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### VOL. XXIV.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY AUG. 29, 1873.

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## LIMERICK VETERAN;

THE FOSTER SISTERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL."

(From the Ballimore Catholic Mirror.)

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER V .- (Continued.) Here Lady Florence for a moment paused,

and the Sister observed: "It was not proved, however, that this Mar-

garet, of whom your Ladyship has told me, had spoken falsely concerning her foster-sister, was it, Madama?'

"Alas! no. For the time being, and, indeed, for all these long years have Isabel's lips remained sealed as to the past. Only very lately has it been made known to us that she was as innocent of evil as-"

"Innoeent! Madam, can that be true?" eagerly exclaimed the usually calm and self-

possessed nun.

"I was about to say, Sister, she was innocent of evil as the babe unborn. During the late battle at Gladsmuir, my grandson, Maurice, was called to the death-bed of an English officer. He was one of the soldiers of the man they call King George. Oh! wonderful and inscrutable are the ways of God. Can you believe it, my good Sister, this man declared and elegant form, which even that coarse robe himself the half-brother of my poor Isabel, of could not disguise, moved noiselessly about the whose existence even we were not aware. He room, the heart of Lady Florence rejoiced that had committed a crime in France for which he "would have been condemned to death. He to attend her in her illness by the Mother Su- low hair. made himself known to my poor child, worked | perior of the convent. A something there was upon her feelings in various ways, extorted a vow of secreey, and, to fill up the measure of remembrance the unworthy daughter of her his iniquity, made a forcible entrance into the adoption, the cast of features, so classically rechateau; and aware, as she undoubtedly was, gular in their outline, being the same; but as to who was the nocturnal intruder, the fact there the likeness ended. There was nothing of her being found in a swoon in this very of Margaret in the subdued expression of room, in which the robbery was committed, those features, in the timid and downcast look clears up everything that has for years appeared of the meek and humble nun, nor between the to tell against her. Heaven knows I never be-lieved her guilty; but others did. She keenly the staid, majestic woman who hovered near pointed their colonel. felt their coldness, and left us, almost without her, and yet, and yet, the Sister of Charity a word, to bury herself in the retirement of the ever and again brought Margaret more present convent in which she had been educated, until, as she afterwards wrote me, her innocence awakening a remembrance. Thus ran the curshould be made manifest."

one's neighbor from appearances," said the her former protegee, till she lost herself in sleep.

Sister's face was shaded by her veil, but she hold, consisting only of servants, for times had remarked that her countenance was even paler indeed changed, had gone to rest, but the nun than usual, and she beheld tears falling down kept watch, watch not only over the invalid but her cheeks

"My dear Sister Madeleine, how I thank you for your sympathy. Well, I have nearly finished my story. I had written my poor Isabel to come here immediately, not aware that passionate womanhood, the sin, never to be for-she was ill; but as soon as Maurice returns gotten, wrought by one master passion, with they will be married. I have forgotten, how- which even now she wrestles; the red spot on ever, to tell you, that from this attachment of the pale cheek and the rigidly clasped hands Isabel and Maurice proceeded one, of the clearly tell the tale. causes of Margaret's aversion to her fostersister. She had suffered her own heart to be dalen of old, whose name, out of devotion to once did, Sister, because it was impossible to for her the victory. See, she draws the orublind one's eyes to the fact that she felt a sat- cifix from her side and, her eyes swimming in &c.—See Chamber's Rebellion.

"And when did your Ladyship say that self again. Isabel would be at the chateau?"

And the pale, beautiful woman rose and turned aside to pour out a cordial for her patient.

"I hope very soon; but do you not remember, Sister, I said that at present she was very ill? Ah! me, one fixes one's affections on the children whom we rear and live, but what sorrow are we often doomed to suffer on their account! I have thought about that perverse, proud Margaret so often, and sorrowed so much, wondering what her fate has been, for the end of her story, up to the time when we parted, was painful enough, and I try and banish it from my mind; and I have also wept over Isabel's troubles, poor, silly girl, till my heart has been well nigh broken."

"But, your Ladyship, in His boundless mercy, God may have touched the hard, proud heart of Margaret and called it to Himself. Have you never thought that this may have been the case? This Margaret must have been well and carefully reared, and as she advanced in life, grace may have been given to her to look back and sorrow over the errors of so proud and wilful a heart, and in lieu of that unrequited, earthly love, which she doubtless felt in the full force of her impulsive, passion-ate nature, when she did give her heart to God, with that gift she would taste an ecstasy of heavenly love, of which all earthly passion is but as the shadow, and out of that same love would spring a heartfelt sorrow and repent-

As the Sour Madeleine spoke these words, the natural beauty with which she was endowed seemed to become almost superhuman, the sentiments with which her heart was filled reflecting themselves in her countenance.

"You are right, Sister," said Lady Florence, warmly pressing the white and almost transparent hand which rested on her pillow; 'you are quite right, and I thank you for having inspired me with such a train of good and holy thoughts. My poor Margaret! yes, it is quite true she may, if still alive, become, if not so already, eminent in holiness and virtue. God grant it may be so, and, for this end, do you then let me but hear that our rightful king has his own again, and I shall have no earthly wish ungratified."

"And now you must say no more, dearest Lady Florence. We will both unite in prayer for Margaret before we close our eyes this night, and, like a good nurse, I shall watch by you for awhile till you are asleep, and then I will take a little rest later. I am a light sleeper, as you know, and the slightest movement on your part will rouse me immediately, should you require attendance."

Then the Sister of Charity began to make her preparations for the night, and as her tall about her, too, which forcibly recalled to her to her mind, ever, in some little trifling way, rent of the aged Lady's thoughts both before, "Oh! my God! how sinful it is to judge and after, having joined the nun in prayer for

The old clock in the turret had struck the Struck with the carnestness with which she hour of midnight. Lady Florence was buried spoke, Lady Florence raised her eyes. The in a profound sleep, the rest of the small houseover Sclf.

With folded hands she sat her down to think over an unforgotten past. The early days of childhood are hers again, the stormy youth, the passionate womanhood, the sin, never to be for-

For a moment, only. Then, like the Magtaken captive, and it was hard to love her as I that great penitent, the Sister bears, love wins

isfaction in dragging forward every circum- tears, she bows down her head, and after a mo- of George, and make himself master of the stance that could tend to the ruin of Isabel." ment spent in silent contemplation she is her- Capital.

"My Love, my crucified Love, shall I shrink from the very cross I have so long sought after? Strengthen me to accept it cheerfully, nay, gladly, for this can but be the beginning of the

CHAPTER VI .- BAFFLED HOPES.

Notwithstanding the hopes of Maurice St. John to the contrary, many weary months passed after the discovery of the innocence of Isabel before there could be any possibility of their meeting each other.

The victory won by Charles Edward's troops at Preston Pans filled him with an earnest desire to march into England, rightly judging that to remain longer in supineness in Edinburgh, whilst a superior force was preparing to meet him, must lead to fatal results. But such a course was violently opposed by the Highland chieftains; also by the humbler clansmen, who entertained a superstitious horror of being taken across the border.

After a faint show of resistance, Carlisle surrendered to the Duke of Perth, and the keys were delivered to Charles, at the little town of Brampton, by the Mayor and Aldermen on their knees.

During his march southward, the greatest good order and the strictest discipline were maintained; every article, however trifling, being promptly paid for, the poor Chevalier himself being the first to set the example to his people, who, by his orders, rigorously abstained from pilfering or plunder.

The Highland army marched out of Penrith with the various class in their picturesque costumes, commanded by Charles Edward himself; whilst to Lord George Murray was assigned the regiments which had been raised in the Lowlands.

At the head of his men marched the Prince, clad in his Highland costume, and with his shield slung across his shoulders. In lieu of the hideous periwig he wore his own fair hair; his complexion was dark, and his open countenance and bright lively eyes interested all who beheld him.

In common with the humblest of his followers he shared all the fatigues and privations of prayers. The day of my life is far spent, Sist to partake of one, his principal meal being his yet once again those whom I love, my husband bed without undressing, and generally rise the and my sous, with my adopted daughters, and next morning at four. Daring and intrepid, no obstacle daunted him. Thus, on finding, when he reached the Mersey, that the bridges were all broken, he forded the stream at the head of his division, though the water reached his middle. Only on one occasion is he said to have been overcome with fatigue.\*

At Manchester, he was received with acclamutions of joy. Throngs of people presented themselves to kiss his hand and make him offers of service. Bonfires burned in the streets, the bells were rung in the churches, thousands of the townspeople wore the white cockade, and, amidst a band of chieftains and gentlemen, he entered the town on foot, arrayed in a light tartan plaid, his belt and blue sash, and with a blue velvet bonnet, ornamented with a knot of white ribbons, on the side of this particular Sister had been the one selected his head, beneath which strayed a mass of yel-

> He then took up his quarters in a large house in Market street. For many years afterwards it was still called the Palace. Later it was converted into an inn, and has since been pulled down.

A body of about two hundred men were here assembled together, and Mr. Townley, a Roman Catholic gentleman of ancient family and considerable literary attainments, was ap-

With colors flying and bagpipes playing, Charles Edward then made his entry in the with every demonstration of attachment as at Manchester.

But the King's army, amounting to 12,700 men, was drawing near him, and the news of the approach of the voteran regiments, comminds of all with alarm. Not only did his army double that of the unfortunate Prince, but another of 6,000 men, under Marshal Wade, was skirting the western side of Yorkfor the protection of London; George the II. declaring his intention of taking the field in person at the head of this force.

Still sanguine, Charles resolved in his own mind not to stay and give battle to the Duke, but to hasten on to London, confront the forces

On this occasion, when between Penrith and Shap, he walked for several miles half asleep, leaning on the shoulder of one of the clan, Ogiloie, to prevent himself from falling.—Chamber's Hist. of Robellion.

† Reception awarded to the Prince at Manchester,

But, alas! for his hopes and desires. With Lord George Murray at their head, the commanders of the several battalions, to his unfeigned surprise, urged him to return to Scotland. There was no evidence, they insisted, of a general rising amongst the English; no descent, in their favor from France.

The Duke of Perth alone took no part in these debates. Leaning his head against the fireplace, he heard the disputes without a word, but at last declared himself of the opinion of the other chiefs.

"Rather than go back at such a crisis," exclaimed Charles, rehemently, "I would wish to be twenty feet under ground. Let me entreat you, gentlemen, to consider what it is you ask

But vainly did he argue and entreat. His remonstrances were disregarded by his council, which he at last broke up in silent indignation and open and avowed disgust.

He then had recourse to another expedient He sent for each individual member, and remonstrated with him in private, but with the solitary exception of the Marshal, he found one and all inflexible.

The evening of the day so full of anxiety to Charles Edward was drawing nigh, when he hastily summoned another council, and an air of the deepest dejection sat upon his countenance as he approached the council-table.

"Gentlemen," said the Prince, "I am pre-pared to return at once with you to Scotland, and," he added, in a tone of mingled bitterness and vexation, "this council will be the last I shall ever hold. Henceforward I hold myself responsible for my actions only to God and my father."

was he aware when he consented to allow those Graham had not very long survived her hustimid men to drag him away from Derby, that band, and that his daughter had gone away ten thousand French troops, headed by his and left no trace of her whereabouts. brother Henry, were about to land on the south coast of England. Little did he know that the the Marshal enquired could they direct him to premier peer of Great Britain, whose example the residence of one Miss Lindsey, who was would doubtless have been followed by most of with the Grahams when the old man died? the influential Catholics, was on the very point of declaring himself in his favor; that many Welsh gentlemen had already left their homes add your pious aspirations to my own unworthy the march. As to dinner, he was never known to join him; and that a messenger was actually on his way from Lord Barrymore and Sir Watter. Oh, that it may be given me to behold supper; then he would throw himself on his kin William Wynne, not only assuring him of gone away before the death of the widow. their fidelity, but also pledging themse join him at whatever spot and in any manner he might pleaso.\*

It may be considered as highly probable that had the Prince really been allowed to push on to London as he desired, the dynasty of Great Britain might have been changed, and the Stuarts again have held their court at White-

As it was, the retreat from Derby sealed the fate of Charles Edward and his followers. The embarkation of the French troops was at once countermanded, and the English Jacobites remained in their quiet homes.

Then commenced the mournful march from Derby, and not till after the dawn of a new day revealed to them the familiar objects they had so recently passed did the Highlanders become aware that their chieftains were leading them back, when the rage and vexation to which the dispirited men gave free vent almost exceeded that of their broken-hearted Prince, the whole army resounded with expressions of sorrow and anger.

Alas! the case was altered now with the illfated Chevalier. He was like the generality of sanguine persons, who, when a reverse of fortune happens, yield to the most terrible depres-

"This change is terrible," said Maurice to the aged Marshal; as he watched the Prince, who, miserable and dejected, instead of sharing the fatigues of his men on foot as formerly, now lingered gloomily behind till the army was town of Derby, and was received by the people in advance of him, riding forward only by fits and starts to take his place at the head of the column, and then after a while falling back.

With the majority of the English Jacobites, the position of the Marshal and Maurice was critical enough. At present they could not manded by the Duke of Cumberland, filled the think of leaving the cause in which they had again taken up arms by escaping to France, but decided on retreating with the Highlanders to the fastnesses of their mountains rather than trust, as some few did and were proscribed for shire, whilst a camp was forming at Finchley so doing, to the tender mercies of the Govern- to the thin and wasted face, brightness to

CHAPTER VII .-- OUT OF DANGER.

"And what weather to travel in, my dear Marion !" said Lady Balmerino, as she looked out one cold, misty morning on a cheerless and dreary prospect. "It is enough to give us the ague for life. My love, take heart and postpone our intended journey. You see we have been kept in ignorance of Edward's illness till the worst was over."

• Chambers, p. 56. Art War Car Start

And fair Marion Chalmers heard and heeded not. When did passionate youth ever listen willingly to the calm reasoning of those of maturer years?

Starting from her sent, she stands beside the elder lady, and grasping both hands of Lady Balmerina within her own, she exclaims with cager vehemence:

"If you ever loved me, aunt, you will not thwart my wishes. To Edinburgh I must go without delay. As soon attempt to stem the torrent in its course as to keep me in this place quiet and inactive when Edward is languishing and dying, perhaps, amongst strangers.

Lady Balmerino made no reply, but ringing a bell, she ordered a man-servant to be in readiness, and two horses to be saddled for horself and her nicce, together with a portmanteau containing the necessary requisites for a jour-

Two hours later, the ladies escorted by a man on horseback, rode out of the valley in which the house was situated, and in a short time arrived at Inverness, and from thence made their way to Edinburgh with what speed they best might in the bad weather and unset-

tled state of the country.
Within a few days of his arrival in Edinburgh, after writing the letter I have spoken of to Marion, Edward St. John had been seized with a dangerous illness, and in the hope of leaving his grandson in the care of persons whom he already knew, the Marshal had turned his steps to the house in the Edinburgh Close.

But it had passed into other hands, and nearly all its former inmates had gone away, no one knew whither; only this much could they tell respecting those who had rented the Flat in which his family had once occupied Unfortunate Charles Edward! how little apartments, namely: that the widow of David

Desirous for tidings of his former protegee,

The person to whom he addressed himself. however, remembered nothing beyond having a vague recollection of a very haughty and beautiful woman to whom Mrs. Graham attributed her husband's death, and who had

here was no alternative but to leave Edward in the care of strangers, with the hope that as he was willing to pay a heavy price he would be well and properly cared for.

The gloom of the winter afternoon was fast deepening into night when Marion and her aunt entered the sick room of young St. John. The crisis of his disorder was past, but it had left him feeble, emaciated, and worn almost to a shadow. So unlike was the spectral form before her to that of him whom she had parted from a few months' since, that Marion fairly broke down, and gave way to a fit of hysteric weeping, for which she was chided by her much more sensible aunt. From the moment of her arrival, however, a perceptible change for the better ensued. Attention had not been wanting, but he was alone, dying he at one time thought, amongst strangers, and his heart vearned once again for the society of those he

And at length the frail tenure of life, which so long had trembled in the balance, was again fairly restored, but with each day came an anxious, eager wish, which not even the presence of Marion could quell, that he had not been condemned perforce to inaction instead of being on the battle-field.

"I rejoice that you are out of its dangers," said Marion, in reply to his complaint, "though so sorrowful for the cause. But consider our anxiety concerning Maurice and my uncle, and your good old grandfather; perhaps you may see cause yet to rejoice that you are here in Edinburgh."

"Marion is right, Edward," said Lady Balmerino. "You may see cause yet to be truly thankful for the dispensations of Providence, which have decreed that during this sharp contest, your maiden sword shall not strike a blow. All you have now to do is to reward us for leaving our homes to be your nurses by keeping your mind at rest and getting well as fast as possible?"

And slowly but surely the color came back the eye, and clasticity to the step; and on the very day he first left the house for a breath of fresh air on the green slopes beneath the castle walls came the news of the defeat at Culloden.

Then, after several days of agonizing suspense, came the disastrous news of the good old Marshal's death, and of the flight of Maurice; also, that Lord Balmerino had been taken prisoner on the field, and was now on his way by sea to London.

For awhile Edward and his fair companions. were stunned by the news they had received,

1 1

gard to Lord Balmerino, in bringing him to the block, whilst Edward, his frame enfeebled by a long and severe illness, was but little calculated to preach up the fortitude to others which he strangely lauked himself, for memory would linger upon old days the days of his happy, reckless childhood when he, the youngest of the family, and the favorite grandson of the Marshal, not unfrequently won him over to join him in his boyish sports.

At length, brushing away the tears that stood in his eyes, he tried to play the part of comforter, and avowed his intention of escorting them to London immediately.

"It is impossible, Edward," said Lady Balmerino. "Why, it is but a few days since you first left the sick room. Consider how our distress will be increased should you have a relapse and fall ill by the way.

"I am getting very strong and am quite well enough to travel," was the reply. But his looks belied his words, and remem-

bering that they would accomplish the journey far more quickly than the unfortunate captive, Lord Balmerino, he yielded consent to the wishes of the ladics, and agreed to postpone his journey till three more days had elapsed.

And so it happened that the compulsory stay of young St. John in Edinburgh had not only though at the cost of a severe illness, saved his life from being forfeit to the law, had he even not fallen on the field, but had been the means of making him the stay of two defenceless women when most they needed protection, and gave him the melancholy pleasure of knowing that it would be in his power to soothe by his presence the last hours of one of the Marshal's oldest and best-loved friends.

(To be Continued.)

### JOHN MITCHEL.

LECTURE ON "FROUDE FROM THE STAND-POINT OF AN IRISH PROTESTANT," BE-FORE THE LIBERAL CLUB OF NEW YORK.

HOW THE GREATEST LYING HISTORIAN OBTANS HIS "FACTS."

HIS AUTHORITIES AND THEIR CHARACTER.

