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NO. 8.

BOOKS FOR AUGUST.

THE OLD GOD. A narrative for the People. Translated from the German by Very Rev. T. Noethen

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THE LAST

CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

À TALE. BY M. TAUNTON.

CHAPTER L.

home, resting on the way each night of the four child; by no means. He had as much comdays it took them to complete it, for they only fort in that respect as she could procure for went on for two or three hours each day. At him. There was no difficulty, being so near last, what an inexpressible relief it was for London, in obtaining the comfort of the attend-Grace to come to the end of the journey, and to ance of a priest; for all the ambassadors had settle in his own pretty room her dear son, for their chapels and a regular staff of priests athopes to those which she now entertained.

Edward had been very curious about the brothers and sisters he was to see, but his mother persuaded him to wait until the day after his arrival before she brought them in to see him. The children were also most anxious and desirous to have a peep at the "new brother mamma had brought back to them," and impatient for their turns to be taken into his

Mrs. Noel had a consultation of doctors, as advised by her regular attendant, a few days after her return home; nor was she surprised to hear that the ball had so injured the lung that it was only astonishing that he had not at once succumbed; nor unprepared for the announcement that a few weeks was all they could promise her of his life, and that short space, only likely because of the fine season and the great care they knew that he would receive from her. With what an atmosphere of love was the poor youth surrounded! His mother had a sofa bedstead put into his room so that she was always with him.

She engaged a lady companion who should take her place with the children and in the house-keeping, so as to be able to devote herself to the invalid. And how kind every one was to Edward! it was the great treat for the children to be allowed, one at a time, to sit with brother Edward on the days when he could bear to speak to them. When they returned from their walks, they were sure to bring in a sweet wild nosegay for his room, because he had said that he loved the wild flowers better than garden flowers.

Six weeks after his arrival his mother had the joy of telling him that the Admiralty had awarded him as large a reward as a colonel would receive, for his gallantry, and that he would be entitled to receive a life pension for his wound! The boy was truly gratified; tears of joy coursed down his cheeks; he whispered to his mother, "I shall never want the money: still I should like to have it, to buy something for you and the children, as a remembrance. What shall it be, mother?"

With a choking sensation Grace tried to answer, but she could only get out these words, "I will think about it." When he returned to the subject, she said, "I should like to have your portrait, Edward;" and so it was arranged. An artist friend was invited down to Heath Cottage, who stayed as long as it was necessary to complete the picture; for you may be certain that there were many days, the poor invalid could not bear even half an hour's sitting.

They arranged him in his easy chair, with a their chairs to the table to read and work, as all."

small table before him, on which Grace slipped the bullet (which she had always carried in her pocket), a union-jack rested against his chair; his naval cap in his hand, resting on his knee. Altogether it made a very interesting picture, although a sad one, because of his haggard countenance and wan expression; however, they had never seen any other, and to them the likeness was very valuable and dear. "You will tell little Robert all about me, won't you, mother, when he grows up, and make him a sailor for my sake? I should like to think that he

CHAPTER LI.

would take my place."

They were about this time cheered by a letter from Captain Noel, who hoped by the autumn to be home again. He spoke of how he supposed and hoped that they were enjoying Edward's visit. He expected to find him quite strong, and able to get to sea again.

How mournful all these hopes seemed to Grace as she read the words! nor did she let Edward know what his stepfather said about him: he could not have borne it.

You must not, however, suppose that Edward was unresigned to death; it was not so. Grace had taken every opportunity that presented itself to elevate her son's mind, by the consideration of the bright exchange that awaited him, if God in His mercy received him to His heavenly kingdom; and she taught him to rely on the precious death of his Redeemer as his guerdon of pardon for the sins he might in his ignorance of right and wrong have committed. The poor youth's favorite prayer was "the sins and ignorance of my youth do not remember."

At times she painted to him in glowing colors the bliss of heaven. "Ah Edward!" she would say, "I am the one to be pitied, who have to remain behind, still to fight and struggle for the crown;" so that at last he used to say, as if impatient to be gone, "Do you think that it will be to-day, mother?" and look disappointed if she "thought that he was better-stronger to-day."

Nor must you suppose that she neglected the In three days time they began their journey holy ministration of her pastor for her dying whom she had prepared it, with such different tached to them. So the Rev. T. Green paid frequent visits; and if Edward seemed more at the cottage.

CHAPTER LII.

In this way the summer passed into autumn, and still Edward lingered. Have you, reader, ever watched a lingering consumption? I have and know what a mournful watch it is. You cannot help longing for the release of the be- on the list for Admiral when he came home loved object of your care, and yet, oh! how you dread it!

One very sultry evening Edward was lying perfectly exhausted by the heat, opposite the see the setting sun, and his eye rested on it, and he whispered in so low a tone that his mother could barely eatch the words, " Mother, I go rejoicing; don't grieve." He gave her one tender, very tender look, and closed his eyes without one struggle. He was gone.

She could hardly realize it; so gently, so quickly had the spirit departed. And Grace! she felt no violent emotion. All seemed so peaceful, so subdued within her, that she told me afterwards that she felt full of wonderment rather than sorrow. She gave no sign; she called no one to her; she felt as if afraid any one should interrupt the holy calm which seemed to unite her and her child. She remained on her knees holding her boy's hand in her's without moving, fearing, as it were, to awaken him; and I am sure, had she had the choice put before her she would not have done so. In this position Maruth found her when she

came to bring in their usual tea. "Sure, mam, you know what's happened?" said her maid, when she perceived the state of

the case. "Master Edward has gone home, mam, God rest his dear soul!"

"Yes, Maruth," was all she answered, and she let her faithful friend lead her out of the room, and lay her down on the couch in the drawing-room; and it was only when her children came in, sent by nurse to "comfort mam-ma in her trouble," that Grace realized that the eldest of them, her first-born, was now really taken away from their midst. Do not say taken from you, poor mother; he is gone, but only to wait for you; a little time and you will go to him. He will be ready to welcome you. He is not taken; I could almost say he went, for you know how willing he was to go to his eternal rest.

CHAPTER LIII.

He had been buried but a week when one dear mother, she still looks so young and lovely, evening Mrs. Noel and Miss Davis had drawn I begin to think that I cannot be so old after ing out now this locality—now that other, until "honorable in his labors," and the source of

was their habit for an hour or two before bedtime, and just settled themselves in their places when they heard the gate dividing the garden from the street click.

"Who can that be?" said Miss Davis. "It is nine o'clock, and we are not often troubled with callers at such an hour." But Mrs. Noel did not answer; her heart, as it were. stopped beating; she fancied that she knew the footstep.

Captain Noel did not perceive the black in which the two ladies were dressed (gentlemen are not often unobservant in such matters.)-So when he could find words he said, "Well, how are the children? Where is Edward?" Then, not receiving an answer, and Grace, unable to speak, pointing to her dress, the truth struck him, and he exclaimed, "Good gracious. my poor wife! and when was it? But no; you shall not tell me now all about it," said he, folding her again in his arms, " not until you are more composed."

"Robert, did you not get my letter, telling you the opinion of Dr. ——?"
"No; I have had no letters for the last

three months, because we have been cruising about, I suppose, and then letters are so often lost. Now take me to see the children.

Robert, who was second on the list for his flag, now remained at home for three years.

It was a great boon to Grace to have him for so long a time, for the elder children were growing up and requiring schooling; and the mother was thankful that the father was there to help her in the choice of a good school for the eldest son. But, I really believe that all this time I have never mentioned that very important point, to lady readers, at least, namely, the names of our heroine's children! So allow me to introduce Master Charles, called after Captain Noel's father, Ellen, the eldest daughter, and Sarah the second. The youngest child she had then was a boy named Robert. I need not say why that name was chosen! This youngest was the pet in the family; and although two younger girls were in time added to the family circle, he never lost his place as prime favorite, not only with his parents but even with his brothers and sisters! he was always the one most loved, even when separate cares and interests had divided this once happy family when grown up; as must always be in this work-a-day world! But to return to my description of Grace's children; ere long another girl was born, and honored by being given the name of her mother.

They were a fine, healthy family, rejoicing weak than usual, he would remain, and sleep in good dispositions, and promising a fair share of talent, especially the eldest son, for whom great hopes of a successful career were indulged

As I before said, Captain Noel was second from the coast of Italy. At the end of three years he received his promotion and orders to hoist his flag on board the "Vigo," in order to thinking of the larger loss so overlooked the go to St. Helena to relieve Admiral * * *, window which was thrown open. He could who was stationed there guarding Bonaparte. I need not describe the parting—there have been too many of them in Grace's married life to render it necessary—suffice it to say, that Robert left his sister Agnes with his wife this time, for his mother had died during his recent stay at Blackheath; and his sister having given up, or rather let Beechwood Lodge, made her home with her sister-in-law in the new and

larger house she now occupied. Right well and prudently did Grace manage her family during the four years that Robert was absent; and receiving instructions from her husband, she arranged for Charles to prepare for the profession he had chosen-namely, the bar-and sent Robert to the school his brother has just left. The three girls were educated at home by a governess, with the assistance of masters; and baby, who was born a few weeks after the Admiral left home, was mamma's care and delight; she was named Elizabeth, after a favorite aunt in the Noel

CHAPTER LV.

But now, all the world were agog! Every one was talking of the death of Napoleon.— What a change it made in all military and naval affairs! On all sides Mrs. Noel was greeted with, "You will soon have the Admiral home." How anxiously she watched the newspapers for tidings! At length, she ascertained at the Admiralty that all ships sent to guard Bonaparte were ordered home. What joy! What suspense! How heavy the time hung upon her hands! for a full year passed, ere she once more welcomed her husband home, and had the joy of presenting to him, not only and live here-who knows?" the little stranger, but his daughters grown up into blooming lady-like young women.
"How old you make me feel," cried the de-

lighted father; "and yet when I look at your

that he had done enough for his country, and his country had done well by him; so he sent in his application for retirement, backed by testimonials of having seen good service in all the stirring times of the long war.

CHAPTER LVI.

I must now ask you to guess how the next ten or twelve years passed with my heroine and her family, only giving you a slight summary. Charles is beginning his way at the bar; Robert has chosen his father's profession, and is now a lieutenant; Ellen and Sarah are well

Grace and Elizabeth in their turn have grown up; but there is no talk of their leaving the paternal roof; they are the great pleasure and delight of their parents; and Aunt Agnes is their dearest friend.

In this space of time politics have also undergone vast changes. Catholic Emancipation has been carried; George the Fourth has passed away: so has William, our Sailor King; and our present gracious Sovereign has come to the throne.

In one of the early years of her reign the Act for Settling the Encumbered Estates in Ireland was passed, and one of the first to come under its cognizance was the far-famed Mal-

You may be sure that Mrs. Noel (for she is now too old for me to still call her Grace) was deeply interested in hearing this news; but more interested in reality than she dreamt of.
She received a letter from her cousin one

day, (John O'Shawnessy), begging her to come over to Ireland with as little delay as possible, as he had an important communication to make to her in connection with the Mallerina Estates, and which would require her personal attendance. Of course she started at once for Dublin, and then received the following statement:

"Your grandfather bought of the Joyces, on Lough Derryclare, an island, on which he built a house, laid out grounds, and used it as a summer residence for fishing. That property did not belong to the entailed Mallerina Estates, so when your father was about to marry he made a deed of gift of that island and its appurtenances to Ann Lynch, who afterwards became his wife. That property had no business to have gone with the Mallerina Estate; as lerina Estate is indebted to you all the revenue ing at sea. Good and amiable as she was, that you ought to have been enjoying these the innocent suffered for the guilty. She was past years; in fact, ever since your father gave up the estate."

"He did not give them up, John, they were taken from him."

"True for you; I mean the same thing but how was it that he allowed this to go with the rest?" "You must remember, John, how little my

poor father understood business; how determined he was at first to recover his estate, and not to submit to such unjust robbery. In minor, and then, before he could well recover his presence of mind to look into his affairs, you know how he died, literally of a broken heart. My mother, without doubt, was ignorant of her claim, and supposed all went alike that belonged to them."

"It is a lovely little spot, I can tell you, Grace," said John O'Shawnessy. "Tom O'Malley and his daughter were very foud of it: they called it 'Peace Island.' It was well cared for, and Miss O'Malley laid out a pretty garden all round the house, besides adding

greatly to the building.
"I remember it well," replied Mrs. Noel: "It is a beautifully wooded spot. The house is a stone one, and quite hidden by the trees. I have often rowed round it when I was staying with the O'Donnells on Lough Ina."

" I wish you would run down with me and see it," said John O'Shawnessy. "So I will; but will write for the Admiral.

CHAPTER LVII.

who would like to accompany us.

Robert soon arrived; and then they all started for "Peace Island." Nor were they disappointed! Nature had,

indeed, done much for it, and so had art in the hands of Miss O'Malley. "I have already sent in your claim," remarked John O'Shawnessy; "and there is not a shadow of a doubt but that it will be ac-

knowledged. So now, let me know what you mean to do with it?" "Do with it!" said Grace, "why do it up beautifully! and come and enjoy it every sum-

mer whilst we can: and, perhaps, when the two girls are married, Robert and I may come his race. A high and holy object was this, a

visit the O'Donnells.

scenes of her early life to her husband. Point an end, "the kingdom of God," was made she had made him acquainted with the spots so this honor was also the secret of success, for he

Robert's wanderings were over; he thought endeared to her by memory. And Robert, he was enchanted with the scenery that surrounded their new home.

The Bold Pins, twelve in number, surrounding the Lake, with the sunlight playing about their solemn heads, and shining into their dark purple depths, enlivened by the scarlet petticoat of the peasant, climbing their lofty and steep sides after the cattle !

In the distance rose Coolnacartan, the name of the mountain which indicated, as it were, the beginning of the Luke Country.

Having remained at Clifden as long as necessary to make excursions in its neighborhood to Ballynahinch, where stood an old castle belonging to the O'Malleys, also Dangan, the old feudal residence of the family, and the one in which her father was born, Grace and her husband proceeded to Kylemore and Leanane.

The beauty of the scenery along the Killery Mountains presents the most enchanting of all the neighborhood, so that it is difficult to tear oneself from it. They continued their course, sometimes by car, sometimes by boat, until they reached Sligo Bay, and thence to Water-

CHAPTER LVIII.

You may imagine the warm welcome that awaited them from the O'Donnells, with whom they discussed their new acquisition.

After remaining a week at Waterdale, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell accompanied them to "Peace Island," to see what alterations and improvements were required, and which Mr. O'Donnell undertook to see completed, so that they might in the autumn come down to their island home.

As they stood on the lawn in front of the house, Grace said-

"Oh, my dear friends, how strikingly are the words of the Almighty fulfilled ! He said that He would visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations; and see, in this Mallerina, how fully he has carried out His word! Robin committed the dreadful sin of selling his soul for this estate. He inflicted this foul wrong on his benefactor! His son so dissipated the fortune that his extravagance and recklessness became a by-word. Thus Robin's grandson had but the name of the estate-there was so little property left. His great-grand-daughter, the solo survivor of your mother's heir, it is yours, and the Mal- that family, met with an untimely end, perishthe last of the fourth generation."

"True for you, Grace," said Mr. O'Donnell, "the family have passed away. You are the last of the Catholic O'Malleys!"

THE END.

FATHER BURKE.

His Funeral Oration on O'Connell.

From advanced sheets of the volume of Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures, now going through the press, we (Irish American) are enabled to present our readers, this week, with Father Burke's beautiful "Funeral Oration on O'Connell," On the occasion of the removal of the remains of "The Liberator" to their final resting-place in Glasnevin, beneath the Round Tower and Sepulchre, which a grateful country raised to her best and noblest son, this oration was delivered, under an improvised canopy, before an audience of fifty thousand persons, Many who heard Father Burke, that day, are now, like himself, in America, and will be glad to see his words in print; while to the thousands of readers to whom they will be entirely new, the present publication will be one of the most interesting of the great preacher's discourses :-

"Wisdom conducted the just man through the right ways, and showed him the kingdom of God, made him honorable in his labors, and accomplished his works. She kept him safe from his enemies, and gave him a strong conflict, that he might overcome; and in bondage she left him not till she brought him the sceptre of the kingdom, and power against those that oppressed him, and gave him everlasting glory."-Wisdom x. These striking words of the inspired writer

tell us the glorious history of a great man of old, the father and founder of a great people. They also point out the true source of his greatness, and the secret of his success. He was a just man, and the spirit of wisdom was upon him. He was led by this spirit through the right ways—that is to say, the ways of truth and justice, the straightforward paths of reason and obedience; and the ends of his ways, the object ever before his eyes, was the "kingdom of God," the independence, the glory, the spiritual freedom of the children of nd live here—who knows?"

grand and a noble purpose, which wisdom held
They parted! O'Shawnessy to go back to out to him as the aim of his life and the crown Dublin,—the Admiral and Mrs. Noel to go and of his days. And as the end for which a man labors determines all things, either unto shame What pleasure had Grace in showing the or unto glory, so he, who labored for so great

of these "honorable labors," the inspired writer of genius, the promptings of youthful ambition, tells that the just man's path was beset by cnemies, but the spirit of wisdom, which guided him, "Kept him safe from his enemies," enabled him to meet their violence and their minds' could aspire—all this impelled him to wiles, their open hatred and their subtle cunning, to overcome them, and to haffle them. The contest was long; it was "a strong conflict," which was given to him only that he might overcome, and so be worthy to be crowned. He was made to taste of sorrow; his enemies seemed to prevail, but in bonds the spirit of wisdom, truth and justice forsook him not "till she brought him the sceptre of the kingdom," the love and veneration of his brethren and of his people, and "power against those that oppressed him," the power of principle and of justice; and so changed his sorrow into joy, "and gave him everlasting glory" -glory on the earth, in the history and traditions of his people, where his name was in honor and benediction, and his memory enshrined in their love, and the higher glory, the everlasting glory "of the kingdom of God," for which he had labored so honorably, so successfully, and so long. Now, all this honor, triumph, and everlasting glory came to the great Israelite through the spirit of wisdom, the same spirit, which it is written elsewhere, "that it can do all things, * * * that it reneweth all things, * * * and through nations, conveyeth itself into holy souls, and maketh the friends of God and the prophets" - "the friends of God," that is to say, the defenders of His possess her faith is the first and greatest of all Church and of His Faith; and "prophets," endowments, and privileges, before which that is, the leaders of His people.

