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### LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND;

The Rising in the North:

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER V .-- CONTINUED.

"Be assured, my Leonard," said Vitelli, "that the young daughter of the merchant is a creature of no common mould; few emissaries in her situation but would have returned to you with an unoccasion, too, was Mancini, for by leaving the poor by the ghosts of Yorkists and renew in them their ancient animosities. I may thank Mancini, too, for that annoyance, for the rascal having before visited your country of fogs and vapors, I made him my precurser to secure for me a dwelling, and truly I will allege nothing against its outword stateliness, but much in condemnation of its comfort and privacy within."

A promise having been made by Chiapino, that he would endeavor on the morrow to learn if there existed any identity between Gertrude Harding and the young woman who had been taken under the protection of the Queen, he proceeded to discuss the more weighty portions of his business

with Lord Dacre,
The Earls of Northumberland and Westmore-

land were already in the north, their friends and vassals prepared for the rising at a word. The Catholics, who had been crushed into the dust by the tyranny of the Government, were impatient to throw off the yoke of Elizabeth's authority, whose only claim to the crown was in her support of the Reformation; for only in support of its principles could she appear as the legitimate daughter of King Henry. And the unmerited sufferings, the cruel oppressions of the ill-fated Mary, had they not interested every generous spirit in her cause? But alas, the northern leaders were deficient in arms and ammunition; nor could they, without the assistance of foreign troops, expect to succeed in their great object of deposing Elizabeth, and placing Mary on the English throne. The troops and arms had both been promised by the Duke of Alva, at that time the governor of the Low Countries. But when would they arrive? For without such aid the English leaders dared not venture to the field. This was the question which Lord Dacre now came to discuss with his friend. Let him be assured that troops and ammunition would be sent speedily, and nothing would remain but for him to hasten to Tutbury—Tutbury, that scene of every indignity and personal inconvenience, which the malevolence of Queen Mary's enemies could contrive to subdue the spirits of their unfortunate captive; to destroy her health, may we not believe with the hope even to murder her by the safe process of ill-treatment.

"This is October," said the Italian in reply to the inquiries of his friend; "by November I doubt not that the troops will arrive of which I am to take command, and before that time you may calculate on a considerable supply of arms and ammunition. I would, though, that we had been able to secure another agent than Rudolphi, whom we have been obliged to employ for the purchase and conveyance hither of these arms. He is a man who, by the chance possession of a few important secrets, has become the depositary of many; yet he is totally unfit for his trust—he lacks the cool head, the quiet tongue, and the faithful heart. He is a thing made up of vanity too proud of the confidence of nobles and princes to be really worthy of that confidence—a mere babbler, who, much I fear me, might let slip a secret for a boast. We have, however, one security; the fellow who has dwelt here under the

A STATE OF THE STA

brance, even to the destruction of many a noble en-terprise, that the use of such doubtful and suborhdinate agents is so often necessary," said Lord Dacre. "It would seem that we must trust even to Rudolphi, for the ammunition and the arms; but if it be as you say, that the assistance for us expected by the middle of November, we may hold ourselves secure in an independence of that man, who, from what I know of him, will not venture upon any measure more treacherous than a mere delay in the delivery of the arms; but we may well defer all offensive operations till the arrival of the troops, if we may hope that they will join us at so early a period as that which you have

"You will then depart at once for Tutbury? said the Marquis Vitelli.

"Without delay," answered Leonard, "for the hopes of the royal captive must be well nigh exbausted, if we may give credence to but one-half of the tale that is told of her sufferings. From hence I shall hasten into Cumberland to arm my own retainers on the Baronies of Greystock and Gilsland; and oh, that I could infuse into the great mass of the people who cringe to the iron sceptre of Elizabeth one spark of the generous flame which antimates the true spirits of the borler! When was the scallop-shell of the Dacres raised that they failed bravely to rally around it?"

At this moment a strange and rushing sound met the ears of the friends, succeeded by a heavy fall, accompanied by a deep and lamentable groan, as of a person in mortal agony. Simultaneously they started up, and proceeded towards that door of the apartment through which Gertrude had entered in the morning, and from which direction did the noise appear to proceed. All was silent in the vestibule; the entrance of the deserted chamber was closed, but a low rustling sound was heard within. Both the Marquis and Lord Dacre endeavored to burst open the door, but it defied the exertions of their united strength. The Italian now summoned his servants, and suspicious of some dire treachery among them, he ordered instru-ments to be brought wherewith to force the door. Meanwhile the rustling noise had ceased, and when they at last obtained admittance to the apartment, it appeared as silent and solitary as it had seemed to Gertrude in her visit of the morning. That some person or persons had been lately there both Lord Dacre and Chiapino were well convinced. Might they not even have been for some time concealed in the vestibule, secure listeners to their conversation, so dangerous in its import? executed errand. Most exquisitely stupid on the occasion, too, was Mancini, for by leaving the poor means of which the late occupant of the room had girl to find as best she might, the way to my apartment, he exposed her to an encounter of the lynx eyes of Cecil himself, who had honored me with an early visit of seeming friendship and real suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel that she found her way to the suspicion. I marvel the suspicion which the late occupant of the room had departed, but to their utter astonishment, they could find none; no other door appeared than egress by means of the windows was impossible for not only were they so lofty that it would have apartment, for a perfect labyrinth is this house, been difficult to reach them from within; but had and so full of unaccountable noises, that some of even that obstacle been overcome, an attempt my knaves swear that the old rooms are haunted from them to leap into the garden below must from the great death of the de have been in evitably attended by loss of limb, if not of life. The tapestry, as before mentioned, was torn in many places from the walls, but no door, no spring was observable in the oak panelling. The Marquis, however, resolved on having the whole of the hangings removed on the following day, and strict search made for that concealed entrance which he felt assured that the room contained. The flooring also was carefully examined, for Lord Dacre had suggested the possibility that there might be some artfully constructed trap. The servants murmured loudly at being detained in an apartment which they asserted to be the favorite resort of the ghosts, for whose existence they tended. But the stern manner of the Marquis awed them into present compliance with his commands, and in silence, though unwillingly, they prosecuted their search. Suddenly one of the men holding his lamp somewhat lower than those of his companions, started brek with a loud cry of horror, and with his fingers pointing to a track

of newly-spilt blood which he had discovered upon "Here," exclaimed Vitelli, " is something more than common treachery!" and glancing round the circle of his attendants, he perceived the ab-sence of his secretary Mancini. The page, his brother, however, stepped forward, and with a countenance free from all symptoms of embarrassment, assured the Marquis that Mancini had retired an hour before to his chamber, complaining of unusual weariness and a slight Indisposition. This account was confirmed by the servants; but the Marquis, still unsatisfied, proceeded himself to the secretary's chamber. Finding that he was really in bed, and on being awakened neither his manner nor his countenance discovered traces of guilt or of confusion, he returned to the room, where he had left Lord Dacre and the remainders of his household, in complete embarrassment and unable to justify to himself the suspicions which he could not but still entertain of Mancini. The dangerous character of the times gave a stronger interest to this appalling incident, and the servants, shrunk together with terror in their looks, while the Marquis announced his attention of instituting a severe inquiry as to the cause of the noises which had disturbed his family, and this strange appearance of the blood! and also his determination not long to remain a resident in a dwelling to which it was evident some other persons than those of his household possessed access. The blood was evidently but lately spilt, for the track was yet moist and fresh colored. Vitelli, being unable to discover any trap or other outlet either in the flooring or the wall of this mysterious chamher, was now fain to dismiss his attendants and retire with Lord Dacre, to confer upon the possible causes of this terrific appearance.

"Know you not," inquired Leonard, "of any passages concealed in the walls of the house? That some such exist I do not myself doubt, and that by one of them, though we have been unable to discover it, the occupants of that room have

and little less anxious as to the cause of the noises heard in Vitelli's house, Lord Dacre now took his leave. Both he and the Italian would at once have resolved that the dwelling was infested by the spies of the Government-who managed in general to make their way wherever it was their willhad not the stain of the fresh blood seemed to indicate some dark deed of domestic crime. The rushing noise, which might be that of a vain attempt to escape the dagger of the murderer, the heavy fall, and the deep groan—these did not point towards the emissaries of the Government, who would certainly be true to themselves. The firm manner, too, in which they had found the door of the chamber fastened partly relieved them from their first serious apprehension that their conversation had been overheard, as it would not have been possible for the person or persons, if they had been at any time concealed in the vesti-bole, to have retreated to the chamber and so securely have fastened the door without noise. They could not doubt, nevertheless, that some dreadful injury, if not murder, had been committed upon the person whose groan they had heard; and Vitelli resolved at any risk, on the following day, to make the particulars of the affair known to the Ministers of Elizabeth's Government. Now, too, he concluded all his arrangements with Lord Dacre, and it was not without pain that that nobleman took leave of his friend, for it was settled that he should at once depart for Tutbury. His longer stay in London might excite the attention of the Court; and all that was essential to the cause in which he was engaged he had learned from Vitelli in their present interview. Better would Leonard be now employed in conveying news of the flourishing promises of the future to the captive Queen, that she might be prepared to take advantage of the efforts of her friends; and when that mission was accomplished, then should his voice be heard among his own faithful vassals, or at the council table of the bold leaders in the North. To linger longer in London would now be worse than useless, and yet Lord Dacre felt pained as he parted from Vitelli. Though entertaining a rational and well grounded hope of success in his purposed undertaking, he was nevertheless fully aware that it was encompassed by great dangers and those dangers, how many of the gallant and the noble might they not overwhelm. It was this consciousness that dimmed the eyes of Lord Dacre, as he wrung the hand of Vitelli, and made his voice falter from its customary deep and mel-

With this mournful feeling still prevalent did he pursue his way to the house of Henry Wil-loughton, in the village of Charing. Nor did the uncertain fate of Gertrude Harding contribute to raise the spirits of Lord Dacre; of whatever danger might encompass her he felt that he was himself the cause. If it was not she who had protected the Queen, then had she been overtaken by some worse fate. Into what cruel hands in those unquiet times might she not have fallen-those ien right was universally abandoned for power, when the protection of the law was to be obtained only by ministering to the venality of some corrupt dependent of the Court, and when bribery in the walk of the more humble administrators of the law was so notorious that it was said-" That a Justice of the Peace would, for a present of halfa-dozen chickens, dispense with a dozen laws."

In such times what protection might exist for a poor, defenceless female, should she once have fallen into evil hands, and might not Gertrude even have been by some means betrayed again into the power of those very ravishers from whom he had himself rescued her on the preceding evening? And if, on the contrary, she had been really conveyed to Whitehall, then was her condition but little less distressing. She might, indeed, actuated by the sudden impulse of a generous heart, have interfered to save the life of Elizabeth; but her just causes of dislike to that imperious and, as she thought, usurping Sovcreign, would still remain unchanged. How then would the very nobleness of her heart make her revolt at her new position; how painful to her would be the gratitude and the favors of Eliza-beth! Or how would that creature, the purity of whose soul shone out conspicuous in every motion and every look, how would she bear with the manners of the Court-that Court so notoriously and shamelessly profligate? Would not her own exquisite loveliness expose her every hour to witness, or become the victim of, that abandonment of principle which would fill her soul with emotions of mingled horror and disgust? And to all this had he exposed her; and now must be quit London in absolute uncertainty as to her fatethat fate in which he felt an interest painful to him in its own excess. Nor was the conversation of Sir Philip Wynyard's retainers on the night be-fore already forgotten by Lord Dacre. "My Lord of Leicester and Sir Kit had cast soft eyes upon the dainty damsels, and Sir Philip might beware of a fever." Leicester, then, the worst among the bad, was known to be enamoured of the beautiful Gertrude. When did honor or good feeling curb the wild passions of that most licentious among Would the innocence, the unblemished defend her from his detestable attacks? Did purity or innocence ever avail to check the career of the abandoned Leicester? He might not indeed be altogether insensible to that holy influence of virtue which added a new grace to its possessor's charms, but he would regard only the charm without any reference to its cause, and that charm would from its novelty only operate to bestow a zest upon his jaded fancy, and stimulate ment. On the contrary, the whole country was in him to added perseverance in his edious pursuit. "Let Sir Philip beware of a fever!" There, too, was an allusion to the Earl's audacious perpetration of the most abominable of crimes. So notoriously and so frequently had he been known to administer poison, that a person expiring of a sudden or doubtful disorder was commonly said to terror of the confederates of these felons to execute have died of a "Leicester Fever." Was his interest against them the sentences of the law. The streets

painful violence as they passed through his mind. Gertrude, pursued, insulted by, perhaps even the Involuntarily Lord Dacre put his hand upon his

Who should be the protector of Gertrude in such an emergency save himself-he who might remotely be considered as the cause of her defenceless condition; must be leave her to the withering gripe of the despoiler? And Lord Dacre no longer wondered at or rebuked the vio-lence of his own emotion. What bosom replete with chivalric feeling but would have kindled even as his own in such a cause? Conventional prejudice in this instance overbore itself; all those ideas of the exalted advantages of noble blood, of which his mind was peculiarly tenacious, even in an age which did not undervalue them, only contributed to warm him into a more vital consciousness of the claims of Gertrude Harding upon the protection of his arm-that protection which, alas, he could not linger to bestow. Must the last Dacre of Gilsland prove a recreant to his illustrious line, and leave the humble being whom he should defend to be overwhelmed by evils which but to serve him she had probably never encountered. But, ah! the call was more imperative elsewhere; the ruin strewed the floor i might extend to thousands should be linger about ment of the house. the Court of Elizabeth. And Gertrude must be abandoned to her fate-hard necessity to a generous heart, bitter sacrifice to honour, divided against itself. It was, Lord Dacre convinced himsilf, this reflection only—a reflection to be made by every exalted mind-that wrung his heart with such a pang as it had never known before, or roused in his soul that fierce and burning indignation, when he pictured to himself the form longhton's family had been taken from the walls of Lord Leicester at the feet of Gertrude Hard- and the canvas pierced in many places. From ing. He felt that he could with pleasure have annihilated the man who should dare insult her ear with the proposals of dishonorable love. It is true that the name of Sir Christopher Hatton had been also mentioned in that conversation. the remembrance of which had roused such agonizing reflections in the mind of Leonard Dacre but, strangely enough, Sir Christopher never for a moment appeared to him as the admirer of Gertrude, nor did he pause on the extreme possibility that her cousin Lucy might be rather the object of Lord Leicester's pursuit. The truth was, that his mind was impressed by so vivid a consciousness of Gertrude's attractions, that, without his pausing to define the source of that impression, it would not admit that the superiority of her charms could be passed over by any who had beheld them in favour of those of any other

Wholly absorbed in these reflections, Lord Dacre walked hastily on, unheeding surrounding objects, and thus, ere he was aware, he reached the house of Henry Willoughton. It was, as we have said, a calm, delicious evening, and the moon, now floating through the serene sky, amidst a mass of lustrous clouds, silvered the tree tops, and the closed casements in the village of Charing. The dwelling of Henry stood somewhat apart from the other buildings; indeed, it was not, strictly speaking, within the limits of the village, and the large garden by which it was surrounded added to its isolation. Not a sound was heard as Lord Dacre now approached it, save the chimes of the distant abbey clock at Westminster, mixed with the hoarse baying of a watch dog in the village. The wicket yielded at once to his touch; but on approaching the house, he was surprised at not perceiving a light in any of the easements. Where was old Martin? Lord Dacre knew that he was too warmly attached to his master to have retired composedly to rest in uncertainty as to the cause of Willoughton's delay in his return home, for though contemplating a stay at John Harding's house during the past night, Henry had, before he left Charing, bid his servant expect to see him at an

early hour in the morning.

Not without an apprehension that the old man was either ill himself, or had imprudently left the house to visit the city in search of his master, did Lord Dacre pass bastily through the garden, and knock at the door of the dwelling. The hollow echo of the blow was, however, its only answer; again and again did he repeat the summons with no more satisfactory effect. As wearied with these fruitless endeavors to obtain an entrance, he leaned for a minute against the porch, and his eye wandered over the garden, he perceived in the bright clear moonlight, which bathed its trim flower beds and rustic arbours, that it had been trampled on by many rude feet, shrubs and flowers having been alike wantonly trodden down. Something, too, he perceived, that lay glistening beneath a rose bush that grew by the principal path. On stepping forwards, to his astonishment and horror, he found that it was a small cup of richly-chased gold, bearing the name and arms of Willoughton. One frightful idea immediately took possession of his purity of the merchant's daughter, have a power to mind; the house of his friend had been robbed, and this cup was a part of the spoil which the robbers had dropped while carrying away their an illusion, but was the reality upon which he booty.

It is here worthy of observation that the advantages commonly ascribed to absolute Monarchya greater regularity of police and a more strict execution of the laws-did not attend the almost Oriental despotism of Queen Elizabeth's Governa state of the most lamentable disorder. Bands of vagabonds were in the habit of assembling in the different counties, even to the number of fifty or sixty, despoiling the inhabitants of their property, and committing all kinds of atrocities, the Magistrates themselves being commonly too much in against them the sentences of the law. The streets amassed too much money by his more essential employment of spy-general for the foreign powers of the most of pause ere he risks their future confidence by a betrayal of our designs."

I know of none," said Vitelli, "save a narrow fact were so, then we betide the unhappy girl enormous an evil was by ordering a general extended to cast away his life. Could he reach the upper should she fall into his power; and what fearful by a betrayal of our designs."

Thus to dismiss all rivals from his path? If the Queen's only idea of a mode by which to check so encounter with those of cast away his life. Could he reach the upper should she fall into his power; and what fearful by a betrayal of our designs."

Thus to dismiss all rivals from his path? If the Queen's only idea of a mode by which to check so encounter with those of cast away his life. Could he reach the upper should she fall into his power; and what fearful facilities would not Leicester possess, if she had become of old Martin? The staircase which he must accomment to the pause of the same casement which had offered him an entrance?

Thus the foreign powers should she fall into his power; and what fearful facilities would not Leicester possess, if she had become of old Martin? The staircase which he must accomment to the case and the counter with those case and once, to provoke an arrow fact were so, then were so, been really sent by the Queen to Whitehall.— loughton's house, what had become of old Martin? The staircase which he must ascend could not be "A lamen table matter it is, and an encum- Full of anxiety for the fate of Gertrude Harding in A more dreadful apprehension now soized the gained but by crossing a corner of the hall which

these thoughts, and the flush of anger crimsoned heart of Lord Dacre, and he hastily retraced his the brow of Lord Dacre, and his pulse beat with steps towards the dwelling. The door resisted all steps towards the dwelling. The door resisted all his efforts to force an entrance; but, on proceeding to the back of the house, he perceived one of victim of, Leicester, was an object too distressing for contemplation. And must she be left to be encircled in such horrible toils, and not one ficulty climbed up to this casement, and by that honest arm be stretched out in her defence ?- means obtained admittance to the house. In the room which he entered from the window everything was in its usual state, but, when he passed from that to the chamber of his friend, he at once perceived his fears verified. The furniture was in confusion; the wardrobes and closets burst open. With a beating heart he turned to look for the cabinet, of which Henry had particularly spoken —that also had been rifled, the buillion was gone. But the papers, those papers more important than all the treasures of the Indies-were they gone too? It was with a feeling of inexpressible thankfulness that Lord Dacre found the documents crushed into a corner of the cabinet as of no use to the robbers, who, in their greed of gold, had, fortunately for Leonard's cause, neglected to secure writings for which they would have been richly rewarded by the Ministers of Elizabeth. Having concealed these precious papers safely in the breast of his doublet, Lord Dacre proceeded to examine the house. In every room was some trace of the robbers. They had not apparently been in any hurry to desert the scene of their enormity. The cellar and the butlery had been ransacked, and empty flasks and broken fragments of provisions strewed the floor in the principal sitting apart-

The pillage, too, had been accompanied by a very wantonness of destruction. Not only had every portable article of value-such as carpets, mirrors, linen, and plate-been carried off, but the robbers had done their best to destroy what they could not steal. The heavy furniture was bruised, cut, and injured; the tapestry torn; and some portraits, by Holbien, of several members of Wilthis room Lord Dacre proceeded to the adjoining one, which was used by Willoughton as a study. Here, too, had the work of devastation been car-ried on with the same improvident malice. The books had been taken from the shelves, and were scattered in fragments upon the floor. To these two rooms there appertained a little ante-room communicating with both, and with a staircase that led to Willoughton's bed-chamber, and Lord Dacre now bent his steps towards it with the intention of seeking again for Martin in the upper apartments. But, as, in the cursory glance which he had before taken, he had not seen the old man, he was not without a hope that he might have escaped from the house while the robbers were ensaged in their work of plunder. In this hope, lowever, he was awfully deceived.