Mr. President of the Liberal Club, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to address, you to-night upon the subject of a very extraordinary crusade which has lately been made upon this country by a most distinguished English historian. I think, in all the history of literature and of literary enterprise, so singular an achievement as this has never been heard of or read of. I am the more emboldened to come here and say what I think of all that affair just for the reason that this is a liberal club, and that I am likely to be censured or controverted if I say anything that is liable to such remark. In such an audience, whether it be large or small, accustemed to weigh and to judge of argument, and to let mere rhetoric pass unnoticed and fly away on the wind. I am not likely to carry off anything on my own simple announcement of a fact or of my own view, no matter how eloquent soever my own expression of opinion. Now, the crusade which we have seen lately commenced here by Mr. Fronde, has occupied the attention of cultivated writers in New York so much that I don't find it at all necessary to enter into a description of it. You all know what it was; and I must say that it was an ungracious mission, to say the very least, that Mr. Froude took upon himself when he came over here, after writing his book, charged with the contents of that book, to discharge them in America in the Amerties, all directed point blauk at the social. political, moral and intellectual standing of the whole Irish race. Now, in the remarks that I am going to make I shall certainly not do as my respected friend, Father Burke, felt himself obliged to do: I shall not make it an ecclesiastical affair. It is not a matter between rival creeds; it is a matter of the relation of my native country, Ireland, and the larger wealthier and more potent country England; and it is of no consequence in my mind what creed any Irishman believes or disbelieves I am not coming to horrify you and harrow up your feelings by any narrative of the c:uelty, the oppression, the many confiscations, the slaughters that have been perpetrated on my country and its inhabitants. That is outside my present purpose. Neither will I have any sort of complaint or vituperation to pour out upon the English nation for all that has passed in Ireland. No! there is no occasion for complaint or vituperation. But I do mean to tell you that this series of lectures and this book of Mr. Froude's bears false witness against my people. If I don't convince you of that fact as an Irish patriot, and I as an Englishman; the before I sit down, then I have lost my time in coming here to-night. It may be granted for all nurposes—and let it be—that the English or the gast writes relative to the transplantation of the Normans, or whoever else the historian pleases, people of the three provinces out of four in Ireland. were forced by circumstances to take care of Ireland. (That is his expression—they were "forced over to Ireland by circumstances)—and that, having so taken charge, they were forced to take all the lands of the island for their own people, "forced" to pros-cribe the religion of the country and transport and Froude thinks it was a wide and prudent arrangeflog the priests for saying Mass, "forced" to stir up continual insurrections in order to help the good work of confiscation. Let all this theory stand admitted. The chiefaim I have in the present point is that since the publication of that book Mr. which I shall make is to show that this historian Prendergast seeing that he was highly comhas falsified history in order to blacken the Irish plimented by a very eminent historian, who is people and lower them in the estimation of this nation which has given them an asylum and opened a career for their industry which, I trust, they will soothed by so handsome a mention, suddenly flies

never disgrace. Taking up this history, then, at the period Mr. Froude has elected, and which he calls the turning point in the history of Ireland—that is the Cromwellian period and that of the so-called massacre of 1641, which immediately preceded Cromwell's com-ing—taking that part of the history, I must first give some account of the array of witnesses brought forward to establish that massacre, and especially of sound the authorities and communicated them to Mr. should be convicted of harboring or relieving a per-Sir John Temple, of Berlase, of Sir William Petty, Froude. He says, "I met him at the College Li-son who did not go to church, that person was to and of the forty folios of depositions—"sworn depositions"—testimonies which indeed, I did not expect that any Englishman or any Orangeman would ever have the temerity to quote again. As Mr. Froude, however—who is called "the First living Historian has thought proper to drag to light that in print now. So what does he do? He goes again the whole hideous romance and has actually and publishes it in the Dublin papers, the best evicome over to America to pour it into the horrified dence to nail the fact that he thought Mr. Fronde cars of this people, both through his lectures and would otherwise misdeal with it. Now T shall not again the whole hideous romance, and has actually through the medium of his book, I shall now follow him into the revolting details of one period of the few years which he has selected as the turning peint. There is one thing very observable both throughout the lectures and the books of this Mr. Froude, and to my mind it is somewhat entertaining. It is, that though Mr. Froude exhibits very dark portraitures of the Irish people in general, he the Province of Ulster, and it broke out suddenly kindly excepts us Protestants. He says; "Oh, when I call them a generation of reprobates and traitors and cutthroats, I don't mean you; you Pro- of it, as admitted by the worst enemies of the Irish

the latter sinking beneath the shook of tidings ment, which we Englishmen have introduced to bring some order out of the bloody chaos. You are the missioned race" (Mr. Macaulay, his predecessor, had previously called us the imperial race). "We have planted and we have enabled you to help yourselves to the lands and goods of the irreclaimable Popish savages, in order that you might hold the fair island in trust for us-Ireland's masters and yours. You are our own Protestant boys. I nat you on the backs; I exhort you not to do the work of the Lord negligently. That is a kind of phrase they had in that day. But I am not myself acquainted with any Irish Protestant gentleman. who is likely to accept this considerate exception to our favor. My own friends in Ireland from boyhood, at schools and at the University and in after life, have been generally of the opinion that it would be a blessed and a glorious day when the last remains of English dominion in their country were swept into the sea. (Applause.) I never was taught in my youth that the man of two sacraments has a natural right and title to take all the possessions and to take the life of the man of seven. My father-was not only a Protestant, but a Protestant clergyman, and in the year 1798, when only a student in college, he was sworn in as a United Irish. man, and then proceeded to swear in all his friends' into the same society. (Applause). I am sure that you gentlemen know what was the noble object of this society. It was to suppress and abolish forever on that soil the dominion of England. (Applause). Now, Henry Grattan was a Protestant, and he was not a very bad Irishman. Henry Grattan did not affirm, but on the contrary denied, the pretension of England to govern Ireland for her own profit, which is Mr. Froude's theory. His was the hand that penned the Declaration of Irish Independence. His was the mind—the brain—that brought together the great army of the volunteers, an immense force to make good his Declaration of Independence, and he did make it good for eighteen years. Theobold Wolfe Tone was a Protestant, and he brought over two successive French expeditions to Ireland to assist the Irish in shaking off British dominion. And Tandy was a Protestant, and he commanded the artillery in front of the Parliament, the House of Commons, ito extort from the English Government free trade for Ireland. Sheares and many other patriots were Protestants, and there seemed to be no incompatability between Protestantism and Irishism. But I confess that I felt myself a little mortified when this controversy was lately sprung upon us to find that it was treated by both parties in a manner a little too ecclesiastical for my tastes. I don't blame Father Burke, because, perhaps, it was forced upon him, a Dominican monk, in repelling furious and bitter assaults upon his church and his order. It was unavoidable for him to retort; but it has given the whole of that controversy as it stands hitherto a too religious aspect. I don't say that in any disparaging or derogatory sense, but it does not meet the case; that is what I mean to say. (Applause). Well, you know when Mr. Froude takes us Protestants in such a conspicuous manner under his charge, and flatters us with being the salt of the earth, upon whom England relies for maintaining her power in Ireland, I fear that he is going to have a very ungrateful set of clients in us. We will not have his advocacy at any price. I can imagine that I see William Smith O'Brien receiving the congratulations of the historian as a Protestant

> ter). This revered name of O'Brien I cannot mention without bowing in homage to that grand memory. He was as good a Protestant at least as Mr. Froude the historian, but he spent many years of his life in exile and captivity because he sought to free his country by the armed hand from British rule. He and I, myself, who address you, have broken the bread of exile together, and have drunk of the cup of captivity with one another in the forests of the antipodes, and he never, to my knowledge, to the latest hour of his life, repented the part he took in trying to stir up his people, Catholic and Protestant—he did not care which—stir them up to one manly, vigorous effort to throw off English dominion. (Applause). It would be easy, of course, to enlarge upon this affair of Mr. Fronde's Protestant clients, but I will drop that. One of them is Mr. Prendergast, the author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland." It is not a very large volume, and it is one of the most perfect particular portion of our history, and Mr. Froude himself takes occasion to pay a very high compliment to Mr. Prendergast, although he is not in the habit of paying compliments. But he could scarcely help it on this occasion, because Mr. Prendergast, being much more familiar with the archives and Record Office than ever he was or ever will be, was of great use to him in procuring authorities for his books. He therefore takes occasion, and I marked it down to read you that sentence in order that the book of Mr. Prendergast may become better known —and it is well having the very high and irrefragible attestation of Mr. Froude: "I cannot pass from this part of my narration without making my acknowledgments to Mr. Prendergast, to whose personal courtesy and impartiality and candor I am deeply indebted. In this volume of the Cromwellian Settlement I cannot offer better praise than by saying that the conclusions which he has arrived at and my own are precisely the very opposite. He writes difference between us is not of the facts, but the opinion to be formed about them." Mr. Prender-Their transportation was into the province of Connaught, which was a land of lakes, wastes, black morasses and mountains. The difference of opinion to be formed of that transaction appears, as Mr

and therefore as a sort of deputy Briton. (Laugh-

ment, intended for the good of the Irish race .very acceptable to many thousands of readers, Mr. Prendergast, who might have felt flattered and out into a passion of rage. He writes to the Dublin directly to himself." Then Mr. Prendergast goes on lo say that on one occasion where they were at a and referred him to it, described it;" but he goes on "I saw well enough, from the demeanor of the man, and his expression, that he was going to misdeal with it in some way or other." Absolutely he says would otherwise misdeal with it. Now, I shall not have time nor space in one lecture to enter upon that particular question he has raised. I only mention it to show you how another of Mr. Froude's clients takes his patronage, for it happens that Mr. Prendergast is a Protestant. (Applause.) Well, now to come to that insurrection of 1641. Undoubtedly there was an insurrection. It commenced in on the 23rd of October in that year, more than two hundred years ago; and the whole plan and purpose

the houses which had been forcibly taken away from the Irish of Ulster. At the very most but from twenty years to thirty years had elapsed since the people of these counties had been driven to mountains and bogs, that their pleasant fields might be granted to Scotch and English settlers. Most of the Irish people were still living by or near the fields they had lost. They could see them. From the brow of the hills where they generally had to fly for shelter, they could see the fields they had tilled, tilled by the stranger; they could see the yellow corn falling beneath the sickle of the stranger; they could see the smoke from their own chimney rising up from the stranger's hearth. Now was not that a provoking sight? To say that they frequently made incursions, that they trequently violated what the English called the law, broke the peace, that they became Tories (which was a political term in those days) and Rapparees, was inevitable. The best of them, the most high-spirited of the young men, went to France and Spain to take service in those armics or in any other army where they might have s chance to strike a good blow at England on any field. But most of them were still on the hill udes and in the bogs and scrubby forests of Ulster. Their case was, when they were charged with those troublesome incursions upon the lowland settler, very similar to that of the Highland catarans, their kinsmen, who often made a swoop down from their hills upon the valley of the Clyde or the Forth, and carried away herds of cattle. As one of them said to one who remonstrated with him on the illegality of his proceedings:

"Pent in this fortress of the north; Think'st thou we shall not issue forth To spoil the spoiler as we may, And from the robber rend the prey? Ay, by my soul! while on you plain The Saxon rears one shock of grain, While of ten thousand herds there strays. But one along you river's maze, The Gael, of plain and river heir, Will, with strong hand, redeem his share,"

Now the feeling was the same, and yet it was more excusable in the Irish evicted peasant than it was in the Highlanders. Those Highlanders had lost their rich fields for ages and generations; but the Irish, as I told you, could look down from their hills and see their own houses and their own cattle, or the produce, or increase of their own cattle browsing on their own fields, so that it is not very wonderful, after the confiscation of six counties in the time of James I., the Irish, after waiting many years to see whether any good might not come to them from complications in politics in England, after waiting until another reign, that of Charles I., at last finding that King Charles and his Parliament were coming to blows, it is no wonder they thought they would take a hand in. But, as I say, the intention was, and I will be able to show you that the execution was the same-simply to repossess themselves of the land which they had, and which they could very easily identify by metes and bounds at that time.

To give you some little idea of their provocations, let me mention this. There had been but lately presented to the English Parliament a proposition by divers gentlemen, citizens and others, " For the speedy and effectual reducing of the Kingdom of Ireland "-it is a Kingdom that always needs "reducing "-First, "they do not compute that less than a million of money will do that work;" secondly, "they do conceive that the work being finished, there will be enough of confiscated land in the country, under the name of profitable land, to amount to ten millions of acres English measure." Now, the whole of Ireland is exactly the size of the-State of South Carolina, yet they want ten millions of acres for Englishmen. Two millions and a half of these acres to be taken out of the four provinces will sufficiently satisfy them to be divided amonst them as follows, namely, to such an adventurer a thousand acres in Connaught in proportion to the share he contributed to the fund, and this was to consist, of meadow and pasture land, the woods, bogs, and barren mountains coming in over and above. And the act was passed, and the gentlemen adventurers put in their money, and these gentlemen adventurers did actually come, for a short time, to become proprietors of a great part of Ireland.

I may mention this on the authority of Dr. Leworks of art, as a historical composition, I have land, the historian, and a Protestant clergyman. He burial. ever seen. It treats, as the title implies, of that says, "The future hope of the Irish colonists and the "And Catholic inhabitants of Ireland; their estates were already marked out and alloted to their conquerors. So they and all their posterity were consigned to inevitable ruin." Carte says "This event was most disastrous," in a letter to the Lord Lieutenant.
"They hoped for the extirpation, not only of the mere Irish, but of the old English families that were Roman Catholics. Whatever were the professions of the chief governors, the only danger that they apprehended was the too speedy suppression of the rebels." All Irishmen were called rebels

Well, that has given you no details, nor shall I now take time to do so, of what they suffered in the matter of religion. I will only read you one extract. On January 31st, 1629, more than ten years before the rebellion, a letter was sent to the lords, justices and councillors of Ireland, from the government an extract from it reads: "For where such people are permitted to swarm, that is to say, friars, monks and priests, they will soon make their hives, and then endure no government but their own; who cannot be otherwise restrained except by a prompt and reasonable execution of the laws, and such is the direction to the people from time to time that is sent from his Majesty in this part." And such messages us these to his officers, " If any shall be discovered openly or underhand, by favoring such offenders to take all necessary and sufficient advantages by the punishment and discipline of the few to make the rest more cautious, and when we write Now, the amusing part of this relation that to assure you of our assistance on all such occasions, exists between Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Froude we have advised his Majesty and we require you to we have advised his Majesty and we require you to take order: first of the house where so many friars appeared in their hoods, wherein the Archbishop of Dublin (a Protestant archbishop) and the Mayor of Dublin received their first affront and to speedily demolish it to make it a terror to others. And the rest of the houses erected or employed elsewhere in Ireland for the use of superstition to be turned into ournals and says, "It is true I did give him informa- houses of correction for such idle people to work tion. I did give him references to the authorities, for the advancement of justice, good art and trade." up to insurrection, the laws required all men to attend the Established Church of England on pain of loss for some authorities on a point which was likely | £20 sterling penalty a month. It was no small sum to involve a good deal of difference of opinion, he at that time. But, if in addition to that, if any man son who did not go to church, that person was to brary, and told him I had found what was wanted, pay another fine of £10 sterling a month for so long as he harbored or relieved him. In certain cases, if a man's father or mother were extremely poor and had no other place to go, the man was allowed to harbor, and to relieve his own father and mother, but if they had any place to go, any means of living, he was in for the fine. So at this time a poor Irishman might harbor, a burglar or a murderer, he might relieve any cut throat or rick burner, but to in ruin. Now the writers that form really all the authority upon this subject are the writers on whom I exclusively, and Mr. Froude rely, are Carte, who wrote this book of the "Life of the Duke of Ormond," Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, the Rev. Ferdinand Warner, and Dr. Leland. And these very men have given us these several testimonies, Carte says: "Their first intentions," (these insurgents) " is not further than to strip the English Pro-

Temple, the bitterest enemy of all, says: "It was resolved by the insurgents not to kill any but where they of necessity were forced thereunto by opposition," Warner says: "Resistance produced some bloodshed, and in some instances private revenge, religious hatred, and the suspicion of some political concealment has enraged the rebels. So far, the other was the original scheme first pursued, and few fell by the sword except in open war and assault."

So I think those who study that time with some degree of care, find that few or none ever fell by the sword, or none except by war and open assault, until a certain day. The leading deponent who filled up these forty felios, as Mr. Froude calls them, but there was only thirty-four of them in Trinity College-the leading deponent is a certain Dr. Maxwell, who then lived in a little village called Tynan, in the county of Armagh. It is on his deposition that most of the forfeitures in all Ulster were made, and it is to him Mr. Froude refers as bearing out the terrible picture he has given of the massacre, as he calls it. Let me give you some notion of the sort of the swearing that took place. He has given you an extract or two from Dean Maxwell's affidavit. But bear in mind that the Dean who was a very ambitious divine, desired to rise in his position. He in fact was a corrupt and bigoted divine, who actually became bishop for this affidavit—the Bishop of Kilmore. "The deponent saith that the rebels themselves told him" (note that form of expression). What were the representations of the Rebels? Had they no name. What chance had they to come to the Dean of Tynan and tell him-the rebeis themselves? They told him that they murdered 954 in one morning in the county Antrim, and besides them, they killed 1100 or 1200 more in that county. They told him likewise that Colonel Brian O'Neill killed about a thousand in the county Down, and 300 near Kilmore besides many hundreds both before and after in these counties. That he heard Sir Phelim likewise report that he had killed 690 Englishmen at Garva, in the county Derry."

Try if the human mind can imagine the killing of six hundred Englishmen, and Sir Phelim coming to Dean Maxwell at Tynan to tell him what he had done, and that he had left neither man, woman nor child in Tyrone, Armagh, Derry and so on. "He saith also that there were above two thousand of the British murdered for the most part in their homes, whereof he was informed by a Scotchman."-This Dean swears on the holy Evangelist that two thousand British, who had no names, were murdered, whereof he was informed by a Scotchman who was in these parts and saw their houses filled with their dead people? In the Glenwood they slaughtered, said the rebels, and told the deponent upwards of twelve thousand in all. Why, there were not the half of twelve thousand Protestants in all that county of Down taking in the women and children." Arthur Culim Claughwater, in the County of Cavan, esquire, deposeth: "That he was credibly informed by some that were present there that there were thirty women and young children, and seven men flung into the river of Belturbet; and when some of them offered to swim for their lives, they were by the rebels followed in boats and knocked on the head with poles; the same day they hanged two women at Tubert; and this deponent doth verily believe, that Mulmore O'Reilly, the then Sheriff, had a hand in the commanding the murder of those said persons, for that he saw him write two notes, which he sent to Tubert by Brien O'Reilly, upon whose coming these murders were committed; and those persons who were present also affirmed that past; as the said O'Reilly came to the town all the bodies came floating up to the bridge; those persons were all formerly stayed in the town by his protection, when the rest of their neighbors in the town went away.'