The destinies of nations are in the hands of God, and when the hour of His mercy comes, and a nation is to regain the first of its rights, the free exercise of its faith and religion, God, who is never wanting to His own designs, ever provides for that hour a leader for His people, such a one as my text describes-wise, highminded, seeking the kingdom of God, honorable in his labors, strong in conflict with his enemies, triumphant in the issue, and crowned with glory. Nor was Ireland forgotteen in the designs of God. Centuries of patient endurance brought at length the dawn of a better day. preached to them. They took it kindly and at Liberator of Christ's Church. "Were it only to God's hour came, and it brought with it Ircland's greatest son, Daniel O'Connell. We surround his grave to-day, to pay him a last; tribute of love, to speak words of praise, of martyr's blood. The faith thus delivered to them suffrage, and of prayer. For two and twenty years has he silently slept in the midst of us. His generation is passing away, and the light of history already dawns upon his grave, and she speaks his name with cold, unimpassioned voice. In this age of ours a few years are as a century of times gone by. Great changes and startling events follow each other in such quick succession that the greatest names are forgotten almost as soon as those who bore them disappear, and the world itself is surprised to find how short-lived is the fame which promised to be immortal. He who is inscribed even in the golden book of the world's annals finds that he has but written his name upon water. The never suffered, has her name written in letters Church alone is the true shrine of immortality, the temple of fame which perisheth not; and that man only whose name and memory is preserved in her sanctuaries receives on this earth a reflection of that glory which is eternal in and shame they sustained one another. When Heaven. But before the Church will crown the ancient religion was driven from her sancany one of her children, she carefully examines tuaries, she still found a temple in every cabin the great life devoted to them by O'Connell. Lying, his claims to the immortality of her gratitude in the land, an altar—a home in the heart of however, at the foot of the altar, as he is and praise—sho asks, "What has he done for God and for man?" This great question am I come here to answer to-day for him whose faith, and the faith alone, became to the Irish garland on his tomb. It is as a child of the Church tongue, once so eloquent, is now stilled in the race the principle of their vitality, and national that we honor him, and recall with tears of sorrow silence of the grave, and over whose tomb a existence, the only element of freedom and of our recollections of the aged man, revered, beloved, grateful country has raised a monument of its hope. To their Church, suffering and proscrib. whom all the glory of the world's admiration and ancient faith and a record of its past glories; ed, they remained faithful as in the days of her and I claim for him the meed of our gratitude glory. Their Catholic religion became the plicity. Obedience to the Church's laws, quick zeal and love, in that he was a man of faith, whom wisdext guided in "the right ways," who loved for their great suffering mother, they say to spirit of penance, refining whilst it explated, chastening whilst it ennobled, all that was natural in and sought "the kingdom of God," who was most "honorable in his labors," and who accomplished his "great works;" the liberator of his race, the father of his people, the conqueror in "the undefiled conflict" of principle, truth, and justice. No man of our day denies that Ireland has been a most afflicted country; but Till shame into glory, till fear into zeal was turn'd; seldom was her dark hour darker, or her affliction greater, than towards the close of the last century. The nation's heart seemed broken, and all her hopes extinguished. The Catholics of the Irish, and Catholic of the Catholic. His love of Ireland were barely allowed to live, and for religion and country was the breath of his noswere expected to be grateful even for the boon of existence; but the profession of the Catholic faith was a complete bar and an insurmountable article to all advancement in the path of worldly advantage, honor, dignity, and even wealth. The fetters of conscience hung heavily also upon genius, and every prize to which lawful ambition might aspire was beyond the reach of those who refused to deny the religion of their fathers, and to forget their country. Amongst the victims of this religious and intellectual slavery was one who was marked amongst the youth of his time. Of birth which in other lands would be called noble, gifted with a powerful and comprehensive intelligence, a prodigious memory, a most fertile imagination, pouring forth its' images in a vein of richest oratory, a generous spirit, a most tender heart, enriched with stores of varied learning, and genius of the highest kind, graced with every form of manly beauty, strength, and vigor; of powerful frame - nothing seemed wanting to him-

" A combination and a form indeed Where every god did seem to set his scal, To give the world assurance of a man"-

yet all seemed to be lost in him, for he was born a Catholic and an Irishman. Before him now stretched, full and broad, the two ways of life, and he must choose letween them: the way which led to all that the world prized in his hand, with the war-cry of obedience, principle, -wealth, power, distinction, title, glory, and and law, no power on carth could resist him. fame; the way of genius, the noble rivalry of intellect, the association with all that was most refined and refining—the way which led up to For it is the battle of God, and nothing can resist the council chambers of the nation, to all the Most High. Accordingly, he raised the standand glorious memories, to a share in all bless- | xight, and the omnipotence of the law. Religious | the true secret of their strength, the true way of | fesses.' They told me they were bound not to de- | acknowledgment of defeat.

"accomplished his works." But, in the midst ings of privilege and freedom. The stirringsthe consciousness of vast intellectual power, which placed within his easy grasp the highest prizes to which "the last infirmity of poble enter upon the bright and golden path. But before him opened another way. No gleam of sunshine illumined this way; it was wet with tears—it was overshadowed by misfortune—it was pointed out to the young traveller of life by the sign of the cross, and he who entered it was bidden to leave all hope behind him, for it led through the valley of humiliation into the heart of a fallen race and an enslaved and afflicted people. I claim for O'Connell the glory of having chosen the latter path, and this claim no man can gainsay, for it is the argument of the apostle in favor of the great law-giver of old-"By faith Moses denied himself to be son of Pharaoh's daughter; rather choosing to be afflicted with the people of God than to have the pleasure of sin for a time-esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasure of the Egyptians." In this way was he led by his love for his religion and for his country. He firmly believed in that religion in which he was born. He had that faith which is common to all Catholics, and which is not merely a strong opinion or even a conviction, but an absolute and most certain knowledge religion and his Church. The Church was to him, that the Catholic Church is the one and only true messenger and witness of God upon the earth; that to belong to her communion and to everything else sinks into absolute nothing. He believed and knew that it was not enough for him to "believe in his heart unto justice," but that he must "confess with his mouth unto his people. This was the glorious end; nor were salvation," and the strength of his faith left the means less honorable. Fair, open, manly selfhim no alternative but to proclaim loudly his religion, and to cast in his lot with his people. That religion was this people's only inheritance. They had clung to it and preserved it with a love and fidelity altogether superhuman, and which was the wonder of the world. The lable means by which he accomplished his great teaching of the Catholic Church was accepted cheerfully by the Irish people when it was first once from the lips of their apostle, and Ireland Ireland," says the great Lacordaire, "that Emanciwas a grand exception to all the nations, where pation has been profitable, where is the man in the the seed of Christianity has ever been the they so illustrated by their sanctity that for a thousand years Catholic Ircland was the glory | there are to be found many such acts comparable by of Christendom, and received amongst the nations the singular title of the "Island of Saints." Our national history begins with our faith,

and is so interwoven with our holy religion, that if you separate these, our country's name disappears from the world's annals; whilst, on the other hand, Christian and Catholic, which means Ireland holy, Ireland evangelizing, Ireland teaching the nations of Europe, Ireland upholding in every land the Cross and the crown, Ireland suffering for her faith as people of gold upon the proudest page of history. Ireland and her religion were so singularly bound together, that in days of prosperity and peace, they shone together; in days of sorrow degenerated into a war of extermination, the Catholic Emancipator of his people that we place a strongest passion of their lives, and in their love for her honor and the dignity of her worship; a

"Through grief and through danger thy smile hath cheer'd my way.

Till hope seem'd to bud from each thorn that round

me lay; The darker our fortune, the brighter our pure love

burn'd, Yes, slave as I was, in thy arms my spirit felt free,

And blessed even the sorrows that made me more dear to thee.'

All this O'Connell felt and knew. He was Irish of trils, the blood of his veins; and when he brought to the service of both the strength of his faith and the power of his genius, with the instinct of a true Irishman, his first thought was to lift up the nation by striking the chains off the national Church. And here again, my brethren, two ways opened before him. One was a way in which many had trodden in former times, many pure, and high-minded, noble and patriotic men; it was a way of danger and of blood, and the history of his country told him that it ever ended in defeat, and in greater evil. The sad events which he himself witnessed, and which took place around him, warned him off that way; for he saw that the effort to walk in it had swept away the last vestige of Ireland's national legislature and independence. But another path was still open to him, and wisdom rointed it out as "the right way." Another battle-field lay before him, on which he could "fight the good fight," and vindicate all the rights of his religion and of his country. The armory was furnished him by the inspired Apostle when he said: "Brothren, our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers.

Therefore, take
unto you the armor of Ged

Having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace, in all things taking the shield of faith.

And take unto you the sword of the spirit, which is the O'Connell knew well that such weapons in such a hand as his were irresistible—that, girt round with the truth and justice of his cause, he was clad in the armor of the Eternal God; that, with words of neace and order on his lips, with the strong shield of faith before him, and the sword of elequent speech

> "Such a battle once begun Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

liberty and perfect equality was his first demand. The new apostle of freedom went through the length and breadth of Ireland. His eloquent words revived the hopes, and stirred up the energies of the nation; the people and their priesthood rallied around him as one man; they became most formidable to their enemies by the might of justice and reason, and they showed themselves worthy of liberty by their respect of the law. Never was Ireland more excited, yet never was Ireland more peaceful. The people were determined on gaining their religious freedom. Irishmen, from 1822 to daring as Red Hugh. He led them against the strongest citadel in the world; and even as the walls of the city of old crumbled to the dust at the sound of Israel's trumpets, so his mighty voice, who spoke in the name of a united people," the lintels of the doors were opened which three hundred years of prejudice and pride had closed and barred against our people. The first decree of our liberation went forth: on the 13th of April 1829. Catholic Emaucipation was proclaimed, and seven millions of Catholic Irishmen entered the nation's legislature in the person of O'Connell. It was the first and the greatest victory of peaceful principle which our age has witnessed, the grandest triumph of justice and truth, the most glorious victory of the genius of one man, and the first great act of homage which Ireland's rulers paid to the religion of the people paid to the great principles of

He

peaceful agitation. O'Connell's first and greatest triumph was the re sult of his strong faith and his ardent zeal for his as it is to us, "the kingdom of God;" and in his labors for it, "he was made honorable," and received from a grateful people the grandest title ever given to man. Ireland called him "the Liberator." was "honorable in his labors," when we consider the end which he proposed to himself. It was no selfish nor even purely human end which he put before him. He devoted himself, his time, his talents, his energies, his power, to the glory of God, to the liberation of God's Church, to the emancipation of assertion; high solemn appeal to eternal principles; noble and uncessing proclamation of rights founded in justice and in the constitution; peaceful but most powerful pressure of a people united by his genius, inflamed by his eloquence, and guided by his vast knowledge and wisdom—these were the honorwork, and this great work was the achievement which gained for him not only the title of Liberator of Ireland, but even the weumenical title of the Church who has freed at once seven millions of souls? Challenge your recollection—search history from that first and famous edict which granted to the Christians liberty of conscience; and see if the extent of their effects with that of Catholic Emancipation. Seven millions of souls are now free to serve and love God even to the end of time; and each time that this people, advancing in their existence and their liberty, shall recall to memory the aspect of the man who studied the secret of their ways, they will ever find inscribed the name of O'Connell, both on the latest pages of their servitude and on first of their regeneration." His glorious victory did honor even to those whom he vanquished. He honored them by appealing to their sense of justice and of right; and in the act of Catholic Emancipation, England acknowledged the power of

a people, not asking for mercy, but clamoring for the liberty of the soul, the blessing which was born with Christ, and which is the inheritance of the nations that embrace the Cross, Catholic Emancipation was but the herald and the beginning of victories. He who was the Church's liberator and most true son, was also the first of Ireland's statesmen and patriots. Our people remember well, as their future historian will faithfully record, the many trials borne for them the many victories gained in their cause the nation's love had never lifted up in soul out of the holy atmosphere of Christian humility and simthe man; constant and frequent use of the Church's holy sacraments, which shed the halo of grace round his venerated head-these were the last grand lessons which he left to his people, and thus did the sun of his life set in the glory of Christian holiness. For Ireland he lived, for Ireland did he die. The people whom he had so faithfully served, whom he loved with a love second only to his love for God, were decimated by a visitation the most terrible that the world ever witnessed; the nations of the earth trembled, and men grew pale at the sight of Ireland's desolation. Her tale of famine, of misery, of death was told in every land. Her people fled affrighted from the soil which had forgotten its ancient bounty, or died, their white lips uttering the last mint cry for bread. All this the aged father of his country beheld. Neither his genius, nor his eloquence, nor his love could now save his people; and the spirit crushed which had borne him triumphantly through all dangers and toil: the heart broke within him, that brave and generous heart which had never known fear, and whose ruling passion was love for Ireland. The martyred spirit, the broken heart of the great Irishman led him to the holiest spot of earth, and with tottering steps he turned to Rome. The man whose terrible voice in life shook the highest tribunals of earth in imperious demand for justice to Ireland, now sought the Apostle's tomb, that, from that threshold of heaven he might put up a cry for mercy to his country and his people, and effer up his life for his native land. Like the Prophet King, he would fain stand between the people and the angel who smote them, and offer

himself a victim and a holocaust for the land which

he loved. But on the shores of the Mediterranean

the weary traveller lay down to die. At that last

moment, his profound knowledge of his country's

history may have given him that prophetic glimpse

of the future which is sometimes vouchsafed to great

minds. He had led a mighty nation to the opening

of "the right way," and directed her first and doubt-

ful steps in the path of conciliation and justice to

Ireland. Time, which ever works out the designs of

God, has carried that nation forward in the glorious

way. With firmer step, with undaunted soul, with

high resolve of justice, peace, and conciliation, the

work begun by Ireland's Liberator progressed in our

day. Chains are being forged for our country, but

they are chains of gold, to bind up all discordant

elements in the empire, so that all men shall dwell

together as brothers in the land. If we cannot have

the blessings of religious unity so as " to be all of one

mind," we shall have "the next dearest blessing

that heaven can give," the peace that springs from

do we owe to the man whose memory we recall

progress, and the sure road to victory. The seed which his hand had sown it was not given to him to reap in its fulness. Catholic Emancipation was the first instalment of liberty. The edifice of relithe first instalment of liberty. The edifice of relicious freedom was to be crowned when the wise in the faint I know not; perhaps not long; for the architect who had laid its foundations and built up the walls was in his grave. Let us hope that his dying eyes were cheered and the burden of his last hour lightened by the sight of the perfect grandour of his work—that, like the Prophet lawgiver, he beheld "all the land;"—that he saw it with his eyes though he did not "nass over to it;" and that it was given to him to "salute from afar off' the brightness Limerick or on the slopes of Fontenoy. They were marshalled by a leader as brave as Sarsfield and as daring as Red Hugh. He led them marshalled by a leader as brave as Sarsfield and as only exists where there is perfect equality, and to enter with them into the compact of the true peace which is founded in justice. Time, which buries in utter oblivion so many names and so many memories, will exalt him in his work. The day has already dawned, and is ripening to its perfect noon, when Irishmen of every creed will remember O'Connell, and celebrate him as the common friend and the greatest benefactor of their country. What man is there, even of those whom our age has called great whose name, so many years after his death, could summon so many loving hearts around his tomb? We, to-day, are the representatives not only of a nation but of a race. " Quanam regio in terris nostri non plena loboris?" Where is the land that has not seen the face of our people and heard their voice? and wherever, even to the ends of the carth, an Irishman is found to-day, his spirit and his sympathy are here. The millions of America are with us-the Irish Catholic soldier on India's plains is present amongst us by the magic of love—the Irish sailor, standing by the wheel this moment in far-off silent seas, where it is night, and the southern stars are shining, joins his prayer with ours and recalls the glorious image and the venerated name of O'Connell.

> "He is gone who seemed so great-Gone; but nothing can bereave him Of the force he made his own, Being here; and we believe him Something far advanced in state, And that he wears a truer crown Than any wreath that man can weave him."

He is gone, but his fame shall live for ever on the earth as a lover of God and of his people. Adversaries, political and religious, he had many, and like a

" tower of strength

Which stood full square to all the winds that blew, the Hercules of justice and of liberty stood up against them. Time, which touches all things with representative man of his race, and the champion of his people. They acknowledge his greatness, and they join hands with us to weave the garland of his fame. But far other, higher, and holier are the feelings of Irish Catholics all the world over today. They recognize, in the dust which we are assembled to honour, the powerful arm which premoted them, the eloquent tongue which proclaimed their rights and asserted their freedom, the strong hand which like that of the Maccabee of old, the first struck off their chains, and then built up their holy altars. They, mingling the supplication of prayer and the gratitude of sufferage, with their tears, recall—oh, with how much love!—the memory of him who was a Joseph to Israel—their tower of strength, their buckler, and their shield—who shed around their homes, their altars, and their graves the sacred light of religious liberty, and the glory of unfettered worship. "His praise is in the Church," and this is the surest pledge of the immortality of his glory. "A people's voice" may be" the proof and echo of all human fame," but the voice of the undying Church is the echo of "everlasting glory," and when those who surround his grave toof Irishmen to the end of time will be reminded of his name and of his glory.

A LEAF FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BIBLE.

