Diocess of Arichat have approved themselves worthy of their excellent Bishop, and indefatigable Clergy, all of whom we are happy to learn are in good health. We hope soon again to hear from our Antigonish friends.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE SHOULD BE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.-We find in the United States intelligence forwarded by telegraph, that a Professor Astic of Switzerland, lecturing on the Free Church system in Europe, maintained the thesis that "churches not supported by the State thrive best." Why then not try the experiment of Free Schools in the United States. If good for the Church, the Voluntary system must be good for the School, and if under its application the former thrives best, so also will it be with the other. Oh, if the Protestants of the United States and New Brunswick were but amenable to the laws of logic ; if they cared for truth, or reason, or justice, or for aught save the suppression of Catholicity by robbing its professors, and compelling them to send their children to non-Catholic schools-we should soon see an end put to the tyrannical and soul degrading system of State-Schoolism that obtains on this Continent.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Mr. Arch is, we believe, a minister of the Protestant church, we think of the Wesleyan sect. It is unfair in any manner, unless it by for the sake of contrast to couple his name with that of Mr. Bradlaugh. The latter is indeed also a Protestant lecturer, but an advanced Protestant, in fact he Protests against almost everything; whilst Mr. Arch is neither ultra-Protestant like Bradlaugh, nor revolutionist; and though he is liable to error as other men are, we believe him to be thoroughly honest, and to have a good many sound ideas in his head. We cannot therefore allow a disrespectful word to be said against him in our columns.

Our readers may remember how towards the end of June a lot of rowdies from St. Jean Baptiste Village, attacked a lot of boys playing Lacrosse; and how when a Mr. Miller came out to take the boys' part, he was brutally murdered by some of the gaug. Arrests were made, and one of those arrested, a man named Gagnon, has just been tried for the offence.-The jury brought in a verdict of "Assault Grave," but acquitted him on the more serious charge. It is much to be regretted if the perpetrators of the crime be not arrested and brought to justice; for a more brutal crime was never committed in Montroal, and it would be a sad pity to see the gallows cheated of its legitimate prey.

OUR FUTURE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bradlaugh is now in the States on a lecturing in the tour. He has come to lay his ideas of an English Republic before the American people, and to solicit their sympathy and their green-backs-the more the merrier. Probably he will also visit Canada, and, like priesthating Whalley, poke his nose into Canadian politics, absolving and condemning as only an St. enlightened Englishman can. Let him come and let him talk. But let not our friends be deceived by his compound humbug orations on English rule in Ireland. Here is what is said ot him by the well-known London correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writing under date of August 21st. :--

"Mr. Bradlaugh and my humble solf are not, it would seem, on the best of terms. On Sunday last Mr. Bradlaugh appeared as usual on the platform of the Hall of Science, in Old Street, and prefaced a painfully silly review of the events of the Revolution of 1688, with an attack on me. 'The London correspondent of the (Boston) Pilot,' he said, ' has grosely misropresented you and me, my friends, being possibly under the mistaken impression that no one would see his slanderous attack. I think I know him, but at all events, I am endeavoring to find him, and when I succeed, I will kick him ? Pray observe the pass to which Mr. Bradlaugh is brought, Night after night he dares to utter howling blasphemies against my religion-against everything I hold sacred; and he would consider it an outrage on his liberty if any unhappy ' believer' were to answer his indecencies with the toc of his boot. But when I bring Mr. Bradlaugh into court, and say of him and his party only what is true and notorious, this amiable advocate for freedom of opinion must resort for counter arguments to his boots! I leave him in them ; and shall take this final opportunity of warning my Catholic countrymen in the States against having anything to do with him. I beg of them not to be carried away by his denunciations of English tyranny in Ireland. It is the wolf practising historical benevolence in the guise of the sheep. The man whose ferocious pro-Communistic opinions obliged M. Thiers to bundle him, at a moment's notice, out of France-the man who has paid a special visit of congratulation to the organized ruffianism now dominant in a part of Spain, can be neither safe nor reputable society for an Irish Catholic. It will be the duty of every Christian community to vomit him out.

From the above it would appear that our future President is both a liar and a bully, two prime qualifications for the chief magistracy. Should he, whilst in this country, use his "forked tongue," treat him with silent contempt; but, should he, when hard-pressed, have recourse to his more argumentative boots, then, in self-defence, let the law be a boot for a boot. We have a summary way of treating rowdies on this side of the water. Mark.

"FISH AND FLESH,"

The Irish World (N. Y.) of Sept. 13th, gave us a cartoon of the "Empire of the Press," and represented three crowned heads in a corner concocting a gag-law, and saying: "We must displace this woman (the Press) or she will displace us." This was a mild insinuation that Monarchies are opposed to the liberty of the Press. Very good !

In the same paper of Sept. 27th, under the heading "Current Events," we read :---

"Carlist newspapers have been seized in Madrid." We have a not vague idea that there is just now a free Republic in Spain, with head-quar

tion or business for the express purpose of paying tribute, by their presence, to these qualities which has' made the late Bishop Farrell so universally loved and respected. As might have been expected the crows' around the Cathedral and Palace was immense and houst have numbered nearly four thou sand persons.

The members of St. Patrick's Society, having been stationed in line from the Palace to the Cathedral the procession passing through their ranks, started in the following order :

Band of the St. Patrick's Socie Father Barde'au. Priests with cross. Alcolytes and altar boys. Priests in order of age and digni Bishops in order of age and dign His Grace Archbishop Lynch. The coffin borne by Priests.	Membera Patrick'a B
Mourners.	A 1.

As the procession approached the Cathedral, the colemn harmony of the "Dead March in Saul" was heard proceeding from the organ. The doors were then thrown open, and the procession passed up the aisle to the sanctuary where the corpse was deposited on the catafalque. The people were then permitted to enter, and in a few minutes every available seat was occupied.

The interior of the Cathedral present, d a sadden. ing and gloomy aspect, columns and win dows being heavily draped in black. Festoons in black were suspended above the altar, and reached alm st down to the catafulque, which was placed in strong " relief by the light shed on it from innumerable wax a spers carried by the priests, around the coffin.

The following prelates were in the sanctuary : His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbisbop o. Toronto; their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Mc-Quaid, Bishop of Rochester; Right Rev. Dr. Rran, Bishop of Buffalo; Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London. There were also present the Very Revs. Vicar General Jamot, Toronto; Vicar-General Bruyere, Lon-don; Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto; Vicar-General Farley, Belleville; Ven. Archdeacon Northgraves, Toronto; Very Rev. R. J. Heenan, Administrator, Hamilton; Revs. Father Shen, Lawler, Laurent, Conway, Vincent, Chalandard, Murray and Franchaume, all of Toronto; Very Rev. P. Laurent, Dean of Amherstburgh : Rev. Jas J. Chisholm, D.D., Perth ; Rev. J. J. McCann, Oshawa ; Revs. Fathers McCarthy, Williamstown ; Brere, Brockville ; Hagden, Duffins' Creek ; Rov. Dennis O'Connor, Sandach, Dunnis Creek; Rev. Detroit; Rev. Sand-wich; Rev. J. Hennesey, Detroit; Rev. Father Bardeau, Brantford; Rev. L. W. Leelair, Montreal; Rev. J. Hogan, Montreal; Rev. T. J. Dowling, Paris; Very Rev. Vicar-General George Hay, St. Andrew's, Cornwall; Rev. Chas. Lanc, Chicago, &c., &c. Among the laity present were the Mayor and Corporation of the city, the Mayor of Toronto, Hon. Frank Smith, Toronto; Mr. John O'Donohoe, Toronto; Capt. Kelly, Penetauguishene, and W. Hughes, Toronto.

THE MASS.