Now, let me read for you other extracts or mor-

The examination of Dame Butler, who, being duly sworn, deposeth that "she was credibly informed by Dorothy Renals, who had been several times an eye witness of these lamentable spectacles, that she had seen to the number of five-and-thirty English going to execution; and that she had seen them when they were executed, their bodies exposed to devouring ravens, and not afforded as much as

"And this deponent saith that Sir Edward Butler Irish Parliament was the utter extermination of the did credibly inform her that James Butler of Tennyhinch, had hanged and put to death all the English that were at Goran and Wells, and all thereabouts."

"Jane Jones, servant to the deponent, did see the there forty gone to execution."

"Thomas Fleetwood, late curate of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath, deposeth that he had heard from the mouths of the rebels themselves of great cruelties acted by them. And for one instance, that they stabbed the mother, one Jane Addis by name, and left her little suckling child, not quite a quarter old, by the corpse, and then they put the breast of its dead mother into its mouth, and bid it 'Suck, English bastard,' and left it there to perish,"

"Richard Bourk, batchelor in divinity, of the county of Fermanagh, deposeth that he heard and verily believeth of the burning and killing of one hundred at least in the Castle of Tullagh, and that the same was done after fair quarter had been promised."

"Elizabeth Baskerville deposeth that she heard the wife of Florence Fitzpatrick find much fault with her husband's soldiers because they did not bring her the grease of Mrs. Nicholson, whom they

had slain, to make candles withal," It would weary you if I were to repeat all that 'the deponent verily believes," or has heard somebody tell that the rebels have done. There is much that I could not read in this, or indeed in any assembly. But the shameful part of this matter is, that Mr. Froude cites nearly all these things that I have now read to you, except the ghosts, as matter of fact. (Laughter.) He refers in general terms to those great folios of papers as "the eternal witness of blood" (fine language he always uses) "which the Irish Catholics have been striving ever since to wipe away." Go through that cternal witness and you will find these things I have read to you. He absolutely cites them here. "Some were driven sometimes through other persons, and sometimes At that same time before these people were stirred into the rivers and drowned, some hanged, some mutilated, some ripped with knives; the priests told the people that the Protestants were worse than dogs, that they were devils, and served the devil killing of them was a meritorious act." One wretch, he is credibly informed, "stabbed a woman with a baby in her arms, and left the infant in mockery on its dead mother's breast, bidding it 'suck, English bastard." He does not in the whole of his account give the slightest hint that anybody has objected to the authenticity of these evidences, or that anybody ever doubted that these persons ever did really take these oaths, or that these oaths are not all relied upon as historical authorities.

It is a very sad and dreadful thing to think of, that they founded upon such ignominious trash, harbor or relieve his father or mother, involved him monstrous masses of bloody balderdash and infamous perjury, laws that might confiscate the estates of almost all the gentlemen in Iroland; and these estates were handed over to the adventurers that had already subscribed and put in their contributions, and to the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell. All was done with the utmost piety-[laughter]-that was the rule in those days. Mr. Prendergast, in his excellent book, gives a good many examples of the testants of their power and possessions; and unless the Surveyor for Cromwell's army, and the other

setting out the lands and estates that were confiscated, and in driving their inhabitants across the Shannon into the mountains of Connaught. "They sought the Lord always with strong crying and tears that He would send a blessing upon the great work that they were achieving-[laughter]-they cried out that the infant was almost come to the birth. but there was no strength to bring forth unless the Lord helped." In one way or another they got the whole pepulation except the merest laborers and plowmen out of their lands to the soldiers and offi-

cers of Cromwell's army,

Now all that is done; it is over. There is nobody
now talking of unsettling the settlement of property. which now exists there. In all the discussions about the Irish national questions that are constantly disturbing society there, nobody is daring enough to propose that there should be a new confiscation to make things straight after two hundred years of quiet enjoyment. The Irish seek nothing in this world but the legislative independence of their country, and then each man to have the opportunity of doing the best he can to advance himself in life and to contribute his share to the enriching and the governing of his native land. [Applause.] I think it must have cost an effort to any man with the accomplishments and talents of Mr. Froude, to come over here to endeavor to inculcate upon Americans such a dreadful impression of the national character of a people that form now so large a portion of our population. Why should he do it? What harm had they ever done to him? Not only no harm, but he himself acknowledges somewhere, that when he was taken by nearly a mortal sickness in his youth he was taken care of by a poor family of peasants in the county of Mayo. They took such tender care of him as only Irish wemen know how. And never from that day to this has he received cause of quarrel or complaint from any Irish man or woman that I ever heard of?

Why should he tell you you ought to hate them? For he does that in so many words in this bookthat you ought not to tolerate their religion, and that no government ought to tolerate it, but repress it by pains and penalties. He says: "No government need keep terms with such a creed (meaning the Catholic) when there is power to abolish it, and to call the repression of England of a religion which has issued so many times in blood and revolt, by the name of persecution, is merely an abuse of words." What I ask your attention to is that phrase of his: "No government ought to tolerate it, and every government ought to repress it by pains and penalties." What does he mean by that? When one man seeks to force his opinions on another man and the other resists the force, now which of the two opinions causes the revolt and blood? [Laughter and applause].

Another thing I have to complain of in Mr. Froude. He quotes the work of Sir John Temple, who gives extracts of these depositions; but, besides that, he gives a very considerable account himself of the miseries and slaughter that fell on Ireland in those days. Mr. Froude never hints that Temple is not good authority. He never seems to have the fear of anybody coming at him—the great historian-to accuse him of palming off on them on bad authority. Now, he knows that this same Sir John Temple not only had the very strongest interest in establishing the truth of that massacre, but also in making it as bad as possible, because he was one of the adventurers himself-had paid his subscription, and could not get his money back unless the massacre was established. But after his term was served, he endeavored to suppress that book the bodies of those thirty persons drowned did not and to stop its circulation; either he was ashamed appear upon the water till about six weeks after of it, or clse, what is more probable, he thought it would not do him any more good after King Charles II. had come back after the Restoration. Lord Essex was then Lord Lieutenant of Ircland, and in a letter of his, which is published, soliciting for a handsome annuity to Sir John Temple, to contradict the fact that he ever allowed a second edition of that work to be published, and informed the government that Sir John Temple absolutely denied that he ever gave the booksellers permission to print a second edition. Nevertheless, it was reprinted several times, and I am the fortunate possessor of a copy. I should be very glad, indeed, if some enterprising publisher would reprint it, and send it along with Mr. Froude's history for everybody to read. But what I complain of is, Mr Froude knows that Essex had made that discl part of Temple, for it is in the well-known collection of the "Letters of the Earl of Essex" in two quarto volumes, which collection is known to Mr. Froude, and must be in all the public libraries of the English-speaking nations.

Now, not to detain you too long, I only want to say that it is here that my quarrel with Mr. Froude lies: that he has come over here to misrepresent the Protestants of Ireland. We cannot take him as a representative of the Protestants. [Laughter and applause]. I do not know that he is a Christian at all. My impression is, that the Seven Sacraments and the Two Sacraments in his eyes are all one. But what I do say is, that we cannot take his advecacy of establishing our right and title in Ireland to that superior ground. We want no superior ground. We want to live in good fellowship and good neighborhood with the Catholic people around us. [Applause]. We want to see some reparation made for the long centuries of rapine and slaughter that have

been inflicted upon them. [Renewed applause].
In fact, I believe my task has been almost cut away from under me-almost has been rendered useless before I came here, by the very extraordinary lecture lately delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips. A most generous and noble speech was that of Mr. Phillips, and I confess some surprise at finding that a gentleman of Massachusetts had flung himself so heartily on the side of the weak against the strong, and had taken the Irish side against the English. I always knew that Mr. Wendell Phillips was in favor of the freedom of the black man, and I am now glad to learn that he believes white Irishmen have rights which other white men are bound to respect. I could not end without paying my tri-bute to Wendell Phillips for that speech, and I thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to me so far.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF AN IRISH CELEBRITY .- We regret to have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Macnamara, which took place at his London residence, where he had been staying since April. The dcceased gentleman was the only son of the late Major Macnamara, of Ennistymon House, who represented the County Clare during a lengthened period in the House of Commons. Major Macnamara is, perhaps, more widely known to fame as the celebrated second to O'Connell in his memorable ducl with D'Esterre. The fame won by the Major in that celebrated transaction was scarcely second to that accruing to the principal himself. In fact, numerous proofs are frequently adduced to establish the fact that O'Connell cwed his escape from the previously fatal aim of D'Esterre to the experience and intrepid coolness of the veteran duellist, in whose hands he had placed himself. His son, the gentleman just deceased, lived in quieter times. The deceased Colonel was a deputy Lieutenant for the County Clare, and represented the borough of Ennis in Parliament. He has been a captain of the 8th Hussars, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the '94th Clare Militia. The decensed gentleman was born on the 2d of September, 1802, and was consequently in his 71st year. His health had been for some time back failing, more from the natural decay, of astonishing plety and virtue of Sir William Petty, nature than from any other special disease. By his death the gentryof Clare will miss one of their most testants, on the contrary, are a noble and godly ele- nation, was to retake and to possess the farms and forced to, by opposition not to shed any blood." people who were concerned in the usual exercise of honorable and high minded members; the country

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 29,

has lost a worthy representative of one of the most illustrious historic families; and his numerous tenantry has been deprived of a liberal, genial and paternal landlord. The distinguished gentleman leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter .- Clare Freeman.

HOME RULE .- As well might Canute command the advancing tide-waves to recede as human power now check the onward, daily, hourly onward, course of the Home Rule for Ireland's cause. What accession of numbers, or dignity, or power, or popularity have we now to chronicle? We have to point to the we now to chronicle? letter of the dignified Prelate of Elphin, written to the new member for the county of Roscommon. The Most Rev Dr. Gillooly is not the man to attach himself to a visionary, a rash, or a revolutionary party. We have not to fear in his guidance, the hotheadedness of youth or the blindness of inexperience. We may look upon him as a mitred guide of sageness and discretion -- a man cold and unimpulsive by nature, colder and less impetuos by the training of a monastic religious life. Dr. Gillooly has pronounced for Home Rule; and whether the Bishop, is borne irresistibly on by the current of public opinion amongst his priests and his people or that even those whose politics may have been hitherto considered doubtful by the more advanced advocates of Home Rule find themselves coerced by reason to facts of the cause, matters little. The same great truth of a weighty and pronounced adhesion remains—an adhesion and accession that will be greater in its effects than in itself. In the year 1826, Mr Stuart, only a friend to the Catholics, opposed Lord George Beresford, scion of the lordly and episcopal Beresfords (who caused a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be recalled, and whose broad domain included counties and ramified through three provinces of the country) us a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Waterford. Catholic Emancipation was then—even so late as then -not half a century ago-the question of the day O'Connell was then rousing and organizing his crushed countrymen. A true and successful canvass was made in Waterford at the gates of the palace, under the nose of the Beresfords. Not only was the attention of the empire fixed upon the struggle, but the eyes of Europe were riveted on it. The English Prime Minister had a vessel waiting in the harbor to speed to the nearest British haven with the news of the events. Relays of couriers were posted to fly with the dispatches to London. The struggle went on. O'Connell himself threw into it all the vigor of his wonderous mind and his inexhaustible bodily strength. He consented to be proposed at the hustings in order that he might get an opportunity of speaking and retiring in favor of Mr. Stuart, before the assembled electors Supreme confidence sank into doubt in the bosoms of the heretofore unconquered Beresfords. Doubt dwindled into dismay; and the upshot was Lord George retired; and Mr. Stuart was returned without opposition. The vessel flew from the harbor to the haven; the couriers plied whip and spur; the foaming and bleeding steed-the last relay-dashed into the London court yard. Booted and spurred the courier entered Wellington's apartment and handed him the dispatch. The Iron Duke tore open the letter, read, and putting his hand to his forehead exclaimed—"A Beresford beaten in Waterford we must pass the emancipation Bill." To-day the son of that Mr. Stuart-at present Lord Stuart de Decies-is Home Rule member for that same great county. As Emancipation was the great ques-Home Rule is that of 1873, and the Honorable Mr. Stuart Villiers is fitly its champion in Waterford. He has satisfied the Home Government Association about his political principles, he walks in for Waterford under the white flag of Cathlic Emancipation. What was the spirit of the people then? Let one instance, the authenticity of which rests on no less a foundation than the word of Shiel, answer: "Lord Waterford lay upon his bed, sick unto death. His sickness was aggravated by the unlooked-for electoral opposition. He had a favorite old huntsman, named Manton; and he heard that Manton was going to vote for Mr. Stuart and against his old patrons and employers. Sending for Manton, Lord Waterford turned round in his bed, and looking his servant in the face, and asked him for whom he was going to vote. 'For asked him for whom he was going to vote. God and my country' nobly replied the poor old huntsman. Lord Waterford turned his head round on his couch with his face to the wall and never spoke another word. Manton was ejectedruined; but the election was won. Lord Waterford died." Is the spirit of Manton dead? Events would show that it is not. The next election will demonstrate how lustily it leaps in every breast in Ireland. Then Register! Register! Act so that you can show that your spirit yet liveth. Published every week in columns are instructions, and the particular victories of every day will be gloriously sequeled by the cheer along the whole length of the Home Rule line at the great approaching general engagement, which shall proclaim complete, signal,

From the last report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, if appears that at the close of the year 1872 the number of schools in operation was 7,050, being an increase of 136 on the previous year. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 1,010,148 and the average daily attendance 355,821. In 1871 the number of children on the rolls was 1,021,700, and the average daily attendance 363,850. There was therefore a decrease in 1872 as compared with the previous year of 11,552 in the number on the rolls and of 8,029 in the average daily attendance. This is supposed to be due partly to the decrease in the population and partly to the prevalence of epidemics. The total amount paid during last year in salaries allowances, etc., to the principal teachers, monitors, and work-mistresses in the National Schools in Ireland, including the Central and other model schools, was £322,611 12s.

indisputable victory .- Tuam News.

A return laid before Parliament contains a list of nine persons who, on the 1st of this month, were detained in prison under warrants signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under the authority of Part I. of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts Continuance Act, 1873. Eight of these persons were arrested in consequence of being members of the Ribbon Society, and the remaining one for having been an accessory before the fact to the murder of Harriet Neill, in May, 1872, which murder is, on reasonable grounds, suspected by the Lord-Lieutenant to have been committed under the influence of the Ribbon Society.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- If you have a commission investigating the state of collegiate and higher Catholic education in England, we have just had one appointed for Ireland. At a meeting of the Episcopal Board of the Catholic University, held on Thursday, the 23rd, their lordships appointed a commission, consisting of the four Archbishops, with the Bishops of Down and Connor, Kilmore, Ardagh, and Ossory, with such other occlesiastics as they may desire to associate with them, to enquire into the present condition of the University, and report thereon to the General Meeting of the Episcopacy of Ireland, to be heard next October. The Commission will sit about the middle of August, and it is understood that it will examine such Professors and officers of the University as may desire to present themselves for examination.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

If agricultural labourers in Scotland, according to Mr. Fordyce, require improved and increased lodging house accommodation, what shall we say of our Irish labourers? The state of the hovels throughout the Bouth and West is simply disgraceful, and things are not much better in several districts of Leinster; while a cottler has the greatest difficulty teachers are not only sincere Catholics, prizing Redeemer. When the flood of Divine wrath which miralty Works, as Sir Andrew will not a family parts in obtaining a small plet of land for their religion above all things; but where most of is now threatening the world skall have come, he Singapore until the month of September.

planting some potatoes and vegetables and sowing a little cats. It is the duty of the upper classes throughout the country to afford more facilities to the poor working man for existing in his native district, and if they do not perform this duty the Government should interfere. We desire to direct the attention of our country voters for members of Parliament to this subject, for nothing has yet been done for the agricultural laborer.—Freeman.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD .- At a meeting of the Newcastle West (county Limerick) Board of Guardians on Saturday, Mr. Leahy caused a brother guardian, named Dunworth, with having charged him with been a robber in a notice of motion which he had given regarding the granting of out-door relief. The following is a verbatim copy of the notice:-

" DEAR SIR,-I hereby give notice, that on Saturday, 19th July, I will cal on the board to consider an attempt to rob the union by one Bridget Hatigan, of Glenduff, pritinting to be sick, and also her next dore neighbour, James D. Leahy, a garden, Incouraged her by giving her a visiting ticket, which she braut herself to Broadford, and gave it to the wife of Ben Dawley, who gave it to the Doctor, and stated that he would not kitch her alive. When me and Mr. Charles Ahern meet her at Broadford, and want of me and Mr. Ahern to get her out dore relief rite or rong. I call on the bord to require the attendance of the Doctor on this case.

"DAVID DUNWORTH, P.L.G." Mr. Leahy asked Mr. Dunworth if he were himself the author of this intimation. Mr. Dunworth modestly evaded the interrogatory, neither confessing nor denying, but endeavoring to turn away the wrath of his incensed colleague. Mr. Dunwith offered to apologize personally to Mr. Leahy, but that gentleman would be content only with a public reparation in the columns of the press.

IRISH PROPESSIONAL INCOMES .- In the recent inquiry into the condition of the Civil Service in Ireland it was natural that there should be some reference to the incomes obtained by professional men. One of the witnesses examined. Dr. E. Kennedy, stated, that in Dublin a competent medical man, having the advantages of an hospital and connection ought, when of ten years standing, to make from £800 to £1,200 a-year; if reasonably successful, he ought then to double his income in the course of the next five or six years; and a really successful man ought in a few years more to double his income again: but the instances in which a medical man reaches £6,000 a year, or £5,000 afe very rare. The advantages of an hospital physician is that his pupils are all scattered about the country and send up patients to him. In the chief provincial towns of Ireland, with a large population, the leading medical men may possibly reach from £1,200 to £2,000 a-year. Sir D. Corrigan, who was also examined thinks there are, perhaps, ten or twelve medical men in Dublin making from £2,000 to £6,000 a-year or more; and there are a great number, whose names are not very prominently before the public, making from £800 to £1,000 a-year. There are general practitioners in Dublin, men who have never written a line, and who are known to the public as men of great eminence who sometimes accumulate large fortunes. With regard to lawyers, Mr. J. Ball, a Dublin solicitor, says there is a very large number of solicitors making from £200 to £500 a-year, but very few making £1,000 a-year. He says that it is a common thing for an articled clerk, when his time of apprenticeship is out, to continue in the office as a salaried clerk; he says :- "I am myself paying a solicitor £400 a-year in my office, but he is an experienced man, and in fact older than my-self; this is an unusual case, and is owing to my official position as solicitor to the Church Temporalities Commissioners. I am paying another solicitor in my office £200 a-year a third £2 a-week, and two or three 30s a-year. Nearly all the men in my office are of that stamp." Mr. G. May, Q.C., states that he thinks that there are not more than one or two men at the Irish Bar who are making £4,000 a-year; but there are five or six making £3,000. about twenty making £2,000, and a considerable number making £1,500. Mr. Ball says there is a fair number making £1,000 a-year, but a much larger number making less. An Irish barrister does not generally have to bear the expense of "chambers;" briefs are sent to his house.

