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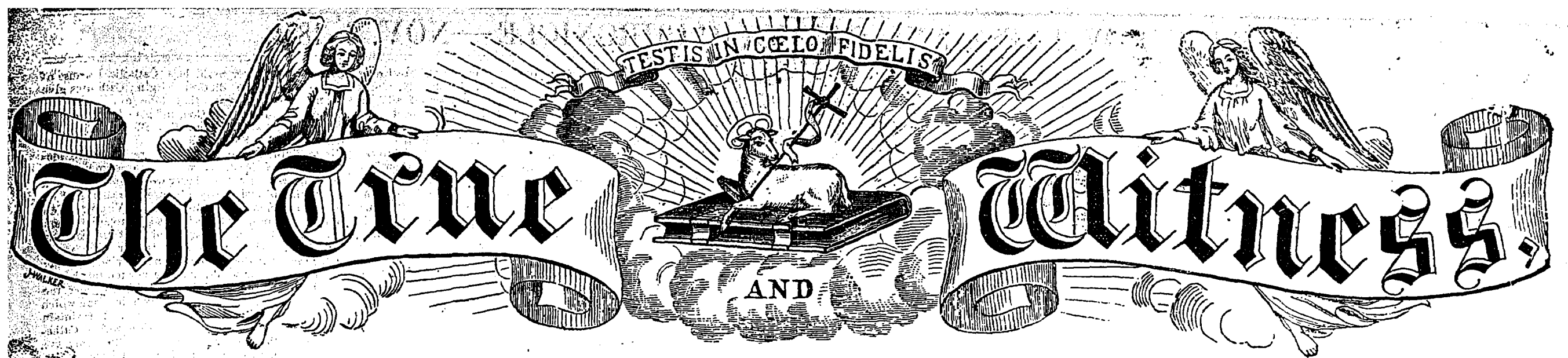
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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR, THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER VIII.—(CONTINUED).

Jane Kennedy now led Lord Dacre from the vaulted chamber, Giles remaining there to keep watch, lest any person in the service of Sir Amias should approach. On passing to the extremity of the passage, from the chamber, Mistress Kennedy paused before a window overlooking the castle yard; opposite to this window was a door, and as the maid of honor turned to approach it she looked at Lord Dacre with a countenance alike expressive of indignation and of sorrow; even amid the deepening shades of twilight he could discern the tear which stole down a cheek pale, like that of her royal mistress; by untimely grief, and her eyes flashing angrily through her tears as she exclaimed in a low but bitter tone—

"Enter, enter, right noble Dacre, the apartments of the Queen of Scotland; royally furnished will you find them, as becometh royal dwelling."

"As Jane spoke thus she pushed open the door, and admitted Lord Dacre to a little, narrow, dismal looking ante-chamber, hung with dark hangings, which were, however, very insufficient to exclude the winds from the apertures of which she had spoken, the cold, which Lord Dacre had felt very sensibly since he had first entered this dreary suite of apartments, being peculiarly piercing here; while the wind, which had kept a low moaning sound in the vaulted chamber, was heard more plainly, the continued gusts seeming to shriek through the decaying walls.

"One moment, noble Dacre," said the lady, "and I will introduce you to the presence of my mistress; please you to remain here while I make known your approach."

"So saying, she withdrew by the door of an inner apartment. A low murmuring of voices among which he could occasionally distinguish the tones of the gentle Jane, then met the ears of Lord Dacre; she seemed both to entreat and to expostulate, and a female sob more than once smothered the sound of her voice. In a few minutes, however, she reappeared at the door of the inner chamber, and beckoned him to approach. But his firm step fathered, his eye grew dim, as he entered that apartment, for what a sight was there! Oh crowns and sceptres! dangerous baubles, unreal benefits! There, on a low couch, her once lovely form wasted by anxiety and disease, lay the crowned Queen of Scotland, the married Queen of France, the Queen, ah, how fatally for her! The Queen in right, if not in might, of fertile England too? Upon a table near the couch upon which she had lately played; her hand, wasted almost to transparent thinness, hung over the side of the couch, upon which she had sunk back exhausted even by the slight effort of touching the lute. Her countenance was of pale lace, and a large veil of the same material flowed over her neck shadowing her hair, untrimly streaked with grey, and the shrunk appearance of her once beautiful bust. She wore a robe of violet-colored velvet, and from her girdle depended a rosary of pearls. At the sound of Lord Dacre's approach she partly rose, and with a smile, sweet as the fading sunbeam of a summer eve, extended towards him that thin, white hand. The pale brow, the fair, but sunken cheek, the gossamer touch of that transparent hand, had all an influence on the spirits of Lord Dacre, who was not prepared to behold the ill-fated Mary, so much subdued by the malice of her relentless foes. But it was her eyes, the earnest, appealing look of her more than dove-like, hazel eyes, that, meeting his own, seemed at once to read into his soul, to declare the tale of her wrongs without a word, and to understand and appreciate his devotion to the cause of one so greatly unfortunate as herself. That long, that earnest and beseeching look, softened from the heart of Lord Dacre all the sternness of a warrior; all the coldness of a sage; and, bending his head over the head of the unhappy Queen, he wept like a child. Tears fell fast from the eyes of Mary, for oh, how heart-piercing was his sympathy to the distressed! But making an effort at firmness, she exclaimed, though in a faltering voice—

"Thus it is ever with me. I will chide me, noble Dacre, when thou art gone, that I gave to so generous a friend so uncourtly a reception. Alas! alas! what spell was breathed upon me at my birth, that joyous looks must change to sadness near me? Generous Dacre, even spare me your tears, they are too keen remembrances of my most evil fate—that fate which thus subdues you to a woman's weakness."

Lord Dacre raised his head and cast a momentary glance round the chamber of the royal captive, and that glance at once checked the current of his emotion; the sudden glow of anger grew scarlet in his cheek, and his heart throbbed no less with indignation at Queen Mary's wrongs than with pity for her sufferings. There was, indeed, enough to excite his anger when he beheld the condition of her who was lodged in that mean and miserable chamber, while the luxuries which forever surrounded the mean and tyrannical Elizabeth recurred to his recollection. What a contrast to those luxuries was there. The chamber itself was small and inconvenient; the hangings were so old that in many places the Queen and her maids had been obliged to exert their own art to piece them; the furniture was of common oak, and they had put up large screens hung with blankets, to defend themselves from the cold. There was but one window in this apartment, and that overlooked the Castle court; a tall, melancholy-looking elm waving its half-stripped branches slowly before it. Deeply, meanwhile, had the emotion of Lord Dacre affected the unfortunate Mary. There is a female heart something peculiarly harrowing in the tears of the other sex. We are at once impressed with a sense of most awful calamity when we see a man weep—a man in whom we are accustomed to so much haughty resignation, to such unyielding constancy. Yes; there is something irresistibly appalling, indescribably dreadful, in the sight of a man subdued to such feminine intensity of suffering. And when did woman bear a heart more soft, more tender, more fatally susceptible to every gentle and refined emotion, than was the heart of Mary Stuart. Oh, had that soft heart been sealed to but one iota of the calculating selfishness, the grasping unprincipled ambition which so largely occupied that of her cousin, then had Mary not perhaps, been destined to drink such a bitter cup of suffering to the dregs! But it was not so. Through life she appeared a gentle, loving, confiding woman, with something, perhaps of woman's weakness, but ever the most fascinating of her sex; and in death—ah, even the greatness of her death was feminine!—the solicitude for others, the lovely abandonment of self, the religion of her resignation, bespoke the woman—the admirable woman still! To Mary, then, the tears of Lord Dacre occasioned an emotion inexpressibly painful; nor was she less morbidly senseless to the personal danger which he incurred in this stolen visit to herself; and the myrmidons of Sir Amias Paulset—their weapons reeking in the heart's blood of the noble Dacre—were present in her imagination! Had she not had a hideous experience of such a scene of horror—the scowling brow, the deeply muttered curse, the victim's fruitless efforts at escape? These were present to Queen Mary's mind; and maddened by the recollection of past woes, overwhelmed by present fears, she enquired in a scarce articulate voice, why Lord Dacre had dared an interview with a being, so fatal to all who loved her, as herself?

Leonard Dacre had by this time recovered his composure, and briefly, but succinctly, he explained those designs which were so dearly cherished by the Ewils of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and by himself. Mary heard him patiently, and when he had finished speaking, she turned to Jane Kennedy, and with a mournful attempt at severity which she could not feel, she exclaimed—

"Ah, Jane, my fond girl, thou art but a traitor to thy mistress after all! Did I not tell thee, girl, that I knew the gallant Dacre only sought my presence to reveal some design, in which success might possibly restore my vanished peace; but where failure—ah, horrible certainly!—would again destroy the noblest of my friends? No, generous Dacre," pursued Mary, rising in the energy of her emotion from the couch, and clasping in her hands of the gallant noble. "No, generous Dacre," it must not be so! Too often have I had to mourn the ruin of my friends. Even leave me to mine evil fate, gentle Lord; the cruelty of my foes has well nigh wrought its promised purpose—my weak frame is fast sinking under imprisonment and grief; and death—for once pleasant in his aspect—will soon release me from my woes. Do not press me to the tomb, noble Dacre, loaded with the weight of thy blood and that of thy friends! Go—tell this to the brave Percy, the gallant Nevil. Let them believe how dearly the desolate Mary has prized their love, when she rejects its most generous proposal!"

"Nay, dear and gracious Sovereign," said Lord Dacre; "tell me not that this is your determination. You will not be so suddenly unlike yourself, and trample on those hearts which are prompt to pour forth their best blood in your rescue or defence. Trust me, noble lady, it will be hard to persuade the Earls that you value their devotion at its worth when you so coldly reject its best endeavours."

Mary shook her head at these words, and sinking again upon the couch, she sat for a few minutes with her hands clasped, and the color ebbing and flowing in her pale cheek. Her maidens, Jane Kennedy, and Elspeth Curie, anxiously watched the expression of her countenance; for they knew that when once resolved, their mistress could be firm, even to obstinacy. But the flush quickly faded from her cheek, and there was something of the rigidity, as well as of the color of marble, in the countenance of Mary when she again spoke to Lord Dacre.

