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## VOL. XXIII.

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THE LAST

CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

A TALE. BY M. TAUNTON.

CHAPTER VI.

The first family in the neighboring county -Sligo-were the O'Donnells. They owned the largest estate in the neighborhood of the town of Sligo. There were only two sons; the elder, already married, but without any family; of your children; but, oh! do to unhallowed sacrifice to Mammon. ooked upon as the heir, Mrs. O Malley had fixed upon for her daughter.

the subject with the O'Donnell family, as she would formerly have done; so she had to wait exact to the time. until, as she hoped, the proposition would come from the O'Donnells themselves. She had not miscalculated on the attractions of her daughher. Edward O'Donnell had himself come to me.' the determination of appropriating the beautiful Miss O'Malley; and the widow hailed with is a Miss O'Malley might be expected to make, ter mother was not for a moment deterred in consenting and arranging it by the knowledge that there was not in the county a more wild and dissipated young man than Edward O'Don-

He was very young, too, to bear such a char-acter, being only eighteen; yet it was said that at any of the heavy drinking bouts (so horribly common in the days I am writing of), that he was hardly ever outdone by the oldest stager; and the debauch.

Yet it was to him, because it was a suitable marriage, that this cold, worldly woman meant paroxysin of tears. o confide poor Tom O'Malley's only childhe only link left of her poor husband; and him." hat about a year and a half after his death. care for their child and supply his place to her, she said, her? Well, she thought that it was.

She arranged everything with him without mentioning the subject to Grace, and why, do down the street, so I just turned back and came incommon, therefore Mrs. O'Malley knew her as a suitable marriage!

When the thought of his sad habit of intemcrance would intrude itself, she silenced her onscience by saying—"When he is married it ill be different. Young men will be young Men, and must sow their wild oats."

enlightened and practical days, many imitators lacies, and confide the happiness of their hood of their hopes being realized.

Is it that mothers feel their honor concerned

in settling their daughters in marriage as quickly as possible after they leave the schoolroom, no matter to what kind of a man as long as he is rich? It does not matter his antecedents! "Oh! he is no worse than others!" She must cure him of his bad ways!" Such are the answers one gets if a doubt is raised as to the advisability of such a marriage, or the chances of a girl's happiness being endangered, trusted in such hands. Have they, who speak thus, found that their mothers were right when look at the careworn and sometimes hopeless expression on the faces of some married women I know; the cold, every now and then, "my dear," said with averted eye to the man whom they were to model into everything a man, a husband, ought to be, and to make into a loving, unselfish, self-denying partner as soon as they married him, tells volumes—needs no proof that they have failed. Ah, no indeed! Your experience has taught you that a bad, an unholy youth, an unbridled giving way to passion, a want of principle, holds out but slender hopes of any one, out of such material, forming a model man, a good husband, a happy household.

What you have found impossible to achieve, oh, mothers !-namely, being able to reform a bad man-what on earth makes you expect your poor child to do it? What greater means has she than you had? You know, that is if you allow yourselves to think about it, that you are only cheating yourselves. You know full well that he will remain, at least for the best years of her poor young life, what he is when you give her to him. Then, in the name of all that is womanly, why do you do it? Often it is to secure for your darghters the best mutch of the season, instead of allowing Mrs. \* \* \* \* to triumph over you. It is this unworthy motive which often makes you sacrifice the young affections and happiness of your children; but, oh! do think what an

Times being so changed with her, she was | young friend; her mother sent her early, but | husband; but she offered no resistance; she to proud to be the one to open negotiations on enjoined her to be sure to return home by six felt too miserable—too done up—to make any. in the evening, not later. Of course she was

> aunt (Mrs. O'Malley's sister), who took her that caused them to start, but rather the leavby the hand, and said, "Come up stairs with ing the home that she had known as her fa-

She followed her aunt wondering what this meant. Her aunt went on before her, straight by his overtures for the hand of Grace, and as into Grace's bedroom. A glance showed Grace | feelings of affection, and made her able to comtwas just such a marriage in a worldly sense | a new dress laid out on her bed, and the several | mand herself sufficiently to listen to all her husadjuncts on the dressing table.

She turned quickly to her aunt, who did not give her time to ask what this meant, but answered her inquiring look by saying, "I want | they said good-bye at the carriage door. to dress you, Grace, for you are going to be married." (Reader, this is no fiction: it is a (Reader, this is no fiction; it is a

"To be married! and who to? Not to that horrid Edward O'Donnell?"

"Yes, Grace, to Edward O'Donnell; and you must not be so silly as to speak of him in | future that never came to him-I mean a future and that two or three times a week these orgies that way. It is the best match in the county, beheld this young man the foremost in the riot and your mother wishes it; nay, she intends He had this peculiarity, when he was only half you to marry him: so don't be silly."

The poor girl threw herself on the floor in a "Oh, I never can! I never can! I hate

Was this fulfilling the trust he had left her? herself, and when she could make her listen to

"My dear girl, the priest and all the company will be here in half an-hour. Your mother fou think? Because she knew how the poor and you know, Grace, that it is no use disobeysome visit or message she had been sent out the laughing stock of the county, by letting upon later than she had intended, and in ac- them all see that you were obliged to marry? counting for her want of punctuality, she would for marry him you must, as your mother says make the excuse, "Oh, mother dear, I that you are to do so: so dry your eyes.

saw that horrid Edward O'Donnell coming Here, bathe them; don't let your mother see that you are not a dutiful daughter, and that nome the long way, and that has made me you are murmuring at her wishes, after all the ate." Such speeches as the above were not pains she has taken to secure for you this good marriage. Besides, think what a nice home aughter's feelings on the subject; but it it you may have when Edward comes in for the lid not make her waver in her resolve, for it estate; and now the nice home you are going to—the house is all ready—you will so much admire everything. Here — here is your mother, make haste to bathe your eyes; don't let her see that you have been crying."

In this way, and using such like arguments,

I fear that Mrs. O'Malley has, even in these toilette completed, notwithstanding the several stairs, and presently call her. She feared to that he had very often allowed himself to be alightened and practical days, many imitators break-down, which her aunt sought to countergo to him, yet went, dreading to excite his aninduced to take a bottle more than was good who stifle their common sense by such ful- act by sal-volatile, &c., she suffered herself to be ger by not obeying his summons. He was full daughters to as frail barks, with as little likeli- ceived. As she entered the room she saw that by throwing himself on his knees and humbly make a fool of yourself."

kissed her forchead. It was enough, the floodgutes again were unloosed, and she threw herthus, found that their mothers were right when self into her mother's arms, saying, "Oh, they used the same arguments about the hus mother! mother! don't send me away from band chosen in their own case? Oh! you you!" Her mother coldly drew herself back, cannot say so; nor can I for you. When I and leading the weeping girl towards the temand leading the weeping girl towards the temporary altar, signed to the priest to begin!!

It is over!! The bride of fifteen is clasped in her husband's arms! The rest of the guests left the room, but Mrs. O'Malley was instantly recalled - for Grace had fainted! Edward O'Donnell was beside himself with fright!-Mrs. O'Malley calmed him by saying, "That it would soon be all right! that it was only natural,, her being taken so by surprise—that she would soon recover!"

When sufficiently able to be talked to, her mother told her that she now belonged to Edward O'Donnell; that she was a lucky girl; that if she did not let him come in, and speak affectionately to him, that he would take a dislike to her, &c.

Poor thing! she no longer struggled against what she knew was inevitable; and consented to be led into the supper-room, which had been prepared for the feast, or, as poor Grace would have said, for the sacrifice!

The guests kindly left the young bride. thinking that it was excessive shyness and love of her mether that caused her emotion; so they kept up an animated conversation among themselves, which gave her time to recover her-

Marriages always took place in the evening, and also in the private dwellings of the parties, especially of Catholics; though they would have to go to the Protestant church, either before or after their own ceremony had been performed, to render their marriages legal,

The carriage was at the door, all too soon to Grace had been spending the day out with a take the unwilling bride to the house of her Even parting with her mother barely made the tears come into her eyes-at least, I do not She was met at the door of her house by her | think that it was really parting from her mother ther's.

No, her mother's unkindness, in repulsing all her tenderness, drove back to her heart all filial band's rapture at at last possessing what he had so longed for-his own Grace !- and to respond to the good wishes of her and his relatives, as

Edward O'Donnell, au fond, was a goodhearted fellow, and, when sober, full of love for his beautiful child-bride, and also full of contrition for his weakness in allowing himself to be led into scenes of riot and debauchery. He was full of good resolutions for the future—a of amending and giving up his evil companions! tipsy and able to speak and walk, however imperfectly, that he was like a madman!! At first, of course, Grace did not know this, but she bitterly learnt his ways!

He had kept away from his old haunts; he Her aunt stood by until Grace had exhausted | had courageously refused all invitations for about three months (Mrs. O'Malley was pluming herself that after all she was right; that marriage had reformed him), when one day he did not come home to dinner as Grace had exwill be coming up soon to see if you are ready; | pected. She waited for him, hour after hour, until the night was well advanced, when she girl disliked the little she knew of Edward ing her. When you are married, you will like heard his footsteps coming up the stairs. She O'Donnell. It had happened, on more than him better than you think you shall now; be ran on to the landing, saying, "Oh! Edward, one occasion, that Grace had come home from sides, surely you don't want to make yourself where have you been? What has kept you so

Hardly had she spoken before she saw the state he was in. I cannot repeat the words he said; but it ended in his knocking her down and kicking her brutally, until he stumbled and fell on the floor, where he lay unable to rise; and she, poor creature, crept away, and out of the room, locking herself in a spare one near her own, so frightened was she that he would

But she need not have feared, for he could not get on his legs again, but by degrees fell fast asleep on the floor.

The next morning poor Grace was too fright-

led down stairs, to obey the summons they re- of contrition, and so disarmed her indignation Mr. O'Donnell the elder, and his wife, another begging her to forget his weakness in allowing sister, and a niece of her mother's, the bride-himself to be led into joining a drinking party, groom, and the priest constituted the party as- that you would have been sorry for him .sembled. She shrinkingly drew back as the When he perceived the bruise on her shoulder ardent gaze of admiration cast upon her by he made her tell him all about it. What could Edward O'Donnell met her eye. Her aunt Grace say or do but try and console him, and pressed her hand, and whispered in a low voice, assure him that she knew that it would not For goodness sake don't disgrace us all, and happen again; that he would be her own brave husband, who would resist and not go near Her mother came forward, took her hand, and those wicked men who would force him to

> Poor young wife! she did really lay the blame (poor loving heart) upon those who en-

#### CHAPTER VIII.

The demon taken back, or I should have said the door once more opened to the demon, he was not so easy to get rid of; and another unexpected offence, in about three weeks after the scene we have described, made Grace tremble for the consequences. This time she knew better than to go near him, although he was shouting her name as loud as he could, as he came up the stairs. She was so terrified at the noise he made that she crept under the bed : and after he had looked for her all about as well as an intoxicated man could look, he threw himself, dressed as he was, on the bed, still shouting for Grace, and swearing at her for not coming.

By degrees the shouts became fainter and

fainter, and she knew that he had fallen asleep by his thick sterterous breathing.

Can you picture to yourself that poor young thing, as she lay huddled up under the bed; trembling at every shout; shuddering at every awful oath he uttered. Although she felt sure that he slept, yet she dared not move. To-wards morning she actually fell asleep lying

What a cold she caught lying all night under the bed! but it was ten times better than what she had before experienced; and she told me that she adopted that plan of escaping his violence when he came home sufficiently sober to walk. But, alas! sometimes he was even carried home in a state of insensibility, and it did not matter where she was then.

The second year of their marriage a son was born to them, but she went to her mother's house for her confinement, so afraid was she to run the risk of a scene with her husband, for now he was giving way two or three times a week to the debasing vice of insobricty.

When sober, his love for Grace was as ardent as ever, and his delight in his little boy was extreme. Grace would have wished to have her infant nursed at home; but as was the custom in those days, even more than at present, no lady nursed her own child, her husband wished it to go to the house of his own foster-mother, where the woman's daughter would undertake the nursing. So Grace was obliged to give in, both to the u matural custom and her husband's wish. It seemed unreasonable to object, as the nurse only lived a mile from the town.

You may imagine what a delight this babe was to the young mother. Oh, how she prayed that she might know how to preserve him from his father's deadly sin; -how, when she was keeping one of her vigils under the bed, she would promise herself the comfort of going to see her tiny Edward next morning to make up for the present grief.

She did not particularly like the old nurse (the foster-mother), for the old woman did not take to her. She had not thought Grace half good enough for her darling foster-son. "She knew that even if she did come of the best stock, sure she had not brought him a penny!"

But I think it was as much jealousy which made her not like Grace, because taken up with his wife (in his sober moments) he did not go so often to see her, nor so often take her little presents as he had formerly done. So she almost disliked Grace, and was very touchy if she noticed anything about the child, and funcied that her going so often to see it was because she did not trust her. Still the boy throve, and was the delight and joy of his mother's heart, and perhaps I ought to say of his father's also.

## CHAPTER IX.

When they had been married about three years and nine months. Edward came home one day and told Grace that he had been invited to Mr. Kelly's annual dinner.

As it was one of those houses where the host placed so much wine in the room, locked the door, and then declared that they should not move until it was all consumed, Grace implored her husband not to accept the invitation.

"Nonsense: did she think that he did not ened to open the door, when she heard her hus-know how to avoid taking more than was good band moving about his room, having slept him-for him? (Alas, the usual boast and presump the aunt hurried on the poor girl. At last, her | self sober; and then she heard him go down | tion of the habitual drunkard !) It was true | ing of being able to drink more than others.

for him; but he had now found out the way to deceive them, and not take more than was good for him. She should see how he could and would keep his promise. It would be so af-fronting to Mr. Kelly if, for the first time, he failed to be present at his annual entertainment; he could not do it."

So he kissed her, telling her not to sit up. "But, upon his word, now that he thought of it, he need not have said that, for he should come home quite early." Alas! poor Grace knew the value to attach to such grand pro-

She went to bed early, thinking that she had better get as much sleep as she could before he came home.

She was awoke about three in the morning by the heavy trampling of steps coming up the stairs. She had just time to throw on her dressing-gown when a knock came to her door, On opening it she saw what she never forgot in her life-her husband lying as pale as death on a shutter, the blood flowing out of his mouth!

She had always great presence of mind, nor did it fail her on this trying oceasion; so her first words were, "The doctor!"

"Plaze, my lady, Tim Burke ran for him whilst we came on,

She helped to lay him, shutter and all, on the bed, and breathlessly awaited the doctor's arrival, not being sure whether he was alive or dead. Oh! the dreadful suspense awaiting the doctor! Who that has lived to middle life but can appreciate her suffering?

After a minute examination, the doctor told her that it was a vessel on the lungs that Mr. O'Donnell had ruptured; he stayed some hours by his side to watch the case, to the great comfort of our heroine.

As soon as she could, Grace slipped out of the room, and questioned the servant of Mr. Kelly, who still remained in the house in order to hear the doctor's opinion and to take word to his master how Mr. O'Donnell progressed. She found, by dint of cross-questioning the

man, who was at first unwilling to speak, that it was when they were all in a sad state of inebriety, that some of the party had proposed, for a bet, that they should try who could lift a heavy marble pillar that stood in a corner of the room, and at the same time be able to cry out "Ireland for ever!" sufficiently loud to be heard at the end of the lawn, where he, the man-servant was stationed to listen, and to say when he heard the words.

He heard poor Edward O'Donnell; but. alas! as he lifted the heavy weight, and shouted in stentorian tones the words, he suddenly let the weight fall from his hands, and fell tothe ground, the blood pouring from his mouth.

The fright sobered some of the less intoxicated, and they hastily placed him on a shutter and sent him home, as we have seen.

What need to dilate on the five or six weeks poor Edward lasted! for, indeed, that was as long as he held out. What need to speak of the bitter repentance he felt for his young life so ruthlessly wasted! Why speak of his anguish at the thought of leaving his young wife; and to think what scenes of sorrow and fear he had made her pass through, when he had so faithfully promised to make her a happy and joyous home!

"Oh!" he often cried, the tears rolling down his poor sunken checks: "Oh! Grace, my angel, I don't deserve all the care you are bestowing on me; how can you bear to look at me? Will God ever forgive me?"

She tried to comfort him; and, oh! how she wished she knew where Father Joe was, to send for him to prepare her poor Edward to appear before his Maker; to show him how hewas to obtain sincere sorrow, not for the leaving her, but for the sins he had committed in his misspent life!

She did her best to remember all that she had heard Futher Joe say to her own father. She prayed constantly for and with him. She sent everywhere to try and find a priest, but, alas! they were so hiding about that it was impossible to find them. There had been more chance in the country places than in towns. Alas! alas! but Grace excited him all she could to contrition, and we must hope that herprayers were heard for him, as he died quietly, holding her hand in his, and praying for forgiveness with his last breath.

Yes, Edward O'Donnell died just a few months over twenty-one years of age, another victim of that cruel infatuation—a love of drink. For it surely is an infatuation for the time being. How dearly do those who allow it to enslave them pay for giving way to its false pleasures! The pain and distress of mind that makes a man so ashamed of having been so weak and unmanly, not to speak of the remorse of conscience, to one even commonly well brought up, surely these feelings must well counterbalance any sort of satisfaction of boast-

The worst part of it, putting aside the sin, is the misery it brings on all around them-the innocent victims of their selfish indulgence.

CHAPTER X.

Of course, during her husband's illness, Grace had often had the comfort of the help and company of her-brother-in-law and his wife. They truly pitied the young wife, and did all in she so often went back to have just one kiss their power to assist her. After the last sad more from her darling before she could make offices had been performed, they made her go up her mind to leave him—still, she persuaded back to Waterdale with them, the name of herself that it was natural that she should distheir home; and took also the nurse and baby, like going further away, even for a day or so, to be a comfort to Grace, who stayed some from her treasure! and then, too, she felt weeks with them, until it was necessary to go back to her own house.