Mass was celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by Vicar-General Heenau, and Father Waddell and Madigan, of Hamilton. Rev. Father Bardeau officiated as Master of Ceremonics. The vocal portion of the mass, a composition in the Gregorian style, was sung by a choir of male voices, under the direction of Father Chalanddrd of St. Basil's, Toronto, Mr. O'Brien presiding at the organ.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

The funeral oration was delivered by the Right Reverend the Bishop of London. His Lordship commenced by saying that the occasion that had called them together was one that demanded deep thought and silent prayer, rather than the spoken word. In the presence of a great sorrow they all felt how powerless were words, and how inadequate was language to give expression to the feelings of the heart. It was much better to listen in silence to the divine accents of the Holy Church, as she laid her pleadings and intercessions before the mercy seat, and offered up a holy sacrifice for the soul of him, who, alas, had too soon disappeared from among them. Blessed were they who died in the Lord, for henceforth they may rest from their labours, for their good works will follow them. Happy was the death of those who brought others into sulvation, for they would shine as stars in the firmament of eternity Happy was the death of the just man because of the rest it brought him, the newness of life into which it introduced him, and the necessity of salvation which it necessarily implied. Such, it was believed was the death of their beloved and lamented Bishop, whose loss they deplored, and wi ose departure the widowed church of Hamilton so deeply mourned. It was true that the wounded heart, pierced by the arrow of serrow, ached at the void which had been created in its affections by the cruel visitation of death; but death had also its bright and radiant side. Since Jesus had died on the cross, death had ceased to be an object of terror to true Christians ; its power had been destroyed, and the grave was now lit up with divine hope. Since that time the grave had censed to be a prison, but stood converted into a dormitory, from which we shall lise glorious to live for ever in the happiness of the blessed kingdom of God. Hence our Redeemer spoke of the sleep of death. When Jesus approached the House of Mary and Martha, which had been desolated by the hand of death, Martha ran out to Him, and said, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. But I know, that even now, whatsoever Thou wilt ask of God, God will give it Thee." And Jesus answered her, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Why, then did he speak cheerfully of death in the presence of the cold remains of their lamonted and beloved Bishop? Because they all believed that death was the door through which he had escaped the trials and sorrows of this life and gained eternal rest. It was unnecessary to enlarge upon the merits and virtues of him who lay cold before them in the embrace of death. It would be sufficient to say that for the past seventeen years the late Bishop had ministered to them in season and out of season; that he toiled incessantly for their salvation and for the welfare of the Church ; that he in fact exercised the ministry like one of his own priests ; that he officiated at the altar and heard confessions incessantly; that he often preached from the pulpit which his eloquence and ability dignified and graced; that he visited his diocese with the zeal and energy of an Apostle burning with the love of God and His Holy Church. They all knew that he visited the sick, succoured the poor, and consoled the sourowful. They knew that his whole life, since he came to Hamilton until the hour of his death, was one grand sermon—one splendid instruction for the sanctification and edification of his people. He might well have said, like St. Paul, "Be reimitators of me, as I am of Jesus Christ." His coming in and going out was that of the good Shepherd laboring unwearyingly for the salvation of his people. Such was the life of this divine Bishop. Never could he (the speaker) forget the edification he derived from the neite he main the derived from the visits he paid the late Bishop as he lay on his bed of suffering, a bed that eventually proved the bed of death. Never did he witness such resignation to the holy will of God, and such indifference to life and all that concerned life. In fact, after attending to his spiritual duties, his whole care seemed to be in regard to those about him. A hope of recovery was held out to him, but he simply answered, "We are all in the hands of God," and expressed no desire to return to the life he was leaving. His whole thoughts were about the eternal kingdom for

be Arthur Orton has arrived in London.

THE THREE TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET. -This well known farce is being enacted with strolling players gathered from the United States, Canada, from several of the countries of Continental Europe, and indeed one or two of the players are said to be from the furthest East. The Company thus gathered together calls itself the "Evangelical Alliance;" and in its affiches or bills of each evening's performance it addresses the world as "We, the representatives of the several Protestant churches of the world." With as much of truth did the three tailors of Tooley Street, speak in the name of " we_the people of England."

For the fact is that this Evangelical Alliance is by no means a representative of the Protestant churches, or sects. It represents but one sub-section of that body, and that by no means one of the most important and influential. Taking England and the established Protestant church of that country for instance, we find that of the three sub-sections of that sect, but one, the low church, to wit, is represented at all; the two other sub-sections, the high church and the broad church, numbering though these do the most learned members of the establishment, are not represented at all. So with the French Protestant church. Of the two great bodies into which this is split up, one only, and that certainly by no means the more important of the two is represented .---Many Protestant churches are not represented at all; the Unitarians for instance have not a single avowed delegate present; and to a Protestant meeting in the largest city of the United States, a Protestant church which has given to the United States the most illustrious divines of which Protestant America can boast, a Dr. Channing, a Rev. Theodore Parker, an Emerson-and hosts of others whose names are everywhere held in esteem amongst the intellectual class of Protestants-does not furnish a single number either from amongst its clergymen or new Cathedral; the sum netted by the Bazaar, the first of next week.

staggered by such an answer. What then will the meeting do? It can neither settle any of the great questions of the day, nor heal the divisions which distract the Protestant body, making of it the great obstacle-because of its divisions-to the conversion to Christianity of the nations? It can blackguard the Pope; it can heap insult, and ribald abuse upon the Church, and squirt filth against the Immaculate Spouse of Christ; it can bear false witness against Catholics, misrepresent their religion, and stir up the passions of an ignorant multitude against them. This it can do; and in the doing of this-the work of their spiritual father whose special works are enumerated Gal 5.20 but in this alone will it be able to give the world a proof of the essential unity of Protestants. This will be the sole work of the Evangelical Alliance.

But let it pass; it can do no real harm-and indeed will, we think, do good, by making more glaring the absurdities of Protestantism, by showing more conclusively that that religious system cannot have God for its author which is itself a bye-word amongst all nations for its divisions; which glorying in its shame, declares these "divisions" to be "beneficial to truth." Let it pass. The Church has outlived the assaults of enemies far more dangerous than it; and the record of its proceedings and of the speeches of its members will but afford the world another instructive and amusing chapter in the Variations of Protestantism.

We learn from an esteemed correspondent that the Catholics of Antigonish, N.S., have ust brought to a very successful conclusion a Bagaar undertaken in aid of the funds of their

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC .- The following Orders were conferred by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebcc in the Cathedral, on Satur. day, 4th inst. :--

Subdeacons-MM. Joseph Dumas, Thomas G. Rouleau, Benjamin Demers, J. J. David Ballantyne, Cyrille A. Marois, F. X. Lactauce Mayrand, of the Diocese of Quebec; MM François Broussard, of Arichat, and Richard Alex. Browne, of Savannah.

Priesthood-Rev. David Onesime Naud of Deschambault.

Those horrid Romish priests are at their old tricks again : there is no repressing them.-We find it for instance reported in a telegram from Shreveport, now stricken with yellow fever, that the Rev. Father Levesont, has just died of the fever, thus making the third Romish priest who has died of the disease in the course of a few days. Unless something be done these Romish pricets will become unbearable.

A report reaches us that the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union has resolved to emigrate to the United States en masse should the Government fail in settling the question of waste lands in Ireland.

ACCIDENT .- A poor man, James McCue, whilst blasting a rock near Mud Lake, for the Hon. Jas. Skeed, met with a sad accident the other day. The charge of powder caught fire and exploding, blew him up. Though greatly injured it is hoped that he may recover.-Com.

PERSONAL .-- We learn that Mr. T. W. Martin, business manager of the "Mazurette Classic Concert Troupe," arrived in the City from the West early in the week, to arrange for the appearance of this popular company in Montreal. It is probable the troupe will be here

ters at Madrid, and that this same free Republie had not a little to do with the seizure of Carlist newspapers. Will the Irish World, in order to be consistent, get up a new cartcon, and put in his friend Prseident Castlear's mouth the speech : "We must displace this woman or she will displace us." Why make fish of one, and flesh of another? Mark.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW-Last Series: Vol. I., No. IV.-October, 1873.

Our old friend is again before the public, and with his present issue he completes his first volume of the last series. Heartily do we wish him success. No lay writer on this Continent has labored so long or more faithfully in the cause of the Catholic Church. To her and to her interests has he devoted the splendid talents with which God has endowed him, and which by severe study he has carefully cultured; and though he may have offended some susceptibilities all must admit how valuable have been the services he has rendered, and is still rendering. There is no falling off in the old soldier; to the last he stands up as the bold uncompromising Papist, earnestly contending for the cause of Catholic truth, and social order. The articles in the present number are all worthy of a careful perusal, and are as follows :---1. Refutation of Atheism; 2. Protestantism Anti-Christian; 3. Father Thebault's Irish Race: 4. The Woman Question ; 5. The Christophers or Christ-Bearers; 6. At Home and Abroad; 7. Colonel H. S. Hewitt, M.D.; 8. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP FARRELL. --IMPOSING CEREMOMY.--THE PROCES-SION.--INSIDE THE CATHEDRAL.--THE SERVICE.