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times.)

won over the old-fashioned Catholics of England to her new-fangled faith, was the Tower, with its rack, thumbscrew, and the scavenger's daughter. The burly and picturesque beef-enters, who exhibit the treasures of the Tower to strangers, are wont to show the thumbse-ews said to have been brought over in the Spanish Armada, at the request of the Inquisition, for the torture of Protestants; but if what were exhibited are thumbserews, they were indigenious to the Tower, and were last used for the torture of Catholics. It was unnecessary for Spain ts provide instruments of torture, for the Tower abounded with them already. They were the powerful instruments of persuasion used by the Protestant Queen for the perversion of Catholics. The following narrative is from the Autobiography of Father John Gerard, one of the Gerards of Garswood, a book recently published, which ought to be in the hands of every Catholic :---

"We went to the place appointed for the torture in a sort of solemn procession; the attendants going before, because the place was underground and very dark, especially about the entrance. It was a place of immense extent, and in it were ranged divers sorts of racks, and other instruments of torture,-Some of these they displayed before me, and told me I should have to taste of every one. Then they led me to a great upright beam or pillar of wood, which was one of the supports of this vast crypt.-At the top of this column were fixed several iron staples for supporting weights. Here they placed on my wrists manacles of iron, and ordered me to mount upon one or two hassocks made of rushes; then raising my arms, they inserted an iron bar through the rings of the manacles, and then through the staples in the pillar, putting a pin through the bar so that it would not slip. My arms being thus fixed above my head, they withdrew the hassocks, one by one, from beneath my feet, so that I hung by hands and arms. The tips of my toes, however, still touched the floor, so they dug away the floor beneath, as they could not raise me higher, for they had hung me from the topmost staples in the pillar .-Thus hanging by my wrist, I began to pray, whilst the Commissioners standing round asked me if I was willing to confess where Father Garnet was, I replied, 'I neither can nor will.' But so terrible a pain began to oppress me that I was scarce able to speak the words. The worst pain was in my breast and belly, my arms and hands. It seemed to me that all the blood in my body rushed up my arms into my hands; and I was under the impression at the time that the blood actually burst forth from my fingers at the back of my hands. This was, however, a mistake; the sensation was caused by the swelling of the flesh over the iron that bound

" The Commissioners, seeing that I gave them no further answer, departed to the Lieutenant's house; and there they waited, sending now and then to know how things went on at the crypt. There they left me with three or four strong men, to superintend my torture. My gaoler also remained; I fully believe out of kindness to mo, and kept wiping perfect religious liberty and equality. All this away, with a handkerchief, the sweat that run down from my face the whole time, as, indeed, it did from the council chambers of the hation, to all and of the new war, and unfurled the banner on places of jurisdiction and of honor, to the which was written,—freedom to be achieved by the illustrate his life, and which, in the triumph of Cate the will be a cripple all his life, if he lives through power of truth, the cry of justice, the assertion of tholic Emancipation, pointed out to the living people it; but he will have to be tortured daily till he con-

sist putting me to torture day after day, as long as my life lasted, until I gave the information they my the lasted, ducht I gove the restriction they sought from me. I had hung in this way till after one men who stood by me lifted me. up, or replaced the rush hassocks under my feet, until I came to myself and immediately they heard me praying, they let me down again. This they did over and over again when the faint came on, eight or nine times before five o'clock. William Wade, Secretary to the lords of the Council, and afterwards Governor of the Tower of London, came to me somewhat before five, and said: Will you yet obey the commands of the Queen and the Council? 'No,' said I, 'what you ask is unlawful, therefore I will never do it. Hang there, then, till you rot, said Wade, in a loud and angry tone, and then suddenly turning his back went away in a rage. Soon after this they took me down from my cross, and though neither foot nor leg was injured, yet I could hardly stand. I was helped back to my sell by the gaoler, who appeared sincerely to compassionate my state, and when he reached my cell, he made me a fire, and brought me some food, as supper-time had nearly come. some root, as supportant and myself on my bed, and remained quiet there until the next morning.

"Early the next morning, however, soon after the

Tower gates were opened, my gaoler came up to the

cell and told me that Master Wade arrived; and that I must go down to him. I went down, therefore, that time in a sort of cloak with wide sleeves, for my hands were so swollen that they would not have passed through ordinary sleeves. When I came to the Lieutenant's house, Wade said, unless you mean flatly to contradict the Queen and Master Secretary Cecil, you ought to submit your judgment, and produce Father Garnet. 'No, certainly net's said 1, 'I neither can nor will.' Thereupon he summoned from the next room a gentleman of tall and commanding figure, whom he called the Superintendent of Torture, though he was not really in that charge, and said to him: 'In the name of the Queen, and of the Lords of the Council, I deliver this man into your hands. You are to rack him twice to-day and twice daily, until such time as he choses to confess. The officer then took charge of me, and Wade departed. Thereupon we descended with the same solemnity as before into the place appointed for the torture; and again they put the manacles on the same part of my arms as before; indeed they could not be put on in any other part, for the fiesh had so risen on both sides that there were two hills of flesh with a valley between, and the manacles would not meet anywhere but in the valley. Here then they were put on, not without causing me much pain. Our good Lord, however, helped me, and I cheerfully offered him my hands and heart. So I was hung up mellowing hand, has softened the recollections of again as I before described; and in my hands I felt past contests, and they who once looked upon him a great deal more pain than on the previous day, but as a fee now only remember the glory of the fight, and the mighty genius of him who stood forth the this day I had eaten nothing. I hung much longer this time without fainting, but at length I fainted so thoroughly that they could not bring me to, so they thought I was either dead or soon would be. So they called the Lieutenant, but how long he was there I knew not, nor how long I remained in the faint. When I came round, however, I found myself no longer hanging by my hands, but supported sitting on a bench, with many people round me who had opened my teeth with some iron instrument, and were pouring water down my throat. Now when the Lieutenant saw I could speak, he said : 'Do you not see how much better it is for you to yield to the wishes of the Queen, than to lose your life this way?" By God's help,' I answered him with more spirit than before, 'no, certainly I do not see it. I would rather die a thousand times than do what they require me.' 'You will not, then,' he repeated. 'No. indeed, I will not, I answered, 'while a breath remains in my body.' 'Well, then, said he, and he seemed to say it sorrowfully, as if reluctant to carry out his orders, 'we must hang you up again now, and after dinner too.' 'Let us go, then, in the name of God,' I said, 'I have but one life, and if I had more I would offer them all up for this cause.' And with day shall have passed away, all future generations this I attempted to rise and go to the pillar, but they were obliged to support me, as I was very weak in body from the torture. I was suspended, therefore, a third time, and hung there in very great, pain of body, but not without great consolation of soul, which seemed to arise from the prospect of dying. After a while the Lieutenant, seeing that he made (From the Liverpool Catholic Times.)

The Bible, the free, the open Bible, by which she cause the dinner hour was near at hand, or perhaps through a natural feeling of compassion, ordered me to be taken down, I think I hung not quite an hour this third time. I am rather inclined to think that the Lieutenant, Sir Bichard Barkely, released me from compassion, for, after holding his post for three or four months, he resigned it of his own accord, because he would no longer be an instrument in torturing innocent men so cruelly. So I was brought back to my room by my gaoler, who seemed to have his eyes full of tears. Then he brought me some food, of which I could eat but little, and that little he was obliged to cut for me and put into my mouth. I could not hold a knife in my hands for many days' after, much less now when I was not even able to move my fingers, nor help myself in anything, so that he was obliged to do everything for me. However, by order of the authorities he took away my knife, seissors, and razors, lest I should kill myself, I believe; for they always do this in the tower, as long as the prisoner is under warrant for torture" Finding that torture could not wring from him

a confession of the whereabouts of Father Garnett the Queen determined to have him brought to execution for his Priesthood. His firmness was the theme of general commendation, and the Earl of Essex said he must needs honor him for his constancy. His persecution was entrusted to the Attorney-General Coke, a most unscrupulous officer, who exceeded in powers of coarse vituperation and the free use of the blacking bust even silver-tongued Coleridge, the present Attorney-General. Sir John, however, has edited an unprotestantized translation of an ascetic work by Blosius; but a man who edits a book on asceticism is not thereby an ascetic, any more than a man who edits a book on Almsdeeds is thereby charitable, or than a man who drives fat oxen is thereby made fat, and notwithstanding his book, Sir John remains an advocate of foul speech. By a timely escape from the Tower, Father Genrd, escaped the fangs of the legal hyena Coke, and thus saved Elizabeth, if not from the guilt, yet from the act of his murder.

A STATESMAN'S BREECHES .- For some time back Disraeli seems to have given up attending the House altogether, a strange thing for one who is as regular, usually in his attendance as a sentinel. At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock every day (the public business of the House begins at a quarter past) the chief of opposition might have been seen all through the session until just this last week or so shuffling with his peculiar walk across the floor of the House of Commons. Admirers have said that his trend is like that of a panther—persons with a turn for levity have insisted that it must be a panther afflicted with corns and wearing old slippers down at the heel. Lately Mr. Disraeli has made his very remarkable appearance still more conspicuous by wearing trowsers of a bright yellow—a kind of gamboge color with narrow black stripes; a sort of bedizenment which looks like something pertaining to one of the demons of a Christmas pantomine. The first time he appeared in his astounding trowsers the effect was quite sensational; nor did familiarity tend to dimihish its amazing impressiveness. For some days, however, the man and the trowsers have been denied to the eyes of spectators in the galleries of the House. Perhaps the yellow hue was meant for the glare of disappointed ambition and a reckless symbolical

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOURSE OF OSBORY.—The Bishop of Ossory has had the happiness of conveying to the Holy Father the sum of £943 as the contribution of his diocese to the Peter's Pence. The Pope has warmly acknowledged this further proof of the filial love and devotion of the Irish nation to the Holy See, and bestowed the Apostolical Benediction on Bishop, priests, and people of the diocese.

DIOCESS OF TOAM.—His Grace, the Archbishop has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Clifden. The cost of building will be about £7,000, exclusive of a portion of the tower and spire. The church, which is Gothic in style, has been designed by J. J. O'Callaghan, Esq., of Dublin; and the builder is Mr. Morris, of Sligo. The Rev. Fr. M'Gee, of Castlebar, has announced his intention to build a new church there.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - In refutation of the cheap assertions made from time to time, especially lately, that all previous efforts to establish Catholic societies have failed, the Catholic Times instances that great Catholic organization, the Young Men's Society, founded in "The City of the Broken Treaty," by the Ven. Dean O'Brien, in 1849. That society numbers in Liverpool alone 6,000 members, and ninety per cent of the members approach Holy Communion every month. This success is in great part attributable to the action of the Central Council, which is composed of the officers and two delegates from each branch of the society in Liverpool. Each year this body elects its own president, vice-president, and hon. secretary.

The League of S. Sebastian represents the party of action amongst the Catholic body in these realms,-Its founders are soldiers who have fought at Mentana and Porta Pia, good men and true, who are not to be discouraged by difficulties, any more than they were frightened by the threats of Italy. Their existence as a body is "a standing act of faith" in the resurrection of the Temporal Power .- Catholic Opinion.

At a meeting of members of the League of St. Sebastian, held at Dublin, Sept. 21st., steps were taken for the formation of an organization to afford material help towards restoring the temporal power

Castlebar new Catholic Church will possibly cost £10,000. The preliminary meeting at the Presbytery, held on Wednesday, and at which the Archbishop was graciously pleased to be present, was one of the most agreeable and forcible proofs of the religious and educational aspirations of the people that we were ever present at. There was a modesty and propriety of speech and a noble spirit of munificence that shed credit on Ireland and the Irish race. Many a Castlebar man, far away from Ireland, will rejoice in his heart at this grand evidence of the indestructible faith and nationality of the people. We refer to our columns for the list of names and the subscriptions which they represent. Within the short space of half-an-hour the amount subscribed reached £1,350 -Mayo Examiner.

STRIKES IN INGLAND.—A meeting of the employers of labour in Cork was held on Saturday in the Commercial Buildings, in reference to the present and threatened strikes. The proceedings were private, but we understand that some important resolutions were adopted. It was agreed that those who had engaged in an organized strike should not be received into the service of other employers, and it was resolved to institute a fund to enable individual employers to resist exorbitant demands made upon them. A very large sum was subscribed in the room, The Limerick bakers have declared their intention of refusing to perform night-work after the 7th inst., and their brothren in Athlone have demanded 25s. a week, with perquisites. In Nenagh the smiths have formed a combination to raise the price of their

THE RESULTS OF A STRIKE.—Strikes have not been very reassuring to the operatives lately, at least in Ireland. The labourers employed by the steam packet companies in Cork and Dublin did not gain much by their movements recently, but the quay labourers in Belfast have made a decidedly bad hit. The result of the strike, has been that substitutes were obtained, and only a few of the old hands are re-employed, and these at a reduction in their wages of two shillings per week, which they were glad to accept

THE FENIAN FUNERAL AT CORE.—Three privates of the 43rd Regiment have been sentenced by courtmartial to 42 days' confinement in the cells for taking part in the funeral of Bryan Dillon.

When we do a thing we like to do it thoroughly We believe in the wisdom of the behest-" What thy hand findest to do, do it with thy might;" and once having put our hand to the plough we do not turn back. In dur opinion, the question of the day in Ireland—a question on which the future prosperity of the country may hinge-is that of the utilisation of our fuel supplies. We believe that it is possible so to develop these as to convert Ireland from a fuel-importing into a fuel exporting country, or at any rate enable the Irish community to supply their own wants, without resorting to England. It was not without deliberation that we arrived at this conclusion, nor do we now desire to lay it down dogmatically, far less to ask any person to act upon or even accept it upon our mere ipse dixit. It is sufficient that the patent facts of the case, the enormous and probably permanent increase in the cost of coal, indicate that the time has arrived when public attention should be seriously directed to our long-neglected sources of home supply, and the question of their utilisation taken into practical consideration.—Dublin Freeman.

Those who believe in Popish bigotry would do well to study the history of Ireland from the period of the so-called Reformation up to the present time. From this it will be seen that when the Catholics of Ireland have been defeated by their opponents they have been treated with the most relentless cruelty nothing short of their extermination being sought by their persecutors. On the other hand, when the Catholics have been in the ascendant it is a wellknown fact that they have behaved in the most chivalrous manner to their opponents, and frequently afforded shelter to refugees driven from other lands by persecution. The Catholics of Ireland are in the majority, and none know better than the Protestants living amongst them, the kindly feelings they display. Far different is it in the portions of Ireland where the Protestants are in a majority. This is luckily but a comparatively small district. embracing the North-eastern part of the province of Ulster. Belfast, the capital of this district, which prides itself on being the "Irish Athens," has ever been the stronghold of Orange bigotry. It is the only important town in Ireland where the Catholics are in a minority, as here they number but a third of the population. Since the rise of the influential Orange system the Catholics have had to carry on an unequal struggle against their fiendish opponents; for, besides being numerically inferior, they have until very recently been without arms to defend themselves; whereas it is a noted fact that there cannot be less than a hundred thousand stand of arms in the possession of the Orangemen of Ulster, and that most of these were actually supplied by the British Government when there were troublesome times threatened in 1848. With these weapons the Orange miscreants have annually shot down their defenceless Catholic neighbors. It was not in Christianity, that any body of people should thus submit to be murdered in cold blood. There was no justice for the Catholics of Olster, for the magis-trates before whom justice (?) was sought were either trates before whom justice (?) was sought were either Orangemen themselves or Orange sympathisers; Orangemen themselves or Orange sympathisers; and the juries were so carefully packed that it was next to impossible to convict an Orangeman, howno justice for the Catholics of Ulster, for the magis-

ever diabolical his crime, or however plain the New Zealand. It is but a few months since the alted his body to a sovereignty over his mind. In proofs of his guilt. The Catholics then determined, supreme government of the Indian Empire fell into any age he must have belonged by temperament to and rightly determined, to take the law into their own hands. The result has been that arms, comparatively few as compared with those in possession of their opponents, have been procured by the Catholics of Belfast, and as a consequence they are not now shot down as formerly, as a sportsman would shoot down wild animals. They are able to strike blow for blow. Far be it from us to counsel anything leading to bloodshed. The Catholic Church discountenances this; and knowing this, the Orange miscreants have presumed too far and mistaken Christian forbearance for pusillanimity. They have however, on the recent occasion been taught to respect the manhood and bravery of the Catholics, and we say it without hesitation that they have received a lesson they will long remember. There will be no more viote in Belfast .- Catholic Times.

THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.—It is to be feared that the harvest of 1872 will be a short one-short by about 20 per cent of the average of the last six or eight years. The deficiency extends to every crop except the hay, which is remarkably good and plentiful. Of the other crops, the potatoes have suffered most, about one-third of the tubers being ascertained to be diseased, and the disease being still in full progress. The turnips have also failed in very many districts, the roots being very small even where the fields make a good show. On this important item of our agricultural wealth a loss of 35 per cent is apprehended. Both turnips and all other green crops have suffered severely this year from weeds the excessive rankness of which is due to the wetness of the season. In the still more important item of oats, there is a loss of probably 30 per cent owing to rust; and should the present wet weather continuing for another week of the two or three that remain before the harvest will be completed, there will be a further heavy loss from the corn being lodged and got in in bad condition. The wheat, far less extensively grown cereal, has done quite well on thin light uplands, from which the excessive moisture drains off rapidly; but on the heavy clay soil the yield will be a very poor one. The principal enemy both of the wheat and the oat crop has been the violent rain storms of July, which knocked about and shook the growing stalks, and loosened their hold of their tender roots on the ground. Another adverse circumstance was the damp condition of the earth in March, at the time of sowing. A large proportion of the young shoots could not struggle through the semi-puddle clay to light and air. The Barley is expected to be a fair crop, not very inferior to that of 1871. Of course, all these estimates, except that of the hay crop which is now beyond the reach of accidents, are subject to contingencies of the weather during the next ten or twelve days. Should the weather prove better than the present appearances warrant us in expecting, the farmer may yet receive a reasonable return for his labors. On the contrary, much rain and little sunshine will make the year 1872 a break in the prosperity enjoyed now for a pretty long period by the Irish farmer. Fortunately, the very considerable savings effected of late years by this large class will prevent anything like distress, or pressure being extensively felt by its members. As to consumers in general, there seems no reason to apprehend an advance on the high prices to which we are now, after a somewhat painful ordeal, getting accustomed. There has been a splendid, an unexampled harvest in France (how that red rain has made the harvest grow!) and of that Free Trade will give the Irish consumer the benefit. The high price of coal seems more likely than any other cause to add this year to the pressure on the lower middle class, and to the positive distress and suffering of the actually poor.—Irish Times.