She would have kept her boy with her, instead of sending him back, but as her husband thought struck her that she would give Nurse had especially wished the child to remain for some longer time with the nurse, she did not soon, and that shortly she should be taking like to make any alteration in the present plan, him altogether to herself—in order that Nurse but promised herself that in a couple of months might be prepared to give him up without furhe should be with her for good.

she had no real fault to find with the woman; her neck, she said: but she saw that she herself was no favorite with her husband's foster-mother.

The truth was that Mrs. O'Birn had a large share of that failing in the Irish character yclept jealousy; and she had fancied that her nursling did not care for her now that he had the young wife. He did not go so often to see her, nor take "the little token," a smart him—but would have wondered! and won-ribbon or "the likes," as he used to do; so dered! and yet, poor girl, never have guessed she was ready to take offence at anything Grace the evil thoughts and resolves she caused to did or said.

staying one night to nurse him, she so completely put the wife aside, and wanted to do tivity. all for him herself, that Grace had firmly, though quietly, to assume her right place; and the woman was so exasperated that she suddealy appealed to the sick man, who, of course, could not but take his wife's part.

Nurse looked desperately, wickedly, at the woman as has gone betwixt me and my own Master Edward, as I brought up from a weenshi babbie till he was ten years and more, he having no mother but myself; but I'll not forget it to you, be sure, young madam!" This scene caused great agitation to the sick man, and Grace had to beg Nurse O'Birn to leave the room, which she had to do, but, as I before said, looking as if she would not forget

Another time, when she arrived to see poor Edward, Grace, before she admitted her, asked her not to notice the change that had taken place in his appearance; for, like many of her class, she was not very judicious in her remarks to the sick man, nor in failing to lament aloud "how he was wasting," &c. This gave her fresh offence; "as if she did not know how to speak to a sick man, indeed." So, in this temper, and whilst she was left to mind him for an hour or so, during which time Grace, quite worn out with fatigue and want of rest, went to lie down. Nurse asked Edward to exact a promise-indeed, to lay his commands upon his wife-that the child might be left with her some time longer, as the country air was the best for him; "and sure it will be my only comfort." She shrewdly guessed that Grace would be wanting to have the child with her when she had lost her husband. And so it when she had lost her husband. And so it was that Edward asked Grace to leave the "Asleep! And what should I be going to child with Nurse.

## CHAPTER XI.

Grace had been so absorbed in her melanch- into it." oly duties in the sick room, that she had paid no attention to what was occupying every one's said,mind at the time, namely, that a rebellion was Bay. Indeed, those friends who were admitber of death. But now that she had leisure to receive friends, and to interest herself in extraneous matters, she heard with dismay that they, the French, were daily expected.

her an early visit.

"I suppose, Grace, that you have heard all

these terrible rumors about the French com-

"Yes, James, I have; but are they true?" "Quite so, I fear; and that is the reason that I have come to see you so early. I am going to remove from Waterdale for a time, because, you see, it is too near the bay; and, being so well known, I shall be called upon to take one side or the other. Now, as I feel sure that this is a useless and a rash act—the English will be sure to drive the French away-I do not want to be mixed up in it; for, depend upon it, that all those who have taken part in this mad attempt will have their property confiscated, or have to pay heavy fines; or, at the very least, have the regiments quartered on them. On the other hand, I do not want to lose my hold on the people's affection by openly cannot think the assistance which came so opsiding with the English, so I have determined to leave Waterdale—that is, shut it up—and her cruel plan, could have come but from one go to my fishing-box on Lake Ina till all this source! trouble has passed. It will not look singular, as I often go there for months! Well, I came from my wife to say that you must come with us, for I promised poor Edward to be a father to you—therefore, cannot leave you behind. Will you be ready by to-morrow morning at

"Oh, James! and what about my little Ned?

"Well, I have thought of that too; but it would not do to make much parade about our going; so I thought that, as he is safe enough for a day or two, until we get settled down there, I could send Brady (an old butler, long in the family) over for him. So, Grace, be ready-it would not be safe for you to remain here; and I have just called at your mother's, and told her that I would see to you. I find

that she is going to Dublin with your aunt." Receiving Grace's promise to be ready at the present figure. hour appointed, Mr. O'Donnell took his leave.

CHAPTER XII.

Although she had a great deal to do in packing away in the cellars, to hide them-all her valuables which she could not take with hershe found time to go on a car to see her little boy. He was well, and Nurse in a tolerably good humor. Still she could not account for the depression she felt, nor for the reason why weary and excited after all the morning's

fatigue. She had once more turned to leave when the O'Birn a hint that baby would be sent for very ther opposition. So once more she took the Grace did not very much like the nurse; boy in her arms, and putting his arms round

"Good bye, baby! but soon mamma will send for her boy, and have him at home all to herself."

If she could have seen the start and scowl riven by Nurse, she would not have gone away thinking how cleverly she had prepared Nurse for parting with little Teddie, as they called rise in Nurse's jealous mind, nor the revenge-During his illness, when she insisted upon ful feelings that, having hin dormant so long, now awoke, as it were, to swift and deadly ac-

#### CHAPTER XIII.

When Mrs. Edward O'Donnell was fairly out of sight, Nurse-who had stood at the door, with the child, to watch her retreating figure-shook her finger menacingly after her, and said,-

"Faith then, you shall not take him from me! His poor father gave him to me, and against your will, too; and don't I know it, milady, for Peggie, the maid, told me, so she did-because she heard the dispute you had about it; and, sure on his dying bed, he said to you in my hearing, to leave the babe with me, for I should be kind to it—and so I will, the darlint—and so like his poor father as he is! But you shan't take him, however you sure, how is such a strip of a girl to know how to manage a big boy like this? What can you know about babbies? Mrs.—mistress, indeed!"

And Nurse O'Birn sat down, and cogitated over what she should do, and so deeply was she lost in thought, that she never heeded her daughter's entrance, nor her one or two attempts to get an answer to the question she was put-

"Sure, mother, but then you must be asleep, baby and all!" and she came round in front of the chair her mother occupied, which caused

the latter to start, saying,—
"Katey, why do you come round one like

that! Is it to startle me you did it?" "Why, mother, I have been calling to you ever so often since I came in, and you did not answer me, so I came in front of you to see if

sleep for at this time of day? Teddie is asleep if you will, so turn down his cot till I put him

When she had done as desired, the daughter

"Sure then, mother, I've got something to ripe, and that the French, who had been invited over by the malcontents, had promised to the post, ye know, I, just to look grand, asked make a descent on Ireland, landing at Sligo if there was nare a letter for us, and I was so tookened when he looked and said, - Well, ted to see her or her sick husband, did not yez, to be sure there is; you were expecting it, think the subject one to bring into the cham- may be.' I did not let on to him how surprised I was, but took it, and told him I would bring the price to him the morrow."

"A letter! and sure who is it from? Open it, can't you, and read it for me, instead of One morning Mr. O'Donnell came and paid standing there twiddling it about in your fingers that way."

The young woman did as she was bid, and sat down to read the letter, after taking great pains in the opening it, "for fear, to be sure, of tearing it too much.'

"Now, what I am going to tell you, I know, will appear as if I had made it up just to suit my story. But have you never, reader, been perfectly astounded at finding that some one will speak, some one will act, as if they knew what you were thinking about, or what your requirements were, just at the very time you wanted help? I am sure, that have you lived as long as I have, you must have often been struck by this strange coincidence. Whether it was an angel of light, or of darkness, that came to Nurse O'Birn's assistance. adjusting the difficulty she felt in, I shall leave you to decide for yourself; but, for my part, I portunely to her, and helped her to carry out

makes them opportunities!

Katey read out as follows :-

My DEAR COUSIN, "I am getting old, and very sick) so if you've nothing to keep you—come, and you'll be welcome! You can bring Katey and her child, for I suppose her husband is still away. Come soon.

"It is Tim Doughty who writes this. " MARY DWYER."

(To be Continued.)

The United States have 5000 telegraph stations 75,000 miles of line, over 7000 operators, and transmit over 11,500,000 messages annually.

An Indianapolis paper says: There are at present, by actual count, but fourteen young men in the city who part their hair in the middle. One year ago they numbered two hundred, but death and the lunatic asylum have cut down their number to the

FATHER BURKE'S SERMON.

"The Month of Mary."

ORIGIN OF THE DEVOTIONS OF THE MONTH OF MARY.

(From the N. Y. Irish American.

The following beautiful discourse on the devotion of the Month of May, as observed in the Catholic Church, was delivered by Father Burke in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrers, New York :-

We are commencing this evening the devotions to to the blessed Virgin, to which the Church invites all her children during the month of May. The faithful at all seasons invoke the mercy of God through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mother. But more especially during this sweet month, the opening of the beautiful year, does our Holy Mother invite our devout thoughts and prayer to the Mother of God, and put before us the Blessed Virgin's claims and titles to our veneration and love. Guided by this Catholic instinct and spirit, we are assembled here, this evening, my dear brethren, and it is my pleasing duty to endeavour to unfold before your eyes the high designs of God which were matured and carried out in Mary. And first of all I have to remark to you, as I have done before—that in every work of God we find reflected the harmony and the order which is the infinite beauty of God himself. The nearer any work of His approaches Him in excellence, in usefulness, in necessity, the more does that work reflect the beauty and harmony of God, who created it. Now, dearly beloved, the highest work that ever God made—that it ever entered into His mind to conceive—or that He ever executed by His omnipotence—was the sacred humanity, or the human nature of Jesus Christ; and, next to Him, in grandeur, in sanctity, of necessity, is the institution of, or the creation of the Holy Catholic Church of God. When, therefore, we come, as pious children of the Church, to examine her doctrines, to meditate upon her precepts, to analyze her devotions, we naturally find ourselves at once in the kingdom of perfect harmony and order. Everything in the Church's teaching harmonizes with the works of the human intelligence; everything in the Church's moral law harmonizes with the wants of man's soul. Everything in the Church's liturgy, or devotions, harmonizes with man's imagination and sense, in so far as that imagination and sense help him to a union with God. And so, everything in the Church's devotion harmonizes with the nature around us, and within us, and with that reflection of nature in its highest and most beautiful form, which is in the spirit and in the genius of the Blessed Virgin Mary. I remember, once speaking with a very distinguished poet-one of a world-wide reputation, and honorable name—a name which is a household word wherever the English language is spoken-and he said to me, "Father, I am hot a Catholic, yet I have no keener pleasure, or greater enjoyment, than to witness Catholic ceremonial, to study Catholic devotion, to investigate Catholic doctrines—nor do I find," said he, "in all that nature, or the resources of intellect open before me, greater food for poetic think yourself mistress of me. And, to be and enthusiastic thought than that which is suggested to me by the Catholic Church." And, so, it is not without some beautiful reason—some beautiful, harmonious reason—that the Church is able to account for every iota, and every tittle of her liturgy, and of her devotions. And, now, we find the Church, upon this, the first of May, calling all her pious and spiritual-minded

children, and telling them, that this month is devoted, in an especial manner, to the Blessed Virgin Mary. What month is this, my dearly beloved? It is the month in the year when the Spring puts forth all its life, and all the evidences of those hidden powers that lie latent in this world of ours. You have all seen the face of nature at Christmas time, during Lent, even at Easter-time, this year,— and looking around you, it seemed as if the earth was never to produce a green blade of grass again. You looked upon the trees, no leaf gave evidence there of life. All was lifeless, all was barren, all was dried up. And to a man who opened his eyes but yesterday, without the experience of past years, and of past Summers, it would seem to him as if it were impossible, that this cold, and barren, and winter-stricken carth could ever burst again into the life, the verdure, the beauty, and promise of Spring. But the clouds rained down the rain the sun shone forth with the warmth of spring, and suddenly all nature is instinct with life. Now the corn-fields sprout and tell us that in a few months they will teem with the abundance of the harvest. Now, the meadow, dried up and burned, and withered, and yellow, and leafless, clothes itself with a green mantle, robing hill and dale with the beauty of nature, and refreshing the eye of man and every beast of the field that feeds thereon. Now the trees that geemed to be utterly dried, and sapless, and leasless, and motionless, save so far as they swayed sadly to and fro to every winter blast that passed over them—are clothed with the fair young buds of spring, most delicate and delightful to the eye and to the heart of man, promising in the little leaf of to-day the ample spread and the deep shade of the thick summer foliage that is to come upon them. Now, the birds of the air, silent during the winter months, begin their song. The lark rises on his wing to the upper air; and, as he rises, he pours out his song in ether, until he fills the whole atmosphere with the thrill of his delicious harmony. Now, every bud expands, and every leaf opens, and every spray of plant and tree, sends forth its Springsong, and hails with joy the Summer, and all nature is instinct with life. How beautiful is the harmony of our devotion and our worship-how delicate, how natural, how beautiful the idea of our Holy Mother, the Church, in selecting this month—this month of promise this month of Spring-this month of gladness-of serene sky and softened temperaturethis month opening the Summer, the glad time of the year, and dedicating it to her who represents, indeed, the order of grace, the Spring-time of man's redemption; opening the Summer of the sunshine of God, the first sign of the purest life that this earth was able to send forth under the eyes of God and man! Oh, how long and how sad was the winter! the winter of God's wrath—the winter of four thousand years, during which the sunshine of God's favor was shut out from this world by the thick clouds of man's sin, and of God's anger! How sad was that winter that seemed never to be able to break into the genial spring of God's grace, and of His holy favor and virtue again! No sunbeam of d'vine truth illumined its darkness. No smile of To be very polite to him, I must say that divine favor gladdened the face of the spiritual world for the se four thousand years. The earth seemed dead and accursed, incapable of bringing forth a single leaf of such beauty that it might be fit to be culled by the loving hand of God. But when the Summer-time was about to come—when the thick clouds began to part—the clouds of anger, the clouds of sin—the cloud of the curse was broken and rent asunder, and gave place to the purer cloud of mercy and of grace, that bowed down from heaven overladen with the rain and dew of God's redemption. Then the earth moved itself to life in the sunshine, and the first flower of hope, the first fair thing that this earth produced for four thousand years, in the breaking of Winter, before the Summer, in the promise of Spring was the immaculate lily, the fairest flower that bloomed upon the root of Jesse, and in its bloom sent forth pure leaves; and so fragrant were they, that their sweet odor penetrated heaven, and moved the desires of the Most High God to enjoy them, according to the word of the prophet, Send forth flowers as the lily, and yield a sweet

down upon it, could see no speak or stain upon the whiteness of its unfolding leaves. "Thou art all fair, my Beloved!" He exclaimed, "and there is no spot or stain upon thee." And this flower—this. Spring flower—this sacred plant—that was to rear its gentle head, unfold its white leaves, and show its petals of purest gold, was Mary, who was destined from all eternity to be the mother of Jesus Christ. She was the earth's Spring, full of promise, full of beauty, full of joy; she was the earth's Spring that was to be the herald of the coming Summer, and of the full, unclouded light of God's own sun beaming upon her. And, just as the little leaf that comes forth in the cornfield to-day, holds in its tiny bosom the promise of the full car of wheat, bending its rich, autumnal head, the staff of life to all men, so Mary's coming, from the beginning, was a herald and a promise of His appearance upon the earth—was the announcement that that little plant was to grow and endure, until it was to be crowned with the purity of God, and to bring forth the bread of life, the manna of heaven, the bread of angels, Jesus Christ, the world's Redocmer, the Word made flesh.