The funeral of the late Bishop Farrel took place on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at St. Mary's Cathcdral Hamilton. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased prelate, the principal public buildings and stores in the city displayed flags at balf-must, and a large number of private residences exhibited tokens of mourning. It was originally intended that the funeral cortege should leave the palace at eight o'clock, but the arrangement was not carried out, in consequence of some of the priests, who were to take part in the ceromony, being on the merning train from Toronto, which did not arrive till nine o'clock. The palace being but a few hundred yards from the Cathedral the procession, which commenced forming at a few minutes past nine, was witnessed only by those of the citizens who left their occupa- which he had labored. In his death he still spoke

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, --- OCT. 17, 1873.

quence of silence - the silence of death, and told them to labor not for this world but for the world that exists to labor not for this world but for the world that exists for ever. He said "Imitate me, as I have imitated Jesus Christ." He asked them, "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." A few more prayers, and their Bishop would be borne out of their sight. They would see him no more at the altar of God, offering up the bloodless sacrifice of the new law for the living and the dead. They would see his noble and manly form no more; no more would his voice resound from the pulpit, announcing the ineffable goodness of God, and at the same time the eternity of the judgment. In conclusion, the speaker entreated his h-arers to take deep to their hearts the lesson of his life and to pray that if any stain or imperfection should rest upon the soul of that worthy man, God in his infinite mercy might efface it, and that he might be admitted into that kingdom which God had prepared for those who loved Him.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

On the conclusion of the funeral oration, the hurial service of the Church was celebrated by the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by the four Bisheps. The body was then, with most impressive ceremonics, carried to the west transept, and lowered into the yault amid the tears and lamentations of the assembled thousands.

address, in which he entreated the congregation to pledge, his reply was :- "The heart has many pray continually for the soul of the deputed Bishop, and also that his place might be filled by a worthy successor. He announced that the Rev. Father Heenan had been appointed administrator till His Holiness nominated a new Bishop. He incidentally said that it was a mistaken idea that the priests of the Church had an ambition to become Bishops; they did but desire to do the ir duty to God and His Church, and if the head of the Church, should in his wisdom see fit to make a pro. notion, the nominee had no option but to accept. His Grace then pronounced the benediction, and

the congregation dispersed to the a usic of the Funeral March from Beethovon's Pia noforte Sonata Opus 26, played on the organ by Mr. O'Brien.-Toronto Mail.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Last evening the members of the Irish Tem. Perance Association of this city, celebrated the annive "sary of the natal day of that immortal apostle o. temperance,—Father Matthew—in the St. Patrick's | world to crush the monster, and there by be the Hall. The chair was occupied by his Lordship the means of bringing peace and happiness to the fire-Bishop of Ottawa, supported on his right by the side of those that are now lonely and miserable, is President of the Association, the Rev. Father Malloy, and on his left by Mr. John Conway, Vice-President the same unflagging ardor will pervade their of the Montreal Temperance Society ; besides, there or the montreat remperate bottery, scenety, new proven, who set us an example even in occupied seats on the platform several clergymen, rious patron, who set us an example even in Ald. Hency, Messrs. M. Battle, R. O'ltielly and several other gentlemen. The proceedings were opened that it was indispensible that he should have rest. by an appropriate song by Master Wm. McGillicuddy "Never," replied the venerable man, "will I willingwhich was deservedly well received, after which a very neat address was delivered by Master Henry O'Brien, culogistic of the hereulean efforts of the Rev. Father Malloy in the cause of temperance, coupled in au especial manner with the name of

the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa. On being called His Lordship addressed the meeting at considerable length on the cause of temperance, and concluded with a high tribute to the name of Mr. E. McGillivray, from whom a letter of apology for his unavoidable absence was read. Father Malloy on rising proceeded to say that they were gathered together to celebrate the anniversary of the urst and greatest of temperance advocates, to whom was due in an especial manner the modern idea of temperance as a cure for many of the evils which led to the jail and the gallows, and concluded by hoping that all Christians, irrespective of creed or nationality, would exert themselves in the cause in which the great apostle spent the best days of his life, and with such extraordinary results.

Mr. Battle, having read letters of apology from Rer, Father Riordon and Dr. Beaubien, for unavoidable absence, expressed himself as follows.

I must confess to some fear and trembling in standing before this audience this evening to speak to them upon the subject of temperance. I do not stand here in the spirit of a dictator, I do not come here as a teacher or as an instructor, but I come simply to present the claims of the temperate cause, and if possible, to enlist your sympathies in its behalf, and do away with any prejudices that may exist in the minds of some in reference to it. All acknowledge that intemperance is a fearful evil; and all acknowledge that it is perfectly right to do what we can to remove it. All acknowledge that the evil arises directly from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and all acknowledge that if the prin-ciples were universally a lopted the tide of intempesance would be rolled back forever. Those princi-ples which somewhere about a half a century age were pressed upon public attention by a few carnest and philanthropic spirits now command the attention of all classes in the community; while now not a few of those who were formerly its foes, have, by the diffusing light become its carnest supporters. So great has been the progress of the temperance cause since its inauguration by him, whose memory looms up so prominently before us this evening, and whose name will always hold a high place in the breasts of all right thinking men, and in an especial manner in the breasts of Irishmen his name will always hold the highest place as a benefactor of his people, and it would be a reproach to the country he served so well, and to us, the majority in this room. who have assembled here this evening as hailing from that country to allow his natal day to pass by without paying a tribute of love to one who has done so much for our people and race, that is the Reverend Theobald Mathew. This active apostle was induced to take the pledge and put himself at the head of the Cork Temperance Society on the 10th of April 1838. For a year and a half Father Ma-thew held his temperance meeting in the Horse Bazaar, Cork, twice a week. Many prophesicd failure and defeat, but the work of enrolment went on and the society swelled in numbers. Hundreds of the most abandoned drunkards were reclaimed, and towards the end of the year 1838 it was stated that Cork was fast taking the lad in the temperance movement, and that the people there and from all the country round were joining the ranks of Father Ma-thew in hundreds and thousands. It became a matter of note that Father Mathew's disciples, after a little perseverance, seemed more healthy and hearty than they had been for years before. Some alleged well attested cures of numerous paralytic and other maladies of long standing, and all was ascribed to some species of miraculous intervention. Father Mathew of course, disclaimed any power of performing mira-cles; but the popular faith proves at least that he exercised over his people an immense influence, the result of the virtues of his admirable character; while it is undoubted that numbers looked upon him as an especial instrument raised up by Providence for the moral regeneration of their Fatherland. The roads for miles round Cork now became thronged with persons hastening to declare their total abandonment of intoxicating drinks-multitudes from far and near flocked to his humble dwellingand the worthy apostle became fairly overwhelmed with the multitudes of his labors. I have no time now in the short space I am permitted to tax your kind patience this evening to describe to you the interesting scenes which are perpetually presented on these occasions. Suffice it to say that at the close of the year 1838 the numbers registered in his books amounted to 150,000. In the following year Father Mathew adopted the plan of travelling through the country, so that in the space of five | returned to duty on Monday.

the most extraordinary appearances on record. The Cork entrance was filed with a dense crowd for about two miles. The streets were all but impassable, every house, room and cellar was literally filled and yet after all, over 5,000 persons were without a bed on a cold December night. When Father Mathew arrived a little after five o'clock, he was received with long and enthusiastic cheers. Here he Can administered the pledge to about 150,000 persons, Cas and a few days afterwards he administered it to Cau about 60,000 in Waterford. In a word, he was re-ceived with the same enthusiasm; everywhere his mission resulted in a remarkable improvement of Cas the moral and social condition of the people; his Cas success was extraordinary and full of disinterestedness. Cas He was the cause of his brother's distillery being Ca closed, though he derived nearly all his revenue therefrom. His brother wrote to him and said, " If you go on thus, you will certainly ruin our for- Ca

tunes." His answer was, "change your trade; turn Ca your premises into factories for flour; at all events Ca my course is fixed, though Heaven and carth should came Ca together we should do what is right. Buch were the sentiments my lord, ladies and gentlemen, of the man to whose memory we have met here to-night to honor and revere, and hand down to our children after us. This good man worked chiefly through benevolence, When asked how it was that he in-His Grace, the Archbishop, then delivered a brief duced so many of his fellow-countrymen to take the strings; when one only knows how to touch them aright, he may obtain many responses." The good priest spoke from the heart, and advised his people for their good. The fruits of Father Mathew's labors are still conspicuous in all parts of Ireland Yes, and in the neighboring Republic, and in Canada, and, thank God, in this thriving and happy city of ours, and I have no fear but the sentiments propounded by the Great Apostle himself will not be forgotten when they have such able exponents as our beloved Bishop, our good and zealous President, Rev. Father Malloy, and last, but not least, our esteemed and worthy Vice-President, Alderman John Heney, one of Father Mathew's own children, who is ever on the "war path," warning his countrymen of the dangers that beset them by too close an acquaintance with that fell monster, Alechol, who has slain so many of his countrymen. In this happy land of our adoption may the spirit of that good man whose memory we commemorate intercede fer our cause this night before the Divine throne, and may He give strongth to its advocates all over the the proyer of your humble servant. Trusting that

that preva led the heart of breasts our glo-"Never," replied the venerable man, "will I willing-ly sink into a state of inglorious inactivity, never will I desert my post in the midst of battle." " But your life," replied the physicians, " is at stake." " If so," said he, "it cannot be sacrificed in a better cause." His spirit still lives.