Scarcely had he crossed the threshold of the apartment, when he stumbled over some dark object that lay near its entrance. The moon flooded room with light, and by that light an appalling scene presented itself to the eyes of Leonard Dacre. Old Martin lay stretched a mangled corpse before him. He was clad in his night dress, and it seemed as though the noise made by the robbers on their entrance had induced him to descend the stairs in order to ascertain its cause. Upon his forehead appeared a hideous wound, the cause of his death; it seemed as though inflicted by some blunt instrument, such as the butt-end of a pistol, or it might be the hilt of a dagger. The long grey hair of the old man was spread over his fore-head in tangled masses clotted with blood. The convulsions of death seemed to linger on his countenance, which was ghastly and horrible, a hideous blueness encircling the mouth, while the set teeth appeared between the drawn lips, and the glazed eyes, wide open, seemed staring into the countenance of Lord Dacre as he leaned over the corpse. The floor was crimsoned with blood, which had flowed copiously from the wound, but the body was quite cold, and life had evidently departed for many hours. A braver man than Leonard Dacre never lived; he had faced death on the battle field, and watched his slow insidious approaches by the side of the sick couch, but never had he felt such a sickening emotion of almost superstitious dread as that which now subjected even his strong mind to its control. It was a fearful thing to stand alone as he did amidst that scene of murder. The casement of the room was half overgrown by a luxuriant jasmine, which it had delighted Lucy Fenton to train when she visited the dwelling of her lover, the moonbeams pierced through the fantastic twine, but as often as the slight tendrils trembled in the night breeze, did pale light dance and shimmer on the distorted features of the dead. And as Lord Dacre gazed down upon the frightful face, it seemed to quicken into motion, and as though a meaning were gathering in the glassy eyes, the elenched hands relaxed and either his own eyes were dim, or those livid lips were moving as in speech, though no sound proceeded from them. The loud beating of his own heart was painfully perceptible, but then a rushing as of many waters seemed to fill his cars and shut every other sound. What was that dark and shapeless figure at his side? Lord Dacre shut his eyes for a moment to dispel what he felt to be opened them less horrible? He turned to leave the dreadful apartment, when his footsteps were arrested by the sound of a key, turning apparently in the house door. The next minute he heard the door itself creak heavily on its hinges, and tho mumur of voices in the hall; among which he recognized that of the man who had that night delayed his course in the Corn Market.

The pillage of Willoughton's house was then the exploit of which he had boasted, and he had now returned with his assistant murderers to commit some new work of devastation, nor did Lord Dacre forget that the same ruffian was by his own acknowledgment connected with the offence committed in the Chepe. What meanwhile was to be in Gertrude so strong that he was already prepared even of London itself were infested, and the done? To step forward at once, to provoke an thus to dismiss all rivals from his path? If the Queen's only idea of a mode by which to check so encounter with those ruffians, was but recklassive

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the assassins even then occupied. By the sound of their feet, and of their voices, the party appeared to be numerous, numbering probably not less than six or seven. With much noise they now dispersed themselves over the house; some three or four ascending the staircase by which Leonard had hoped to effect his escape, and the rest bursting with a great tumult into the saloon, where they had apparently feasted on the preceding through the crevices of the door. Lord Dacre drew his sword, determined to sell his life dearly, but it were vain to deny that his heart beat with a quickened pulsation, while a cold dew broke upon his brow. It was not death abstractedly considered that he dreaded; but to have all his noble visions of futurity at once swept out of sight, to know that cause to which he was devoted heart and soul would be compromised, if not ruined, by the midnight assassin, to be blotted from existence by the hand of a miserable thief-those reflections made the prospect of death horrible to Leonard Dacre. He could have dared it in the battle field, or should Fate decree the failure of the rightcous cause, he could meet it with dignity | Faith, in more rapturous earnest than she is now. upon the scaffold, and die resigned, a martyr to Queen Mary's wrongs. But neither military glory, nor the dignity of a noble spirit, unsubdued even by a ruined cause, would now cheer his parting hour-all was mean wretched and degrading, and his heart sickened at his coming doom.

Meanwhile, the occupants of the saloon seemed prepared to renew their debauch of the previous night, for instead of entering the apartment where have preserved in tact the Faith, and ruled with un-Lord Dacre was concealed, he heard them draw chairs near to the table, and one of the party, in a tone which discovered that he was already under the influence of strong drink, called loudly for wine. The way to the wine cellar, as it happened, lay through the room in which was the body of the murdered man. Lord Dacre knew this, and tightened his grasp of his sword, as the demand of was seemingly never more firmly planted upon its the robber met his ears. The reply to it, however, partly released him from any immediate apprehen-

"Truly, Jacob!" said another voice, "if thou wilt have more wine, thou must even seek for it thyself: I would not look again on that old man's grisly face for the value of the Queen's crown .-His starting eyes, with the wide gash above them, have been with me through the day, and his poor trembling hands held up in vain for mercy!"

"Thou art no better, Robin, than a puling fool!" replied the first speaker, in a voice broken by the frequent hiccup of intoxication; "altogether unworthy to be engaged in the vineyard of the Lord, and therefore insensible to the glory of seeing the Papist struck down like the sheep led unto the slaughter. Know we not that the man was one of those who would fain erect again in the realm the idol of mass worship; have we not found the tokens of the beast even in this dwelling-tho painted missals, and the beads, yea even the abomination of the cross itself! Verily, Robin, the dying groan of the Papist was like sweet music to mine car! And much I bemoan me for the backsliding of my brethren, men of chaff are ye, in compare with godly Ralph Adams; he truly is a servant of the just cause, and I would be had been ith us last night, to join in the work of destroy-

the substance of the Papist!"

Vhy," said a third voice, "we could well spare him, old Jacob; he is something like thyself, gifte d with rather too large a stomach for the spoil. One such kite as thou art were enough to gorge on the carnings of a dozen brave fellows. So mark me, Jacob, these papers which our comrades seek, if thy fancy be correct, that the Minister of her grace will reward those who bring them to their hands, thou mayest hold thyself content with thy present plunder, and Richard and I will share the profits with the rest of our comrades; for thou dost always hold thyself free of seathe when we have any work of danger on hand, and turnest as white as a sick maiden at the sight of a drawn

"I will set mine hand to no such covenant," answered Jacob. "Thou silly man, thou art as a wild beast which tears the hand that bestows its food. Of what use were thy strength, if my wisdom, yea a wisdom which is not of this world, did not direct its operations? Speak, thou mule, was it not I who devised to plunder this dwelling of the Papist? yea, and even the goodly deed which was last night done on the shameful token of the land's idolatry, which yet defileth the Chepe?"
"For which good deed," said the former speak-

er, "we stand the chance of mounting a goodly height above the rank of our neighbours; for the Queen's Majesty has herself been pleased to visit the Chepe, and she swears by the soul of her father to hang all who had a share in the injury of the Cross, when once they come into her

"Which, with the pleasure of the Lord, we will not," answered Jacob. "I tell thee, man," and here he spoke thick, his drunkenness evidently contending with his rage-"I tell thee, man, that the Queen's Majesty, as thou dost call her, is herself no better than a Jezebel, a she wolf, sent to gnaw the bowels of the righteous, and a wolf, too, attired in sheep's clothing; hard would she deal with the people of the new Jerusalem, were she not held in terror by the people of Belial, by the Papists, who would even deny unto her the sceptre which she holds; but still hath her heart an ungodly leaning towards the cause of those idolators. With how many of the rags and abominations of Popery hath she not defiled the worship of the With the chanting of psalms, and the sounding timbrels, with the cross, and with the ring, yea, worse than all, with the surplice itself, the very livery the of beast!"

During this conversation, the loud feet of the other robbers had been heard by Lord Dacre trampling from room to room in the upper apartments. He suspected that they had gone to seek for the very papers which he had secured so short a time before, and which he had at that moment in his breast. Would they imagine that the parcol had been removed, and search the house in case it yet contained the person who had disappointed them, or would they resolve that in the confusion of the preceding night they had themselves mislaid or destroyed them? Though Jucob was now repeating his demand for wine, neither of his companions seemed disposed to approach so near to the murdered mun as was necessary in order to obtain it. These ruffians evidently feared to enter the room where their victim lay. Lord Dacre was not twenty paces removed from the casement; it had an inner fastening, and could he reach and open it, without noise, he might easily drop from it into the garden. The boords creaked, however, beneath his feet, and the noise at once caught the car and excited the superstitious terrors of Robin.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

must be happy. They don't appear to have much trouble in making their office pay. Especially is this the case in those localities where vigilance committees on horse thieves exist. When a coroner finds that business is getting rather dull, he just tunes—gathers up a jury, and they start on horseback across the adjoining country in search of subjects. They find a suspended horse thief every few miles, and after cutting him down they proceed to hold an

F If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone, it is when a line fitting Nemesis, the captor and incarcerator of Pius full of clothes comes down in the mud. i Alfred Miller March (1994) (1994) Miller Miller (1994) (1994) (1994)

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

Twice during the late session of Parliament the Prime Minister of England, speaking in terms of un-usual gravity, declared his absolute conviction that a struggle of the most momentous character and of portentous magnitude is at this moment all over the civilized world in active preparation. Throughout Europe, throughout Christendom, thoughtful men are ranging themselves rapidly upon one of two night, the light from their torches gleaming sides, according to the nature of their opinions, or, more correctly speaking, according to the dictates of their belief. The confronting forces thus hastily being mustered are those, accordingly as we may like to term them, of Imperialism and Ultramon-tanism, of the Church and the World, of Christianity and of the Revolution. It is impossible not to recognize in all directions the evidences of this great movement. The political atmosphere is full of portents of the giant storm that is approaching. Upon his sudden death; and so to die by the knife of neither side are the adherents of the two great confronting causes phlegmatic or indifferent. The time for indifference is gone by. We are all of us—whichever side is chosen—in terrible earnest.

Never was Catholicism in those halcyon days of her rule, which are called emphatically the Ages of Never were her children more numerous, more widely distributed on the face of the globe, or, at the same time, more absolutely united in their allegiance to the great central authority of Holy Church, the supreme and sovereign See of Peter, whence for nineteen centuries the Prince of the Apostles and his successors, as vicegerents of the Good Shepherd have fed the lambs and the sheep, erring hand the perpetually advancing and expanding destinies of Christendom.

Opposed to Catholicism from the first and to the last, confronting her from every turn as her deadliest cnemy, irreconcilable, implacable, haughty, insolent, domineering, the power of this World was seemingly never stronger than it is at this juncture—its crown arrogant brow-its sceptre, which is a drawn sword, was seemingly never more firmly held in its strong grasp—its foot was seemingly never more securely planted upon the earth, which is for its pride as an indestructible pedestal.

Apparently the conflict between these two confronting forces is unequal, but only apparently. The one is material, the other spiritual. The one is aggressive, repressive, acts by brutal force, is a creature, or rather, let us say a monster, according to its own showing, compounded of bleed and iron. The other, which in its very nature is altogether apart from the reach of subjection to the powers of this world, is as intangible and impalpable as an ethereal and eternal essence. It has often been grappled with before now, but has always passed, must always pass, not merely scatheless out of the grasp of its assailants, but even, at these times, strengthened by the very strife through which it has emerged.

THE BATTLE IN THE EARLY CENTURIES.

During the first three hundred years of its existence it was all but drowned in blood. The greatest political organization the world has ever known, that which in the old Pagan days, gave supreme power into the irresponsible hands of the Roman Emperors, trod it literally under foot for three centuries in its grave of the Catacombs. Its sublime baptismal font was the Colisseum. There the sacred rite was performed, not with water but with blood, as the pastime of the imperious Casars, who called themselves Divine. Yet three centuries having rolled by, the giant tomb of the Catacombs was opened, and the Church, like its Divine Founder, after his three days of sepulture, had its Resurrec tion. From that time forward it has set material force at defiance. As the glorified body of the Redeemer passed through the doors when they were locked, earthly obstacles are as nothing to its coming and going. Barbarism advances upon Rome under Attila. An old man, in the person of the Pontiff, confronts the Hun at the head of his hordes, and at a word, at a benediction, the overwhelming host is repelled. A Christian Emperor, in the person of Charlemagne, owns his spiritual allegiance to the supremacy of the Holy See, his descendants for a thousand years enjoy the rights of sovereignty in the midst of Christendom. At the end of that thousand years the most godless Revolution recorded then Leinster, and Connaught last. Connaught, in the history of the human race suddenly breaks however, suffered most in the acute threes of the forth towards the close of the last century, like the famine, having lost, between 1841 and 1851, nearly opening of the nether pit. At its coming-

"Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires, And unawares morality expires, Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos! is restored; Light dies before thy uncreating word."

THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Over the public cemeteries there is inscribed-Death is an Eternal Sleep. The churches are closed. The priests are driven into exile, or, if captured, are guillotined. Upon the High Altar of Notre Dame he shameless personification of Human Reason is adored. The abomination of desolation having thus entered the sacred places-at last there is sent, evidently by the will of Divine Providence for the express purpose of completely mastering, in its turn, this all-mastering Revolution, one of those rare and typical paragons of genius who are the visible instruments or emissaries of Omnipotence. At his mandate, the inverted altars are replaced, the priests are recalled, the churches are reopened. Religion, reviled and ostracised before his coming, in the outraged name of philosophy, is openly and resplend-antly restored to the Eldest Daughter of the Church. A carefully-prepared Concordat binds her anew in allegiance to the See of Peter, as the contral authority of Christendom. And, as if in distinct recompense for this signal achievement, this last, and not least, of the supreme Rulers of men-one whose reputation as a historical Conqueror is, in the recognition of the world, upon a level with those of Alexander the Great and Julius Casar—is enabled for a while, through the succession of marvellous feats of arms, to build up again the vanished empire of Charlemagne. As a yet further and more signal attestation of this being accorded to him, thus distinctly, as if in recompense, as the founder of a new dynasty, he is anointed by the sacred hands of the Pope, and invested with all the imperial symbols of sovereignty, not like Pepin at Rome, but in his own capital at Paris-in that very sanctuary of Notre Dame, where, but a few years previously, the shameful impersonator of the goddess of reason had been worshipped.

NAPOLEON'S RISE AND PRIDE.

Nevertheless, but a few years more, and this last as he was also one of the greatest of the great men moulded in the mould of Plutarch, maddened by ambition, intoxicated by success-aiming at absolute dominion, dared to lay, not his unhallowed, but his anointed hand upon the Ark of God. From that moment the bond that bound the fasces of his rule together was loosened. His empire extended by that time "from the shores of the Baltic to the Straits of Messina, from the islands north of the Zuyder Zee to the southernmost point in the tapering coast line of Illyria." Unsatisfied with the possession of How to Make Business.—Those Western coroners | this vast dominion, he must needs absorb into it the States of the Church. The holy city of Rome, the city of the Popes and of the Apostles, he, with matchless pride, declares to be the second city of his empire. An heir is born to his amazing for-

> "That young Astyanax of modern Troy"and the infant, at the moment of its birth, is announced to the world under the title of the King of Rome. The venerable Pontiff meanwhile is dragged from his palace, is carried off into exile, is imprisoned at Fontainbleau. At that very Fontainbleau, by a £54,888,000, being an increase in the ten years of fitting Nemesis, the captor and incarcerator of Pius about 23 per cent. We deny the presumptive confaith and without God. The effect of this system of Club a resolution was passed, thanking Mr. G. V. YII, has himself, not very long afterwards, to sign clusion which these figures imply, and even chal-

the earlier of his two rapidly successive abdications. But prior to that the Pope has pronounced a pro-phecy in his regard, and that prophecy has been fulfilled

HIS TERRIBLE FALL. When the great emperor's legions were most pow erful and most numerous, when, like another Sesos-tris, he had his vestibule crowded with kings and satraps, Pope Pius VII. said to him that the arms should fall from the hands of his soldiers! Very soon afterwards - history records the fact, and in characters so Iurid that they glare upon the recognition of all-those few and simple words had their literal fulfilment. Crossing Europe at the head of an army that out-Xerxesed Xerxes, this last of the great conquerors, this soldier who, in the estimation of soldiers, is second only to Hannibal, entered upon the most claring and, as Lord Brougham has called it deliberately, the most triumphant of all his fourteen wonderful campaigns. In one sense it was the most triumphant of them all, for in it he carried everything before him. Defeating his opponents in a succession of pitched battles, he advanced into the heart of Russia, took possession of its ancient capital, held his court in the midst of the barbaric splendor of the palace of the Kremlin. Then, however, came the catastrophe which was necessitated and precipitated by the burning of Moscow. The victor, in his pride of power, had to succumb, not to earth, but heaven; not to man, but God. His enormous army, comprising within it contingents from most of the great races of Europe, had to retreat through a Russian winter, which had come two months earlier than had been known for forty years together. In the horrors of that Dante-like retreat, by ones, twos, by sceres, by battalions, numbed by the icy winds and drifting snows, the hands of the veteran soldiers of Napoleon dropped their arms-as the Pope had predicted! Napoleon the Great was competing with a power before which the very globe. of whose fairest portion he himself was the peerless dominator, is but a scarcely distinguishable atom circling in the abysses of the universe. That Supreme Power has, nevertheless, left upon this atom of earth ever since the days of the redemptionwhen it was sanctified by the footsteps of the Incarnato God-a visible representative in the person of the successor of St. Peter, and, as such, the head and ruler of all Christendom. Alaric, at the head of the Goths; Attila, as the leader of the Huns; Genseric, as the chief of the Vandals; Barbarossa, with all Germany at his back; Selim, in command of the Ottoman fleet at Lepanto; Mustapha, the Grand Vizier of Mahomet the Fourth, with his infidel hordes in battle array before the walls of Vienna; Napoleon, when lord paramount of Europe; Time itself, with all its wasting influences, nineteen successive centuries, each in turn, all of them together, have been utterly powerless against what is simply above and beyond the reach of all earthly or merely human authority. The glory of the world is great, no doubt, and its power, within its own limits, dominant. But it cannot touch the Church, because it is founded upon a Rock, and by a Divine Artificer. -London Register.

#### THE CENSUS OF IRELAND.

Although the returns from ten of the thirty-two counties of the Census of Ireland yet remain to be published, these can, in no material degree, affect the general result. The twelve Leinster, the six Munster, and four of the nine Ulster counties have been issued, but none of those of Connaught. We propose to glance at a few of the more general and more interesting features in the results.

The population of Ireland decreased by nearly 20 per cent., between 1841 and 1851; by somewhat under 11 per cent., between 1851 and 1861; and by nearly 7 per cent. between 1861 and 1871; or, by 1,622,319 persons in the first, 775,814 in the second and 396,208 in the third decade, being a total in the thirty years of 2,793,838 souls, or about thirtyfour per cent. Famine and its attending fevers and diseases, along with emigration, led to the terrible havoc in the years 1846-51; while emigration alone is the cause of all the subsequent decrease. This decline was far from uniform over the provinces, the counties, or even in the same county. In 1841 Munster stood first amongst the provinces in point of population; Ulster second; 29 per cent. of her population, while Munster lost little over 22, Ulster not far from 16, and Leinster 15 per cent., of their population. In the succeeding decade, 1851-61, these positions underwent an entire change, Munster being foremost with a loss of nearly 19, Leinster second, with more than 13, Connaught nearly 10, and Ulster only 5 per cent., decrease. In the last decade, 1861-71, a further change occurred, when Leinster stood worst, with a decrease of over 8, Munster the same, with a fraction lower, Connaught between 7 and 8, and Ulster 4 to 5 per cent. decrease in population. The flax-culture manufactures, tenant-right, and the more genial sympathies arising from general unity of race and creed between the landlords and their Protestant tenantry, led to this comparatively better state of things in Ulster, through which that Province now contains one-third of the population of Ireland, or more than double that of Connaught nearly half a million more than Leinster, and 440,000 more than Munster, to which it was inferior, in 1841. Between 1841 and 1871 the loss in each of the Pro-

vinces was as follows: Persons. Decrease. Persons. Per cent Provinces. 1841. 1871. Leinster...1,982,169 1,335,966 646.203 32.6 1,399,402 1.014.058 42.1 Munster...2,404,460 1,880,398 Ulster.....2,389,263 558,863 23.4 574,712 40.4 Connaught..1,420,705 845,903

Total....8.196,597 5,402,759 2,793,8n8 34·1 Munster lost more than a million of her population, upwards of 42 in every 100 having disappeared; Connaught lost more than 40; Leinster between 32 and 33; and even Ulster upwards of 23 in every 100 of her inhabitants in those thirty years. In the ten years ended with 1861 no less than 1,227,710 Irishborn persons emigrated from Ireland; while in the

ten years ended 31st of March, 1871, as many as 819,903 Irish-born persons emigrated from different twenty years, exclusive of the considerable emigration from 1841 to 1851, giving a total of 2,047,613 persons, which sufficiently accounts for the above

enormous decrease.