How well, therefore, dearly beloved brethren, how well does not this fair spring month of May, this and robed her in every richest garb of divine leveliness of which a creature was capable; so that every gift in God's hand that a human creature was capable of receiving, Mary received. For, in her the word of my text was fulfilled. It was a strange pro-mise, beloved; a strange and a startling word that speaking of his chosen: "I have said: You are God's, and all of you the sons of the Most High!" That word was never fulfilled until the Son, of the Most High became the son of a woman. This was the meaning of St. Augustine, when he says: "God came down from heaven in order that He might Mary, united with God, became the son of the Most High. Thus it was that, in virtue of the union of the human and divine which took place in Mary, we have all received, by the grace of adoption the faculty to become children of God. "But to as many as received Him," says St. John, "to them did He give the power to be made the sons of God." And this was the essential mission, the inherent

idea of Christianity-to make men the sons of God: to make you and me the sons of God by infusing into us the spirit of Jesus Christ, and bringing forth in our lives, and in our actions, and in our thoughts, and in our inner souls, as well as in the outer man the graces and glorious gifts that Jesus Christ brought human mind so strange as when they take the form of religious speculation or religious doubt. The notion prevalent among all men outside of the Catholic Church now-adays is, that man has within him, naturally, without the action of God, without the action of Christ, the seeds of the perfection of his life; that, by his own efforts, and by his own study. and by what is called the spirit of progress, a man may attain to the perfection of his own being without God, and become all that God intended him to

become. That notion is antagonistic and destructive of the very first vital principle of Christianity. The vital principle of Christianity is this: the Son of God came down from heaven and became man, and the child, the true child, of a woman, in order that mankind, in Him, might be able to clothe itself with His virtues, and so become like God. And in down in the public streets and began saying the that likeness to God lies the whole perfection of litary that he heard sung in the church. The next our being; and the end of Christianity is to bring every sufficient agency to bear upon man; and to make that man like to God; to make him as the Son of God. "I have said, 'Ye are Gods, and all of singing the responses. The next evening three or you sons of the Most High!"

| Son of God. "I have said, 'Ye are Gods, and all of singing the responses. The next evening three or you sons of the Most High!"

truth. He does not go seek for it. He has it. He does not go groping, sophisticating, and thinking, and arguing in order to come at the truth. Truth is God Himself. And so in like manner, man, to be a child of God, must have the truth, and not look for it. God is sanctity and purity in Himself. Man must be holy and pure in order to be made the son of God. He must be free from sin in order to be like to God, the Father. He must have a power over his passions to restrain them, to be pure in thought, in word, and in action, in soul and in body, before he can be made like to the Son of God. And that religion alone which has the truth and gives it; which has grace and gives it; which touches sin and destroys it; which enables the soul to conquer the body; which holds up in her sanctuaries the types of that purity which is the highest reflection of the infinite purity of Jesus Christ-that religion alone can be the true religion of God. Every other religion is a lie. But the world is unable to believe this. Men compromise with their passions. Men go to a certain extent in satisfying their evil inclinations. Men refuse to accept the truth because the truth humbles them. Hence the Protestant maxim: "Rend the Bible, and don't listen to any priest! These Catholics are a priest-ridden people. Whatever the priest says in the church is law with the Catholics." They refuse the humility of this. They refuse the humility of this. They won't take the truth. They must find it for themselves; and the man who seeks it, by the very fact of seeking it shows he is not the son of God. I say this much because, my dear friends, I wish you to guard against the wild, reckless spirit that is abroad in the world to-day; I wish to guard you in your fidelity to the Church of God, your mother, in your fidelity to her teaching, in your fidelity to her sacraments; that word that she puts on my lips and such as me-that sacramental grace that she puts into the hands of the priest for you; these are the elements of your salvation; these are the means by which every one of you may become the child of God; and there is no perfection, no scheme of perfection, no secret of success, no plan of progress outside of this that is not an institution of the enemy, a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. And all this we get through Mary, because Mary was the chosen instrument in the hands of God to give Him that human nature in which man was made even like to the Son of God. Mary's coming upon the earth, therefore, was a spring-time of grace. Mary's appearance in this world was like the morning star when, in the morning, after the darkness and tempest of the night, the sailor, standing upon the prow of the ship, looks around to find the eastern point of the horizon, and he sees, suddenly rising out of the eastern wave, a silver star, beautiful in its pure beauty, trembling as if it were a living thing. And he knows that there is the east, for this is the morning star. He knows that precisely in that point, in a few moments, the sun will rise in all its splendor, and he knows that that sun is coming because the herald that proclaims the sun has risen. The morning star proclaims to the wild wanderer on the deep, in the eastern horizon, the advent of the coming day. So with us, upon the wild and angry waves of sin and of error, and of God's anger

Redcemer, the day-star whose light was to illumine the darkness of the world—beholds, suddenly, the the darkness of the world—benoids, suddenly, the morning star rise, the pale, trembling, silver beauty of Mary! Then it was known that speedily, and in a few years, the world would behold its Redeemer, and mankind would be saved in the fullness of Mary's time. Thefore it is, that she enters so largely into the scheme and plan of redemption, that the Almighty God willed that, even as the name of Jesus Christ was to be made known to all men, was to be glorified of all men, was to be proclaimed as the only name under heaven by which man was to be saved; so, also, side by side with this purpose of God's declaration of the glory of His divine Son, came the prophecy of Mary, from the same spirit, that wherever the name of Jesus Christ was heard and revered, that there, and to the ends of the earth, all generations were to call her blessed. "He that is mighty hath wrought great things in me," she says; "Wherefore, behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed."

And now, my friends, going back to the fountain-

head of our Christianity, going back to the earliest traditions of the Church of God, examining, with the light of human scrutiny, her spirit, as manifested in opening of the summer of the year, testify in nature the earliest documents she presents us with, does what Mary was in the order of grace. And just as the what Mary was in the order of grace. And just as the Almighty God clothes this month in the order of nature with every beauty, fills the fields with fragrance, cloths the hill-sides with the varied garb of beauty that nature puts forth, so tender, so fair in that loved, and revered, and venerated, and honored that the venerated of the woman who was His mother. If overly other its early promise, so, also, the Almighty God clothed the woman who was His mother. If every other the spring—the spiritual spring of man's redemption proof of this was wanting, there is one proof—a which was Mary, in every form of religious beauty, the blessed Virgin Mary was yet living, during the twelve years that elapsed before her assumption into heaven, a religious order was organized in the Catholic Church, devoted to the veneration, and the love, and the honor of the Blessed Virgin. A religious order dating from the earliest times of the prophets—a religious order founded by the sons of the prophets, under the Jewish dispensation, was converted to Christianity, and at once banded itself together and called itself "The Brethren of our Lady of Mount Carmel." No sooner was our Lady assumed into heaven, than these men spread themselves through Palestine and through the East, and came down from heaven in order that he might bring man from earth to heaven, and make him even the burden of their teaching and their devotion was as God!" Thus it was that man, in the Child of the glory of the Mother of God; the woman who brought forth the Man-God, Jesus Christ, No sooner was the Gospel preached than the devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary spread with the rapidity of thought, of sentiment, and of love through all distunt parts; and when, five hundred years later, a man rose up and denied that Mary was the Mother of God, we read that when the Church assembled at Ephesus in general council, the people came from all the surrounding countries, and the great city of Ephesus was overerowded with the anxious people, all waiting for the result of the deliberations, and all praying; and when at last the Council of the Holy Church of God put forth its edict, declaring that Mary was the true Mother of God, we read of down to our humanity in Mary's womb. Never has the joy that came from the people's hearts, the cry this idea been lost to the Catholic Church. My of delight that rang from their lips, the "All Hail!" this idea been lost to the Catholic Church. My friends and brethren, you are living now in the midst of strangers. You hear the wildest theories propounded every day in philosophy, in science; but the many conclusions of her councils for eight hun-in nothing are the theories or the vagaries of the dred years, never did the Holy Catholic Church give greater joy to the children, than when she proclaimed, in the fifth century, that Mary was the Mother of God, and, in the 19th century, that Mary was conceived without sin. It was at the beginning of this present century

that this devotion of the Month of Mary sprang up in the Roman Catholic Church: and the circumstances of its origin are most wonderful. Some seventy years ago, or thereabouts, a little child—a, poor little child—scarcely come to reason, on a beautiful evening in May, knelt down, and began to lisp with childish voice the Litany of the Blessed Virgin before the image of the Child in the arms of the Madonna in one of the streets of Rome. One little child in Rome, moved by an impulse that we cannot account for—apparently a childish freak—knelt evening he was there again at the same hour, and began singing his little litany again. Another little child, a little boy, on his passage, stopped, and began four other children came, apparently for amusement, God is a God of truth. Man must be a man of and knelt before the same image of the Blessed Virginian in order to be like to God. God possesses the gin, and sang their litany. After a time—after a few evenings-some pious women, the mothers of the children, delighted to see the early piety of their sons and daughters, came along with them, and knelt down, and blended their voices in the litany; and the priest of a neighboring church, said: "Come into the church, and I will light a few candles on the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and we will all sing the litany together." And so they went into the church; they lighted up the candles, and knelt, and there they sang the litany. He spoke a few words to them of the Blessed Virgin, about her patience, about her love for her Divine Son, and about the dutiful veneration in which she was held by her Son. From that hour the devotion of the month of May spread throughout the whole Catholic world; until within a few years, wherever there was a Catholic church, a Catholic altar, a Catholic priest, or a Catholic to hear and respond to the litany, the month of May became the month of Mary, the month of devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Is not this wonderful? Is not this perfectly astonishing? How naturally the idea came home to the Catholic mind! With what love it has been kept up! How congenial it was to the soil saturated with the Divine grace through the intelligence, as illumined by Divine knowledge and Divine faith! Does it not remind you of that wonderful passage in the Book of Kings, where the prophet Elias went up into the mountain-top, when for three years it had not rained on the land, and the land was dried up; and he went up on the solitary summit of the mount, there to breathe a prayer to God to send rain upon the land. Whilst he was praying in a cave in the rock, he told his servant to stand upon the summit of the mountain, and to watch all round, and to give him notice when he saw a cloud. The servant watched, and returned seven times "and at the seventh time behold a little cloud arose out of the sea like a man's foot . . . and while he turned himself this way and that way behold the heavens grew dark with clouds and wind, and there fell a great rain."

The word "Mary," means the sea—the star of the sea. A few years ago, a cloud of devotion, no larger than the foot of a little child, in Rome, was seen, and whilst men looked this way and that way. it spread over the whole horizon of the Church of God, and over the whole world, and then, breaking into a rain of grace and intercession, it brings an clement of purity, and grace, and dignity, and every gift of God to every Catholic soul throughout the world. Oh! when I think of the women that I have met in the dear old land of Faith!—the women oppressed from one cause or from another i-some vith sickness in the house; some with, perhaps, a dissolute son; some with a drunken husband; some with the fear of some great calamity, or of poverty, coming upon them; some apprehensive of bad new from those that they love;—how often have I seen them coming to me in the month of May, just in the beginning, and brightening up, thank God, and say, the month is come! I know, she in Heaven will pray for me, and that my prayers will be heard!-And I have seen them so often coming before the end of the month, to tell me with the light of joy in their eyes, that the Mother heard their prayers, and that their petitions were granted; then was I and curse, our poor humanity shipwrecked in the reminded of that mysterious cloud that broke out garden of Eden,—our poor humanity, without even in the heavens, and rained down the saving rain,lunatic asylum have cut down their number to the present figure.

"Send forth leaves unto grace." So bright the wreck left to us of the sacrament of penance; One have I before me—one whom I knew and loved in its opening was this spiritual flower—the first our poor humanity, groping in the sacrifices and in —a holy nun who, for more than fifty years, had the oblations of the world for the love of God, the served God an angelic purity, and in heroic sacrifice.

For seven months she was confined to a bed of pain and of suffering that deepened into agony. And, during those seven months, her prayers to God was, whilst suffering, to increase those sufferings;—not to let her leave the world until one, whom she loved dearly, and who was leading a bad and reckless life, should be converted unto God. Weeks passed into snount of and month followed month, and most fremonths, and I sit at the bedside of my holy friend. Month followed month for seven long dreary months, and she spent that time upon the cross, truly, with Jesus Christ. But when the first day of May came the month of Mary—I came and knelt down by her bedside, to cheer her with prayer and with sympathy. She said to me, "I feel that the month is come that will give me joy and relief. It is Mary's month, and it is the month when prayer grows most powerful in Heaven, because it is the month in powering which the Mother will especially hear our prayers," Before that month was over, he for whom she payed was converted to God, with all the fervor of a true conversion; and when the month was drawing to a close, the sacrifice of pain and suffering was accepted, and she who began the month in sorrow, ended it with the joys of Jesus Christ and His Virgin Mother. So it is all the world over His secret graces are poured out at the instance of Mary's prayer. And even as sho was the spring-time of grace upon earth, so is she even now in Heaven, by her prayer for us the spring-time of holy grace, obtaining for us, the grace of repentance, the grace of prayer, the grace of temperance, the grace and power of self-restraint—in a word, whatever grace we demand, that, springing up in our souls, will produce to-day the flower and leaf of promise—to-morrow, the fruit of maturity-and for eternity, the reward of grace which is the everlasting crown of God's

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE GALWAY CLERGY. - The Parliamentary event of the week has been the announcement of the intentions of Government with regard to the persons incriminated in Judge Keogh's report. The Attorney-General for Ireland has selected for prosecution one of the three Bishops reported-the Bishop of Clonfert, Captain Nolan and his brother, the Reyv. Messrs, Kenny and Patrick O'Brien, and 19 of the 22 priests mentioned in Schedule 2-one of the remaining three, Mr. Conway, being dead. One reason, we suppose, for omitting the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway is that Judge Keogh reports that it was not proved that they had sanctioned or taken part in any "altar denunciations." But at the same time that the report acquits them of this, it accuses them of the exercises of " undue influence," and this is prewas only natural, therefore, that Mr. Mitchell Henry, whose constituents they both are, should have protested energetically against their exclusion from a trial which is their only means of vindication, and for which they have expressly petitioned the House of Commons. It will probably be arged that there is no chance of their conviction; but if so, there was less ground for the accusation; and it is only fair that this should be affirmed in the way provided by the Constitution, namely by the verdiet of a jury. As to "undue influence," we have several times said that it is extremely difficult to define. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it is not, and, in answer to its correspondent W. R. G., states that advice is "undue influence" when it is "a command in disguise," to which W. R. G. replies that this is precisely what the priest's advice always is; and that, as you, cannot prevent the priest from giving the advice, the only way out of the difficulty is to disfranchise all Catholics. Most people would consider this equivalent to a reductio ad absurdant; but the real solution of the matter is to be found in the fact that, however you may define "priestly influence" or "spiritual intimidation" in Ireland, it usually influences and intimidates the people into doing precisely what they want to do. Does any one seriously believe that, if all the landlords, agents, and priests in Galway had been shipped off to Newfoundland for the election week, Captain Nolan would not have been returned by a large majority? The question between the candidates was essentially an agrarian question, not an ecclesiastical one, and, if Captain Trench would not have he we have already commented on Mr. Justice Keogh's singular inability to recognize undue influence in

the acts of landlords .- London Tablet. THE EARL OF GRANARD AND KEOGH.-The Earl of Granard has made his choice. He has deliberately preferred his own honor and his country's approba-tion to the high and coveted post of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrin. In the first heat of his generous indignation at the insults heaped at Galway on the country and the faith he cherishes, be had branded the dintribe of Mr. Justice Keogh for "the scurrilous invectives and insulting accusations" with which that remarkable composition was studded. For using these words he was persecuted, assailed, and hunted down. Had he stooped to apology, or even to explanation, he would have preserved his post. He preferred, however, truth, honor, and consistency. In words modest, manly, dignified, he told his peers last night that he would retract nothing, that he would modify nothing. "I find myself conscientiously unable," he said, "to modify the opinion I formed when I wrote the letter in question, or to retract any expression I made use of in it, with reference to the language used by Mr. Justice Keogh respecting the Catholic clergy of Ireland." His words were brave and manly. The act by which he accompanied these words was chiyalrous and delicate. To rescue the Government from embarrassment he placed his resignation in their hands; it was accepted, and Lord Granard is no longer Lord Lieutenant of Leitrim. The county will regret its loss; Lord Granard has The nothing to regret. He has chosen wisely and well. The head of the chivalrous and ancient house of Forbes, with its long line of heroic chiefs who have triumphed by land and sea, receives no additional lustre from the favors of the Crown, from decorations, or orders, or posts of honor. But there are rewards which the proudest in the land may well ambition. The approval of one's own conscience, the high sense of duty done, the acclaim of one's countrymen—these are rewards worth having—these Lord Granard has won. He had on a momentous occasion flung himself heart and soul into the cause of his outraged country and his insulted faith. He was one of the first to protest against the wrong, to denounce the wrong-doer .-For this he has forfeited his office; but for this also his countrymen greet him with enthusiastic acclaim, and his country inscribes his name on that book of gold where she writes the names of those sons of hers who in their own time and sphere have striven manfully for her rights, have denounced her oppressors, have preferred her good old cause to all the blandishments of office and all the sweets of power.

Those people who are fond of talking about Irish crime would do well to study a little return which shows London crime for the last three years. The number of indictable offences shows a very slight decrease in 1871 as compared with the number in 1869; but if we regard the summary convictions the increase is marked. In '69, 66,000 persons were indicted and 43,800 fined; in '70 the number of convictions was 45,000, and last year it ran up to 49,600 -or nearly 1,000 a week all the yeard round. During the three years 200,000 persons were convicted before the magistrates, and of that number 17 were whipped. These figures suggest a condition of things perfectly unparalleled .- Freeman.

The following is a correct list of the persons against whom prosecutions are to be instituted:—
The Bishop of Clonfert; Captain P. Nolan; Mr. S. Nolan; the Rev. Patrick Loftus; the Rev. Batholomew Quin; the Rev. James Staunton; the Rev. Thomas Considine; the Rev. John O'Grady; the Rev. Jerome Fahy; the Rev. James Furlong; the Rev. Patrick Cannon; the Rev. Coleman Galvin; the Rev. Michael Byrne; the Rev. Eugene White; the Rev. Thomas Walsh; the Rev. James Madden; the Rev. William Madding; the Rev. Malachy Green; the Rev. Patrick Coen; the Rev. Francis Ford; the Rev. William M'Gauran or M'Govern; the Rev. John M'Kengue or M'Keirgue; the Rev. John Remmy, and the Rev. P. G. O'Brien.

THE MOST REV. DR. DUGGAN AND THE VINDICATION Fund.-The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, addressed to Sir John Gray, has appeared in the Freeman: - "Loughren, July 18. My dear Sir John,—I enclose a cheque for £50, my subscription to the Galway Indemnification Fund, which I am glad to observe is assuming proportions com-mensurate with the great principles involved in the late struggle in which the tenant electors of this country were engaged. By the generous course adopted by Captain Nolan towards the Portnearron tenantry, under the direction of yourself and your fellow-arbitrators, I am glad to find the 'ward' will be earried into effect, and that such of the evicted as may elect to take 'house and land' instead of money compensation are thus to be restored to their former status, and once more 'rooted' in their native soil.—Sincerely yours,

† PATRICK DUGGAN."

The Limerick Reporter says it is informed on the very best authority that Colonel Vereker will contest the city on the first opportunity that offers, which may be much sooner than is generally expected.

A compromise has been arranged between the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir Richard Wallace on the much litigated question, now pending before the House of Lords, as to the succession of the late Lord Hertford's Irish estates. The terms of the compromise the Times understands to be that the estates are to become the property of Sir Richard, who is to pay £400,000 to Sir Hamilton Seymour, £200,000 immediately and £200,000 at the end of two years, with an annuity of £8,000 in the interval before payment of the second \$200,000.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ROB THE BANKERS-NENAGH, July 23.-Palmer the building contractor, and Kirwan, the discharged constable, the two men who were sentenced to long terms for attempting to murder and rob the manager of the National Bank, were escorted this morning from the jail to the railway, and conveyed thence by early cisely the charge which they desire to repudiate. It train to Dublin, to undergo the commencement of their penal servitude. Both looked fearfully desponding, and much thinner than they were when on trial. Though the train started early, there was a large crowd on the platform, all of whom, though abhorring the crime, abstained, with becoming national spirit, from hurting the wretches' feelings by any demonstration. It is stated that Palmer has still money lying to his credit in the very bank which he in so barbarous a way attempted to deprive of a most popular manager.

It has been resolved to prosecute the Most Rev.

Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, twenty Clergymen of the county Galway, and Captain Nolan and his brother! So the Irish Attorney-General stated in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Gladstone was present during the extraordinary announcement, but, as usual, he was mysterious, and it is hard to understand the meaning of his words. He intimated, however, that the government had before them the course it will be their duty to pursuc, but he did not intimate what it was, and so far the house was not put in possession of the nature of the course to which the premier alluded. The only thing certain is, that Mr. Gladstone is not likely to resist the course the Attorney-General said it was his duty to take; that is, to commence and carry on a prosecution against the Bishop, the Clergy and Captain Nolan and his brother. Well, there now is the head of "the great liberal party." One might think that such a persecution, should be left for the Conservatives, those bitter enemies of popular rights, and haters of Catholic priests and prelates. But every influence whatever had been withdrawn, and material to the state of the state Liberals have been as great persecutors as the most inveterate Tories. They often endeavoured to hunt O'Connell down, and send him to a dungeon. They harassed him in his movements, when he was endenvouring to win civil and religious freedom for his country, and we believe Gladstone was one of those statesmen, under Peel, who instituted the prosecution of the Irish Tribune, in 1843, and which resulted in his being sent to prison, and from the effects of which he never recovered. Mr. Gladstone, at the general election of 1868, saw how the landlords of Lancashire dragged their tenants to vote against himself, and how the electors had no freedom to vote according to their own ideas. He bitterly complained of the intimidation resorted to on that occasion, and we believe it was the treatment he then received, and the foul play he saw exercised that converted him to support vote by ballot. He plainly saw that between landlord intimidation and mob violence the electors had no will of their own, and that under such circumstances elections were nothing less than a mockery. Well, the very same sort of scenes that he witnessed in Lancashire were visible before the late Galway election. Landlords and land agents endeavoured to intimidate their tenants and anything the Clergy did was to counteract such proceedings, and obtain liberty of action for the tenantry. But we must not forget that they laboured for Home Rule, and that is not agreeable to English statesmen, and so the Clergy are to be prosecuted. We think the course adopted is a foolish one, and now, when vote by ballot is the law of the land, and when electors can vote in secret, such a prosecution should be abandoned. But the Bishop of Clonfert and the Clergymen selected for persecution, are ready, we have no doubt, to go through the ordeal. It is not the first time that Irish priests were put on their trial for loving their country, and when all the turmoil is at an end what service will it have rendered to English rule in Ireland? We are of opinion that the prosecution will materially serve the cause of Home Rule. Had we a narive government such vexatious proceedings as prosecutions of Bishops and Priests would not be heard of. If Gladstone is so foolish as to perservere in this course, his government is sure to be shipwrecked, for Irishmen will strenuously oppose him. They will also take care, we are certain, to collect a fund for the defence of the Bishop and Priests of Galway .- Dundalk Demo-

> AID FOR CAPTAIN NOLAN.-The subscriptions to the Galway Vindication Fund continue to pour in to the Freeman office, and last night they amounted to £11,013. This is creditable to the country. The people of the four provinces have taken a deep interest in the question, and have freely contributed their money to indemnify Captain Nolan, who so gallantly fought the battle of Home Rule in Galway. Derry has signalised itself in the good work, by sending more than £200 to the treasurer, and various other towns and districts have behaved well. There was a meeting in Belfast a few evenings since to denounce Judge Keogh's discreditable lanuguage, and to call upon the government to have him removed from the bench of justice, a place he never was calculated to fill. Of course the people of Belfast will not fail to contribute to the Vindication Fund, and show in a substantial manner their sympathy for the Priests and People of Galway. The enemy must be mortified at the success of the contributions. He thought Captain Nolan would be that she left court in tears.

annihilated, but it has not come to that yet. The entire nation has come to his assistance, and has generously sustained his cause.- Ib.

secution has created intense excitement. Taken together with Mr. Gladstone's Bismarckian reply to Sir Robert Peel we hardly know what to expect .--But of one thing we are sure-Mr. Gladstone may think it conducive to his party interests to sacrifice the affection hitherto given him by Irish Catholics, but the time is approaching when he will regret his subserviency to the senseless howl of English Pro-testant bigotry. 'It is idle to talk of justice. Had justice been anything but an empty word in high places, the wretch to whose false heart all these divisions are due would have been ere now disgraced. As to the Premier's reply to Peel, but little attention has been given it. England welcomed, and welcomed heartily, the priests driven to her shores in the Reign of Terror. To be sure, there are now many men in high positions on whom the clamour of the Intolerants would probably have some effect. The public opinion here is that 1867 has been too soon forgotten! Does Mr. Gladstone now pretend to be governing Ireland according to Irish ideas?-The citizens of Limerick, though somewhat tordy in coming to the front, have, in public meetings assembled, decided to testify their detestation of Keogh and his judgment by having a general collection in aid of the "Vindication Fund."—In happy contrast to the great cities of England, the juries of Ireland have very few criminal cases to dispose of. The Assizes for Cork, Galway, Waterford, and Westmeath have been orened since my last letter was written. The burden of the opening addresses has been one continued congratulation, one long testimonial to the peace, tranquillity, and love of order of Irishmen. Let us pray that nothing may occur to disturb this screnity, that our people may never have cause to violate the laws which they respect so highly, when ably and impartially administered. - Mr. Keogh's admirers are, after all, fewer than was at one time supposed. They are chiefly confined to the anti-Catholic landlords: many Protestants, bitter as their hatred of the Church may be, are no friends to the "vassalage theory." Nor are all the Grand Juries so furious against the clergy as the resolutions and addresses presented to Mr. Keogh declare the Donegal Grand Jury to be. In Galway the foreman of the Grand Jury refused to put a resolution con-demnatory of Mr. Justice Keegh. This resolution had been moved by a juror. The foreman is a well known member of the landlord party.-The Fermoy and Lismore Railway was opened on Thursday last by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The line crosses the Blackwater near Fermoy by a beautiful iron bridge. The line will be open for traffic in September.—The Cork Harbour Regatta came off on Wednesday. The weather was favourable. The Regatta was scarcely up to the mark of those of the preceding two years.-A fine of five pounds has been mposed on Mr. Edmund Burke, the High Sheriff of this county, for empanelling three Catholics on the Grand Jury who were not qualified according to Act of Parliament. The Examiner of to-day says, in an excellent article on this trifling display of Parlia-mentary animus, "We condole with the successful party. We compassionate them for a victory compared with which a defeat would have been good fortune. . . . The movers in the matter may find in the long run they have small reason to congratulate themselves on their discovery that the law was on their side. . . . We hope Catholics will know how to answer it. Unless they are dead to all sense of their own dignity and rights, they will take prompt measures to teach these foolish braggarts to be more discreet and less saucy in the future."-The annual report of the National Education Commissioners has been published.-The Good Shepherd's Asylum at Sunday's Well was inaugurated yesterday with celebration at Pontifical High Mass, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Delany.— The Royal Agricultural Society have chosen Waterford for their next year's meeting. This will be a loss to the tradesmen of Cork for which they may thank their own apathy .- Mr. Dowse, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has accepted the seat in the Irish Court of Exchequer, vacant by the death of Baron Hughes. Mr. Pallas becomes Attorney-General. It was generally understood in legal circles that his appointment could not be overlooked,-

Cor. of Catholic Opinion. SENTENCED TO-MARRIAGE !- In the Record Court at the Clonmel Assizes, the case of Anglim v. O'Brien, was heard by Mr. Clarke. It was an action on title to recover a portion of the lands of Rosegreen. The lands are held under a lease bearing date the 23rd February, 1843, executed by Mr. Newman to William Anglim, the father of the plaintin Patrick, and grandfather of the plaintiff William. The plaintiffs claimed the land under the title of an original lease, which demised them to the plaintiff Patrick, and through plaintiff William, as the eldest son and heir-at-law of Matthew Anglim, deceased, who was the eldest son of the lessee. The defendant claimed the land under the will of her sister, a Rebecca Anglim, who was the widow of John Auglim, fourth son of the lessee, William Anglim who claimed to be in possession of the lands at the time of the death of his father William. The case was at hearing on Wednesday and a portion of Friday, but it was brought to a sudden and agreeable termina-tion by Mr. Clarke, the presiding judge pro tem.— While the defendant, a well-looking young woman, was under cross-examination, the plaintiff was ordered up to confront her with reference to a portion of her testimony. Mr. Clarke, at this stage of the proceedings, whispered the jury, and much merriment was occasioned; Mr. Hemphill inquired the

cause of it. Mr. Clarke.—It just strikes me that there is a pleasant and an easy way to terminate this law suit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man and this is a very nice young woman (laughter.) They can both get married and live happy on this farm. If they go on with law proceedings, it will be all frittered away between the lawyers who. I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off.

The young lady on being interrogated blushed and stated she was quite willing to marry the plain-

Mr. Clarke (to the latter) .- Will you marry this young woman?

Plaintiff.—Most undoubtedly (great laughter) Mr. Clarke .- It is odd this course was not before adopted. The suggestion came to me by instinct on seeing the young couple (laughter).

Mr. Gibson said the marriage should take place

Mr. Hackett.-Give him a long day, my lord

(laughter). Mr. Gibson.-The young lady is very anxious for the marriage.

Mr. Hemphill.-Yes, but the weather is very hot at present; say September next (renewed laughter). If the plaintiff breaks his promise, a good action for breach of promise will lie against him. It is a great pity Archdencon Quirke is not here, the matter could be settled at once.

(The Archdeacon' was mentioned as one of the parties present at the making of one of the disputed wills.)

A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintift on condition of his promise to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is completed

Mr. Hemphill.-The case is like the comedy, All's well that ends well" (laughter). The counsel gave the young lady such an unmerciful "chaffling" on her consent, which many in court thought should be first obtained from plaintiff, GREAT BRITAIN.

SYMPATHY WITH THE JESUITS.—The following letter from the Duke of Norfolk appeared in the Conk, July 29th.—The news of the intended pre-Times :-

Sir,—In an article in the Times of to-day, on the meeting of Catholics held at Willis's Rooms on the 16th inst., for the purpose of protesting against the treatment to which the Religious Orders are being subjected in Rome and in Germany, it is stated that "this was substantially a clerical demonstration, and nothing more."

As I was chairman on the occasion, I must ask to be allowed to correct this assertion.

The meeting was in reality entirely originated and organized, and the resolutions drawn up by lay-

Of the ten gentlemen who spoke, eight were laymen, and only two were priests-viz., Dr. Manning and Mgr. Capel, both of whom were specially invited by the lay promoters of the demonstration.

There were certainly not as many as 20 of the clergy present, while the number of the laity who attended was so great that a few hours before the meeting assembled a larger room had to be taken than the one originally secured.

As the article in question alludes to and contradicts the assertion made by the Archbishop in his speech, that the meeting was a lay movement, I feel bound to ask you to be so good as to insert this letter in a prominent place in your columns.-I remain your obedient servant, NORFOLK.

Norfolk-house, St. James's-square, S.W., July 18. THE ATHANASIAN CREED IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. -To the members of that Church it is the grand test of othodoxy, and the clergy and laity who believe in the Holy Trinity are most anxious that it should continue to be read in public. Yet there is a large party opposed to its use because they do not believe its clauses to contain doctrine necessary to salvation. The Rev. Malcolm Maccoll has just published a letter on the subject to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in which he declares that he will retire from the Church—at least from its ministry if the use of the Athanasian Creed is made optional, but adds, with extraordinary inconsistency, that "it might be advisable to modify in some degree the obligation to use the Athanasian Creed under certain circumstances: as, for instance among some of our mining population, who are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong ment. In such cases I see no reason, abstractedly, why the ordinary should not be empowered (by the state) to dispense an incumbent from the obligation to use the creed till such time as his people were sufficiently instructed to digest strong meat." If this does not set Mr. Maccoll's critics laughing, we know not what would .- Catholic

Sir Robert Peel asked on Tuesday what Mr. Gladstone called "a grave and serious question." He asked would the Government put in force the clauses against Jesuits and other religious orders contained in the Emancipation Act of 1829. Mr. Gladstone answered in the negative; but we think he might have administered some rebuke to the foolish and impertinent questioner who wishes to see in operation those penal clauses of the Emancipation Act which were put in to please a few old women in the Upper House, which it was always understood never would be acted on, and which, as a matter of fact, never have been acted on. At the same time, the last performance of Sir Robert Peel has more significance than most of the freaks of that erratic baronet. It is a part of the perennial stream of English bigotry which has latterly begun to flow with such a swollen torrent. Every now and then some accident intensifies the volume of this steam. The latest was the Galway Judgment. Ever since the celebrated harangue of Judge Keogh a fit of anti-Papal rage appears to have possessed the English nation. The English Press and the English Parlia. ment have teemed with bitter diatribes against Catholics and Catholicism, the example of Count Bismarck has been quoted for admiration and imitation and the successful persecution of Lord Granard shows what any Catholic of position who attempts to resist the flood of intolerance may expect .- Freeman, July 27.

MATRIMONY IN THE NAVY .- The Naval and Military Gazette has been informed that an extremely odd practice regarding the employment of officers prevails at the Admiralty. It seems that no sooner does there appear in the Times the announcement of the marringe candidate for employ ment than forthwith the hapless bridegroom is posted to a ship about to start on a voyage to a distant station. In many cases the officer whose honeymoon is thus interfered with declines to join, which is just what the Admiralty desires and expects.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH .- The Army and Navy Gazette confirms the report that the Prince Imperial is about to enter upon a course of study at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with a view it is rumoured, of his ultimately entering her Majesty's service, either in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of the French has expressed a desire that his son should conform in every way to the rules usually observed in the establishment, except in the matters of the study of foreign languages and the sleeping beneath the roof of the academy, which two conditions have been waived by the authorities in consideration of the position of their prospective cadet It has also been requested that accommodation should be provided for the Prince where he might receive his friends and members of the household at Chislehurst, consequently arrangements have been made for fitting up two reception rooms in the academy which wil be reserved for his Imperial Highness's use on these and on ordinary occasions. A house has been secured in the vicinity of woolwich-common, which will contain, when in readiness, the sleeping apartments of the Prince Imperial and his attendants.

THE HOXTON MURDERS .- London, July 25 .- The inquiry into the death of Mrs, and Miss Squires was resumed this morning. Charles Henry Hasler said

The elder deceased had told him that she knew who had attempted to break into her house; they lived in the neighbourhood, but she did not tell the police who they were. George Nibbett, a stone-mason, said he had not visited Miss Squires for four years; he was at dinner at the time of the murder. The son of Miss Squires, recalled, denied having stated that he should come into a large sum of money on the death of his mother and grandmother. The inquiry was then adjourned for a week.

DESPERATE MURDER IN LONDON.-London, July 26. -A man named Frank Fisher is in custody at Bowlane Station, city of London, on a charge of murdering Richard Salt. Both were hatters, and it is believed that, owing to some long standing quarrel, Fisher stabbed the other in the side with a knife in Laurence Pounteny-lane. The policeman on the beat found Salt on the pavement and fetched a surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. Fisher will be brought up at the Mansion house to-morrow.

THE DEMANDS OF THE COLLIERS. - A meeting of colliers' delegates from every district in the Black Country was held on Monday at Great Bridge. It was resolved to amalgamate the whole of the districts and to call on the masters to give the men 6d. per day advance, as the public were paying more than a proportional share of the increase in the price of coal.

CAUTION TO TRUSTEES .- By Vice-Chancellor Malins a severe judgment against possibly over-jealous trustees has been delivered. A young woman having a share in £7,000 left in 1864 by P. Elliot, of Neath, in Glamorgan, in trust for his brother, and his brother's children after his death, had been refused payment by the trustees, on grounds bitterly ing out a tooth for your father a short time ago."

denounced at the bar. She had gone to Australia, and on her return, eight years ago, had entered an Anglican Sisterhood; a circumstance on which were founded several of the trustees' objections to paying over the money. Judgment was given against the trustees, whether ir not the young lady had assigned her property to her Sisterhood; and, as they had acted without justification, they were called upon to indemnify the petitioner to the last farthing of expenses.

STRIKE OF GRAVEDIGGERS.—Following the example set them by other classes of workmen, the gravediggers at Woolwich cemetery struck for an advance of wages. It was, however, found that the laborers of the district would gladly fill the places thus vacated, and the gravediggers have been suspended.

At Greenock and other Scotch towns many persons having small engines are proposing, on account of the dearness of coal, to have these engines superseded by machinery to be drawn by water-power.

At Worcester assizes Charles Holms, labourer, was sentenced to death for murdering his wife at Brown's Grove in March last.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE.—Christina Edmunds, the prisoner who was convicted of murder by poisoning under extraordinary circumstances at Brighton, and whose trial it will be remembered, took place at the Central Criminal Court, was removed recently from the convict prison at Lewes to the Broadmoor Asylum for lunatic convicts. It will be remembered that although the defence of insanity was set up for the prisoner she was convicted by the jury of wilful murder, and sentenced to death, and that afterwards two incdical gentlemen were sent down by the Home Office to examine her, and that they reported that she was insane. The effect of this was that the capital sentence was commuted. Since then the prisoner does not appear to have exhibited any symptoms of insanity and a rather extmordinary circumstance has come to light. It appears that before her trial the prisoner was very sanguine as to the result, and said she knew how it would end, the jury would never convict her of murder. They would acquit her on the ground of insanity, she would be locked up a little while and then be set at liberty. The prisoner's anticipation has been to a certain extent correct so far as the result has gone; but it is not very probable, under the circumstances that her idea that she would be released, will be carried out and she will in all probability be confined for the remainder of her life as a criminal luna-

GREAT THUNDERSTORM IN LIVERPOOL AND THE VICI-NITY .- A storm of almost unprecedented violence, even in this season of thunderstorms, visited Liverpool and the district early on Wednesday morning. The cellars of many buildings in the town were flooded, and considerable damage was done to property. In Birkenhead some buildings were struck by lightning, but up to the present time no account has been received of any loss of life .- Catholic Times, July 27.