After which His Lordship distributed medals to the members of the committee and others. The medals were manufactured by Mr. Young, jeweller, Sparks street, and were cast from the original die used for the medals of Father Mathow, and certainly reflect credit on the manufacturer. Addresses having been delivered by Ald. Hency (who took the pledge from Father Mathew 33 years ago) and Messis Conway and Robert O'Reilly, the Proceedings of the evening were brought to a close by a very carnest appeal by Father Malloy on behalf of the House of Refuge, or more appropriately speaking, the "Temperance Hospital," which was very liberally responded to. We cannot close this brief notice without complimenting Masters Goulden, McStravick and Fox for very able declamation for lads so young and also the worthy Christian Brothers by whom they are taught, one of whom ably presided at the piano during the evening .-Ottawa Times, Oct. 10th.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

to them, and from the coffin in which his remains years almost every part of Ireland participated in to blessings of his mighty mission. In December, were enclosed, he addressed them with the deep elo-were enclosed, he addressed them with the deep elo-the blessings of his mighty mission. In December, have a solution of the blessings of his mighty mission. In December, he addressed them with the deep elo-tribunce of death, and told them the visited Limerick, which presented one of the province of QUEBEC, FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAB 1872-73.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1872, TO THE 39TH OF JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE.

130	LUSIVE.				
RECEIPTS. Balance on hand, 1st July, 1872. Cash Cash received from the Corporation, 1872-73 Cash received from the Minister of Public Instruct Cash received from the Minister of Public Instruct Cash received from Schelars for the year 1872-73 Cash received from Schelars for the year 1872-73 Cash received from Schelars for the year 1872-73 Cash received from Sale of \$14,000 Debentures Cash received from the Estate Masson, Loan Cash received from the Sale of Cote Street Proper Cash received from the Sale of Cote Street Proper Cash received accrued Interest on Debentures Cash received advance on Salaries refunded Cash received avance on Salaries refunded	Taxes, '73-7 ion	4	23,654 20,000		6,3 43,6 9,4 2,4 6,2 9,0 13,2 40,0 6 0,0
Cash received from temporary loan					2, 1, 2, 1, 2
	-				141,
EXPENDITURE.				1	
Cash paid Expanses of Schools from the 1st July, per Schedule A Cash paid School fees refunded to scholars on leav Cash paid for Furniture for Schools Cash paid for Buildings per Schedule B Cash paid for Repairs to Buildings Cash paid for account Real Estate Cash paid on account the Library at the Commerce Cash paid on account the Library at the Commerce Cash paid and Schertz's Salary Cash paid the Secretary's Salary Cash paid the Corporation as follows: As a reserve against Interest on Debenture: As a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of do. Cash paid Interest on Notes discounted and on Mc Cash paid Bills Payable, discounted in 1871 and 1 Cash paid Temporary Loan	ial Academy stgagos.		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	. 80	33, 3, 28, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS TO SUNDRY S JUNE, 1873, INCL	USIVE, SC.	HEDULE .	1 .		
Name of School and where Situated.	Salaries paid.	Expense of School †	Caretak- ing	Prizes Paid.	
The Commercial Academy. St. Mary's Academy, Craig, & Visitation Streets St. Vincent de Paul School Fullum Street St. Gabriel Model School, Point St. Charles	4459 94 2195 00	1870 16 322 67 461 69 677 03	868 25 221 77 97 21 89 14	269 22 73 46 31 38 56 76	5

400 05

240 00

1009 00

500 003

450 00

225 00

313 34

120 00

240 00

250 03

160 00

488 00

600 000

CASH STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR BUILDINGS FROM 1sr JULY, 1872, to 30TH

JUNE, 1873, SCHEDULE E.

Real Estate.

4.433 58

30 00

243 55

Earth Work Carpenting

and

Painting.

8,934 60

1.471 81

87 75

80 00

187 35

105 00

1791 65

Elementary School, St. Joseph Street

Notre Dame Street School for Girls

Wellington Street School for Girls.....

St. Mary Street School for Girls

St. Denis and Mignonne Street School for Girl ...

School for the Blind, St. Catherine Street, for Boys

St. Denis and St. Julie Street School for Girls

Beaudry Street School for Girls & Boys

Cadionx Street School for Girls & Boys

Craig Street School for Girls and Boys.....

Evening Schools.....

Scholastic Year 1872-73, but a portion of them

was due for theprevious year.

Property.

† Fuel, light, taxes, &c., &c., &.

Plateau.....

Fullum Street.....

Pointe St. Charles.....

• All these amounts have been paid during the 28246-70

tion of which only one goal had been taken, and that by the Montrealers, who thus retained the cup. The play on both sides was excellent. In the ove-ning the Quebec Club were entertained by their opponents when a pleasant time was spent. .314 55 ABATEMENT OF YELLOW FEVER .- MEMPHIS, Oct. 13. .654 90 -The mortuary report to day is more favorable. It is thought that the scourge has succumbed to the 489 76 vigorous sanitary measures adopted by the Beard of 474 00 H alth. .269 55 HANDSOME.-CHICAGO, Oct. 13.-The benefit given 000 00 by the Exposition Managers for the Memphis suffer-380 00 ers realized \$15,000. ,080 00 613 78 REMITANCES RECEIVED. 00 000, St Marthe, R W, \$1.50; Euckingham, W O'N, \$; St John, F H M, 2; Antigonish, N S, Rev H G, 2; Carleton, N B, J McC, 3; Hamilton, R S B, \$; Ste Hedwige de Clifton, Rev Az D, 2; Port Hope, Rov J B, 2; Laurence, Mass, Rev J M, 5; Clayton, P H, 2; North Ham, P B, 2; Bay Settlement, Wis, Bev H D, 5; Kiviere du Loup en bas, Rev P P, 2; Lough-boro', J L, 2; Sault an Recollet, Rov F R, 2. Per P H St John N B-1 M 2: M McG. 484 11 71 67 77 95 50 00 .500 00 438 47 ,817 74 Per P H, St John, N B-J M, 3; M McG, 1 Per T D, Marysville-Shannonville, R MoM, I. Per P P L, Belleville-J McC, 2. Per P P L, Belleville-J McC, 2. Per F O'N, Anistins-Pakenham, F R, 3. Per J N, Kingston-J O'B, 2; Mrs D L, 1; Col-lins Bay, J McK, 2; Emeraid, P McD, 1. Per C D, Hamilton-O G, 2; J McD, 2; W H, 2; D S, 2; W K, 2; M M, 2. Per L W, Ottawa-Chelsea, B G, 3: Gabinoau Mills, G R, 2; T C, 2; Kirk's Ferry, J O'C, 2. Per W H, Lacolle-Self, 2; Sazatoga Springs, N Y, J H, 56e 3,548 14 5 65 3,414 65 8.330 99 547 40 448 61 .061 18 461 18 Y, J H, 50c. ,200 00 4,001 80 "Time tries all things," and has proved that Br. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par accellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthysic, sore throat, and 8,065 80 2,932 34 influenza. It cures coughs and colds instanter. It 3,000 00 soothes the irritated parts ; it heals the inflammation ; ,500 00 and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence. ,817 74 BIRTH. In this city, on the 11th inst , the wife of James ГО ЗОтя A. Sadlier, Esq., of a son. MA MA RIED. At Alexandria, op ino 7th Oct., by the Boy. J. S. O'Connor, Angue, Kennedy, No. 19 in the third con-cession, Kenyon to Help McCullin W 'otal Exenditure. cession, Kenvon, to Helen McGillis, No. 23 in the 5656 31 first concossion, Lochiel. 6077 84 At Alexandria, on the 7th Oct., by the Roy. J. S. 2005 28 O'Connor, Augus Campbell, No. 25 in the third con-4609 59 cession, Konyon, to Flora McDonell, No. 33 in the 400 05 second concession, Kenyon. 240 00 1000 00

DIED.

600 00

450 00

235 00

425 59

123 00

320 00

452 48

150 00

623 00

600 00

33846 14

Total.

22,651 54

396 20

50 67

3,290 05

24 50

3 00

13 00

0.0 00

531 32

Extras

for

Buildings

6,258 47

366 20

821 47

50 67

2 10

1278 47

Heating

and

Plumbing

2,924 69

750 19

At Toronto, on the 1st inst., Thomas, youngost son of Patrick Boyle, Esq., Proprietor of the Irish Canadian, aged 2 years and six months.