This removal of more than one-third of the whole population, mainly the working-classes, has led to social and economic changes of the deepest importance. If the wealth and resources of the country what formerly belonged to three. Wages have greatly advanced by the contraction of the supply of labor, and partly from this cause the population of the great central plains of Ireland are abandoning corn tillage and converting the country into pastures and enormous sheep walks. The Land Act, too, has had its influences, so that there are abundant evidences of increased prosperity, repose, and contentment in the country. Some of the evidences advanced, however, in proof are misleading and deceptive. Thus this week Dr. Hancock, Government statistician, publishes his annual Report on Irish Stocks in deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint Stock Banks, and in Trustee and Post-office Savings' Banks, on the 30th June, 1874, were £67,362,000, while at the close of 1864 the amount was only

longe their accuracy. This item of aggregate wealth in June last includes, amongst others, investments in Government Funds and India Stock, which we accept as correct, but so far from showing an increase in the ten years, it shows a decline of £2,576,-000—namely, from £37,115,000 in 1864 to £34,739, 000 in 1874. It also includes aggregate deposits in savings banks, both Post-office and Trustee, which show an increase of only £614,000—namely, from £2,150,000 in 1864 to £2,764,000 in 1874. The remaining item is the crushing one, namely, the amount of deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint Stock Banks. This amount is set down as having increased from £15,623,000 in 1864 to £29,859,000, or nearly double, in 1874, a result utterly incredible, and contradicting the general results under all other heads of investment in Ireland. These are not cash balances or deposits in the bona fide sense, but are technical fictions of banking, book-keeping, and financial expedients created by the increasing familiarity of the Irish people with modern credit schemes of a complicated character. Bills and other liabilities stand out against this 30 millions, which would make us hesitate to set down its net worth at over 20 millions, if so much. Nevertheless, we believe Ireland to be improving, but not to the extent implied in Dr. Hancock's report on savings.

The Report upon Irish agricultural statistics for 1874, just published, shows an increased extent of land under some cereals, as wheat and bere, to the amount of 21,796 acres, of 8,119 acres under green crops, and of 67,835 acres under meadow and clover; total 97,750. Against which we find a decrease under other cereals, oats, barley, and beans, of 51,026 acres, 27,220 fen acres under potatoes, turnips, and vetches, and 22,411 acres under flax; total decrease under tillage of 100,657 acres, leaving a net decrease of 2,907 acres in 1874, as compared with 1873. The net decrease in cercals is 29,230 acres, in green crops 19,101 acres, and in flax 22,411, or a total of 70,742, which is poorly compensated for by an increased breadth of 67,835 acres under meadow and clover. In fact, the extent of acreage under the following crops has been declining during the last five years, wheat, oats, barley, bere and rye, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, vetches, rape, and flax; while the only crops of increased breadth are beans and peas (about stationary), mangel and beetroot, carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, and meadow and clover .-Nor, save in price, is there a much better report to give of live stock, as the following figures show:-Value.

1864. 1874. 1864. 1874. No. No. 525,770 4,497,264 4,206,160 Horses.. 562,158 Cattle . . . 3,262,294 4,117,113 21,204,911 26,767,735 Sheep...3,366,941 4,437,613 2,703,635 4,881,374 Pigs....1,058,480 1,096,494 1,323,100 1,370,616

The aggregate shows a total value of £30,728.910. for these heads of live stock, in 1864, against £37, 825,887, in 1874. There is nothing in this increased value of live stock, the growth, unlike corn and green crops, not of a single, but of several years to compensate for the vast breadth of land thrown out of tillage, as above pointed out. These statistics do not favor Dr. Hancock's assertion that, in these ten years, the deposits and cash balances in Irish banks have doubled.

One of the most striking results of the Census is the slight charge that the loss of a population of fully three millions has made in the relative creed status of the people. For example, Munster lost more than a million of inhabitants in thirty years Catholics, who were 938 in every 1,000 of the popu lation in 1861, were 936, or only two in every 1,000 fewer in 1861; while in some of the counties the proportion was actually increased. Thus in Kerry Catholics were only 967 in 1,000 in 1861, and rose to 968 in 1,000, or one more, in 1871. Nor is this confined to Leinster or Munster, as we find in Donegal, in the extreme north of what is frequently called Protestant Uister, while Catholics were only 151 in 1,000 in 1861, they have increased to 756 in 1,000, or six more, in 1871. In Antrim and Armagh there is a triffing decrease, but in Cavan there is next to none. In 1861 Catholics were 805 in 1,000 of the general population of this Ulster county, while in 1871 they were 804, or only one less. The old Faith is not, therefore, disturbed or weakened while millions have gone to the United States, to the Colonies, and to England and Scotland to lay the solid foundation of flourishing churches.—Lon-

### THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The last census of France has attracted much attention, and for the same reason as the census of New England, in all parts of the civilized world. The fact which it reveals is startling. Year by year all through the present century, the natural increase of the population of France has been steadily di-minishing. At length it has reached zero; and without some change, great but expected from the revival of their religion, there would be no doubt that instead of an increase however small, the next census would show an absolute and considerable diminution. What is momentous in these instructive statistics is that this a real bona fide decrease of the French people, not a removal of the population by emigration to other parts of the world.

Notwithstanding the fearful mortality caused by the famine in Ircland and its attendant diseases. more Irishmen and women are living at this day than in any period preceding the date of that terrible scourge. Though no longer on their native soil, they are scattered by the Providence of God as the seed of the Catholic faith over the most distant parts

of the world. But the French population of the world has actu-

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ally lessened. Nor again, is it lessened by death The extraordinary loss, whether by war or by di sease, has hardly been enough to tell upon the millions of France. The diminution is of a much more serious nature. It is that the births have been for many years steadily decreasing, and have fallen short of the deaths. It cannot be wondered at that a fact so exceptional and unusual, and at the same time so alarming, has excited serious comment. A good many fanciful theories have been advanced to account for it. The wars of this century, especially those of the Napoleonic dynasty, have told, we are solemnly informed, upon the population of France. The frequent and sweeping conscriptions to which the nation has been subjected have exterminated, it ports in the United Kingdom, these two, for the is said, a large portion of the inhabitants, nearly all except those who were feeble or diseased, and the effect is now showing itself in the failure of children both in strength and numbers. But this theory when it is tested, limps, and is defective in many ways. It will not account, even by the most extravagant stretching, for the marked decline in the population. The real cause is found for France, as for some other countries, in the growth were equally distributed two persons now share irreligion and immorality. The source of this gigantic evil can be clearly traced to the great revolution, to that signal apostacy of France, to that hideous rebellion against the spiritual arthority of the Church. Secular historians are wont to speak as if " the Day of the Sections," (the " whiff of grape shot" so graphically described by Carlyle) had ended, not only the Reign of Terror, but the moral evils of the Revolution. Unfortunately for France, Scripture tells us that "blood defiles the land," and that defilement is not washed out in a moment.-And after that day, how much innocent blood has cried from France to Heaven for vengeance? The first Savings, from which he makes it appear that the effect was seen in the godless education of the rising aggregate investments in Government and India generation, suicidally enforced by the Government: and wonderful as the works of God in France have since been, marvelous as has been the resurrection of her glorious Church, and noble as is its present attitude, the education of the mass of the population

respects without a parallel in Europe, side by side with a steadfastness of faith and a fervor of self-devoting charity which may possibly have been found in the Church of the martyrs, but which we would seek in vain to equal in any subsequent age.

Nowhere is the number of men and women who are living (either in religion or in the world) the life of Saints greater than in France; never before was the number so great as at present; and yet a large proportion of the inhabitants of the country, nay, of the same departments of the very cities and nay, or the same department of the sympathizing towns to which they are drawing the sympathizing eyes of angels and saints, and the blessing and presence of God Himself, are demoralized, as statistics prove, to a point that we dare not describe; and we fear that there is no doubt that with a great deal of external decorum, and especially a pursuit of material prosperity that is most laudable and condoning in the sight of the world, this evil is wide spread and intense. The evil which the census portrays results from one melancholy and fatal cause—the deep moral degradation of all ranks that constitute in France the anti-Catholic, irreligious, and godless

The computation of the population of those parts of the country which are most distant from the centres of infidelity, and which are most distinctively Catholic, show a population bearing the marks of the Divine blessing, both as regards their numbers and their strength. This difference swells the tribute of praise which the world, in spite of itself, must give to the moral teaching of the Catholio Church; it elucidates the value of that sacredness with which the Catholic Church hedges in the family through the supernatural tie and obligations of the Sacrament of Matrimony. It emphasizes the neces. sity of a religious education for the youth of France and all other lands. To Catholic principles France must look for the renewal of its energies and the increase of its people. No lapse of time and no wisdem or stringency of legislation, can remove this horrible curse of national depletion. The remedy must be more than human-higher and stronger than destructive human passion. A Catholic Government must restore the ramparts of faith that have been torn down-it must rebuild society on a Sacramental basis, and give back to religion the protection and support necessary to restrain and to destroy the practices of modern Paganism. The national life of France does not depend upon the success of any of its political parties, or upon any form of Government, but solely upon the amount of aid which the civil power shall give to the Catholic Church to spread the healing influences of Christianity, and to weaken the power of its opponents. When France again becomes Catholic, and only then, will it regain all that it has lost .- Catholic Telegraph.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF IRISH NUNS TO AMERICA .- On the 27th of Aug., several nuns of the Presentation Order left Dublin for Cork, whence they departed by the Inman steamship City of Paris, for New York. The night previous to their departure they slept among their sisters of the Presentation Convent in Cork, the mother-house of the order in Ireland, and the last resting place of the sainted remains of Nana Naglo. The Revd. Mr. Donnelly, the parish priest of St. Michael's parish in New York, some time since erected splendid schools for the instruction of the poor children of his flock. In obcdience to the earnest desire of his parishioners, Father Donnelly, who is we believe, an Athy man, arrived in Ireland a little time since in order to obtain "Irish nuns" for his new schools. Fourteen sisters of the Presentation Order volunteered to cross the Atlantic on the sacred mission to which they were invited. Mrs. Hickey (in religion Mother Joseph), of the Terenure Convent a lady who for some time presided over, the Terenure community as Mother Superior-was in charge of the party, and she was accompanied by two nuns from the Terenure community (Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Jones), two from the Clondalkin, and two from the Tuam house. Six novices and two lay sisters, make up the party. Father Donnelly having some time since returned to America, the nuns were accompanied out by Father Hickey C.C., of Dundrum, brother to the Superioress. On the day of departure a great number of the friends of the good and pious ladies who, in the cause of religion and education, have joyfully doomed themselves to a voluntary exile, assembled at the Kingsbridge Terminus. The scene was a most pathetic one friends and relatives surrounded the carriages to bid the last adieus, and not even the coldest could watch unmoved the intense grief of those who saw mothers and sisters, fathers and brothers, bidding to the dear ones departing their last farewell in this world. Let us trust that the richness and splendour of the spiritual harvest which is to be realised in the New World will deaden the sting of parting, and will reward this gentle, pious company, who have left all to help and leaven the feverish and passion-toned capital of the West with the calm and grace, the sweetness and the light, of their Irish homes .- Freeman's

Emigration, with its baneful effects on our coun-

try in the past and the present, suggests itself forcibly to our mind on reading a letter published in the London Standard, deprecating the fallacy of encouraging emigration to Virginia. If any portion of a country, particularly an agricultural one, without manufactures, becomes densely populated, and that the land is not sufficiently extensive to enable the inhabitants to raise sufficient food, the sconer some portion of the people change their location, or emigrate, the better both for those who go and for those who remain. Prior to the famine of 1845, many parts of the country, particularly along the scaboard were in this condition, the land sub-divided and held in rundale; and if the people could have forseen what was coming, and judiciously emigrated, it is possible that many of the tens of thousands who fell victims to that dire visitation, might still be in existence. There were then, as there are now, vast tracts of land in this country which had never been brought under cultivation; had the landlords a right sense of their "duties," and induced the people to locate on the tracts of land, and assisted them by small loans (always repaid) to purchase seed and cultivate the soil, it might be they would have been in a better position to meet the famine. But this was not done, and when famine had spent its fury, the wretched survivor's commenced an exodus, not knowing and not caring whither, provided they got out of the country. Like sheep in a pen, when one bolts through the door all the rest follow, and so it was that when some escaped to America, tens of thousands followed in the same track. America was then what it is not now. In the states bordering on the sea coast there was ample employment to be had for the most unintelligent of labourers, but the supply soon exceeded the demand. Thousands reached the shore pennyless, and hungered in the back slums of New York till want, disease, and death ended their wretched lives. Years ago that great and good man, Archbishop Hughes, of New York, raised his warning voice against this wholesale immigration, and his words were echoed by the Catholic Clergy of Ireland. But it was preaching to the whirlwind. The fover continued to rage, but like all fevers it should result in convalesence or death. At length it spent itself. The people began to see with less labour and better climate they could enjoy life more comfortably at home; and, notwithstanding that the steamship companies reduced the rate of passage to £3 a head, emigration is growing every day less and less.-Mayo Etaminer.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Mallew Farmer's

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCT. 2, 1874.

the tenantry on his estate the full rights of fixity of tenure at their valued rents, with power of free sale, and expressing an earnest hope that the good example would be generally followed. The President remarked on the stimulus given the Land agitation by the liberal tone of the recent discussion at the British Association. A circular having been received by the Home Rule League suggesting that a Home Rule demonstration should be organized in the county Cork during the autumn, it was unanimously resolved that the Club highly approved of holding a grand county demonstration in favor of Home Rule, and that the other Farmers' Clubs of the county should be communicated with as to the desirability of holding it in Mallow, on account of its situation and accessibility.

From a report just issued by Dr. Neilson Hancock it would appear that the aggregate investments in stock and banks in Ireland for the year ending the 30th June have exceeded the average of those of the five previous years by over two and a half millions. The savings of the past ten years have gradually increased year by year until 1873, when the marked falling off was attributable to the severity of the winter. But the amount returned this year exceeds the amount for 1864 by £12,474,000.

A further and rather excited controversy has taken place between Father O'Keeffe, of Callan, and the Local Government Board, in reference to his claim to the use of the Catholic chapel in the Callan work-house for the purposes of ministration to paupers who might send for him. The Local Government Board, remind the rev. gentleman of his removal from the chaplaincy, as a clergyman no longer qualified to perform the ordinary duties of a Catholic priest, and informed him that his admission to the workhouse conferred on him no title to the use of the chapel. In reply Father O'Keeffe insists on his right to minister, to an inmate who had called for his assistance, and in the apartment provided by the Union Guardians for that purpose, and protests in the strongest terms against the assumption of the Local Government Board that he had become a canonically suspended priest, and their arbitrary dismissal of him from the chaplaincy of the Union.

The report that Mr. Disracli is about to pay a visit to Belfast is generally regarded as well founded --The Express admires his courage in coming into "the enemy's country." We see some audacity in the idea, but very little of the quality named by our contemporary. The expression was probably suggested by the fact that Mr. Disraeli is not a popular man at this side of the Channel, and that his refusal to liberate the prisoners, as well as his wanton renewal of the coercion laws, must have sunk deeply into the hearts of the Irish people. Truly enough he ought to feel himself in an enemy's country when he finds himself here, but the Tory chief may come; he will not be particularly noticed, and he may dine with his Orange friends in the North. After dinner he will direct his eloquence to the flattery of "loyal" Northmen, and thus keep alive dissension, the ancient plan so often tried, and not yet cast aside .-Dublin Trishman.

THE CURFEW ACT .- The extraordinary case against the tramp Purcell, which for the past few weeks has excited considerable interest in North Kerry, was brought before the bench at Listowel Petty Sessions on Saturday. The local magistrates, before separating last Saturday, thought it advisable to postpone taking any definite action in a case which appears to them so serious until they should consult the authorities at Dublin Castle on the subject, when the prisoner, who has been in custody now for nearly three weeks, was put forward, the chairman, Mr. Howson, said-We have written to the Government in reference to this case, and, as we have not yet received a reply, we must remand him again for eight days more. Prisoner-That's a great hardship, gentlemen. Instead of I having done anything out of the way, it is you who are doing it, in keeping me so long in jail for nothing at all. Mr. Howson-We can't say but your intentions may have been quite harmless; but you committed yourself, at all events, by getting drunk, and saying what you did. The prisoner was then removed.

A THREATENING LETTER CASE .- At Ferbane Petty Sessions on Saturday, before a full bench of magistrates, a man named Pat Leeson was brought up in custody, charged with having written a threatening letter to Captain Urquhart, of Strawberry-hill. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was in the employment of the Captain up to a recent date. The Captain produced a letter written by the prisoner at the time of entering into his employment, the handwriting of which seemed to correspond with that which he received, containing desperate threats against him. After analysing the handwriting in both letters, the magistrates sent the prisoner for trial at Parsonstown quarter sessions, bail being re-

From statistics just published by the Registrar-General it appears that there emigrated from Munster during the first half of the present year 14.881 against 15,305 in 1873, showing a decrease of 424. Strange to say, as many as 20,768 emigrated from Ulster in the first half-year of 1873, and over 17,000 during the past six months. In Connaught there was a decrease of no less than 5,138 from the figures of last year. From Ireland altogether the emigration this year amounts to 45,781, as against 60,140 in the corresponding period of last year—showing a decrease of 14,359 on the half year.

IRISH CENTENARIANS.—The local Registrars of births and deaths in Ireland record in their returns for the second quarter of the year 1874 the deaths of 15 persons stated to have attained the age of 100 years or upwards. One of these deaths was in the Articlave district of the Coleraine Union, and the local Registrar says :- " Of the accuracy of the registration of death at 100 years of age I have no doubt." The Registrar of Cookstown, in the north-eastern division of Ireland, says :- "The death registered of a woman at 100 years of age I have good reason to believe is not an exaggeration, as two generations of my family have known her intimately, and many years ago I have heard her spoken of as a very old woman. She preserved her intellect till within a day or two of her death." The deaths of two persons were registered to be 108 years old. Of one of these the Registrar of the Broadford district of the Newcastle Union gives the following particulars:-"Among the deaths registered during the past quarter was that of a man named William Long, who lived to the advanced age of 108 years, a tenant on the estate of Lord Lismore, at Feohanagh. As far as I could ascertain from his family, his habits were temperate, he neither smoked nor took snuff, his general health was good. He walked about to within a fortnight before his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and a widower. He was literally snuffed out by old age alone."

ULSTERMEN.—Ulster has furnished England with at least one Prime Minister, if not two, and India with a Viceroy, as well as a whole gazette full of heroes. The Pottingers and Nicholsons, the Laurences and Montgomeries who have come from Down or Derry are innumerable. They have left a mark on the world's geography as explorers, and having furnished Franklin with his second in command, sent M'Clintock to find his bones, and M'Clure to discover the passage he had sought in vain. It is an Ulster man who now presides over the deliberation of the House of Lords and another who holds the terrors of the law over Ritualist curates from the Committee of the Privy Council. An Ulster-man, from Belfast was but lately made Minister of Canada, and another is now Governor-General. An Ulsterman was with Nelson at Trafalgar, another was at Wellington's right-hand at Waterloo, - Saturday Review.

It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of the bruthe Rev. Mr. Cotton to surrender the children within | As one reads of the thousand ways in which he may
tal murder of William Sandford near Clonmel last a week, their mother being their legal guardian."

week has been made amenable to justice. All the prisoners who were arrested on suspicion were examined privately on Saturday before Colonel Carew, R. M., when, according to the Clonmel Chronicle, the police produced evidence that incriminated one of the prisoners (a pensioner named John Russell) so strongly that he confessed his guilt, and acknowledged as his own the blood-stained clothes discovered in a drain not far from the scene of the murder. Russell was committed for trial at the Spring Assizes.

Every thoughtful Catholic-in fact, every sincere Christian, must, on mature consideration, rejoice at the timely warning which the glowing and defiant outburst of Materialism and Atheism in Belfast, the self-styled Athens of Ireland, gives to the peo-ple of this country. The excesses of the Paris Communists have given their political lesson to the patriot and the philosopher; and so, likewise, have the declarations of Messrs Tyndall, Huxley, and Carpenter in Belfast—declarations highly applauded by most of the audience—given their religious les-

this most grave question, the president of one of our greatest scientific associations having, not in his private capacity, but ex cathedra, openly and triumphantly, defied the existence of God, as a Fetish; blotted out the human soul, as a superstition; ignored spirit; and declared the eternity and omnipotence of Matter, and of its adjunct Physical Force, The Times and other English journals have declared, differing in degree, in favour of the horrible doctrine; while the whole Irish press has, whether feebly or forcibly, pronounced against it. Many of those journals seem not to feel that Materialism is only the logical consequence of the Rationalism that they inculcate in the domain of religion. But, amongst journals supposed to be Catholic, one has distinguished itself in dealing with the question by a brazen hypocrisy rarely manifested in the Irish press-a hypocrisy so base that we should, with the candour of honest Pagans, sooner swear our alle-giance to Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin, and adopt their dismal doctrines, than practise it.—Evening

A ROMANTIC COURTSHIP.—A certain young lady in Limerick, Ireland on the death of a wealthy relative recently, became entitled to eight thousand pounds Admirers flocked around the hitherto neglected beauty, and there was no end to the overtures of love. Previous to the turn in fortune's wheel, a young man, of humble pretensions, had been the young lady's only suitor; but the knowledge of her wealth at once placed a formidable barrier in his way, and he contented himself with being a silent worshipper at a distance. Matters ultimately came to a crisis, and in order to test the affections of her devotees the young lady caused a report to be circulated that the supposed fortune was in reality only a sham, the mistake having occurred through a similarity of name. This intelligence had the effect of causing the visits of the lovers to become less frequent, and finally cease altogether. The humble youth rejoiced at the change, and at once took an opportunity to console the mistress of his heart who, to the surprise of all, rewarded his sincerity with her hand, and made him sole master of eight thousand pounds.