"Would you too," she said, in a tone of gentle complaint, "would you bring, even to overflowing the chalice of my griefs? Ah, yield this privilege to their magnitude, suffer me to tremble at involving others in my woes, nor accuse me of being therefore indifferent to such generous exertions of comforting that effort in my favor—the dangers of which I may not forget; since they would so fearfully influence the fortunes of my friends. And oh, if you would not pierce a heart already quivering to a thousand pangs, say not that I am insensible to your devotion—that all persecuted, all calumniated as I have been, my bosom does not throb proudly

to the knowledge that a Dacre, a Percy and a Nevil, are willing to avenge my wrongs—thou art brave and generous spirits have torn aside the veil of slander with which the malice of my foes has darkened my once spotless fame! Oh, it is a proud, a cheering thing to find so many of this land's best and bravest thus devoted to my cause! Years—ages, may roll; and the heads of my oppressors sink, like my own, in the darkness and silence of the tomb, yet the evil which they have wrought may long outlive the brief period of their mortal existence, and the name of Mary Stuart be coupled, by generations yet unborn, with terms of loathing and contempt. But then, noble Dacre, shall my aspersed fame be vindicated by thy generous devotion; and some even be found to say, that not for such a stain to woman would the Percy and the Nevil have proffered to risk their fortunes and their lives?"

"And if you are sensible of this, dearest of Sovereigns," said Lord Dacre; "if you feel that the devotion of a true heart may help, ages hence, to foil the malice of your foes, can you forget that the offers of our service will be but little known, save in event of their acceptance? Give me but a pledge, royal lady, that you accept our interference, and a band of disciplined and gallant soldiers shall soon free you from your prison house."

Still so persevering," said Mary, "still so prompt to thrust yourself on ruin. Tempt me no more, I beseech you; leave me amid my sufferings at peace with myself. Oh, the prospect of liberty is indeed alluring to the captive. Have I not wept for envy to see the poor birds flutter past my window—have I not longed to be free like them? Then leave me in mercy, noble Dacre. I feel that I am a poor, weak, selfish creature, ever prompt to listen to the futile whisperings of hope, to weigh the happiness that might be against the misery which is; then leave me, my Lord, if not in mercy to myself, yet in charity to me. Think how the keen malice of Walsingham and Cecil would find means to aggravate my many ills, if fortune failed us, and they detected me in a new attempt at an escape."

"Nay, gracious lady," returned Leonard Dacre; "fain would I that you had spared me that extremity of argument to which I must now resort. Do you not perceive that ere I can stay them by your refusal of their assistance, the efforts of my friends will have excited very probably, the suspicions of Elizabeth and her Ministers? Believe me, royal Mary, there is now no middle course. We dream not that you would for a moment reject those services which you formerly gave us reason to believe that you would accept, and that at the present time, when opportunity is ripe, you would stay the sickle which promises to reward us with so fair a harvest of success. Behold, gracious Queen, I will be selfish; I will remind you that many of the gentlemen of the northern counties—that Northumberland, Westmoreland, myself, are all committed to your cause; and, that should the argus eyes of the Government once uncloset upon our measures ere they are crowned with success, that not even the sacred character of an ambassador might suffice to shelter the brave Vitell from the wrath of Elizabeth."

"Yes, yes," said Mary, her eyes wandering distractedly over the features of Lord Dacre; "I see, I know it all—my selfishness, my folly, are still the ruin of my friends. Why, in the impatience of my woes, did I send those fatal messages which have stimulated you to all those dangerous endeavours? And now must I put my own hand to your death warrant—must I openly urge you to an encounter with my terrible foes? Yes, go, go," she reiterated, with an hysterical sob; "go and renew the horrors which have forever tracked my fatal footsteps—drench the earth with your loyal blood. Can I look upon the past, and dare for one moment to encourage your attempts?"

As the unhappy Queen spoke she sunk back upon the couch, her eyes closed, and her head fell upon the bosom of Elspeth Curie, while even the deepened twilight could not conceal the corpse-like pallor of her complexion. Lord Dacre stood mournfully by, with his arms folded on his breast; while Jane Kennedy kindled a taper, and brought essences, wherewith to revive her ill-fated mistress. At this moment a loud sob was heard in the court below, and involuntarily stepping nearer to the window, Lord Dacre perceived a crowd of the lower servants of the castle dragging along the unfortunate prisoner whom he had previously seen—two boys marching before him with a censor and tapers, in mockery of the Catholic ceremonial. Bursts of laughter mingled with execrations against the captive; and one of the company, more brutal than the rest, approached the window of the Queen, shouting to her to regale her eyes with the sight of a mass-priest properly attended. The movement on the part of this ruffian had been so sudden that he caught a glimpse of Lord Dacre's person ere that nobleman could gain time to remove from his dangerous position. The very doubtful light, however, which prevailed would not have enabled the man to discover that the person he saw was a stranger, but he was partially under the influence of intoxication, and the plots and massacres in favor of the Popish Queen, with which he was in the habit of indulging his fancy, were especially present to it at that moment.

He raised a cry that he had seen a stranger in the Queen's apartments; and while some of his companions continued their amusements with the priest, the rest, without even waiting for orders from Sir Amias, rushed to the great door leading to Mary's rooms. The shouts, the uproar from the court, immediately restored the falling energies of the unfortunate Queen, and, starting up with something of the wildness of insanity in her looks, she enquired the meaning of that tumult; but few words were necessary to make her understand its cause, and with an agony of entreaty she then implored Lord Dacre to seek safety in flight; yet he lingered even in what might have proved to him the very jaws of death—lingering to wring from Mary her consent to his bold designs.

"Ah, leave me, only leave me now," ejaculated the Queen. "Would you have them spill your blood before my face?"

"Then promise that you will be prepared for a speedy deliverance from these ills. Gracious Queen, what evils might be saved to sufferers of thy faith, were the power of Elizabeth no more."

"Even do what you will," exclaimed Mary, "and

I will hold myself alike prepared for weal or woe; but, ch, hasten from this fatal place, and never dare its dangers more. Hark! I hear them even now unbarring the heavy doors of my prison. God be with you, generous Dacre, and fly now for your life; for mine, I will not again outlive the slaughter of my truest friends. Here, good Elspeth, to the vaulted room, haste, haste, or you are too late."

Even while the Queen spoke, in the extremity of her terror, she followed Lord Dacre to the door of the apartment, and almost pushed him across its threshold. Accompanied by Elspeth, he fled with rapidity towards the room where he had left Giles; but they were encountered in the passage by that youth, who had heard in the vaulted chamber the noise of the guards and servants entering the lower apartments. He now beckoned Lord Dacre, and bidding Elspeth hasten back to her mistress, he conducted him through the vaulted room, ad down the staircase to the passage below. "Noble sir," he then exclaimed, breathless with his own speed, "it were dangerous for us to attempt now to cross the courtyard, for many of the guards are lingering there with the poor priest, and were we to be seen issuing from this private door of the Queen's rooms, instant apprehension would ensue, for I am expressly forbidden by Sir Amias to introduce any stranger to her Grace. I know that drunken Hodge who has been the cause of this tumult; and, please heaven, it shall be no fault of mine if his back do not pay for the indulgence of his gullet. Sir Amias is no lover of a strong drink. Meanwhile, I must conceal you in a secret dungeon of which I alone have knowledge, and which, though a disagreeable place of refuge, is a safe one. Please, sir, to give me your hand, for the passages are dark. When you are concealed I will myself issue forth, for besides that I may be required for, I may persuade these brute body-bodies that I have alone been near the Queen's apartments."

While speaking thus, the young man led Lord Dacre through the Castle vaults. Dreary places they were—damp and dew stained, the air confined, and of an unpleasant odor, and so murky and labyrinthine, that an acquaintance as perfect as that which Giles possessed with their recesses was necessary to track a way through them. At length, pushing open an iron door, he paused.

"Rest you here, noble sir; I will return anon. You are now in a vault immediately below the Queen's rooms. The guards cannot find you here, and I will return to you speedily when they have repaired to their quarters."

With these words Giles hastily departed, locking and bolting after him the ponderous door of the dungeon. A strange kind of uncomfortable feeling took possession of Lord Dacre as he caught the last sound of the youth's retreating footsteps. Had he led him to this place merely to betray him? In those days of treachery such an event was anything but impossible. And Giffard, too—how was he employed? Would he, in his intercourse with Sir Amias, discover any of those secrets of which he was, unhappily, the depository? Lord Dacre blessed fortune that this man, whose fidelity he could not but suspect, was not aware of the exact nature of his own design against the Government of Elizabeth, nor that in that design were implicated the noble Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland.

Meanwhile the confusion in the upper apartments met the ears of Lord Dacre; nor was it long before he heard the guards descend into the neighboring vaults, the hoarse sound of their execrations even reaching his ears, mixed with expostulations from Giles. Once he heard them very nearly approach the cell in which he was concealed; but in confirmation of the assertion of Giles that this recess was known only to himself, Lord Dacre heard them presently turn back. The darkness and the labyrinthine nature of the way to this vault would have rendered it impossible for Lord Dacre to have made good his escape, even could he have forced the door. Gradually the voices and footsteps of the guards died away in the distance, and he was left in solitude and silence. The darkness in the vault was almost palpable, and the sound even of his own breath became painful to him in the funereal stillness by which he was now surrounded. He heard the deep tones of the Castle clock solemnly reverberate the hours of eight and nine, but still Giles did not appear; and full of apprehensions of some dire treachery, on the part either of the youth or of Giffard, he paced the narrow limits of the dungeon in feverish anxiety.

CHAPTER IX.

"I leant my back unto an oak,
I thought it was a trusty tree;
But first it bowed, and then it broke,
And so did my false love to me."

OLD BALLAD.

Throughout the first dreary day of her imprisonment the unfortunate Lucy Fenton was left to the dismal solitude of her cell, broken but once by the entrance of her jailor, Clement, bearing a scanty portion of bread and water. A malevolent sneer curled the withered features of this man as he set down her miserable fare, and he said, "Rise, rise, gentle maiden, and feast upon the good cheer which the hospitality of Sir Philip has provided for his beautiful guest. If however, it liketh not altogether thy dainty stomach, even recur to the regulations of thy righteous faith. Remember, maiden, how that enjoineth fasting and solitude to lower the temperature of youthful blood! Will not rise, maiden?" he pursued, perceiving that the poor girl still lay extended, apparently powerless upon her couch of straw. "Will not rise? Nay, let me aid thee!" And he extended his shrivelled hand to raise her from her reclining posture. But Lucy shrunk from his touch, and with a look and accent of horror she bade him quit her presence.