STATE EDUCATION .- SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF LIM-ERICK.—The Limerick correspondent of the Dublin eeman's Journal, writing under date the annexed further remarks of Bishop Butler on

the subject of State Education :-Yesterday, at the annual exhibition and distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Limerick Diocesan Seminary, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick, presided. The attendance was exceedingly numerous, and his Lordship having distributed the prizes, addressed himself as follows to those present on the denominational system of education:—I have come back after a visitation of the diocese for the purpose of assisting at the very interesting proceedings I have witnessed; and, although I have travelled a long way last night, after a long day's work, I feel now fully rewarded, and more than rewarded for the trouble, by the exceedingly gratifying exhibition that has taken place before us gratifying, I am sure, no less to the clergymen and laity here present, than it has been to myself. The exercises through which the pupils have gone before us-exercises of intellect, of memory, of judgment-all attest that the gentlemen who conduct the education of this place are men of ability and training, and of great devotedness, and that the scholars have acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the most successful (hear, hear). Now, I am personally aware, as are all the clrrgymen, from the many districts who I see here present, of the fact that in this seminary there is nothing left undone for the education and advancement of the pupils, whether they are intended for an ecclesiastical state or for a secular life. Everything is done to impart to them the knowledge and accomplishments of life, and trained with much care, and judgment, and ability, and masterly tact as cannot be exceeded; and then, as we all know, gentlemen, the school is what is called a denominational school. This is a school where Catholic boys are trained by Catholic masters—where the Catholic religion is not under a ban, and is not obliged to hide its head or voice, but where it is thought in all its purity and entirety—where it is holding the place of honor, and commencing as a direct guide to sanctification with the holy work of education [hear, her]. We hear it said now every day that the Irish are opposed to this denominational education. Our English statesmen, and pressmen, and lawmakers tell us that Irish Catholic parents do not want pure Catholic teaching for their children, preferring it mixed—in fact, that they don't want it in any shape or form in the school's programmes, and would not accept of it as an extra. Now they say the Irish Catholic parents want to have their children instructed in secular learning, leaving religion to chance. They will have them carefully trained for this world and let the other world shift for itself. Now, we all know that this is simply a stupid and offensive falsehood, for every man in Ireland knows it is a lie [hear, hear]. The Catholic laity of this country again and again have cried out against it as a calumny upon their faith. The Catholic laity of this country know well that all the facts of the sys-tem lead decisively and directly against it. Take

the fact we have witnessed to day, and facts like

these may be witnessed all over the country. Here is a school which, as I said, is a purely Catholic

one-a school thoroughly denominational, where

religion is honored, cherished, and carefully and re-

verentially inculcated—where it is made every day

a lesson, and the first and highest lesson-where the

them are priests, whose only object in conducting the schools above all is that the religion and faith of the Catholic youth shall be preserved from taint and corruption. Here is a purely Catholic school out-and out; and yet what is its history? Have the middle classes and other classes of the Catholic laity kept their children away from it? We all know that the school was scarcely opened when the class-rooms were full; and, although additional halls and rooms have been added, thank God there is scarcely enough room to spare; and near to this is another school equally Catholic, equally denominational, conducted, too, by priests, and, nevertheless, crowded with the children of the Catholic laity. We, Irish, poor, simple souls that we are, fancy these facts prove that the Catholic laity desire Catholic education for their children [hear, hear]. Going on the old law of nature, we judge that where a man eats of a thing heartily, and is not tired eating, he must have an appetite for it; but our English education mongers tell us, no such thing that we know nothing about it, and that the law of nature does not evidence that when Irish Catholics eat heartily they have an appetite for Catholic education; but when, on the contrary, Irish Catholics refuse everything that is Godless, and refuse it despite the temptations around them fof rich prizes and valuable purses, and these more numerous than the scholars themselves, so that the greatest blockhead has his chance of one of themwhen they refuse these, fully baited as they are, our English masters tell us that this is a proof that they love and relish Godless education, and desire it for their children. Well, I suppose that sort of argument would hardly pass muster in any other part of the world; it is the old argument of the wolf and the lamb. His Lordship then related the well-known fable of the wolf and the lamb as an argument to show that those who sought to force the National system of education on the Catholic people of Ireland, were the wolves desirous of destroying the lambs, and concluded by saying that the company would join him heartily in hoping that God, in His goodness, might afford some means of escape from those who sought to enforce upon the Catholic people of Ireland their Godless system of education, and insult our reason and outrage our feelings, and, in the reckless insolence of their power, trample upon the people of Ireland's sacred rights. [Loud applause, amidst which his Lordship resumed his scat]. Subsequent to the termination of the interesting proceedings, the visitors were entertained to a sumptuous dejeuuer by the Rev. Jos. Burke, Rector of the college, who returned thanks to his Lordship for his kindness in honoring the examination with his presence.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler has just addressed some observations to the pupils of the Limerick Diocesan Seminary which are deserving of attention. The proceedings appear to have possessed more than ordinary interest. In numbers and power the seminary is advancing rapidly, and is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the province of Munster. The Jesuits' School is also well supported the residents in town and country naturally prefer ring Catholic education by Catholic teachers to the flash honours and social distinction of the irreligious schools in this and the sister country. The Lord Bishop of Limerick dwelt with happy force upon the practical proof thus afforded by the people of his diocese as to what they really want in the matter of education. His Lordship combatted the foolish fiction which, previous to Mr. Gladstone's failure, passed current for ascertained fact with the people of England-namely, that the Catholic laity of Ireland desired emancipation from clerical in fluence, and were keenly anxious to enjoy the advantages of secular education. The almost unparalleled burst of protestation which sounded from every parish in Ireland convinced the English Minister of his fatuous folly, and the blind credulity which led him into so retreatless a position. He succumbed instanter, and the greatest effort of his life was blasted for ever. Had there been even a moderate attention to the plain fact that such institutions as the Limerick Diocesan Seminary were in existence, and that only such institutions commanded Catholic confidence and respect, the huge blunder of outraging the first principle of a people could never have been committed.—Freeman

The late Lieut. Colonel Francis M'Namara, of Ennistymon House, who recently died in London, was the only son of the late Major M'Namara who represented Clare in Parliament for many years, he himself represented this borough for some time,-The deceased gentleman was descended from an ancient Irish race, maternally from Sarsfield, and his father became one of the most popular Protestant gentlemen in Ireland in consequence of his having been the seconds of O'Connell in his fatal duel with D'Esterre. Gol. M'Namara was in about the 73rd year of his age, and his property is computed at about £12,000 per annum.

The third trial of Sub-Inspector Montgomery for the murder of the Newtownstewart bank cashier, has resulted in his condemnation, and confession of the crime. He has been sentenced to execution on the 26th inst.

At the Wicklow assizes, the widow of a man named John Slattery recovered £1,400 damages from the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, for the loss sustained by the death of her husband, who was killed at Lansdown road Station.

In opening County Galway Assizes, Chief Justice Monaghan congratulated the grand jury on the generally quiet and peaceable state of the country, but said they could not expect perfect immunity from crime so long as the people continued to drink whiskey.

A young man who had embezzled a large sum of money from his employer in the County Mayo, was arrested on board the steamer "Wyoming," bound for New York.

The Tories of Waterford at a public meeting having expelled Home Rulers from the room, resolved to contest the representation of the city at the next election.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND PARAY LE-MONIAL.-A Pilgrimage to the Shrine containing the relics of Blessed Margaret Mary, at Paray-le-Monial, having been initiated by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to leave London on the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd September, the following letter, a translation from the original Latin, has been addressed to his Grace by the English hierarchy, sitting in Provincial Council at St. Edmund's College :To His Grace the Duke of Norfolk and Others

OF THE FAITHFUL, THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND IN SYNOD ASSEMBLED, HEALTH AND BANEDI-CTION IN THE LORD.

As soon as it became known to us, dearly beloved Son, that with a numerous and distinguished company of the Faithful of our country, you had reselved. in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to make a pilgrimage of devotion to the relics of Blessed Margaret Mary at Paray-le-Monial, we rejoiced with our whole heart: for it seemed unworthy of the faith of our country that the name and piety of England should be unrepresented in that wonderful concourse of the faithful, by which, in many sancturies of France, a resplendent testimony is now being given against the unbelief and wickedness of the world. In the cruel war, which we see daily and everywhere breaking out, not only against the Church of God, but also against the evil life of men, against the truths of natural order and the instinctive laws of morality, the only sate defence for mankind is to be found in the Most Sacred Heart of Our Redeemer. When the flood of Divine wrath which miralty Works as Sir Andrew will not embark for

that shall be in this Ark, shall be saved; he that shall be found out of it shall perish. The kingdoms also and the nations which with an obstinate audacity have long refused to serve God and His Christ shall, as the Holy Spirit has foretold, be destroyed by mutual slaughter, and by a just judgment be soon scattered like smoke before the face of the Lord. Go then, dearly beloved son, you and your companions, and in the sight of this world, which knows not how to pray, make supplication to the most loving Heart of Jesus. Pray for our Pontiff Pius; for the whole Church throughout the world; for the Bishops and priests, and the faithful in Christ who in Germany and in Switzerland are gloriously striving against the tyranny of unbelievers and the wickedness of destroyers; for the nations once Christian, but which to-day are miserably fallen from the faith; and, lastly pray all of you with earnestness for our beloved England, that from the side of Jesus which was opened for us with the lance the fullness of all sanctity and fortitude may flow down upon us. Giving thanks, therefore, to you and your companions for the devout pilgrimage which, also in our name, you are about to undertake, we lovingly and from our hearts bestow our blessing on you and we carnestly commend you all to the loving charity of our brethren, the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and all the clergy and faithful, that in every good service they may be at hand to help you. liven in the Fourth Provincial Council of Westmin ster, on the 23rd day of July, 1873 (Signed)

HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster. THOMAS JOSEPH, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport and Menevia.

† WILLIAM BERNARD, O.S.B., Bishop of Birmingham.

JAMES, Bishop of Shrewsbury.

RICHARD, Bishop of Nottingham. WILLIAM, Bishop of Plymouth. WILLIAM, Bishop of Clifton.

FRANCIS, Bishop of Northampton. JAMES, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

JAMES, Bishop of Southwark.

HERBERT, Bishop of Salford.

BERNARD, Bishop of Liverpool.

In England, as most of our readers are aware, God has very little to do with the religion of the majority, but the crown, or Mr. Gladstone rather, rules the eternal as well as the temporal affairs appertaining to good Protestants. In a very short time, perhaps, indeed already, we shall find in the daily papers speculations as to who is to fill the vacant see of Winchester; next, some well-informed organ-the Observer probably-will delicately intimate to us that the Premier has hit upon a fest friend to whom he wishes to give a lift in the world, and that the Royal Warrant, or conge d'elire, will issue to the Dean and Chapter, kindly giving them permission to elect Mr. Gladstone's nominee. "Permission to elect" is a nice phrase and eminently soothing to captious critics like ourselves; but when we come to translate the courtly term into the downright Saxon which commended itself to the lustful mind of King Henry VIII. of adulterous memory, we find that it is a peremptory command which may not be disobeyed unless the Dean and Chapter are foolish enough to incur the dire penalties of a pramunire, or loss of civil rights, forfeiture of their goods, and imprisonment during the royal pleasure." The Dean and Chapter of Winchester of the present day are not exactly, unless we very much mistake, the men to run that risk for a mere bishop, and therefore we may look upon it as a certainty that Mr. Gladstone, not any Church of God, will appoint a spiritual guide for the people of that so-called Church. God established a church, and did so with the avowed object of feeding his lambs; but Mr. Gladstone will beyond all question feed the Protestant lambs of the present day, are we therefore to regard Mr. Gladstone as the Church God established? God said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." One of the most degraded and brutal of men-Henry VIII .- said in effect (for in his day prime ministers were as yet unknown to an admiring world) "thou art Gladstone, and upon this Premier I will build my Church." Which of the two Churches is most likely to be the true one?-Catholic

A man named Smith sued a young lady named Jenkinson for breach of promise of marriage at the Lincoln Assizes. It transpired that in 1872 (Leapyear) the young lady had proposed and been accepted arrangements had been made for the marriage, but ne young lady had at length altered her mind. The case ended by the withdrawal of a juror.

Heavy penalties have been imposed on Liverpool butchers and eating house keepers for exposing bad

Two patients just landed from Copenhagen at London, died from Asiatic cholera. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease.

A man has been killed at Manchester by the falling of a stage. Before leaving home that morning he had quarrelled with his wife who is said to have exclaimed that "she hoped when he came home again, he would come heels first or neck broken."

On Tuesday Mr. James Bolton, an independent gentleman, living in North Shields, who had been missing for some time, was found lying dead in a closet in his house. He was quite black in the face, and is, from appearance, supposed to have died in a fit of apoplexy.

Another Protestant clergyman has been charged of King's College, is in custody on remand in London, for obtaining, as alleged, money by false pretences.

It is said that Mr. Adams will succeed Mr. Glyn (now Lord Wolverton) as chief whip of the Liberal

In London an old woman has been sentenced to two month's hard labor for obtaining money by pretending to tell fortunes.

The strike of the Rochdale card-room blowers has caused the stoppage of most of the mills in the dis-

The agricultural reports from all parts of England are favorable to the hopes of an early and plen-

Lord Wolverton died in London on the 24th ult. Mr. Glyn, the Liberal whip, succeeds to the peerage. A man named Pollett has died in Bury workhouse

from the effect of a bite from a mad dog. During the years 1870-72, 1,638 sailors were committed for refusing to proceed to sea.

The boat race on the Tyne between Kelly and Taylor, for £400, was won easily by Kelly.

The Catholics of Nottingham have purchased for £2,567 a site for schools to accommodate 1,000 children, who are not to be confined to any particular

The Standard gives a glowing account of the Carlist successes, especially in landing arms. The vessel that conveyed them is manned by Englishmen and commanded by an Irishman.

The Foreign Office has issued the text of the Commercial Treaty with France, signed at Versailles on July 23rd. The Rev. John Willis, Protestant rector of South

Perrot, Yeovil, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself. Mr. Walter, MP., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new chapel at Reading

School recently spoke strongly on the importance of combining religious with secular instruction. The Broad Arrow states that Colonel Pasley, R.E.

has received an official intimation that he is to succeed Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke as Director of Ad-

A new military spike helmet is to be introduced nto the army. This military head-covering will, in the first instance, be worn by the Army Service Corps, a branch of the service which is particularly well adapted for experiments.

SAILORS SENT TO PRISON FOR REFUSING TO GO TO Sra.—A return obtained on the motion of Mr. Plimsoll has been presented to the House of Commons the crews of merchant ships who have been committed to prison in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 for refusing to go to sea; showing the number of men in each case, the name of the ship, and the term of imprisonment, together with the reason alleged by the seamen for refusing to go to sea." The total number committed was, it appears, 1,638: 1,352 in England Wales 109 in Scotland, and 177 in lreland.

Wimbledon, 1873. — Volunteer Mounted Officer (midnight)—"Hullo here! Why don't you turn out the guard? I'm the field officer of the day?" Voluniser Sentry-" Then what the deuce are you doin' out this time o' night?"-Punch.

#### UNITED STATES.

J. F. MELINE.—It is with no ordinary sorrow that we announce to day the death of the late distinguished soldier and writer James F. Meline. It is a sorrow which naturally springs from a recollection of his position as a scholar and journalist, and the unswerving devotion which both by life and pen he always displayed towards our Mother Church. Few of our people, even his fellow parishioners of St. Peter's, knew that the quiet gentleman whom they saw daily at his devotions, was one who had done so bravely in war, and in peace had done so well in defending Catholic truth and in shattering the unsound reputation of Protestant historians. Yet, amongst us, quietly living and quietly working, Mr. Meline did his admirable work in a manner and with a success which will perpetuate his fame in English letters. The author of "Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian, Mr. Froude," has for ever placed Catholic literature under the most substantial obligations to his pen. Not alone Catholies, but all who have been slandered by Mr. Froude, share in that obligation, and it would have been a far more difficult task to have destroyed Mr. Froude's influence in America if Mr. Meline had not written his terrible book, which, with all scholars, had destroyed Mr. Froude's reputation, even before that historian made a single speech in America. Of Mr. Meline's career, the New York Tribune gives the following brief sketch :

"Col. James F. Meline died at his house in Brookyn yesterday, at 3.30 A.M., of disease of the heart. from which he had suffered for several months. He was born in the United States fort at Sackett's Harbor about sixty years ago, his father having been an officer in the Federal army. He was graduated at Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, and afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was for some years engaged in the banking business in Cincinnati, where he was connected for a time with The Catholic Telegraph: For a short period before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was French Consul in Cincinnati; but early in the war he entered the army and served on Gen. Pope's staff. In 1865 and 1866 he made the Rocky Mountain trip, the events of which he recorded in the volume entitled 'Two Thousand Miles on horseback.' He was afterward employed by the Government in connection with the Freedman's Bureau in Georgia, during which time he was a correspondent of the Tribune. His latter years have been devoted entirely to literature, and he has been a regular contributor to the Catholic World, in which his vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, in answer to Mr. Froude, appeared. He wrote also for the Galaxy and the Nation, and was the author of a Life of Sixtus V., and many other smaller works. At the time of his death he was completing a series of articles on Savonarola, three of which have been published. A few weeks ago Col. Meline visited the Springs in West Virginia in company with Mr. Strother (Porte Crayon,) but deriving no benefit physically he returned after a short visit, and by the advice of physicians went to Saratoga. He remained there only a few days, and then went home to die. He leaves

a widow, but no children." Froude was not the only enemy of the Church that Mr. Meline's keen pen scarified with indelible lines as the proprietors of the Uncir. testify, Both in attack and defence the Catholic cause will long want as able a scholar, and in social life his friends will not readily find as true a friend or as genial a companion as the late James F. Meline. May he rest in peace .- Catholic Review, Brooklyn.

GEN. CASS AND JOHN GUY .- Guy bore a striking resemblance to Gen. Lewis Cass, and while he was proprietor of the National Hotel in Washington, the Michigan Senator was among his favored guests. Guy dressed like Cass, and although not as portly his face including the wart, was strangely similar. One day a Western friend of the house came in after a long ride, dusty and tired, and, walking up to the office, encountered Gen. Cass who was quietly standing there. Mistaking him for Guy, he slapped him on the shoulder, and exclaimed:

"Well, old fellow, here I am; the last time I hung my hat up in your shanty, one of your clerks sent me to the fourth story; but now that I have got hold of you, I insist upon a lower room."