FIGHTING INTELLIGENCE .-- A rumour has reached us that a difference of opinion existing between two Irish Liberal members threatens to result in a manner which possibly might deprive the country of the services of one or both of these gentlemen. We sincerely trust that the intervention of friends will prevent the matter going further. As it stands at present very strong expressions have been used on both sides, and possibly the knowledge that each has given quite as much as he has received may be held as a sufficient salve to the wounded feelings of both. Seriously speaking, the days of the duello. especially amongst politicians, are at end, and we feel confident that on consideration it will be seen that neither the sword nor the pistol can solve even the smallest political controversy. A .challenge now a-days usually results in a summons and both belligerents being bound over to keep the peace— rather a tame conclusion to an affair of honour, and one which the most bellicose will scarcely ambition. -Freeman.

Queen's University, has presented a rather gloomy report to the Lord Lieutenant of the achievements and prospects of the institution. Since the foundation of the University, it has created 725 Bachelors of Art, 635 Doctors in Medicine, and 129 Bachelors in Engineering. During the past year 334 candidates passed University Examinations. The expenses of the year amounted to £3,136, of which only £635 were available for distribution as prizes. The Pall Mall Gazette is forced to admit that "mixed education," as exemplified in the Queen's University, cannot be regarded as a thriving institution for Ireland.

THE LORD MAYOR.—At a late meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, the Lord Mayor intimated that he intended visiting America, and would be absent from Ireland about five weeks. Mr. Denuchy objected to his lordship naming his locum tenens, contending that under the 3rd and 4th Vic.--the Charter Act of the Reformed Corporation-that privilege lay with the Town Council, though, by an oversight, never exercised by that body. Finding no seconder to his proposition he tendered a notice of motion for next meeting, to the effect that the law agent should be empowered to obtain the opinion of counsel on the matter — Dublin Irishman.

At the recent meeting of the Catholic Union of Ireland, under the presidency of Lord Granard, a resolution was adopted condemning Professor Tyndull's Inaugural Address and other addresses delivered before the British Association in Belfast as antagonistic to the Catholic Faith, and calculated to undermine the social fabric.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.-The Freeman SEVS-The lamented death of our distinguished countryman, Foley, will, we fear, unavoidably postpone the completion of the O'Connell Monument not inconsiderably. Within the last fornight a visit to his studio, made after Foley was stricken by his death illness, satisfied the writer and those who accompanied him, that it would be impossible to have the castings completed before the O'Connell cente-

The Board of Trade returns for August exhibit figures apparently very unfavourable, but the significance of which is greatly reduced by estimating the fall in prices that has occurred since the corresponding month of each of the past two years. The declared value of our exportations has been £20,-503,756, against £22,657,334 in August, 1873, a decline of 9] per cent., while compared with August, 1872 (the largest total of exports on record) the diminution is 162 per cent.—Cork Examiner.

"Birds' NESTS."-Regarding a recent case of the greatest importance to Catholic parents, the Nation has the following:—' The Bird's Nest case before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has gone against the Rev. Mr. Cotton. The deed af apprenticeship on which he relied for keeping in his Protestant 'orphanage' in Kildare three or four children of a Catholic woman who wished to take them away from the institution, the clear-headed judge regarded simply as a piece of waste paper. He ridiculed the notion of apprenticing children of such tender ages as seven, six, and three years. 'There was a baby two years and nine months,' the judge is reported to have said; 'Mr. Cotton was to have the service for four years of this baby, who was to serve him duly, and not to gamble a deeper interest than any attached to the perplexity or to marry meanwhile. He accordingly directed. of Judges, and that is the miseries of the candidate.

that in consequence of misconduct of some English visitors who were recently allowed to see the handsome gardens of Powerscourt, they will in future be closed to the public. The misconduct especially alluded to was the bathing of four persons, reported to be Manchester men, in the ornamental pond situated in the centre of the gardens and close to the mansion. The flowers and grass-plots are also reported to have been injured .- Frpress.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. James Arthur Dease, who has for a long period taken an active part in public affairs in Ireland. Mr. Dease was a member of the National Board, and it is rumoured that Mr. Justice Keogh is to have the vacant seat.

Contention Amongst Irish Members.—In the Nation of the last two weeks there appears a very bitter controversy between the Editor, A. M. Sullivan, M. P. for Louth, and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P. for Westmeath, on the absence of the latter from some divisions in the House, and his alleged defection from the Home Rule League and Federalism.

The council of the Home Rule League were to hold a monster demonstration in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, the 20th ult.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

POLITICAL JUDGMENTS OF THE HOLY SEE .- The Times travesties history in the usual manner. It is not the fact that either Pius IX. or Innocent III. ever asserted or hinted that "all form was formless, order orderless, but that which was submitted to their control." From these and similar expressions one would be inclined to infer that the Popes were alway thrusting themselves into domestic and international disputes; the real fact being that they never volunteered such a decision. What Pope ever claimed the right to arrange the constitution of any European State? Did any Pope ever interfere in such arrangement unless appealed to by either or both the contending parties? Innocent III. expressly declared on one occasion :- "We do not arrogate to ourselves the right of judgment as to the endum; that belongs to the King of France." In the case of the disputes between John and the barons both parties had appealed to him. The barons told the Pope that John had not become a vassal of the Holy See of his own free will, but under compulsion from them, and they asked, therefore, for a decision in their favor upon the points at issue between them and their sovereign. But then, almost immediately, without waiting for the decision which they themselves had called for, the majority of barons took up arms, an extorted the Great Charter from John .-This conduct it was that brought down upon them, and, for the moment, on their cause, the condemnation of the Pope. The liberties of Englishmen, however, were so far from being condemned, that the Great Charter was confirmed by Innocent's own legate, who proclaimed sentence of excommunication against a!l violators of it. This was a sentence which had been invoked, and not a spontaneous intervention in the internal affairs of England .-

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY ELOQUENCE,-Sir J. D. Astley, M.P., in responding to the toast of "The County Members" at a ram show dinner at Owersby, North Lincolnshire, on Thursday, said he was very proud of representing this fine old corner of North Lincolnshire. The last time that he was among them he would have betted any one 1,000 to 5 that he would never be in the House. His grandfather had spent a thundering lot of money in that game, but he had always put down in his book a memorandum to keep out of that way. He (the speaker) had not, however, spent a shilling over his election, and he must say he felt as proud as old Lucifer of the honor which they had conferred upon him. But the House of Commons was not altogether a place to be coveted or desired, and he doubted whether any gentleman who was used to the country would care to be shut up there hour after hour, day and night There were, besides, a lot of Irish chaps in the House who sometimes made him very angry. He thought there were about sixty of those fellows in the House, and he believed about forty of them were the most confounded rascals he ever saw. He did not find fault with anybody because he might hold opinions different from his, but he entirely lost his The Marquis of Kildare, as Chancellor of the patience when those "coveys" came into the House ed took up the whole of an afternoon on far into the night, when some pressing motion was coming on talking about their little rotten Ireland, whether the whisky was to be Irish or Scotch, or whether the potatoes should be kidneys or something elso. Such discussions as these were one of the things which drove him clean out of the House. and tended to make a man more careless than he should be. These forty Irish rascals to whom he had referred took up more time than all the rest of the members, and used much stronger language; but, fortunately, they were divided among themselves. One night a discussion was got up about a prosecution against a newspaper in Ireland called the Flug of Ireland. They began to talk about how badly Ireland was used because the editor of that paper-they could easily imagine from its name what it was-was prosecuted, and eight or nine of them got up and almost cried about "poor Ireland!" Another gentleman from Ireland—who was so much of an Englishman as to keep a pack of hounds, however—got up and said he hoped that "England and the English people would not take what had been said as the general feeling of Ireland, because it was only the opinion expressed by the miserable scribes who wrote in the paper in question which were represented." It was true that there were several farsceing men among the party, but a great many had been returned to Parliament simply in the interest of Home Rule.—Echo.

COUGHING IN COURT.-We have heard of a popular oreacher who periodically reproved his congregation for coughing in church, and an incident which has ust occurred at Liverpool shows that the prohibition ought to extend to all public places. Grave legal consequences very nearly resulted from a fit of coughing which lately overtook a member of the Bar in the Liverpool Court of Sessions. A prisoner charged with stealing a macintosh coat was on his trial, and the foreman of the jury was about to deliver the verdict, when the noise of the coughing caused the Clerk of the Peace to misinterpret the opinion of the 12 "gentlemen in the box." The learned Recorder at once proceeded to sentence the prisoner. With a sauve approval of the judgment arrived at, he remarked that "the jury had found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and, so far as he (the Recorder) could see, very properly so." At this point, however, the unfortunate spokesman of the 12 became uneasy. The compliments of the Bench seemed to arouse him to on understanding of the situation, and he ventured to inquire whether the Recorder's kindly comments referred to the case just tried .-The recorder replied in the affirmative, and the luckless juryman could no longer conceal the fact that the verdict of himself and his brothren had been an acquittal. We think, on the whole, the conduct of the foreman is to be commended. By thus reverting to the actual verdict he lost, it is true, the approval of the Bench, but he might possibly have felt some little remorse if the prisoner had been condemned to a long term of imprisonmet after the jury had taken pains to find him innocent.

PARLIAMENTARY DIFFICULTIES .- The London Specta tor, after commenting on the embarrassments of the judges in administering the election law, says :-There is an important side of the subject on which we have not touch, but which possesses, if possible,

ous friends prove worse than traitors, it becomes found to undergo the ordeal at all. Some injudicious "mate" that will ruin the election; a shrewd publican, strong in his support, but also keenly disposed to steal a march on his rival on the opposite side of the street, may deem it a good stroke to spend treats, with the same result; or z alous clerical and the wonder is that men escape them as they do. There can hardly be an election which does not, on some point, offer some colorable show of a breach of the law; and while judgments on questions of fact are not more tied down by well-established ties can hardly ever be over until he knows that he is safe from a petition. The recent elections have not been so fruitful of them as those of 1868 and most of those that have come to a head have done so very quietly. In fact with the exceptions already noticed, the public has taken small heed of them .-But it would be rash to augur anything from this for the future, or to conclude that the ballot will help to purity. We owe the fewness of these peti-tions to the haste of the elections, and there are signs that the bellot will increase, rather than lessen, dangers and perplexities. A study of the Election Manual is not very reassuring upon the point of a speedy formation of a code of "Judge-made law," defining and limiting the operation of the abstract precepts of the statutes. That is hardly to be wondered at, however, for the abstracts of judgments here given are confined, of necessity, almost exclusively to the first series of trials under the new Act. It is natural that the Judges should feel and frequently express embarrassment. There is a considerable divergence of opinion, and a disposition among the judges to lean on each other's judgments, which are not favorable to any attempt to deduce principles from the directions. THE DEVASTATION TURRETSHIP .-- A writer in Cham-

bers' Journal gives an interesting sketch of a visit to the Devastation. While investigating the upper part of the vessel, he suddenly found the side spin round with enormous speed. An officer turned a small wheel with his finger and thumb, and the massive turret, conted with enormous plates of iron, the two thirty-five ton guns and their carriages, and some twenty men, were sent round as easily as a boy can twist a tectorum. The boat the visitor arrived in was hoisted by steam, the turrets were turned by steam, the guns were raised or lowered by steam, the ship is steered and ventilated by steam, the cable is worked by steam, and the vessel, of course, is moved by steam. The writer was on board during firing exercise at a target. "A terrific shock to our whole system occurs, a deafening roar, and then whir-r-r, a shot, looking like a seabird, speeds just over the target, just touches the sea, sends up a jet of spray a hundred feet in the air, grander-looking than the largest fountain at Sydenham, and whiter than driven snow. On rushes the shot, its wicked, vicious noise distinctly audible, and again it strikes the sea, after a bound of about two thousand yards. Another column of water rises in the air, and slowly descends in spray. A third fountain arises as the shots thus 'ducks and drakes' it along the sea; and then the iron missile that weighs a third of a ton, having lost its velocity, sinks beneath the surface and is no more seen." After several rounds had been discharged, a new method of firing was tried—namely, firing both guns in a turret by electricity. "The captain or officer intimates that there will be electric firing of one, two, or all the guns; these guns are loaded, and their vents connected electrically with the wires in the iron building on deck. Either by steering, or by the movement of the turrets, the guns are kept trained on the target. The officer who is to fire stands watching the distant horizon, and when all is ready, and all clear he pressed down a small connector, and the electric current immediately ignites the tube, and discharges the gun or guns. We had already heard two guns fired quickly, one after the other: we were now to experience the result of two guns being fired simultaneously. We stood anxiously watching the target, and in an instant there was the same concussion of the deck, the same 'jumpy' feeling all over us, and away went the two shot, racing with each other, striking the water, and sending up their splendid fountains, and one shot curving round to the right, the other to the left." The four monster guns were afterwards discharged at the same instant. The visitor noticed that the Devastation, while sailing, rolled most palpubly, although there was very little sea on. Still she is managed more easily; she is turned in a circle of not than two hundred and fifty yards in diameter, and obeys her helm like the puniest yicht. The vessel requires seventy stokers, and uses about twenty-four tons of coal per day for a quiet day's work. If working up to full power all day, she consumes one hundred and fifty tons of coal, and she can work up to five thousand five hundred horse-

THE "RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY" IN PRISON. - The Liverpool Town Council having declined to confirm a resolution of the Borough Justices in favor of the payment of an organist and choir for the service of the Catholic prisoners in the gaol, a proposition is to be laid before the next Council by Mr. Yates, Roman Catholic member, that the payments hitherto made for the organist and choir for the Protestant prisoners shall cease.

CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTED FOOD.—In the year 1873 the quantity of imported wheat and wheat flour retained for consumption in the United Kingdom amounted to an average of 170 79lb per head of the population; of imported potatoes, 26:171b per head; bacon and hams, 9.071b; sugar, raw, 43.961b, and refined, 7 63lb; ten, 4·11lb; coffee, 0 99lb; cocon, 0·26lb; rice, 11·37lb; cheese, 4·69lb; butter, 4·39lb; currants and raisins, 4·29lb; eggs, 20·56 per head; tobacco, 1·41lb; wine, 9·56 gallon; spirits, 0·32 gal-

A report was current some time since that the Prince of Wales had run into debt to the extent of £600,000, and that his difficulties became so pressing that an application to Parliament to extricate

im from his embarrassments was indispensable. London, Sept. 22 .- The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty as prejudicial to British industry.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE .- One great and unsolvable

### UNITED STATES.

puzzle with Protestantism has always been the indifference of its followers to public worship. We Catholics can hardly understand this. A Catholic Church is a living fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy that his house should be a domus orationis. The kneeling multitude in a Catholic Church have in all ages furnished the artist with his most natural and beautiful and truest expressions of adoration and faith. We have only to throw our church doors open and the people are sure to come to pray. But in Protestantism what do we see? Closed doors, except, on Sundays, or if the comedy of daily service is attempted, or if for a few weeks succeeds, thanks to the galvanic action of some sensational preacher the thing invariably, as if by the action of some unfailing natural law, dwindles. It never becomes popular: the congregation get small by degrees and beautifully less, till the conventicle becomes again as silent as the tomb. Protestants instinctively feel that their church has nothing to offer them by which be beset, of how his most trusted agents may hurt I they can reasonably be induced to take any trouble I its legitimate consequences.—Catholic Standard.

RUFFIANISM OF ENGLISH TOURISTS.—It is reported him worse than his bittorest foes, and his most zeal- about going to church. They can say their prayers at home; but the Catholic knows that when he is at more and more a wonderful thing that men can be church it is to join, not merely in prayer, but the divine sacrifice, or when he visits the church at working-man made proud by a shake of the can-didate's hand, may, at the very moment of triumph, where passion's thirst is soothed and care's unthankbe giving the "thimbleful" of drink to a wavering ful gloom," he has the opportunity, the more than royal privilege, of worshipping his Lord really present on the altar. Now the Protestant has not the idea of sacrifice. The church is vacant, barren, and bare. The chief failure of Protestantism is among some twenty pounds of his own in indiscriminate the poor, those to whom our Lord promised the Gospel should be preached, as a sign of his kingfriends may go too far in their warnings against poli- dom. The poor attend Protestant service only so tical apostacy. In short the dangers are infinite, far as they can be brought or for the time they can be brought or for the time they can be held there by coaxing or coercion. But the Catholic Church prospers pre-eminently among the poor. It is emphati-cally the hearts of the poor that it sanctifies, wins, and draws to its gates. And the reason is plainrules and precedents, a successful condidate's anxie- she has a worship which satisfies all the cravings of the souls of men. They do not go to the Catholic Church to be wearied with the sham of one teaching religion without the credentials of divine authority or to witness the tedious, wearisome, disgusting labor of one preaching prayers to the Almighty, but to unite with a divine sacrifice, to participate in the eternal worship of heaven .- Cincinnati Telegraph.

Luther is dead; but the evil he created still sur-

vives him, as we see. Loyson is dead, morally; but the Church does not suffer by his fall. She becomes more united and purified, while his great scandal is a sad lesson to all, of his vanity, weakness, and unfortunate fate. Those outside the pale of the Catholic Chuech cannot comprehend this great truthful vitality of our holy and apostolic creed. With the Pope in prison, and the faithful persecuted by the strong arm of bigoted despots in other countries, and communism, corbonierism, and freemasonry in satunic league against her, she seems to exulting sectarians and sceptics to have lost all spiritual influence in a sinful crisis. Yet the same Church, the only true and pure Christianity, which grows stronger by persecution; has no fears for her Christianity, by the fall of her own sons, much less by the scandal of Henry Ward Beecher. We there-fore request those who are not Catholics, and who make avowals such as we have intimated and have frequently heard, to limit the idea to that kind of Christianity which is so easily shaken by the notorious scandals of a man whose father (Lyman Beccher) hounded on his congregation to burn the Charlestown convent, in Massachusetts, some thirty years ago. We request them to comine it to that form which sinks to the level of animal existence in Salt Lake; nay, below brute life, considering that they are rational (?) beings. Let them include it with that Christianity in Oneida, which breaks up domestic ties, paternal and maternal, and all moral and social relations at defiance. Let them, if they wish, unite it with camp-meeting pleasantries and praying picnies, or with those quaint imitations of celibate communities which evaporate in fanatical dances; or with the latter-day saints, spiritualists, revivalists, and second-adventists-in short, with each and all of their innumerable sects. But do not include our holy Catholic and Apostolic faith as at all or in the least likely to suffer by this man, of whose scandals and hypocrisies his own people speak with so much loathing. The Catholic Church does not suffer by the errors of her sons. While she regrets their own loss, she becomes more purified and united; and when this is the solemn fact, surely she cannot suffer by such a man as Henry Ward Beecher. We wish our dissentient friends would take this matter into consideration, and we should not be surprised if eventually and after mature deliberation they will see the inconsistencies of their religious teachers, who become as noted for their reputed scandals as they were previously for literary and oratorical essays. They will be the gainers more than the Church, which is the pillar and the ground of truth, and with whom, as the Spouse of Christ, he has promised to abide forever. - Cutholic Reflector.

DISHONESTY IN PRIVATE LIFE.-When there is so much dishonesty in public affairs, it is impossible that private business and private men should be perfectly clean. The soil must be in a noxious state before such noxious plants will spring up. The same causes which have deprayed our politics and corrupted our Congressmen and executive officers must also exercise their pernicious effect upon every class and ramification of society. Facts to prove this view of the case are abundant. In Hartford the other day it was discovered that a number of respectable persons had combined with thievish car conductors, and had actually become the receivers and sharers of their stolon money. We are also informed by manufacturers and other employers of labor that it is now-a-days almost impossible to find a foreman who does not receive a commission, or rather a bribe, from parties of whom it is his duty to purchase materials or articles needed in the business for which he is employed. This form of dishonesty is said to have become nearly universal, so that an unright agent or foreman who does not in this way plunder his employer, has become an honorable exception. We are reluctant to believe that this evil is so widespread. The idea that a majority of our people have become so dishonest that they are willing to live by appropriating the property of others would indeed be most discouraging if we could think it true. It is certain, however, that the weakened morality which follows upon every great war and every era of universal speculation, cannot be confined to the villainy, fraud and plunder which disfigure our public life, and excite such deep sympathy in the mind of every patriot.—New York Sun.