Lord Penzance has given judgment in the "Catholic will case"—Parfitt v. Lawless. Lord Penzance held that nothing had been shown to justify the belief that the plaintiff had used coercion, which must be used to construe undue influence on the part of the individual who was the object of the bounty. There was nothing in law or the facts that justified any such assumption, and the rule for a new trial must, therefore, be discharged with costs. The other judges concurred. Mr. Lawless has died since the case came on. The property will ultimately be worth from £5,000 to £7,000 a year.

#### · UNITED STATES.

New York, August 15 .- 23 cases of sun-stroke appened in this city yesterday, of which five were fatal. There were seven cases in Brooklyn.

Rev. F. X. Weininger, S. J., we learn from the St. Paul Wanderer, is again in Minnesota, giving missions. It is only recently that we heard of him in Pennsylvania, and now he is already again in the Northwest. Such zeal and labor in the vineyard of the Lord but few missionaries attain. The surprise is that Father Weininger is not only amongst the greatest and most realous priests, but also one of the oldest, being upwards of sixty-years of age, but still healthy and robust. Father Weininger commenced ions in Minnesota in V whence he will visit other portions of the State .-Catholic Herald.

The French Catholic Church on Hunter street, Fall River, Mass., is being improved by the addition of 60 feet to the rear, at an outlay of \$10,000. It will be fully complete in another month, and will then scat six or seven hundred more people than at present .-- 16.

Arthur P. Devlin, who, under the name of "Baron de Camin," travelled over this country, denouncing and slandering the Catholic Church and its religious institutions, has written a letter to the Harrisburg Patriot, stating that he has repented and returned to the faith of his fathers, and expressing his gratitude to the editors of that journal for exposing his hypocrisy .- Irish American.

The most important change in the Post-office code is that respecting miscellaneous matter-transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. On this class the postage is just half what it was under the old law—that is, such matter can now be sent, in parcels not weighing over twelve ounces. A one cent stamp will therefore carry any magazine or package of newspapers which does not weigh more than two ounces. Book postage under the new code is two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but this only between author and publisher, and manuscript for publication in newspapers and magazines must be paid for at letter rates, which remain as heretofore. Nothing weighing more than four pounds, except Congressional documents, will be received in the mail.-Ib.

The Shaker community at Tysingham, Mass., has become so diminished in numbors that the property owned by it, embracing fourteen hundred acres, is now offered for sale. When the community was established in 1815 it numbered 173 members, living in four families. At present there is only one family of twenty-two persons, of whom only seven are males. On the breaking up of this Shaker establishment the survivors will be incorporated with some more prosperous community.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 14.—General Ord has telegraphed to General Morrow to furnish him with any additional troops necessary to prevent an Indian war; but General Morrow has reconsidered his intention to use force, and will simply be accompanied by his staff to the Indian camps, believing he will be better able to restore peace without the display or use of troops.

Curry, Pa., Aug. 14.—Hugh Donnelly, of Dunkirk, N.Y., was murdered this morning in the lock-up of this city, by James Nevells, an insane man, whom he was conveying to the asylum; his head was chopped off with an axe.

Infanticide is becoming fearfully prevalent in-Chicago, and the authorities are discussing means of checking the crime. Erect a lying-in hospital. under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. This has been done in New York. Such hespitals should be in all our large cities. We want one in Boston. -Boston Pilot.

Nor Uxacquainted,—A young New York dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty, and gracefully opened the conversation by saying, "Miss Wilson, I hope that I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pull-

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1872.

Friday, 23-Vigil. St. Philip Beniti. C. Saturday, 24—St. Bartholomew, Ap. Sunday, 25—Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 26-SS. Nazarius, Celsus and Victor, MM Tuesday, 27-St Joseph Calasanctius, C. Wednesday, 28—St. Augustine, B. C. D. Thursday, 29—Beheading of St. John Baptist.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 16.—The adoption of the party processions' Act was generally celebrated throughout Ireland on Thursday. In some places there was disorder. At Belfast while a procession was passing through the streets it was stoned by a large crowd of persons. The processionists returned the attack, and a scene of terrible excitement ensued. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police, not however, till one man had been shot. Slight disturbances occurred at Dublin and several persons were wounded. There was no disorder in Londonderry.

August 18. - Despatches from Belfast to noon to day state that disturbances there continued through Saturday night and into Sun day and are not yet ended. The populace are divided into hostile Protestant and Catholic mobs. Whenever they come into contact there is a fight. The police are using every effort to stop the rioting; they had been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded. Troops with fixed bayonets now occupy the principal streets and keep the mobs apart. The dragoons of the 40th Regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

August 19 .- The riots in Belfast are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and magistrates of the city have issued a proclamation warning the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for the continuance of the disorder. Arrests thus far have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many who have sword and bullet wounds.

A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning that fighting continued last night, and that stones fell in the streets like hail.

LATER. - Despatches just received from Dublin dated to-day convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed in the street this morning. The peaceably disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied with the want of vigor evinced by the authorities. Ruffians with pistols in their hands stalk about the city, and whole streets are given up to the rioters.

Latest telegram from Belfast says reports are current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram states that the military are now charging the rioters in the centre of the town.

The subscriptions to the fund to indemnify Captain Nolan for expenses incurred in maintaining his right to a seat in Parliament, closed on Thursday. The total amount subscribed is £14,000.

The report that the meeting of Crowned heads to be held soon, was for the purpose of sanctioning the present territorial position of the various countries is discredited.

The report that the Germans were fortifying Belfort is contradicted, the explanation now being that they are only completing the works begun by the French commander during the

General Sheridan telegraphs to use force at once if required to quell the Indian disturbances. Further depredations are reported.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17th.-Wendell Phillips in his letter to the colored citizens of Boston, says that Mr. Sumner is the dupe of Northern Copperheads and Southern Secessionists, and Greeley their tool. The South has often announced, in the last instance by the lips of

vernment and leaving us in the opposition. Such is the present plot that Mr. Greeley sees but it would never prevent his aiding it. That Mr. Sumner does not see it is to me a matter of profound astonishment at such a moment. The regular Republican party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistance and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in

UNDUE INFLUENCE. -Our readers are award that the Attorney-General has announced his intention of bringing to trial, on the charge of exercising "undue influence" at the late Galway election, one Bishop, and twenty-two priests, out of the long list of clerics denounced by Judge Keogh in his notorious judgment. This naturally raises the question, "what influence is undue?"

It is no doubt an undue influence to induce a man, by bribes, by appeals to his self-interest, or by threats, to vote against his conscientious convictions. The influence of the landlord, for instance, or of the employer of labor, who should, directly or indirectly menace his tenant or servant with the loss of his holding or of his place, should the latter vote contrary to the wishes of the said landlord or employer, would be most certainly an "undue influence" worthy of reprobation, even, though it might not fall within the power of law to punish it.

To persuade, or try to persuade, the voter to discard the threats and the blandishments of his landlord or his employer, and to give his vote according to the dictates of his conscience would not be an undue induence. The manner in which such influence was exercised might be coarse, violent and in bad taste; but the in\_ fluence itself, if exercised solely with the view of determining the voter to vote according to the dictates of his conscience, and to discard all appeals to his self-interests, would not be "undue," or deserving of punishment, or even of very severe censure.

These principles laid down, and we fancy no one will impugn them, let us apply them to the Galway election. What were the facts in this

Two candidates presented themselves to the Catholic electors. One, the favorite of the landlords: the other the favorite of the Bishops and clergy; one believed to be strongly opposed to the demands of the Catholic Church for Freedom of Education; the other pledged to support these demands, should he be returned to the House of Commons.

To secure the return of the first of the two candidates-Captain Trench, a most excellent gentleman in private life we have no doubt, the landlords throughout the county put forth all their influence and strained every nerve. To counteract this very powerful influence, the Catholic Clergy exerted themselves warmly; and, if the evidence may be relied upon, in some cases, some of them forgot the dignity of their high office, and used language which grates harshly on the ear when coming from the lips of one who is a Minister of Our Lord Who. when reviled, reviled not again. The substance-we are not defending the manner-the substance of the priests' language was this. Addressing themselves to their respective flocks, they told them plainly, bluntly, coarsely if you will, "that if for fear of man, or what man could do unto them, they voted contrary to their conscientious convictions, they would be traitors to their Church and to God; and that the doom of such traitors was, in this life scorn and execration, and in the life to come, hell and damnation." This may appear very shocking; but after all it is not more shocking than the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian

Now here two questions present themselves. st. Is it true that he who from sordid motives votes contrary to the manner in which he conscientiously believes that he is bound to vote, by so doing exposes himself to the scorn of his fellow-men, and the wrath of God? 2nd. If true, were the Catholic elergy justified in insisting upon this truth, and appealing to it as a reason why their flocks should vote for Capt. Nolan, rather than for Capt. Trench?

No one will, we suppose, be hardy enough to answer the first question in the negative, or to deny the truth of the abstract proposition :that he who from sordid motives votes contrary

to his conscience is guilty of mortal sin, and that mortal sin means the penalty of damnation. And if true, then considering the circumstances, we insist that, though in some instances their manner of so doing may have been intemperate and in bad taste, the Catholic clergy were bound to insist upon it, and to urge it upon the people committed to their charge, as the only means to them accessible, of counteracting the strong influences brought to bear upon the tenant electors by the landlords who warmly espoused the cause of the anti-Catholic candidate, Capt. Trench. No one who knows how ardently attached to their Church and ment in favour of Home Rule. their clergy are the Catholic Irish, can doubt that, if left uninterfered with by Jefferson Davis, that the cause was not lost and either side, the landlords or the priests, their

and that the landlord influence brought to bear upon them tended to make them vote contrary to their conscientious convictions, and therefore to commit mortal sin. Now it is not merely the right, but it is the duty of the priest to put forth all his power to prevent his parishioners committing such an act; and therefore it was the duty of the Galway priests to insist upon the obligation, under pain of mortal sin, under which lay all the Catholic electors, of voting in accordance with the dictates of conscience, and of discarding both the blandishments and the threats of their landlords, and wealthy em-

The performance of this duty was the head and front of the offending of the Galway priests. Of the manner in which in some instances this duty may have been performed we say nothing. First, because we know how unjust it would be to form an opinion from the extracts given by the papers, of certain portions of some of the clerical addresses. Divorced from the context many of these extracts seem in very bad taste; but if we had the whole address before us, we might find reasons for much modifying our opinion. In the second place our ears still tingle with the No-Popery discourses delivered at politicoreligious meetings by reverend Protestant ministers; wherein Pope, Bishops, Priests and all who follow them, are assailed in terms in comparison with the language attributed to the much abused Galway priests appears tame; and and reiterated plaudits (Kentish Fire) of their enlightened Protestant audiences, the more Gavazzi's and Murphy's speeches.

the Protestant writer expresses himself much priest was as he admits, provoked (and we add justified) by the interference of the landlords. These cried to the much bewildered elector: "Oh-b\*\* you conscience; you vote as we bid you to vote for Capt. Trench, or your farm shall be taken from you." Hereupon the priest stepped up and cried out, "Vote according to your conscientious convictions; never mind your landlords' threats, but hearken rather to the voice of God, and to the dictates of the inward monitor He has given you. Do this, or you will be guilty of sin; and he who is a sinner will be damned."

And this it is that has so much provoked public feeling in Ircland. The Irish love justice, and fair play; they cannot see therefore why the priests should be marked out for prosecution by the Judge, and the Landlords let

(From the Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

"There was in fact a stand up fight between the priests, representing the people, and the landlords, mere pieces in the game. Such a state of things was, of course, intolerable, and the inquiry undertaken by Judge Keogh was only fitting and right, Unfortunately, he seems to be a man, unlike English judges, of strong political opinions, and to him nothing seems more natural, desirable, and right in itself, than that the people should vote under their landfords' "legitimate influence," to use an expression on which he dwells repeatedly in his judgment. The iniquities on one side came thus to be passed over by the judge, although one would think that enough landlord intimidation came out in the evidence to invalidate half-a-dozen elections. The priests, on the other hand, came in for the strongest censure, which they richly deserved, and against which even their own party would hardly think of protesting, were it not for the passionate and almost scurrilous language in which the judgment is expressed. A calm condemnation of the conduct of the priests, with even justice meted to the landlords, would have had the best possible effect, but Judge Keogh's censures naturally raised passions and party feelings through the length and breadth of the island which

are destined to become matter of history.

This may be thought a sufficiently unfavourable account of the famous judgment, and it may be asked why, if the latter be so indefensible as I have re presented, it should be so strongly supported by Parliament, and, with few exceptions, by the English press. The answer is that, excepting the Irish Catholic members, the House of Commons is intensely Protestant. The Tory party is so, both by tradition and by present party exigencies; the old Whig, and the steady going Liberals returned by middle class support, are the same; the dissenters are so, of course; and the Radicals, if not very Protestant, are at any rate anti-Catholic. Hence the House fully shared the judge's indignation against priestly interference and doing so, forgave his unjudicial tone. On the other hand his partizan applause of interference when exercised by landlords, raised him a hearty echo not only among the Tories but among the great majority of a House which is still largely aristocratic, and many even of the most radical members of which are drawn from the land-owning class. Another reason is that Englishmen, who have a traditional horror of priestly pretensions, are unable to realize a state of Catholic society in which priests and people are really in accord, and they cannot divest themselves of the idea that if the priests take an active lead in polities, and the people follow them, the latter must do so under compulsion alone. Hence a hopeless divergence between English and Irish views of this matter, and much hindrance, greatly fear, to the cause of effective union between the two countries. The Englishman, sincerely anxious to do Ireland justice and promote his welfare, shows at every step his distrust of the priests, from whom he avows his wish to save his misguided brother. But if the latter wears a priestly yoke, he wears it not unwillingly, and a slight upon his priest is resented as an injury to himself. Hence the constant failure of the English Parliament to really conciliate the Irish and the strongest argu-

Mr. Butt's speech was of unequal power. It raised practically, three counts. First he attacked the vehemence of the Judge's language, and his apparently studied insults towards the Catholic priesthood n general. This charge, though proven in the mind must be won by getting possession of the Go- vote's would have been given to Capt. Nolan; of every impartial man, the Government partied, But Irish justice is unique, and was never kingdom. The spirit of the law is Protestant

saying that as they accepted, in the main, the soundness of the Judge's conclusions, they would not weaken their value by criticising the manner in which they were enunciated. The next count,-that the landlords had improperly been let off Scot free, -the Government evaded altogether, with the consent of an only too willing House. The last and weakest of Mr. Butt's points was that party spirit had led the Judge to include innocent men among the list of priests "guilty of unduce influence." This being proved, he said, by the fact that out of 36 persons so reported, the Government could only find ground for prosecuting 23. This charge discredited an otherwise able speech, for even the speaker must have known the difference between the kind of evidence which would justify a name being included in the Judge's report to Parliament and the kind which would justify a cautious lawyer, anxious for a conviction, in prosecuting. An abler speech than Mr. Butt's was that for the defence, by Mr. Henry James, who showing that utter ignorance of the real relation between the Irishman and his

of the session. The views I have expressed of the merits both of the case and of the debate arising from it, are not those generally held in political circles, but they are held by those who look below the surface, and their justice will be acknowledged some day. They are those of more than one member of the Government, but the Administration, as a body, has preferred to win an easy victory by swimming with the stream. That plan answers for the time, but it may bear bitter fruit in Ireland by and by."

accordingly, was thoroughly in accord with the House, and achieved one of the greatest triumphs

Should the Government persist in their de termination to bring the Bishop of Clonfert and the priests to trial, the consequences will be serious. If acquitted, as they probably will be, the Government will be put in a very ignominious position. If convicted, it will be which invariably the more provoke the loud a serious thing to attempt to treat a Bishop and his clergy as malefactors.

And how will it be should the prisoners, as ribald and obscene they are, the more fervently may very likely be the case, refuse to plead? that they consign monk and nun to the pit that If they refuse to recognise the competence of burns for ever with fire and brimstone. Vide of a civil tribunal to sit in judgment upon acts that any renegade Catholic who voted for by them done as priests? If they ignore the We give below an extract from the London jurisdiction of the lay court, and decline to rencorrespondence of the Montreal Gazette, wherein | der any account of their conduct to any other than an ecclesiastical tribunal? What then! to the same purpose. The interference of the A verdict of Guilty would in such a case of course be recorded; but the Government would and appear to have appealed to their parishbe bold indeed that should attempt to carry the sentence into execution.

> CLERICAL INTIMIDATION .- Since the days of good Judge Jeffery, the British Judiciary has never been brought into such serious contempt as by Judge Keogh's disgraceful conduct in the Galway election case. The administration of justice in Ireland has never been of the most impartial. Like Protestant toleration, it has too often been of the Orange stripe-all one sided-very blind and impartial indeed as often as the litigants were Orange, but when the Green was concerned, equally blind, but not so impartial. Catholic Ireland, governed by Protestant and English laws, is in itself an anomaly, as great indeed as would be Protestant England governed by Irish and Catholic laws. But notwithstanding this anomaly bringing, as it must naturally do, the administration of justice in Ireland into contempt; never in the annals of even the Irish Judiciary has a more disgraceful scene been witnessed than this Galway case. As an exhibition of personal spite, and constitutional irritability, that charge must stand alone, facillime princips. Pilot-engine Keogh will go down to the last syllable of recorded time, as a sample of the timber of which the Irish Priepus is made. But it is not with the miserable Castle hack, whose passions appear to be so little under control, that they must needs intrude themselves upon the Judicial Bench, that we have to do. It is with the law and logic of his decision we would join issue.

What is clerical intimidation? In what does it consist? In other words-where does clerical influence end, and where does clerical intimidation begin?