"Truly it irketh me much," said Clement, "that my speech should be so unpleasant to so fair a maiden. I will even give thee good-morrow for the present; but in the fall of evening I will visit thee again, when, if it please the Lord, his faithful servant, Ralph Adams, may be enough restored to bear me company. And surely, maiden, his godly speech and favor must convey healing even unto the spirit of a vain one like thyself. Cheer thee, then, with that knowledge. Thou shalt see Ralph, the well-beloved, in my company at eve!"

So saying, with another sardonic grin, the old man withdrew.

Faint and feverish as she was, the unhappy Lucy gladly partook even of the wretched and insufficient sustenance which was allowed to her by the mean cruelty of Sir Philip. She did not forget that he too had promised her a visit, and the event of that visit she trembled to contemplate.

But happily for Lucy, Sir Philip was throughout that day—the first of her imprisonment, and the same on which her cousin had saved the life of Queen Elizabeth—very differently employed.

It will be remembered that it was near the break of day when Sir Philip detected her attempted escape from the gardens of his mansion; and after leaving, on his return thither, committed the poor girl to the mercies of Clement—who happened to be the most ferocious and fanatical of his servants—he withdrew to his own chamber to seek that repose which was denied by the consciousness of his mean and profligate conduct. As we before observed, Sir Philip had never, till now, been very actively vicious; whatever tendency to the more malevolent of the passions might lurk in his bosom, it had hitherto been concealed by the absence of a strong provocation. Now when they were thus roused, Sir Philip was quite prepared to give the rein to his licentiousness and his malice; yet his newness to such extremity of sin awakened in his bosom a very uncomfortable sense of self-reproach. It was in vain that he tossed and turned on his bed of down—he could not indulge in its softness; or gaze upon its rich hangings of green velvet—but that the damp and dreary cell, which he had condemned a delicate girl to inhabit, presented itself at once to his imagination. And though eager to please himself with the image of Henry Willoughton lying at his feet, pierced by his own sword, or writhing under the tortures of the rack, he could not dismiss the troublesome reflection that he was contemplating such a lamentable catastrophe towards a person who, so far from having any wish to injure him, might be almost ignorant of his existence.

For some time then, as we have said, Sir Philip tossed and turned under the influence of these by no means enchanting meditations; and the sun rose high in the heavens ere he could obtain the repose which he so eagerly sought. But Fate had certainly sworn herself the foe of the poor Knight.—Scarcely had he closed his eyes when he was tormented by a vision of Lucy securely sheltered in her lover's arms; and from this disagreeable slumber he was awakened by an equally disagreeable summons at his chamber door, and the querulous voice of Clement demanding permission to enter.—This permission was immediately granted by Sir Philip, who started up at the sound of Clement's voice, full of an indefinite apprehension that Lucy had really escaped.

"Good master, it will beseem thee to rise; there are great visitants have honored thy dwelling at this early hour. Rise, I beseech thee!" said the old man. No visitors, however, suggested themselves to Sir Philip for whom he felt disposed to quit his comfortable bed at that particular moment; and muttering something very much like an oath at Clement's officiousness, he was again about to address himself to sleep. But the old and privileged servant was as little inclined to be trifled with; and approaching the bed, he shook Sir Philip roughly by the shoulder.

"Why, thou most ungodly youth, by my confidence in the good Lord, I am truly ashamed of thee I lack! Is it thus that the favors of heaven are despised? Is it for a poor Knight, and a silly scatter-brain like thyself, to neglect the goodly friendship and the gracious visitations of my Lord of Leicester? Shame on thee, Philip; get up and listen to his wise counsel. I warrant he will speedily amend thine evil ways; for in truth he is a godly as well as a gracious noble, and with due reverence doth he always speak of the sage endeavors of the righteous spirits of the age to check that tendency to the abominations of Popery which, alas, the Queen's own grace is but too ready to promote!—Rise, Philip, without delay, and even let me help thee to don thy vestments. It were a strain of rank discourteousness to let the noble Leicester wait!"

Sir Philip now complied with the entreaties of the old man, though he was by no means so well pleased with the visit of Leicester at this unwonted and early hour of the morning—it being a distinction which, he much feared, was to be attributed to some knowledge which that crafty and profligate noble had during the last night obtained of his abduction of the maiden, Lucy Fenton. On Sir Philip summoning Edward Ware to his presence, he was informed that this might very possibly be the case, as the barge of that nobleman had passed on the river the fishing-boat in which Lucy was conveyed. On pressing the matter more closely, Sir Philip found that Lucy had screamed for assistance from the cabin window, and that the presence of mind of John Morley, in severing the cable which had been flung from Leicester's barge into the boat, had alone prevented his being robbed of the prize which he had so dearly bought. Nor was the disquietude of Philip lessened when he was told that Lord Leicester was accompanied in this early visit by Sir Christopher Hatton, another prime and powerful favorite of the Queen, and the man, too, who had been named as the especial admirer of Lucy Fenton. After his encounter with Lord Dacre in Lombard Street—for Sir Philip was the masked gallant—he had hastened from the spot full of rage and mortification. It happened, indeed, that he had been more particularly anxious to secure the possession of Gertrude, and in this he was disappointed. Giving a hasty order to his servants to make good their retreat with Lucy, who had already been conveyed on board the fishing-boat, he hastened back to his dwelling in the Strand, and, after an hour spent in giving vent to the expression of his ineffectual anger, he took horse and rode over to Eltham. This will account for the delay which occurred between the arrival of his poor prisoner and himself.

With a rather ill-assumed appearance of satisfaction, Sir Philip descended to one of the splendid ground-floor apartments of his mansion to welcome and thank for the honor of their visit two men, both of whom he would have been at that moment very willing to despatch, on a short notice, to the other world. Sir Philip was no very skillful reader of physiognomy, and hence he might have been deceived, but he fancied that he could detect in the Earl's eye a sort of savage triumph, which seemed to announce that he had detected, and was deter-

mined to foil his plans. Sir Philip had expected some kind of circumlocution...

FESTIVAL OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS SERAPHRIC PATRIARCH ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISIUM, IN LIMERICK.

GRAND HIGH MASS.

Sermon by the Very Rev. Dean of Limerick.

Among the religious orders of the Church of God, there is not one that has been more popular among the Irish people than that of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi.

was commissioned by the Almighty to perform, to transform the whole face of society, to confront and conquer the enemies of the faith, by the force of his preaching and example.

hearing not only of the poor but of the great ones of the earth, was recognized in its dignity, and it won its way, and obtained the respect of all.

Church; it never could be a Catholic because of the worship of the Blessed Virgin; Catholics give too much honour, they take away from the honour which is due to God, and give it to the Blessed Virgin.

“Good youth,” said Leicester, flinging his fine form on one of the soken couches which adorned the voluptuous apartment...

“I pray you, my Lord,” said Sir Philip, “believe not that I was so presumptuous.”

And in those twelve months he had time to reflect, and reflexion brought with it a sense of worthlessness and emptiness of the vanities of life.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE WORSHIP OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

VERY REV. T. BURKE, O.P. ON FAITH AND THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

(To be continued in our next.)

“Moonlight mechanics” is the name which the Athol Journal applies to burglars.

And in those twelve months he had time to reflect, and reflexion brought with it a sense of worthlessness and emptiness of the vanities of life.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 4th, at the evening devotions of the Church of the Guardian Angels, London, was crowded to overflowing.

It is only after we have felled the tree to the earth that we can tell whether the timber is sound or rotten to the very core.

in a country essentially Catholic. We are told in the Holy Scriptures that the good shepherd stays to guard his flock, but that the hireling flies because he is a hireling, and according to the "Layman," the Irish parsons are not only hirelings but dishonest hirelings. He says that when disestablishment became certain, 700 Protestants, many of them mere youths, were ordained so that they might participate in the coming plunder, and that having in due course so participated, they pocketed their money, went off to England to fill the thinned ranks of parsons there, and have in consequence left the Irish Church almost destitute of clergymen. The process, he tells us, is familiarly known in Ireland as "commuting, compounding, and cutting"—that is to say, their incomes were guaranteed at a certain rate, then they were allowed to capitalize such incomes into a lump sum of money—generally in four figures, as the Times has it—and having put that in their pockets they "cut" off across the Channel, and took up other curacies, incumbencies, and places of profit in the Church of England, leaving the Establishment they had gambled with, the congregations (such as they are) they had undertaken to teach and minister to, and the country they had plundered, to take care of themselves. We do not hesitate to say that a more utterly abominable proceeding has never before disgraced the annals of any religious body, nor do we think there is any Church in the world, save and except the Protestant one, where such outrageous swindling could have taken place. "My House shall be called the House of Prayer; but you have made it a den of thieves," said our Lord when He cleared the Temple, and never, since He uttered those words, have they received such a complete fulfillment as in the case under consideration. Nor do we write so strongly because we are Catholics, and these recreant "pastors" are Protestants. The article in the Times is full of withering sarcasm on the whole disgusting business, and we are glad to notice that even the most strenuous supporters of Protestantism in this country denounce the deed in the most unmeasured terms. The Times says, that "all or most of this company of new preachers, whether 700 or 150, so suddenly and conveniently awakened to a Divine call, have commuted, compounded, and cut as expeditiously as they were ordained and licensed, and are already seeking fresh homes and pastures new in this country," and it does not hesitate to describe the deed as "a huge robbery." We cannot forbear—so that the case may stand forth in its full hideousness—from quoting from our contemporary, and, indeed, if the exigencies of space permit—we would gladly reprint the whole article.—"For centuries immense fortunes have been made, families have been founded, castles and palaces built, power acquired, and titles accumulated out of Irish plunders, capitial endowments, and Episcopal revenues. It has been the best of trades, the most profitable of speculations—a hundred times better than vulgar shopkeeping or laborious agriculture. It was the harvest without the sweat of the brow, and the incoming with scarcely the trouble of adding it up. If a Layman speaks the truth, the ruling passion has been strong in death, and the Irish Church, at her last gasp, has been clutching at wealth to be spent far away."