Kissing in Church.-A Columbia clergyman, who. while preaching a sermon one Sunday evening, perceived a man and women under the gallery in the act of kissing each other behind a hymn-book, did not lose his temper. No, he remained calm. He beamed mildly at the offenders over his spectacles, and when the young man kissed her the fifteenth time he merely broke his sermon short off in the middle off "thirdly," and offered a prayer in behalf of "the young man in the pink necktie and the maiden in the blue bonnet and grey shawl, who were profaning the sanctuary by kissing one another in pew 78." And the congregation said, "Amen." Then the young woman pulled her veil down, and the young man sat there and swore softly to himself. He does not go to church as much now as he did.

The preachers are monopolizing too much space in the Police Gazette reports. The examination of the Rev. John Cowan, chaplain of the late Sixth Regiment, New York Artillery, and John Kehoecharged with conspiring to defraud the Government by presenting at the Treasury for redemption a fragment of a South America bond, and claiming that it was a part of a one thousand dollar United States five-twenty bond which has been destroyed-has resulted in the holding of Cowan for the action of the grand jury. For some time before his arrest, Cowan was in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association.—Catholic Advocate.

TYNDALISM CARRIED INTO PRACTICE.—About a week ago, a man named Mendelsohn, claiming to be a son of the eminent composer, Mendelshon, was arrested in New York for fraud, found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He committed suicide. On his body a scrap of paper was found, in which he announced his determination to kill himself, and philosophized after the true fashion of Tyndalism. "No man;" he said, "can control himself or his destiny. We are at all the results of organization, organization shapes our character and determines our actions." This is simply Tyndalism, logically and practically carried out to

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовет-1874. Friday, 2-The Holy Guardian Angels. Saturday, 3-SS. Cosmas and Damian, MM. (27th

Sept.) Sunday, 4-Nineteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 5-St. Francis of Assissi, C. Tuesday, 6-St. Bruno, C. Wednesday, 7-St. Mark, C. Thursday, 8-St. Bridget, W.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Royal visit to Ireland is spoken of, and it is added that Mr. D'Israeli has avowed his intention of recommending the granting of a general amnesty to all the prisoners now in jail for what may be called Fenian offences.

The Italian revolutionary socialistic leaders have forth put their programme which if it shows the progress making by Protesting principles in Italy, bodes no good to the government of Victor Emmanuel. We copy from the London Times of the 11th ult. :-

"It is with a heart filled with an immense faith In the realization of that programme that to-day we conspire for the complete destruction of the State, with all its malevolent institutions, the annihilation of every kind of authority under whatever form it may present itself, and for taking possession by the uplifted masses of all the implements of labor machines, and raw material, including the soil and all the riches which, by the most flagitious robbery, -the exploitation of the starving multitude,-alone It has been possible to accumulate in the hands of a small number of Enjoyers. These acts we propose to carry on, with a provident promptitude, not by destreing; to accomplish with an efficacious energy, not by proclaiming."

The meagre telegrams which are forwarded with respect to the progress of the war in Spain are as usual contradictory, but on the whole would seem to indicate that the Carlists are holding their own. Under date 25th ult., we are told that General Moriones is endeavoring to relieve Pampeluna sore pressed by the Royalist troops, and that he has gained great advantages, dispersing several Carlist battalions; but significantly concludes the telegrams he has failed to follow up his advantages. Why is this? Does it not seem as if "he had caught a Tartar." It is now confidently asserted that the Czar has written to the King of Spain, expressing the warmest sympathy with the royal

Peace, the peace of stupor and despair, for the moment reigns in Louisiana, the Federal troops having at the point of the bayonet intruded the fellow Kellog into the Governor's Chair. It is said. but we do not credit it, that the man is daily threatened with assassination. God forbid. The assassin, or would-be assassin, always injures the cause he pretends to serve; and the worst wound the South ever received was that inflicted by the pistol of the assassin of Lincoln.

We publish below the letter to the Toronto Globe from Mr. Hughes giving in a few words the details of the cure of his daughter, which letter provoked the article on Miracles in the Globe of the 19th of

September: To the Editor of the Globe:

Sin .- In reference to the notice in this morning's Globe copied by your Montreal correspondent from La Minerve, it is my child, a little girl ten years old, who has been suffering from hip disease for the past seven years, so much so that she could not walk without crutches, nor could her hip be touched

without extreme pain. I left home early in June for Europe, taking her, my son, and servant with mc. We arrived in Lourdes on the evening of the 18th of August, and at once proceeded to the grotto of Notre Dame, where my child, having the water run on her foot and ankle, was instantly cured. Up to the moment when she was lifted in the arms of a lady to have her foot placed under the water she could not walk without her crutches, since then she has not used any, but left them behind her at the Chapel of the Grotto, where there are hundreds of other souvenirs of miraculous cures. Only those who know me and my child (and there are few in Toronto who don't) can imagine how grateful I feel to our Great God and His Holy Mother for this miraculous cure of my

and His no., little daughter.

I am, yours truly,

Paraick Hughes,

Paraick Brothers [Of Hughes Brothers.]

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1874.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON MIRACLES .- OUR TOronto contemporary of the 19th Sept., devotes an editorial to the consideration of modern Catholic miracles, and of those at Lourdes, attributed to the intercession of the B. Virgin in particular. In justice to the Globe we must recognise that in his article there is nothing offensive, and that he discusses the subject in a gentlemanly, if not in a

very accurate manner. The article was provoked by a letter from a well known citizen of Toronto, published in the Globe of the 18th, recounting the sudden and perfect cure of his little daughter at Lourdes. The salient facts

of this case are thus given, editorially, by the Globe: "The child's hip was diseased; the leg was cold; she was on crutches; doctors were powerless.— admission of the influences of the progress of the Under these circumstances her father in June de- even at the present day. Nay, as Christians, they barefooted boy out of school. The trustees have had to encounter before he could venture on the scription money. she was on crutches; doctors were powerless .-

reputed to heal so many. Scarcely had the child been placed under the water than she was cured, and left behind her the crutches, which had before been indispensable to movement.

"This is only one case amongst hundreds."-

Elsewhere in the same article, the Globe says :-"There can be little doubt that persons suffering in one way or another, have gone to Lourdes, and have to all appearance been cured."—Ib.

And as our correspondent well puts it-"The interesting question is this • • • is this to be accounted for ?"—Ib.

We may account for it, as Catholics for the most part do, on the hypothesis of the direct or supernatural interposition of divine providence; or on the hypothesis of certain natural curative properties in the water of the Lourdes grotto itself; or by supposing that the cures-for of the cures there can be little doubt-are the result of the, as yet, unexplained, but still natural action of the mind or imagination on the body and physical organisation.

Protestants cannot of course accept the first hypothesis, and must perforce adopt either the second or third.

The second hypothesis is negatived by the fact be remarkably pure, and free from all mineral tributed.

Remains then only the third, which is the hypothesis that the Globe adopts, as fully accounting for the cures in general, and for the cure of advanced hip disease in the case of the Toronto gentleman's little daughter in particular. This is a necessity of his position, for as our contemporary puts it :-

"Protestants, and scientific men who entirely disbelieve in the supernatural, have to account for the cures on some hypothesis that will square with natural causes."-Globe.

And to this task the Toronto editor, who as a Protestant cannot admit the supernatural element in the cures undoubtedly wrought at Lourdes, addresses himself :-

"The mind, as every doctor knows, has an extraordinary influence on the physical organization, and this combined with the fact of the pilgrimage across the Atlantic and through a lovely and healthy country is apt to supply the very best sort of treatment for diseases which the faculty love to deal with locally," &c., &c.

It would be well for before either denying, or accepting the sufficiency of this hypothesis of the cure of the child in the particular case alluded to, to have the answers of the chief medical men of Canada to a few questions such as these :---

"Did you ever in the course of your professional experience meet with; or in the course of your medical studies did you ever read or hear of, one well authenticated case of hip disease of seven years standing; and so far advanced as to have seriously affected the circulation, suddenly and thoroughly cured by the force of imagination that is to say the action of mind upon body? or by a few week's foreign travel and change of air ?"

Then the following question might be addressed to the Toronto medical attendants of the patient in

"From what, during your attendance upon her, you saw of the condition of the child in question, do you believe that a cure of the hip disease from which she was suffering could have been suddenly and thoroughly effected by such causes as those which the Globe suggests as sufficient? Can you cite a similar case as having ever come under your

The Globe must bear in mind that the curative Atlantic, to the change of climate, and to foreign travel cannot have been factors in the "hundreds of cases" of sudden and thorough cures which that journal admits to have taken place at Lourdes .-Besides these there still remains to be accounted ago, and previous to the date of the asserted apparition to the young girl Bernadette, there was no in the grotto. Neither can it be denied that on a certain day mentioned, at a specified hour, and in the presence of a vast crowd, many of whose members were not only merely sceptical but avowed water suddenly gushed, or bubbled forth from the arid rock, and upon her scraping or scratching its surface with her fingers, and has continued to flow in copious and uninterrupted stream from that day to this. This phenomenon has not yet been accounted for on natural causes. En attendant let us hope that the medical gentlemen of Toronto who had charge of the little girl afflicted with hip disease will, as scientific men, give the public their pinion of the relevancy of the hypothesis suggested by the Globe as sufficient to fully account for the sudden and radical cure of this case of confimed hip disease, which—we are open to correction if in error -implies organic disease and when advanced as it was in the case under notice, generally basiles the profession. However, this is a question for the surgeons to determine; and if any one of them can cite, as of his own knowledge, a case of hip disease as far advanced as was that of our Toronto citizen's child, radically cured within a few weeks, merely by the action of mind on physical organization and foreign travels, we will then, but not before, be prepared to admit the sufficiency of the explanation of

that cure given by the Globe. We cannot conclude these remarks without again noticing the very fair and courteous manner in which the Globe treats the subject, and sets forth the views of Catholics with regard to modern miracles.

"A belief in any modern miracle is not with Roman Catholics an article of faith, but a very large portion of the Roman Catholic Church find no difficulty whatever."-Globe.

This is true. No miracle is, strictly speaking, of faith unless formally authenticated by the Church; and until she speaks, the Catholic, whatever may be his private opinion, will be careful not to force on others his opinions on any particular phenomenon as necessary to salvation. At the same time there is not among Catholics any a priori obstacles to the admission of the miraculous nature of phenomena

termined to cross to France, and visit the fountain must admit that such miraculous occurrences are quite as possible in the ninetcenth century as they were in the first; that cures reported as immediately following the application of the water of Lourdes are per se quite as credible as are the report of cures effected by the application to the diseased of portions | are admitted, and from whose doors poor children, of the garments worn by a holy man. Catholics of children whose jackets are of doubtful respectabilicourse do not assert the truth of both indifferently; for on the authority of an infallible Church they receive the miracles reported by the writer of the short treatise called Acts of the Apostles, as of faith; but they find it no more difficult, or contrary to reason, to believe one than the other; whilst at the same time, if the Globe will permit us, we will point the State Schools. The one argument against out to him that, if the hypothesis-(action of mind upon body)-be sufficient to account for the cures immediately following the drinking or application of the water of Lourdes, so also the same action of are debarred entrance to the State Schools. the imagination is quite sufficient to account for the cure of the impotent man at Lystra; who, having faith to be healed, leaped and walked at the bidding of St. Paul. The action of mind upon body did it.-Here is the passage to which we refer, in which our contemporary shows up the many natural causes in operation sufficient to account for the cures effected that the waters of Lourdes have been submitted to at Lourdes, A.D. 1874. Having read it, read and careful chemical analysis, and have been found to apply it to the report given, Acts 14, 10, of a cure wrought at Lystra, A.D. 46, and say if the explanamatter to which their curative effects might be at- | tion be sufficient to eliminate the supernatural in the one case, it be not also quite sufficient to eliminate the supernatural element in the other case:-

"New hope is given to the patient, he or she breathes pure air, the change affects the spirits, the heightened spirits recruit the health, and when the supreme moment comes all it wants is the courage which excitement gives to explain the fact that the lame, calling on a fund of strength they have been unconsciously hoarding, arise and walk.—Globe.

"There sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. The same heard Paul speak; who steadfastly beholding him and perceiving that he had faith to be healed, said with a loud voice, Stand upright on thy feet. And he leaped and walked."-Acts 14, 8, 9, 10.

No miracle here, none at all! The impotent man had long unconsciously been hoarding up a fund of strength; and so, when the supreme moment came the courage which the excitement produced by the words of St. Paul, explains quite naturally the fact that the cripple arose and walked. Nothing more natural! It is of every day occurrence!

GUN ACCIDENTS .- This being the shooting season everybody goes out with his gun, though a great number have no more idea of how a loaded gun should be handled, than a cow has of playing the flute. The consequence is that serious accidents, are of constant occurrence, and that numbers of valuable lives are lost through sheer ignorance of how a loaded gun should be handled.

One great cause of these accidents, of which we mve reported some in another column, is, no doubt, to be found in the stapid and most dangerous. though in Canada, very common practise of carrying a loaded and capped gun, with the hammer down on the nipple, instead of carrying it, as a Inaded gur should always be carried, on half-cock. The consequence of this stupid practise is this.that in drawing his gun towards him, or in passing through thick brush, reeds or stiff long grass, a twig or something else, catches the hammer of the imprudent huntsman's lock, and draws it back nearly to half-cock; but the hammer being again suddenly released, down it comes on the cap with sufficient force to ignite the charge. Had the huntsman been carrying his gun, as he should have carried it, on half-cock, this would not have occurred. we are well convinced one of the main causes of gun accidents amongst huntsmen, and was evidently the cause of the Wawanosh accident copied

by us from the Toronto Globe in another column. Bear this in mind would we say to all huntsmen for this-How comes it that there is a foun- not much acquainted with the use of fire arms. tain in the grotto of Lourdes at all? It is a | 1. A loaded gun is always dangerons in inexpefact which no one can contest, that, but a few years | rienced hands, and should always be handled with great care. 2. Never lay hold of a loaded gun by the muzzle. 3. Never on any pretext carry a fountain there at all whatever, not a drop of water loaded and capped gun with the hammer down on the nipple, as about seventy per cent. of gun accidents arise from this stupid practise. Of the three ways of carrying the gun, on full cock, half cock, and with hammer down on the nipple, the most disbelievers in Bernadette's story; a stream of dangerous of all perhaps is the last mentioned, whilst the only safe way is to carry it on half-cock, unfortunately, as any one who has seen how ninetenths of pot hunters carry their guns, must have noticed this rule is almost invariably neglected; and in consequence we can hardly take up a paper without meeting a paragraph headed: Ux-FORTUNATE GUN ACCIDENT. Stupidity. Pigheaded stupidity rather is the proper word.

> The story first told on this Continent by that excellent and well-informed paper, the N. Y. Freeman respecting German intrigues, and the cession to Germany by Spain, of Porto Rico as the price of the acknowledgment by the first named of the Madrid revolutionary government, was at first stoutly contradicted. It seems however that the story as told by the Freeman was in all its main features true. "Matters are not so advanced as is believed," was, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times the reply of M. de Bulow to a question lately put to him whether it were true that Spain had actually ceded Porto Rico to Germany; but that the cession was in contemplation was not denied. The same writer in the Times adds, "that in spite of every contradiction all those who watch the course of German policy, all those who for some months have been following its proceedings, persist in believing that the zeal displayed by Germany in the Spanish question is not dictated by purely philanthropic motives." The United States will probably have a word to say should the contemplated cession of Porto Rico to a European Power be carried out. Herein perhaps lie concealed as yet the germs of the future war.

WHAT THEY CALL FREE SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSwick.—The annexed paragraph which we clip from the Toronto Globe throws some light upon this question. " What are Free Schools?"

"St. Stephen, N.B., has a teacher who ordered a

concurred in the ostracism, and little barefoots are left out in the cold."

That is to say Free Schools are schools for the support of which every body is taxed, but to which only the children of parents in easy circumstances ty, and whose shoes are worn out, are driven like dogs. How Long O Lord, how long shall men sit patiently beneath this cruel tyranny and crying injustice? The one plea that can be urged for State-Schoolism, is that it is for the advantage of the poor, and the poor are hunted with contumely from Voluntaryism in Education is that under the Voluntary Principle, the poor could have no schools, and under the regime of State-Schoolism the poor

We publish the following communication from a reporter of the Montreal Witness, because it is our rule to give no one a chance for saying that he has been unjustly dealt with by the TRUE WITNESS. We would remark, however, that the question at issue is not betwixt the last named and the reporter for the Witness, but betwixt that gentleman and the writers in the Evening Star and Montreal Gazette, whose statements we merely copied, and the literal truth of which the editors of these papers, we believe, still

(To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.)

SIR.—In the TRUE WITNESS of a recent date there appears a paragraph under the heading "The Daily Witness in the Wrong Pox," in which it is stated that a most barefaced and unfounded falsehood" had been made by a Reporter of the Witness, in saying that William O'Donohoe, who was fined \$2 by the Recorder, was a Catholic Priest. As I am the Reporter referred to, I trust you will do me the kindness to insert this communication, so that the readers of the TRUE WITNESS may not be led to judge harshly of my conduct before they hear what I have to say in my own defence. If the man O'Donohoe was not a Priest, it was he and not I who first started the story, for when he was asked by the Sergeant what was his occupation, he said that he was a Catholic Priest. Although his dress appeared like a clergyman's, the Sergeant had some doubts about his occupation until he produced certain papers which convinced the officer that he was telling the truth, so his name was entered in the Criminal Register with the occupation "Priest" attached. As I had been very strictly enjoined to show no favor to any one in my reports of the proceedings of the Recorders Court, I reported Rev. Mr. O'Donehoe's case among the rest.

Sometime afterwards the Gazette reported that the Recorder had severely censured me for publishing a false statement in the Witness. I wrote a letter to the Gazette denying the report, but it refused to publish my communication, thus refusing to do me justice after having slandered me, and leading other papers to believe that I had told an untruth, and had been censured by the Recorder for so doing .-The Recorder—for whom I entertain great respect did not censure me on that or onany other occasion, but expressed surprise that the fact of O'Donohoe being a Priest was kept unknown to him until it appeared in the newspapers.

You also blame the Witness wrongfully in stating that it withheld the names of Protestant clergymen when they were punished for their offences; as I never heard of such a case happening in this city since the Witness commenced to report the doings of the Recorder's Court; should any Frotestant clergyman be convicted of any crime whatever, the Witness or any other paper would deserve the public censure should they show him any greater favor than they would to the humblest man who cleans the dirt off our streets.

You speak of the bigotry of the "Religious Daily" without giving any case where it was shown. I think it is about time that respectable newspapers should cease to call each other bigots because they cannot agree in religious or political opinions. You sny that I libeled the whole Catholic clergy, yes "we notice that the Reporter is bare-faced enough virtues which it attributes to the voyage across the This from what we have ourselves often seen, is to leave the statement uncontradicted, although the Gazette and Star, which did not publish the item at all, contradicted it in a paragraph."

No sensible person will think less of the Catholic clergy because one of their number has proved unfaithful to his vows; nay, cannot be held in any way responsible for his misdeeds. I believe that the Catholic clergy of this Dominion are more free from the sin of drunkenness than any other class of men, and many of them are carnest workers in the Temperance cause; but you surely do not expect me to contradict a statement until I have got some proof that it is untrue. .

I remain, yours, &c. DAVID CURRIE. Montreal, Sept. 11.

Kirkfield, Sunday, 20th September, 1874. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-Knowing the very great interest you take the erection, symbolically speaking, of a ten gun battery in the service of our Holy Father the Pope, and through him of our Holy Mother the Church, in this locality; on the flag-staff as it were of such battery will soon be seen pointing heavenward the Latin Cross, the universally recognized emblem of our salvation, in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church founded by Jesus Christ.

Father Stafford, the widely known Parish Priest of Lindsay, and of this place until to-day, commenced a few weeks ago the erection of a church at Victoria Road Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, in the County of North Victoria, for and in the Township of Carden, which erection has been much wanted, by the spiritually starving people. The wood work has been so far completed that Father Stafford celebrated the first Mass in it to-day, 20th September and 17th Sunday after Pentecost. When completed the Church will be a brick, and too large as the writer thought for this sparsely peopled Mission, until he seen to-day the way the church was filled, by a respectable well to do and God-fearing congregation, which had assembled in it for the first time to assist in offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, many having as far as 12 miles, and from Kirkfield and the surrounding country to be present to worship their Creator and Saviour.

