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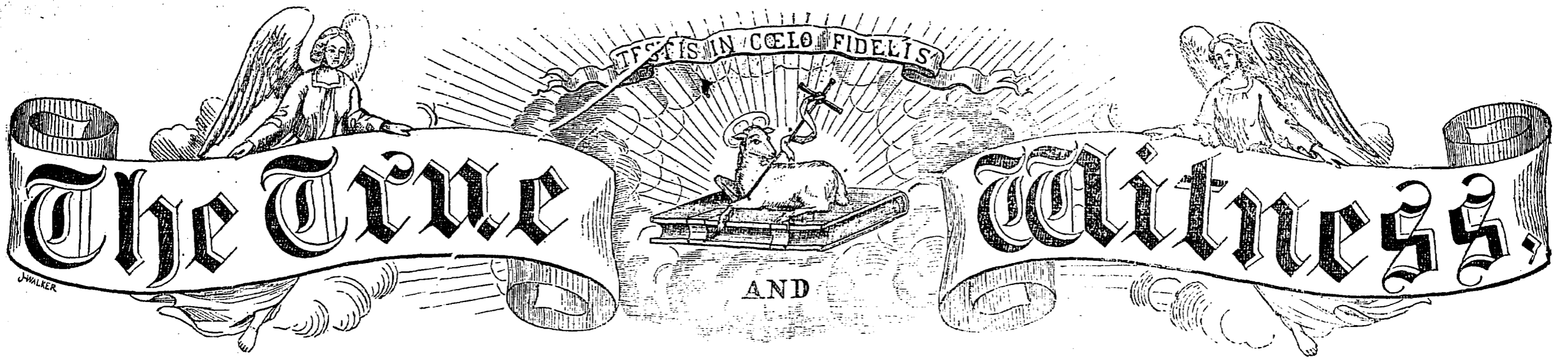
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1873.

NO. 9

BOOKS. The Works of the Right Rev. Bishop Hay. Edited under the supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Stran. A new edition in 5 vols. crown, 8vo. Price... \$6 25

posol bordered on rudeness, but she forgave him on account of the rigorous measures that he was sometimes obliged to use; "and, indeed, a man of his years," said she, glancing at a young lieutenant 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."

have rather a warm side to them, and will not be astonished if you should be accused of disaffection; don't you know that an enemy is an enemy, and when a charge is committed to us, why should we not conscientiously perform it, even to the chastising with briars and thorns, saws and harrows; but do you think I might see this chieftain with safety? Have you him tied, or is he naked?"

himself, seems to insult me, and one, I am certain, pities me; yes, and the only one of them all whom I could wish to pity me. But why should I entertain a single tender emotion, while I am held a prisoner here? I could wish she had not come into my prison, or otherwise that she had not pitied me.

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 mother.

THE IRISH LEGEND OF M'DONNELL, AND THE NORMAN DE BORGOS. A BIOGRAPHICAL TALES.

A few days after young M'Quillan's arrival 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.

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 eagle'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?

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 castle last night, and he knew they would be very anxious to see him, but hoped at the same time he would not attribute that curiosity to any kind of impertinence; but rather wonder at seeing the son of him who so long withstood his majesty's forces.

As they sat discoursing on different subjects, they heard a shouting from the other side of the bay; 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 gentlemen, and perfectly recognised his friend M'Ivannan, the herdsman, on the opposite side.

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 took the key into her own hand—but here she failed, and left the door, the key, and the sentinel, following her mother in silence.

A short time had elapsed, when an unusual bustle in the castle, and some preparation for food and beds, gave him to understand that a 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?

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 much? Did they suppose she stood a chance 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 of them on the public road one day, and she 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 of red coats. She then asked, "Were there no hopes of getting them destroyed? They certainly had cost his majesty much trouble and expenses, besides the lives of some of his best officers. If his majesty was of her mind, she thought the most effectual method would be to burn their places of residence; and such caves or the like, where she was told they lived, either to stop them up with earth, or smoke them out." At the conclusion of this last sentence, she was interrupted with a roar of laughter from the whole company.