HOME RULE. - The difficulty was to reconcile our peo ole-those who are now as in former times what was called Repeal—to what might seem a lesser demand: but the impression is now well-nigh universal in favour of accepting what is known as Home Rule or complete independence in all matters that belong exclusively to Ireland, with an independent partnership with England in all purely Imperial affairs. This is possible of achievement—the other is not; Home Rule will be acceded to-Repeal would be resisted, are and fought out to the bitter end. But suppose we could have the one or the other at our own option, we hold that in local independence and Imperial partnership we would have a much better bargain for Ireland—that is, for ourselves and our families, O'Connell was known to be personally in RISE ON COAL AND CULM AT SLEWARDAGH COLLIERfavour of the principle of Federation, but he could not run counter to the strong popular tide that then rushed and roared in the direction of Repeal. Were he alive at this moment, he would gladly settle the old-standing differences between the two countries on the safe and honourable basis of a Federal Union. It is now some 40 years since the Repeal agitation was at its height; and since that day the world has learned many things, outlived many cherished illusions, and had reason to exchange, or at any rate modify, its opinions—and that, too, without abandoning a vital principle. Since then America has sprung up into one of the Great Powers of the earth vindicating the value of the Federal principal; since then the same principle has been in successful operation in other countries; since then we ourselves have adopted and tested the same principle in the most important of our own colonial possessions. This principle has helped to dry up, as with a magic styptic, the torrents of blood shed in the war of North and South-nay even to wipe out its every trace and, if possible, its very memory. What so gloriously withstood the effect of that tremendous conflict, and outlived that gigantic rupture, must have in it vital elements of union and of healthand of thorough local dignity and independence, too. And surely what so gloriously vindicates itself in the United States, and is so successfully working in Canada, must be good for these countries -must be good for Ireland. Besides, it is not only wise, but really patriotic, to abandon the impossible for the posssible; and rather to look for that which may be had without the disruption of any interest, or indeed of any feeling, than to keep our hearts constantly yearning after that the striving fer which would entail all manner of calamities upon us and our country. But is this Home Rule, or Federation or local independence and Imperial partnership, possible of attainment? In a word, can we have The mass of the English people are not opposed to it, or can be got to assent to it-or, in fact, to anything which would not; and then the Irish people can so flood the representation with the National sentiment and demand, that anything like protracted resistance to a sentiment so strong, and a demand so formidable-we mean to Ministers and partieswould be both unconstitutional and impossible. Besides, things are growing from bad to worse in Parliament, and the conviction is becoming stronger and stronger every day that "something must be and stronger every day that "something must be breath altogether wanting in proportion to its comdone" to meet the increasing difficulty; and when manding height, and the long, thin hands have each that conviction fastens itself upon Englishmen we and all their harmonious beauty of perfect character are certain to be not far from a beneficial change.-Cork Examiner.

IRISH GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES .- The number of Irishmen in charge of Colonial possessions as Governors is very striking. A Parliamentary paper, just issued, gives the following as in office in June, 1872 :- Dominion of Canada, Lord Lisgar, Governor General, Lord Dufferin (just appointed to succeed Lord Lisgar); W. Robinson, Lieutena & Governor, Prince Edward's Island; W. W. Cair ...s, Lieutenant Governor, British Honduras; John P. Hennessy, C.M.G. Bahamas; Colonel D'Arcy, Falkland Island; J. T. F. Callagan, Gambia; Right Hon. W. H. Gre-

supreme government of the Indian Empire fell into any age he must have belonged by temperament to MacDonnell and Sir F. Hincks—all Irishmen—of important colonies. Only one Catholic—F. A. Weld, achieved.—N. Y. World Correspondent. an Englishman-appears amongst the Colonial Governors.

THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION. - This association has performed on itself the "happy despatch," by passing a resolution thanking the Apprentice Boys of Derry and the Orange Brethren generally for their forbearance in the recent demonstrations.

CRIME IN IRELAND .- The report for 1871 of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland is now before the public and affords matter for congratulation as to the moral state of the country. The total number of prisoners in gaols of all classes on the 1st January, 1872, was 2,098, showing a decrease of over three per cent, as compared with the previous year, whilst the return for 1851 showed 10,084 prisoners on the 1st of that year. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during 1871 was 2,966 and the lowest 1,523. The Inspectors complain of the inequality of punishment under the present system, the discipline in some gaols being very severe whilst in others it is very loose. Unfortunately there is one crime on the increase, drunkenness amongst women There were, in 1871, 646 more dowed with a far higher vitality. He may live a females committed for this crime than in the prefew years longer, and as far as we can see, when we vious year, whilst there was a decrease amongst males of 200 as against 1870.

THE RIOTS IN LURGAN. - The Catholics of Lurgan have memorialized Government for an enquiry concerning the riots that recently disgraced that town.

THE CROP IN THELAND.—The Observer has the following :-Once more there is a heavy cloud impending over this unhappy island and one which legislation will not avail to remove at least for the present. The potato blight has reappeared with great intensity, and so far as I can ascertain very widely spread over the whole country. Having arrived here from England a short time after the blight occurred, I had an opportunity of ascertaining with great accuracy the circumstances under which it appeared, and also of observing its progress up to the present moment, when the whole of the leaves having been destroyed, and the stalks left perfectly bare.

THE PHENIX PARK RIOTS-EXPENSIVE LITIGATION. -Since the conclusion of the case of "O'Bryne v. Marquis of Hartington," in July last, which resulted in a verdict against the Irish Chief Secretary and the police authoritities, for an assault committed in the Phoenix Park, at the amnesty meeting in August 1871, negotiations have been going on with the other plaintiffs, eight in number, whose cases are still untried, with a view to the settlement of the actions out of court. It was estimated on their side that the defendants were willing to compromise the actions upon receiving a guarantee that no more plaintiffs would appear against them. It has now, however, been definitely settled that the actions are to be tried in November. The Treasury Solicitor, has intimated that his clients decline to compromise. The cost to the Government on their own side is estimated at £10,000, while the plaintiffs amount nearly £2,500. It is probable the eight trials to come off will cost £40,000.

Some of the quay laborers at Belfast were recently granted an increase of pay to the extent of 1s, per week. This increase has just been withdrawn, there being plenty of hands willing to work and anxious to get work at the reduced rate.

The magistrates of the North Riding of Tipperary met to consider the propriety of asking the Government to reduce the extra police force in the county A resolution was ultimately agreed to, in favor of a reduction of the number by 50 men. In the course of the discussion the County Inspector, who was present, made a statement, which seemed to indicate that much of the boasted tranquility of the county-on account of which the reduction is proposed-was in reality due to the effective police arrangements, and especially to the new system of patrolling, which the County Inspector stated could not be kept up if the force were reduced.

The Clonnel Chronicle states that the Census Com missioners have been causing the constabulary to pay a second visit to many houses in the district to inquire as to the religious profession of the inmates

res.—These extensive mines in the county Tipperary, which are being worked by the "Mining Company of Ireland." most of whom are Dublin merchants give employment to a large number of men, and in consequence of their pay having been lately raised the company feel themselves constrained to advance the price of coal 10s, per ton and culm 2s. 6d. per ditto. During the past twelve years depots have been established at Callan, Thurles, Kilkenny, Ninemile-house, Killamoney, and Mullinaglough, and the consumption is so great that it is with much difficulty the supply can be kept up in Callan alone. From 45 to 50 tons of culm is disposed of daily for the last two months.

THE BELFAST RIOTS .- At the usual monthly meeting of the Belfast Town Commissioners there was a discussion respecting the recent riots. Mr. Gaslikin observed that when the costs of the riots were added up the rate-payers would find that the repeal of the Party Processions Act was a mistake as far as the North of Ireland was concerned. It was resolved to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of the riots.

The two men who were charged with having shot at and killed constable Morton during the recent riots at Belfast have been committed for trial. The disease among the potato crop is extending. Other roots promise well. It is stated that arrangements are being made by some of the Catholic orders in Ireland to receive such of their brothren as have been expelled from Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER .- A single glance

at the Archbishop shows you with how much justice some men are said to have a vocation. His voca tion as a great leader of a great Church is visible on every feature, in every line of the whole form. An expression more thoroughly purged of every taint of sensuousness I have never seen. You seem to be looking on so much embodied intellect, and though there is abundant feeling in the face it is of a kind whose operations are but another form of exalted thought. It is the living image in our own day of one of those ascetics of the middle ages with which art has made us familiar. In this view the broad, open brow, the exceedingly delicate and even attenuated features below it, the spare form, its and keeping. They form a living illustration of that war between the spirit and the flesh in which Catholicism has ever loved to find its highest glory. All that is merely corporeal in the organisation seem to have been wasted away under the consuming heat of spiritual fire. The limbs have no redundancy of strength or fullness; the whole frame is visibly but the subordinate "agent" of the mind and soul I hear that the Archbishop eats more sparingly than the poorest creature in his diocese, that long vigils and incessant activity during his waking hours are the fixed habit of his life. I should indeed incline to think that nature herself had spared him much

The London Standard-Protestant-says:-"Pins X. has created a Roman Catholic party in Europe, indeed in every quarter of the globe. It was he who inspired the sentiment, now unhappily so widely prevailing, which found utterance by the mouth of an English Peer-himself once of our own Anglican communion—that a man may be an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German, but that he is a Catholic first and before all things. That is Pius IX's own doing • • Rome, under the guidance of Pius IX, at least knows its own mind, which is more than can be said of perhaps any other influential branch of the Christian Church at the present moment. That in itself is no small matter. But over and above all that, there are certain theories of government, of education, of social policy, and intelligent people, and of which? Rome' is now the only defender and upholder. Upon a calm review of all the circumstances of the case, we think it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that were Pius IX, to die to-morrow he would leave the Roman Church far more powerful than he found it, and enfew years longer, and as far as we can see, when we labor to divest ourselves of prejudice, we think it likely that Pius IX, will be regarded in future Roman Catholic annals as one of the most distinguished and meritorious of the long line of Popes."

The Standard gives the most unfavorable accounts of the potato crop in Great Britain. It states that the Scotch potato crop has been utterly ruined. On last Sunday, we are told, "a heavy cloud of 'hoar' passed over the Scotch potato districts, and it is declared that a disease fixed Itself instantaneously upon her unripe potato crep. In a comparatively few hours expected yields to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds, were lost beyond hope or chance of recovery. Then the fine beds of the East Lothian, whence England derives her choicest qualities, have in this respect suffered still more severely." As to England itself, the accounts are equally gloomy. "Lincolnshire, so far as potatoes are con-cerned, is nearly barren; so is Staffordshire, and so is Shropshire." It is on all hands conceded that the weather is responsible for this calamity. We have had abundant thunder-storms this summer, and Mr. Hughes writes from Tiverton that immediately after any great electrical disturbance in the atmosphere he has noticed the well-known blotch upon the plants, indicating disease and worthlessness as food; and that instantly subsequent to sunset an offensive odour has emanated from the fields. During the summers of 1869, 1870, and 1871 there were very few thunderstorms-scarcely any of noticeable violence-and in those years there was little, if any, potato blight; but this season the blight seems to have followed the weather with undeviating, or to employ a more forcible term, malignant regularity. 'In effect, then," continues the Standard, " we are threatened with an obliteration of the potato crop.' Certainly with a potato famine, and a furious fend between master and man, the prospects of rural England look gloomy enough during the coming winter.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old and see two or three generations of her mistress pass away. The washerwoman, with scarcely a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth, that fashionedpampered woman are almost worthless for all good ends of life; they have bet little force of character, they have still less power of moral will, and as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life—they accomplish no great ends. They are dolls formed in the hands of milliners and servants, to be fed to order. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared, what are they? What do they Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother,

A Wife's Crimit.-In the Sheffield County Court the judge has given his decision in a case in which a grocer named Gray sought to recover £18, 3s, 11d. from a colliery steward named Wigley, living in the same place. The evidence showed that defendant, who worked all day in a coal pit, carned 27s, a week. He was in the labit of allowing his wife 20s. every week, and the whole of the wages carned by his two sons, who resided with their parents. He discovered last Christmas, when the account had been going on for the space of three years, that through his wife he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed. The judge decided that the defendant was not liable to pay this, as he had not given his wife any authority to pledge his credit.

MORTALITY IN ENGLAND .- The Registrar-General's return reports 5,114 births, 3,402 deaths. In London and 20 other cities and towns, for the week ended Saturday, the mortality was 24 per thousand London, 19; Bristol, 29; Wolverhampton, 23; Bir mingham, 30; Leicester, 30; Nottingham, 30; Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 31; Bradford, 25; Leeds, 32: Sheffield, 23: Newcastle, 35. At Leicester deaths from scarlet fever were at the rate of 19 per

COLLIERS' MOVEMENT,-The Fife and Clackmannan Colliery masters' have announced that they will give no further rise than 1s. per day, and henceforth they will individually settle the affairs of their respective colleries; the men are determined to press their demand for is. 9d. per day, and a mass meet ing has been summoned for Thursday at Dunfermline. The top men of the South Yorkshire colleries encouraged by the concessions to the miners, are agitating for an increase of about 20 per cent.

At Wolverhampton a man named Gough has murdered his wife, the crime being apparently attributable to drunkenness; at Wenhaston, Suffolk, a woman living apart from her husband has murdered her daughter, six years of age, her statement being that the child was disobedient and she thought she would kill it; and at Pringley, near Bolton, a joiner named Jones, in a dispute with a young man with whom he had been playing bowls, plunged his chisel into his stomach, inflicting a mortal wound.

Exigation.—During the month of August there sailed "under the act," from Liverpool to the United States, 34 ships with 2,433 cabin and 12,006 steerage passengers, showing a slight decrease when compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The Warrington Guardian announces the arrival of eighty Jesuits at Ditton-hall, near Warrington. A spacious residence has been placed at their disposal as a home and for educational purposes, by Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Rainhill.

COAL.—The total quantity of coal raised in the world is estimated at 195½ million tons, Europe yielding 167} millions; America 27 millions, almost entirely from the United States; Asia and Australasia nearly 11 million.—Mechanics' Magazine.

The Liverpool Mercury says that of the 73 prisoners for trial at the present sessions for that borough only 5 can read and write well. 17 can neither read nor

Dr. Hooker, the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, near London, has written to the London Times to say that it has been suggested to the hands of the Earl of Mayo; the Earl of Belmore the hands of the Earl of Mayo; the Earl of Belmore the hands of the Earl of Mayo; the Earl of Belmore the hands of the Earl of Mayo; the Earl of Belmore the class destined to the exercise of spiritual domains the class destined to the exercise of spiritual domains the class destined to the exercise of spiritual domains. This belief the class destined to the exercise of spiritual domains. This by Mr. Gladstone that now that England is on the eve of a potato famine, he should give the widest the eve of a potato famine, he should give the widest would be gin his career with that victory all but introduced by the late Rev. Professor Henslow into certain villages in Suffolk and elsewhere for utilizing the diseased tubers; and he goes on to explain that the method depends on the fact that the starch of the potato is not affected by the disease, but retains its nutritive properties, and consists in rasping the peeled tubers upon a bread-grater into a tub of cold water. In a few minutes the starch will be found to have sunk to the bottom, and the diseased matter, woody fibre, etc., will be suspended in the water, and should be poured away with it. Fresh water should then be added, the starch stirred up and allowed to settle. Two or three of such washings will remove all impurities, and render the starch fit for use. If thoroughly dried it will keep for any time, and can be used as arrowroot for puddings or cakes, or, mixed with flour, as bread. A flat piece of tin, prepared as a grater, may be had of a tinsmith for a trifle, and nothing else is required but a knife and a tub of water.

> A New Carnolic Bishop .- The Scotsman gives curency to the rumor that Dr. Herbert Vaughan, editor of the Tublet, will be appointed Catholic Bishop of Salford, in the room of the late Dr. Turner.

> GOLD COIN CUT .- In the three years ending the 31st March, 1872, gold coins of the nominal value of 1,975,716 were cut by the Bank of England. The lost sustained by the owners of the coins amounted to £25,415, a seventy-eighth part of the nominal

> In England 3,329,500 acres yield 12,483,400 quarters of wheat, or 29 nine-tenths imperial bushels per

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.-The clevation of Dr. James Roosevelt Bayley, Catholic Bishop of Newark, to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore and the Primacy of the Catholic Church in the United States is a striking illustration of the great change which has occurred during the last quarter of a century in the condition of the Catholic Church in Protestant countries. Dr. Bayley, like Dr. Man-ning, Archbishop of Westminster and Catholic Primate of England, was bred a Protestant, and began his ecclesiastical career as a clergyman of the Anglican Church. He is a native, too, of the United States, as Dr. Manning is of England. A generation has scarcely passed away since to be a Catholic in England was to be disfranchised politically and to be suspected socially. A generation has not yet passed away since a great proscriptive party was organized in this country on the express ground of hostility to the Catholic Church. It suited the purpose of the time serving politicians so well in those days to join such a party that Henry Wilson, now the Radical candidate for the Vice-Presidency, early became an active member of its council took the "Know Nothing" oaths, and by its help was elected a Senator of the United States. At the same time Mr. Blanton Duncan, who is now attempting to help Mr. Henry Wilson into the Vice-Presidency by organizing an "independent" Democratic bolt, was also an active prescriptionist, and, as a Washington journal shows, took part in a hideous massacre of Catholics and Irishmen which then disgraced the fair City of Louisville,

Now we find such men as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blanton Duncan cager to conceal their past connection with this proscriptionist crusade, not, we fear, because they have learned tolerance or liberality, but simply because the Catholic Church which was then feeble and struggling is now a prosperous and powerful body of believers among us. The great mass of American citizens, however, we believe, have made more progress in this matter than the politicians. They have learned by the contact and experience of daily life that men may be good Catholics without being bad citizens. It is more easy to hate a church or a nation when we see little of the individuals who belong to the one or the other than it is when they meet us in our daily walks and mingle with us in the incessant offices of life. The spectacle of an American Catholic Church with a primate of American birth and of Protestant anteceever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? | dents ought to be considered, and by all thoughtful and liberal men will be considered, a symptom of genuine progress and a pledge of future peace and harmony among us .- N. J. World.