Another Protestant clergyman has been charged with a criminal offence. The Rev. Charles Geary, aback by the startling salute, coldly replied: "You have committed a mistake, sir. I am not Mr. Guy; I am General Cass, of Michigan," and

angrily turned away.

The Western man was shocked at the unconscious outrage he had committed; but before he had recovered from his mortification, Gen. Cass, who had passed around the office, confronted him again, when, a second time mistaking him for Guy, he faced him and said :

"Here you are at last. I have just made a devil of a mistake; I met old Cass and took him for you, and I am afraid the Michigander has gone off mad. What General Cass would have said may well be imagined, if the real Guy had not approached and rescued the innocent offender from the twice-assailed and twice-angered Statesman .- From Anecdotes of Public Men by John Forney.

We have to congratulate the Celtic Index, of Cleveland, Ohio, on its entry into the second year of its journalistic career, and that under circumstances which give promise that it will be a genuine exponent and defender of Catholic interests and opinions and true to the best instincts of the race of whose Catholic traditions it will always be a sure index. It has had difficulties rather more severe than a Catholic paper has usually to fight, but the firm hand which is now guiding it has proved toe strong for the enemies of our faith who stood up against it.—Brooklyn Catholic Review.

CLEVER ADVERTISEMENTS .- Public Opinion says that the Americans are far in advance of us in poetic advertisements, and some examples given by Harper's Magazine show that their gerius in this leaves little to be desired. What, for instance, can be more striking than the following blast of a trumpet blown. by a tailor in his own honor :--

> Oh, come into the garden, Maud, And sit beneath the rose, And see me prance around the beds, Dressed in my Sunday clothes.

Oh, come and bring your uncles, Maud, Your sisters and your aunts, And tell them Johnson made my coat, My waistcoat and my pants.

The same paper gives some further specimens, but we are inclined to think that none of them come up to the grotesquely witty specimens te be found

in Bon Gaulter. Bon Gaulter of Antibola Aroge 1540 bash

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

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

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Bow, and GRO. Bower & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1873. Friday, 29—Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Saturday, 30—St. Rose of Lima, C. Sunday, 31—Thirteenth after Pentecost.

SETTEMBER-1873. Monday, 1-St. Giles, C. Tuesday, 2-St Stephen, C. Wednesday, 3-Of the Feria. Thursday, 4-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The French Left are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre in order to oppose the designs of parties seeking the restoration of the Monarchy. The Prefect of the Department of Eure on Saturday gave an entertainment in honor of the Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many distinguished Frenchmen were among the guests .-In reply to a toast, the Duc de Broglie said the Government of the Republic was engaged in a struggle, not against public opinion, but against those losse principles which threaten to put an end to social order. The struggle was a perilous one; it might be a long one, and it would require, in support of the Government, the efforts of all honest citizens of the Republic. The problem which the situation presents is soon to be solved by the National Assembly without passion and without the influence of McMahon, whose private life he called a "model of honor." It was good fortune for Mr. Gladstone for being a crypto-Romanist. France to have such a President as McMahon, whose loyalty to his country is above the ties of party. "Let us rally around him." He alluded in kind terms to ex-President Thiers, to whom, however, he thought the Assembly Vienna stating that the reply of the Count de Chambord to the speech of the Count de Paris was more especially a declaration of cordial and affectionate welcome. In the two interviews the general political situation in France was

discussed, but nothing further. The Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and that they will be ready to march some time during October. Carlist advices say Berga is again invested by the Carlist army. Both sides claim victory in the recent battle. An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, is reported, the would-be assassin expiating the attempt with his life. The motive is not known. A late telegram says that Contreras is a prisoner on board a German vessel, a statement which would point to the conclusion that nean hydra of old. Stamped out in one Spanish city, it springs into existence in another. In a word, the Spanish Republic has proved the most woe-begone and wretched failure of should he ascend the Spanish throne, to rule as | the spirit. a despotic sovereign. There is no stain on the young Prince's personal honor, and he has over that most Protestants will disclaim, and will, throne of his ancestors, he will rule Spain as a efforts to mix up religion with the cause of the right to bring up all his children in his own ant Church.

constitutional king, with the aid of a free Spanish Parliament. The Imparcial considers it possible that Marshal Espartero may become a candidate for the presidency of the Spanish Republic, and says that although his candidacy has not yet been officially mooted, it would be well received by the Government and many deputies.

A World special from London says a plot concocted in New York for the escape of the American forgers, Bidwell and McDonough, was discovered by the intercepting of a letter in the hands of a warder who was passing it to the confederates. The warders of Newgate were bribed with £100 each. The threatened lock-out by the iron masters of Manchester, England, of a pertion of their operatives has postpened for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the difference between employers and workmen to a Committee of

The Dublin Irishman publishes the new programme of the Home Rule party. It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin, called the Faugh a Ballagh, to be the official journal of the party, and agitation for the abolition of the name and office of the Lord Lieutenant and the substitution of a Suzerain, to be elected by universal suffrage and to have the nominal title of King; for a Triennial Parliament, and for a law authorizing the confiscation of the estates of absentees.

A Verdict of Manslaughter has been returned against the engineer and conductor of a freight train on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railway for criminal negligence which resulted in a fatal accident.

It is by many firmly believed, and stoutly asserted, that Mr. Whalley is a "Jesuit in dis guise;" whose mission is by means of absurd pleadings and notoriously false statements, to bring the Holy Protestant Faith into disrepute, and to make it ridiculous. There is much to countenance this theory, which however we do not for ourselves entertain. We believe that he is, after his own fashion, sincere; that he is, not a knave, but the other thing, really believing in his own absurdities; and though we recognise the valuable services that he has rendered, and which every day he renders, to the cause of Catholicity, we do not on that account deem him a traitor to the cause he professedly espouses, and his "dispersonal sympathies. He delivered high en- guised Jesuitism," we look upon as nothing but comiums upon the character of the President | an old woman's dream, with no better foundation in fact than his reiterated charges against

Mr. Whalley has just been stumping it on this Continent on behalf of Protestantism, and of the Claimant, or rather Defendant, in the present trial for perjury. He invites all sound Protestants to rally round the standard of his services. The Presse publishes telegrams from champion and martyr of the faith of which he, Whalley, is the eloquent apostle; in short, he identifies the cause of the defendant, whether he be "bullocky Orton," the Wapping butcher, or the real Roger and the Protestant religion; and denounces all who are taking an active part in bringing the defendant to justice.-Government, the Judges who committed him to take his trial for perjury-Lawyers, witnesses, and all in short who have not espoused his cause as tools of Rome, agents of the Popc. and the enemies of the Blessed Reformation.

We do not think that, as a body, Protestants will feel thankful to Mr. Whalley for this, or that they feel proud either of him, or of his friend now being tried for perjury. That there should be a warm sympathy on the part of Mr. Whalley for the defendant, seeing what manner of man the latter is, is natural and in the Carthagenian insurrection had collapsed, accordance with the law of affinities. With But the Communistic revolt is like the Ler- men of the Whalley stamp, the defendant must be a favorite—for they have so much in com. mon, and there are betwixt them, in their moral features, so many and so close points of resemblance. Burns commemorates the broan age rich in political abortions. A king can therly affection that subsisted betwixt two of alone restore peace, tranquility, and order to his heroes, based upon the fact that both had bleeding and suffering Spain. That king pre- been drunk for weeks together, the community sents himself in the person of Don Carlos de of moral sentiment that we notice in the case Bourbon. Young, brave, energetic, he is just of Whalley and the defendant, in like manner, the man to govern Spain in this the supreme | easily explains, and fully accounts for the afcrisis of her fortunes. A haughty race can, fection which the first named entertains for the but rather again to point out to Catholics the without shame, bow the neck to the descend- fellow on whose behalf he is trying to collect dangers and the misery that almost invariably ant of a hundred kings, the chief of the Royal funds, and to get together evidence. Has not attend "mixed marriages." True, such marline of Spain. A brave race will submit wil- the defendant cruelly and foully aspersed the riages are not impure; they are, the laws of lingly to the rule of a Prince who has ascended honor of a Catholic lady? and in the eyes of the throne sword in hand. A religious race Protestants of the Whalley type, of the de. holy and sacramental unions; but they cannot will welcome a sovereign who honors and re- famers of nuns, and the promoters of smelling | be happy in their results, either to the parties spects religion. The aristocracy, the clergy, committees in lady's bedrooms, is not this of the trading and farming classes, are all rallying itself enough to establish a claim on their round the Carlist banner as the symbol of de. purses and their hearts. In the defendant, livery from the tyrant rule of Spanish Com- whether he be Orton or Tichborne, Mr. Whalmunism. The cause of Don Carlos is pro- ley discerns a kindred spirit; no wonder then in what religion his children may be brought gressing in spite of the shameful calumnics that, in the words of Burns, he loves him like up. Though a Protestant man marrying a which have been repeated with so much auda- a "vera brithera. And brothers no doubt Catholic woman should before marriage concity as the assertion that Don Carlos intends, they are; not after the flesh indeed, but after

defendant. Pending the trial no man has any right to prejudge the cause. Whether the defendant be Orton, or the rightful heir of the Tichborne title and estates wrongfully despoiled by his relatives and next of kin, is a question we care not now to discuss; but what manner of man the defendant—no matter what his real name really is, is a matter of notoriety, and may be judged of by this :- That in his address to the Jury for the defendant, Mr. Kenealy, the able counsel for the latter, attempts to establish the identity betwixt the accused and Sir Roger Tichborne by showing that the latter was such a consummate scoundrel, a low, sottish brute, given up to all manner of vices that degrade and brutalise human nature.-Therefore this, at least, is the conclusion that Mr. Kenealy wishes the Jury to draw :-- therefore the defendant and Sir Roger are one, it being impossible that in one country, and in one century, nature could have produced a match in blackguardism for the real Sir Roger. Physically indeed there is no resemblance betwixt the latter and the defendant; but morally the resemblance, so argues Mr. Kencaly, is so close as to be a conclusive proof of identity. And the man whose innocence it is thus pretended to establish is the friend of Whalley, and by the latter put forward as the representative of the Holy Protestant Faith.

A most important decision as affecting the legal right of Catholic fathers over their children, the issue of mixed marriages, was delivered some time ago in the case of Andrews ver. Salt. In this case the facts were as fol-

Mr. Thomas Andrews, a Catholic, married a Protestant. By this marriage he had issue a boy and a girl. The first was brought up as a Catholic, the latter was left with the mother in virtue, it is said, of an arrangement at the time of marriage, that the children, the issue of said marriage should be brought up, the boys in the religion of the Catholic father, the girls in that of the Protestant mother. Such a contract however is of no legal force, according to Lord Justice Mellish, who, in delivering judgment, thus expressed himself:-

"As to the alleged contract before the marriage about the boys being brought up in one religion and the girls in another, the doctrine of the Court of Chancery was, that a father could not by any such agreement deprive himself of his right to bring up his children in his own religion. If a suit were instituted to compel the performance of an agreement of that nature, the Court would not grant a decree to compel performance."

This declaration of the state of the Law should be borne in mind by Catholics about to contract a mixed marriage. The law recognises that in the case of such unions, no matter what may have been contracted on the subject, the father cannot forfeit his right to bring up all the children in his own religion; and in Catholic mother, no doubt this interpretation of the law will always be strictly applied.

But in this case, Thos. Andrews, the father, was a Catholic, and the mother a Protestant; and so when Thomas Andrews died, leaving a will by which he appointed his brother, J. F. Andrews, also a Catholic, guardian of his infant daughter, with instructions that she was to be brought up a Catholic, it was necessary that the legal rights of the Catholic father over the child should be transferred to the Protestant mother; and this has been done accordingly.

In order to manage this, some Protestants subscribed a small sum of money about £20, for the benefit of the infant, Andrews, who, being thus an beiress, became a ward in Chancery. The demand made by the infant's uncle for the custody of his niece in virtue of the testamentary arrangements of the deceased Thomas Andrews, was refused, and the case having been argued at length before the Court a judgment adverse to the pretensions of the Catholic guardian, and setting at naught the testament of the child's father was given, on the grounds, ostensibly, that it would be prejudicial to the said child's happiness were she to be removed from the custody of her mother's Protestant relatives with whom she had been living since the the death of her father and the second marriage of her mother.

It is not our object to criticise this sentence, the Church, in their celebration being observed, thereunto, or to the issue thereof.

It is also well for Catholics to note that the law does not recognise the power of the husband to contract away his right to determine tract and pledge himself to allow the issue or any of the issue of that marriage to be brought Kinship such as this, however, we are sure up in the religion of the Catholic mother the Courts of law would not enforce that contract, and over again declared that if he ascends the we trust, frown down the foolish and wicked since the father cannot divest himself of his

religion. This is the law as laid down by the highest authorities; and the Catholic woman knows what she has to expect if she contracts marriage with a Protestant. No promise, no contract made by the latter that the children, or any of the children of said marriage can, as before the law, affect the right of the Protestant father to bring up all his children in his own religion. And this law is never deviated from except in cases where the father is a Catholic, and the mother a Protestant.

The prospects of the Anglican Establishment were depicted in very gloomy colors by that good man and pillar of the faith, as by Law Established, Lord Shaftesbury, when presiding the other day at the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. In substance he told his hearers that they were living in a fool's paradise, to use the very words of the Times' report, and warned them that unless something were done quickly, or as Mr. McCawber would say unless something turned up, "the days of our glorious old Church are numbered and nearly over." It is not that the cash is wanting, for money flows in freely enough The Society that Lord Shaftesbury addressed had an income of nearly \$240,000 per amum; the annual income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was about \$650,000, and that of the Church Missionary Society nearly \$750,000. In all, upward of a million and a half of dollars per an num for these three Societies, of which One Million and a Quarter are expended on the Foreign Missions alone—with what results we all know, abroad-and with the following results at home. Speaking from personal knowledge of the poorer classes, Lord Shaftesbury said that he saw them "drifting partly into infidelity, partly into varieties of sectarian religion, but in no appreciable degree entering the fold of the Church." The faith as defined by Act of Parliament has lost all power over the masses of the English working classes.

And Lord Shaftesbury confessed that he saw no hopes of any improvement amongst the masses while the present division in the Church continue. "While they see the extreme Ritualist on the one side, and the extreme Rationalist on the other, alike claiming to represent the true doctrine of the Church, what trust, he asked, can they place in her teaching?" Very well put; but he might admits its fallibility, or does not profess to be infallible, what trust can any rational person place in its teachings? A fallible religious teacher is something to mock or poke fun at, rather than to put trust in.

And even amongst the so-called Evangelicals, the discord is as great as is that which separates Ritualist from Rationalist. "Even the had manifested ample gratitude for his great obese friend, as the representative man, as the the case of a Protestant father married to a Evangelical party"—we quote from the Times -"which in Lord Shaftesbury's view occupies declares his astonishment at ever finding two men of one mind." The conclusion at which Lord Shaftesbury arrived from the view of this state of affairs is thus given in the Times :--

"Such disunion must be fatal to the Establishment; and the increasing disunion between the Church and the Nonconformists may be fatal to Christianity itself. In the face of such dangers he deprecates the almost arrogant confidence of ecclestastics, and the indolence of laymen. Something, he insists, must be done, and it must be something thorough."

Something indeed; but what thing?

Whatever may be the thing determined upon we do not think that the Bishops of the Anglican Church are the men to do it. They are very respectable gentlemen no doubt, and for the most good Greek scholars. One member of the Hierarchy has the reputation of being one of the best croquet players in England; and though, as a general rule, the Bench of Bishops "don't dance," they are not only excellent diners out, but are invaluable at evening parties, and no dejeuner is deemed complete without one of them. But with this their qualifications or "gifts" end; and the one object of their ecclesiastical existence seems to be the keeping of things quiet, and the repressing of anything like zeal, or earnestness in religion-They were hard pressed the other day when a petition from some 500 Anglican clergymen was read in the Upper House of Convocation praying that duly qualified confessors be licensed to hear confessions. Had a shell burst in their midst the good Fathers would scarce have been more startled than they were at this display of Romanising tendencies. They knew not how to deal with the proposition. Seeing that sinners are exhorted to auricular confession in the Parliamentary Liturgy, they could not condemn confession altogether, but neither could they approve of it. After a long debate the conclusion arrived at was that confession was a luxury not to be habitually indulged in. It was all very proper in times of sickness, and when death might be considered imminent; but as an habitual practise, confession, with its necessary antecedent strict searching examination of conscience, was a practice to be discouraged, if not altogether prohibited, in a ProtestThe result of the debate is thus given in the

"After a few remarks by his Grace the President, the Bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, Gloucester, and Ely joined in what appeared to be mere matters of remark, and all of them were of the like opinion respecting confession—that it was proper to be received in sickness, as well as in sorrow for some sin. but that it was not in accordance with the principles of the Church to encourage habitual confes-

Our Anglican Bishops thus hold with Dame Quickly, that when a man is in health, "a should not think of God," and that it is quite time enough to confess when one is sick-for then confession is quite proper. Surely men with these views are not the men to do the something" which Lord Shaftesbury insists must be done speedily and thoroughly if the "old church"—a church now three hundred years old-is to be delivered from impending destruction.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER. - "Tell us what company you keep, and we will tell you what you are." This is an old proverb very applicable to those who sympathise with the anti-Catholic party in Spain at the present moment, whose principles may be learnt from the following extract from the columns of their leading organ "Los Descimisados," and published by the London Times. Les Descimisades is a Sabbath day paper, and a fair specimen of the progress of "reformation principles" in Spain. and as such we commend it to the notice of the proselytizers, who are so bitter against Don Carlos :—

"In explaining the object and tendencies of our publication, let us say we belong to the plebeians. We form part of what are called the "dregs of society." The compact which unites us to our brethren in misfertune is injustice and inequality. We are the white slaves. Ceaseless labour is our chain; infirmity is our lash; misery our life; the hospital our refuge; degrading charity our alleviation; and death our only rest. Shall we suffer longer this affront, this ignominy? No! a thousand times no! We are the disinherited, the pariahs, the Helots, the plebeians, the scum, the dregs, the mire of society. We are those who have no sentiment-ality, no education, no shame. We have reached the climax of suffering! But the hour of our reparation is at hand. On the altar of our conscience, we, the editors of this paper, solemnly declare, by virtue of our autonomy that from to-day we break the compact which in binding us to society macks our dignity and tarns our existence into a slavery.