At the Presbytery, Trenton, Ontario, the rasidence of her son, the Roy. H. Brettargh, Mrs. Mary Brettargh, formerly of Manchester, England. Aged 87 years, R.J.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	
Flour W brl. of 196 B Pollards \$3.80 @ \$1.00	
Superior Extra	
Extra 6.45 @ 6.70	
Fancy	
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00	
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland	
Canal	
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	
Frosh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00	
Canada Supers, No. 2 5.45 @ 5.55	
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00	
Fine	
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00	
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 6.00 @ 610	
Strong Bakers 6 35 @ 6.75	
Middlings 4.25 @ 4.50	
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.75 @ 0.06	
City bags, [delivered]	
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00	
Lard, per lbs 0.10 @ 0.10}	
Cheese, per lbs 0.10 @ 0.101	
do do do Finest new 0.11 @ 0.114	
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.33 00 6 25	
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4.75 @ 5.15	
Corn, per bushel of 56]bs 0.00 @ 0.00	
Pease, por bushel of 66 lbs 0.80 @ 0.821	
Pork -Old Mess,	
New Canada Mess	
10.00 10.00 10.00	

1013	۰ ۰		 <u> </u>	
	BALL A n y the Montr			

on the Cricket Ground, Saturday afternoon, between the Montreal and Quebec clubs. The time of play-

ing was limited to an hour and a half, at the expira-

5

day since opening. The President of the Court began his examination of the accused, stating that he should consider that the prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions in regard to events before that date. In roply to questions concerning the disaster of Forbach. Bazaine said he had no knowledge that orders were given to generals direct. He was present at the council of war held by the Emperor on the 6th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Meiz and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of McMahon's situation until the 13th, and orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied that he could be held responsible for the delay and subsequent failure to destroy bridges to prevent the enomies pursuit. Telegraphic despatches were read showing that Bazaine intended to counteract a flank movement of the Gormans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answering to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of Aug., stated that he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but delay was caused by the battle of Briey, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware that the Emperer intended to depart from Metz. He declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders. It was well understoed, however, that in the event of strong resistance the army was to remain at Metz a few days, at least, and not go beyond Verdun in any case. After the battle of the 16th Lebœuf and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privat. He blamed L'Admirault for not calling up the reserves. In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August, he cited orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement during his examination which was long and searching.

ALLEGED WOOD FRAUDS .- A wood merchant named David Sleeth was charged before the Recorder on Friday morning with having, on the 2nd inst, defrauded Michael Corbett and Timothy Harnett, carters, in the delivery of a quantity of wood, which they purchased. The former claimed to have purchased and paid for five cords of maple, at \$8 per cord, of which only 45 cords wore delivered ; while the latter asserted that he had been cheated out of a of a cord in the delivery of four cords. Evidence for the defence was taken, but owing to the absence of one of the men who delivered the wood, the case was postponed. Should the chargo be substantiated, the defendant will be subjected to both fine and imprisonment.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION .- On Saturday evening last Mr. Vennor and party arrived at Ottawa on their return from explorations up the Rivieres aux Lievres and Gatineau, where they have been investigating deposits of plumbago and phosphate of lime. This, we believe, closes their season's work. A report is anxiously awaited.

Gillies, injured by the fall of the Skinner ladder,

Craig and Visitation Sts	1,936-39	105			1,936 39
_	6,643 82	10.512	58 3,071	7 78 7,4	96 81 28,330 99
STATEMENT SHOWING T	HE NUMBE	R OF 1	PEACHERS	S AND PU	PILS.
			Number of Teachers.		Sør.
5. St. Joseph Street do 6. Notre Dame Street do 7. Wellington Street do 8. St. Mary Street do 9. St Denis & Mignonne do 10. St. Catherine Street do 11. St Dominique Street do 12. St. Denis & St. Julie do 13. St Mary Street School (Dalhousie School 14. Beandry Street School 15. Cadieux Street do 16. Craig Street do			035 135 42 25 2	211 250 186 358 100 80 426 256 92 25 152 63 84 75 160 80 434 3,156	Boys " " " " Girls " Girls (blind Girls & boys (blind Boy, & Girls " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

M. C. DESNOYERS,

Secretary & Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Books of Account kept by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and I declare that all the entries contained in the foregoing Financial Report are extracted from the said Books (which Books I have compared together and found to corres pond.)

I have also carefully examined in detail all the said Entries of Monies paid, and compared them with their vouchers, and found the whole correct. MONTREAL, October 13th, 1873.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Auditor,

BREAKING INTO AN OFFICE .-- On Friday night burglars broke into the office of Mr. Reid,s marble works, corner of Alexander and St. Catherine streets, and attacked the safe. It was too strong, however, for them to effect an entrance. Before leaving they stole a quantity of workmen's tools, etc.

CONSUMBRS' GAS COMPANY .- The first call upon the stock of this new Gas Company is being rapidly paid up. The stock is in strong hands, so that consumers may look forward to an era of cheap light. This Company make application for a charter at the approaching session of Parliament.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- HAWILTON, Oct. 11 .-An accident occurred to-day on the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. After a train had landed passengers and was proceeding to the yard, a brakesman, Wm. Wilson, who was on the top of the train, stepping from one car to another, slipped and fell, the train passing over him, and severing both legs, so that he died.

The Chambly Car Co. and the Chambly Water Works Co. will apply for acts of incorporation at the next sesssion of the Quebec Legislature.

The City Passenger Railway Co. will apply to the Quebec Parliament at its next session for amendments to their act of incorporation permitting them to increase their capital stock and for other purposes.

CITY MORTALITY .- There were 106 interments in the city cemeteries for week ending the 11th inst. In the Protestant cemetery there were 10 interments. Males: children, 1; widowers, 2; bachelors, 1. Females : childron, 4 ; married women, 2, ages :--3 under 1 year; 1 at 13; 3 between 20 and 30; 2 over 70. Wards :- St. Lawrence, 3: St. Louis, 3; St. Antoine, 2; St. James, 1; General Hospital, 1. Diseases: Typhoid fover, 1; disease of prostrate gland; 1; peritonitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; senility, 1; diptheria, 1; pneumonia, 2; disease of the heart, 1; still born, 1. In the Roman Catholic cemetery there were 96 interments. Ages :-- Under 1 year, 25; from 1 to 5, 14; from 5 to 10, 9; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 40, 3; over 40, 6; one of whom was 90; not given, 38. Diseases:-Typhoid fever, 3; croup, 2; phthi sis, 3; dentition, 3; bronchitis, 3; convulsions, i; syphilis, 1; senility, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hip, disease, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diarrheen, 1; pneumonia, 2; apoplexy, 1; meningitis, 1; still born, 7; consumption 1; small pox, 2; dysentery, 1; debility, 3; cholera infantile, 3; infantile debility, 2; not given, 51.

The Pavis Council of War, before which M. Ranc was summoned to appear, has declared him guilty, and passed setence of death in contumaciam.

The Journal de Paris declares that recent elections demonstrate the neecssity for the restoration, of the monarchy to prevent impending anarchy.

TORONTO FARMERS MARKET.

IONOMIO PAIMAMO ME		and the		
Wheat, fall, per bush do spring do	\$1 1	25 18	1	32 20
	ī	10	ì	51
Oats do	ō	40	-	41
Peas do	ŏ		ŏ	00
BarloydoOatsdoPeasdoRyodo	ō	00	ŏ	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	6	00	Ğ	50
Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0	07	Ō	08
" fore-quarters "	0	041	0	06
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	Q	27	9	08
Chickens, per pair	Ő	25	0	50
Ducks, per, brace,	0		ŏ	60
Geese, each	0	40	ŏ	
s the state	0	60	1	50
Pokatoos, per bus	0	40	ō	
Polytoos, per bus. Butter, lb. rolls. "rge rolls. tub dairy. Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0	28	0	24
" rge rolle	0	00	0	00
tub dairy	0	21	0	22
Eggs, fresh, par doz	0	21	0	22
" packed		00	ø	20
Appres, per prises and		50	3	00
Carrots do		65	0	60
Beets do	-	60	0	75
Parsnips do		0	-	70
Turnips, per bush	-	30 50	-	40
Cabbage, per doc		00 00	-	00
Onions, per bush	24			50
Straw	16			00 96
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### KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8,40 per barrel or \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN-nominal ; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.10. Wheat \$1,15 to \$1,25. Peas 00 to 65c. Oats 40c to 45; BUTTHR-Ordinary packed by the tub or orock sells at 17 to 18c per lb.; frosh selling on market at 21 to 22c. Eggs are selling at 16 to 17c. Oneese

worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

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

POULTRY .- Turkeys from 750 to \$1,00. Fowls per pair 45 to 50c. Chickens 30 to 40c.