> SETTLEMENT OF THE " ALABAMA," ETC., CLAIMS .-The N. Y. Herald, with its usual enterprise, has given a full despatch, in regard to the Arbitration at Geneva, and its results. Owing to the singular, and disgraceful, concessions of the English Government, several points have been accepted, as agreed to, that baffle all previously-recognized obligations of "international law." But the very mention of "international law" excites a sinister laugh. There was, once, a Christendom. There was, as the moral Head of all the nations of Christians, an Authority that, in the esteem of the Christion peoples interested, was "mightier than the sword." This has been done away with. There is no longer, among Nations called Christian, a Prophet, nor any one that can tell "how long" any given Nation will keep its pledges. The rule of morals, between Nations, is ignored. Now, it is greed, or craft, or cowardice, that takes the place of the old Public Conscience. England has, in this Geneva Arbitration, submitted to a signal humiliation ! England claims, and righty, according to former precedents, that no breach of nternational law was committed, by her, during our late civil war. England may, by her organs of the press, make light of her humiliation. Her newspapers may say, as they please, that it is a sum paid in view of great advantages to be gained, hereafter! Bosh! There never was an international treaty made that had not a hundred loop-holes in it! It is not to be denied, stupid as Gen. Grant's Administration, in Foreign affairs, has been-with Fish as Secretary of State-that England has been greatly hamiliated! England was altogether right in saying that, according to all settled notions of international law, she did not owe the United States a penny! But she has consented to pay fifteen and a half millions, in coin. It is the fine imposed on England, for her malevolent ill-will to America! But it is far enough from making a "ruled case," whenever a political crisis may arise!—N. Y. Freeman.

It is a peculiar characteristic of the French mind to prefer the dulce to the utile—the look of the thing to its use. Witness the following from a great English authority on French doings: "A new costume for sea bathers at Trouville has been invented ; it is of indiarubber and quite waterproof. It looks well." Unintentional sarcasm evidently-that last sentence: "It looks well," but of what earthly use is a waterproof bathing dress? And yet we have not the least doubt that some of Mr. Darwin's undeveloped relations will be aping this idiotical fashion next season at Long Branch and elsewhere.

A Pious Jan.-Bind:-Rosenzweig, who caused the death of Alice Bowlsby, has become one of the most plous men within the walls of Clinton prison, and his voice in the choir is heard far above his fellowsingers.

Poon Editors.—Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon a Yankee editor says :- "Humbug. Here we are, editor of a country newspaper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a paste pot, a double barrelled gun, two suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two watches, three day and two night shirts, carpet on the floors, a pretty wife, have ninety cents in cash, are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy, it is a pity."

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовек-1872. Friday, 4-St. Francis of Assisi, C. Saturday, 5-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 6-Twentieth after Pentocost. Monday, 7—St. Bruno, C. (Oct. 6.) Tuesday, 8—St. Bridget, W. Wednesday, 9—SS. Dionysius, and Comp., MM. Thursday, 10—St. Francis of Borgia, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English papers continue to discuss the award of the Geneva Tribunal in favor of the U. States, but in a very moderate spirit; they seem to accept it with resignation, if not with absolute satisfaction. There is some talk of instituting proceedings against the Messrs. Laird the builders of the Alabama, in order to compel them to pay a portion at least of the penalty imposed on England for damages inflicted by that Confederate man-of-war on the trade of the Northern States. The ravages of the potatoe disease, have been closely followed by an outbreak of pestilence, amongst the eattle. The food supplies therefore in the British islands will be very deficient this year, necessitating large importations from abroad.

On the Continent the event of the week has been the meeting at Cologne of the chiefs and the adherents of the new Protestant sect styling itself "Alt Catholic." There were present several Protestant bishops of the Anglican sect, for whose nostrils the smell of heresy has irresistible attractions, and who naturally hastened to the spot where the corrupting careass was to be found. The sacred offices of the Catholic Church were sacrilegiously parodied by the sectaries; who also before parting drew up a platform as it is called on this Continent; its chief planks being, as stated in the telegraphic reports-State support; Compulsory Civil Marriage; and the transfer to themselves of the Catholic churches. The German government is more furious than ever with the Bishop of Ermeland who will not take instructions from the civil magistrate as to how he should discharge his spiritual functions; he is it seems, to be prosecuted, and his allowances are to be cut off. All these attacks upon the independence of the Church will but serve to increase the zeal of her children, and to make them hate more and more the accursed spirit of Erastian-The milicuium has not yet dawned upon Italy, nor has the conquest and foreible annexation of the States of the Church, and of the Kingdom of Naples given peace and prosperity to the subjugated Provinces. By the showing even of the Liberal press, the usurping government has thoroughly failed in the first duty of a government; that, of giving security to life and property. Crimes of all kinds, robbery, brigandage and murder, are increasing rapidly especially in Southern Italy, and nothing is done by the authorities to arrest and punish the perpetrators. The brigand openly plies his trade, in full certainty that he will not be molested; and in the language of the Times Naples correspondent, "the common thief snatches your chain at noonday, giving you an inch of steel if necessary." The people are afraid to interfere with the russians, and adds the Times' correspondent :---

"It is this want of moral courage which may be traced from the humblest commune through every administration of the State, which is an impedi-ment to all social progress, and which gives crime its strength."

The truth is, that the criminal population of the Peninsula are the best allies of Victor Emmanuel, and he dare not take measures against them. Escaped jail-birds, the sweepings of the bagnios, rascals who had cheated the gallows of their due, and defrauded the scaffold, formed marched through the streets of Rome, defiling with their presence the Holy City, descerating the House of God, hunting down the priests supporters, the props of his throne, his body humble church. guard, the champions pur excellence of the poli-

of society did the French revolution recruit its partizans. How then can we expect that such should take active measures to repress crime, and bring thieves and murderers to punishment. Signs are not wanting that soon from its own vices, destruction, swift, sure and terrible, will fall upon the usurping government whose presence in Rome is an outrage upon liberty, morality, and religion.

Sir George Cartier left Montreal en route for England on Friday night. He was escorted to the car by a large body of his friends, and of our leading citizens. Addresses were presented to him by the Attorney-General, and by M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., to which Sir George

CIRCULAR.

RELATING TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD OF MGR. BOURGET SECOND BISHOP OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL, September 15, 1872. Sin,-On the 30th of November next, Fifty years will have elapsed since Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, was ordained Priest.

When in the world, a couple reach the fiftieth year of their marriage, their children and grand children gladly come together, to celebrate this family festival. When one reaches the fiftieth year of his admission to some liberal profession, his brother members make it their duty to congratulate him, and take fitting measures worthily to commemorate a circumstance that so seldom occurs. When in a Community a Religious attains her fiftieth year of profession, the happy day is kept with pious and joyful demonstrations. When the Clergy sees one of its members reach the fiftieth | testify its joy, or to congratulate the veteran of the Sacerdocy on his long career, and to unite with him in solemn acts of thanksgiving to God. To-day it is not merely a simple priest, nor a private individual whom we propose to feast, and to congratulate; it is our Bishop, the common father of us all, whether we be Ecclesiastics, Religious, or faithful Laies; who has devoted himself to the service of this Diocese, throughout his long career: first as Secretary, then as Vicar-General, then, for three years, as Co-adjutor, and finally, for 32 years as Bishop and Chief Pastor. What has he not done, since he has been especially charged with this Diocese, for the good and the sanctification of his clergy and his people? Does not every one recognize that he always has been, as he is still, a holy Pastor, consumed with zeal for the glory of God, and the salvation of sculs! Should not then all his Diocesans make it their dnty to return thanks to God for having given them such a Pastor! Should they not offer to heaven their ardent prayers to obtain for him a perfect restoration to health, and the prolongation for many years to come, of a life so precious?

A few years ago, we all beheld what the Ua tholic world did on the occasion of his Golden Wedding, in honor of the glorious Pontiff the immortal Pius IX., who for nigh 27 years rules the Church with such admirable wisdom and firmness. I venture to hope that in this Diocese, we shall witness something analogous, on the occasion of the Golden Wedding of our venerable Bishop.

As mentioned above, the 30th November is the actual anniversary of the ordination to the Priesthood of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal; but because of the difficulties in Bishop. travelling at that date, the celebration of the anniversary is fixed for the 29th of October next, eve of the anniversary of His Lordship's birth, who on that day will have completed his 73rd year. Here then is what it has been thought fit to rule, and to suggest, in order to give the festival that solemnity which it de-

1st Sunday, the 27th October, there will be for all the Diocese a Plenary indulgence on the usual conditions. The same day the public offices will be celebrated with the solempities of a Feast of the First Class, as respects the ringing of the bells, both on the eve and on the day of the Festival, the Ornaments, the Psalmody, &c. After High Mass, or the principal Mass in the several Communities, shall be sung the Te Deum, followed by the Versicles and Responses, Benedicamus Patrem et Filium, &c.; and the prayers of Thanksgiving; then shall be sung or said on the tone of the Versicles, or otherwise if deemed proper, the invocation-Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Ignatio. R. Dominus conservet cum, &., followed by the prayers Benedicamus Domino.

2nd. On Monday, 28th, there may be in the evening illuminations of the several public buildings, such as the Seminaries, the Colleges, the triumphal cortege of the usurper as he the Convents, &c., and of private houses in the Cities and Country parishes of the Diocese.

3rd. Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 A.M., there will be Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral, with and insulting the nuns. These are his main all the solemnity that can be obtained in this

4th. Half an hour after noon, the Dinner, tical and religious revolution now in progress in to which all the Clergymen are invited, will

several cities and rural districts of the Diocese, and every College is invited to send one of its | worthy of such vigilant and paternal cares. a government as that of Victor Emmanuel members as its representative in the person of its Dean or President.

The several Parish Priests are requested to take measures with respect to the deputies from their several parishes; to send to the Episcopal Secretary the names of the Deputies during the course of the week preceding the 29th; and to transmit to the latter the card that will be forwarded from here to be presented at the door of the hall in which the dinner will be given. The same course should be adopted with respect to the Deputies from the Colleges.

At noon, all who are to take part in the Dinner, which will be given in the St. Patrick's Hall, Victoria Square, will assemble at the Episcopal Palace, there to join the suite of Mgr. de Montreal; for this end it is best that all should be in carriages, to form a cortege to the St. Patrick's Hall.

4th. In the evening there can again be an illumination, with fireworks, balloons, torchlight processions, and any other amusements deemed fit for the celebration of the feast, with this proviso that public order be not thereby

disturbed. 5th. The noble festivities lately celebrated by the Seminary, and the Convent of St. Therese as preparatory to the celebration of the Golden Wedding of the Bishop of Montreal, on the occasion of his pastoral visit, give me the idea of suggesting to each Parish, Seminary, College, Religious Community, School, Corporation Society, and Congregation to which the presen may be forwarded, to do as much, and to draw up Addresses which may be presented here to His Lordship, by deputations, from Monday year of his priesthood, never does it fail to the 21st of October next, to the 28th of the same month, inclusively, and between the hours

of 9 P.M. and 3 P.M. It can easily be understood that it would be impossible to present these addresses to His Lordship in person were he to wait to the 29th for that purpose. Paper, which will accompany the present Circular, has been prepared expressly for the drawing up thereon of these addresses, and for receiving the signatures of those who present them; this paper must be written on, on the ruled side only. Should any Parish or Association run short of this paper, it can be supplied by making application here; for it is desired that on the records may be seen the names of all the Clergy, Secular and Regular, of all the members of the Religious Communities, and of all the faithful of

How pleasing to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal it will be to see united in one set of columns the names of all his Diocesans of all classes and conditions, and of both sexes, may well be conceived. All this can easily be accomplished by means of timely organization, each one in the speciality or association of which he is a member.

6th. If what has been suggested above be well carried out, certainly we shall have a noble festival; but as this will last for but a few hours, it seems to me that means should be adopted to perpetuate its memory. We need a monument the sight of which shall bring back the happy circumstances under which it was permitted to us to give to our Bishop a striking proof of our respect, our love, and our gratitude. Such a monument would be the Dome of the Cathedral now building, and which is destined to cover the tomb of our Venerable

This too was the noble idea of the generous parish of Ste. Therese, to which belongs the honor of having been the first to commence the series of filial demonstrations, which are soon to take place throughout the Diocese on the occasion of this happy anniversary.

To give effect to this idea, I take the liberty of suggesting to the several Parishes, Colleges, Associations, &c., that may present their addresses to His Lordship, to accompany them with some offering which shall be especially consecrated to the construction of the Dome.

7th. By the Canon Law His Lordship is entitled to claim yearly from the several churches of his Diocese a contribution called the Cathedraticum; now, as every one knows, His Lordship has never exacted this contribution. It is true that heretofore several Fabriques have made generous gifts to the Bishopric: still, because of the exceptional circumstances which to day present themselves, I have thought that I might venture to suggest to such of the Fabriques as have the means, to give by some offering a proof of their gratitude to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who, during the 35 years that he has been Bishop, I may say for the 50 years during which he has been concerned with the affairs of the Diocese, has, without ceasing, devoted himself to its welfare, and to the welfare of every Parish thereof in particular.

But enough, perhaps too much of suggestions when as I am aware, I address myself to persons who know, as well as I do, the worth of the Pastor who for so many years has ruled over them; and who therefore know, as well them to do in order to approve themselves scriptive of a "Sunday in Rome."

Let us all then, Ecclesiastics, Religious and Faithful Laies, respond to what this Diocese, ants are split up; he and a brother minister I may say the Country at large, expects from exhorted them to unity, but to what purpose our sentiments, as devoted and grateful children.

of you all, the very humble servant,

A. F. TRUTEAU. Vic.-Gen,

PROTESTANT DIVISIONS .- Were it not too serious a matter for jesting, the divisions of Protestantdom would furnish abundant matter for mirth; as it is there is in them more to provoke to tears than to laughter. If unity be a characteristic of heaven, the special mark by which the world may know the true disciple of Christ,—St. John, 17, 21,—and the note of the Kingdom of God, then surely we can have no difficulty in determining the head-quarters, the birth-place, and habitat of Protestantism.

The divisions of Protestantdom-divisions not confined to matters of church discipline, of forms and ceremonies, but extending to all the essentials or fundamentals of Christianity-were brought out in striking relief by the proceedings of the lately held Synod of "The Reformed Church of France;" the 38th Synod, so we are told, and held under the Presidentship of the learned M. Guizot. These divisions have existed, it is true, ever since the inception of Protestantdom; they were congenital with, and are inseparable from, it; for, since according to the Protestant theory, Christianity is but a system of religious thinking; and as it is almost impossible to get any two men to think alike on religious subjects, so unity is impossible amongst those who adopt the principle of private judgment, and make religion a matter of opinion. But never have these divisions been more strikingly displayed, and their importance, as involving the essentials or fundamentals of Christianity, than they were in the 38th Synod of The French Reformed Church. The Witness, of a recent date, acknowledges and mourns over these divisions:---

"The French Protestant Church is, like nearly every portion of the Christian world at the present day, unhappily divided."

For "Christian" read "Protestant," and omit the word "nearly," and the above is a strictly true description of the state of affairs. The fact cannot be called in question-but the Witness continues :-

"The constituent parties"—(to these divisions)— being what are known in England as the Broad Church' or 'Liberal,' and the 'Orthodox' or 'Con-

Any one who has studied the state of religious parties in England must know that the differences which separate Protestant sects from one another, nav which obtain amongst members and ministers of one and the same sect, -for instance, of the Church by Law Established—are as great and fundamental, as are the differences which separate Christianity and Mahomedanism, or Judaism, from the idolatrous systems of India. It is the same in France, and all these differences or divergencies of opinion were represented in the Synod of The French Reformed Church. The Conservative, or orthodox party were therein the more numerous; but the intellect, but the logic were entirely on the side of their more consistently Protestant opponents.

For instance, M. Guizot, the head of the socalled orthodox, and by far the ablest man of the party could defend his position only by appealing to "tradition" much to the dismay of the Witness, who thinks that he-M. Guizotappeals to it "rather more often than one could expect of a Protestant," What would the Witness have? Is not all Christian dogma, a tradition? What are the Inspiration of the Bible, the Canon of Scripture, the Incarnation, but traditions, authenticated indeed by the ful powers or authority whatsoever except those Church, but entitled to credit only because so authenticated? From the lips of a Protestant an appeal to tradition is indeed a supreme absurdity; but without appealing to tradition there is no way of defending any of the characteristic doctrines of Christianity, considered as a supernatural revelation. M. Guizot did the best he could, and does not merit therefore the Protestant strictures of the Witness.

The contest between the two parties in the synod of the Reformed Church raged long, "and"-again we quote from the Witness-"the open schism amongst its members which was the termination of the synodal controversy places the Protestants of France in a humiliating position in the eyes of those who know too well the Roman maxim divide et impera." By a majority of 61 to 45 in the synod the socalled orthodox party carried the day at last; but, so we learn from the Herald which gives an abstract of the proceedings "the minority represent the larger number of persons; and the majority the larger number of churches."