"Mamma," said the latter, "wouldn't he make a fine officer?" "Davers," said the mother, "could you get him persuaded to enter the British service by proposing him, a respectable commission?" "I am certain," said Davers, he will never enter service save that of his country, nor shall I be so mean as ask him," adding, "I would be glad, my dear, that you would season your conversation better, and use it only in its proper place."

After such a shower of invective, M'Ivannan took his departure, turning about frequently 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.

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 told that the Irish beauties are possessed of fascinating manners, and are remarkably distant."

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1873.

Friday, 17—St. Hedwig, V. Saturday, 18—St. Luke, Ev. Sunday, 19—Twentieth after Pentecost. Monday, 20—St. John Cantius, G. 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 Napoleon was wont to say ere he assumed the Imperial Crown; 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 revolutionary authorities at Madrid 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 is 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.

There is a report that a person pretending to be Arthur Orton has arrived in London.

THE THREE TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET.

—This well known fable is being enacted with much eclat at New York, by a company of 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

laity. In what sense then can the Evangelical 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 London—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, a 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 fact 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 scrutinized beforehand, and from which everything that might lead to controversy has been carefully eliminated—we learn how bitter, how irreconcilable are the differences or divisions amongst 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 is 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 servants of their own bellies not of the Lord.—Rom. 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 even were it possible to avoid them, should be courted, and fostered and multiplied since they were "beneficial to the cause of truth." St. Paul, poor man, would, we think, have been 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 just brought to a very successful conclusion a Bazaar undertaken in aid of the funds of their new Cathedral; the sum netted by the Bazaar,

was over \$7,200. Now when we take into account 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 Diocese 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 be 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 gang. 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 Montreal, and it would be a sad pity to see the gallows cheated of its legitimate prey.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.—The following Orders were conferred by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec in the Cathedral, on Saturday, 4th inst.:

Subdeacons—MM. Joseph Dumas, Thomas G. Rouleau, Benjamin Demers, J. J. David Ballantyne, Cyrille A. Marois, F. X. Lactance Mayrand, of the Diocese of Quebec; MM. Francois 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 priests 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 the first of next week.

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 priest-hating Whalley, poke his nose into Canadian politics, absolving and condemning as only an 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 of him by the well-known London correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writing under date of August 21st.:

"Mr. Bradlaugh and my humble self 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 grossly misrepresented 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 indecencies with the toe 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-Communist 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 headquarters at Madrid, and that this same free Republic 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 cartoon, and put in his friend President Castelar'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 Thebauld'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 CEREMONY.—THE PROCESSION.—INSIDE THE CATHEDRAL.—THE SERVICE.

The funeral of the late Bishop Farrell took place on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased prelate, the principal public buildings and stores in the city displayed flags at half-mast, 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 ceremony, being on the morning 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-

tion or business for the express purpose of paying tribute, by their presence, to these qualities which have made the late Bishop Farrell so universally loved and respected. As might have been expected the crowd around the Cathedral and Palace was immense and must have numbered nearly four thousand 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 Society, Father Bardeau. Priests with crosses. Acolytes and altar boys. Priests in order of age and dignity. Bishops in order of age and dignity. His Grace Archbishop Lynch. The coffin borne by Priests. Mourners.

As the procession approached the Cathedral, the solemn 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 presented a saddening and gloomy aspect, columns and windows being heavily draped in black. Festoons in black were suspended above the altar, and reached almost to the catafalque, which was placed in strong relief by the light shed on it from innumerable wax tapers carried by the priests, around the coffin.

The following prelates were in the sanctuary: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto; their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester; Right Rev. Dr. McCann, Bishop of Buffalo; Right Rev. Dr. Guigue, 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 Bruce, London; Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto; Vicar-General Farley, Belleville; Very Rev. R. Heenan, Administrator, Hamilton; Revs. Father Shea, Lawler, Lauront, Conway, Vincent, Chalandard, Murray and Franchaume, all of Toronto; Very Rev. P. Laurent, Dean of Amherstburg; Rev. Jas. J. Chisholm, D.D., Perth; Rev. J. J. McCann, Oshawa; Revs. Fathers McCarthy, Williamstown; Breere, Brockville; Hadden, Duffins Creek; Rev. Dennis O'Connor, Sandwich; Rev. J. Henessey, Detroit; Rev. Father Bardeau, Brantford; Rev. L. W. Leclair, Montreal; Rev. J. Hogan, Montreal; Rev. T. J. Dowling, Paris; Very Rev. Vicar-General George Hay, St. Andrew's, Cornwall; Rev. Chas. Lane, Chicago, &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, Penetanguishene, and W. Hughes, Toronto.