Hay steady, \$17 to \$19,00. Straw \$5,60, to \$8,00. Woon selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantity. Soit \$8.

ity. Soit 58. <u>Hinzs</u>—Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow.7 to 00c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.

### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 17, 1873. THE TRUE

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

According to the Bien Public, there is a split among the Bonapartists, one portion of them, including M. Rouher, being disposed to act in conjunction with the Royalists.

The same journal says Marshal MacMahon, on being sounded with regard to a prolongation of his powers, declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. He believes a solution to be necessary, and considers it would be undignified on his part to lend himself to any combination for extending the present provisional state of things, of which the country is tired.

A document is being circulated amongst the French Protestants for their signature and for eventual presentation to the Protestant members of the Assembly, calling on the latter to oppose by their votes the restoration of Henri V. The French Protestants do not share in the opinion of the Pall Mall Gazette that the interests of the State should have precedence over those of any Church, for they tell their "co-religionists" that "a man cannot abjure his blood, his faith, and the higher interests of the Gospel for paltry and political preferences, ər surrender his spiritual country in order to try new Governmental combinations in the other." The adherents of the new heresy and the old one must settle the point between them. Plon-Plon is again in Paris, where his talent

for intrigue is, without doubt, not permitted to rust. His application for re-instatement in his military rank is before the Council of State, but is unlikely to be considered before Christmas. Why he should so earnestly desire to become a mock soldier we are not able to say, but we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a real one he can never be. Like Hotspur's fop, the smell of "villainous saltpetre" is too much for his nerves, and the Council of State will remember this when the application is placed before them. We think it probable that his appearance in Paris is to ondeavor to organize the Bonapartist opposition to the Restoration. Poor M. Thiers never acted with more regard to the welfare of France than when he banished Prince Napoleon from her territory. The alliance between the two Royalist parties will probably be too strong for the Radicals and Bonapartists combined; and the latter are in danger of being remembered as men who preferred the interests of a usurping dynasty to the prosperity and salvation of their country.

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Paris, directing prayers to be offered for the Church under persecution, and specially for the Holy See, which has been despoiled of its rights and independence, has not, it appears, as originally reported, been made the subject of diplomatic remonstrance by Italy, but it has been fiercely attacked by the Left in the Permanent Committe at Versailles. M. Noel Parfait declared that it was directed against a Government friendly to France, and that the authorities at Rome had been obliged to forbid its publication in Italy. He wished to know whether the Government were prepared to express their condemnation of it. To this the Duc de Broglie replied : "Cortainly not; for with episcopal documents it had nothing to do. down in the message and in the diplomatic priests of the Jura district. circular, that these were the only documents for which it considered itself responsible. This pelicy was one of peace, and he and his col- | port states that since July 16th there have been leagues had no intention of departing from it." 3,020 cases of cholera in this city, of which This seemed to satisfy the Left, who attempted to pin the Government to a repudiation of the Archbishop's Pastoral, to which, however, the reported. Duc de la Rochefoucauld declared that they had not committed themselves; and after a little excitement caused by M. Batbio's just and well-founded statement that the Bishops "were not functionaries," the subject dropped.

now, and you will find that stewards of shattered estates or petty traders are the great men of the places, and that the aristocratic mansions which it almost seems as if no time could demolish, are being turned to the basest uses. It cannot but be a melancholy sight, however richly many of those Patricians may have deserved their fate, and whatever new order of things may be expected to spring from all that desolation. But the deed is done, and things must take their course. In some of the larger cities, as, for instance, here at Milan, the decay is more gradual, and some of the most substantial families strive to avert their fate by a varicty of wise but not altogether unobjectionable contrivances by pinching niggardliness, by interested matrimonial alliances, by their limited. fruitfulness, by the celibacy of the junior branches. But the house often falls by the very attempts made to prop it up.—Times'

Special Cor. THE CARDINALS .--- The Unita Cattolica says there is no truth in the statement that the Pope has secretly appointed thirty cardinals. Such an appointment would be contrary to the rules of the Church. When Pius VII. was held in confinement by Napoleon I., he did not appoint any cardinals, as he was deprived of his liberty. and Pius IX. must follow the same course. It has often happened that the actual number of cardinals were very much below the established sufficiently shown. As soon, however, as the state number. In 1531, when John XXII. was Pope, there were only twenty cardinals, and on several occasions the election of a Pope had to be delayed for months, and even years, because the number of cardinals was insufficient. In the year 1585 Sixtus V. fixed the number of cardinals at seventy, that being the number of chiefs given by Moses to the Israelites, and he formed the Sacred College of six suburban bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons. which arrangement has been adhered to ever since. The number of vacant cardinals' hats is now only twenty-six. Of the forty-four existing cardinals, eight were appointed before Gregory XVI., and the rest by the present Pope.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Commission occupied in the revision of the Constitution in the National Council at Berne has settled its draft of the three articles which principally concern the Church, and according to the version published by the Journal de Geneve, these articles abolish entirely all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, forbid the erection of any Bishopric without the consent of the and infallible authority in questions of faith and State, prohibit the foundation of convents and the restoration of those already suppressed, as well as the reception of novices by those which are still in existence, generalize the law of civil marriage, exact certificates of studies from every ecclesiastic before he can exercise his functions. place all cometeries under the exclusive control of the civil authorittes, throwing them open to all deceased inhabitants of the commune; and and Gold coasts, and is, for some distance, the westlastly enact that no diplomatic representative of ern boundary of the empire, and the Volta or Oswe-a "foreign Ecclesiastical Power" can be da, the principal river, which runs a course over accredited to the Confederation. The free exercise of the Catholie religion is, in fact if these provisions become law, to be made as impossible throughout the whole extent of Switzerland, as it now is in Cantons Berne and Geneva. The Berne Government, by-the-bye. is reported to have decided on expelling from their cures the whole of the sixty odd parish

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.-The official Santary R

real upshot of the coming Royal and Ministerial interview for an indefinite period.—Times Cor. In well-informed quarters it is understood that the visit of the King of Italy to Berlin will not lead to the conclusion of any formal treaty of alliance, or to any understanding implying aggression against France. The interchange of views between the Sovereigns and Ministers of Italy and Germany will, however, result in the adoption by the two countries of one and the same attitude in dealing with future contingencies. As regards the next Papal election, notwithstonding numerous slight divergencies of opinion between the two Governments, arising from the different positions which they occupy, it is expeeted that an understanding without any formal stipulations will be arrived at to avert dangers which would affect both Italy and Germany; for example, the selection of an Ultramontane French Cardinal as the successor of Pius IX.-Times' Cor. THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN -- We gladly publish the

following extract from the Archbishop, to the local court which recently tried his cause :-- "As the Lord Jesus Ohrist sent out his apostles to preach the Gospel, to baptize all men, and to administer the Sacrament of Penance, he did not ask the worldly au-thorities of that time for their consent and confirmation of those elected by him. In the same manner the Lord, in empowering His Church to continue sending laborers to His vineyard, has not made this power dependent on the approbation of men. If the state recognises this lawful power of the Church and respects the divine commands, such conflicts as the present one cannot occur; on the contrary an understanding between State and Church on all matters in which both are interested, mny easily be arrived at, as the last twenty years have extends its powers even to those affairs which belong to the internal nature and divine organisation of the Church, to religious doctrine and ecclesiastical discipline; as soon as the state which enforces its laws which encroach upon the special jurisdiction of the Church by compulsory measures and punishments, then indeed nothing remains for the bishops but to repeat submissively and in confidence in the assistance of the Lord God, "non lice!" I am therefore now obliged to reply to your letter of the 9th inst. in the negative, because as I have already shown, it is not, permitted to me to trespass on the full right which the priest Arndt has to the cure of the parish of Filchne by virtue of his canonical institution, and to withdraw from him the power of performing any ecclesiastical functions within his parish, in order to appoint some other person to the cure, as you desire. I can only declare that Arndt alone is and remains the lawful pastor of the congregation of Filehne, and that he can only be deposed from his cure by the proceeding laid down in the canon law and on canonical grounds. If the imperial and royal government believes that the bishops are in error in claiming for the Church exclusive competency in certain affairs, it will be necessary to settle this dispute in communication with the head of the Catholic Church. The bishops must be, and are, ready to submit at once to the decision of the Holy See which is for every Catholic Christian the highest morals."