Yes, companions! Let us unite, and, with head erect and spirit decided, cry aloud with a voice which shall strike terror into the tyrants, 'War to the rich! War to the powerful! War to society! We have said it. Now you know it. Our publication comes to make a truceless war-a war to the death against you stupid tyrants, imbecile and traitorous bourgeois, miserable puffed-up granvjas (villians), have added, and, seeing that the said church spoilt children of fortune, loathsome robbers of the sweat of the people! Against you we direct our shots-whether you call yourselves in the human comedy Pope or Emperor, Prince or aristocrat, priest or secular, capitalist or proprietor! Prepare your arms, you cowards! We don't fear them. Launch your miserable votaries against us, for the time has come when we are not to be frightened at the roar of your cannon. We despise you. We laugh at your fury you loathsome vipers, you masked hyenas! You are the Cains of society. We will not conceal our aspiration from you. It is absolute and complete social levelling (nivelacion social absoluta y completa). We have strength and means more than enough to realize this sublime idea. We are many-innumerable-much beyond you the happy medium is itself disunited; and he of your pleasures you cannot hear the cries and maledictions which issue from the coverts to which you have reduced us. Don't you trust to the chains with which you have bound us, for if you have read history you will remember that in the Roman Republic there was a miserable gladiator named Spartacus, who, at the head of a handful of slaves, caused the powerful mistress of the world to tremble. And if you wish more examples, look at the even yet smoking ruins of Paris, which testify to the valour and decision of the canaille—of the modern slaves—who for over a hundred days sustained themselves in countless combats against warlike armies. When the people defend such holy and legitimate causes, and fight in the name of human dignity, impelled by hunger and the desire for vengeance, there are no cowardly hearts no souls without enthusiasm.

"As to forms of Government, all to us are bad, for under all our lot has been to suffer and to labour for the wealthy thieves and to serve as the football of the ambitious peliticians, receiving first the cannon of the anti-revolutionaries, and then those of the triumphant revolutionaries. We have been the vile instrument they have thrown away

"Anarchy is our only formula. Everything for everybody (todo para todos), from Power even to Woman. From this beauteons disorder, or rather orderly disorder, true harmony will spring. The earth and its products being the property of all, robbory, usury, and avarice will cease. With the destruction of the family tie and the establishment of Free Love, public and private prostitution will conclude, and the ideal of the Greek legislator be realized, in which the young shall respect and love their elders, seeing in each old man a father and in each woman a mother or a sister. Getting rid of the bugbear called God (Dios), and reducing His mission to affright the children, there will terminate those industries called religions, which only serve to feed the mountebanks (farsantes), as Dupuy calls them, the curas (priests), whose mission is reduced to deceive and trick the foolish.

"This is our programme, but before putting it into practice it is necessary society should be purified. A blood-letting (sangria) is essential-short, but grand and extraordinary. The putrid branches of the social tree must be cut off that it may grow igorous and healthy.

"These are our desires and aspirations, and, now that you know them, tremble ye bourgeous, for your tyranny is coming to an end! Make way for the shirtless (descamisados)! Our Black Flag is unfurled. -War to the family! War to property! War against God!"

When Spain is Protestant the programme given above will no doubt be carried out.

We would direct the attention of parents and guardians to the Educational Establishment at Chambly for Young Ladies, conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The Classes re-open on the 1st prox .- See Advertisement.

NEW PAVEMENT.-The slabs of stone now laid down by the Merchants' Bank is a greaf improve-ment on the ordinary style, being of the entire width of the sidewalk, and add much to the appearance of the magnificent building.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to two valuable prizes offered by the St. Patrick's Temperance Society for competition at their Annual Pic Nic, on St. Helen's Island, on Monday next; they are now on view in Messrs. Bishop & Co.'s window, St. James Street, and consists of a beautiful silver cup of chaste and elaborate design, and a silver gilt medal, with ribbon and clasps—the latter from the establishment of Mr. Hendery and is very beautiful. Besides these there will be some valuable money prizes for competition at the Games, Races, and other amusements prowided for this Pic-Nic, which bids fair to be the very best of the season. All should go to it as it will probably be the last held on the beautiful Island this season.

OSWEGO, N.Y .- The Sodalities of St. Patrick's Church, Oswego, with the permission of their pastor, the Rev. Jas. Rogers, held a Grand Festival for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the erection of a new church.-Through the energetic efforts of the parties in charge a very handsome amount was realized. The manner in which the festival was carried out, and the spirit of emulation manifested by the ladies as well as the committees of the various societies reflect much credit upon them and is an evident proof of the interest they trke in the cause of their religion .- Com.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-Aug. 1873-D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal:

The following are the Contents of the present number:-1. Jerome Savonarola; 2. Sonnet; 3. Madame Agnes; 4. The Empire; 5. English Domestic Festivities; 6. More about Darwinism; 7. Grapes and Thorns; 8. Travellers and Travelling; 9. The Canadian Pioneers; 10. The Jesuits in Paris; 11. San Marco: A Reminiscence; 12. Mother of God; 13. Memoirs of a Good French Priest; 14. New Publications.

#### SCHOOL DRAMAS.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOST REV. ARCHRISHOP OF TORONTO. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, has sent the following " Circular" to the Heads of Catholic Educational Institutions in his Diocese: TO THE DIRECTORS OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES IN OUR DIOCESH .- SALTUM IN BOMINO.

I have hitherto tolerated, with much regret and misgiving, the practice of having plays and dramatic representations in our Colleges and Academies. I was always apprehensive that those worldly entertainments would give to the pupils an aptitude and taste for the theatre—no inconsiderable evil in itself.

Besides, those serious studies for which children have been entrusted to your care by parents, are very much interrupted in preparing those plays. The pupils themselves, being obliged to be separated from the rest of their fellow students to practice, those plays, are exposed to danger, as well as to lose time from important studies. The teachers, especially those of religious orders, are more or less secularized and annoyed in trying to infuse into the pupils the spirit of the drama, with attitudes and declamations quite unsuited to them and the pupils entrusted to their care for real and solid education. Certainly parents may be flattered at seeing their children smart and attractive on the stage of a school; but the sensible and prudent would prefer to see their children exhibit proficiency in geography history, reading, arithmetic, philosophy, and other branches taught in the Academy. Only a few of the pupils can be employed in the exercise of a play; and if there be any education to be acquired by it, which is very doubtful, but few can be benefited by it. Correct and elegant reading, so much neglected in schools, recitations, dialogues and speeches well delivered, are certainly more improving to pupils. and would please patrons of schools, at these public exhibitions, and be more entertaining than snatched pieces and scenes, even from great authors. I am aware that these theatrical representations are produced in distinguished Colleges and Academies, but I am also aware that distinguished Ecclesiastics and thinking men deplore that any necessity should arise for them.

From those very exhibitions in the Middle Ages, though innocent and religious in the beginning, sprang the theatre of modern times. Many dangerous and evil consequences have arisen from the spirit of the stage acquired in some schools. A very grave responsibility rests with the Prelates of the Church under whose jurisdiction and patronage religious schools exist, to see that picty and purity of morals and solid studies reign in them, and all dangers be removed. Teachers have and assume all the responsibilities of pious parents, and they cannot be too careful of the sacred trust confided to their care, for which they must give a strict account. Public schools and Universities became so deteriorated, even in Catholic times, that pious mothers notably the mothers of St. Thomas of Aquinas, of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, and of St. Francis of Sales, had the greatest repugnance to entrust their sons to them. No responsibility rests more painfully on my conscience than that of our educational establishments. If in the ages of Faith many became a scandal to the faithful, we must be doubly watchful in our ago that our educational establishments. especially those conducted by religious orders, should be as the "field of sweet smelling odour, which the Lord had blessed." (Gen. xxvii; 27.) Parents must know and be assured that in intrusting their children to the care of religious communities, they will be more protected than under the paternal roof. We, therefore, come to the conclusion that all plays and theatrical representations shall cease in the educational establishments under our jurisdiction.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNON, Archbishop of Toronto.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETYS

PIC-NIC. Those of our citizens who desired to spenda pleasant Saturday half-holiday, could hardly have done better than gone to the pic-nic on St. Helen's Island. In the early part of the day it seemed as though there would be a storm, but in the afternoon the weather was delightful. The handsome steamer "Mentarville" was chartered for the occasion, starting on one trip at 9 a.m. As she was leaving the wharf on her third trip she got fixed fast somehow, and it was not till three-quarters of an hour that the tug could get her on her sea-legs again. As is well known, the Island is a splendid place for pic-nics, there being a refreshing variety of hill and dale, and many music of Bishop's Quadrille Band. The judges of on St. Catherine Road, County of Hochelaga, and

the games were the Hon. Mr. Starnes, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., Wm. Wilson, Esq. and Lieut.-Col. Bacon, the Committee being Messrs. M. Harrington, G. Lanning, P. Corbit, M. Ferón, J. J. Tucker, and M. O'Brien; M. Newell, Secretary. The most amusing affair of the day was the citizen's race, in which one gentleman, Mr. B. Tansey, carried another with a little boy on his back, and run 50 yards, while Mr. Harrington ran 100 yards. In the 100 yards [heats] not a little fun was created by the many false starts of the runners, and in one the order for "go" was given, Harris being nearly a yard ahead, but only came in a tie with his opponent, J. Driscoll, thus making the race "dead heats." The lacrosse match only lasted about half an hour.

The following is the list of games, with winners

MILE RACE .-- 1, S McKay, time 4 min. 41 sec.; 2, Giroux, 4 min. 42 sec.

Makers Raus,—1, M. Newell; 2, Mr. Gibbon.

Hop, STEP AND JUMP .-- 1, J Driscoll; 2, S McKay. LACROSSE PLAYERS' Race [half mile].-1, J Jereau; 2. J Morton.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS BACE [in heats] .- J Driscoll and Harris, dead heats.

Boys RACE [100 yards]-1, H Mchan; 2 B Gor-

#### ANNUAL CALEDONIAN GAMES.

The eighteenth annual athletic sports of the Caledonian Society of Montreal, held in Decker Park, on the 21st inst., were a great success. Despite the excitement consequent on the elections, and the extreme heat of the day, hundreds could be seen winding their way toward the grounds, and the road was fairly crowded with vehicles. The City Passenger Railway Cars could not meet the denand for carriages, and were packed as full as possible, numbers hanging on as best they might, ther only object being to reach Decker Park any way but walking. The grounds presented a lively appearance for besides the hundreds who were looking at the Society's sports, there were numerous groups scattered about. Some were enjoying the merry reel and Highland fling, to the soul-stirring notes [at least to a Scotchman] of the bagpipes; others were comforting the inner-man by the good things they took with them; while many were trying their hand at a novel kind of speculation—a sort of "wheel of fortune"—being a huge fancy wooden hoop, with numbers all round it, the proprietor of which kindly offered to allow any one to have the chance of winning \$5 by the payment of 50c, the modus operandi being that for the said sum a board could be had with certain figures on it; the wheel was then spun round, and if, when it stopped, the index pointed to a number corresponding to one on the board, then the happy speculation was \$41 the richer. It was amusing to hear the tone of disinterestedness in which the proprietor urged the bystanders to try their luck, assuring them that he did not wish to win, but that it was all done for the sport of the thing. Of course the centre of attraction was the Caledonian games. The grand stand was filled with a large and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen; and that part of the course where a good sight could be had, was surrounded by cager crowds. The Society's pipers and the Mentreal Brass and Quadrille bands furnished music at intervals. Although the heat was intense, and the dust disagreeable, yet the visitors eyinced their interest in the games to the last.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- At an adjourned meeting of St. Patrick's Society held last Friday, Mr. Michael Donovan was declared elected President in the room of the late Mr. Cassidy.

THE WHARFS.-To judge from the large number of vessels in port, trade must be very brisk indeed. The wharfs are crowded with merchandise, and prosent a very lively appearance.

MONTREAL WEST .- After two days polling, unmarked by many of the scenes attendant on such occasions, owing to the lack of interest manifested by the voters generally, the question of the representation in the Quebec Legislature of the St. Anne, St. Antoine and St. Lawrence Wards, making together the Western Division of the city, has been decided. As our readers are aware, there were three candidates in the field, viz., Ald. McGauvran, the member elect, Coun. McShane and Mr. James Howley. The votes polled were altogether a very small proportion of those entered on the list, and amounting in all to 4,302, whilst the number of votes was in the aggregate over eleven thousand. The following is the Returning Officer's state-

| Wards.<br>St. Anne's<br>St. Antoine<br>St. Lawrence. | 381<br>370 | McShane.<br>774<br>425<br>177 | McGauran.<br>747<br>727<br>310 | Votes<br>Cast.<br>879<br>1521<br>1902 |   |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Total  |            | 1376                          | 1784                           | 4302                                  | ŀ |

GREAT FIRE AT POINT ST. CHARLES .-- 17 FAMILIES HOMELESS-LOSS ABOUT \$10,000. This morning about half-past twelve o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of a block of buildings situated near the corner of Centre and Ropery streets, Point St. Charles. The flames had obtained possession of a large shed, when discovered, and by the time the alarm was given from box 62. St. Gabriel fire station, the fire assumed serious proportions. In the block there were four good sized wooden houses, and flames darted from one to the other with such lightning like rapidity that the inmates, most of them tenants, barely escaped with their lives, losing all their household goods. The scene when the reels arrived was one of dire confusion. Women and children scantily dressed were rushing about crying and bemoaning their lot while the men were powerless to stop the conflagration. The hydrants were at such a distance away. that 1,400 feet of hose had to be laid before a stream was got; however, the Brigade managed after great exertions to save a fifth house, although badly damaged. The other four were totally destroyed. Several persons narrowly escaped being burnt to death. One man, Pierre Duquette, rushed into his bed-room on the second flat to save his money, and while so doing his retreat was cut off, and the flames literally drove him out of the window scorehing the back of his nock. He was badily bruised by the fall. Another tenant lost \$200 in cash, and a Mr. Collette also lost \$170. Losses. Messrs. Lacroix, a laborer, Richer, a carter, Cadieux brothers, and Trembley are the heaviest losers. Mr. Cadieux esti-mates his loss at \$2000; insured in the Royal for \$800. Very little insurance on other property. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000. This morning groups of women and children were gathered disconsolately around the smoking ruins, some weeping and others standing in sullen despair. Seventeen families are rendered homeless. The neighbors behaved in a friendly manner, and provided food and clothing for the unfortunates, origin of the fire is unknown. One report is that it commenced in some unslacked lime. - Witness 25th

A Novel Suit in Insolnency .- A new phase in the working of the Insolvent act is brought out in a case now pending in this city. A few days ago Mr. Villon, an official assignee for the County of Hochelaga, instituted proceedings before the Superior Court here, claiming appointment as assignee on the estate of Alex. McGibbon, grocer. The grounds of his claim are, in substance, that the Insolvent act sheltered woody spots; and, to complete all, the requires a trader to make an assignment only to an noble St. Lawrence around it. The visitors seemed assigned in the county in which he, the insolvent, noble St. Lawrence around it. The visitors seemed assignee in the county in which he, the insolvent, to enjoy themselves thoroughly, the majority being resides. Mr. Villon contends that McGibbon's ason-lookers at the various games, while a large num-ber were "tripping the light fantastic toe" to the city, was therefore illegal, as the insolvent resided

though doing business in the city, the assignment should have been made to a Hochelaga assignee. In connection with the first objection there are other points of interest raised, and the question of granting discharges by the first assignee is involved. If an assignment is not made in accordance with the Act, then any discharge which the insolvent may receive will be illegal, and creditors can at any time afterwards revive their claims and sue for the full amount. Should the proceedings by Mr. Villon be sustained, as it is said they are likely to be, then everything that has been done in the McGib-bon estate will have to be annulled and a new and regular assignment have to be made,-Witness,

FIREMEN'S CLOTHING FUND .- The Chief of the Fire Brigade has received the following letter :-

MONTREAL, 21st Aug., 1873. A. Bertram, Esq., Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

Dear Sir,-I'beg to enclose a check covering the following contributions: Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., \$50; J. Popham & Co., \$25; Mr. Karstock & Co., \$20; J. Coristine, \$50 :- one hundred and forty-five dollars, which I seed on behalf of arms named, as a donation to the Fireman's Clothing Fund. At the same time I have much pleasure in expressing, on behalf of the gentleman above named, confidence in the efficiency of the Brigade; and also in the faithfulness of its individual members, in their arduous Yours truly, JAMES CORISTINE.

The following appears in the Official Gazette:-The resignation of Colonel Robertson Ross as Adjutant General of Militia having been accepted, the duties appertaining to the Adjutant General will be taken over by Lieut.-Colonel Walter Powell, Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, until further orders. Colonel Robertson Ross being about to proceed to England on resignation of his appointment, desires on the eve of his departure to return his best thanks to his brother officers and comrades in the Militia of Canada for the support and assistance he invariably received from them during the period he has had command."

Inquest.—The body of Thomas Quinn who was drowned on Monday week near Victoria Bridge, was found on last Thursday afternoon, and an inquest was held over it by Coroner Jones. It appears, from the evidence, that deceased was an excellent wound around his waist and body, which line also bound his arms and body together. A virdiet was returned of "accidental death," Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

A dreadful case of wife-murder has occured at Bridgewater, N. S. A man named Mailman, who has not lived on the best terms with his wife for some years, took her to the woods, a mile from her house, and there murdered her by striking her on the head with some blunt instrument, fracturing her skull. He then hid her body under the root of a tree, where it was found covered with moss. He also set the woods on fire in two places as a decoy. The Coroner's jury found a virdict of murder against Mailman, who had been arrested, and so intense was the excitement among the people that it required a strong force to save him from being lynched.

A gentlemnn at Port Hope sent his son out with double.barrelled shot-gun, the other night, to do sentry duty among his cherry trees, and shortly after stole quietly out to see if he was at his post. He passed the boy without seeing him, and was wandering around among the trees, when the bang of a gun and a stinging sensation in his broadest part convinced him that the youth was there. He stands up to eat his meals now.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25 .- A heavy thunder storm passed over the city on Saturday night. All night long thunder pealed, the lightning flashed with terrifying vividness, and rain poured in torrents. Yesterday morning it looked like clearing up, but towards noon rain commenced again, the wind blowing strong from the north-east, increasing to a perfect hurricane towards evening. The gale raged all night, and was one of the heaviest experienced here for many years. In the city the damage was mostly done to window shutters, sky-lights, chimney tops, fences, and trees blown down in every direction and the debris scattered through the streets. Most of the shipping in port had prepared for the gale, and rode The coal laden schooner Lucy Agues was dragged from her anchorage, and went ashore at Point Pleasant. The brigantine Three Sisters, which had also dragged and was blown out of the harbour, was saved by the crew of the Lucy Agnes. A number of small yachts were swamped and smashed at their ancherage. The U. S. frigate Powhattan was dragged from her anchorage off Cunard's wharf, and drifted down as far as the Ordnance wharf, where she was secured. This morning she had steam up ready for any emergency. So far as learned the damage in and about the city is not extensive, but it is feared there will be bad news from the country and sea

BREAKFAST-EFPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—" We will now give an

account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT IS the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.; Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, Purely Vegetable and All-healing. For Internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists.

To cure a cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore perfect soundness and health to the most delicate organizations of the human frame the Lungs-use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

World's Exhibition, Vienna, August 19th-S. B. SCOTT & Co., MONTREAL.-Awarded Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine: Grand Medal on progress, Grand Medal of Merit, and the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the Grand Diploma of honour-Wood.