The same process of dividing is conspicuous already in Rome, where but so lately the poison of Protestantism has been introduced. In the same issue of the Witness as that from which we have already cited the divisions of French Protestants, is given a letter from a Protestant | feetly independent of the Federal government; Italy-just as in 1792, from the same classes take place. And besides, each parish of the as I do, what a sentiment of gratitude engages minister of the name of Newman Hall, de- acknowledge in it no superior; and recognise no

seems was struck by the numbers of sects into which already the handful of Italian Protest when the English Protestants around them were In this hope I subscribe myself, with respect, equally split up? We quote from the letter:

"It is to be regretted that the English people have set them so poor an example ; there are no less than six different gatherings."

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And yet all these six different sects do not number together as many adherents as would suffice to fill one of their places of meeting, He goes on :-

"The Italian Christians"—for Christians read Protestants—" are similarly divided. There are Waldensians, and Baptists, and Methodists, &c. Mean. while Rome, in its imposing ancient unity, looks with contempt on the seceders thus divided amongst themselves."

It is long ago since the multiplicity of religions, and the scarcity of sauces in England provoked the amazement of the intelligent foreigner. Since then the sects have multiplied to such an extent that it is no longer possible to enumerate them; and unhappy Italy already presents as strange an aspect as did Eng. land some years ago. Surely that religious system cannot be from God, of which the first and the most conspicuous fruits are schisms and divisions.

The Court of Appeals has lately heard, and given judgment in a most important case, involving a point of constitutional law, to wit:-The power of our Courts of Law to set aside as null and void, the Acts of a Local Legislature in excess of the powers conferred upon the several Provincial Legislatures by the Act of the Imperial Parliament known as the British North America Act. This case arose out of the following circumstances.

A certain charitable or mutual benefit Society, sought relief from the Legislature of Quebec in as much as it found itself unable to fulfil its engagements, by virtue of which it was bound to pay to a certain widow the weekly sum of one dollar and a-half during her life time, in consideration of certain payments made into its chest, during his life time, by the deceased husband of the said widow. The Society offered her a lump sum of \$200 in lieu of the weekly allowance to which she was entitled; this compromise she refused to accept; the Society then obtained from the Quebec Legislature an Act in its favor authorising it so to compromise. Still the widow held out for the terms of her bond, and sucd the Society for arrears. Judgment was at last given in her favor, on the grounds that questions of bankruptcy belonged exclusively to the Federal legislature, and that consequently the legislation of the local legislature of Quebec on that subject was ultra viru and null and void. The Court gave judgment in the widow's favor, and the case was appealed.

The decision of the inferior Court has, after a lengthy hearing, been confirmed by the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in Canada; the rule therefore has been laid down by our Courts of Law, that the legal tribunals are not bound to recognise, as law, or to obey the enactments of a local legislature when the latter passes beyond the limits assigned to it by the Act of the Imperial Parliament called the Confederation Act.

But this rule is equally applicable to a case in which the Federal Parliament should pass beyond the limits to it assigned by the same Act of the Imperial Parliament. The functions of the Federal Parliament are in that Act marked out and strictly defined; it has no lawexpressly conferred on it by the British North America Act, from which same source also the several local legislatures derive their powers; and its legislation is therefore not a whit more beyond the reach of the Law Courts, than is the legislation of any one of the Provincial Legislatures.

This is a point it is well to insist upon; for the Federal Parliament is no more seized of the attribute of legislative omnipotence, predicated indeed truly of the Imperial Parliament alone-than is any one of the local legislatures. The Federal Parliament has no legal power or authority whatsoever, except what it derives from the British North America Act. The same Act confers their powers upon the several Provincial Legislatures; and if the latter are not to be obeyed when trespassing on the domain of the Federal Parliament, so neither is there due the least respect or obedience to the acts of the last named, when-exceeding the limits traced out for it by the Imperial Parliament, whose creature it is-it encroaches or trespasses upon the territory assigned by the same supreme authority to the legislatures of the several Provinces. These in their own spheres, and when strictly confining themselves within the limits marked out for them, are per-

legal power anywhere, to interfere with them in the exercise of their functions—save only in the Imperial government, the creator or parent of Federal and Provincial legislatures alike; and from which both derive immediately, all rightful authority that they possess. We say immediately, because this, if a fact, is of supreme importance, and indeed conclusive as to the right, or pretended right, of the Federal Parliament to control in any manner, or to set aside the Acts of the Provincial Legislatures. These we contend hold, not from or through the Féderal government, but directly or immediately from the Imperial Government. They are not therefore in any sense "Dependencies" of the first named or Federal government; but it, and they are alike Dependencies of the British or Imperial governmentneither more nor less.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY. - The Theatre, Missions, and the Cafe Chantant are the agents in the moral and spiritual regeneration of a United Italy. The Missions are not doing much, not indeed paying their own expences; but the Theatres, those that is to say, in which the most obscene pieces are performed, in which the most blasphemous sentiments are the most loudly enunciated, and in which the artistes wear the least clothing, and indulge in the most lascivious gestures, well atone for the deficiencies of the evangelical mission, and the failure of the tubpreacher; who is, in the eyes of a young Italian professor of the reformed faith, a far less interesting object than is a two parts undressed ballet girl enacting the role of a religieuse on the stage, and testifying publicly but indicibly against the errors of Popery. The Cafe Chantant also, wherein at a low price the visitor is treated with obscene songs, with very tolerable coffee, and a copious display of indecency, proves itself a valuable ally of the Mission in turning men from Rome to the "faith as it is in"-Our readers must fill up the sentence for them-

Obscenity and lust are the weapons whereby Romanism in Italy is to be opposed, and the Pope discomfited-and for this purpose, so we learn from all the correspondents of the English journals, the most impure and corrupting representations are nightly given in the Roman theatres under the control of the usurping government. The nature of the pieces played may be judged from a list of some of them given by the correspondent of the London Times, who mentions as amongst the most attractive pieces titles such as these-" Beatrice Cenci-The Nun of Cracow-The Mysteries of the Old Police."

Thus under the combined influences of Liberalism and Evangelicalism is Italy being reformed and renovated. The process is costly however, the taxation per head in the States of the Church having trebled, or risen from about 20 francs to 60 francs per head, since their seizure by the Piedmontese. What all this may portend it is not hard to see. Groaning under the unaccustomed load of taxation, all restraints of religion, even of natural morality openly put aside and laughed at as parts of an antiquated system, Italy of 1872 is servilely imitating the France of 1792; and the cry of its regenerated young men "The Italians don't want God anymore"-is but the echo of the shouts of the rabble who worshipped a strumpet on the High Altar of Notre Dame; and of the blood-stained canaille who, the other day, hunted down and shot the priests, or servants of "a chap called God." This is what Protestantism has done and is doing for Italy.

In some parts of France the Church is fight ing the Internationalists with their own weapons, that is to say she is opposing Catholic to anti-Catholic organisation. The illustrious Mgr. Segur Bishop of Poictiers is at the head of a society for organising "Catholic Working Men's Unions," and the Sovereign Pontiff sends these Unions his blessing. The Internationalists are very indignant at this; their idea of liberty being that it is their right to rule, and that every one is bound to bow beneath their

The N. Y. Tablet understands that Dr. Brownson intends to revive his Quarterly Review of which the publication has been suspended since 1864. The first number of the Revised Series is to appear about the First of January next.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW — July, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The London has been late in coming to hand, but the ability of its articles atones for the delay. The annexed is a list of the contents:-1. Pilgrimages to the Shrines of England; 2. The Reign of Terror and Its Secret Police; 3. Mr. John Stuart Mill and His School; 4. Italian Painting; 5. The Revision of the English Bible; 6. The Stuarts; 7. England and France: the Customs, Manners, and Morality; 8. Competitive Examination and the Civil Service; 9. Priests, Parliaments, and Electors.

Rivers, made the following ordinations in the abrogate, annul or in any way interfere with Chapel of the Seminary of St. Nicolet on the the rights and privileges existing and enjoyed 22nd September:-

Deacons-Rev. MM. St. Cyr, Jos. E. Bellemare, D. Fortin, A. H. Trottier and H. Julien. Priesthood-Rev. MM. Norbert Duquay, Frs. H. Cloutier and Georges Page.

On Sunday, 29th, Feast of St. Michael, the Rev. MM. St. Cyr and Bellemarre were to be raised to the Holy Order of the Priesthood.

A venerable citizen whose name will long be held in grateful remembrance, and whose charities and good works cover the City, has just passed away in the 74th year of his age. We allude to the late M. Olivier Berthelet, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, whose funeral took place on Saturday last. In another column our readers will find an obituary notice of the deceased, translated by the Herald from the Minerve.

LIBERALISM .- The expulsion from Geneva by the Liberal authorities of that City, of the Christian Brothers shows us what is the real meaning of the word Liberalism, what the object of its professors. The Christian Brothers received nothing from the public at Geneva; their schools were supported at the sole expence of the Catholic laity; no charge has been urged against the Brothers and they are exiled!

In pursuance of the edict of persecution against the Church, the Jesuits have been driven out of Strasbourg; the citizens generally manifested their sorrow at the loss of their excellent priests, and the educators of their children. The Evangelical Conference at Geneva has voted an address to their Protestant brethren styling themselves Old Catholics. M. Merle D'Aubigne has been called upon to draw up the address.

The Complimentary Dinner given on the 25th ult. by the Bar of Montreal, to M. Cherrier, in commemoration of that gentleman's admission to the legal profession fifty years age, was a very brilliant affair, and a striking testimony to the glorious career of the learned jurisconsult in whose honor it was celebrated.

A GREAT Success!-The Picnic held on the 11th inst., by the Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, was a great success. Every one was delighted, and the proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of \$1350.34.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, who is to give readings in this City, Oct. 8th, 9th, and 10th, sailed from England on the Steamship "City of Brussels" of the Inman Line, 19th Sept.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-I had hoped that some one would ere this, have disabused your mind of the misapprehension under which it seems to labour regarding the position of the Catholics of New Brunswick, relative to the School Bill. You are, I observe, an advocate for State Rights, or Provincial autonomy; zealous however, as you may be for State Rights, or Provincial Independence, you cannot, I presume to say, be more so than the Catholics of New Brunswick. This was our chief and primary objection to Confederation. We believed that to acquiesce in the Act of the Union was, under the circumstances, to sacrifice our autonomy or Independence. We considered the right to enact our own laws, and manage our own affairs was paramount to all other considerations. We foresaw that Responsible Government must become a mere name, an abstraction, an illusion, a mockery. We had by long experience learned to know the price of liberty, and valued it

When the die was, however, cast, and Confederation became un fuit accompli, we had no other resolve than to submit to the inexorable decree, and endeavour to make it what its abettors said it was, an amelioration of our social and political condition. On this faith and with this hope, we united in a spirit of the attainment of the desired end.

By the Act of Union, we surrendered into the hands of the Federal Government, all our rights, privileges and prerogatives, as an independent Colony recognizing no other jurisdic-, tion than the Crown. To them we gave the power of defining, when the authority of the Federal Government should end, and that of the Provincial begin. Their decision (The British North American Act), being once promulgated and accepted, became mutually binding on both parties. We hold, therefore, that for the preservation of both, the integrity of pay the tax cheerfully. both should be maintained inviolate. Now the British North American Act, which defines the respective rights, and privileges of each, gave to the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, no authority to enact such a School Bill as now defiles its Statutes. The British North American Act, did grant to the Government of New Brunswick, the privilege of legislating on Educational matters, but under certain conditions and with certain reservations. It distinctly

ORDINATIONS.-Mgr. the Bishop of Three New Brunswick, should have no power to by anybody, Class or Society of Christians, at the time of such union. The Parliament of New Brunswick has therefore, we claim, gone outside the sphere of its faculties, legislated extra vires, broken the mutual compact, and has consequently by implication violated State Rights, or Provincial Independence.

We do not assert, but simply State the fact, that at the time of Confederation, we had and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of Separate Schools, not merely according to the spirit and practice of the law, but according to its written letter. The law authorized us to establish a School, employ a teacher, select our own books and conduct it according to our own formula. The teacher was provided, he had the requisite number of pupils, legally entitled to his Provincial allowance, according to his grade or classification. Our indispensable condition was, that Christianity should be taught in all our Schools. "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, was not only trifling with a large body of people, but with a sacred cause, when he gravely told us, after long and, I presume, serious study, that he could find no special Statute whereby the Catholics of New Brunswick had been granted Separate Schools. We did not require to consult his Honor, to obtain such information. We knew it already. The Catholics of New Brunswick had never asked for special legislation in educational matters, simply because they did not require it. The general law of the land gave them all they had a right to expect and they sought no more. We are not an obtrusive people. Our religion forbids us to interfere with the religious convictions of any man. All we ask is, that the same measure may be measured unto us, that it measures to others. Our only desire and ambition is, to educate our children, that they may love, serve and adore God on earth and enjoy Him eternally in Heaven.

I may at a future time, more particularly refer to the proofs that sustain the positions herein taken. The Fathers of our Country will, in the mean time, I hope, fill up the valleys and reduce the mountains, make the crooked ways straight, and the rough ways plain, that all may one day, whether in Confederation or out of it: "See the salvation of Yours, &c.,

STATE RIGHTS. Fredericton, N.B., 4th Sept., 1872.

The subjoined extracts are from that excelent paper the St. John Freeman, and show the determination of the Catholics of New Brunswick to resist to the last the infamous School Law attempted to be imposed upon them :--

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN KENT .-- An extraordinary effort was made to enforce the School Law in Kent. It was known that several districts had refused to order any local assessment, and had resolved to take legal proceedings to have the County assessment set aside if possible; but little time for reflection or consideration was afforded them. It is said that the Local Government, through the Clerk of the Peace, urged the collectors to enforce instant payment of the tax by all the means the law places at their command, and that in some cases the collectors were even threatened that proceedings would be taken on their bonds unless they proved themselves carnest in their efforts to enforce payment. One widow's cow, we are informed, was seized and sold. An old Frenchman of St. Louis, when driving homewards, was stopped about three miles from his house, and his horse was seized and he was left to make his way home as best he could. The horse was taken to the Sheriff's stables and kept there for several days. A waggon belonging to Mr. James the lawyer was seized, a horse belonging to Mr. Girvan of Richibucto, a horse or some other property belonging to Hon. Mr. McInerney, &c., and replevin suits are now pending in all these cases. It was high time that an application should be made to the Judge, and that the Judge, sufficient cause being shown, should interpose his authority to pretect the people from such tyrannical proceedings. Nearly all the people of the four parishes wished to join in the application, but Mr. James preferred to take the proceedings in the name of only one representative man in each parish on behalf of all the rate-payers; and on this application Judge Wetmore issued the order to stay the collection of all taxes.

We tell the people of St. John and Portland and some other places that, for the present at all events, they need not pay the School Tax, and we advise Christian Charity with our fellow colonists, for those who are opposed to the new School System not to pay the tax until it becomes absolutely neces-

sary. The News says:
"The Freeman's counsel is evil. It is unpatriotic. It is short-sighted. It is stupid. The School Tax will certainly have to be paid in this City and Portland sooner or later, and the later it is paid the he is invited to hire, with a view to being imposed larger will its amount be. So much is certain. The Judges may, for the time, issue their injunctions. and the Supreme Court may quash the assessments not made with due legal formality, but in the issue the tax must and will be paid."

We doubt that. The constitutional question is yet to be settled, and even if the decision be adverse to the rights of the Catholic minority, yet there may be a thousand ways of escaping payment of this iniquitous tax. The News advises its readers to take no part in what it calls the work of obstruction. Those who approve of the new system should

THE SCHOOL TAX.—In Portland a large number of the principal property owners have united in resistence to this most oppressive and iniquitous tax. With them are associated many others of smaller means who regard the impost as intolerable. The Judge's order, obtained by Mr. Weldon on Wednesday, prohibits the authorities of the town from taking any measures to enforce payment of any of the town taxes and, for the present, no one need pay either the School tax or any other tax in that town. The people were threatened with executions and warned that any attempt to resist or withhold payment would but involve them in trouble and expense. They need not be apprehensive now of either. We and expressly declared that the Legislature of | believe that the assessment will be set aside.

In the city of St John no attempt to enforce payment of the School Tax has been made, nor do we believe that any will be made, as the Corporation officers know that the assessment is illegal. Proceedings however will be taken in good time to have the assessment quashed by the Supreme Court. The Chamberlain is quite willing to receive the ordinary city taxes without the School Tax, and many have paid the city taxes only. Some have chosen to pay the School Tax also, and we suppose that no one will quarrel with them for having done so; but it is entirely a matter of choice, and we would emphatically repeat our advice to those in the city who are opposed to the school system:

DON'T PAY THE SCHOOL TAX.

You need not pay it, and refusing to pay it will not involve you in any trouble. About \$6,000 of the \$73,000 School tax imposed on the city was paid up to last Saturday. Some of the large tax-payers had paid and some of the smaller tax-payers whose chillren are attending the public schools. The County of Gloucester has refused to make an

ssessment.

The St. John city assessment will be quashed. The Portland assessment will be quashed. The Queen's County assessment will be quashed. The St. Stephen assessment has been quashed. The greater part of Kent refuses to put the Act in

Chatham has refused to order an assessment. Many parts of Westmorland have refused to

peration.

Victoria refuses to put the Act in operation. Applications, likely to be successful, have been nade to quash the assessments made in Fredericton, in Woodstock, in several parishes of Albert and in other parts of the Province.