ing but persecution and despotic oppression to the homes and persons and property of the Catholic body. The double land tax, the £100 reward for the discovery of a priest, the incapacity of purchasing land, the prohibition of keeping school and educating their own children, and of the keeping of a single horse above £5 value, were a few of the bitter fruits which the Dutch Deliverer bestowed on his Catholic subjects. The offer of rewards for such purposes, of course, did not fall of its effect upon the lawless rabble and needy soldiery; and there is no need to dwell here upon the popularity and favour in which "priest-hunting" and its allied practices were held by those classes. Courtfield and its owners were destined to an experience of the pleasures of such a quest. Like most other distinguished families, the Vaughans had a chaplain Father Richardson, of the Society of Jesus in their house. This fact, of course, did not escape the knowledge of those whom it concerned. So in the beginning of the year 1689, Father Richardson was compelled to betake himself for safety to the woods, where, exposed to all the severity of the winter season, he lay hidden for ten days. Pursued by a furious mob, who searched the woods and places of concealment around, he was more than once obliged to hide himself in the tree tops to elude the diligence of the pursuivants whom he finally, though not without the greatest difficulty and many perilous shifts, contrived to escape. In the midst of his troubles he found a brave and intrepid helper in the noble-hearted lady of Courtfield, Agatha, second wife of Mr. Richard Vaughan. Afraid to confide the secret of the Father's hiding place to any of her servants, although they were Catholics, the lady, trusting herself to the Divine care, would courageously set out in the dead of the night through the intricacies of the woods, besetas they were by the military and the mob, to supply him with the necessities of life. His retreat being at length deemed insecure, and himself reduced to great suffering by continued exposure to the severity of the cold, Father Richardson took refuge in a deused limekiln, where he remained concealed for seven weeks; during the whole of which time, to the permanent injury of his eyesight, he had no other light for the purpose of prayer or study than that afforded by the rays of a wretched candle. Whilst the chaplain was being hunted in the woods, Courtfield was not forgotten, for Mr. Vaughan, being a staunch Catholic, was a marked man. A certain parson of the neighbourhood, availing himself of that licence freely accorded by the laws to harry and despoil his Catholic neighbours, collected together a rabble of the lowest class, and setting himself on horseback at their head, proceeded to attack and plunder the mansion. Forcing the doors, they invaded the whole house, carefully searching every room, closet, and recess, in the hope of finding the hated priest; and the altar furniture, which was very valuable, was seized and carried off triumphantly. After the lapse of a few days the valiant parson once more returned to the attack with his brave troop; this time not merely to plunder, but with the intention of razing the house to the ground; for which purpose he had abundantly armed his followers with mattocks and such like necessary implements. Fortunately, however, a change for the better was setting in in the temper of the country; and news of the disturbance having reached a neighbouring garrison, a detachment of troops was despatched to the scene, and arrived in time to disperse the mob and frustrate the parson's design. Thus Courtfield was saved to its intrepid owners, and the popular fury subsiding, Father Richardson returned to the peaceable performance of his accustomed duties.

thing awful, and the writer incontestably proves that the greatest cruelties were inflicted by rather than on the Orange men, as so many prejudicial historians try to show. Mr. Kavanagh's history is well worth perusal, and the lessons it teaches should be taken to heart by politicians.

of the disputes not clearly known. Summonses have been issued this evening.—Limerick Reporter, Oct. 13.

THE ROUND TOWER OF KILDARE.—A safe and easy mode of ascent to the summit of this tower has just been completed, and is now open to the public at a nominal charge. Mr. Keane, M.R.I.A., who has written a very interesting work on the ancient architecture of Ireland, and devoted much time and research to the investigation of the origin and purpose of these mysterious structures which are peculiar to Ireland, ascribes their erection to a period so far back as a thousand years B.C., thus making them coeval with the Pyramids. However this may be, there is no question that their erection dates from pre-historic times. The tower at Kildare is one of the loftiest and most perfect in Ireland. The conical roof is gone, and has been replaced by an embattled parapet of more recent date. This is, no doubt an architectural defect; still it is, in a great measure, compensated for by the wide and magnificent view obtainable from the open summit, which will repay a visit. As the subscriptions received up to the present have come considerably short of the expenditure incurred, further subscriptions are requested, and will be received with thanks, by Rev. R. Eaton, Kildare Rectory, who has made himself responsible for the deficiency.—Limerick Reporter.

The London Correspondent of the Freeman writes:—It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that during the late Session of Parliament the Chevalier O'Clery moved in the house with a view to obtaining English recognition of the Carlists as belligerents. Recent events have placed the English Government in a directly opposite position, but bearing in mind the action of the hon. member for Wexford, it will be interesting, at least to the electors of the county, to see the letter which that gentleman received a short time since from Don Carlos. The following is a translation of the communication which I take from the Lyons Journal La Democratie:—"Monsieur Le Chevalier—His Majesty the King, my master, has observed with pleasure the question which you were good enough to put to the Government in the House of Commons, and commissions me to thank you in his name for your generous and interesting zeal in behalf of his cause.—It is a source of congratulation to me to acquaint you with the friendly sentiments my Sovereign entertains for you. He counts still further on your efforts in the Parliament of England to resist the unjust influences which, under the pretence of intervention in Spain, would undermine every principle of equity, and precipitate Europe into a social crisis. Accept, Monsieur Le Chevalier, the assurance of my sincere regard and most distinguished consideration. On the part of the King, ROSMAY DE MARTINEZ VIZCAYA, General and Secretary of State. Le Chevalier O'Clery, Depute du Comte de Wexford, Ireland." The hon. member's reply is appended to the letter in the paper mentioned, and the Chevalier refers to the spirit of religion and patriotism which animate the Irish people, and, while expressing an earnest hope of the success of the Carlist cause, promises his continued zeal on behalf of the King.

DULLNESS OF TRADE IN THE NORTH.—The powerloom weaving factory in Lurgan, owned by James Malcolm, Esq., has been placed on half time in consequence of depression in trade.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN LEAHY, ESQ., Q. C., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF LIMERICK.—We regret to record the lamentably sudden death of the above gentleman at his lodgings at the house of Mr. Roche in Newcastle West, about the hour of 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Leahy who appeared in his usual good health yesterday, complained before dinner hour last evening to Mr. Roche, that he had got a pain in the throat which came on him quite unexpectedly and with somewhat of force and violence. Mr. Roche suggested that he should take a little brandy and water, which would mitigate, if not do away with the pain. Mr. Leahy took the remedy, and felt so far relieved that he dined, and seemed to enjoy good health until he retired to his room for the night. He seems to have slept well; but at an early hour this morning, he complained of a very severe pain about the breast and in the region of the throat; and some of the local medical men of Newcastle were sent for and were in immediate attendance. They administered such palliatives as the circumstances of the case warranted; and such was the relief which Mr. Leahy experienced that he said he felt quite well, and he was actually preparing to go on to Rathkeale to open the Quarter Sessions for that district this day when he was suddenly struck down, and his death was almost immediate. The doctors state that disease of the heart was the proximate cause of death.—Limerick Reporter Oct. 13.

for women, and 1,260 Catholic schools. England, Scotland, and Wales are divided into 20 dioceses. The House of Lords contains not less than 33 Catholic members, the House of Commons 37, and the Queen's Privy Council 6. Amongst the baronets here are 77 of that creed.

IN A BORROWED LIVERY.—A very funny story, aimed at those clergy of the High Church persuasion who make their dress a part of their religion, is told as follows in a letter from London: "The other day the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, being in London walked, in the cool of the evening in Kensington Gardens, in company with a friend of his, an officer in the army. They met a priest—to all appearances a Roman priest—who had a woman on his arm, who had her hand in his, and who was making fast and furious love to her. The face of the Bishop flushed red; he passed on; but instantly turned back, and overtaking the priest, begged permission to speak to him. 'May I ask, sir,' said he, 'if you are a priest?' 'Yes.' 'And may I ask under the jurisdiction of what bishop are you?' 'Before I answer that question, said the priest, 'I should like to know to whom I am talking.' 'I am the Bishop of Nottingham,' said his Lordship. 'But we have no such bishop in the English Church,' replied the priest. 'Oh!' exclaimed the Bishop, 'then you belong to the English Church; I am delighted to hear it, and I beg your pardon with all my life; but I do wish that you would not walk about with our uniform!'"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION TO THE BISHOP OF CORK.—There was an interesting gathering in Cork on Saturday, 10th ult., at which the Mayor of that city, Mr. Murphy, M.P., Mr. McCarthy, M.P., and a number of other influential gentlemen were present. The occasion was the presentation of an address and testimonial to the Catholic Bishop of Cork, on his lordship having reached the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. The substantial portion of the tribute was £1,200, which had been subscribed by the laity without solicitation. The bishop replied to the address in feeling and appropriate terms.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The New Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen, lately erected at Monaleen, about two miles from Limerick, was solemnly consecrated on Sunday, 11th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, V.G., Newcastle West, preached the dedication sermon, and the religious proceedings in connection with the ceremony of consecration were of a very impressive character.

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, the 12th ult., the dedication of a magnificent set of stations of the cross, the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morrissey, Irishtown, took place in St. Canice's Roman Catholic Church, Kilkenny. At High Mass the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Moore, S.J., and in the evening at vespers a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Murphy, Professor of Theology, Carlow College. Large congregations attended on each occasion.

CONFIRMATION IN DRUGEDA.—His Grace Dr. McGettigan, the Catholic Primate, held confirmation here on Monday, 12th ult., assisted by several local clergymen and a number of the clergy of the surrounding districts of the diocese.

SACRILEGE.—There has been a singular case of sacrilege at Finglas Cemetery, and as outrageous as singular. On Friday, 9th ult., a young lady was buried in a family vault. Prompted by motives of plunder, some thieves, on the following night, broke open the coffin, and left the body exposed in a condition most distressing to surviving relatives.

HOME RULE IN LIMERICK.—The members of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club held a special meeting in committee on Saturday evening, 10th ult., in connection with the forthcoming county demonstration in favor of Home Rule. All the arrangements were reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and everything went to show that the meeting would be an eminently successful one. Owing to its not yet being ascertained when Messrs. Butt, M.P., and O'Shaughnessy, M.P., will address the constituency, the date of the city meeting has not yet been fixed.

DESTRUCTION IN WEXFORD.—At the usual meeting of the board of guardians of this union, held in the boardroom on Saturday, 10th ult., a great many applicants for out-door and indoor relief were heard, several of the applicants were women whose husbands had deserted them, or were obliged to do so for want of work. The board, as a general rule, offered the house to those persons, or directed the relieving officer to relieve them in kind.

WRECK ON THE COAST OF DONEGAL.—During the recent storm of wind and rain, felt with more than ordinary severity along the Donegal coast, the brig, Christian, of Sligo, lying at anchor for shelter in Culladuff Bay, snapped her cables, then sprang a leak, and soon became a total wreck. The master, Capt. Bruen, finding the efforts of his crew unavailing, abandoned the brig, and succeeded in reaching the shore at midnight much exhausted. The vessel drifted to the rocks at Glengad Head, and became a total wreck.