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ASHANTEE

As to the country, we glean from M'Culloch and others that it is generally mountainous, save some small tracts to the east and west, though the mountains are neither abrupt nor precipitous. It is well watered, among the rivers being the Assince, which is looked upon as the boundary between the Ivory 400 miles before reaching the sea. Both the heat and insalubrity of the climate are believed to be exaggerated, though the former, from October to March, the hot season is very great. During the rest of the year it is so moderate that fires and warm clothing are not amiss. The nights, indeed, are always cold, and in the forests fires are as necessary against the cold dews as against the wild beasts. The climate along the coast is certainly unhealthy especially to Europeans, owing partly to the chilly nights following scorching hot days, but mostly to a kind of miasma which rises from the valleys and neighbourhood of rivers. The interior, indeed, is healthy, and Isert has even recommended the erection in it of hospitals for the benefit of European invalids from the forts on the coasts. Usually the air is calm, but there are tornadoes frequently, and the harmattan, as the wind from the desert is called. The latter is felt between the end of December and the beginning of February, and is very destructive blowing sometimes for two or three days only, but occasionally for a fortnight together, and it is so dry that it absorbs the moisture of everything it comes in contact with. There are two rainy seasons and one dry in Ashantee. The first rains occur about the end of May or beginning of June, and are followed by fogs and hazy weather, very dangerous and very powerful in July and August. The second rains come on in October, after which till April is the hot season. For about half its length, more or less, that is, from about 71 deg. N latitude to the coast, and for the whole length between the Assince and Volta rivers, the country is a mass of forest. the trees of which are all on an immense scale varying, however, on the coast and inland. Thus near the coast are to be found the heabab, the cactus the mangrove, various specimens of palms, the cotton, and other large trees, all mixed with a wild entanglement of thorny bush, itself growing to an inconceivable size. When the summit of the first mountains are reached about 12 miles inland, the boabab disappears, and is replaced by another tree of equal magnitude. So, too, does the mangrove; the palms become scarce, but other trees are found in their stead, including a new kind of aloe and oitron. In the north there are trees and shrubs only in patches, and the country is covered with jungle and guinea grass of an immense height and thickness, and which is fired and manure used for the plantations. The sugar-cane grows wild, and there are also tobacco, maze and hourra millet, yams, rice, potatoes and every kind of tropical plant in abundance, of gums and aromatic plants, of dye and hard woods. The animals are numerous and various. There are elephants, rhinoceri, giraffes, bufialoes, deer, antelopes, civet cats, monkeys, porcupines and goats, as well as lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, wild bears and wild cats. The rivers swarm with hippopotami and alligators; but the animals seemingly peculiar to the Ashantes are a gigantic rat, an odiferous mouse, and the arompo or man-eater, which digs up and devours dead bodies. Reptiles are numerous, including serpents of every size, scorpions and centipedes, toads and frogs, some of the former being of an immense size, and lizards. Of birds there are pheasants, partridges, and wild ducks (of a vory beautiful plumage), doves, crown birds, parrots, parroquets, guinea sparrows, baccaficoes. The waterfowl are herons, bitterns, and sea mews. Birds of prey include eagles, kites, and one, not larger than a dove, but bolder and more rapacious than any other bird. Those peculiar to the country are the pookee, useful in destroying field rats, and a bird almost twice the size of a sparrow, with a shrill, hollow note, and the sound of which is held to be of ill-omen. All the Ashantee birds are remarkable for their plumage but none have pleasing voices. The only songsters being the nightingale and thrush. The woods are full of bees, and a species of ant called termes, so numerous and rapacious that a sheep attacked by them has been found a skeleton in the morning. Fireflies, dragon-fly, a fly

like the cantharides in appearance and scent, indeed,

coast between September and December, and there are plenty of sharks, which form the common food of the Gold Coast negroes, and other sea-fish; and the rivers yield corals and oysters, which feed on the branches of the mangrove and other trees, but are not good for food if the water be fresh.-Land and Water.

"CHURCH LOUNGING."-We have noticed in many of our churches a certain class of young men who scemingly labor under the impression that they were made to ornament, if not society at least the front portals of the church. They should not for once think themselues statuary although, perhaps, having as little animation; nor should they imagine themsclves paintings, unless for some child's picture books. They should have sense enough to know that they are human beings, not cornicing to church pillars nor stays to the street fences. These young men of high ideas (of themselves,) seldom fail, when divine service is going on, to get as near the door as possible, and their ambition is satisfied if they can only lean against the walls. They are never known to have a pew, although many of them are well able to pay for one. If their parents have pews, these nice young men could not sit in them, for the simple reason that the pews are so located in the church, that five or ten minutes would be lost in getting to the sidewalk and in that time a number of the congregation would have passed out, without the pleasure of sceing the young men at their accustomed post, studying the architecture of, or counting the number of stones or brick in the building, and satisfying themselves that the fence will give just so much and no more. This would be a disappointment to the congregation, and a greater one to the young men themselves. Such young men are very particular is their dress, and it is quite noticeable that on coming out of the church they invariably adjust their coat collars by a sudden jerk, ease their necks, if the shirt collar is at all troublesome, fix their necktie to a degree of nicety that surprises any one unacquainted with the manner in which the feat is performed, draw down their cuffs, until a good part of them is visible, and if they chance to have a moustache, give that a curl, and finally strike an at-titude as much as to say: "Here I am for the young ladies to look at !" In this they have a correct idea of themselves, as they are of little benefit to society, unless it is for ladies to look upon with contempt. No objection should be raised to any young man who attempts to dress neatly; still there is no need to let every one else know that when he goes to church, he wears his Sunday clothes, and that his Sunday clothes are immaculate. If his character is to be judged by his dress, he will soon find it to bea poor standard, and an unfit representation of his ability, if he has any. The young man who attends church in order to set off his form, or display his clothes, must be utterly devoid of devotion. He goes to mock the Holy Sacrifice, and oftentimes gives scandal to his neighbors. It would be better for such a man to lay aside all semblance of religion. and show himself at once as a weak-minded heathen. If any such claim to be Catholics, they belie their acts, and the sooner they lay aside the abominable practice of "church lounging," the better for the community to which they pretend to belong .-- Caholic Reflector.

MEDICAL VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM, --- Of all the mental ailments, none seem to yield to treatment so reluctantly as spiritualism. I have watched many cases of genuine spiritualism, but do not remember to have seen a chronic case permanently cured. I have seen typical cases pass regularly through their successive stages, and terminate in open insanity, and have never been able to mitigate the symptoms, nor avert the result. Spiritualism is the most unpromising complaint with which the psychologist is called to meet. No epidemic of modern times can compare with it. It is a delusion that has existed twenty-five years, and attacked in the United States alone, nearly three millions of people. The last census informs us that there are in the Republic, 24,-000 insane, setting aside idiots, and it is believed that out of this number, seven thousand five hundred cases may be traced directly to spiritualism. The delusion does not appear to be decreasing, though fortunately its victims are now almost altogether from the vulgar and illiterate classes, and scientific men do not seem to be liable to the contagion. It numbers among its victims a few men and women of talent and genius, but they were attacked vear ago, and we venture to say had they remained free from the disorder up to the present day, they would not now be very susceptable to its influence. The fact is, spiritualism has lost its hold on the higher classes, and is spreading with fearful rapidity among the rude and illiterate. Whole communities are given over to its influence. Its believers have their organizations, places of worship, mediums, books, papers and asylums : they are as sincere, earnest and fearless as were the Flagellants, Lycanthropes and Crusaders of the Middle Ages .- New York Medical Review.

sleep of death at Martha's Vincyard last week. His virtuous memory is embalmed by a local chronicle in the succint statement that he was a professor of religion, a regular attendant upon camp-meeting services, and an invetorate drunkard.

A long-lost husband made his appearance in A long-lost nuspent many and with tears and Brunswick, N. C., the other day, and with tears and \$75,000 induced his divorced wife to kick her second husband down the backstairs into a pig pen. The tears might have failed, but the second argument brought a flood of love into that woman's heart that she could not resist.

A conductor on the New Haven and Northampton A conductor on the state other day, was asked by an old gentleman, "What do you do with all this ere money you get of the passengers as don't have tick. noney you get of the passengers as wored the good-natured conductor. "Just what I thought," said the inquisitive gentleman returning to his newspaper.

"Elegant simplicity" receives a fresh illustration in the case of the Cincinnati school miss, who, not wishing to encourage extravagance of dress among her poor schoolmates, appeared at her school exhibition in a calico garment, the trimmings of which cost \$100.

A colporteur in Kansas was told that "this 'ere' region ain't much on Bibles, but if you want to make money bring us out a load of shot-guns,"

A singular natural curiosity is mentioned at Sadawa pond, in Whittingham, Vt., consisting of 150 awa pond, in which got in the surface of the water, covered with cranberries, and even sustaining trees fifteen feet high. Whon the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it, and fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down through it as through the ice in winter.