THE MASS.

Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by Vicar-General Heenan, and Father Waddell and Madigan, of Hamilton. Rev. Father Bardeau officiated as Master of Ceremonies. 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 Chalandard 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 merciful 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 salvation, 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 whose departure the widowed church of Hamilton so deeply mourned. It was true that the wounded heart, pierced by the arrow of sorrow, ached at the void which had been crated 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 ceased to be a prison, but stood converted into a dormitory, from which we shall rise 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 lamented 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 with 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 sorrowful. 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 ye imitators 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 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 which he had labored. In his death he still spoke

to them, and from the coffin in which his remains were enclosed, he addressed them with the deep eloquence of silence—the silence of death, and told them to labor not for this world but for the world that exists for ever.

THE BURIAL SERVICE. On the conclusion of the funeral oration, the burial service of the Church was celebrated by the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by the four Bishops.

His Grace, the Archbishop, then delivered a brief address, in which he entreated the congregation to pray continually for the soul of the departed Bishop, and also that his place might be filled by a worthy successor.

His Grace then pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed to the music of the Funeral March from Beethoven's Piano-forte Sonata.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Last evening the members of the Irish Temperance Association of this city, celebrated the anniversary of the natal day of that immortal apostle of temperance, Father Matthew—in the St. Patrick's Hall.

Mr. Battle, having read letters of apology from Rev. Father Nordon and Dr. Deaubien, for unavoidable absence, expressed himself as follows.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed on Monday. The attendance was larger than on any 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.

ALLEGED WOOD FRAUDS.

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.

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.

years almost every part of Ireland participated in the blessings of his mighty mission. In December, 1839, he visited Limerick, which presented one of the most extraordinary appearances on record. The Cork entrance was filled with a dense crowd for about two miles.

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 Mathew, and certainly reflect credit on the manufacturer.

Mr. Battle, having read letters of apology from Rev. Father Nordon and Dr. Deaubien, 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.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1872, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE. RECEIPTS: Balance on hand, 1st July, 1872, 6,314 55; Cash received from the Corporation, 1872-73, 23,654 90; Cash received from the Minister of Public Instruction, 9,439 76; etc.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS TO SUNDRY SCHOOLS FROM THE 1st JULY, 1872, TO 30th JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE, SCHEDULE A.

Table with columns: Name of School and where situated, Salaries paid, Expense of School, Contingent, Prizes Paid, Total Expenditure. Includes The Commercial Academy, St. Mary's Academy, etc.

CASH STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR BUILDINGS FROM 1st JULY, 1872, TO 30th JUNE, 1873, SCHEDULE B.

Table with columns: Property, Earth Work for Real Estate, Carpentry and Painting, Heating and Plumbing, Extras for Buildings, Total. Includes Plateau, Fullum Street, etc.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Table with columns: No., Name of School, Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils, Sex. Includes No. 1. Commercial Academy, No. 2. St. Mary's Academy, etc.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, TO THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1872-73.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1872, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE.

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Table with columns: No., Name of School, Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils, Sex. Includes No. 1. Commercial Academy, No. 2. St. Mary's Academy, etc.

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 correspond.)

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.

M. C. DESNOYERS, Secretary & Treasurer.

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.

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.—The first call upon the stock of this new Gas Company is being rapidly paid up.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Hamilton, Oct. 11.—An accident occurred to-day on the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway.

The Chamby Car Co. and the Chamby Water Works Co. will apply for acts of incorporation at the next session 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.

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

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

FOOT BALL.—A match for the challenge cup offered by the Montreal Foot Ball Club took place on the Cricket Ground, Saturday afternoon, between the Montreal and Quebec clubs.

ARRIVAL OF YSLEUX FEVER.—MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The mortuary report to-day is more favorable. It is thought that the scourge has succumbed to the vigorous sanitary measures adopted by the Board of Health.