THE LATE MR. OLIVIER BERTHELET,-There has just disappeared from our society a man whose name cannot be mentioned without recalling memories of great acts of charity and services on behalf of religion, with which his life has been filled. His memory will long be held in veneration in all the charitable institutions of the city, who lose in him a benefactor who has never failed them. Mr. Olivier Berthelet passed his long life in doing good and in coming to the assistance of the sad and the miserable. He was always to be found where good was to be done, or unfortunate ones to assist. This great citizen, whom all the poor of Montreal, all the admirers of the great, will regret, was born in Montreal in 1799, being the son of Mr. Pierre Berthelet, and Modle Viger de Boucherville. For some years he devoted himself to business and increased the large fortune which his father had left him. About 1832 the people of Montreal sent him to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. Later on he was named by Lord Gosford a member of the Special Council, but he declined to accept office. For about twenty years we may safely say, Mr. Berthelet has devoted himself exclusively to acts of charity, the number of which is to be found written in ineffaceable characters in the history of the religious institutions of Montreal. His charity went outside the ordinary circle of good works, and was proportioned to his love and devotion to his religion and his country, a noble sentiment which induced him to enlist in so good a cause. Is it necessary to recall his acts of benevolence? Are they not in the memory of all of us? No one in Montreal can forget that Mr. Berthelet gave to the Jesuits a sum of \$20,000 for the acquisition of the land upon which their church is now ercoted; that the establishment of the Christian Brothers at St. Vincent de Paul cost him \$156,000; or that several of our convents have received \$5,000 from him. The Bishopric, we are told, has received some part of his munificence, and he has contributed in a great measure towards de-fraying the cost of the construction of the church of St. Joseph, crected by his liberality, and that of his family, who have ever associated with him in his good works. One cannot forget the part he took in the organization of the Papal Zouaves. In this undertaking he exercised all that zeal of which he has made use in carrying out every good action. His Holiness desired to acknowledge such eminent services and named him Commander of the Order of Pius the Ninth. In return for this signal mark of distinction, Mr. Berthelet sent at his own cost twenty Pontifical Zouaves to testify at Rome his attachment to the Holy Sec. Mr. Berthelet married, in 1826. Mddle. Chaboillez, cousin of the Abbe Chaboillez, Cure of Longueuil, and for his second wife married Mddle. Guy. He had one child by his first marriage. She married A. Larocque, Esq., and died a few years age. Whilst Mr. Berthelet made a liberal use of his money when his heart showed him that there was an unfortunate one to assist, he was at the same time as economical as regarded himself. We are pleased to have it to say of this public benefactor that he

Overcharging Carters.-Last Sunday, owing to the rain which fell about noon, carters assembled outside Trinity Church, in order to offer their services in taking home the worshippers there. Their arrival appeared to be very opportune, as many of the ladies and children were not prepared for the change of weatherthat had taken place. But the Jehns had another object in view, as an extra charge was made for the proposed service, which was refused in several instances. As usual in such cases, gentlemen supposed they could take possession of the vacant carriages for their families and pay for them after arriving at their destination, but such was not the case for several of the carters refused an entrance into them until the price, which was considered exorbitant, was first agreed upon. A policeman was in attendance, but he did not appear to have any authority in the matter. If it be necessary, the sooner some readjustment is made of carters' fares the better, as it is to be supposed that they should advance their charges proportionately with all the other rates for labor. It is unfair of them, however, to take undue advantage, as they too often do, as in the case instanced, and on the arrival of steamboats and trains, when passengers go burriedly in pursuit of a conveyance to take them to their destination. The owners of these conveyances usually refuse to take parties who are known to them, by saying they are engaged, but if a stranger appear in the crowd. upon, and no doubt he generally gets fleeced. Carters are bound to take all passengers who apply to them; and it is at their peril that they keep them haggling about the charge, which is already fixed by the Corporation tariff, and which is, or ought to be, hung up in every carriage in order at once to be appealed to. As to policemen they seem to be useless as referees in the matter. But they ought to be so far acquainted with distances in the city, and the tariff by the mile or by the hour as to give reliable information on these points when appealed to.—

of the greatest benefactor of our public institutions.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE,-Yesterday, shortly after 2 o'clock, as a detachment of the 10th Royals was proceeding to the Yonge-street station, headed by their band, to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General, a fracas took place which caused some disturbance. A private in the ranks was found to be in a state of drunkenness, and he was ordered to give up his arms and fall out, but this he refused to do: force was attempted to execute the order, but the fellow struck right and left at all who came near him, and in a few minutes half-adozen of his comrades were sprawling in the dust. He was secured after a sharp struggle, but only for a time, as he threw himself down and tumbled those who held him over his head. Seeing him down some others of the detachment thinking he was

being unfairly dealt with wanted to leave the ranks and go to his assistance, and when prevented doing so blows were exchanged and the fight seemed to be on the eve of becoming general. Some of the of-ficers drew their swords, but were unable to restore order, until one of them, learning that the man who had been the cause of the disturbance had been deprived of his bayonet, ordered him to be left where he was until he could be arrested. Just then Captain Fleming came up, apparently with the object of soothing the man, but so soon as he put a hand upon him he received a blow on the face while another hand grasped him by the beard. He was considerably maltreated before he got free, but in the meantime order was restored to the remainder of the corps, and they marched on to the station, leaving their comrade acting like a madman in the middle of a crowd .- Toronto Globe, Sept. 28.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were sixteen interments in the Protestant Cemetery for the week ending Saturday September the 28th. Men, 3; women, 4; boys, 3; girls, 6. Wards:—St. Lawrence, 4; St. James, 2; St. Louis, 2; St. Antoine, 3; St. Anns, 1; East, 1; Outside limits, 3. Diseases:—Diarrhoa, affection of the brain, 2; indigestion, 1; paralysis, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; convulsions, 3; consumption, 1; abscess of liver, 1; dentition and diarrhosa, 1; senility and dropsy, 1; bronchitis, 1; still-born, 1.

Drowner.-About ten o'clock Sunday evening, atthe Island Wharf, a sailor named Robert McPherson, whilst in the act of stepping on to the "Leonide" to go on to his steamship "The City of London" fell into the river and was drowned. The river has been dragged, but the body has not yet been found. Complaints are made of the imperfect manner in which this part of the harbor is lighted.

TERREBONNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The annual show of the Terrebonne Agricultural Society was held at Terrebone on Thursday. The exhibition was far in advance of anything previous, the cattle and home productions being really magnificent. Mr. Masson, M. P., President of the society, entertained the visitors at Gauvreau's hotel where addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Chapleau, M. P. P., and others.—Herald.

High Prices .- In Lindsay, Stone-Cutters are said to be getting \$4 a day, and Bricklayers \$3.50.

A Prince Edward Island exchange says :- Notwithstanding the broken state of the weather, harvesting operations are progressing. Very few days pass without a shower of rain, but we understand that some grain has been safely housed. The harvest is unusally late; but the yield promises to be quite an average, providing the frost should keep of sufficiently long to allow the great bulk of grain time to ripen. Oats and barley will turn out better than many anticipated, and the Wheat is not so much damaged by weevil as in some other years. Potatoes look exceedingly well; and the tubers are large and already dry. Turnips also promise to be an

Died.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE .- Died on the 17th September, at Manotic Ontario, Richard Tighe, Esq , in the 78th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland. And born in the year 1794, in the County of Meath. Having Emigrated to Canada in 1816, he settled in the Township of Goulbourn. Subsequently he moved to the Township of North Gower, where he resided for the last 30 years. Mr. Tighe was amongst the early Pioneers of Canada, and lived to see it attain its present proud position. He was a man widely known, and by his warm and genial disposition was endeared and respected by every one, which was manifest by the immense cortege who thronged to pay their last respects to his memory.

May his soul rest in peace. In this city, on the 25th September, Monsieur le Commandeur Olivier Berthelet, dogen of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal, an old and respected citizen of this city, aged 74 years. May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest

Catholic Christian, of your charity, pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Alex. Campbell. She was born in Lechaber, Scotland, in 1795; married in Glengarry, Ont., in 1818; became a convert to the Catholic Church in 1828, in the bosom of which she faithfully lived and, aided by the Sacraments she peacefully died on the 26th inst, in Beaverton, Ont.; ending six years of intense suffering, borne with fortitude. May her soul through the mercy of Goo rest in peace



dressed without estentation, with a simplicity which no one would have expected if they had known him to be a millionnaire. His name will remain as that 'ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, 7th of OCTOBER. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M.

By Order D. GORMAN, Rec. Sec.

WANTED-by a Lady a situation to take the entire charge of a House, the care of a young family, (the best of references given if required) apply 724 Sherbrooke Street, or 300 Mountain Street, any hour before 3 o'clock.

WANTED-A Male Teacher, to teach in the R.C.S S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Grattan, during the remaining part of the current year-application JAMES BONFIELD. to be made to, B. E. RODDEN,

M. J. KEARNEY, Trustees. S. HOWARD, Secretary & Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUARRE, In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal. Dist. of Montreal. | for Lower Canada.
No. 1440,
The Seventeenth Day of June, Eighteen Hundred

and Seventy-two.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot.

DAME HENRIETTE MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of HARDOIN LIONAIS, of the same place, Trader, and by him duly authorized to the effect of these presents, and the said HAR-DOIN LIONAIS for the purpose of authorizing his said wife,

Plaintiff ELIE LARUE, Stone-cutter, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and actually absent from this Province of Quebec,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Leblanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Last Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called " The True Witness" be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

P. S. C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Government, replying to representations, has promised that no more arrests shall be made in connection with the Paris Commune, except in the case of the leaders of the insurrection and of persons guilty of crimes against the common law.

The flow of emigration from Metz since the occupation of that city by troops has been so heavy that the population is now but one-third what it was before the late war.

The trial at Brest of a Jesuit father (Pere Dufour) for immoral conduct has resulted in the fullest and most honourable acquittal, the judge declaring that the holy Religious had been "odiously calumniated," as well as the devout and noble lady whose fair name was attacked for no better reason than that she was his penitent. The accusation was made by a freemason employed on the railway, and has proved a clear case of perjury, and the honour of the company of Jesus is triumphantly

PRIESTS INSULTED AND BEATEN AT LYONS. -The Prefect, in conformity with a Ministerial decree, has reinstated the ecclesiastical teachers in those schools where they were illegally dispossessed by the municipality. During the last fortnight many deputations have visited the Prefect appealing against this measure. In several schools great resistance has been offered to the reinstatement of the ecclesiastics. At a meeting of the Municipal Council the Ministerial decree was strongly opposed. The Prefect announced that it was his firm determination to carry out the law. Several deputations appeared at the Hotel de Ville, to protest against the reinstatement of the ecclesiastics, and much popular excitement has been aroused. The authorities have taken precautionary measures. In the workman's quarter, la Croix Pousse, the priests were insulted and attacked with stones. Troops have been sent into the quarti.

One is almost forced upon the hypothesisthat French duelling has come to be regarded in official quarters, as it has long been in fashionable society, as an agreeable pastime, more exciting than, say, hunting, and not much more dangerous. It has, too, this invaluable advantage over hunting, that no proces-verbal or any other form of advertisement is got up before riding out to hounds. If some arrangement could be made by which the French Nimrod could get a couple of friends to sign a paper, stating their conviction that he sincerely meant to go straight across country without troubling himself too much about gaps or gates-with, however, a saving proviso that honour would be satisfied by the first fall—and then get this paper published in the journals, hunting would have more perhaps to recommend it as a fashionable recreation than even duelling. But now it is conducted upon such unintelligible principles that a man may face a fence, a fall over which might possibly break his leg or neck, and yet not a word be said by anybody about his valour. He still has, indeed, the pleasure, socalled, of the sport, but what is this to the real pleasure of being talked about? He is much in the position of the tantalized lover, whose idol consented, indeed, to make him the hapcharm. But by going out to fight a duel, where the odds are heavy that he will receive no graver injury than he might easily get by coming to grief over a stiff hedge, he gains the right to an eleborate proces-verbal, which will be published and criticized by the papers, and which will make him, especially if he has his arm, into a sling, the hero of his cafe for a week. For an ambitious young Frenchman who is on the look out for an heiress, or a crack club, or a good start in a society above his own, there is no better, cheaper, or, on the whole, safer advertisement than a duel. He is not bound to keep up his reputation as a fighting man, since, even if he objects to the restraint of a civil tongue or pen, he can always declare that the horror and remorse he felt when he found himself almost on the point of killing a fellow-creature, wrung from him a solemn vow, on his mother's neck, or grave, as the case may be, that he would never run that awful risk again. Looking at duelling from this point of view, one begins to understand how party prejudice might induce a Republican Government to keep an institution which has so many social advantages exclusively for their own friends, and not to permit its use to the Bonapartists. —Times Corr.

The assembly will have—and, indeed, this task may be set it at the very commencement of its sittings-to discuss the question of Primary Instruction, one of the most delicate which have ever come before it, and which will probably cause all the more irritation because its contemplated solution is an attempt to strike a just balance between the various parties who quarrel respectively as to. whether instruction should be ecclesiastical or lay, compulsory or optional, gratuitous or paid for.

There is too much reason to fear that, stormy as have been the scenes which the present Assembly has already witnessed, they will be as nothing compared with those which this discussion will call forth. It must not, indeed, be forgotten that on this ground were fought the fiercest battles of the Commune. Wherever extreme Radicals installed themselves they, as a rule, shut the schools in which the very name of God was mentioned, whether those schools were Catholic or Protestant. Their hostility was directed, not against this or that particular form of worship or belief, but against all

countered with equal violence by the extreme party on the opposite side—the uncompromising advocates of clerical teaching, the champions of Obscurantism, and the bondsmen of Papal Rome. It is to be feared that the conflict bebetween these two parties, both equally bigoted and obstinate, will offer to Europe a spectacle painfully out of harmony with the tolerant and enlightened spirit of the 19th century. The dispute about educational principles will be further very needlessly envenomed by the introduction of a purely personal question relative to the Minister who will be charged with the introduction of the law. M. Jules Simon is sure to be attacked fiercely by both extreme parties, though, if he is properly supported by the more moderate men of the Assembly, he may still come victoriously out of the conflict, and the Government may secure, by a firm yet calm attitude, a large majority. -Times Corr.

SPAIN.

THE BISHOP OF TARASONA AND THE GOVERNMENT. - The Minister of Grace and Justice, Montero Rios, has addressed to the Bishop of Tarasona and other Bishops a circular, calling on them to proceed canonically, on the ground that they are absent from their benefices, against certain priests - three are named in the diocese of Tarasona-who are alleged to have been implicated in the Carlist insurrection. The Bishop replies in terms of great firmness and dignity that he cannot admit the right of the civil government to tell him when he is to proceed canonically or not; that the rules laid down by the Council of Trent are quite sufficient to guide him; and that to comply with such an order would be to renounce the independence of the Church and the rights of episcopal authority; and lastly, that in the particular cases in question, so to act would be an injustice, because two out of the three priests are not absent from their dioceses, and the third is not absent by his own fault.

The Correspondencia states that the Government has received intelligence that the Socialist propaganda is being carried on with unusual activity by the Internationalists in Catalonia, and on these accounts the Government has summoned to Madrid the General Governor of the military district in that Province.

ITALY.

The Bilancia of Fiume says; "For some time past our waters have been frequented by

This fact is attributed to the battle of Lissa and the catastrophe of the Radetzky, by which these marine monsters found plenty of food. Other persons attributed their presence to the works of the Isthmus of Suez, the fish having so found a shorter way from the seas in which they are numerous to people the Adriatic.

The following singular piece of news has been published. The Alta Italia Railway Company has been requested, it is asserted, by the French military engineers, to suspend some of the trains which now run through the Mont Cenis tunnel, in order to facilitate the establishment of powerful mines in the French half of the passage. In case of war these mines would be exploded, and the tunnel would thus be blocked up. The report says "praiguer des fourneaux de mines," from which we may perhaps infer that the mines would be prepared but not loaded, although this is not certain. On the new road from Geneva to Chamonix, within a few miles of the latter place, are stones bearing inscriptions to the effect that so many hundred kilogrammes of powder are piest and proudest of men, but only on the there lodged in a mine. This sort of work seems the condition that his conquest should be scrupulously pedantry of military vigilance on the part of the concealed. The conquest was robbed of its chief to apprehend aggression from Italy. Of course, there we have a ground to apprehend aggression from Italy. precaution would be taken, and travellers would have nothing to fear; but the idea of a mined tunnel might be shocking to nervous persons, and the mere talk of such warlike preparations has an unpleasant sound. The Alta Italia Company is said to have declined, or at least deferred, complying with the invitation of the French engineer officers, and has referred their request to the Italian Governsufficient excuse for using a crutch or putting | ment, which is probably in diplomatic communica-

tion on the subject with that of France. The change of masters from which so much was hoped has not as yet produced security for life and property in Southern Italy. The reason is obvious, and a single fact stated by our Correspondent supplies a complete, if not a satisfactory, commentary. He tells us there has not been a single execution in Naples since that of Agesilao Milano for the attempt to assassinate Ferdinand II., and since then violence has been rife everywhere, and atrocious murders systematically perpetrated for mercenary motives have been common. Notorious culprits have been often in the hands of Justice; but Justice has always feared to provoke a vendetta, while the Italian gaols were never made to hold them. The Neapolitan and Sicilian brigand has little fear of consequences before his eyes; the peasant dreads the brigand even more than the law. Pallavicini did his work well so far, and it seems a pity a portion of the numerous army which Italy retains in spite of her financial embarrassments should not be again employed in similar service. But operations of the sort will be mere palliatives so far as the Southern Provinces are concerned, nor will even the streets of a great city like Naples ever be reasonably safe until the law shows it is not to be trifled with. We should never advocate a vindictive admistratration of justice, but the Italian Government's misplaced lenity makes it the accomplice of crimes which are

the scandal of the country. ROME.—THE POPE IN PRIVATE LIFE.—The Holy Father rises at five o'clock in the morning, as though he were a simple seminarist. He is awakened by the chamberlain, who brings him a light, and says Benedicamus Domino-let us bless the Lord-to which His Holiness replies, Deo Gratius—thanks be to God. Then the chamberlain withdraws, saying Laudetur Jesus Christus-may Jesus Christ be praised; and the Fope replies, Amen. Thus begins the day of the clock, the two private chamberlains, who have watched at the side of the Pope's chamber, enter to receive toilette, gives his breviary to one and makes a sign and goes to his little oratory, leaving it only at a quarter-past six to take a short walk in the orange quarter of an hour. At a quarter to seven, Pius IX.

walked in the city, when it was possible for him to do so). He ordinarily enters again about five o'clock gives audience—afterwards recites the long evening office, sups at seven, and goes to bed at nine. No one attends him. He leaves upon the threshold of his room the two private chamberlains, with whom he had gone to say his prayers in the little offertory, closes his door and goes to bed. When he is in bed, his chamberlain enters at a given signal and receives his orders for the morrow.