In the Galway elections it is in evidence that 38 priests appealed to their people from their altars for or against the candidates. That a priest has as much right as any other man to influence his fellow-men no sane man will deny. That he has a right to do so from the altar is equally clear. But we do not stop here; we go further, and say, that he has a greater right than any other man to influence his fellow-men, and that the most proper of all places to do so is the altar. The exercise of the elective franchise is a religious duty. To use it ill is a sin —to use it wisely and conscientiously is an act pleasing to God. Hence, the sacred duty of the Priest to see that his parishioners fulfil this duty aright, and hence his duty to point out that duty from the pulpit, or, what in Irish parlance is the same thing, "from the Altar." The evidences of intimidation are curious. Father Loftus is said to have declared that any one who voted for Capt. Trench would go down to the grave with the brand of Cain upon him and his children after him; and that any one who would not vote for Capt. Notan was an emissary of the devil. A layman as far as election laws are concerned we cannot, we must confess, for the life of us, find out in this denunciation where the intimidation lies. Had a newspaper editor, or a protestant parson, or a landlord written it or spoken it, we strongly suspect it would have passed unchallenged.

meant to protect "the mere Irish" and their friends and protectors the Priests.

Father Quin is medically inclined, but is not we think intimidatory. He thought and avowed it, that any man who voted for Capt. Trench should be shunned as if he had small pox or typhus fever. On the hypothosis-which Pilot Engine Keogh appears heartily to disprove of -that voting at elections is a sacred duty, duty, is worse than small pox or a pestilence. Were Father Quin is intimidatory in this avowal, history saith not. Another priest was, if possible even more

cloquent. "The finger of scorn," he said. "should be pointed at any elector who voted priest to which I have before alluded, and arguing for Capt. Trench: he should not be counted worthy of associating with his fellow parishioners: woe be to those persons in his parish who dared to give him their votes: those who voted for Capt. Trench would be helping the enemies of the Catholics to keep their feet on their necks, and Catholics who did that would be sacrificing their eternal salvation." In this denunciation we have the first approach to anything, that can be termed intimidatory, and even that may equally well be interpreted as merely denunciatory. If by the expression, " Woe to those persons, de.," the Revd. Gentleman meant to imply, that if they did, he would take his horse whip to them, or held out any other threat of personal violence, in that case and in that care only could it be deemed intimidatory. But all this is not proved, so that in English law (when not administered in Ireland) we are bound to give the Rev. Gentleman the benefit of the doubt. Another priest said Trench would be a disgrace to his Church, to God, and to his country, and would go to Hell. Much more of the same kind is in evidence, for the Rev. Gentlemen appear to be singularly unanimous in their opinion of Capt. Trench; ioner's solely from a religious stand point. Now we fearlessly aver, that had any newspaper editor, or even any drunken bully duly equipped with bludgeon and steel-knuckles used these denunciatory expressions, even in the teeth of the voters going to the polls, we should have heard not one word from Pilot Engine Keogh on the score of intimidation; and if a bludgeon man or an editor is allowed such influence why

But the most curious part of this most curious of curious decisions is, the distinction (without a difference) on which it is professed to be founded. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald another Kawtholic in the Longford case thus curiously lays down this curious law. After acknowledg. ing the principle that the Priest may use all his influence by counsel, advice, recommendation and entreaty, he goes on to say "but he may not appeal to the fears or terrors or superstitions of those he addresses."

"He must not hold out hopes of reward here or hereafter, and he must not use threats of temporal injury or of disadvantage, or of punishment hereafter. He must not, for instance, threaten to excommunicate or to withhold the sacraments, or to expose the party to any other religious disability, or de-nounce the voting for any particular candidate as a sin, or as an offence involving punishment here or hereafter. If he does so with a view to influence's voter, or to affect an election, the law considers him guilty of undue influence. As priestly influence is so great, we must regard its exercise with extreme jealousy, and seek by the utmost vigilance to keep it within due and proper bounds."

Now this may be law; and for the matter of that, it may be Irish law, but it is not com mon sense. In the first part of his charge Judge (Irish) Fitzgerald (and we wish it distinetly to be understood that he is an Irishman, because his decision is a species of Irish Bull) admits the principle that a Priest must have an influence peculiarly his own. His sucred character amongst other things, he says, must give it him. Having admitted this in fifteen lines of a preamble, he immediately denies it again, or what is the same thing, denies him the exercise of it. He must not hold out threats of punishment hereafter (i.e. eternal.) He must not denounce any particular voting as a sin-in other words, for it amounts to this, he must not use any sucred influence whatever. Now here is the absurdity of this decision. The only influence which a Priest has, which is peculiar to himself, is his sacred influence, that is, the influence which the law of God and the religious consciousness of his parishioners gives him. All other influencessuperior education, identity of influence, &c.,he holds in common with others. These he may use, but his sacred influence-the influence peculiar to himself he may not. Such according to Judge Fitzgerald is the law and a very Irish law it is. A man has a right to be a Priest-but he must not use his influence as a Priest. As a Priest he has and must have an influence peculiarly his own, this influence he is allowed by law to possess but not to use. It would almost appear that Judges Fitzgerald and Keogh were joking.

But how does it happen that such an absurd law can so soberly be maintained by learned Judges? Behold the secret. It is an English and Protestant law for an Irish and Catholic

the spirit of the people whom that law has to govern is Catholic. The law made by Protestant law-makers ignores the sacred character of the Priest, and the sacred duty of voting. The people to be governed by that law cannot ignore either the one or the other. Hinc illæ SACERDOS. · Lachrymee!

P.S.—But Judge Fitzgerald in a fit of can-Lour—very injudicious in an Irish Judge—has let a kitten out of the bag. There is a second secret in this decision, and it is Judge Fitzgerald this time who lets it out :---

"As priestly influence is so great, we must regard its exercise with extreme jealousy," he tells us.

Exactly, worthy Judge. A Daniel! a second Daniel! The Catholic Church, though the Church of the majority, being in a conquered country, must be kept down. Such has ever been Protestant legislation for Catholic

PROFESSOR MCLAREN AND ENGLISH HISTORY. LETTER V.

MOST LEARNED PROFESSOR, - To your pious, and immortal William Prince of Orange and Dutch Usurper of the British throne is undoubtedly due that most disgraceful of penal laws, which renders it illegal even yet for England's Queen to become a Catholic. In no other realm of Europe is so disgraceful an enactment to be found. It was reserved for the bigotry of England under a Dutch Usurper to fall to so deep a depth. You will remember, most learned Professor, that the instrument which declared William and Mary, King and Queen of England was a revolutionary instrument. It had been drawn up by an assembly unknown to the ordinary law and had never received the royal sanction. A revolutionary instrument can only create a revolutionary King. It was evidently necessary then that this contract between the governors and the governedthis spurious title deed by which your Dutchman held his throne, should be put into a somewhat more reputable form. How was this to be done? The Declaration of Rights must become a Bill of Rights, and must pass the Lords and Commons in order to become the law of the land.

This Declaration of Rights is a curious document and exemplifies strongly the inconsistency of Protestant bigotry. James was accused and unjustly of wishing to exclude his daughter from the succession; and to this accusation unjust though it was, he owes in a certain degree his loss of the British throne. But what in James the Papist was a crime of deepest hue, in William the Dutchman and zealous Protestant was an act of sweetest odor. The Declaration of Rights restricted the succession, thereby doing for Protestantism, what James was supposed to have plotted to do in the interest of Catholicity. The one was a virtue: the other a crime!

religious zeal to prescribe a test. This defect ever been. \* \* If a bill had then been Rights enacted that every English sovereign such a bill; that all the bishops, Burnet (Wilrepeat and subscribe a declaration against Transubstantiation. This of course was effective, and doubtless ensured for all time a thoroughly competent sovereign. Any one believing in Transubstantiation could not possibly govern a nation. But the Bill of Rights or rather the bigotry of its compilers did not stop here. It was further enacted in the interest of that Protestantism which was so continually in danger, that no person who should marry a Papist should be capable of reigning in England, and that if the Sovereign should marry a Papist, the subject should be absolved from allegiance. Here, most learned professor, in this age, which you call tolerant we find the origin of that most disgraceful of legal enactments, which deprives from occupant of the British throne of that most valued birthright of every freeman, the liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Begotten of Orangeism in the 17th century, it yet survives with Orangeism even under the enlightenment of the 19th.

As further illustrative of that Orange toleration which is tolerant of everything which is not Popish, we would remind you, that the same Parliament which declared in the Bill of Rights that "No Catholic need apply" for the English throne, was especially indulgent to the Jews. In order to carry on the subjugation of Popish Ireland it was necessary to raise supplies. Besides two millions to be raised by ordinary taxation, it was proposed that £100,-000 should be levied upon the Jews. To this the Jews objected by petition, declaring that they would rather leave the country, than stay there to be ruined. "Enlightened politicians." special taxation laid upon a small class, which happened to be rich, unpopular and defenceless, cians, did not extend their enlightened views servitude of the Philistines, commanded that he reason. Long before it can learn the reason ing that their triumph was no hollow affair.

towards the poor down trodden papists of the should be brought up a Nazarite. The distinland. But that would have been a true tolerance, not an Orange one, and was too advanced an enlightenment for those times.

That your Dutch friend and Usurper of the English throne, the immortal pious and enlight ened William, had a deep reverence for green peas \* we will readily admit; that this reverence extended to religious freedom and toleration we cannot grant. And for this reason amongst many. The very Toleration Act passed in his reign and at the instigation of his creatures and advisers, proves him a bigot. Far from repealing the disabilities under which the non-conformists labored, William's Toleration Act merely modified them, by numerous absurd and indeed contradictory limitations whilst it declared emphatically that the legislature did not intend to grant the smallest indulgence to any Papist, or to any person who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, as that doctrine is set forth in the formularies of the Church of England.

Such was the bill to which Dutch William gave his consent with hearty satisfaction' (Macauley), thereby approving himself as unprincipled a bigot as any of those who framed it. Than this bill never was there a more ridiculous, more contradictory or more intolerant act of legislation. The sound principle of religious tolerance undoubtedly is, that mere theological error ought not to be punished by the civil magistrate. This principle, the iniquitous Toleration Act of your Dutch William not only did not acknowledge but actually repudiated. Not a single one of the cruel laws enacted against non-conformists by the Tudors or Stuarts did it repeal; whilst the penal laws against the Catholics were virtually re-enacted. Persecution was to continue the general rule, Toleration was to be the exception. And yet this was the law to which your tolerant William "gave his consent with hearty satisfaction." Good! most learned professor! Nor was this all. What little toleration it did grant and that was small, was granted after a most capricious fashion. A Quaker could obtain the benefit of the act, though denying and repudiating the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles. An Independent minister having qualms of conscience about only one or two, was debarred from its provisions. William's Act of Toleration was as insune as it was intolerant.

But I must draw my remarks to a close. I have already perhaps given your intolerant tolerance too much notoricty. There are some men, who, dead to fame, are content with infamy. It is often a crime to gratify them.

As my readers however may not be uninterested in the Essayist Historian's opinion of this age which you call tolerant, we will allow him to give it.

"The English in 1689 were by no means The Convention had resolved that no Papist | disposed to admit the doctrine that religious should ascend the English throne; but it had error ought to be left unpunished. That docforgotten in its hot-headed intolerance or blind | trine was just then more unpopular than it had was now supplied through the superior astute- drawn up granting entire freedom of conscience ness or cooler bigotry of the Dutchman and his to all Protestants, it may be safely affirmed zealous Protestant advisers. The Bill of that Nottingham would never have introduced should in full Parliament and at the coronation liam's alter ego) included would have voted against it; that it would have been denounced Sunday after Sunday from ten thousand pulpits as an insult to God and to all Christian men, and as a licence to the worst heretics and blasphemers; that it would have been condemned almost as vehemently by Bates and Baxter as Ken and Sherlock; that it would have been burned by the mob in half the market places of England! that it would never have become the law of the land."—(Macauley, vol. iii., p. 69.)

> And yet this you call a tolerant age! Good! most learned professor; you must certainly have shut your eyes to history as closely as you appear to have done to the insulting and intolerant motto of the Toronto Young Britons. Eschew Orange celebrations, my dear professor; they evidently unhinge your intellect.

SACERDOS.

\* When the Princess Anne dined with him, and when the first green peas of the year were put upon the table, the ladies of the Royal Household saw with dismay this immortal Usurper of Kingdoms and of Green Peas, devouring the whole dish without offering so much as a spoonful to her Royal Highness. In their virtuous indignation they pronounced this great and glorious Orangeman no better than a Low Dutch Bear.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. X.

"Beware thou drink no wine nor strong drink, nor oat any unclean thing, for thy child shall be a Nazarite from its infancy, from its mother's womb

to the day of its death."—(Judges XIII. 7.) The obligation of giving good example to your children, Catholic parents, is as we have seen most grave. St. Jerome thus sums it up. "Let your child discover in you nothing which, if it imitated, it would sin." Would that this most important advice were deeply says Macauley, "could not but perceive that engraved upon the heart of every Catholic parent. Learn its importance from Sacred Scripture. Almighty God who wished Samson was real confiscation. Pity 'tis most learned to be of superhuman strength, because he had some imagine. The child of tender years was real confiscation. Pity 'tis most learned to be of superhuman strength, because he had some imagine. The child of tender years mitted, as keen as has been witnessed on the Con-Professor, that these same enlightened politically destined him to deliver His people from the is led by example long before it is led by tinent, and the victors had the satisfaction of know-

guishing characteristic of this sect was, that they forbad themselves to touch wine or any inebriating drink. But the command of Almighty God did not stop here. In order that the child Samson, should be a Nazarite in the strictest manner possible, He commanded the mother that bore him to be a Nazarite also. "Beware," He said to Samson's mother, through the mouth of an angel, "Beware thou drink no wine nor strong drink, nor eat any unclean infancy, from his mother's womb until the day of his death."-(Judges 13. 7.) There is an immense significance in this command of God. Samson was to be kept from wine. But how was the child Samson to be kept from wine or strong drink, if the mother that bore him was to allow herself to be addicted to them whilst she bore him. Would not the food and drink which she took enter into his body? Would not it become part of her child's constitution? If she allowed herself to be addicted to wine, would not the child she bore have planted in his very nature the seeds of a desire for it? Catholic parents, thousands make drunkards of themselves, but tens of thousands are made drunkards by their mothers:-thousands are made drunkards by their own indulgence; but alas far more are made drunkards by the indulgence of their mothers that bore them. This is a terrible truth, Christian parents. Taught to the world thousands of years ago, through to Samson's mother by an angel of God, it has been borne out by the experiences of science even to the present day. Nor is it true only of the food, which the mother takes-it is true also with the emotions of the mind. Gluttony, envy, sloth, anger, lust, revenge if indulged in by the mother are communicated to the constitution of the child she bears. Well! then might Almighty God, if Samson was to be for ever kept from wine and strong drinks, if he was to become endowed with superhuman strength-well might Almighty God command the mother that bore him to abstain also from these strong drinks which would inevitably enervate and destroy him. Catholic mothers, if you wish your children to be temperate, to be chaste, to be mild, to be energetic, if you wish them to be Christian Samsons abstain from strong drinks and from all emotions of the mind which can injure the constitution and disposition of the child you bear. The future welfare, the eternal salvation of your children And here, Catholic parents, let me warn

you of another evil, which is alas but too prevalent. I have said that tens of thousands are made drunkards by their parents. I did not make this assertion without the maturest consideration. How many mothers alas are there, who in order to save themselves a few hours of watching-in order to avoid a few hours of attendance on their children have the custom of times, with whiskey. Is not this very sinful? is not this very inhuman? Is it not by the continued use of liquor, that the grown man becomes a drunkard? And if the grown man even whose constitution and whose habits are formed becomes a drunkard by the constant use of liquor-how much more must the tender infant in its cradle become a drunkard, when every time it cries, it is dosed with whiskey? And what is the effect of opiates? To depress the system-to enervate it, and to cause in it a craving for excitement. Hence they open the door to drunkenness. Christian parents, to shirk your duty to your children, is always a crime before God. He gave them into your hands to be tended and cared for. To refuse to do so then is a grave crime—a disobedience before God. But to do so by adding another crime-to do so at the risk of sowing the seeds of drunkenness in the constitutions of your children how terrible a crime it must be.

But it is when your child first comes to the use of reason-when it first begins to notice affairs around it, that your duty of abstaining from aught, that will lead it into crime more particularly begins. The command Beware thou drink no wine nor strong drink, nor eat any unclean thing, still continues. Do you wish your children to be pure, and chaste, and innocent, let purity, chastity and innocence Addison, 18ft. 2in. shine in all your actions, and ever shew that you hate, and detest, and despise the opposite vices. Do you wish that your children should be reserved in their words and should never be foul their mouths by an obscene word? Let your conduct be ever reserved—and let no obscene word ever pass your lips. Do you wish that your children should never become liars, quarrelsome, vindictive blasphemers? Never let them hear aught untrue, or quarrelsome, or vindictive, or blasphomous pass your lips, never let them see the slightest shadow of them in your actions. And beware! Flatter not yourselves, that as yet your children are too young to take any harm. Your duty of good example begins sooner far than

why—it knows how to follow, when others lead. It may sometimes be too early to teach by precept—but it can hardly ever be too early to teach by example. Precept is for the wiseexample for the uninstructed, and uneducated,

and the young. But how do Christian parents carry out this duty of good example? Alas! if they are negligent in instructing, if they are negligent in correcting, they will be much more negligent in giving good example, for as it is easier far to preach than to practice, those parents who are negligent in the less laborious duty of instruct thing, for thy child shall be a Nazarite from its ing their children, will be much more so in the more difficult one of giving good example. Nay many, not content with not giving good example, absolutely give themselves no trouble not to give bad example. How many oaths and blasphemics-how many fits of passionhow much drunkenness in the presence of even the tenderest children! How many profanc jests—how many loud stories—how many licentious expressions before hot youth! Hence it is we see now-a-days that many young people inherit the vices and follies of their parents long before they inherit their fortunes. Following their parents in all things with a filial reverence, they acquire even imperceptibly their crimes and evil habits long before it is time to succeed to their property. As the father speaks so speaks the child-what wonder then, if the child of the blasphemer becomes a blasphemer? As the father walks so walks the child—what wonder then if the child of the infuriate, become infuriate too. Nay so close is the resemblance of the child to the fatherso closely does the child imitate even imperceptibly the acts and very peculiarities of the parent, that even the pennianship of the child though taught by a different master, often resembles in all respects that of the parent: what wonder then, that the vices, the foibles, the religious indifference the minutest failings of the parents be closely imitated by the child. Well then might Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, commencing at the very beginning command the mother of Samson to drink no wine, since he wished her child to be a Nazarite -well might He command her to eat no unclean meat, since he wished her son to be spot-

> NOMINATIONS IN MONTREAL. - On Monday last the nominations for the three divisions of Montreal-East, Centre, and West-took place at noon. In the Centre Mr. M. P. Ryan was returned by acclamation. The other two divisions will be contested .-In the West the Hon. John Young and Mr. Drummond were nominated; and in the East Sir George Cartier, and L. A. Jette, Esq. The election will take place on Wednesday the 28th inst.