A despatch from Galveston announces the establishment of quarantine at all the chief ports on the Texas coast against New Orleans, with a view of preventing the introduction of yellow fever. The mails are also placed in quarantine, and the marshal has asked instructions in regard to the delay of official business.

How SHE TAKES THE TRAIN .- She comes down to the depot on an express waggon three hours before train time. She insists on sitting on her trunk, out on the platform, to keep it from being stolen. She picks up her reticule, fan, parasol, lunch-basket, small pot with a house plant in it, shawl, paper bag of candy, bonquet [she never can travel without one], small tumbler and extra vial, and chases hysterically every switch engine that goes by, under the impression that it is her train. Her voice trembles as she presents herself at the resturant and tries to buy a ticket, and she knocks at the door of the old disused tool-house in vain hopes that the baggage man will come out and check her trunk. She asks overy one in the depot and on the platform when her train will start, and where it will start, and looking straight at the great clock, asks :- What time is it now ?' She sees, with terror, the baggageman shy her trunk into a car where two men are smoking instead of locking it up by itself in a large, strong, brown car with "Bad order shops," chalked on the side, which she has long ago determined to be the baggage car, as the only safe one in sight. Although first at the depot she is the last to get her ticket, and once on the cars, she sits to the end of her journey in an agony of apprehension that she has got on the wrong train and will be landed at some strange station, put in a close carriage, drugged and murdered, and to every male passenger who walks down the aisle she stands up and presents her ticket, which she invariably carries in her hand. She finally recognizes her waiting friends on the platform, leaves the ear in a burst of gratitude, and the train is ten miles away before she remembers that her reticule, fan parasol, lunch basket, verbena, shawl, and bouquet, are on the car seat where she left them, or in the depot at Peoria, for the life of her she cannot tell which .-- Peoria Review.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ING.---" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine propertics of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beyerage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

### SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a.m.—The Carlists pro fess to have received information that their General. Ollo, on the 6th, defeated and routed the army of Genl. Morion near Ciranqui, and compelled it to retreat to Puerta la Reyne, 13 miles south-west of Pampeluna, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounced. The Carlists claim this as the greatest victory of the campaign.

### ITALY.

The overburthened condition of the Italian finances in particular has compelled Signor Minghetti to urge his master to take some sten by which the disproportionate size of the Italian army may be reduced in time to avoid a financial catastrophe. Italy, instead of being a support to Germany, is going to be a hindrance, and would gladly be a pensioner. It will be remembered that the Archbishop of Paris, in his recent Pastoral, stated that the military preparations of Italy would be soon found to be too much for that country to bear. The Italians were furious with Monsignor Guibert for the statement, but they have now to make the avowal themselves.

MILAN, Sept. 12 .- It would be difficult even to a rabid Democrat to look without dismay upon the fate of the Italian nobility. The whole class is threatened with rapid extinction. Some of the finest houses, with glorious historic names, endeared to the country by recent patriotic deeds, seem bent upon falling by their own deliberate act. They yield to a disduinful feeling, which tells them that, as they can no longer be as they were, they had better cease to be. Affected by the French law abolishing the rights of primogeniture, they have been sinking into helpless poverty, and all they now seem to aspire to is to hide their diminished heads, and die away in obscurity. There are some of the minor eities in Venetia and the Emilia where the "Golden Book" was still in the early part of the present century an institution, and where the Casino dei Nobili kept up its former lustre, an object either of superstitious awe, or of mean envy to the long-

1.230 terminated fatally. To-day, for the first time in several months, no new cases have been

### GERMANY.

If, we see Victor Emmanuel in Berlin, this notable event must be entirely attributed to extraneous circumstances, which have since arisen independent. ly of the action of the Berlin or the Roman Government. A Bourbon Restoration has become possible both in France and in Spain. It is known to be promoted by a party regarding the re-establishment of the Temporal Power as a sacred duty. Such a re-establishment is advocated in the Pastorals of the Gallican clergy, and anything but discountenanced by the Comte de Chambord. Under these circumstances, it is very intelligible that Victor Emmanuel should have made up his mind to visit that Berlin by whose good offices he has been long benefited almost against his will, and that he should be kindly welcomed by those who are aware that while the present constellation lasts Italy has no choice but to rely upon them. It would be, however, an unpardonable omission were I to observe that if Berlin hopes are fulfilled, the present instructive event will contribute to invest the educated and enlightened classes of Italy with a power which will render the conclusion in their midst of offensive Treaties against Germany impossible.

But, although the general tendency of the Berlin meeting does not admit of a moment's doubt, the details of the negotiations of the next few days are sure not to transpire for some time to come. Will Victor Emmanuel demand a definite promise of assistance against possible claims from his western neighbours? And if he does put forward such a demand, will it be accorded? Or will he have to content himself with general and less-binding assurances of sympathy and holp ? It is evident that the most ordinary caution advises these points to be kept in the dark. With reference to such delicate topics as those to be immediately discussed at Berlin any premature revelation might result. in inflaming extreme parties both in France and in Spain. Were Italy represented as in alliance with Germany, this might appear as a provocation to ardent Ultramontanes; were the centrary very positively affirmed it might be concluded that Italy has been handed over to the tender mercies of those whose intentions towards Germany are held to be suspicious. The practice, moreover, of Italian statesmen treating public documents as their private property and publishing as many despatches as may suit their own personal purposes, or those of their party, cannot but enjoin reserve, especially in the present primary stage of the matter. La Marmora's latest pamphlet has not, indeed, materially prejudiced a future connexion between Germany and Italy, because it only imparted additional intelligence upon a subject the main features of which have been known for some time past; but it has again, and more forcibly than ever, reminded us of the fact that an unexpected use is sometimes made of diplomatic papers on the other side of the Alps. While we are, therefore, justified in anticipating that there will be no lack of amiable and even friendly utterances on all tropical insects but the musquite are found here. either side, we must prepare for a more than ordintrodden populace. Go and visit those cities ary reticence, which shall leave us ignorant of the Black and hump-backed whales are found on the | tinct, the last representative thereof, having slept the

The United States possess eight dockyards, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres, and a water front of about 1,000 feet; Charlestown near Boston, covers a surface of 80 acres of ground and the water frontage is about 609 feet Brooklyn covers a surface of 80 acres of ground and has an available water frontage of 1,200 feet; Philadelphia ward has 15 acres surface, and a water front of about 600 feet; and Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which are marsh, and thure is a water frontage of 900 feet with two building slips. Norfolk and Pensacola yards were destroyed in the civil war, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them; and Mare Island, on the Pacific, is as yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair for ships of the navy.

A ruffian in San Francisco named Irving has confessed to being one of the parties in the mysterious Nathan murder. At first the New York police said the man was a lunatic, or that he simply wanted to be brought to New York free of expense. It turns ont, however, that the late Superintendant Jourdan, of New York, suspected Irving of the murder, and was engaged in investigations on that line when he (Jourdan) died. The police also at first pretended to tell where Irving was on the night of the murder; but it turns out that they are all mistaken. The confessor's statement criminates two men, who were also suspected by Mr. Jourdan. Irving is to be brought to New York, and will probably be tried for the murder.

FITZJAMES STEPHENS, one of the editors of the Pall Mall Gazette, was a candidate for Parliament from Dundee, and this was the way in which he addressed the voters : " If you don't want me, don't have me leave me to return te London to my ordinary business. I stand here before you as a candidate, and not to spend money, because I have not got it, and if I had, I would not spend it." Wish we had some of his stamp in this country. Guess they'd be called fools.-Boston Pilot.

The (Boston) Pilot will hereafter pay its eraployees their wages on Monday instead of Saturday. It says men's lives are wasted, their families mined their morals murdered by the spendthrift habits formed on Saturday night, the night of full pockets and no work ahead. This is the night of teror to numberless poor families in all great cities. The resolution of The Pilot is worthy a Catholic paper and should be generally followed .- La Salle Monthly

Historians the wide world over will be shocked to learn that the Chabbaquiddle tribe of Indians is ex-

-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James

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

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### NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. October 2, 1873. 8-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreat, sues for separation of property her husband, CHABLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571. Montreal, 14th August, 1873.

D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

Insolvent.

6768

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

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignce. ĭ2₩8

Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.



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the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. Montreal, 23rd September, 1873. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactorics, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at tended to. The beginning of the year is a fit time for subscribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprints of the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company: we there-fore publish their advertisement, shewing how very moderate are their terms :---FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminstor, Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, For any one Review ...... \$4 00 per annum For any two Reviews...... 7 00 For any three Reviews......10 00 For all four Reviews......12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine ..... 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review.. 7 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews.10 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews.13 00 For Blackwood and the four Re-quarter at the office of delivery. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

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