In this city, on the 24th inst., Marcella Gaynor, wife of Morgan O'Connell, aged 74 years.—May She rest in peace.

In Oshawa, on Saturday, Aug, 9th, at the residence of her sen, T. F. Leonard, closed the earthly career of Mrs. D. Leonard, senr., aged 7 9years .- Requiescat

| . |   |         |          |        |
|---|---|---------|----------|--------|
| t | MONTREAL WHOLESALE  | MARK    | ET:      | 3.     |
| 1 | Flour & brl. of 196 bPollards   | .\$3.40 | @        | \$3 60 |
|   | Superior Extra  | 0.00    | <b>@</b> | 0.00   |
|   | Extra   | 6.90    | 0        | 7.00   |
| , | Fancy   | . 6.50  | 0        | 6,70   |
| ľ | Extra Fancy Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs Supers from Western Wheat [Wellan | 0.00    | @        | 0.00   |
| 1 | Supers from Western Wheat [Wellan   | id.     |          | •      |

| - |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| : | Canal 5.95 @ Supers City Brands [Western wheat]          | 6.00  |
| • | Fresh Ground   | 6.00  |
|   | Canada Supers, No. 2                                     | 5.25  |
|   | Western States, No. 2                                    |       |
|   | Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @                     |       |
|   | Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.85 @                   |       |
| ١ | Strong Bakers' 6.00 @                                    |       |
| ٠ | Middlings 4.00 @   | 4.20  |
|   | U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.65 @                      |       |
| 1 | City bags, [delivered] 2.85 @                            |       |
|   | Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.50 @ Lard, per lbs 0.10 @ |       |
|   | Cheese, per lbs 0.10 @                                   |       |
|   | do do do Finest new 0.11 @                               |       |
|   | Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.35 @                        | 6.37  |
|   | Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 @                    | 5,30  |
|   | Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.5110                        | 0.521 |
|   | Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.82100                      | 0.87£ |
| i | Pork—Old Mess  | 00.00 |
|   | TOTAL COMMENTAL INCOME.                                  | 19.40 |
|   | TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.                                 |       |

| TOUGHTO LYMWY, WIT  |     |     |    | į  |    |
|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| Wheat, fall, per bush   | \$1 | 20  | 1  | 26 | اً |
| do spring do  |     | 18  |    | 18 | ď  |
| Barley do   | 0   | 00  |    | 00 | ٦  |
| Oats do   | -   | 00  | ŏ  |    | i  |
| Beef, hind-qrs. per lb  | -   | 97  | ō  | 08 | f  |
| " fore-quarters "   | -   | 643 | ō  | 66 | ª' |
| Mutton, by carcase, per lb  |     | 07  | -  | 88 | fi |
| Chickens, per pair  | õ   | 25  | _  | 50 | 0  |
| Ducks, per brace  |     | 50  | _  | 70 | P  |
| Geese, each   | -   | 70  | _  | 87 |    |
| Turkeys   | 1   | 00  | 1  | 75 | I  |
| Butter, Ib. rolls   | -   |     | _  |    | Ē  |
| H large rolls   | -   | 25  |    | 26 | ١٠ |
| 1818c 10119   | 0   | 15  | 0  | 16 | ١  |
| tub dairy   | 0   | 16  | 0  | 18 | ι. |
| Eggs, fresh, per doz  | 0   | 15  | 0  | 16 | 1  |
| " packed  | 0   | 11  | 0  | 12 | ١. |
| Apples, per brl   | 2   | 00  | 3  | 00 | I  |
| Cabbage, per dox  | 0   | 75  | 1  | 00 | l  |
| Onions, per bush  | 1   | 00  | ī  | 10 | l  |
| Carrots do  | Ō   | 55  |    | 60 | c  |
| Beets do  | ā   | 60  |    | 75 |    |
| Parsnips do   | ō   | 60  |    | 70 | l  |
| Potatoes, per bag   | ě   | 80  | _  | 00 | 1  |
| Turnips, per bush   |     | 30  | _  | 40 | a  |
| Hay   | 24  |     | 29 |    | 1. |
| Character and a second | 44  | 00  | 49 | 00 | 1  |



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st. September.

Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order,

SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec. ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE



BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The above Society will hold their Grand Annual

# ${ m P~I~C-N~I~C}$

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

For Particulars See Hand-Bills.

The Steamer "MONTARVILLE" will leave Wharf opposite Jacques Cartier Square at 9 A.M., 11 A.M.; 1.30, 2.30, and 4 P.M. Return trips at 4.30, 5.30, and 6.30 P.M

TICKETS-Adults, 25c.; Children, 10c; to be had from Members of the Committee, and at the Boat on the morning of the Pic-Nic.

SAMUEL CROSS, Sec. We will give men and

#### WANTED. women Business that will Pay

### from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your own

neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as as well as men. Particulars free. J. LATHAM & CO., - Address 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, at its approaching Session, to obtain the passing of an Act, having for object to make disappear all doubts concerning the limits of ST. BAZILE LE doubts concerning the limits of ST. BAZILE LE the mercantile profession, particular attention will GRAND, in the Diocese of Montreal, and to give be paid thereto, and daily lessons given by a special Givil effect to the Decree of the Bishop of the Diocese passed to that effect.

Montreal, 20th August, 1873.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU, of this city, want to borrow two hundred thousand dallars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladies would borrow by sums of one hundred dollars and ever, payable after one month's previous notice to that effect.

Apply at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, to Rev. Sister BONNEAU, or to the undersigned. J. G. GUIMOND, Agent to said Ladles

August 22.

WANTED

By the School Commissioners of the Parish of St Sophic, County Terrebonne, Four Teachers capable of teaching English and French. Apply to
N. MARION, Sec.-Treas.

### WANTED

By an experienced and competent Professor of Latin, Greek, English and French, a situation either now, or on the 1st September. Highest testimonials as to ability and moral rectitude. Address " Prof," True Wilness Gffice.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis. of Montreal. In the matter of ISAAC EBBITTS, An Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of September now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 14th August, 1873. ISAAC EBBITTS, .
By his Attorney ad litem,

L, N. BENJAMIN.

MASSON COLLEGE. - The RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the SECOND of SEP-

THE ENTRY of the Pupils of LONGUEUIL CON-VENT will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEM-

#### ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHED 1830.

Trees, ETC. If you wish to plant, send for our New PRICE LIST per doz., 100, or 1040
Autumn, 1873—and save all commissions. Try it! Address S. W. LITTLE, Rochester, N.Y.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, CHAMBLY.

In point of situation and salubrity, this institution offers every advantage. It is situated on the border of Chambly Basin. The grounds are extensive and comprise a delightful flower garden. The house s large, commodius and fitted up in a style of com-

French being the language of the house, ample facilities are also afforded for the perfect acquisition of English.

tion).... Washing..... 1.06 Music, piano..... 2.00 " vocal....
Drawing and painting in water colours..... Payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each border should have a sufficiency of linen and

MONTREAL, CHAMBLY and SOREL Railway.—Trains Leave Montreal at 8.36 A.M., and at 5.30 P.M.; and Chambly 7.45 A.M., and 5. P.M. 2-3

UNIFORM (Black)

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, OF MONTREAL.

PARENTS' ENTRANCE ; NO. 699 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

PUPILS' ENTRANCE; NO. 846. ONTARIO STREET

The re-opening of Classes will take place on MON-DAY, the First September NEXT. Former pupils should present themselves on the

first day; otherwise, they expose themselves to be crowded out by the new applications, who are unusually numerous for the next year. BUSINESS CLASS. Youths somewhat advanced in age, or having

special reasons, to be submitted to the approval of the Principal, may be admitted to follow the classes of Arithemetic Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and Penmanship only. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT. Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for

industrial pursuits, Civil Engineering, Mining, &c., are invited to follow this Class, in which Physics and Chemistry will be taught in the most practical manner, and ably illustriated by the aid of experiments performed with the most perfected instru-

Mathematics applied to science and industry, Architectural Drawing, Logic, &c., &., will likewise be taught with the greatest care.

For terms and other particulars, apply to the Principal, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CHRIS-TIAN BROTHERS,

35 ST. MARGARET STREET,

MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

The above Institution will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER, 1873, in the spacious and commodious house heretofore known as the "Bishop's School," which has been thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished for the purpose.

In accepting the charge of this Academy, the

Christian Brothers, wishing to be as useful as possible to the youth of Montreal, do but accede to the earnest solicitation of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal of his most worthy Condjutor, Mgr. E. C. Fabro, and many other influential citizens, who, on several occasions, manifested the desire of seeing them open a School in which young students could follow a full commercial and mathematical course.

They sanguinely hope that their Academy will afferd ample means of providing a perfect knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and thus enable young men to prepare themselves for the counting room. Nothing so far has been spared to obtain this desirable end.

The course of studies pursued in the Academy will be divided into two departments, the Preparatory and Commercial. The English language will be the language of the Institution; but the French being a necessary qualification, especially in the Province of Quebec for every youn man who embraces

> COURSE OF STUDIES. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. THIRD CLASS.

Religious Instruction; Spelling (with written ex-ercises), Reading, Grammar, as far as Syntax, Sacred History, History of Canada, Geography, Writing. Arithmetic (Mental and Practical).

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Grammar (Syntax),

Penmanship, Elements of English Composition, History (United States), Geography, Book-keeping by Single Entry, Arithmetic, Mensuration. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction; Book-keeping by Single

and Double Entry, with the latest and most practical Business Forms; Commercial Correspondence in English and French; Penmanship, Grammar, Composition, Synonymes, History (Ancient and Modern), Geography, Use of Globes, Arithmetic Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Draw-

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tions of Grammar and Arithmetic.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT M'MAHON .- The Due de Breglie, rend the following message of Marshal M'Mahon preroguing the session :-

"The National Assembly has decided to suspend its labours for a few menths. It may take its departure without uneasiness, for I venture to assure it nothing will occur in its absence to endanger the maintenance of public order. The legitimate authority of the assembly will be everywhere respected, and I shall ensure this with the co-operation of the Ministers whom I have chosen from among you. It the Ministry is honoured with your confidence. The harmony so desirable between the Government and the Assembly, even during the short space of time that has elapsed since you placed the government in my hands, has already produced the happiest results. Owing to this union important laws have been voted almost without debate. I place first among them the law which assures the defence of the country in giving a definitive organization to the army, which a few days since you greeted with your acclamations. When you re-assemble a great event, impatiently expected, will have been accomplished. The foreign occupation will have geased. The eastern departments, which have so nobly paid their debt to the country, since they were the first victims of the war and the last pledges of peace, will at length be released from the trial they have heroically supported. We shall no longer see on French territory any other than a French army. This inestimable benefit is the common work of the patriotism of all. My predecessor powerfully contributed by successful negotiations to prepare the way for it. You aided him in his task by affording him your support, which never failed him, and now a prudent and firm policy which permits of the development of public wealth, will rapidly efface the traces of our disaster. Finally, it is our laborious population who have above all contributed to hasten their own liberation by their readiness to accept the heaviest burdens. France on that great day will testify her gratitude to all who have served her, but in the expression of her patriotic joy she will observe the measure which befits her dignity. She would, I am sure, rebuke noisy manifestations little suited to her memory of the grievous sacrifices which were the cost of peace. That peace, so dearly bought, is our first necessity, Our firm resolution is to maintain it, and place France in complete possession of herself. France will be better capable even than before to maintain with all foreign Powers | private property, and the taxation of the rich apsincere friendly relations. These feelings are reciprocal on their part, and of this I daily receive formal assurance. Such is the fruit of the wise line of conduct which the Assembly. forgetting internal differences to think only of the country's general interests, has several times confirmed by its unanimous vote. You will approve me in continuing this policy."
PARIS, August 21.—A letter says Prince

Jerome Napoleon's formal demand for restoration to his rank as General of Division in the French Army, means far more than appears

upon the surface of it.

L'Opinion Nationale says that negotiations looking to a fusion by the Conservatives of the insurgent leader, Salvacha, have been arrested .-Assembly with the Legitimists, in the interest of Count de Chamberd, have suddenly came to an end in consequence of differences upon the question of the national flag.

duties upon grain imported into France in the Republican artillerymen had passed over to the American and other foreign vessels, will con- Internationalists, taking with them the guns and tinue to be collected until the first of October ammunition. In this way defection after defection

PARIS, August 21.—Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica by a majority of 30 votes. In accepting the position, he delivered an address to the Council recommending that its proceedings be confined to matters of departmental interests.

THE FATHER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON .-- On the morning of the 28th ult., service in memory of King Louis, the father of Napeleon III., was celebrated in the Church of St. Leu-Taverney. There was a good attendance.

A VIOTIM OF THE COMMUNE. The death is announced from Paris of M. l'Abbe Blondeau, cure of Notre Dame de Plaisance, and the first priest arrested under the Commune. He was imprisoned at La Roquette, where his down his health, and eventuate in his death as now announced.

BEATIFICATION OF A DAUGHTER OF LOUIS XV.—The Univers announces the receipt from Rome of the decree of the beatification of Sister Therese de Saint Augustin (Louise de Beurbon) who was a professed nun of the Order of discalced Carmelites. She died in her convent two years before the outbreak of the French Revolution, which cost her nephew, Louis XVI., his life.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRENCH HIERARCHY. -We learn from Paris that a conference of all the Archbishops and Bisheps of France will be held at the beginning of September either at Nismes or Montpelier. We are also informed from Berlin, that an invitation to take part in a portion of the debates has been sent to the German Bishaps, and that a number of them and by Our love even for the guilty, to lift up Our will accordingly join their French brethren.

M. Joly, architect to the Palace of the Legislative Body, has been desired to furnish an most iniquitous law, and all its enactors, abettors. estimate of the expense of restoring the damage done to that building by the Communists.

The magnificent collection of ancient armour purchased by the late Emperor Napoleon III. from Prince de Soltikoff is still exhibited in the restored Chateau of Pierrelonds. Those sale by the liquidators of the Imperial civil ance of Almighty God, and are in open peril of list, but they will now, probably, be purchased by the nation, as negotiations with that view have been commenced by the representatives

of the State.

of Rouen, the Bishop of Orleans, and the Bishop of Angers have been selected to form the Superior Council on the important subject of public education in France.

The last joke at the expense of the French society for the protection of animals is to the following effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the seciety, and claims the prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings the weapon in the air to the intense discomfiture of the president. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; is a matter of congratulation to me to see that "what has he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," was the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 21. — General Espartero has advised the Madrid Government to appoint General Emmanuel . Concha to the chief command of the Republican forces in the Northern Provinces, bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and General Marions to the command of Navarre.

The prisoners taken by the Government forces in their encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the North is estimated at 28,000 men of all arms. Government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies, amounting to 60,000 men, to take the field against the

A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

The Minister of War has received a despatch announcing that a battle has taken place, near Berga, between the Republican and Carlist forces, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict the insurrectionists were utterly defeated, with a loss of 90 killed and 300 wounded. Among the latter are Generals Saballs and Tristany.

The siege of Berga has been raised, and the

insurgents are in full retreat. The confusion in Spain simply defies description or condensation. While the Carlists are achieving various enterprises of a somowhat insignificant character throughout the Northern provinces, almost as many republics as municipalities are starting into inglorious existence over the rest of the country. Cadiz, Seville, Granada, Valencia, Cartagena, Malaga, are, in comparison with the swarms of quasi-villages which aspire to communal independence, almost Great Powers. The abolition of pear to be dominant, though somewhat contradictory, principles of the movement-for if there is to be no property it is difficult to see how there can be any rich proprietors. Divine service is prohibited in most of the "Cantonal Republics," and in Granada and other places the demolition of the churches, many of them magnificent buildings, is proceeding apace. The Republican Cabinet at Madrid finds itself confronted by a Republican Cabinet at Cartagena, which seems to exercise a directing influence over most of the Southern Communes. Meantime the European Powers are sending their ironclads towards the Spanish Coast, and it is possible that we may hear of the "Friedrich Karl's" seizure of the Red Republic " Vigilant" finding initators .- Tablet. The Republican troops have entered Cadiz, and the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and the Granada has surrendered, and Andalusia is now com-

pletely pacified. The Carlist cause still gains ground, although the events in the South are. for the moment, attracting more attention. In Valencia the Commune has M. Boillerie, the Minister of Commerce, has been proclaimed, and a large force has been sent against the city. The bombardment was announced is occurring in the ranks of the regular army, and it is evident that the Internationalists will soon be masters of the country between Seville and Madrid.

ITALY. ROME.-ALLOCUTION OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD PIUS IX., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE CARDINALS OF THE HOLY ROMAN CHURCH IN THE PALACE OF THE VATICAN, XXV. JULY, MOCCOLXXIII. -VENERABLE BRETHREN, When We addressed you at the end of last year, We said that We should perhaps have to speak again concerning the vexations of the Church that are becoming daily more and more violent. And now Our duty does call upon Us to do so; for the work of iniquity then spoken of has been, for the present, consummated, and We

seem to hear sounding in our ears the voice of Him who said: "Cry aloud." As soon as We learnt that there was to be proposed to the Legislative Assembly a law by which—as He was imprisoned at La Roquette, where his has already been done in the rest of Italy—the Resufferings were so great as to completely break ligious establishments were to be suppressed, and Ecclesiastical property put up to public auction, We, execrating the impious crime, denounced every provision of that nefarious law; and We declared null and void every acquisition whatsoever of the spoliated property; and We reminded men of the censures ipso facto incurred by the authors and abettors of such laws. But now that law, although not only condemned by the Church as repugnant to her law and to the law of God, but also publicly, reprobated even by legal science as opposed to every natural and human law, and therefore in its own nature null and void, has nevertheless been adopted by the votes both of the Legislative Assembly and of the

Senate; and lastly has received the Royal sanction. Venerable Brethren, We do not now intend, to reiterate concerning the implety malice, evil intent, and enormous mischief of the proposed law, those statements which We have already made at great length in order that We might deter the conductors of public affairs from their wicked attempt. But We are nevertheless constrained by Our duty of vindicating the Church's rights, by Our anxiety to warn the rash voice and proclaim to all those who have dared to propose, to approve and to sanction the aforesaid consultors, adherents, and executors, and also the purchasers of Ecclesiastical property, that not only is every act of theirs in this affair null and void, but that they all, and every one of them, lie under the sentence of the Major Excommunication, and other the censures and Ecclesiastical penalties according to the sacred Canons, the Apostolical Constitutions and those of the General Councils, and especially beautiful objects were about to be offered for that of Trent, and are incurring the severest venge-

> eternal damnation. necessary to Our supreme ministry are daily more and more withdrawn, whilst injuries are heaped on lution has declared in Rome against God and His injuries to sacred things and persons, whilst the Church. It is not the first time that the Cardinal

unite their efforts and rally their forces to crush out every exercise of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and especially to prevent the free election of him who is to sit as the Vicar of Christ in Saint Peter's Chair, what resource have We, but more earnestly to fly to Him, Who is rich in mercy, and Who does not desert His servants in time of tribulation?