THE NEW R. C. CATHEDRAL.—The building of the new St. James Cathedral, (R. C.) situate upon the corner of Dorchester and Cemetery streets, is continued steadily, and the walls have reached a height level with the roof of the Bishop's Palace Church. The building is of cruciform shape, with the cross extensions in the shorter arm rounded, and is somewhat longer than the Parish Church. The columns adorning the front have long since been placed in position, the largest at the corners are of Doric design, while the smaller ones set at the sides of the doors are of the more claborate Corinthian style The foundations are being laid for the massive series of steps which will stretch along the whole front, and abut upon each side. This is the second season of the work. The want of funds doubtless prevents it being pushed forward with more energy .- Star.

THE GRAND ANNUAL CALEDONIAN FESTI-

The Seventeenth Annual Gathering of the Mor drugging them sometimes with opiates, some- treal Caledonian Society, was held on Thursday, the 15th instant, at Decker's Park, Mile End, proved to be an unqualified success. In consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather at an early part of the day the attendance was comparatively scanty, but the afternoon being clear and bright, crowds of visitors flocked upon the grounds. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, ex-President of the N. A. C. Association, in full Highland costume; Mr. A. Murray, President of the M. C. A. Association; the delegates to the Convention, in Highland dress, and many prominent citizens, were present.

The following is a list of the winners: Dambrod, or Draughts-1st, F. Lecroix, prize, Champion medal; 2nd, A. White; 3rd, A. Ross; 4th,

A. Brodie. Throwing heavy hammer, 16 lbs., eight entries-1st, James Fleming, 87ft. 9in., prize, \$20; 2nd, Donald Dinnie, 84ft. 6gin.; 3rd, Prof. Gouldie; 4th, D.

Throwing light hammer, 12lbs., eight entries-1st, Dinnie, 160ft. 7in.; prize, \$15; 2nd, Fleming, 107ft.; 3rd, D. Dixon; 4th, G. Gouldie.

Putting the heavy stone, 21 lbs., seven entries— 1st, Dinnie, 37ft., 2in.; 2nd, Fleming, 36ft. 2in.; 3rd, Mackenzie; 4th, D. Dixon.

Putting light stone, 14 lbs.—1st, Fleming, prize, S15, 45ft. 4in; 2nd, Dinnie, 44ft. 2½in.; 3rd, Mc-Kenzie; 4th, Dixon. Tossing the caber, nine entries—1st, Fleming; prize, \$15; 2nd, Anderson; 3rd, R. Japp; 4th, D.

Running hop, step and jump (men)-1st, Dris-

kunning hop, step and jump (men)—1st, Discoll; 2nd, Bowie; 3rd, M·Kay; 4th, J. Russell. Do for boys—1st, W. Blacklock; 2nd, W. Patterson; 3rd, A. Ross; 4th, W. Watson.

Running High Leap—T. Russell, 5ft. 3½iu.; Rosseau, 5ft. 2in.; Addison, 5ft. 1 in.

Standing High Leap—W. Thorburn, 4ft. 6in.; C. Couldin 4ft. iin. Russell 4ft. iin. G. Ander.

G. Gouldie, 4ft. 4in.; T. Russel, 4ft. 3in.; G. Anderson, 4ft. lin. Running Long Leap—D. E. Bowie, 19 ft. 2in.; Rosscau, 18ft. 10in.; G. Anderson, 18ft. 7½in.; G. T.

Standing Long Jump-G. Gouldie, 9ft. Cin.: W. Thorburn, 9ft. 3] in.; T. Russel, 9ft. 3in.; J. Driscoll,

Mile Race-I. King, 1st; J. Laing, 2nd; McKeown, 3rd; J. Boyle, 4th.

Hitch and Kick-Russell, 1st; Dixon, 2nd; Addi-

son, 3rd; Thorburn, 4th.
Vaulting with a pole — A. Rosseau, 9ft. 3in.;
Gouldie, 9ft.; T. Fletcher and R. Young tie, 8ft. 9in. Highland Fling—James Fleming, 1st; Alex. Nivin, 2nd; R. Nivin, 3rd; D. McIntyre, 4th. Quarter Mile Race-T. McGarrigie, 1st; D. E.

Bowie, 2nd.; G. Anderson, 3rd; S. McKay, 4th.
Putting 56lb. Weight—Donald Dinnie 20 ft. 8in.; James Fleming, 20 ft. 7in.; L. McEwen, 17 ft. 11in.; G. Gouldie, 17ft. 8in.

The games were contested with spirit, and the proceedings passed off with great cordiality and harmony, reflecting credit upon the efficiency of the management. General regret was felt at Dinnie being partially disabled—he having sprained his left wrist while vaulting at Busialo, a sport he does not generally engage in. However, the competition was, as many of the most prominent athletes ad-

One of the most interesting contests was a mile race, which brought out a large field of runners. The ample width of the course allowed every man to have plenty of elbow room and jockeying was impossible McIndoc at the start took the lead, and ran gamely to the quarter poll, where he was collared and passed by Boyle who looked like a winner. Out of the crowd, however, King was steadily creening up, and before the half mile had been covered, was at Boyle's flank, where he hung steadily on until the third corner had been passed. Here he made the pace hot, brushed past the leader withou trouble and ran away from him, coming in a winner by about twenty yards.

An amusing sport was that mysteriously styled "Hitch and Kick." A metal saucer is suspended and the competitors are required to kick it. As the game proceeds the target is raised until only one man is able to reach it with his toe. The game would suit the elder Majilton to a nicety, and we fear to make a guess at the height he could elevate his pedal extremity. It didnt suit some of those who tried yesterday; their attempts at high flying being speedily followed by an undignified sprawl. The sport caused much amusement to the spectators.

That always funny contest-the sack race-was very funny this time. The winner had evidently practiced for some time; his mode of locomotion though very comical was effective. While some tried short leaps and others long leaps, and many made a frantic dive at the sand, butting their heads at it, doubtless much against their will, he executed a "quick step" which caused the sack to look like a pair of canvas pants, so rapid was the motion.

The dancing pleased greatly, and the applause as each competitor finished was most hearty.

Beneath the trees in the centre of the course a quadrille band was busily at work all day, and the lads and lassies danced reels to their heart's content. Altogether the gathering was a magnificent success, and one which the Calcdonian Society of Montreal and all Scotchmen have every reason to be proud. We have not heard the official returns, but feel certain there must have been between seven and eight thousand people on the grounds during the day. With the poor facilities at hand the transport of such a number was no easy task, and the car service was not of a character to reflect any great credit upon the company.

a goodly company assembled at the Terrapin, where Host Carlyle had spread a cold collation in his ac-

During the year ending February, 1872, six firms in the Dominion alone, viz.: Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons and Hanington Brothers, St. John; Evans, Mercer & Co., and Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, and Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, have purchased the enormous quantity of forty-nine thousand four hundred bottles of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

supersede all others because they are the most pliable -durable-do not rip or leak. Try them. All genuine goods are stamped.

Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes are sure to

Bent and stiffened limbs, stiff joins limbered and straightened by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

## Birth.

In this city, on Sunday the 18th inst., the wife of B. Tansey, Esq., of a son.

At Rochester, N.Y., on the 18th August, Annie Eliza, daughter of Felix Callahan, of this city, aged 3 years.

In this city, on the 18th August, Mary Ann Mc-Keown, aged 45 years, the beloved wife of Jus. Mc-Farlan, a native of Mountnoris, County Armagh, Ireland.—R.I.P.

WANTED—A Male Teacher for a mixed School, near Montreal; must be qualified to teach English and French, and must possess diploma and certificates as to character and ability to the satisfaction of the School Committee. Apply at once, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected, by letter to W. H. ROSEVEAR, by letter to P. O., Montreal.

The Re-Opening of the Classes of ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, TANNERY WEST, will take place on the 2nd SEPTEMBER next.

Catholic Commercial Academy of MONTREAL-ON THE PLATEAU.-The CLASS this Institution will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2SD SEPTEMBER next.

Three additional Professors having been added to the previous efficient staff of Teachers of the Institution, the various branches composing the Commercial Course, (Book-keeping, Telegraphy, &c.,) will now attain their fullest development.

Numerous applications for admission having already been made, the parents of former pupils are requested to send their children, or retain their places, punctually, on the Opening Day, to avoid the possibility of having them refused, owing to want

The detailed Prospectus and full information may be obtained on application to the Principal, at the Academy, on the Plateau. Parents' Entrance-No. 699 St. Catherine Street.

Pupils' Entrance-Corner of Ontario and St. Urban

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

Select School for Young Ladies.— ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, the MISSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music.

By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patron-

age.
Terms made known on application at the premises.

Industrial and Commercial Col-LEGE-LONGUEUIL-The CLASSES of this Institution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEM-BER 2ND.

To accelerate the classification of the pupils, the Boarders will enter on Saturday, 31st inst., at four

An additional Class has been prepared this year, so as to favor the progress of the students, who desire to acquire proficiency in the Commercial transactions.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. Montreal.

No. 1889. REBECCA LAMB, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife of JAMES McLEA, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized en justice (to ester en

Plaintiff;

The said JAMES McLEA,

Defendant. THE said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (to ester en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property, en separation de biens, against her husband, the said Defendant.

J. & W. A. BATES, Allorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, August 20th, 1872.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MORTALITY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS. Although much has been written concerning the mortality of the civil population of Paris during the 28 weeks of the siege, there has been little that is either accurate or complete. An elaborate research by Dr. Henry Sueur presents for the first time these desirable qualities. Figures are so little attractive that few people are probably even yet aware that the siege cost upwards of 50,000 lives to the civil population. He assertains that 300,000 Parisians left Paris by rail before the investment; but 190,000 regular troops and 170,000 refugees from the suburbs entered the city, so that the population of Paris, on the whole, was raised from 1,890,000 to about 2,000,000, the excess consisting chiefly of men between 20 and 40 years of age. The mean mortality of the four preceding years and of the following year for these 28 weeks was 24,928; that for the 28 weeks of 1870-71 was 77,231-an excess of death demanded, and the price which the Parisians paid, for the glory of resistance to Bismarck and Von Moltke. The mortality fell unevenly on persons of various ages. Between general mortality was tripled. The mortality Jesuit policy. was least among men from 40 to 60; they took no part in active service, and had comparatively greater facilities for resisting cold and privation. The diseases which contributed chiefly to the immense mortality were six—small-pox bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.—British Medical Journal.

Even Tallyrand was not quite as infallible as his fervent panegyrists would have us believe. His favourite advice; "Audacity, audacity, audacity," has proved fatal to M. Dupont, now lying under sentence of death in Paris. . Dupont, who had been a Commissary of Police under THE CONVENTS OF ROME EITHER TAKEN POSthe Empire, found himself still at his post when the Communal insurrection broke out. He lost no time in offering his services to the masters of the new situation, from whom he received a position of trust. He voted for the arrest and murder of the hostages, commanded a barricade on the entrance of the Versailles troops, and, when McMahon mastered the capital, found means to escape to England. Only last summer he presided at a Communal banquet in London, where he made a violent and foul attack on religion and society. He might have remained here safely, but Tallyrand's philosophy proved his ruin. Returning to Paris, he has been arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot. M. Thiers, it is reported, is resolved that the sentence shall be carried into effect .- Catholic Opinion.

DEATH OF A DOG FROM GRIEF.—The dog of the late Michael Carre (author of Galathee, Mignon, Faust, and other pieces), after ten days of voluntary abstinence, succumbed on Sunday to the grief caused by the death of its master. After having, as it were, guarded the dogs; the veterinary hospital for sick horses is body, exposed according to custom at the door to be formed in the noviciate of the Jesuits, of the deceased's residence, the faithful animal near the church of San Vitale; the royal kenaccompanied it to the gate of the Church of nels are to be at Villa Potenziani, on the Ca-Argenteuil, and then to the cemetery of the tacombs of the Martyrs. Thus horses, dogs, village. On returning home, it refused every sort of nourishment, lapping only a few drops and His saints! Down with God and the man of water, and at last expired at the door of its | who believes in Him! late master's study.—Galignani.

THE FORTRESS OF BELFORT .- The Paris correspondent of the Standard says that the German Government has intimated to Thiers its intention to retain possession of Belfort. though it is willing to make a compensatory concession to France.

## SPAIN.

The proclamation of Don Carlos to the Spaniards is as follows:-

"Catalonians, Aragonese, Valencians!

"Full of faith in the greatness of the cause which God has placed in my hands, I made an appeal to all Spaniards on the 2nd May, from Vera.

"What was then only a hope will soon be a reality. The foundations of the restoration of the throne of Ricared are laid upon the laurels of Ornate, Manaria, Urbaso, Cebario, Mas de Roig. Arbucias, Iibisa, and Reus.

"The path of victory is watered by the blood of martyrs; the names of Uribarri, Ayastuy, Garcia, and Francesch are inscribed

upon it. "To-day I repeat with even yet more confidence than I did then, and with the pride

felt by the king of an heroic nation: "Volunteers who hasten generously to the sacrifice, with your eyes fixed on heaven and

on my standard, I admire you! "Soldiers of Pavia and Baylen, who are so blind as to become the mercenaries of the stranger, I admire also the courage of which

you give proof. "I call upon you all, because you are all Spaniards; the work of our redemption is beginning, and the world observes us. Revolu-

tion takes alarm, while good men rejoice. "The day is approaching when my most

ardent hopes will be realised. "Desiring decentralisation, as I told you in my manifesto of the 30th June, 1869, brave Catalonians, Aragonese, and Valencians, I repeat that I do so, in a public and solemn man-

mer. "It is a century and a half since my illustrious ancestor, Philip V., thought that he ought to efface our Fueros from the franchises

of the country. "What as a king he took from you, as a king I restore; for if you were once hostile to the founder of my dynasty, you are now the defence of his legitimate descendant. I restore your Fueros because I am the champion of every kind of justice.

"To do justice, for years pass not in vain, I shall convoke you, and with common accord we Franciscan nuns; for offices for the conscrip-

will adapt it to the exigencies of our times. "And Spain will again learn that upon the standard which bears the inscription, "Gon, Oblate nuns: for municipal schools.

COUNTRY, AND KING," is written also the name of all legitimate liberty.

"Your King, CARLOS. "The Frontiers of Spain, 16th July, 1872." GERMANY.

A letter from Berlin, in the Cologne Gazette, says grave disorders have been witnessed in that town. The police and the mob came into collision, when there was a conflict of several hours, which resulted in a number of wounds on both sides and a large number of arrests. The origin of the affair was the dispossession from the house in which they lived of a family by the landlord, to whom arrears of rent were due. There were disturbances for two days afterwards, in the course of which the mounted police, who suffered severely from the stones and debris thrown at them by the mob, had to charge the rioters several times before they could be dispersed. In some streets attempts were even made to erect barricades.

A Munich report states that the Superior of the Jesuit establishment at Ratisbon has ordered the members to prepare for a departure into 52,303, this being apparently the toll which Austria at an early date, at the same time intimating that the Order will spare the Government the task of their expulsion. Numerous Austrian journals emphatically deny that Count Andrassy had declared that Austria 15 and 25, it was multiplied sixfold. The would be compelled to adopt a partially anti-

> THE PERSECUTED JESUITS.—A letter from Dresden says :- "A few days ago seven Jesuits, from Prussia, passed through this city on their way to Prague, where they propose to establish themselves. Report says that more than seventy are already settled in the Bohemian capital, where they have purchased the old convent of Saint-Anne and a house contiguous to it, for a sum of 700,000 thalers (3fr. 75c. each)."

#### ITALY.

SESSION OF OR PARTLY OCCUPIED.

(From the " Voce della Verita.")

This subject is a sad one, but we are forced to speak of it. The Catholic world must know what the Italian Government has done in Rome and to Rome.

Thirty-five convents, the largest and most important of Rome, have been either entirely or partially taken possession of, or so occupied as to leave the most wretched, uncomfortable, and smallest part of the house for a few monks

Every religious order is despoiled - the Benedictine as well as the poor "Osservante;" the Carmelite as well as the Poor Clares.

The sanctuary where formerly the novices of the Society of Jesus used to acquire, through Divine aid, the power of enduring their strict rule, and leading a holy life, was turned into a saddle-room; and horse-stalls may now be seen where once reposed the holiest relics of the Passion of Christ.

They take great care of their horses and and beasts usurp the places assigned for God

Here follows a list of thirty-five convents and what they are intended for-if, indeed, they were seized for an ulterior use to be made of

CONVENTS OF MONKS IN ROME OCCUPIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY. S. Maria Sopra Minerva of the Dominican

Fathers: for the Minister of Finance. S. Agostino of the Augustinian Fathers: for the Minister of Marine.

SS. XII. Apostoli: for the Minister of War. S. Silvestro al Quirinale: for the military engineers.

S. Maria in Vallicella, called Chicsa Nuova of the Oratorians: for the civil and criminal tribunals.

S. Andrea della Valle of the Theatines: for the canons and registry.

Collegio Romano of the Jesuits: for the Go-

vernment schools. S. Gregoria al Monte Celio, of the Camaldo-

leri: for poorhouse. S. Marcello al Corso: for barracks.