HANDSOME.—CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The benefit given by the Exposition Managers for the Memphis sufferers realized \$15,000.

REMITANCES RECEIVED.

St. Marthe, R. W., \$1.50; Buckingham, W. O'N., 2; St. John, F. H. M., 2; Adm'gonish, N. S. Rev. H. G., 2; Carleton, N. B. J. McC., 3; Hamilton, R. S. B., 3; St. Hedwig de Clifton, Rev. As. D., 2; Port Hope, Rev. J. B., 2; Laurence, Mass., Rev. J. M., 5; Clayton, P. H., 2; North Ham., P. B., 2; Bay Settlement, Wis., Rev. H. D., 5; Riviere du Loup en bas, Rev. P. P., 2; Loughboro', J. L., 2; Sault au Recollet, Rev. F. R., 2.

"Time tries all things," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of James A. Sallier, Esq., of a son.

At Alexandria, on the 7th Oct., by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Angus Kennedy, No. 19 in the third concession, Kenyon, to Helen McGillis, No. 23 in the first concession, Lochiel.

At Alexandria, on the 7th Oct., by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Angus Campbell, No. 25 in the third concession, Kenyon, to Flora McDonnell, No. 23 in the second concession, Kenyon.

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

At the Prosliberty, Trenton, Ontario, the residence of her son, the Rev. H. Brettagh, Mrs. Mary Brettagh, formerly of Manchester, England. Aged 87 years. R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for Flour, Superfine, Extra, Fancy, etc., and other commodities like Oats, Corn, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, etc.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for Flour, Grain, etc.

Working Class, Male or Female
\$30 a week; employment at home, day or evening;
no capital; instructions and valuable package of
goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent re-
turn stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwick St.,
N.Y. 13w-8

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }
No. 351.

DAME ROSANA CADIEUX, of the City and Dis-
trict of Montreal, wife of LOUIS DESEVRE,
Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a
ester en Justice,
Plaintiff.

OR,
The said LOUIS DESEVRE,
Defendant.

An action "en separation de corps and de biens"
has been issued against Defendant in this cause.
Montreal, September, 25, 1873.
BOUILLIER & McDONALD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
5in-8

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

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-
MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-
pointed assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before
me within one month, and are hereby notified to
meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the
12th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the
examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of
the estate generally.
The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said
meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873. 2w8

SITUATION WANTED.
A young French Gentleman, having taught for
several years in Commercial Schools, desires to be
employed, either as a Private Teacher, or to give
lessons at the Residences. French, English, and
Commerce in all its division will be carefully at-
tended to, according to the wishes of the Parents or
Guardians.
Address "Teacher"
True Witness Office. 7-2

WANTED
In a good locality a Large Room, unfurnished, with
board. Address—Drawer 380 P.O.

REMOVAL.
JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH
LOCK-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER
AND
GENERAL JOBBER
Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST.
GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.
Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

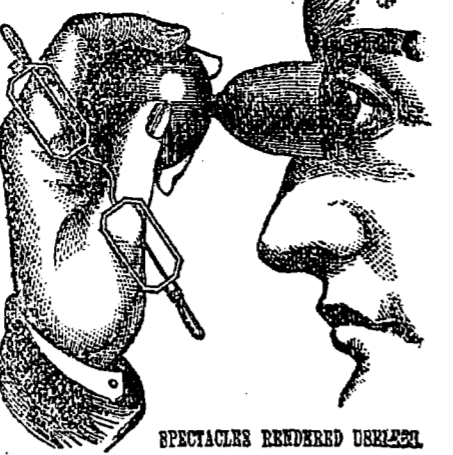
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN,
Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-
MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-
pointed assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims, before
me within one month, and are hereby notified to
meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the
28th day of October, next, at three o'clock, P.M., for
the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering
of the affairs of the estate generally.
The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said
meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 23rd September, 1873. 6-2w