My fellow Catholics in your city for instance should be thankful to God for the abundant means of grace they have in Montreal through its numerous Churches. To-day was the first time I have been at Mass for nearly two years owing to the want of a church, which want I am happy to say was filled to-day.

Father Stafford in his opening address, told the to the giver of all good for their having a church when he was an ecclesiastic, that the College Pro-

erection of a suitable building to the worship of God for them; he also said that after he had finished celebrating Mass which he was offering up, that he was no longer their Parish Priest, that the Reverend Father Connolly had been appointed their pastor, who the preacher told them had been selected by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, to undertake this arduous mission; that Father Connolly was possessed of every attribute uccessary to make a good priest, that he had learning and talent of the first order, great physical strength to enable him to do the work of this very extended parish, which parish will include the townships of Eldon, Carden, Fencion and Village of Fencion Falls, Ennismore, Galway, and as far North as there is a Catholic to be found. A long way figuratively speaking as the sun never sets on any civilized or Christianized land where there is not a Roman

Catholic to require the Sacraments of the Church. In taking leave of the Congregation as their spiritual director, Father Stafford made a most powerful and impressive appeal to his hearers and the people in general to be sober. Total abstainers and strict observers of temperance in all things and thereby God would bless and prosper them. Oh! how he exhorted the young men to eschew the Demon Drink, whereby and attending to the duties of their religion they would be saved from all the allurements and wickedness of this so-called " Progressive Age."

To show the evils of taking Alcoholic beverages as a medicine, he read extracts from a letter he received yesterday morning, showing how by that means a young and beautiful lady of his acquaintance, has been destroyed by that worst of all evils, Alcohol administered medicinally.

I have never heard a more powerful appeal in the cause of temperance than that made by Father Stafford to-day. It is hardly necessary for me to write you that his pathetic appeal to his countrymen and women in particular, made every one present, old and young, weep, not alone for the great evils of intemperance, but for the danger of touching or seeing the accursed thing at all. That deadly poison that is sending so many to everlasting punishment hourly. The bright, the beautiful, the talented, all, alas those whom God created to reign with him in eternal happiness, which happy futurity the evil of strong drink destroyed.

The great many that participated in the holy sacrament of the Eucharist to-day was a gratifying testimonial and triumph to Father Stafford as the result of his labors as a faithful laborer in the Lord's Vineyard.

After the religious ceremonies of the day the principal members of the Congregation were brought back into the Church to arrange about the financial affairs of the building.

To give a pen and ink sketch to all Tectotalers who have not seen but heard of him as was my case until to-day, I must say that I am not competent to describe as he should be, one like Father Stafford who has laboued so long and ably in the great cause of temperance. I will merely describe as it were the outlines of his greatness.

He is a most powerfully built man, that like the mighty men of old he towers over and is the physical peer of those who surround him. If his physical power is great much grander and nobler is his intellectual power, he is endowed with a high. a very high broad forchead, he is somewhat bald, with dark or black hair, with a benign benevolent countenance in all a general very fine contour, a man that a discerning observer would record and auger well to be one of the Church's dignitaries, and one of its ablest intellectual supporters. Such as well as I can describe him, is our Ontario Roman Catholic Apostle of Temperance. One that can defend the Church in its hour of need such as the Almighty allows it to be afflicted with, as in the present time she is. May heaven grant to the Church many such defenders in this the bitter hour of her trial is the heartfelt prayer of your humble ser-

LOCHIEL.—The exposition of the Most Adorable sacrament, in the form of the "Forty Hours," took place in the parish of St. Alexander, Lochiel, Glengarry, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th ult

Each day the neat little church was crowded with devout worshippers; and from early morn till night, never was our Divine Lord without many prostrate before Him in silent adoration.

The Revd. Father McDonell had the assistance of his devoted confreres-Fathers Masterson, Mac-Carthy and O'Connor. The latter gentleman sang the high mass, the last day, and the sermon at the close of the exercises was delivered by the parish priest of St. Mary's, Williamstown.

About seven hundred persons approached the tribural of penance and had the happiness to receive that "Bread, of which, if any man shall eat, he shall live forever."—Com.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September somes to as from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The leading political article is a "Review of the Session," in which the writer takes comfort in the political situation, and assures us that "the tone of the public mind is more healthy, and the prospects of sound government are more assured." The serials," "Alice Lorraine" and "Valentine and his Brother" are continued, and in both of them the in the progress of our holy religion, in all parts of storm elements, which have been gradually gatherthe world, more especially in that of our own Do-minion of Canada, I trust to your kindness to in-form your numerous and wide-spread readers, of Bluckwood are occasionally enriched. No. 6 of "International Vanities" comes to us like a letter from an old friend. It treats of Diplomatic Privileges and tells us how the telegraph and rapid postal delivery have diminished the importance of the profession of ambassador, and left it, "though still superior to lawyering, doctoring, and soldiering," only a faded remnant of its former self. The past history and present condition of ambassadorial prerogative are pleasantly contrasted. The writer is of opinion that "diplomatic privileges now mean in practice little more than the power of smoking untaxed tobacco. Whether the right of inviting the sovereign to dinner should be counted as one more real advantage depends entirely on one's view of the charm of royal society." In the article on "The Greek Fool," the student will find many ancient facetize and absurdities illustrating "a species of the 'fool' genus with which the British public is only half handsome building and will be cased outside with familiar;" and in that on "The Ancient Classics" we are introduced to the valuable series of books now publishing, entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers," a series whose object is to make the "reader accquainted with the character, situation, and sentiments of each classic author, with the scope of his argument when the subject is philosophical, with the nature of the story when it is dramatical." In the "Disappointing Boy," we meet with a youth spoiled by his mother, proving a severe trial to his father. "Pilchards and Pilchard-Catchers" describes the Cornish coast, the fishing, and other occupations of the people. Surely this is plenty of good reading.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, September, 1874. Simkins, Marshall, London, England.

In another column we give a list of the varied and interesting contents of the current number of people how thankful and grateful they ought to be this excellent periodical, which we again recommend to the favorable notice of the Catholic public at last in Carden, and what an Ultima Thule, Car- of Canada. The price is but about half a dollar the den was considered to be about twenty years ago, number, or a little more than six dollars a year; and it unvariably contains a large amount of valuable fessors for any slight neglect of scholastic disci- and instructive reading matter. The article on pline threatened them with being sent to Carden. Jansenism alone, and the history of the origin and Father Stafford explained all the difficulties he progress of the pernicious sect are worth the sub-Jansenism alone, and the history of the origin and

CONSECRATION AND DEDICATION OF ST. NINIAN'S CATHEDRAL, ANTIGONISH, ON SUNDAY THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The Property with the manufacture and the format of

This magnificent Church, which has just been completed, stands on the brow of the hill at the south-west boundary of the town. The edifice, built in Roman Basilican style of architecture, is constructed of blue limestone, rough dressed with sandstone facings, the whole of the exterior joints being pointed with cement. The dimensions are as follows:—length, 170 feet; breadth, 70 feet; height from floor to ceiling, 35 feet. The main entrance, situated in the north end, is surmounted by a lofty facade and flanked on both sides by square towers. In the facade are five niches, intended atsome future time to receive an equal number of statues. Over these niches in guilt block letters are the Galic words "Tigh Dhe,"—" House of God," The towers are 128 feet in height with dome shaped roof; in the western one are suspended the handsome chime of bells which cost two thousand dollars. The largest bell weighs fourteen hundredweight, and the three smaller ones about seven hundredweight each. They are all very fine toned, and undoubtedly the best chime of bells in the Province. Opening the large oak door, we find ovrselves in the vestibule of the Church, and pushing open the inner door slep into the nave, when the first thing attracting the eye is the bandsome stained window of the chancel above the high altar. This window, which was made above the light mater. This window, which was made in Montreal, is divided into three panels; in the centre one is a representation of Our Lord with the Blessed Virgin on the right and St. Joseph on the left. The interior of the Church is symmetrical and presents a handsome appearance, with its snow white walls and antique looking wainscoating around the large stained windows. There are three Altars, all painted in imitation of white Italian marble and richly gilded. They are chaste in design and in perfect keeping with the building. The nisles are separated from the nave by a row of seven pillars, twenty-four feet high, resting on square pedestals painted in imitation of oak, and surmounted by handsomely carved capitals. Over the vestibule is the orchestra, in which a splendid organ has been erected by Messrs. Hook & Hastings, of Boston, the parties who built the instruments in St. Mary's and the Universalist Churches at Halifax. The organ cost three thousand dollars. The Sanctuary and all its furnishings are superb, and present a very nice appearance; but the space-if we have a right to express an opinion -appears far to small. Throughout the whole building everything is substantial, and the Church of St. Ninian will be a monument to future generations of the energy and zeal of the Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon and the liberality and public spirit of the good people of Antigonish.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

The morning service was very solemn and impressive. In spite of the collection and the admission fee a large number of people crowded into the church but not filling it. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated with the usual solemnities. The following Bishops were present: His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, N. S., Bishop McIntyre, P. E. I., Rishop McKinnon, of Antigonish, Bishop Cameron of Arichat, Bishop Sweeny, of St. John, N. B., Bishop Rogers, Chatham, N. B., and Bishop Carfignini of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. The following Bishops and Priests were present at the ceremony: Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, Celebrant, ; Canon Power, Halifax, Archpriest; Rev. P. Fiset, Sub-Deacon; Rev. Wm. McPherson, Archdencon; Rev. Theoph Richard, Master of ceremonies; Rev. Joseph Chisholm, P.P. Little Bras d'or; Rev. John Shaw, P. P. Clace Bay; Rev. Allan McGilveray, P. P. Iona; Rev. Roderick Grant, P. P., Borodale; Rev. M. Carter, Chatham, N. B; Rev. Mr. Bannon, Chatham; Rev. P. Power, Halifax; Rev. Mr. McIsauc, Halifax; Rev. Ronald McDonald, P. P., Pictou; Rev. Andrew Mc-Gilversy, P. P., Lismore; Very Rev. Wm. B. Mc-Leod, Vicar General, Arasaig; Rev. Mr. McPherson, uP. P., Arasaig; Rev. James Frazer, P. P., Cape George; Rev, Hugh Gillis, P. P., Antigonishe; Rev. R. McGillivray, P. P., Ohio; Rev. Dr. Chisholm, St. Francis Xavier's College; Rev. Richard Tompkins, P. P., Guysborough; Rev. Martin McPherson, P. P., Port Felix; Rev. Wm. Chisholm, P. P., Pomquet; Rev. Peter Fisct, P. P. Harbor Bouche; Rev. Donald Chisholm, P. P., Port Mulgravo; Rev. Theoph Richard, P. P., Descouce; Rev. James Quinnan, P. P., L'Ardoise; Rev. John McDougall, P. P., Red Islands; Rev. Neil McLeod, P. P., East Bay; Rev. Arch Chisolm, P. P., Mira: Rev. James Quinan, P. P., Sydney; Rev. Arch McKenzie, Port Hawkesbury; Rev. Donald Cameron, P. P., Creignish; Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood : Rev. John Chisholm, P. P., Margaree Rev. Hubert Gerrior, P. P., Cheticamp; Rev. Francis Boussard, P. P., and Rev. M. Doucette, Arichat; Rev. Dr. McGregor, Antigonish.

### THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON,

His Grace the Archbishop, after the Gospel had been read at the altar, proceeded to the pulpit. He addressed the people on the great work they had done in causing to be built, among so small a population, and with such limited resources, so beautiful, and so grand a church. His Grace then read his text, which was from Deut. 4 ch. 6 v. et seq., as follows :-

"You know that I have taught you statutes and justices, as the Lord my God hath commanded me, so shall you do them in the land which you shall possess; And you shall observe and fulfil them in practice. For this is your wisdom and understanding in the sight of nations, that hearing all those precepts they may say: Behold a wise and understanding people a great nation. Neither is there any other nation so great that hath gods so high than as our God is present to all our petitions. For what other nation is there so renowned that hath ceremonies and just judgments and all the law which I will set forth this day before your eyes."

In opening he referred to the change that had come over Antigonish, since twenty five years ago when first he had visited the village. The splendid church, the crowd of people, the band of bishops, the throng of priests, within the altar rails—all bore witness to the greatness and goodness of the change that had taken place since first he had witnessed the celebration of religious rites in Antigonishe. He recalled for their remembrance the struggles which their uncestors had made for their faith, the losses they had suffered, the tortures they had undergone, the deaths they had died for the faith of their church and of God. It was by the blessing of God that their forefathers had been brought safely to their land, and He also had given them their fathers' faith, their fathers' vigor, their fathers' steadfastness, and their fathers' zeal for the church. In the wilderness they had founded a home. In the wilderness they had founded a congregation. In the wilderness they had grown in numbers and strengthened in zeal. The wilderness itself they had made to blossom and to bring forth fruit. They had elevated the cross of Christ upon a noble temple in the land which was strange to their ancestors but which had become theirs by dint of industry and thrift. And to-day they had come to witness its dedication to the God they had adored. The building of the Ark I the covenant was made an important fact in the lastery of the chosen people by Almighty God, and from this beginning there grew the temple which was so glorious.

The building of a temple to the Almighty was the noblest of christian works. All other efforts were of the earth, earthy; they rendered no glory to heaven and redounded little or no lasting credit to those who completed them. But the highest effort of genius, the greatest outcrop of zeal, the sacrifices on the part of a people-all were best made and exerted in the one great act of building a houses.—Halifax Express. 

temple to the Most High. He recounted the necessary accessories to this temple, the priest, the altar and the sacrifice; and traced them through their historical stages, showing how necessarily united they were and how essential, as the notes of the true church, they were for all seekers after truth. His Grace delivered a long and eloquent sermon, far too long and eloquent to obtain justice in a summary report like this; and he was most earnestly listened to.

In the afternoon at four o'clock, there was vespers with brilliant musical accompaniment; and an immense and crowded congregation assembled. Fully three thousand people we should say were in the church and listened with rapt attention to the new organ, were devout during the service, and crowded the church in listening to Dr. Cameron's excellent sermon which followed.

DR. CAMERON'S SERMON.

God's words of praise was apt to be very imper-

The text was the scriptural history of the Annunciation. The preacher said that man's interpretation of

fect. Words, the fullest of majesty and grandeur coming from the mouth of God were often meagerly interpreted and applied in the most commonplace manner. He instanced the simplicity of the words by which God had accomplished his most memorable mimeles. No words could be simpler than "Let there be light," yet no result of creation was grander. In like manner the praise of the Blessed Virgin in Scripture contained in commonplace words was yet praise the grandest and deepest. The name of the Virgin, the Blessed Virgin, simple and unostentatious name surely, was, from its use in sacred writings, dear for ever to the Christian heart. In choosing Mary for His Mother, Jesus has called upon all generations to honor His Mother. She embodied in herself all the greatest virtues of the female soul. She had the mysterious character of being at once Virgin and Mother; and she had been chosen by God himself out of all womankind from all eternity to be His own Mother. The Angelic salutation "Hail full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women," was in itself an act of canonization which justified the Catholic tradition and all the writings of the fathers on this subject of the status of Mary. The Catholic tradition and the writings of the Fathers were only after all a neverending repetition of the "Hail full of grace" with which the Angel had greeted Mary. The fine subtleties of grammarians could not state the solemn strength of that 'Hail, full of grace" of the Angel, which of itself had placed the Blessed Virgin at once at the head of all sainted women, and established her claim to the reverence of succeeding generations. "Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of the law as administered by our municipalities is thy womb," also establishes a community of blessing between God and his mother, which continued during all the sacred life of Jesus. The very essence of the Blessed Virgin's being was grace. Her fulness of grace was not given to her, as a new gift, it was taken for granted as an established fact, and, as it were, a synonym for Mary by the Angel who addressed her. If no other claim existed a young Montreal heroine. She too was insulted by for the propriety of the great honor awarded to the a rowdy in the evening. She didn't scream nor Blessed Virgin by Catholics, the underied fact of make, as some foolish creatures do, a virtuously inher motherhood of God would be enough to es- dignant reply. No, she simply upped with the tablish that claim. That motherhood was not an family umbrella and let the young man have it on accident which she had no will to prevent; it was the head until he dropped. If many more such ina boon which we are taught to believe was sought stances occur we shall be justified in looking to the from her by God through his angel, who in order ladies for the efficient police protection that is denied to win her consent explained to her the part she was elected to take in the great scheme of man's redemption. In thus listening to the angel of God, in humility, Mary seems to reverse the act of measures, judging by the examples quoted .- Cana-Eve, who, in ambition, consented to the proposal of the Angel of Darkness; the first Eve brought sin and death into the world; Mary, the second Eve, brought into the world the Saviour of mankind from both sin and death. No one who believes in the Incarnation can refuse to pay honor to Mary; no man who loves God truly can help loving his which came before the courts may be traced directly mother. The honor refused to Mary is honor refused to God; it is the indictment of the truth of that the Licensing bill passed during last session the Incarnation and the denial of the divinity of Christ. All His life Mary had been honored of Jesus; all His life she had been His guide, His teacher, His corrector, His Mother in fine; in His joys she had her share; in His agony her heart too was pierced; and at His death He committed the best beloved of all His disciples to her motherly

tenderness, and her to his filial care. Dr. Cameron referred at this point to the common charge made against Roman Catholics, that they "worshipped" the Blessed Virgin Mary, and explained the mistake that those who honestly made that charge existed with regard to the real doctrine of the Catholic Church and the real intentions of Catholic people. He explained the teaching of the Church which gave the Blessed Virgin the high and honored place which God Rimself had given her; but which never contemplated and never countenanced for a momentany encroachment on the Divine right of God to Supreme worship from all His creatures. His Lordship spoke for over an hour and was listened to with the deepest attention by the crowded audience.

After the sermon several pieces were sung as Sacred Concert by soveral members of the choir Mr. Hagarty's services, with those of the lady and gentlemen members of St. Mary's choir, went very far to add to the many attractions of the kindly festival. Signor Raineri with his usual kindness, exerted his exquisite musical taste and skill, and his violin accompaniments, in unison with the organ, kept a large congregation enrapt during the services and during the concert. Signor Raineri received many most heartful compliments on his beantiful execution.

The services closed a little after six o'clock and in the evening Bishop McKinnon entertained a

number of visitors at his residence. The importance and meaning of the great gathering of Sunday could hardly be over-estimated. A priesthood, celebrated in this country for their many virtues and their multifarious learning; an episcopacy, whose energy and zeal are shewn in the structures they have raised and in the progress their penple have made; and a people whose prosperity and piety are well founded, all assembled to dedicate one of the most beautiful churches in the Dominion. That splendid monument of a Bishop's energy and a people's generosity stands upon its elevated position the most conspicuous object in the landscape, and the first thing the traveller sees as he approaches the village. In its size, in its beauty, in its simplicity, in the splendid bells which make such music in the still air, in the great organ, in the three altars one devoted to St. Columba (or Colum-Cille, which means Columba of the Church) and adorned with a beautiful painting done at Rome for Bishop McKinnon, of the great Saint of the sixth century, this Church of St. Ninian at Antigonish is certainly creditable to Nova Scotia, and is the greatest work these active and indomitable eastern folk have yet accomplished. In speaking of it we should not forget to give due credit to the architect, Mr. Levecque, of Montreal, who prepared the designs, and under whose superintendence the church was erected. The builder was Mr. Sylvester Donahoe, who devoted himself enthusiastically to the work and turned it out of his hands in capital condition. Mr. Colin Chisholm, of Antigonish, has had photographic negatives prepared of the Church as it appeared with the great crowd of people before it. As exhibited to us the copies taken from this negative look very well; and Mr. Chisholm is going to have them properly published for sale in enlarged size, and we have no doubt that such pictures will have a large sale among a most lavish expenditure of wealth, the most generous | people who are so proud of their Cathedral that they will not rest till they have a picture of it in their

LA CREME DELA CREME, No. 10, has arrived, rich as the richest Alderney cream, in music of a superior character. Its contents are :--

Evening Bells, by Wilson Vision of Paradise, by Maylath Grace et Coquetterie, by Pacher. The Merry Huntsmen, by Wilson. Sing, Birdie, Sing. by Rich-

These are all fine and splendid selections, and the publisher is certainly using much taste in getting up the magazine, and carefully skims the cream of popular music to form his Creme de la Creme. J. L. Peters, publisher, 599 Broadway New York, Price \$4 per Annum; single copies 50cts.

A meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held on Sunday afternoon in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, when the title was changed to St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Mutual Benefit Society of Montreal; and it was determined that "all persons without distinction, shall be admissible as members of the T. A. Society, on taking the pledge, and of the Benefit Society on payment of one dollar. When a member dies all the fund are to be paid to the next of kin, and the subscription is renewed, to be in like manner appropriated when the next death occurs.