THE RETURNS FOR THE COUNTY AND CITY OF LONDON-DERRY FOR 1871. There were in that year, of 512,835 acres of land in the county, 198,887 under tillage, 228,186 under pasture, and 82,279 waste. The extent of water in the county covers only 9,480 acres. The population was 173,906, that total showing a decline from 222,174 in 1841. The population of Londonderry City in 1871 was 25,242, the other chief towns of the county numbering 6,082 inhabitants in Coleraine and 2,782 in Newtownlimavady. Under the head of religious professions of the people we find 77,357 of the population returned as Catholics, 58,779 Presbyterians, 32,079 Protestant Episcopalians, 957 Methodists, all other denominations being credited, at 4,783. Among the variety of sects existing under the general head, 4 figure as of "no profession," there are 8 "original Seceders," 101 "Protestants," 4 "Protestants (non-sectarian)," 1 "Arian," 1 "Christian Israelite," 1 "Free Thinker," and 1 member of "The New Jerusalem Church." But these professions do not exhaust the total number of the professions which make up the "denominations," for, on reckoning they amount to no less than thirty.

Religions from which to choose A creed and a way to Heaven. Taking round numbers, 34 per cent. of the Catholic population are returned as illiterate, 17 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians, 10 per cent. Presbyterians, and 5 per cent. of the Methodist population being returned of the same category. The emigration from the county and city in 1870 lessened its population by 2,176, which was in excess of the exodus of any year since 1866, when it reached 2,300, and farther back to 1859, when it stood at the same total.—Dublin Freeman.

TAKING FORBIDDEN POSSESSION.—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS. Last evening an occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of the docks which was very near resulting in fatal consequences. A party of about 30 or 40 men under Mr. Cox, C. E., proceeded to the new corn stores now nearly completed at the docks, for the Messrs. Bannatyne by Messrs. McCarthy and Guerin, Builders, and demanded possession of the building. Possession, it is said, was refused in a strong and resolute manner. The Bannatyne party undeterred by the warning laid siege to the building, and a fight of an alarming character ensued. Two men in the store used every available weapon that came to their hands, while their opponents had sticks and one of them a pickaxe. Stones were freely used, and after a terrible melee, an entrance was effected.

CONTESTABLE TRACY with some men from the dock station soon arrived and restored order although the combatants were in a very excited state. Several of the men received out- and one of Messrs. Bannatyne's party named Byrne received a fracture of the skull. Last night the stores were in charge of the men belonging to Messrs. Bannatyne and two watchmen belonging to Messrs. McCarthy and Guerin. The cause

of the disputes not clearly known. Summonses have been issued this evening.—Limerick Reporter, Oct. 13.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.—With reference to the conversion to Catholicism of the Marquis of Ripon, it is curious, says the "Unita Catholica" of Rome "to compare the progress of that faith in Great Britain for the last hundred years. In England and Scotland there were counted, in 1765, 80,000 Catholics, in 1821, 500,000; in 1842, 2,500,000; and in 1845, 3,380,000. England now numbers 1895 priests, 1453 churches, 86 monasteries for men, 288 convents

CRIMINAL SENTENCES BY COLONIAL COURTS.—A short but important Act was passed in the recent Session to regulate the sentences imposed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts. The statute was necessitated by certain appeals heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The term "colony" is not to include any places within the United Kingdom, but such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty, and subject to local governments and for the purposes of the Act all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central Legislature are to be deemed to be one colony under the same local Government. When a person is tried in a Colonial Court for any crime committed on the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such Court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable, such person upon conviction is to be liable to such punishment as if the offence was committed in the colony. If a crime or offence is not punishable by the law of the colony, then the punishment is to correspond to the punishment which would have been inflicted in England.—Times.

DISLOYALTY IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of burgesses was held to protest against the illegal use of public money in illumination at the forthcoming Royal visit. A resolution was passed to this effect, which also requested the Town Council to reconsider the decision to pay for these illuminations out of the rates, and a requisition to the Mayor to convene a town meeting on the subject. The Mayor was said to be trying to get a handle to his name. The Prince was termed a perfect natural. The meeting ended in a row.

EXECUTION FOR WIFE MURDER.—John Walter Copen was hanged on Tuesday morning for the murder of his wife in London. He exhibited great fortitude while being plied, and walked firmly to the scaffold. Marwood was the executioner, and used a very long rope. The criminal, being a heavy man, died almost immediately. From the first Copen never hoped to be reprieved.

ROMANCE OF RESTITUTION.—In the summer of 1869 Mr. E. Morris, who now resides at No. 83 Grand street, but who then was in the business of manufacturing cigars at No. 95 Third Avenue, lost \$700 in bills between Vesey street and the old Herald building. Mr. Morris advertised his loss in the Herald, but heard nothing concerning it, and, as several years had elapsed, the whole matter dropped from his mind. The loss was especially hard on him at the time, as the business at which he was engaged turned out to be very unprofitable, and as troubles did not come singly, but in battalions, so it turned out in this case, as this latter loss compelled him to abandon a business which only threatened him with ruin. Some two weeks ago a stranger called on him, and after making enquiries as to how and when he lost the money and the denomination of the bills, asked him to advertise in the "Personal" column of the Herald, and if nothing came of it he would be refunded the cost of advertising. He accordingly advertised in the "Personals" next day, but it was considered by Mr. Morris' friends as only a cruel joke, and the thought of any of the money being returned was laughed at; and when one considers the corruption and dishonesty in public life, coupled with defalcations and theft of funds in private life, it is not singular that the sincerity of the stranger found few believers. But on Tuesday last a young Catholic clergyman called on the unfortunate loser and after being satisfied that he had found the rightful owner of the missing money, handed him \$500 in bills, with the assurance that the balance would be returned with interest in a little while. The above are the facts, but what a lesson they do teach! Here is a young priest, whose mission as a saviour of souls has only just commenced, acting as the medium for the restitution of property to its owner. How blest was the errand that Tuesday morning, and with what courage it must have inspired him to go and persevere in the good work of his ministry.—N. Y. Herald.

INDIAN NEWS.—New York, Oct. 28.—The World's Fort Dodge special says a party of buffalo hunters just arrived there, had a severe fight with Indians at Halidora Creek, forty miles west of Camp Supply, Indian territory, on the 21st inst. Four of their number were first attacked by fifteen Indians but beat them off, losing, however, one horse killed.—Subsequently they joined their comrades, sixteen in number, followed the Indian trail and came upon their camp, killing one and capturing sixteen ponies. The Indians fled in great haste, abandoning their provisions, &c. News from Gen. Miles is satisfactory. The Indians are broken up and are being rapidly pursued. Their early surrender seems to be assured by the vigorous blows of Gen. Miles, and their recent defeat by Col. Buell.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.—The Central Church Committee of 50 Republicans (colored) have issued an address stating that they constitute nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State, and ask equal distinction of public patronage, and demand that colored men shall be consulted upon all questions involving the interest which they represent and the welfare of the people of the State. They do not propose to be blindly led as they have been in the past.

PICKED UP AT SEA.—The brig "Sophia," from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship "Mary," which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. The "Sophia" transferred them to the barque "Egyptian," which vessel landed them at Baltimore. It is probable that, with the exception of the five persons above mentioned, and the two landed at Baltimore by the steamship "Horse Guard," all those who were on the "Mary," including the Captain, are lost.

A lady physician in Ucha has a practice amounting to \$4,000 per annum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EDUCATION.—It is stated that Mr. Butt, M. P., is engaged in the preparation of a tract on Irish education, which will contain proposals for the settlement of the questions relating to public education both in the University and in the schools supported by the National Board.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

ECLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

- NOVEMBER—1874. Friday, 6—Of the Octave. Saturday, 7—Of the Octave. Sunday, 8—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost.—Octave of All Saints. Monday, 9—Dedication of the Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul. Tuesday, 10—St. Andrew Avellino, C. Thursday, 11—St. Martin, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The trial of Kulmann, charged with attempting to assassinate Prince Bismarck was brought to a close on the 30th ult., by a verdict of Guilty, and a sentence of fourteen years imprisonment was passed on him, to be followed by ten years suspension of civil rights, and police surveillance. A plea of hereditary insanity, or at all events weakness of intellect, was set up; and it was sworn that his father was an habitual drunkard, that his mother died deranged, and that his mother's father committed suicide. The trial of the Count von Arnim is expected to come off about the 14th of this month.

As usual the reports from Spain as to the progress of the war are contradictory, and quite unreliable. The revolutionary party have the manipulation of the telegrams, and of course avail themselves of this to represent their cause as triumphant, and that of the King as desperate. From other parts of the Continent of Europe there is nothing of much importance.

The difficulties betwixt China and Japan will, it is said, be amicably arranged.

Lepine, arraigned for the murder of Scott, has been found guilty, but with a recommendation of mercy. What the Government will do it is hard to say, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that there is any fear that the extreme penalty will be inflicted. It is time that this red river business should be brought to a conclusion one way or another.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec is to meet on the 3rd of next month. A large meeting was held at Quebec on the evening of the 2nd inst. to protest against the condemnation of Lepine, who has been sentenced to be hung on the 29th of January. Many of our most prominent public men of Lower Canada assisted, and insisted strongly on the granting of an amnesty, if this be not done the French members of the Cabinet will, it is hinted, resign.

PROFESSION OF FAITH OF FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

The conversion of the Marquis of Ripon to the Catholic faith has almost driven some men mad, and we notice with pain a sad change in the tone of Protestant journals, even of the highest standing, when speaking of the Catholic Church and her doctrines. Even journals such as the London Times, hesitate not to insert in their columns absurdities of which even a Montreal Witness would be ashamed; so gross, so palpable are their misrepresentations of what the Church teaches, of what she exacts of those whom, from the sects, she receives within her fold.