JOHN BURNS,
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE
FITTINGS,
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(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY.)
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JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING
APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.
F. GREENE,
574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.
Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private
Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries,
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provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Cells
or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at-
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The beginning of the year is a fit time for sub-
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the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the
Leonard Scott Publishing Company; we therefore
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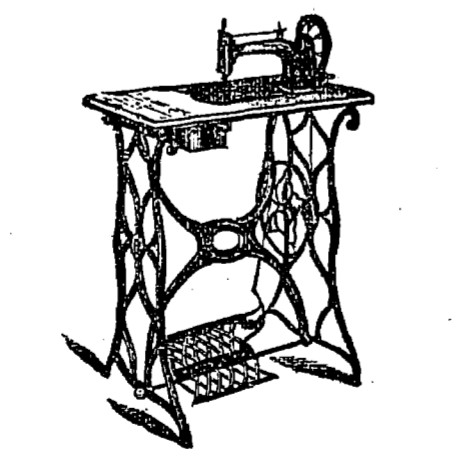
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OLD EYES MADE NEW.
All diseases of the eye successfully treated by
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Read for yourself and restore your sight.
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless
The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made
perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.
Many of our most eminent physicians, oculist
students, and divines, have had their sight perma-
nently restored for life, and cured of the following
diseases:—
1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sighted-
ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called
Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi-
phora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes
Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guarant-
eed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7
Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap-
pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-
flammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light;
9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks
or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or
Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness,
the loss of sight.
Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid
of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate
beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if
using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee
a cure in every case where the directions are follow-
ed, or we will refund the money.
2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE
From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants;
some of them the most eminent leading professional
and political men and women of education and re-
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Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of
the New York Tribune, writes: "I Ball, of our
city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is
incapable of intentional deception or imposi-
tion."
Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April
24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this
note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen
days, and this morning perused the entire contents
of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted
Eye."
"Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may
Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using
spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years
old."
Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One
Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
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Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am
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Invention of the age."
All persons wishing for all particulars, certificates
of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to
us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye,
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For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR
SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At-
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Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste
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Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new
Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in
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Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make
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With regard to their
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Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on
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IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS
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HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of
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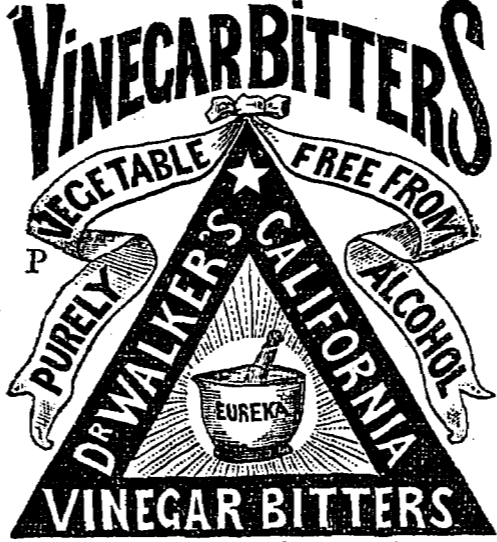
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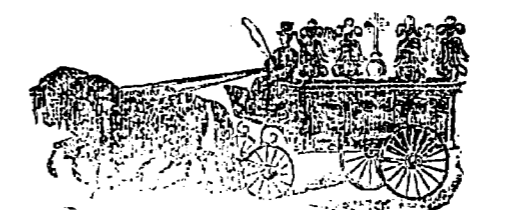
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GOING EAST. Day Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 7:00 a.m. Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 4:00 a.m. Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10:00 p.m. Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe at 11:00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Train for Rouses Point connecting with Steamers on Lake Champlain at 6:00 a.m. Train for Boston via South Eastern Counties Junction Railroad at 7:30 a.m. Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad at 8:45 a.m. Trains for Plattsburgh, via Lachine, connecting with steamers on Lake Champlain at 8:00 p.m. Mail Train for St. John's and Rouses Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Sheffield and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Champlain, at 8:15 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at 3:45 p.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The Steamer "PALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S. The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between Portland and Halifax. The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6:00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c. Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations. For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at 9:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M. Arrive at 1:00 P.M. 6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRAM. Trains leave Toronto at 7:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 4:00 P.M., 8:00 P.M., 5:30 P.M. Arriving at Montreal at 10:10 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 1:15 P.M., 5:30 P.M., 9:20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY—TORONTO TRAM. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M. 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M. 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M. 8:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M. 8:50 P.M.