And in truth the mighty working of Divine Providence is manifestly shown in the perfect union of all the Bishops with this Holy See, and in their very noble firmness against unjust laws and the usurpation of Sacred rights; in the very earnest devotion of the entire Catholic household to this centre of unity; and in that lifegiving Spirit, by which faith and charity are strengthened and enlarged in Christians, and everywhere exert themselves in works worthy of the best ages of the Church.

Let us therefore strive to hasten the wished-for season of mercy; let us one and all throughout the whole world endeavour to do holy violence to our God. Let all the Bishops stir up therete the parish priests; let all the parish priests stir up each his own people, and let all kneel before the altars and. bewing low, cry to God: "Come, O Lord, come; do not delay; forgive the sins of Thy people; behold our desolation. Not in our own justification do we offer up our prayers before Thy face, but trusting in Thy manifold mercies. Stir up Thy pewer and come; show us Thy face and we shall be saved."

And albeit conscious of our own unworthiness, yet let us not shrink rom approaching with confidence the Throne of mercy. That mercy let us implore, through all the saints in heaven, and especially through the holy Apostles, through the most pure Spouse of the Mother of God, and above all, through the Immaculate Virgin, whose prayers to her Son have, in some sense, the nature of a command. But first let us carnestly endeavour to cleanse our conscience from dead works; because " the eyes of the Lord are over the just and His ears are upon their prayers." And, to the end that this may be done more carefully and more fully, We do by Our Apostolic authority grant to all the faithful, who, having duly confessed and communicated, shall pray earnestly thus for the necessities of the Church. Plenary Indulgence, to be gained once, and applicable as a suffrage to the faithful departed, for the day which the ordinary in each diocese shall appoint.

So then, Venerable Brethren, however innumerable and heavy may be the tempests of persecutions and tribulations which lower upon us, let not our courage therefore fail; but let us put our trust in Him who permits not those that hope in Himself to be confounded. The promise is the promise of God, and it cannot pass away: "Forasmuch as he hath hoped in Me, I will deliver him."

The Allocution of the Sovereign Pontiff against the sacrilegious government of the usurpation in Italy, provoked by the last law of spoliation which has passed the Italian Parliament, will probably be found to mark the crisis of the conflict between the Church and Liberalism throughout the Peninsula.— The severity of the sentence incurred by the authors and abettors of the confiscation decrees is disguised by no reservation, as the partizans of the usurpation asserted would be the case. Plainly and fearlessly Pius IX. recalls the facts that "this law, condemned not only by the Church as opposed to her right and by the right Divine, but also openly reproved by legal science, as passed in contradiction of all right natural and human, and consequently null in itself and of no effect, has nevertheless received the approbation of the Legislative Body, and been sarctioned by the Senate and the Royal Authority;" and having thus unmistakably signalled out the criminals for universal reprobation, the Supreme Pontiff proceeds expressly to warn "all who have not feared to propose, approve, and sanction this law, all who publish it, who favored its execution," as well as all the acquirers "of ecclesiastical property, that they incur the penalty of Major Excommunication, and are in open paril of eternal damnation, (et in aperto versari damnationis aternae rericulo)." can be no illusion or misapprehension as to the scope of this sentence. Pius IX. has exercised his magisterial office, and while the Catholic world associates itself with the action of the courageous Pontiff, the camps of the Church's enemies are filled with rage and confusion at the unflinching judgment which has fallen upon them.—Tablet.

On the 25th July, the Holy Father held a Consistery, at which he appointed 22 bishops, five of the election of Catholic bishops, are to be entitled whom are for Italian Sees, and five for the following Bishoprics in France :- Aix, Chambery Tarbes, Nevers, and Amiens. The others are nominated to the dioceses of Szathmar and Erlau, in Hungary; Waterford, Ireland; Adelaide, South Australia Perth, Western Australia; Buenos Ayres, and Gaudeloupe, the remaining six being appointed in partibus infidelium.

Victor Emmanuel is afraid of the Holy Father (as well he may be), and has issued orders, at least so says the Gazetta d'Italia, the best authority in such a case, that in case the encyclical letter "should contain offences against the person of the King, or against the laws of the State," the journals which publish it shall be seized, and all the power of the law put in force against any priests who shall dare to read it from the pulpit. M. Vigliani has published a circular to the above effect, commenting upon which the Journal de Florence says "that the co-existence of the two powers in Rome, that of the Pope and that of the King, is ended; the one is placed at the summit of the Capitol, the other at the foot of the Tarpeian Rock. The Italian Revolution granted generously (?) a new law of guarantees to the Vicar of Jesus Christ-the law of slavery. Pius IX. has no longer any liberty; he is reduced to the Catacombs. That liberty, which they have not refused to the blasphemies of Garibaldi, to the incendiary speeches of Sonzogno, the Pope has no longer the right to invoke. The revolution, according to M. Vigliani, has not guaranteed to the Holy Father the power of issuing the interdicts, censures, or excommunications of the Church, of blaming crime, of exhorting to virtue, or of otherwise fulfilling the duties of his high station; the Pope has not left him only the liberty of proclaiming his own apostacy by renouncing the accomplishment of the above duties. If he will only bless the excommunicated ones, his Encyclical will not be seized! Such is the declaration of M. Vigliani, a declaration perfectly in accord with the desires of Satan. This circular imposes silence on the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and thus makes itself one of the greatest triumphs of hell!"-The Capitale has published almost infamous article entitled "The Provocations of the Clergy," in which it indulges in all sorts of violent language against the Church in Rome. The Correspondence de Geneve aptly asks: why not call it "The Vengeance of the Clergy?" The Capitale avows that it was the Government who, in forbidding the processions and other ceremonics at certain churches, first provoked the clergy, and why then should Victor Emmanuel's minions talk of clerical provocation? It is believed that the robber-king, now that he has stelen the property of the poor menks and nuns, will next attack the churches themselves, and appropriate them as private or governmental property. His organs are already labouring to familiarise the public mind with the newly contemplated outrage, and, it is hardly necessary to say, they are labouring at their cursed work with a will. His Eminence Cardinal Patrizi has published a short but grand warning to the faithful of the Holy City against the seductions of certain Protestant preachers allied to the Revolution. To favour political libertinism, they are forced to introduce a Roman religious libertinism, and to found Italian unity they can find no better means than the Meanwhile, Venerable Brethren, whilst the aids disunion of the Faith. This warning is all through a living picture of the furious war which the Revo-

this time he takes up the pen by the special order of the Hely Father.—Catholic Times. SWITZERLAND.

Mon. Merwillon.-We learn from Berne that the three appeals, which have been made against the sentence of banishment passed on Mgr. Mermillod, have been rejected by the National Council. We should have been surprised, considering the present state of things in that unhappy country, had the result been otherwise.

THE PERSECUTION IN THE JURA .- The Gazette Jurasmenne contains in a letter from Berne a striking account of the condition of the Catholics at Bienne one of the principal towns of that district, situated on the lake of the same name. Being at Bienne on business, says the writer, I went to fulfil my duty of Learing Mass to the pretty little Catholic church. "I found it open, but empty, the alters stripped of their ornaments, the fine picture over the high alter veiled, the tabernacle open, the lamps of the sanctuary extinguished, all round the church a perfect desert, and the fine flight of steps leading to the terrace, a mere receptacle for filth." Hearing the sound of singing in a neighbouring house, the stranger entered and found a crowd of Catholics at their devotions in a passage and several rooms opening out of it. At the end there was an improvised altar, and the parish priest, after a short sermon in French and in German, was giving first Commu-nion to about fifty children. After the Mass the cure, in the presence of his faithful parishioners, renewed his sacerdotal vows of obedience to the Holy Father Supreme Doctor of the Church, and to his lawled Rishop, after which the young communicants repeated together; "We also will remain faithful until ceath to the faith of our fathers; we will live and die as faithful children of the Holy Catholic Apostolicand Roman Church. And priest and people then recited the creed of the Apostles. The Primate of Hungary has sent a thousand floring for the perseculed Swiss priests, and has published, together with letter to the Bishop of Bale, a pastoral ordering collections for this purpose throughout his diocese, and Mgt. Mislin, who set the example of these collections in Hungary, writes to the Gazette Jurassienne that, if the persecution lasts, he will beg at the doors of the Vienna Exhibition for the priests of his native land, who are reduced by the Bernese Government to a state of absolute destitution.

GERMANY.

The Allegemeine Zeitung states that the official records of Gallicia show that from the 15th of May to the 6th of July there were within that district 51,577 cases of cholera, out of which 19,007 terminated fatally. From the first to the 6th of July there were 1,177 cases, out of which 382 were fatal

THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY. - The following items of bad news may be implicitly relied on—they are collected from Bismarckian sources :- For the next Prussian Landtag session the Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill abolishing the public Corpus Christi and other religious processions. To prepare a statement of objects and reasons of this bill, the minister has called upon the police authorities to furnish to him detailed reports about all "excesses" which have taken place at these processions this year.—The Archbishop of Posen has received a rescript from the government in which he is informed that all clerical students in future educated at his seminary, which is not recognized by the state, who refuse to appear at the examination prescribed by government, and who are not recognized by the state on their appointment to a clerical office will not be exempted from their liability to military service by being ordained sub-deacon or presbyter.

CANON VON RICHTHOFEN.—It will perhaps be remembered that this canon is one of the few ecclesiastics who unfortunately have fallen out of the communion of the Church on the question of the Infallibility. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, says the Silesian Church Gazette, has published a decree according to which Von Richthofen is to continue in the exercise of all his rights as capitular of the Cathedral, and every resolution of the chapter taken without his having been permitted to vote in it, shall be declared invalid. On this monstrous decision the Catholic Germania writes :- " Men who do not belong any more to the Catholic Church, who have elected their own bishop and by this act have shown unmistakeably their voluntary separation from the Church, are to have the right of voting at to assist in the government of the Catholic Church, and without their taking part in it, no such election is to be valid! Has anything similar been heard so long as the world has existed?"

The ways in which poor, harmless wives are de-ceived by marble-hearted husbands are many and dreadful; and among the most dreadful cases of deception is this, which we grieve to relate. An Indiana wife, wearing only a half-a-dozen pounds or so of somebody else's hair upon her head, became convinced that life wouldn't be worth having without the addition of a pound or two to the mass. Acting upon this conviction, she soon, by a series of conversations, persuaded her husband that his life wouldn't be worth having unless the said addition were immediately made. Capitulating gracefully, he sent home two "switches" from which the fair lady was to make her selection. But mark the wickedness of this abandoned man! Before dispatching them he carefully changed the tags upon which the price was marked, putting the twenty-five dollar tag upon the ten dollar switch, and vice versa. After a strict and severe examination of the two switches by his trusting wife and all her feminine friends, the one marked \$25 was naturally enough chosen. And that wretched man, that penurious fiend, exulted over his treachery to that gentle,

Among the good old things which are passing away is that dear, delightful generation of old ladies whose gospel of life was that of Fuss, and to whom innovation and novelty came as the indications of a breaking world. Yes, they are going fast, these kind old dames, who always wore low shoes, whose promenades were inseparable from a faithful "umbarell," to whom a railway journey was a thing of horror, and whose normal condition was that of worry. But we are glad to see there is one of the aucient sort left, and herewith introduce the Model Old Lady of Middlebury, Wisconsin. A few days ago she calmly crossed over a bridge marked "dangerous," not having perceived the sign indicating that fact. On reaching the further rule, some kind soul gave her that piece of information, whereupon she immediately turned in great alarm and recrossed the dreadful structure.

A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting, he said to the negro; "Tom what were you doing in the church?" "Taking notes massa; all de gemmen takes notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought

30, massa, all the time you was preaching it." "Who dares to spit tobacco juice on the car floor?" savagely asked a burly passenger on a Rock Island train,

"I dare," quietly replied a slender youth, suiting the action to the word. "You're the chap I'm looking for," said the ruffian

give me a chew."

Referring to the practice of discharging lady clerks from the public offices when they got married, a Detroit paper thinks it must be wrong, and asks: How can a woman be expected to support a hus-The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop home and foreign persecutors of the Church seem to Vicar has drawn this picture in striking celours, but | band if she is discharged as soon as she gets one?

The Springfield City Library has received a very considerable contribution of Chinese curlosities and relics, among the more interesting of which are copies of the official "organ," printed in Chinese characters from moveable types; fragments of the famous porclean tower of Nankeen and of the "great wall," and a baton used by the commanding general of the Corsairs in one of their fights against the Brit. ish naval forees.

The collection in the Archdiocese of New York on the 8th of June, for our Holy Father the Pope, amounted to \$27,534.38.

> ACADEMY OF MARY IMMACULATE. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GREY NUNS. PEMBROKE, ONT.

THE Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER. Every facility is given for the advancement of pupils in the French and English languages.

For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

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of the French language. TERMS:

Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, Germau, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the 48-2m LADY SUPERIOR.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has thought it I proper, at the request of its Agents, to postpone the day chosen for the drawing until the First of October next.

All the Agents of the Lottery are requested to send in their reports to the undersigned from this date to the Fifteenth of September now next ensuing, for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whereof shall not have been made, shall be sold to other parties.

Consequently all persons who have purchased tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the Nouveau Monde, or by addressing themselves to the undersigned, if their numbers are entered in the registers, for otherwise they shall not take part in the drawing; and it is for the purpose of allowing time to the holders of tickets that the drawing is postponed, so as to give the least rise possible to criticism.

An official list of all winning numbers shall be sent to all holders of tickets immediately after the drawing, which shall definitely take place on the First October, 1873.

(By order,)
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Manage Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

Wm. E. DORAN. ARCHITECT,

St. James Street, (Opposite Molson's Bank,)

MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTRBAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA,

Pro. of Quebec In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis't. of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the

City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, An Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. R. B. DODDS,

per his Attorneys ad litem.
ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis't. of Montreal In the matter of HUGH McGILL, trading at Mon-

The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Thursday, the Fighteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

treal, under the name and style of HUGH McGILL & COMPANY.

HUGH MoGILL. per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug., 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MICHEL PLOUFFE and OVIDE LACAS, of the City of Montreal, Grocers and Traders, as well individually, as doing business together under the name of "MICHEL PLOUFFE & CO,"

THE Insolvents have made an Assignment of their Estate to me, and their creditors, are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 343, Wolfe Street, Montreal, on the 26th day of August, Anstant, at Ten O'Clock, A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 12th August, 1873.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro. of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

Dis. of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH DION and CYRILLE J. B. DION, both of the City of Montreal, Traders, heretofore Copartners under the name of DION

BROTHERS. Insolvents. The undersigned have fyled in the office of this

Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by their creditors, and on Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of September now next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 13th August, 1873. JOSEPH DION, By his Attorney ad lilem, L. N. BENJAMIN, CYRILLE J. B. DION,

By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN,

INFORMATION WANTED. F PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who bring the Summer of 1872, was employed as a illor on Lake Superior. Any information would thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELLE afontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

#### WANTED.

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MONTREAL.

NEW

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NEW

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# WILLIAM MURRAY'S,

and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Leckets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No. 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

### TANSEY AND O'BRIEN.

SOULPTORS AND DESIGNERS. .

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in

variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments.

Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural
Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**GRAY'S SYRUP** 

## RED SPRUCE GUM

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT

AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for

Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe

forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

Montreal, 1872.



HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street. BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871

#### PETER CARROLL. PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS, & STEAMFITTER, No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. EYE DISEASES.

DR. ED. DESJARDINS, CLINICAL DILPENSARY,

NAZARETH ASYLUM, St. CATHERINE STREET. Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock af-

WALSH'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 463 Notre Dame Street, (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best Cutters in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed.

Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING always in stock.

W. WALSH & CO. VILLA MARIA FOTTERY, In aid of Several Religious Institutions.

32,000 Tickets, at \$1 Each. 11 Tickets for \$10.

20. READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES:-Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal, per annum). 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 each ...... 1,400
8 Lots at Cote St. Catherine, at \$300 each ... 2,400 48 Lots at do do do at \$150 each. 7,200 1 Gold Prize 1,000 50 do do of \$50 each 2,500 100 do do of \$5 each.... 200 do do of \$3 each..... 600 600 do do of \$1 each.....

One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200 GIFTS: 1 To the Catholic Bishop, to help the construction of the Cathedral Church.....\$2,000
To help the erection of Notre Dame de 4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd..... 5. To the Jesuits.... 6. To the Oblates.
7. To the Sisters of Mercy.

The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Falace, of Montreal.
The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall be obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receip of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall

9. To the Piopolis Colony..... 500

8. To the Sisters of Providence.....

have been sold. The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit. All persons who have taken Tickets and whose numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to prevent error

The Drawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen. The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on payment of the cost of the Deed,

For Tickets and all other information address G. H. DUMESNIL. Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery, No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Responsible Agents Wanted,

### THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old, established Forndery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-E. A. & C. R. MENEELY.

West Troy, E. Y.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10rn JULY, 1873, Trains will run as follows :-

GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.

MAIL AND EXPRESS - Leave Montreal at 3.15 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowans. ville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL AND EXPRESS-Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Flat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.

EXPRESS-Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriv. ing in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

This Route takes you through the Eastern Town. ships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremagog, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route.

For particulars as to Freight and Passengers apply at Company's Office,

202 ST. JAMES STREET.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:-GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville Kingston, Belleville, Toronto,

1872-73

Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points Night Express Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all •••• 9.00 p.m. Stations at .....

. 6.00 a.m.

Passenger Train for Brockville and all In-

and 6:00 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

vince line. GOING EAST. Day Train for the White Mountains, Port-Sherbrooke, Quebec and Island Pond . 1:45 p.m.

Accommodation Train for Richmond and Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at
St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe......11:00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Train for Rouses Point donnecting with Steamers on Lake Champlain ..... 6:00 a.m. Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Champiain, at...... 3.15 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 3.45 p.m

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between

Portland and Halifax. The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p m., for St. John, N. B., &c. Baggage Checked Through.

Through Tickets issued at the Company's priscipal stations. For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director, Montreal, May 26, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsey, Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at..... 9:30 A.M. 

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TOR Trains leave Totonto at 7,00 A.M., 11,50 A.M. 4,00 P.M., 8,00 P.M., 5,30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10,10 A.M., 11,004A.M.
1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.
Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.K., 3:45
Arrive 1:20 A.K., 9:20
Brock Street Station
Depart 5:40 A.K. 3:00 9:20 P.K.

8:00 PL Antro 11100 A.M. 8:80 P.M.

CONTAINING THIRTY-EIGHT

Containing Anecdotes of

Curran,

Swift,



GOODS!

# RECEIVED

87 St. Joseph Street, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery

any other house in the Trade.

REMOVAL.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, Hatters and Furriers, No. 269 Notre Dame St.

B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.