As an instance, we refer our readers to a long article, communicated, which appeared the other day in the Times. This article was published with the avowed intent of showing "what conversion to Roman Catholicism meant," and for this purpose it cites what it pretends was "the confession exacted from the Elector, Frederick Augustus," of Saxony, who, towards the close of the seventeenth century, became a Catholic. In this extraordinary document we read that, amongst other strange things, the royal convert professed:—

- "CLAUSE 2. That any new decrees made and ordained by the Pope, whether based upon Holy Writ or not, are of Divine origin, and as such must be more highly respected by the laity than the commands of the living God."
"CLAUSE 4. That every one is bound to accord Divine honors to the sacred person of the Pope, and to adore him with the lowest bodily prostration such as is due to the Lord Christ Himself."
"CLAUSE 10. That the Roman Pope has power to change Holy Writ, to add to it, or to take away from it."
"CLAUSE 12. That it is a heretical and damnable practice to partake of Holy Communion in both kinds."
"CLAUSE 13. That those partaking of it in both kinds—as for instance the celebrant—eat mere bread, and drink mere wine."
"CLAUSE 17. That the Holy Virgin Mary ought to be more highly regarded both by angels and men, than Christ the son of God."
These are only a few specimens; but that a journal of the high standing, and higher pretensions of the London Times, should publish such palpable nonsense, and palm it off on its readers as a true and correct statement of Catholic dogma, and of what all who join the Catholic Church are called upon to profess, is a sad sign of the times, and shows to what a height the No-Popery fever is raging in England since the conversion of Lord

Ripon has attained. Six months ago, no journal with the slightest regard to its reputation, would have deigned to publish such absurd trash. But the reader will ask, what authority does the writer in the Times adduce in support of the genuineness of this extraordinary document? We quote again from the article in question:—"This remarkable confession of Frederick Augustus II. was published for the first time in 1770, in the Hamburg Anti-Propitische Journal, by the Rev. R. Fiedler, once a priest in the Augustinian convent of Vienna, and subsequently a Protestant clergyman and deacon of the Lutheran church in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. The above translation is taken from Forster's well known work "The Courts and Cabinets of Europe in the Eighteenth Century." Good authority no doubt: that of an apostate priest who, about a hundred years after the occurrence alluded to, published, for the first time, in a provincial newspaper, the pretended profession of Frederick Augustus. Where he obtained, or proposed to have obtained, sight of the original: how he, a Protestant minister, came to obtain access to it at all, are of course matters on which the article in the Times throws no light. The obscure priest, of whom, but for his apostasy, and breach of vows, the world would never have heard published these monstrous lies in 1770, "for the first time," and the Protestant press in 1874 accepts, and circulates them as Gospel truths! Of such stuff are the teachers of Protestantism made.

BISHOP DUHAMEL.

His Consecration.—Imposing Ceremony.

Thursday Oct. 28th, Festival of SS. Simon and Jude, will be a day long to be remembered in the annals of Roman Catholicism in the Diocese of Ottawa. It marks as it were a second era in the history of that Church in the Episcopate. The occasion was the consecration of Mgr. Duhamel to the high and honorable position of Bishop of the Diocese.

The Right Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel was born at Contrecoeur, in the County of Vercheres, on the month of November, 1841. A few years later his father, who was a farmer there, removed to this city, and young Duhamel entered the St. Joseph's College, where he completed the usual literary course; and he afterwards entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary, where he pursued his theological studies with remarkable success. Having been ordained a priest in 1863, he was appointed curate at Buckingham, and was three years afterwards transferred to St. Eugene, where, as parish priest, he was remarkable for his veneration and zeal for his flock, and his rare administrative ability. The parish of St. Eugene was at the time one of the poorest in the diocese, and its parish church, the construction of which had been commenced by his predecessor still remained at the time of his advent in a half finished condition, owing to the apparent inability of the parishioners to provide funds for its completion. M. Duhamel was not however to be easily discouraged; and to his tact and energy the handsome structure of St. Eugene, reckoned as one of the finest in the diocese, owes its existence. In him the cause of education found a firm friend, and under his care educational and charitable and benevolent institutions sprung up which must remain as lasting monuments to his zeal and piety. He held a high place in the confidence and esteem of the late Bishop Guignes and accompanied him on his journey to the Ecumenical Council at Rome and afterwards to the Council held at Quebec in the month of October, 1873, in the capacity of theologian. Here he treated the subjects allotted to him with such ability, depth of thought and research, as to bring himself prominently under the notice of the assembled prelates.

His Lordship is in stature rather under the middle height, and possesses well defined features broad forehead and an expression of face indicative of energy and determination.

His replies to the addresses presented to him showed a delivery in French at once graceful and fluent; in his sentences in English he evinced equal power, but was more slow and cautious. Not having yet attained his thirty-third anniversary, many years of useful labour are, we trust, yet in store for him in this important Diocese, when his long and intimate acquaintance with its requirements, and his well known tact and ability will enable him to administer its affairs successfully and harmoniously amongst a population embracing various nationalities.

FAREWELL TO HIS LATE PARISH.

Bishop Duhamel paid a farewell visit on Sunday, 25th Oct. to his late parish, St. Eugene. He was accompanied in this visit by several other clergymen from the diocese. The people of the parish were rejoiced to have the opportunity to bid their late pastor a fervent farewell. The splendid church which was completed by his exertions was crowded with people eager to honor their pastor, now elevated to a position of such eminence. On ascending to the pulpit he took the following words of Jesus Christ for his text:—"Go ye into all parts of the earth and preach the Gospel to all people."—St. Mark, ch. 16. He spoke in English and in French with more than ordinary force and eloquence, referring to his departure from among them, but only to preach the Gospel in the vast diocese of Ottawa. His concluding words were very pathetic and impressive, so that tears flowed freely down the cheeks of many present. His Lordship himself being unable to restrain his emotion on the occasion. After Mass, addresses were presented to him in French and English, to which he replied. On Saturday, the 24th October, an address was presented to him by the people of Rigaud at Bourget College.

THE CONSECRATION.

Mgr. Duhamel was on Thursday morning 28th Oct., amidst the most imposing ceremony consecrated in the Episcopal chair as successor to the late lamented Bishop Guignes. The ceremonies began about ten o'clock with a Grand Mass accompanied with a fine choral service under the direction of Chevalier Smith. The following eminent and distinguished prelates were present to assist in the solemn service: Archbishop Tacheeran, Quebec; Mgr. De Saufelles, Vercheres; Mgr. Langevin, Rimouski; Mgr. LeFleche, Three Rivers; Mgr. Fabre, Montreal; Mgr. LaRoche, St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Racine, Sherbrooke; Mgr. Walsh, London; Mgr. Wadhaw, Oshingsburg, N. Y., and a host of others. The Consecrator seated himself in a chair in front of the High Altar, and the Bishop elect, vested with the various vestments, approached between the assistant Bishops, who both wore their white mitres, and uncovered making a profound salutation. They then were seated for a moment, and rising, the senior assistant, turning towards the Consecrator, said "Reverendissimo Pater, postulat unam mater Ecclesiam Catholicam ut hunc presentem presbyterum ad omnes episcopatus sublevari." The Consecrator, Archbishop Tacheeran, asked in Latin. "Have you an Apostolical mandate?" The Senior responded, "We have." The Consecrator said: "Legatur." (Let it be read.) The Notary of the Consecrator then took the mandate and read it, saying "Deo gratias." The Bishop then took the oath of office, upon

his knees, promising to visit the tombs of the Apostles, to render account to the Pope and his successors concerning his diocese, the state of the Church, and the discipline of the clergy, and the care of souls, to humbly receive Apostolical mandates, etc., etc., and following, word by word, the reading of the oath with the Consecrator, he kissed the Gospels, held open in the hands of the latter, saying Sic vos Deus adjuvet, et haec Dei Evangelia. After this came the examination, conducted by the Consecrator, into matters of faith, doctrine, dogma and discipline, and to each principle the Bishop elect responded, "I believe it with my whole heart." After the examination the assistants led the Bishop elect to the Consecrator, whose hands he kissed. The Consecrator then, deposing his golden mitre, turned to the altar and repeated the Creed, the other Bishops doing the same in their turn. After this the Consecrator kissed the altar and sensed it. Returning to his throne the choir sang the "Hallelujah." The Bishop elect then proceeded to his altar, where the acolytes placed upon his feet white sandals, embroidered with gold. He was then vested with the Episcopal crozier, and the stole was flung over his shoulders. He was then invested with the tunic and dalmatic, the chasuble and maniple; thus vested he approached his altar and read the mass, never turning to the congregation except to say "Dominus vobiscum," as in ordinary masses. The office of the day went on as usual. The Bishop elect was then conducted before the Consecrator, who, wearing the mitre, had taken his place in front of the altar. All being seated the Consecrator said "It is the duty of the Bishop to judge, interpret, consecrate, ordain, offer, baptize and confirm." Then, all rising, the Consecrator advancing said "Let us pray, my dear brethren, that for the glory of His Church the Almighty may communicate to this Elect the abundance of His Grace." All then knelt down except the Bishop elect, who prostrated himself on the left of the Consecrator. The Litany was then commenced with the Kyrie Eleison. At the words "Et omnibus," the Consecrator rose, and taking the Episcopal staff, made, while chanting the Litany, the sign of the cross on the Bishop elect, and the same was done by the assistants, still kneeling. Then, when the litanies were concluded, the Consecrator silently placed the Gospels upon the head and shoulders of the Bishop elect, so that they might be held in place by a Chaplain, and then with the assistants, laying both hands upon his head, he said, "Receive the Holy Spirit." An instant of prayer intervened, for the benediction of sacerdotal grace upon the elect. After this followed the anointing, the Consecrator dipping his finger into the chrism and circling the head of the elect, (bound with a linen cloth) with it, and saying "Unctur te consecratur caput tuum celestibus benedictione, ordine pontificati." He made the sign of the cross three times on the head of the elect saying In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti Amen. After the unction, the Consecrator cleaned his fingers with bread crumbs. After further chanting of the service, the Consecrator, the Bishop elect being kneeling before him, anointed his hands consecrating them to episcopal service. The Bishop elect having been asperged with holy water, he knelt before the consecrator, who vested him with the mitre, and placed the pectoral cross in his hands, blessed the ring of office and placed it on the third finger of the right hand. Then taking the Gospels, which the Bishop elect received without parting his hands, he said, "Receive the Gospel," go and preach it among the people confided to you; God is strong enough to augment in you His grace." This having been done, the Consecrator admitted the Bishop elect to the kiss of peace, and each of the Assistant Bishops doing the same and saying, Pax tibi (Peace be with you), he replying, Et cum spiritu tuo (and with thy spirit). Then the consecrated Bishop having returned to the altar his head was cleaned with bread crumbs and a linen towel, his hair arranged, and his hands laved in a silver basin. The Consecrator returned to his chair, washed his hands also, and continued the mass to the Offertory.

DECORATIONS.