During the last month 875 persons from the city and surrounding villages were buried in the city cemeteries. These deaths are out of a population of

165,000. When the libel upon Mr. Mousseau by the Witness was before the Criminal Court last April, there was a great deal of clamour raised by interested parties at supposed unfairness of the presiding Judge towards the defendants. It is hardly worth while recurring to declamation of that sort, the object of which was quite apparent; but those who remembered it will be amused by what took place in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, when the case reserved by Mr. Justice Ramsay came up for decision by the full Court sitting in Error and Appeal. It will be noticed by our report that Judge Ramsay was forced as it were upon his defence, not for unfairness towards the accused, but for too great indulgence in having reserved a point in their favour which was susceptible of no real difficulty. Mr. Justice Monk remarked that "it was an exercise of very considerable indulgence on the part of the learned Judge to reserve the case at all," and Judge Sanborn appeared equally at a loss to understand why the defendants should have had the benefit of a doubt in so clear a case. The decision of Mr. Justice Ramsay has been affirmed by the full Court .-Gazette 23 ult.

We are glad to see that the ladies are beginning to take the law into their own hands, finding that powerless to protect them. Only a few days ago a young lady who was walking along Wellington St. Toronto, was accosted in a rude way by two men, whereupon she drew a revolver and the two ruffans incontinently stepped down and out, not caring to stay on the order of their going. This sound example was followed and improved upon recently by us by the nobler males that rule and constitute the police forces of our cities. Then let the rowdies look to themselves, for female measures are no halfdian Illustrated News.

TORONTO, Sept. 23 .- In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Burton made the following observations with regard to the vice of drunkeness :- "I think I by no means exaggerate when I hazard the opinion that fully one-half of the cases, civil and criminal, or indirectly, to the same source. It is to be hoped when fully in operation may have some effect in diminishing it, but much after all must be left to individual effort and example. In such matters, opinion is frequently more powerful than law."

Uncivilized Children .- The Mail's Hamilton correspondent gives the following account of some uncivilized children brought from an island in Lake Huron, which recalls the historical account of hiw Wild Boy " to recollection . at present in the St. Joseph's Asylum here three children, whose history and strange actions belong rather to a country where civilization is unknown than to a land with the pretensions of Canada, Two of them are boys and the eldest a girl, the latter of whom is the most intelligent of the three. They have a wild and inhuman appearance about them, which could scarcely be suggested by any other word than deformity. Their oddly expressive eves, their apish features, their thin, bony, fang-like hands, their slender limbs and attenuated forms, their strange apathy to what is said by their father, their general inattention, makes them an object of pity and curiosity. On addressing them it was found they could not speak, albeit, they possess natured capacity for articulation, having a full set of teeth, perfectly formed roof of the mouth, and tongue capable of every movement. Neither did they pay attention to any words or other kind of noise. Though they have been kindly cared for, it has been discovered since they arrived, that the boys were afflicted with a desperate cough, and it is not thought likely they will survive long. Their stay in the Home has shown them to have lived in the wildest manner, and to be totally unacquainted with the habits of civilized people. They can utter no articulated sound, but at various times they have been heard to give vent to a wierd cry, entirely unlike any human utterance, but somewhat resembling the low wail of some wild animal. This is the sole expression the boys have been known to make, but the girl seems to be much more intelligent, and can speak common words, though she knows nothing of the ways of civilized life. They prefer raw edibles to cooked food, and have only lately taken to cating at table. At first they greedly devoured raw cabbage leaves, and turnips, and even have been known to gulp up the swill that stood in the pail. They sleep mostly in the day time, and at night wander about the rooms. Of their former history only this is known; that they were found by Father Cherrier, of Owen Sound R. C. mission, on a lonely isle in Lake Huron, where these strange children lived with their father who would allow no one to visit them. The priest seeing their condition, obtained the father's permission at last to have them taken to a refuge and cared for. The parent came with them voluntarily, and brought them here. The parents of these singular beings were not married, and are said to have been nearly related. The mother has been dead for years. A letter is expected here giving a sketch or their history.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24-Conroy, the guide, discovered the body of an unknown woman this evening, about thirty years of age, below the bank on the Canadian side, above the ferry landing. She is a well dressed person, and supposed to be a Canadian, seventeen dollars in Canadian money being found on her person. The finding of a basket with her andicates that she was a member of a pic-nic party from cates that she was a member of a pic-nic party from Toronto which visited Table Rock the first of the B week, and had accidentally fallen over the bank.

'While's number of men were working on the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railroad, between Stratford and Tavistock, the other day, they came across the remains of a man lying in a dense swamp. A number of holes were in his body, leading to the conclusion that he had been shot. A peculiar part | Ducks, per brace...... 0 40

of the affair is that the body was entirely nude, an Geese, each..... empty carpet-bag lying by its side. The remain have been recognized as those of a young German who left Tavistock in the spring. Mystery shroud the affair, but all efforts should, be made to pene

The Ottawa Times says :- "The Episcopalia minister of the town of Pembroke has caused a action to be instituted against the Wesleyan min ister of the same place, for pronouncing a benedic tion in the Episcopal graveyard of that town Considerable interest will be manifested during this somewhat novel suit."

A second family in Hamilton have been poisoned through using sugar with which colchicum seeds had got mixed. There must be gross carelessness on the part of either the wholesale or retail vendors

LIBERALISM IN MANITOBA .- The abolition of the French language in the Legislature and the law of Manitoba continue to be the principal plank in the platform of such of the extreme Canadian party as have yet spoken with a view to the coming local elections .- [The next step will be to exclude all who speak French from political privilege altogether.—Ed. T. W.]

DEATH IN THE POTATO .- Dr. Ross of Moncton, N.B. has sent to the Times the following explanation o a case of poisoning which occured in the family o Mr. C. P. Harris, of Moncton, last week. At the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Harris, the children, servants etc., were attacked with symptoms of poisoning Dr. Ross says: An analysis by two eminent analyti cal chemists of a portion of the food caten by the family referred to in your last as having been poi soned, has clearly proved that the symptoms were produced by solanin, a substance well known to practical chemists, a virulent poison, and sometime found in the potato. The potato, when exposed to the sun while growing, assumes a greenish appear ance and more or less solanin is formed. But th amount of discoloration does not always indicate the amount of poison, as there may be discoloration without solanin, and vice versa. In England deaths occur from enting potatoes in this condition. But in this country the symptoms have generally been milder, seldom terminating fatally.

St. Stephen, N. B., we are informed, has a teacher who ordered a bare-footed boy out of school; the trustees concured in his decision and consequently little barefoots are left out in the cold. St. Stephen is not singular in this matter; its dislike for breaches of conventional proprieties is fully shared by our larger towns and cities. Of course it is very wrong for a poor hardworking mother so far to disregard the respect due to society as to omit such important articles in her child's educational outfit as a pair of shoes and stockings But the question arises how for the Gradgrinds who are continually preaching at the ignorance and vice of the lower classes are themselves responsible for this state of things, The lower classes,' as you contemptuously call them Messrs, G., are as a rule only too rendy to have their youngsters educated, but they are not always rich enough to keep them provided with decent foot covering .- Canadian Illustrated News.

"Picked Ur."—A bottle, in which was a slip of paper with the following words pencilled upon it was last week picked up on the shore at the mouth of Charlottetown Harbor by Mrs. Alexander Brown of this city :-

"The ship Cabin Boy," of Liverpool, N.S., is in a sinking condition. Sprung a leak on April 2, 1873. Captain, FLEIGHER. Mate, J. Bell.

April 4, 1873. The slip may be seen at the Examiner Office .-Charlottetown Examiner.

BREAKFAST-EPPE'S COUGA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT mc.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties 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. Sold by Grocers in Packets only abelled-"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cassel's Household Guide.

St Jerome, Rev A L, \$ 0; Sherbrooke, J D, 4; St Helen's A M, 2; Lafontaine, Rev J M 2; St John Chrysostom, T L, 3.80; Huntingville, J M, 2; Renfrew, F D, 2; Aylmer, J F, 5; Somerset, Rev D M, 2; Frampton, Rev P K, 2; Prico's Corners, J D, 2; Dundas, T C, 4; Waterloo, Rev A P, 2[;] Lochiel, A B M, 2.16; Aylmer, Rev A B, 4; Point St Charles, R M, 4; Springtown, J M, Sr., 4; J D, Jr., 3; St. Catherine de Fossambault, J G, 3.

Per Rev B C B, St Patrick's Hill-E P, 4. Per F L E, Kingsbridge-Self, 1; TG, 1. Per P H, Osceola-J M, 2.

### DIED.

At Detroit, Michigan, on Thursday, 24th Sept. Ellen Gillies, wife of Timothy Sullivan, aged 51 years, a native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh Ireland. May her soul through the mercy of God rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)						
Flour # bri. of 196 b Pollards \$4.00 @	- 1					
Superior Extra 5.90 @	6.00					
Extra 0.00 @	0.00					
Fine 4.75 @	4.80					
Strong Bakers' 6.00 @	6.39					
Middlings 4.60 @	4.65					
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.45 @	2.50					
City bags, [delivered] 2.671@	0.00					
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.41	0.45					
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.70 @	5.75					
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.85 @	0.00					
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.10 @	1.12					
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.90 @	0.95					
Lard, per 1bs 0.00 @	0.17					
Cheese, per 10s	0.13					
do do do Finest now 0.00 @	0.00					
Pork—Mess	26.50					
Ashes—Pots 0.00 @	0 00 (					
Firsts 6.10 @	G.171					
Penrls—Firsts 7.15 @	7.15					
	- 1					
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)						
Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 04	1 12					
do spring do 1 05	1 05					
Barley do 0 95	0.95					

sarley do	0 95	0	95
	0 38	0	40
Peas do	0 75	0	79
Ryo do	0 00	0	70
Oressed hogs per 100 lbs	0 00	0	00
Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0 00	0	00
" forc-quarters "	0 00	0	00
futton, by carcase, per lb	0 00	0	00
otatoes, per bus	0 60	0	70
Beets do,	0 00	0	00
Parsnips do	0 00	0	00
Curnips, per bush	0 00	0	(0
Butter, lb. rolls	0 27	0	32
" large rolls	0 25	0	28
tub dairy	0 26	0	28
Sggs, fresh, per doz	0 17	0	18
" packed	0 15	Ō	15
apples, per bri	1.50		00
hickens, per pair	0 25		50

ш	Greeke, each	Ĺ
ns	Turkeys 0 75	
n		
ls	Cabbage, per doz	
c-	OHIOUS, DEL DURILA () OH O AV	
	Hay 15 00 20 00	
n	Straw 00 00 16 00	
n		
n-	THE KINGSTON MARKET (British Whig.)	
c-	FLOOR—XXX per bbl 6.50 to 7.50	
n.	" "100 lbs 0.00 to (.00	
g	Family" 100 " 3.00 to 3.25	
.	ExFancy 100 " 0.00 to 0.00	
al	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0 90 to 0.92	
ls	0.61 to 0.68	
is	0.00 03 08.0	
۶.	117L-1 ,	
e	When Poof feet " " 1.00 to 1.10	
s	MEAT — Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 6.00 to 7.50	
n	" lime " " 6.00 to 7.00	
y	" " 0.00 to 0.00	
g	Part 10. On market 0.10 to 0.12	
le	Voc1 " "	
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- 1	Page " " Stole 0.17 to 0.17	
١.,	Figure No. 1 aminimum 2	
ρÉ	" 2 " 3.00 to 6.00	
of	Tembelie - 411111 5 00 10 4.00	
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3,	Dakin Ohina	
ç. j		
i-		
e	Geeso 0.80 to 1.25	
i-	Geeso 0.00 to 0.00 Fowls per pair 0.50 to 0.60	
e	GENERAL—Potatoes per bushel, new 0.50 to 0.60	
c-	Turnips " 000 to 0.00	
8	Beets " 0.00 to 0.00	
to	Butter, fresh, per lb 0.28 to 0.30	
r-	Eggs, per dozen 0.18 to 0.19	
c	Cheese, home made 0.11 to 0.13	
c	Hay per ton new10.00 to 12.00	
n	Straw " 7.00 to 9.00	
s	Wood, on wharf 550 to 6.00	
at i	Cont deligrand	



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORA-TION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
(Corner of St. Alexander
and Craig Streets,) on
MONDAY EVENING
next, 5th of Oct., at
8 p.m.
SAMUEL CROSS,
Rec.-Sec.

37-56



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on

Coal, delivered..... 7.00 to 7.50

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th of October, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. P. J. COYLE, Rec.-Sec.

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### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

France, if we may trust to a statement in the Moniteur Universel of Tuesday—has plucked up heart of grace to refuse the urgent instances not, it is stated—of the Italian Cabinet—but of the King himself—for the removal of the frigate that keeps guard at Civita Vecchia for the Holy Father's safety. The Orenoque, it is asserted, is not to be removed. It, must however, be added that the Univers reluctantly avows its disbelief of the news, and mentions that it had been informed by a member of the present Ministry that the war ship would positively be ordered from the coast of ganized militia under the orders of Marshal Zabala Italy on the 15th of November. Will this fresh desertion of the Pope signalize the arrival of new calamities to France like those which followed so quickly on the removal of the French garrison from Rome.—Tablet.

Elections for the French National Assembly have been ordered for October 18th.

The Bonapartist papers indulge in unmeasured invective against the Revolution of the 4th of September, while the Republican organs have no temptation under existing circumstances to exhibit exultation. The Republique Française, M. Gambetta's paper, speaks in a rather despondent tone of the revival of Imperialism, and expresses concern and disgust at the fact that wretches who will be everlastingly pilloried in history, and against whom the very stones of the streets ought to cry out, should talk of the restoration of their dishonoured dynasty and should be lavish in threats and promises. It lays the blame of this on the laxity of the Government and the recreancy of the pretended Liberals, whose fear of the Republic has made them consciously or unconsciously, the tools of Bonapartism. If France is saved from a fourth invasion, no thanks will be due to men who under the Empire called themselves the Liberal Opposition and who owe their seats in the Assembly to that designation .-Times Corr.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES .- The Paris correspondent of the Garonde, speaking of the divisions among the Bonapartists, says that Prince Napoleon, a candidate seeking to again represent Corsica at the approaching elections, is in possession of a facsimile of an extraordinary document, which he intends to use if the local Ropapartists of the other branch of the family oppose his candidature. The document is said to have emanated from Napoleon I., and was given to Napoleon III. by. M l'Abbe Vignali, who had some how managed to obtain possession of it. Its nature is as follows: "The first Emperor foresaw the extinction of the direct (his own) line, and in supposing the death of the King of Rome (his son by Marie Louise), he recommended his supporters to discard from the throne the branch of his brother Louis, King of Holland, under the pretext that Louis had been one of the first to abandon bim in the hour of misfortune; and also, perhaps, because the character of the Queen Hortense was supposed to be too light to ensure the legitimacy of her offspring."

The Bishop of Nantes, in a Pastoral Letter announcing a visit to Rome, uses language similar to that which lately drew down on the Archbishop of Paris the censure of the Government. Speaking of the Pope, he says :-

"A captive and despoiled, he offers to the world the spectacle of an invincible courage and an incomparable virtue. The circle of injustice and iniquity is contracting more and more closely around him, and now that the last rigours have just deprived him of his remaining resources nothing is wanting to his glorious indigence."

He urges his flock to renew and augment their offerings, thus protesting against forgetfulness, in-

justice, and abandonment.

THE CHURCH AND THE SECRET SOCIETIES .- The following is taken from a recent issue of the Monde, one of the ablest and most uncompromising of the journals of France :- "To give an idea of the hatred entertained by the secret societies against the Catholic Church, and of the efforts of the sectaries of the two hemispheres to destroy it, we shall quote for our readers the language made use of quite recently in a certain society in Paris by a Freemason from Brazil-' If the Catholic Church comes triumphant from out the war which we are waging against it in the Old and in the New World-if it does not get entangled in the meshes which we are spreading out for it in order to destroy it, I will believe in its will avow myself a Catholic: I shall be converted.' This," continues the Monde, "is an indication of the gloomy and infernal task which the old secret societies have set before themselves. When will good Catholics thoroughly understand it? No act of persecution is isolated. There is a pre-arranged link in all that happens in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Austria, and South America: everywhere it is the same purpose—the destruction of the Church of Christ. Therefore, it is that they will not tolerate that a single voice should be lifted in its defence, and hence the secret societies are all loud and unanimous in their denunciation of the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris. What a misfortune it was that the French Government should (in so far helping out the objects of the societies) have given a rebuke to the Cardinal Archbishop! When will the men who govern us thoroughly appreciate their mission and the interests of our poor country? When will they learn to dis-regard the counsels of men, who being enemies of the Church, are also the enemies of France?"

A report on the bites of venomous reptiles and insects, addressed to the French Academy of Sciences contains some surprising revelations of the destructive powers of these creatures. It is estimated that 20,000 people are killed every year in India by cobra capellas, other serpents, and insects. France though far less afflicted by such creatures, is still much infested by them. Vipers and death-adders have increased so fearfully of late years that the number of persons killed by their bites has increased so rapidly that several departments have offered a reward for every dead viper, The Council of the Department of the Yonne was astonished at the considerable draft entailed on its finances by its philanthropic proclamation. Thirty-one thousand six hundred dead venomous snakes were laid at its door last year. One destroyer alone had killed 9,000 in one single commune, and another 6,000. The forest of Fontainebleau is a favourite breeding-place for these reptiles, which are often to be seen crawling about the Forest of St. Germain and the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes. In neither place are any measures taken for their extirpation.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—In an engagement in the Province of Biscay between Republicans and Carlists, the latter were defeated, many of the insurgents surrendering to the national forces and asking for amnesty.

A Carlist despatch from Tolosa reports that Brigadier-General Perula has carried the village of Bicuran by storm, totally defeating ten battalions under Gen. Moriones, with heavy loss to the latter.

We collect from the various sources of information open to us some details as to the relative strength and position of the opposing Governments in Spain; and we give them without professing any very implicit reliance on their correctness, although they may probably be regarded as forming as near an approximation to the truth as can be arrived at under present circumstances. The force of the Carlist army on the 15th July consisted of 53,732 infantry in dispersed battalions; of which 13 were in Navarre, containing 13,045 men; 9 in Biscay, containing 8,952 men; 9 in Guipuscoa, or 14,427 men; and the rest in other provinces. Of cavalry, in three regiments, Don Carlos had 14,499 men, which were soon to be raised to twice their number. Of artillery

eight guns; four batteries on wheels of 48 guns, and 16 mortars. This was prior to his receipt of 27 cannon at Bermeo. Besides these regular troops there are numerous bodies of guerilla bands who call themselves Carlists, and are here, there, and everywhere, and who push their predatory excursions almost to the very gates of Madrid. Don Carlos may be said, without risk of exaggeration, to be in possession of the whole of the North of Spain, of all Navarre, and Guipuscoa; his troops everrun Biscay, Alava, and Castile on the one side, and Aragon and Catalonia on the other. The plain of New Castile lies before him, and there does not appear to exist any obstacle to oppose his march on Madrid save the multitudes of hastily-raised, discontented, and disorand the other generals of the Republic. The Paris letter in Wednesday's Times says that the strength and audacity of the Carlists are daily increasing; that the Madrid Government is powerless to guard the French frontier, across which supplies are continually furnished to the Carlists out of French territory by the expert smugglers of the Pyrenees -

The Madrid Government nominally, holds the rest of Spain under its rule, but its attempt to raise a levy en masse has proved a failure; the recruiting is everywhere evaded, and in many instances is met by open and forcible resistance. This fact stands in remarkable contrast with another; namely, that the combatants on the Royalist side are, without exception, volunteers. As to the military force at the disposal of the Republic we know nothing very definite; but we know, as a certainty—in addition to what has been stated above—that good soldiers are very scarce in that service, and that officers, ai least good ones, are even scarcer. Marshal Zabala is still in the field, and is stated to have under his command about 60,000 troops, of whom not more than 25,000, including the division of Moriones, were available for strategical operations. Concha had 35,000 men and 60 guns when he was defeated and killed.—Tallit.

#### ITALY.

SALES OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY .- The Catholic religion enjoys the honour of being the religion of the State in Italy, an honour not of course to be despised, but one which in some respects is attended with disagrecable results. For example, the State religion in Italy is deemed a kind of State property. to be utilized upon occasion. The very churches belong to the State, and they may be, and in some instances have actually been, converted to secular purposes. The sacred vessels, the rich vestments, the precious reliquaries, the missals and illuminated volumes employed in choirs, being all of them State property, may be sold for the benefit of the State exchequer. A state paper, printed among the Official Acts of the Italian Parliament (No. 817, page 3,246) gives an account of what has been done in this way by United Italy up to the end of December, 1873. The Government which stormed Rome in September, 1870, acknowledges that it has gained possession in the Roman province of church ornaments, vessels, and vestments, to the value of 319,-303 lire; but the estimate put by the Government appraisers upon Sacred things is probably much below the true value.