SANITARY CONDITION.—The sanitary condition of Rome is occupying the serious attention of the authorities. The numbers in the hospitals do not decrease, and every day there are numerous applications to be received. Sanitary commissions are all very well when drainage, gas, water, &c., have to be dealt with, but when it comes to the Roman malaria it is quite another question. The Italians are beginning to see the mistake they have made in making Rome their capital, as it is unfit in eyery way for such a purpose. No commerce, no navigable river, few railways, a wide expanse of country where no one can live, and which cultivation does not affect so as to alter the terrible effects of fever, are not altogether the requirements for the capital of a large kingdom.

INSULTS TO THE POPE.—As a specimen of the administration of justice, it is well to notice the following fact. One of the illustrated papers last week brought out a caricature of a menagerie in which the Holy Father, the Cardinals, and some Religious were represented in cages, with insulting titles on each. The following day a Catholic paper, the Dima, brought out a similar caricature, but in place of the Holy Father, and the Cardinals, the royal family and ministers were represented. The latter was immediately sequestrated although the other was allowed free circulation. By the Italian law the person of the Pope is sacred, and all acts against him are to be punished in the same manner as those against the King.

GERMANY.

The object of Germany is becoming clearer every day. Making over the East to Austria and Russia to be divided according to the several interests of each Power, she desires a compensation which touches England too nearly to be ignored. Holland, with its seaports, and the mouths of the Scheldt and its dependencies, is the last word of Prussian annexations. The neutrality of France would be bought. it is calculated, by the cession of Belgium on the condition of a Bonapartist restoration, and the alternative would be her complete dismemberment by a re-occupation of the Eastern departments and the restitution of Nice and Savoy to Italy. That this is the programme of Russia there is little remaining doubt, and nothing save the restoration of a legitimate national dynasty in France can avert its execu-

A Munich letter in the Fremdenblatt gives as the reason for the attitude of Bavaria, offence at the stipulations of Versailles having been stretched by Prussia in its interference with local Bavarian politics. According to this correspondent King Louis looks upon the new regime as a confederation, of which the King of Prussia is the head, with the title of emperor; but not as an empire in the old sense. The hereditary dignity granted to Prussia does not," concludes the writer, "imply that the other allied princes are to be his vassals. If any of them choose to be so, of their own free will: let them; only Bavaria and its king do not choose to be, and never will be vassals." That there is a notable movement towards Particularism in Bavaria just at present cannot admit of doubt.

THE IMPERIAL CONCLAVE. - The Cologne Gazette prints some correspondence on political and military matters by the well-known Herr von Wickede. Referring to the assumed alliance of Austria and Germany, he remarks that the two combined are in a position to bring together enormous forces. No Sovereign has at this moment troops so numerous, well organized, well disciplined, armed, and prepared for war as those of which the Emperor William is the supreme military leader. Austria, again, possesses an army which is equally numerous and well equipped, although a portion of it is in process of reorganization, a process which will not be fully perfected for some years. If Germany and Austria were in strict alliance they might certainly place an army of at least a million of men in the field, leavng in addition numerous reserves and troops depots of both countries. Such a force would be so enormous that no enemy would lightly care to provoke the two allied Powers. Therefore Herr von Wickede concludes that a solid alliance of the two empires is the only means of insuring the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and of checking any ambitious and aggressive tendencies, whether from the West or from the East. Would not, then, the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg. If convinced that such an alliance was of a purely defensive character, diminish the exorbitant preparations for war they are both making? If they did, Berlin and Vienna would assuredly follow suit. The Austrian Empire only maintains a considerable army because it fears in a more or less remote future a war with Russia, and Germany is armed in like manner only on account of France. If it were evident that Russia and France had no aggressive designs, and that the military forces of Germany and Austria would op-pose any enemy who attacked either, the effective of all the armies in question might be greatly reduced and several millions annually saved to the military budgets of Austria and Germany .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Catholics of Westphalia have presented an address, signed by the nobles and leading men of the province, to the Jesuit Fathers on their expulsion from Munster.

Berlin, September 27.—The Government has issued an order stopping the emoluments of the Bi-

SKETCH OF LONDONDERRY CITY AND HIS-TORY OF THE 'PRENTICE BOYS.

The capital of the county of Londonderry is the city of the same name, Londonderry, made famous for the tenacity and endurance with which its inhabitants withstood the pressing and protracted siege which was conducted against it by the troops of King James II., in 1689. Londonderry city is picturesquely built on an oval-shaped hill. It is surrounded by massive walls, which are entered by four great gates, named Ship Quay Gate, Bishop's Gate, Ferry Quay Gate and Butcher's Gate. The buildings and dwellings have extended beyond the walls in very large proportion of late years. The river is here crossed by a wooden bridge, 1,068 feet long, the transit ending at Berry Quay Gate. The water supply to the town is conveyed through great common Father who is occupied with the care of the universal Church. At the first stroke of the water coming from a source in the country sufficiently elevated to command the municipal centrea point which it was very difficult to find, owing to his orders and his benediction. The Holy Father the city having been built on such a great eminence. who requires no one to aid him in the details of his A street of good dimensions leads from each one of the four gates toward the Diamond, or market place, to the other to take the light. He leaves his room a quadrangular area which occupies the very heart of and goes to his little oratory, leaving it only at a the old town, and contains the Corporation Hall. The Cathedral of Derry stands on the summit of the alley of the Vatican gardens. This walk lasts for a hill. This venerable pile is 114 feet in length and sixty-six feet wide. Its spire is 1781 feet in height. says Mass and hears another Mass during his thanks- A Doric column, surmounted by a statue of the Rev. giving, and breakfast consists most frequently of a George Walker, was erected on the city wall in the form of worship or belief, but against all cup of coffee or of chocolate. After breakfast the year 1828 at a cost of £4,200. Governor Walker, worship and belief whatsoever. At this mo- Holy Father receives the Cardinals, and does the as he was termed is represented holding a Bible in ment the Croix Rouge at Lyons is indignant at work he has to do until dinner. The Pope always one hand and a sword in the other, in commemo- of the gaunt, elderly females who are supposed to the opening of religious schools. In the same dines alone in a dining hall near his bed-chamber. ration of his heroic conduct in defence of the place

and at four he walks again (this was the time he; seen on the wall. The famous gates which were "closed" against King James are preserved in the armory. The anniversary of the day of "clo-aing the gates" has been observed yearly since the relief of Derry. During many years past it has been a day of tumult and riot, caused by collisions between the Prentice Boys and the Roman Catholics. The siege of Derry was, as our readers are perhaps aware, relieved by the arrival in the river Foyle of a provision ship, which had been despatched from England, and ran up to the town when the besieged people were reduced to the necessity of consuming rats, mice, frogs and other vermin for food. This vessel was successful in her mission, after others had failed on a like errand. King James's officers had thrown a huge boom made of iron chain across the Foyle river, and against this obstruction the British supply vessels were for a time powerless. The lucky ship was commanded by Captain Dixon, who, waiting until the tide was running up the River Foyle from Culmore Point, carried her straight on the crest of the flow against the boom and succeeded in cutting it in two. Captain Dixon was shot on the deck of his ship the very moment when he waved his hat in triumph—by one of King James's soldiers stationed on the bank of the river. The scene of this memorable action is surmounted by a fine residence, named Boom Hall, which was occupied some few years since by the Right Rev. Doctor Ponsonby, Protestant Bishop of Derry. The greater portion of the county and city of Lon-

donderry, is held in fee trust by twelve municipal companies of the Corporation of London, England, the founders of which advanced money for the sustension of the Protestant cause in Ireland and the maintenance of the defence of Derry, the town being really at the moment the nursery of the new faith in the Green Isle. The land was mortgaged to them in return by the crown. The representatives of these several guilds receive the rents from the tenants in Londonderry and make very good landlords. Under their management was perfected the institution of the 'Prentice Boys, by which certain privileges were granted to young men who were indentured to trades under the master freemen of the town. The prentices of the days of the siege had acted well for the English cause. The Roman Catholic religion was rigidly excluded—in practice, profession, or the presence of people born in that faith-from Derry. No Catholic was permitted to reside within the walls. No Catholic Church was permitted to be built within the municipal limits, although the great cathedral, to which reference is made above, was erected and founded and dedicated to Saint Columbkill—the patron saint of the townby Catholics. It is now called St. Colomb's Cathedral, as it has been since its confiscation to the Protestant Church. The terrible stringency of the English penal laws was not relaxed in Derry until long after the passage of the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829. The Right Rev. Drs. McLaughlin and Mc-Ginn, the first prelates of the Roman Church who were tolerated in a dwelling in the town after the termination of the religious persecutions of hundreds of years have both died within a very short period of time just passed. The Roman Catholic population of Derry are now very wealthy and highly respectable and influential. They have built some very fine houses of worship near the town, and practise their religion openly instead of creeping down to church -outside of Bishop's Gate-through what is known as the Priest's Lane, as they did even in the years 1832-34. The 'Prentice Boys' annual display has lost much of its force—except as giving occasion to some angry and drunken discussion among the working classes-in Derry of late years. The majority of the inhabitants set their faces against its observance after the passage of the Irish Anti-Party Processions act by the English Parliament and its confirmation by Queen Victoria. The Prentice Boys claim certain privileges even now, and indulge applicated him so heartily that the atmosphere raised their prejudice notwithstanding the action of the Parliament, local politicians, more designing than accompanied by some artists, will visit Montreal this themselves, urging them frequently to riot and winter. Arrangements have been made in order tumult for purposes of electoral party gain. During the remainder of the year the people live in harmony and quiet. It may be said, indeed, that the Derry Prentice Boys are intolerant, for they have kicked up rows inside of their own Protestant Cathedral in Society. The list of subscriptions will continue to years past, for the reason that they did not approve be opened at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's music of the religious reading of the then Protestant Bis- stores. hop of Derry, Right Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, or of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Henn. Bishop was brother-in-law to Earl Grey, the father of the first English Reform bill, and a liberal Irish whig in politics. The 'Prentice Boys did not like him in consequence. They went so far in their intolerance as to attempt to "run" the venerable prelate from his diocese. Rev. Mr. Henn, the Episcopal Chaplain, was educated in Oxford. The Prentice Boys pronounced him a Puseyite and "tract" man. They would run from the cathedral when he attempted to preach in its pulpit: so that the Derry prentice boys are just as bitter against freedom of clerical opinion in their own church as they are against the practice of the Roman Catholic form of worship as it was observed by St. Colombkill, when he consecrated a cathedral for the city of Derry, and offered mass at its altar.

Mr. Johnston, M. P., who appears to have staken an active part in urging the 'Prentice Boys to oppose the Government proclamation has been arrested prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned under the Anti-Processions act for the commission of the same offence. He claims to be a quasi martyr for the tenets of the disestablished Church of Ireland, and the hine ille lucrymm of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry to-day may be traced to the fact that he has a good deal of spare cash and is an active political agitator. The Boys profess a certain principle, notwithstand-

Brigham Young seems to devote all his energy to the solution of two problems by the force of one argument. His solution is the importation of a few cargoes of muscular men and comely women-the former possibly for bellicose purposes, and the latter as an especial inducement to the sons of apostles to shun evil ways and accept the faith and words of their fathers. The first cargo arrived last night in the Williams & Guion steamship Minnesota. There were six hundred of them, single men and single women; English from the mining districts, Welsh from the mountains, and Germans from the Rhine Valley. Each nationality was in charge of the apostle who had preached especially in either country, and the three leaders in the conversion of souls will conduct the neophytes to the promised land. It was not generally known that these polygamously inclined people were coming, and they were therefore left in undisturbed possession of the ship yesterday. They will remain on beard until to-day, when they will land at Castle Garden, and

immediately proceed on their journey westward. In appearance they are a seedy, ignorant lot. The men have evidently been chosen with a view to the development of the mining resources of Utah or for the defence of the place, and the women to become the help meets of the men and mothers of future generations of Mormons. The men were mostly large, powerful fellows, with brawny bodies and coarse unintelligent features, just the men to embrace the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and maintain it against all opposition, whether it came in the shape of reasoning or physical force. The women are nearly all under twenty-five, and had evidently been selected by some aged saint who had an eye for souls in fresh, young bodies. There was a noticeable lack the opening of religious schools. In the same violent spirit will the extreme Radicals of the Assembly approach the question of Primary Instruction, and, unhappily, they will be enform the staple for conversion, and this fact, it is

sickness occurred, though of course the ship's officers contributed to this happy result. The men did not care to speak of the faith the had embraced, and when a coy maiden was asked in she knew that she was liable to be the consort of a man with a dozen other wives, she maintained her modesty in the diplomatic reply.

"It's na prapper ta ax me, an I shall na tell ye."
She was a blushing girl of twenty-one, and there being some anxiety to know how these young females reconciled purity with polygamy, the question was pressed.

"You would surely rather be the one wife of a man in your own country?"

"I'm me ain mistress, an it's nabody's beesness." The reply was discouragingly independent and moreover, as the Mormon girl moved away, a knot of her brawny countrymen had gathered with lower. ing looks, and prudence counselled silence.

It was evident that they had all been cautioned against intruders before the arrival in New York, in order that they might not be made ashamed of their new-found faith or disenchanted with their promised land. They all seemed to know that there was something awkward in the condition they were about to bring upon themselves, and were disclined to speak of it.—N. Y. World.

Hor Summers.—From the records kept at Nurem. berg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting

"In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the River Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvests dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was in Italy, France and the Netherlands an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, and as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October. The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 25 degrees Reaumer, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comes year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818 theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 25 Reaumer, or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade, 97 Fahrenheit. In 1833, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

Musical.-The Charicari of Paris says: "By an oriental atmosphere the strangers of Spa (Belgium) passed last night two hours and a half listening to music. The great attraction of this musical feast was a Belgian violinist named Jehin Prume, who only requires the Parisian consecration to be ranked amongst the first virtuosi of the country. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat the audience by ten degrees." We learn also that Mr. Prume, winter. Arrangements have been made in order that the Philharmonic concerts, which should have been given last winter, will positively take place this coming winter. All lovers of music are invited to support this endeavour to organize a Pilbarmonic

GREAT SALE OF ESTATES -It is stated, on good authority that the Duke of Beaufort has sold the whole of his Gloucestershire estates between the Severn and the Wye to a Bristol merchant, for the sum of

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Böiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

A POLYGLOT BUSINESS. - The wide-spread influence of American skill and enterprise has outstripped the comprehensions of the Americans themselves.— The fabrics of our mills clothe the savages of both continents. They wrap the loins of Africa, and the tawny skins of South American pampas. But wider still are spread the products of our skill in medicines. A late visit to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s laboratory and office in Lowell, showed us that the whole surface of the habitable globe pays its tribute there; there they cater to and serve the requirements of all nations. Their publications are in the many tongues that widely-severed peoples use. Their letters must be read from and written in many tongues, for which there sit a long range of correspondents with the indispensable accomplishments for their duties. Their daily mail of half a bushel of letters brings them advices, orders and remittances from the circle of the world. We were overwhelmed with amazement, and our renders would be by an inspection of this wonderfully extensive, health-dealing enterprise. Holly Springs (Miss.) Conservative.

H. C. Caswell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February, 1872, in a letter, says: Fellows' Hypophosphites is doing good work here, and we have already disposed of a large quantity. It stands the test, and every day people express their praise of its virtues. Our physicians are prescribing it, and we have good accounts from Michigan and Illinois.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only Cable schew wire fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, of the city and district of Montreal, Contractor and Trader.

An Insolvent. THE Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 428, Ontario Street, in Montreal, the 8th day of October, next, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

G, H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 24th September, 1872.

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TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English in the Separate Schools of the Municipality of Herminisford, County of Huntingdon, to whom a liberal salary will be paid.

Address, JOHN RYAN. Sec. Treasurer.

HENNINGFORD, Sept. 9th 1872.

Select School for Young Ladies. ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, the MISSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patron-

age. Terms made known on application at the premises.

ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, SAULT AU RECOLLET.—This Institution is beautifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS—Board and Tuition for the scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Superior.

School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEM-BER 3nd.

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

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

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines

and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.
Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate

Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanics town, near the College.

Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg.
Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmits-

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Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required.

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

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

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Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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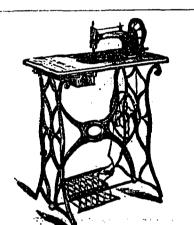
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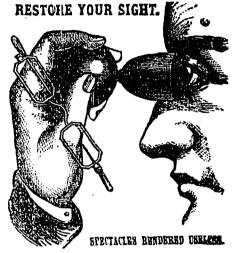
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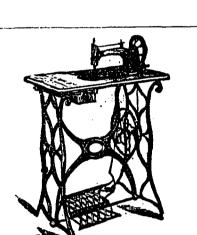
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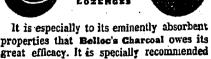
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LEAVE OTTAWA.

Freight loaded with despatch, and no tranship

WAY. Leave BEAVERTON daily at 7:00 a.m., and 3:00

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:45 a.n. and 3:30 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wake

a.m., and 1:50 p.m., for Peterboro, Millbrook, Summit,

4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M.,

Depart 5:40 A.M., Arrive 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M. 8:30 P.M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 3.45 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8.40 a.m., and New York at 12.30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m. arriving in Montreal et 0.45.

leaves Rutland at 1.50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Sanatoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m.

tween Montreal and Boston.

Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train be-

Gen'l Superintendent Sr. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.