The interior of the Cathedral was very beautifully ornamented with red, green, white and blue festoons, which were arranged with a degree of taste and good judgment, which we never hitherto have seen surpassed. It formed a striking contrast with the decorations on the occasion of the obsequies of the late Bishop Guignes. It presented a scene very enchanting, and blended a harmony that reflected creditably upon the designer. The altar was beautifully decorated under the direction of Father Bouillon. The apex was a draped muslin crown topped with a simple silver cross. The next in order of beauty was the Bishop's throne. It was a large mantled and red cushioned seat, and was surmounted by an oval canopy with the coat of arms of the Holy See above all. The canopy motto encircling the whole was "Prahoc nos virgo immaculata." Around the entire circumference of the altar in large white letters, reised on a red background, where the words "Secundum ordinem Melchisedec Pontifex Sacerdos latis doctus ut nobis esset Pontifex, Archibishop Tacheeran, associated as Consecrator, and the sermons were preached by Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, in French, and the Rev. Father Mylan, of Montreal, in English. Mgr. Langevin preached an elegant discourse, and we regret that want of space prevents our giving a translation of it.

ENGLISH DISCOURSE.

The Reverend Father Moylan then ascended the pulpit and spoke as follows:—"As my Father has sent me I also send you."—John x. 21. My friends, how beautifully these words reflect the greatness of the Divine Redeemer in his goodness towards his creature redeemed. How sweetly do those words which flow from the lips of Jesus Christ himself, and how deeply and how brightly do they impress our souls. All nations of the earth except the Jews, were immersed in the thickest darkness and corruption. And ever since our first parents partook of the forbidden fruit and thus transgressed the law of God, no ray of hope save from the above could suffice. The Divine Redeemer was at last given; the Son of God became the son of man. He had sanctified with His Divine Person this sinful earth, placed the germ of truth among men, and watered it with his own blood. The Divine words "As my Father has sent me I also send you" were spoken by the Redeemer himself. Here is the charter of the Divine authority of the Catholic Church and the warrant of her Divine mission to teach all men. This blessed sentence of the Son of God has removed the cloud which veiled from sinful man the knowledge of divine truth: "As my Father has sent me I also send you." No text in the whole Scripture is more appropriate to our present ceremonies than this. Citizens of the Episcopal See of Ottawa, on this bright day we behold your flourishing city—we view the parish who lately mourned the demise of a venerable episcopal predecessor. You, who have been thus deprived now see, the imperial manifestation to come from the Eternal City—a mandate from the representative, of the Incarnate Son of God, whose power is now visible amongst you, concentrated by that mandate in the person of your new Bishop. A new teacher, you have; a pastor to teach the same doctrines which the poor shepherds and fishermen taught nineteen hundred years ago. No finer text than that which I have chosen to address you briefly on to-day. Brief shall we be, for the length of the ceremony renders this necessary. The mission of the Catholic Church is seen bright-

ly, enough in these words:—"As my Father has sent me, I also send you." But a certain and precise idea of her mission are obtained from Christ's farewell in these words:—"All power is given to me in Heaven and earth. Go, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the consummation of the world." The Divine mission of the Church therefore imposed on the Church the onus of preaching to all nations throughout the entire globe. The Church was to preach the same faith, to prove the truth of which Christ suffered the agonizing death of the cross. The truth of God is unchangeable and unchangeable like Him who gave it to us. The unity of existence by all things visible and invisible, must also be shown the greatest of all God's great works—the Church. For the purpose of unity all the powers of the Church were centred by Almighty God in the person of the Pope, His vicar upon earth. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and to thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven." The gates of hell shall never prevail against the Church. The Church of Peter therefore having been occupied by the Roman Pontiff, having been protected by the Almighty hands of God's only Son stands thus unchanging and unchangeable as a rock. As being thus forever confirmed in infallible truth, was sent forth to teach all nations. In the sincerity of its faith, in the true teachings of the Shepherd, it stands therefore before the vast universe as a symbol of unity in doctrine. Such is the constitution of the Catholic Church, the Son of God, the Father of our Church is thus represented by his terrestrial representative, the Pope. The Church has the mission, therefore, of carrying out the teaching of those principles of virtue and truth which brought down the Son of the Eternal to give in person to all men, and the language of the Saviour to His Apostles, "As the Father hath sent me I also send you." will be evidenced, practically in the Church of God from the preaching of the Apostles to the end of time. This fact is as visible to our faith as the light of day to our sense of light, and deservingly according of the most serious consideration on our part. The reverend gentleman then brought his sermon to a very forcible conclusion by deducing from the facts thus laid down the necessity of the laity of the Diocese of Ottawa of proving their attachment to the Holy See by obeying the Christian command of the new Bishop in every respect. The eloquent addresses of the reverend speaker were listened to with marked attention, and the greatest interest was manifested by his large auditory in his remarks.

FINALE.

At the conclusion of the sermons the consecrating Bishop seated himself before the altar, and the consecrated advanced from his chapel, supported by acolytes bearing immense tapers, and knelt before him, and presented two salvers of "pau ben", and two small casks of wine, one silver and one gold, and then reverently kissed the hand of the Consecrator. The Consecrator and the consecrated Bishop then received the Holy Communion in both kinds. After this the Archbishop gave his benediction to the new Bishop who remained half kneeling on the Epistle side of the altar. After asperging him with holy water, he blessed and placed upon his finger the Pontifical ring, and then taking him by the left hand, he enthroned him in the Archiepiscopal chair on the highest step of the altar, and placed the crozier in his left hand. The Consecrator then turned towards the altar and commenced the Te Deum, which was taken up by the choir and sung with wonderful effect. As soon as the Te Deum was commenced the consecrated Bishop, preceded by cross bearer and acolytes with lighted tapers, and supported by the assistant Bishops, left the throne, and walked slowly through the Church blessing the people on both sides, who knelt low to receive his benediction. On the conclusion of the Te Deum the new Bishop returned to the altar and resumed the seat. The Anthem was repeated and then the Consecrator prayed that God might be pleased to bless the Pastor and Rector and all the faithful, to extend His propitious care to His servant elevated by his will to the Episcopate.

LUNCHEON.

After the imposing ceremonies of the consecration were concluded, the many Church dignitaries were entertained to a luncheon in the French Canadian Institute. The affair was a grand success and passed off very satisfactorily. The brass band of St. Joseph's College was in attendance and played some fine selections during the dinner. After retiring the party repaired to St. Joseph's College where the afternoon and evening was spent in examining into the status and condition of the institution.

FIREWORKS, &c.

In the evening, Mgr. Duhamel entertained at dinner, or supper, as it was called, upwards of one hundred and fifty clergymen of the diocese in the refectory of the Peres Oblats, in St. Joseph's College. The dining room was tastefully decorated, and the refreshments all that the heart could desire. Outside there were five bands, a great multitude of people, and fire works—Roman candles, rockets and fireballs—illuminated the air for miles around. The College was illuminated, and a fire-balloon was sent up and only disappeared after the light had assumed the appearance of a star of the third magnitude. The people present seemed to be exceedingly pleased with the fête, and indeed, had reason to be so, for all went merry as a marriage bell. The dome of the building occupied by the Ladies of the Congregation Notre Dame was finely illuminated, and many of the private residences in the neighbourhood of the College exhibited Chinese lanterns, so as to add greatly to the general excellence of the demonstration, speaking highly as it did for the religious zeal of the people. A statue of the Blessed Virgin was placed at the south end of the square, where the band of the College discoursed most eloquent music.—Ottawa Times.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

The decision of the Judges in this Election case is to the effect that the late return of M. P. Ryan, Esq., was null and void, owing to the irregularity of the voters' list, and illegal expenditure; but Mr. Ryan is, by all the Judges, declared innocent of all complicity in the illegal acts. The consequence is that there must be a new election when Mr. Ryan will again present himself. It is however much to be feared that the voters' lists will again be open to legal objections, for the authorities to whom is entrusted the task of preparing these lists seem to be sadly ignorant of, or indifferent to, what the law requires of them.—There is, and can be, no excuse for mistakes on such an important matter. Several candidates are spoken of for Montreal West. Amongst others Mr. McKenzie, whose election has just been declared void, and Mr. Stephens. Mr. Clendinning is also spoken of.

FUNERAL OF A DECEASED MEMBER OF THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.—One of the largest funeral corteges we have seen for a considerable time followed the remains of James Nowd from his aunt's (Mrs. Quinlan's) residence, Eleanor street, Sunday, to the R. C. Cemetery. Deceased was an active member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and was a universal favorite from his kind and gentlemanly demeanor through life. The Benevolent Society's band also attended and played the Dead March in Saul, along the route.

THE SYLLABUS.

An approved English text with notes compiled from the Dublin Review. BY M. J. W. III.—Indifferentism, Latitudinarianism. Prop. XV.—Every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which, led by the light of reason, he may have thought true. Prop. XVI.—Men may in the practice of any religion whatever find the path of eternal salvation, and attain eternal salvation. Prop. XVII.—At least good hopes should be entertained concerning the salvation of all those who in no respect live in the true Church of Christ. Prop. XVIII.—Protestantism is nothing else than a different form of the same Christian religion, in which it is permitted to please God equally as in the true Catholic Church. NOTES.

In order to show the more clearly the exact meaning of Prop. XV, we will quote the entire passage which censures that Proposition. It occurs in the condemnation of a certain Spanish book, on June 10th, 1851; and it runs as follows:—

"The author, although a Catholic, and as is reported, a priest, in order that he may more securely and with impunity follow out that indifferentism and rationalism with which he shows himself infected, denies that the Church has power of dogmatically defining that the religion of the Catholic Church is exclusively the true religion; and teaches that it is free for every man to embrace and profess that religion which, judged by the light of reason, he may have thought true."

This, then, is the tenet which Pius IX., here condemns as Indifferentism: a denial that Catholicism is exclusively the true religion, and a consequent affirmation that every man may freely choose whatever religion his reason prefers. The context alone, then, interprets the condemnation. Yet even apart from the context, its meaning is surely clear. Let us suppose some moralists to maintain that "it is free for every man to fight a duel under those circumstances in which he judges that reason would sanction it." Every one would understand them to mean that there is no divine precept against duelling, and not merely that a man may be invincibly ignorant of that precept. Just so this censured proposition obviously means that there is no divine precept against embracing any religion other than the Catholic; it cannot be understood merely to state that a man may be invincibly ignorant of such precept. It is the former thesis, then, which is censured, and not the latter.

To Prop. XVI., also, we will give its one legitimate illustration, by quoting the entire passage which condemned it:—

"To this appertains that shocking system, extremely repugnant to the natural light of reason itself, concerning the indifference of any particular religion (cujuslibet religionis indifferentia), whereby these sophists, removing all distinction between virtue and vice, between truth and error, between goodness and turpitude, pretend that they can obtain eternal salvation in the practice (cultu) of any religion: just as though there could ever be any participation of justice with iniquity, or any fellowship of light with darkness, or any agreement of Christ with Belial."