Much as the Italian Government gained by seizing the goods of the propaganda and selling them by force, money was not the chief object of this diabolical move, the cleverness of which is worthy of the arch-fiend himself. They think by this stratagem to force the Pope to acknowledge the Italian Government. Propaganda means the Pope-it is immediately subject to His Holiness's authority, and all its acts are done in his name, and are individually and collectively submitted to him for his fiat. Now, the dilemma the Junta has contrived is this:-Either the Holy Father will acquiesce in their act and receive from them the payment of the interest as it becomes due, or else he will appeal against theiract to the Government, either of which would give them the recognition they so earnestly, but vainly, long for The wisdom of the Holy Father will know how to frustrate even this scheme, cleverly as it is contrived.

TAXATION IN THE ROMAN STATES.—In 1822, when Pius VII. regained Rome, it was estimated that every subject in the Pontifical dominions was taxed to the amount of nine lire and thirty-five centesimi, or about seven shillings and nine-pence half-penny, So states Giambattista Say, in his Political Economy, vol. ii., page 384. This amount was reduced under Leo XII., but was increased subsequently owing to the expenses caused by the revolution. The budget in the Pontifical States for the year 1837 came to the sum of 71,733,333 lire, and accordingly each Roman paid on an average twenty-two lire and ninety-five centesimi. This rate of taxation was gradually diminishing under the able and economical administration of Pius IX. At present, under the rule of the Sardinian Government, the Romans pay per head more than thrice as much as under Pius IX. The financial statistics of show that each inhabitant of the Roman States pays now per head 73 lire,-And there is little hope the present rate of taxation will continue at the standard of the year 1873. On the contrary every one expects the rate of taxation will be largely increased. The Ministers are engaged in studying, not how they reduce, but how they can increase taxation. The abundant harvest of this year will give fresh field for new taxes, and Minghetti will endeavor to lessen by new impositions the ever-increasing annual deficit.
Sept. 10.—The Voce della Verila published a report

of an Allocution addressed by the Pope on Monday to the students at the Roman Seminary. His Holiness compared the present state of Rome to the history of Job. He deplored the military levy the false principles and immoralities of the present time, the abolition of the religious bodies, and the heavy taxation imposed on the people. He called upon the students to preach penitence, saying with Job. "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" His Holiness con-cluded by urging his hearers to exhort others by their example and thus prepare for fresh struggl**a**s.

AN ITALIAN REFORMER. One of the agents in the unification of Italy died lately in an hospital in Turin. He was one Tironi, ex-Garibaldian major and ex-director of a journal entitled the Cronaca Tierchina of Venice. This hero of the sword and pen lived latterly at Milan. On the 26th of July he went to Turin, where he put up at the hotel called the Bonne Femms. On the 31st of July he went away from that hotel without giving notice to the landlord, and left behind him a valise. Three days afterwards he returned to the Bonne Femme, but the proprietor refused him admittance, partly because he had previously taken his departure abruptly and without paying, and partly because he had a blackeye, and seemed otherwise an unpleasant inmate. The next day Tironi was found by the Carabineers in a wood in the villa reale of Stupinigi. He had then but two lire on his person, and was arrested as a vagabond, and put into prison. The wound in his eye became dangerous, and he was removed to the hospital of Moncalieri, where he died in a few days. Inflammation of the brain set in in consequence of the contusion of the eye. How the wound was inflicted no one has discovered. Tironi seems to have been abandoned by relations and friends. He had too wives, one whom he married legally and with the civil rite, and another to whom he was united only by the religious rite. Consequently two widows mourn the loss of Major Tironi.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK .- An invaluable article; every house-keeper should have it, every traveler should have it, every hotel should have it. It is the thoughts and opinions of men of his position farmer the other day: "send me a trace chain and used with a common pen and is always ready.— and influence, on the eve of the establishment for two hinges—Jane had a baby last night—also, two he possessed four mountain batteries of twenty. Payson's Ink has endured the test of over forty years, a short time of Irish legislative independence, and

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON ON TRELAND. NEVADA, U. S. A., May 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the Nation-Sir : Chance caused me to see the Nation of the 18th of April last. I find in it many articles on the subject of "Home Rule for Ireland." Among the rest there is the reprint of the electors' address of Trinity College, Dublin, 3rd April, 1782. This address gives a concise but emphatic expression to the sentiments of the electors of that day in favor of legislative independence for Ireland-so that the connection between Ireland and Great Britain should be close and permanent.

As it is interesting to read these evidences of wise thought and action in the past, I am led to consider that it may not be out of place for me to call your attention to the concession wrung from the dogmatic Dr. Samuel Johnson concerning the movement in his day for the assertion of Irish rights and independence. I quote from "Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland," by Thomas Campbell, L. L. D., Dublin; printed for Luke White, No. 96 Dame street, 1789. What I am about to relate ought to have found a place in Boswell's Johnson. In a note consisting of commentaries on the text, page 334, after discussing the doctrine of physical force in maintaining conquest, the author says:

"Yet this right of conquest was vehemently urged against me by Dr. Johnson in a conversation I once held with him respecting the affairs of this country. Having spent the winter of the year 1777 in London, I had been honored (and it is my pride to acknowledge it) with his familiarity and friendship. I had not seen him from that time till the 11th of June, 1781, when I went to pay him a morning visit. I found him alone and nothing but mutual inquiries respecting mutual friends had passed, when Barretti came in. Barretti, more curious than the Doctor, soon asked me if the disturbances in Ireland were over. The question, I own, surprised me, as I had left things all quiet, and was not at first altogether aware of the tendency of the question. I, therefore, in return asked what disturbances he meant, for that I had heard of none. 'What!' said he, 'have you not been in arms?' To which I answered categorically, 'Yes, and many bodies of men continue so

"" And don't you call this disturbance?" rejoined Barretti, 'No,' said I," the Irish volunteers have demeaned themselves very peaceably, and instead of disturbing the repose of the country, have contributed most effectually to preserve its peace. The laws were never so well executed as since the Volunteers arose. The Irish are, I own, a turbulent people, and in many places, whenever they before could, they have resisted even a justice of the peace's warrant. But this is now all over; the people, even the rudest of them, are everywhere amenable to law. You have heard of part of our country being infected with a banditti called White Boys, but now we hear nothing of them in Ireland, but as of a tale that is told. Mr. Barretti you have received wrong impressions of these Irish Volunteers; you conceive them to be the dross and dregs of our country, but undeceive yourself—the reverse is the truth. They are composed of the most affluent and respectable inhabitants of the kingdom, from the knights of the shire to the most trusty freeholders in each par-

"' You are acquainted with English opulence, and know how distasteful it would be to Englishmen of condition, or even farmers to serve as militia men: but take off your eyes from this gorgeous seene, and behold a poor nation, not habituited to the conveniences of life, and you may understand why the lowest man who serves in the Volunteer ranks is, somehow, exalted above those who do not.

"To be a volunteer in Ireland is an object of ambition, and that ambition is principally checked by the poverty of the people. For, however, strange it may appear to you, he must have been for Ireland, a man in easy circumstances who could afford to be a volunteer. The honor is attended with more expense than even some of them are able to bear: a hansome uniform, accourrements, field days, etc., are all attended with great cost and charges to them. Yet they are, nevertheless, the most rich, the most civilized and respectable members of the community at large, and of the several parishes to which they elong-you cannot suspect that they would be the people most prone to raise disturbances in their country. On the contrary the fact is that a decency a sobricty, a principal of honor is already visible where it was not before to be seen.

"Doctor Johnson, who all this while sat silent, but with a very attentive ear to what passed-and much more passed than I set down-at length turned to me with an apparent indignation which I had never before experienced in him. 'What sir, dou't you call it disturbance to oppose legal government with arms in your hands and compel them to make laws in your favor? Sir, I call it rebellion, as much as the rebellions in Scotland!"
"'Doctor,' said I, 'I am exceedingly sorry to hear

that declaration fall from you, whom I have always considered as a friend, sometimes partial to Ireland. But this I can say, that we have always considered ourselves as among the most loyal of his majesty's subjects, at the same time that we have always denied the allegiance to the supremacy of a British Parliament. We have a separate and distinct legislature of our own, and that we have never discovered any inclination to resist.'

"'Sir,' says the Doctor, 'you owe allegiance to an English Parliament, for you are a conquered nation. And had I been Minister I would have you submit to it. I would have done as Cromwell did; I would have burned your cities and roasted you in the

"After this explosion I, perhaps warmly, replied —'Doctor, your advice to treat Americans in that manner has not succeeded altogether to your wishes —the times are altered.'

"To which he replied, "Sir, you say truly that the times are altered, for power is nowhere. Our government is a government of influence, but not of power. Yet had we treated the Americans as we ought, and as they deserved, we should have razed all their towns and let them enjoy all their forests. But,' (in a jocular way repeating what he before said) when we should have roasted the Americans as rebels, we only whipped them as children. And

wo did not succeed because my advice was not taken,' " As argument would have enraged him again, I let him settle into perfect calmness. When, after a long pause, he with a smile said: 'Though I hold the Irish to be rebels I don't think them altogether wrong. But you know that you compelled our Parliament by force of arms to pass an act in your favor, and that I call rebellion. Though what you claim ought to have been granted, as you say, yet the mode of requisition was rebellious,"

"Well, Doctor, said I, let me ask you do you think that Ireland would have recovered her usurped rights by any other means? "To which he candidly answered, 'I believe she

would not. However, a wise government should not grant even a claim of justice if an attempt is made to extort it by force.' 'We had some more conversation on the same subject, till at length it came to this issue: 'Why

sir, I might have acted as you did had I been an Irishman, but I speak as an Englishman.'" I have been particular in transcribing word for word the whole of the conversation with Doctor Johnson, which took place in June, 1781, as it is not a little important, I think, to be conversant with the thoughts and opinions of men of his position soon after followed by that of American independence

forever. Doctor Johnson may certainly be held to be a type of arbitrary thought and opinions. It is a disposition that even at this day would rule with brute force But Johnson was naturally of such a disposition, and wedded to the support of the government in power by his pension. Still he was a clear, if not a calm reasoner-and, when not carried away by a desire to annihilate instead of convincing the person who dared to dispute his opinions, would often acknowledge the truth.

- As an American, I am not a little amused now, but would have been incensed then had I been living, and had heard Dr. Johnson recommending the burning and roasting of Americans, I would have told him it had been tried to the fullest extent, and had failed—although accompanied with additional horrors in the employment of the mercenary Hessians and barbarous savages. Had a different policy been used towards America—a conciliatory one; had the advice of such men as Colonel Barre, who had lived in America, and of the Earl of Chatham a wise and philosophical statesman, been followed, America, it is reasonable to suppose, would still be an appendant of the British Crown.

Physical force is not of use now to the civilized nations of the world, except to those who resist oppressions. Can we not say, with Doctor Johnson in 1781, "Truly the times are altered, for power is now nowhere. The British Government is a Government of influence and not of powers"-over the members of its own empire; that it should govern by influence and not potential sway. Concession and conciliation would give to Ireland what America never received. The time has come when the political errors of the past should be corrected, when Ireland under the fair play of the British constitution should enjoy British rights as her own, and posses a remedy for many evils in her own domestic Parlia-An American.

A Judge in Brattleboro, Vermont, has recently laid down the rights of conscience in that state, so far as they exist in the school law. A number of Catholic children asked permission to absent themselves on the feast of Corpus Christi, in order to attend Mass as required by the laws of their Church. The request was refused. However, the children went to Mass and the school committee expelled them. Yet these children's parents paid their pro rate of the school tax!! The case was taken into court, and the decision was in favor of the committee, but the Judge in giving his decision, admitted the obligation and the right of the Catholic children to absent themselves from school and attend Mass as their church and conscience required. In brief the decision is: (1) These Catholic children could not conscientiously attend school on a day their Church required them to attend Mass. (2) The school committee is supreme and has absolute power to make laws for the government of the public schools and enforce them, which, when annalysed reduces itself to the two following absurdities: (The children were right in attending Mass on a holyday and the school committee was right in expelling them for so doing. (2) Such a thing as Catholic conscience does exist, but it has no rights which a school committee is bound to respect. We consider this decision extremely satisfactory. We would not have a letter or a syllable changed. It is perfectly sound. The court deserves credit for having placed the whole system of school legislation in its plain, naked absurdity. It is the only decision that any bonest Judge could give so long as the present system of public schools exists. The decision reduces itself to this. (1) The Constitution guarantees to every citizen the rights of conscience, but (2) the present system denies any such right.-Catholic Vindicator.

MELBOURNE AND SAN FRANCISCO .- Melbourne, the metropolis of Australia, is perhaps not as well known as the chief city of the fifth continent should be, but the California Alla draws an interesting parallel petween that city and San Francisco. There s only a single mile's difference in the distance of the two cities from the equater, though one is south and the other north. Both had their beginning as towns in 1835, and both remained insignificant until the discovery of gold in their respective countries and a kind of remarkable balance of circumstances has seemed to keep them side by side. In regard to its public works, however, the Southern metropolis is far ahead. Among these is the Bontanical Garis 22 miles of walks and 350,000 shrubs and trees, the most luxuriant that will thrive in a sub-tropical climate. The water works, constructed at a cost of \$5,000,000, bring 10,000,000 gallons into the city daily by a pipe twenty mile long, and have an income of \$350,000 a year. There is a public hospital that has ninteen attendant physicians, and and treats 20,000 patients annually; a public library with 69,000 volumes and a main room 240 feet long by 50 wide; a court with a public hall that will accommodate 4,000 persons; and a University that cost \$500,000 and has an income of \$45,000 to pay the current expenses. With all this, however, the geographical position of San Francisco is superior, and she is the more to be envied of the two cities in regard to the future.

This is a free representative government, yet it is an undeniable truth that the people of Louisiana are living under an absolute despotism. For them the ballot has no meaning and the courts have no power. No reasonable man doubts that at the last election McEnery and Penn were fairly chosen Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, but that Kellogg seized the reins of power by fraud and force, and installed a pretended Legislature of his own by the use of the Federal bayonets. Against this capital outrage what remedy had the citizens of Louisiana? Should they go to the courts? The Judges were partners in the crime. Should they appeal to the Legislature? It was dispersed, and the conspirators made laws in its place. They complained to the President and he denied them even a hearing. They went before Congress, and Congress ordered an investigation, ascertained that the charges of usurpation were all true, listened to a terrible denunciation of the usurpers and an eloquent plea for justice from the lips of the Senator Carpenter, and then—did nothing. Is there any remedy whatever left for the citizens of Louisiana except the last resort of all, the appeal to arms ?-N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Tribune criticising President Grant's expressions as to having done all he could for Louisiana and the South, and the ingratitude of the return they are making, says: "'Everything in his power to assist the South—especially Louisiana!" He has taken away from Louisiana the right of choosing it own officers, and sent his soldiers down there to put into power the persons whom he deems most fit to rule. He has sustained them while they have plundered the State and overturned even the semblance of popular government, and for all the wrongs and sore distress which have attracted for Louisiana the commiseration of mankind, his only remedy is 'more troops.' And ungrateful Louisiana, after all this kindness will not be quiet. 'The attention, sir,' said Mr. Squeers, 'that was bestowed upon that boy in his illness—dry toast and warm tea offered him every night and morning when he couldn't swallow anything—a candle in his bedroom on the very night he died—the best dictionary sent up for him to lay his head upon-I don't regret it though. It is a pleasant thing to reflect that one did one's duty by him.' But it is no time now to

The following concise and comprehensive note was sent to an Illinois merchant by a neighbouring padlocks."

The United States Government has paid over to the British Charge d'Affaires the sum of \$1,929,819, the amount awarded to British claimants under the Treaty of Washington of 1873.

Progression is the watchword of the hour, but in Missouri mothers haul their disobedient children over their knee and strike on the same old spot that the Romans did three thousand years ago.

Writing to the widow of the deceased member of Congress, a New York politician said, "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to Heaven. We were bosom friends but now we shall never meet again."

Power of Speaking Restored. Newash, Ontario, D.C., March 30, 1870.—Mr. Frilows—Sir: Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I obtained a bottle. Strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other suf-JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

MALARIA.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases, which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our alluvial bottoms in the West, is now robbed of its sting. Doctor Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom: has combined it in a remedy—"Ayer's Ague Cure"—which rarely, or, as some of our neighbors say, never fails, It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities almost uninhabitable. Those suffering from CHILLS AND FEVER may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventive. - Ill. Democrat.

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lars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station P.O., or to D. McCARTHY, on the premises. DENIS McCARTHY.

3m-49 P. M. H. SEA SALT! SEA SALT!! For immediate production of Salt Water Baths. B. E. McGALE, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

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Black Silks, Stripe Silks, Colored The Trade specially invited to compare

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Full lines of extra Value.

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NEW CORSETS, three cases,
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BEST CARPETS, five bales 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,

NEW PRINTS, cleven cases, NEW TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BEA-VERS, MELTONS, DENONS, PRESIDENTS, CLOTHS, sixteen Packages.

change his policy. He cannot help sustaining the administration which he set up in Louisiana."

The Trade is specially requested to call and examine our Stock.

Cash and Short-time Buyers liberally dealt with

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ...... 6 per For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

5 lent for fixed periods of over three

months .... As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, us giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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personal or written application.

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

and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma. This year the primary department will be transferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the

Academy, which has been purchased by the com-missioners for that purpose. The opening of classes will take place on Monday,

For conditions and Principal, at the Academy.

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

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

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Toronto, March 1, 1872.



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D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

10 St. James Street OMTREAL. January 30, 1874.

24-ly PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

No. 535. DAME HERMELINE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Eusebe Charette, gentilhomme, of the same place, now absent from the Province of Quebec, the said Dame Hermeline Leveille duly authorized to ester

Plaintiff, The said EUSEBE CHARETTE, her husband,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the sixteenth day of September instant.

Montreal, 21st September, 1874. FORGET & ROY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOS. RACICOT, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

7-5in

Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, F. A. Quinn, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 55 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1874, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. F. A. QUINN.

Assignce. Montreal, September 22, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN SCOTT, An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 21st September, 1874. JOHN SCOTT, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, In the matter of JOSEPH GONEE, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent. The Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency Room, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, this 19th Soptember, 1874. G. H. DUMESNIL Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of WALTER C. COCHRANE,

An Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 21st September, 1874.

WALTER C. COCHRANE, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOHN MURPHY, of the City of Montreal, Machinist and Moulder, as well individually as being at present a member of the Commercial firm of Murphy and McDonough, of the said City of Montreal, which firm is composed of himself and Owen McDonough, Merchant Tailor, Clothier, and Trader, of Montreal aforesaid.

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, Merchant Exchange Building, in the said City of Montreal, on Monday, the twelfth day of October next, A.D. 1874, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignce. Montreal, 18th September, 1874.

A. B. STEWART.

Interim Assignee. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent. On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 7th September, 1874. GEORGE POWEL, By his Attorney ad litem.

D. BARRY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 CANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of JAMES INGLIS, of the City of Montreal, Photographer and Trader,

Insolvent. On the twenty-third day of October next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 15th September, 1874. JAMES INGLIS, By GILMAN & HOLTON, His Attorneys ad litem. 6-5in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MEDARD GUILBAULT, of the Village of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his domicile at said Village of Hochelaga, the sixth day of October next, at two o'clock PM, to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 18th September, 1874.

CHAS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignec. 6-2in

PROVINCE OF QUESEO, ) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 550. DAME ELIZABETH McDOUGALL, wife of JOHN

SCOTT, of Montreal, Broker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, YH. The said JOHN SCOTT, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an action en separation de corps et des biens has been instituted by the said Plaintiff against the Defendant, her husband. Montreal, 17th September, 1874.

JOHN L. MORRIS,

-bin Attorney for Plain

Attorney for Plaintiff. The Control of the Co

COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which

they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers. Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a speciality. July 24, 1874.

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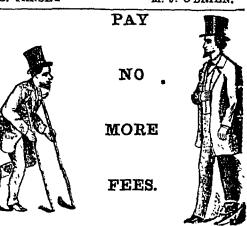
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### Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelied the canson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

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

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JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

Davins & Bolton : Gentlemen-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions earefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF.

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

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### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

HE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a Cacumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an ere semicircle runs along the lower eyelid: the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid: respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; temper variable, but y nerally irritable, &c.

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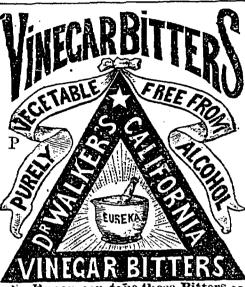
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