S. Bernardo alle Terme : for military maga-Casa del Gesu of the Jesuits: for military bar-

S. Callisto in Trastevere: for barracks. S. Francesco a Ripa: for barracks. Aara Cali: for barracks.

zines and barracks. S. Andrea delle Fratte: for barracks. Convento di Gesu e Maria al Corso: for po-

S. Maria degli Angeli: for military maga-

S. Maria in Traspontina: for military bar-

S. Croce in Gerusalemme: for cavalry barracks.

S. Maria Muddalena: for the municipal schools. SS. Vincezzo ed Anastasio a Trevi: for the

municipal schools. CONVENTS OF NUNS OCCUPIED BY THE GO-VERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

S. Silvestro in Capite of the Poor Clares: for offices of the Questura, and for the Minister of Commerce.

S. Marta of the Augustinian nuns: for military barracks and for municipal schools. Tor de' Spicchi of the Oblats of S. Frances

of Rome: for municipal schools. SS. Dominica e Sisto of the Dominican nuns. S. Caterina a Monte Magnanapoli of the

Dominican nuns: for municipal schools. S. Beraardino da Siena a' Monti of the

tion and other things. Bambino Gesu a S. Maria Maggiore of the

Orsoline in Via Vittoria, near the Corso, Ursuline nuns: for municipal schools. S. Norberto: for municipal schools.

CONVENTS ENTIRELY EXPROPRIATED. S. Andrea al Quirinale of the Jesuits: for

the royal stables. S. Teresa al Quirinale of the Teresian nuns: for a barrack of cuirassiers and for a convales-

cent hospital. S. Maria Maddalena de Pazzi: for the bar-

racks of the volunteers and the infantry. S. Antonio a S. Maria Maggiore is now closed, and remains so until used as a military hos-

Monastero a Virgini of the Augustinian nuns: for finance offices.

This is the work of the new-comers in less than two years, in which perhaps it would have been better to have been a little more thoughtful! What would become of Rome if these men were to remain in Rome four or six years? Our hearts are moved with pity when we think of so many poor women in want of everything, unaccustomed to the world-perhaps without anyone whom they know in the wide worldexpelled forcibly from their home, where they had promised to themselves and to God to end their days in peace and sanctity. The times which can look tranquilly on these facts without in the least being troubled by them, richly. deserve a terrible and speedy punishment, which, in the opinion of good Catholics, cannot be far distant.

Since the above was first published twentyfour other convents have been seized.

ROME, 21st July. - The riots which take place every evening on the Piazza Navona are merely a school for the rising generation in the noble science of street revolutions. Crowds of embryo Petroleurs and juvenile assassins are drilled by older persons to insult the children of the Christian schools who pass the square on their way home. Young men of sixteen and eighteen lie in wait for the students of the Roman Seminary, and cry out, "Morte ai Prati" as they pass; families known to be loyal to Pius IX. are similarly hooted and hunted through the streets, and during the last few nights there have been even more serious disasters.

Every day adds to the proofs that Rome is literally occupied by an army of Antichrist. Only last night there was a crowd gathered close to Sant Agostino crying, "A basso la Madonna! A basso Christo! Viva l'Inferno!' like so many possessed persons. That something like demoniac agency is at work is certain. Mere political hatred would be quite insufficient to account for the rabid and furious hatred of God: it is no use modifying the phrase, for nothing short of it expresses the reality, exhibited by the sect. In proportion with the progress of irreligion is another very singular movement, that of Spiritism. Everywhere do we see advertisements of the Spiritist "Mediums," and the increase of all kind of superstition is in proportion to the negation of the Christian dogmas. These impious and degrading appeals to diabolical agency were strictly prohibited under the Pontifical Government, but civilization and progress encourage fortune-telling, table-turning, and the like enlightened practices, as far as pos-

I have this moment heard that a similar riot, with the same blasphemous vein as at Saint Agostino has just taken place on the Bridge of Saint Angelo, close to the Vatican.

Monsignor Capel, it is announced by the official journal of the Vatican, has been named Domestic Prelate to his Holiness. This appointment entitles the distinguished nominee to the honors of a bishop.

The German representative at Rome has communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a note of the German Government. The note says that the Imperial Government is unable to understand the reason why the Pope is so annoyed by measures which are intended to promote the welfare of the Empire, without compromising the real interests of the Catholic

## RUSSIA.

The cholcra has now made its appearance in various parts of Russia. At Moscow official bulletins showing the progress of the malady are being published daily. There were 73 cases between the 1st and the 16th of June, and on the 17th there were 20 more. The number of deaths is on the average eight times as great as that of cures. At St. Petersburg two persons have died of cholera, and the papers urge the inhabitants at once to take sanitary measures with a view to preventing the spread of the disease. The great number of cholera patients at Kieff is attributed to the crowd of pilgrims who have recently visited the Convent of Kiero-Patchersky, where the accommodation is quite insufficient for sanitary purposes, and it is proposed, in order to prevent the influx of any more pilgrims, to post placards at the principal stations on the railway, warning travellers of the risk of visiting Kieff at this

A MADMAN AT BAY WITH AN ANE. - NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—officer Givney of the Union Market station called at 15 Dry Dock street about 10 on Sunday night to arrest William Dunn, a stalwart 'longshoreman, who had primed himself with fighting whiskey, and armed with an axe, threatened to kill any person attempting to approach him. Men and women fled before him, screaming with affright. The undaunted officer rushed upon the infuriated man. who received a terrible blow from the axe on the fore arm, which cut through tendons, muscles and nerves, almost servering the limb. The sight of the wounded officer nerved the occupants of the house. Making a dash for the madman they overpowered him. He was taken to the police station howling and gnashing his teeth. The officer's wound was dressed by the police surgeon.

Dunn was held for trial in default of \$1000 bail vesterday.

THE VICTORY OF BELGRADE. - You all know what the Angelus is, dear friends, but perhaps, you are not acquainted with its origin. The custom of ringing it in the middle of the day is due, in part, to a remakable event which I am going to relate to you.-In 1456, the city of Belgrade, on the Danube, on the frontiers of Turkey, was besieged by the Turks, who kept battering its walls for four months without avail. The Sultan, desperate at seeing so many efforts remain unfruitful, resolved to make a general assault. For twenty hours they fought with un-equalled fury, and those who defended the city were exhausted and overcome by a long and obstinate resistence. At that moment there was seen advancing a pious and courageous Franciscan, St. John de Capistran. He presented himself to the soldiers, crucifix in hand, and prayed to God and the Blessed Virgin to come to their assistance. This was his ing to this the grain, say fifty bushels to the acre, prayer: "Alas! powerful Queen of Heaven, wilt would give nearly a ton of the best of feed, on which thou abandon thy children to the fury of the innot only does young stock grow thrifty and large, fidels, who never cease to insult and outrage thy Divine Son? Where is now the God of the Christ- bran or meal it is one of the very best things to feed ians?" And praying thus, he shed a torrent of tears, to cows for milk and butter. Having a certain Animated by the prayers and tears of the holy man, amount of milk to supply daily last fall, I used the Christians darted, with prodigious impetuosity, every means to keep up the quantity and quality, on the Turks, who were already penetrating into the and tried almost every variety of feed. I found city, massacred several thousand of them and put positive evidence that corn fodder was the worst of of the Estate generally. the rest to flight. This victory, as glorious as it was all, even at no cost, while sheaf cats, cut green, were unexpected, could only be attributed to the assist- a cheap feed at forty cents a dozen bundles of ance of Heaven, and especially to the intercession of laverage size. The corn fodder was good full grown.

Mary. At the news of this success, Pope Calixtus III., ordained that in all the churches of Christendom solemn thanksgiving should be made to God and the Blessed Virgin. To perpetuate forever the memory of this great benefit, and to inflame more and more the courage of Christians, the same rope ordained that, in all Catholic countries, the bell and a cow to do her very best.

It may also be said in favour of oats that they are time when the Victory of Belgrade had been obtained over the Turks. In after times, this signal was transferred to the hour of noon, the better to divide the day, but the memory of the miraculous protection of the Blessed Virgin was ever associated with it.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST EDUCATION.-" What is wanting," said Napoleon one day to Madam Campan, "in order that the youth of France be well educated?" "Good mothers," was the reply. The emperor was most forcibly struck with the answer.— "Here," said he, "is a system of education in one word." Let the mind of the parent be imbued with knowledge, and her children will imbibe from her the love of learning; let her heart be filled with the affection of good, and her children will receive from her the love of virtue and of noble deeds. How often has she planted germs which in subsequent years expanded and produced the fair fruits of science and of wisdom! The culture of the religious affections, the development of the senses of duty and of the moral nature—this is the great business of life. And to whom has God entrusted the commencement of this solemn work? On whom does it devolve to call forth the infant man? Where is the influence that shall keep the young heart from all fatal wanderings and errors! It is the mother to whom we look for the discharge of these momentous offices. If she neglects to do it, there remains no substitute, none to whom we can turn to excite, purify and foster its immortal faculties. Who is that mother that thinks lightly of her influence on her children. Let her know that on her it may now be depending whether her son is to pass through life, ignorant of the world, of his duties as a man, a citizen and a Christian, or to be so educated as to be a blessing to his country, an honor to his race, and an heir to a glorious immortality. GORGED STOMACH IN HORSES .- Gorged stomach, or

acute indigestion, is a disease which every year destroys a great many valuable horses. It consists either in distension of the stomach from food or from gas generated by the fermentation of its undigested contents. This very serious disorder often results from giving food in large quantities and immediately subjecting the animal to hard or fast work. This is a very common cause amongst farmers' horses. A journey of fifteen or twenty miles has to be performed, the owner through kindness, gives an extra quantity of food, the stomach and bowels are overloaded, the horse begins his journey full of spirits, and after travelling some miles he becomes dull and sluggish and sweats freely; he is pulled up and after standing for a few moments shews signs of abdominal pains by cringing the body and attempting to lie down; the flanks are slightly swollen. In a few moments he seems casier and is driven on, now and then shewing symptoms of pain, possibly he reaches his destination and is taken out of the harness, when he may exhibit very alarming symptoms; he throws himself violently to the ground, turns over on his back and attempts to lie in that position; the agony increases, he rises to his feet, turns around several times, will again lie down and look wistfully to his flanks; the abdomen is tympanitic, the pulse quickened, and the breathing labored, and the sweat flows freely from his body; there are eructations of gas, and occasionally regurgitation of food up the esophagus, the rejected matter passing out through the nostrils. The symptoms increase, the mouth becomes cold and clammy, the pulse indistinct, the bowels unmoved, and in a short time the animal is a lifeless mass. Another common cause is feeding heavily when the stomach has been weakened through enervating exercise, or long fasting. The food is greedily swallowed, the stomach is unable to digest its contents, and the above symptoms are the result; for the horse cannot relieve himself by vomiting, as the human being or the dog can. In road horses that are highly fed on oats and hay, it is occasionally brought on by giving a quantity of green clover or tares immediately after performing a fast journey. Sudden change of food is another common cause. Chopped food, indian corn or barley have a great tendency to produce this disease. Gorged stomach may terminate in rupture of its walls, or in rupture of diaphragm, or an inflammation of the bowels, or cause death by asphyxia. Treatment to be of any use must be prompt and energetic. An excellent remedy is two ounces each of laudanum and sulphuric ether, given in a pint of cold water, or with twelve ounces of linseed oil, and if not followed by relief, repeat half the dose in the course of an hour; stimulate the belly with mustard, or cloths wrung out of hot water, and give injections of soap and water every three quarters of an hour. The patient should be placed in a comfortable box and the body kept warm.

STACKING GRAIN .- Bad stacking is the cause of most of the really damaged grain in the market .-To stack well, follow these directions:-Lay your stack on as level ground as it is possible to find, say on the top of a little hill, which top is generally flat. Commence in the middle setting up the bundles as for a "shock;" build all around until you get as large a bottom as is desired. Now commence on the outside layers, having the buts of the bundles about even with the bottom, or a little farther out if the grain is damp. When this row is formed, lay the second with the buts four to six inches off the bands of the first row, and so on until you get filled up.— If you find the middle getting too full, lay them in a little farther. Here let me caution all against fill-ing up the middle of the stack with loose or broken bundles; if you have such, bind them up or lay them on the outside, for the middle of the stack must be solid. Don't walk any farther toward the outside of the stack than is really necessary. When you come to topping out the stack, be careful to keep the middle well filled up, and the outside as even as you can; but mind you don't get as much as one bundle with the heads the lowest; if such places occur lay some bundles on the inside, filling up the hollow before laying the outside ones, for one bunble pitching the wrong way often lets in a great deal of water. In finishing, when you have no more middle to fill, keep in the centre, laving a bundle wherever the butt will be the lowest, until completely topped out. Force a long, nicely trimmed stake down well into the stack, to keep the wind from blowing off the top.

SHEAF OATS FOR FORAGE.—In answer to the inquiry, "What shall we grow in the place of corn fodder?" I would suggest the sowing of oats pretty thickly, and cutting when first in the milk, so as to have them saved as green and full as possible; store them under cover, and it will be found that more good food can be raised to the acre than of any other known grain or grass. That oat straw is of great value has long been proved, and allowed to be of nearly equal value to hay when cut green; add-

and well cured, but I would not feed it to cows I wanted a good supply of milk from, if I could get it for nothing. The only feed found superior to oats was clover cut in first bloom and well cured, with four ears of corn and four quarts of bran once a day. On this a fine supply of butter may be looked for,

easy to grow, nice to handle, and the most wholesome and nutritions food for stock; poultry and hogs included; are early harvested and the land left in good condition for clover, which should follow.

DIET FOR DIARRHEA.—Roast some rice as on would coffee; then grind it in a coffee-mill; then dissolve two ounces of gum arabic in one pint of hot water; when dissolved put in a teacupful of rice and let it boil twenty minutes, or until it is the consistency of mush. If too thick, as you use it, thin it with hot water. Desperate cases have been cured by this remedy.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT-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 cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," —Civil Service Gazette. Made. simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Publishers, Montreal, have received the Edition of the LECTURES and SERMONS by the

VY. REV. THOS. N. BURKE, O.P. Father Burke's (own edition) large 8vo., cloth, 650 pages with Portrait, containing 38 Lectures and Ser-

mons. Price \$3 50. Sent free by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, Canvassers Wanted.

## MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

NEAR EMMISSURG, FREDERICK Co., MARYLAND. THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st

September, and the 1st of February. The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Session; \$150 payable in advance. Physician's fee, &c., and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which besides clothing, books, and stationary supplied by

the College, must be paid for in advance.

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academics, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanics. town, near the College.

Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmits-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN B. MAILHOT, Plasterer and Trader, of Montreal,

Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoic, of thegrity of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourteenth day of September, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

> L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 12th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CYRILLE GERVAIS & CO., of the City of Montreal, Grocers,

A First and Final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, after which date, dividend will be

> L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignce.

Montreal, 16th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PPOVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

IN the matter of JAMES McMILLAN and DAVID McMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and copartners carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, aforcsaid under the name or firm of McMillan Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMillan and Carson Insolvents.

On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES McMILLAN,

DAVID McMILLAN,

By their Attorneys ad litem. BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

MONTHEAL, 31st July, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer,

An Insolvent. ON Monday, the Ninth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred, and seventy-two, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

EDWARD COOTE. DEVLIN & POWER His Attorneys, ad litem. Montreal, 7th August, 1872:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of P. OCTAVE CHABOT, formerly Mer-chant of St. Etienne, and now of the City of

Montreal, I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 97 St James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the Nineteenth day of August, inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs

> B. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 17th May, 1872:

## YOUNG LADIES LITERARY INSTITUTE

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR. Under the Direction of the Grey Nuns, Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario. THE CLASSES of this Institute will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the matter of JOSEPH LAPLANTE, of the Parish of Montreal, and carrying on business in the City of Montreal, Undertaker and Trader, An Insolvent

The Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 6 St. James Street, Montreal, the 26th day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee

Montreal, 12th August, 1872.

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(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Tuition only...... 10 00 " Music, Piano. S1 50 per month.... 15 00

Dnwing..... 0 50 " " ... 5 00 Washing.... 1 00 " " ... 10 00 Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required.

Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tender for Church, will be received until the FIFTH DAY of AUGUST next, inclusively, for the DECORATION and ENTIRE COMPLETION, including HEATING APPARATUS, as per plans; Specification and Drawings on view at the office of the undersigned, in this Town, between the hours of nine and four every day.

N.B.—The Fabric shall be bound to accept the

lowest Tender. Conditions made known on application to the

andersigned, (By Order),

J. R. JOBSON, N.P. St. Johns, Que., 5th July, 1872.

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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to ren-der it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

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

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-

ness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

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Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.

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Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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ARCHITECT.

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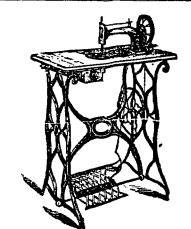
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PORT HOPE & DEAVERTON RAIL-WAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:15 a.m. and

3:00 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-ville and Benverton.

Leave BEAVERTON daily at 2:45 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10:25 a.m. and

4:25 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Braserville, Peterboro, and Wake-Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8:20 a.m., for Peterboro, Finserville, Millbrook, Sunmit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Pope

at 11:40 a.m.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME Depart 6:15, 12:00 Noon. 4:25, 9:10 P.M. Arrive 5:45, 10:00 P.M. 7:15, 9:55 A.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., Arrive 1:20 A.M., 3:45 P.M. 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M.,

Arrive 11:00 A.M. 8:30 P.M. VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

3:00 P.M.

Commencing December 4, 1871.

DAY Express leaves Montreal at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m. TRAIN for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3.00 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.30 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST. Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m arriving in Montreal at 9.45 p.m.

NIGHT Express leaves Grout's Corner at 9.00 p.m.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and whatever also many the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the special attention is given to Pack bearing and the speci Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains one according to his talent and degree, Ristory and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathetreal at 9:45 a.m.

Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.
Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston.

For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermoni Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street. G. MERRILL,

Gen'l Superintendent

ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1- 1871.