Now the character of a man's worship absolutely depends on the character of his belief. And since no one can advance towards Heaven except by exercising faith in a greater or less portion of Catholic doctrine, neither can he advance thither except by practising at least some integral portion of Catholic worship.

But the misbelievers here denounced profess that the Hindoo can gain salvation by offering human victims and practising foul impurities, no less than the Catholic by fasting and prayer; "as though," well may the Pope add, "there could be any participation of justice with iniquity, or any fellowship of light with darkness, or any agreement of Christ with Belial."

The two Papal pronouncements in which Prop. XVII. is condemned are so momentous, that we will quote them at length; beginning with the later (Epist. encycl. Quanto conficiamur, 17 Augusti, 1863), which is the clearer and more explicit of the two. We will put into italics the more important sentences in either direction.

"And here, our beloved sons and Venerable Brethren, we must again mention and condemn that most grievous error in which some Catholics are unhappily plunged, who think that men living in errors and external to the true faith and Catholic unity can arrive at eternal life. Which, indeed, is opposed in the greatest degree to Catholic doctrine. It is known, indeed, to us and to you, that those who labor under invincible ignorance concerning our most holy religion, and who lead a virtuous and correct life, sedulously keeping the natural law and its precepts engraven by God on the hearts of men, and prepared to obey God—(that these men)—are able, through the operation of Divine light and grace, to obtain eternal life; since God Who clearly sees, searches, and knows the minds, dispositions, thoughts, and habits of all men, according to His supreme goodness and mercy, does not suffer that anyone should suffer eternal punishment who has not on him the guilt of voluntary fault. But the Catholic dogma is also most notorious; namely, that no one can be saved outside of the Catholic Church, and that those men who are contumacious against the authority and definitions of the same Church, and who are pertinaciously divided from the unity of the Church herself, and from Peter's successor, the Roman Pontiff, to whom the custody of the vineyard has been entrusted by the Saviour—(that such men)—cannot obtain eternal salvation. For the words are most clear of Christ the Lord, "If he hear not the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a pagan." "He that heareth you heareth Me," and he that despiseth Me, despiseth Me; but he that despiseth Me

denise Him that sent Me." "He that believeth not shall be condemned." "He that is not with Me is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth." Hence the Apostle Paul calls such men perverted and condemned by their own judgment: and the chief of the Apostles calls them lying teachers, who introduce sects of perdition, and deny the Lord, bringing on themselves swift perdition."

The second of the italicized passages seems to us absolutely conclusive of the fact, that Pius IX. does not teach the Church's exclusive privileges in any such sense as to deny the salvability of individual non-Catholics. The condition assigned by him for such salvability is three-fold: (1.) That their ignorance of Catholicism is invincible. (2.) That they sedulously keep the natural law and its precepts engraven by God on the hearts of all. (3.) That they are prepared to obey God; or, in other words, that they are prepared to embrace the truth so soon as they may have means of knowing it. And it will be further observed that he speaks of all this as the one recognized and established doctrine: "it is well known," he says, "both to us and you."

We will next quote the earlier declaration (*Alloc. Singulare quadam*, 9 Decembris, 1854), which has, indeed, the more express authority in the matter, as containing in words the precise censure repeated in the Syllabus:—

"We know, not without grief, that another and no less deadly error has occupied some parts of the Catholic world, and has seated itself in the minds of many Catholics, who think that good hopes should be entertained concerning the eternal salvation of all those who in no respect (*nequaquam*) live (*versantur*) in the true Church of Christ. They are often, therefore, accustomed to inquire what will after death be the lot and condition of those who have not been united (*addicti*) to the Catholic faith; and, adding the emptiest reasons, they give an answer which may support this evil opinion. God forbid, Venerable Brethren, that we should dare to limit the Divine mercy, which is infinite! God forbid that we would wish to scrutinize God's hidden counsels and judgments, which are a vast abyss, and which cannot be penetrated by human thought! But, according to the duty of our Apostolic office, we would have your Episcopal solicitude and watchfulness aroused, in order that, as far as you can strive, you would expel from men's minds that opinion equally impious and fatal, that in every religion can be found the way of eternal salvation. * * * For it is to be held as of faith that externally to the Apostolic Roman Church no one can be saved; that this is the one ark of salvation; that he who enters not this will perish in the flood; yet it is but equally to be accounted as certain that those who labor under ignorance of the true religion, if that ignorance be invincible, are implicated in no sin for this before the eyes of God.—Now, truly, who would arrogate to himself so much as that he can mark out the limits of such ignorance according to the variety of peoples, regions, understandings, and other things so many?

The doctrine of this Allocation is evidently, as far as it goes, in complete harmony with that of the later Encyclical already considered. The Pope's teaching is this:—It is certain, as a matter of doctrine, that a man who is really in invincible ignorance of Catholicism will not be punished for disbelieving it (says the Allocation), and may obtain eternal salvation (adds the Encyclical). Nor, again, can any one on earth "mark out the limits of such ignorance," or say how widely it may, or may not extend. This doctrine is certainly not inconsistent with the Catholic dogma, that the Church is the one ark of salvation, and that all who die externally to her will perish eternally.

Prop. XVIII. needs no comment whatever. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—October, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opens with a continuation of the clever story—apparently from the pen of the author of the *Maid of Sker*—entitled *Alice Lorraine*. Next in order comes an article on Simla, under the caption *The Abode of Snow*; to which succeeds a notice of a Memoir of *Sir Banastre Tarleton*, followed by another article on *International Vanities*. An article on *Army Control*, a continuation of the story of *Valentine* and his Brother, *Horation Lyrics*, and a political article, *The Founders of Modern Liberalism*, complete the October number of *Blackwood*. We give below a notice of the periodicals published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

The following extracts from the contemporary press give a concise description of the periodicals published by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY:

No better gift at this beginning of the year can be made to a lover of reading than the reprint of the best British periodicals that are made by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In the crowd of the monthly magazines, these excellent quarterlies—the *Westminster*, the *Edinburgh*, the *London*, and the *British Quarterly*—are in some danger of being overlooked by the readers who would most enjoy them. They represent the best English thought and culture, and are indispensable to those who would follow its latest developments. The publishers pay an honest copyright to the English proprietors, and yet the price of the reprints is little more than a third of that of the original magazines. The *Edinburgh Review* is the oldest on the list, having been established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith, as an anti-conservative organ.—The *London Quarterly* has been for forty years the organ of the conservative interest. The *British Quarterly* since 1845 has been in sympathy with the Nonconformists, and devotes a large space in each number to book reviews. The *Westminster Review*, perhaps the ablest of the four, makes its pages the channel of all these opinions which constitute what is known as the more advanced thought of the day. *Blackwood's Magazine*, probably the most famous monthly published in the English language, is also reprinted by the same house. We heartily commend any and all of these publications to the notice of thoughtful readers, or of persons who may not yet have decided what New Year's present to make to their minister.—*Independent*, New York, Jan. 9, 1873.

In our judgment among the most useful publications in America is the republication, in New York, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, of the greatest British magazines and reviews. The list comprises *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *London Quarterly Review*, *Westminster Review*, and *Blackwood's*.

Some of these reviews have a splendid prestige. The *Edinburgh Review*, which has from the first had the character of a bold advocate of popular rights, was founded in 1802 by two young barristers, Francis Jeffrey and Henry Brougham, assisted by Sydney Smith. These men all attained prominent places in history. The celebrated historical essays of Lord Macaulay first found their way to the public through this review. These essays afterward passed up to the highest rank in the English literature. Malthus, the economist, and Sir James Macintosh, the philosopher, were contributors to this review. The *London Quarterly Review* was established, it is said, at the instance of Sir Walter Scott, as an exponent of Tory principles. It was founded in 1809 by Wm. Gifford, who, as leading editor, was succeeded in 1824 by the noted John G. Lockhart, son-in-law of Walter Scott. The *Westminster Review* was founded in 1823, under the direction of Jeremy Bentham, one of the most powerful thinkers of the times. *Blackwood's* was established in 1817, with the same Lockhart among its contributors, but with the famous Christopher North (John Wilson) as its principal contributor. Sir William Hamilton, Thomas De Quincey, and Sir Walter Scott also wrote for it. Such is the prestige of these justly celebrated periodicals.—They are still kept up with great ability. The best writers in the language still regard them as a fit medium through which to communicate their productions to the world. It is fortunate that we of America have them reproduced for us. The terms on which they may be had are exceedingly reasonable.—*Nashville Union*, Dec. 10, 1873.

We take up *Blackwood's Magazine* with the feeling that we are in company with an old and familiar friend, so unchanged does it look since we first made its acquaintance years ago. *Blackwood's* is now in its seventy-third volume, and it still holds its own, both in this country and in England. It always has some good story, while its essays and political articles are of the highest order. The *British Quarterly*, published by the same house, is also a magazine of the highest order. That, too, has arrived at a good old age, having reached its one hundred and eighth number. There are no stories in this magazine, but essays and reviews of books emanating from the greatest minds of the age supply its columns with reading matter that elevates the intellect, and gives a healthy tone to the whole character.

The *London Quarterly* is also one of the Reviews published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. This has reached its two hundred and sixty-second number, and, like its associates, has stood well the lapse of time. This, as well as the foregoing foreign magazines, discusses in an able manner topics connected with the literature and progress of the age. No subject of great interest has ever come up before the reading community without having the attention bestowing its merits bestowed upon it. Those who wish a periodical free from sensational and mawkish stories and adventures, can not do better than take one (if they can not all) of the series published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, which now consists of the *London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*, and which are furnished either separately or together at a very reasonable rate, much lower than they can be had in England.—*The People*, Concord, N. H., Feb. 3, 1872.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES.—Some of our most pleasurable recollections of choice reading are connected with the venerable forms of the magazines, published under this name. They have long furnished literary feasts to thousands upon thousands of readers in all parts of the world. They comprise the *Edinburgh Review*, the *London Quarterly Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *British Quarterly Review*, and *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. These are all reprinted in New York by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and furnished at one-third the price which they cost in London.

The only objection which has ever been urged against these excellent publications is that they are heavy. This is unjust. They do in their broad range include a number of essays during the year upon the most profound subjects, but these are popularized in the method of treatment. They are real gems, and are especially valuable in the way of conveying to the reader the results of profound investigations which could not be learned from the original sources without much expense of time and money. All this is true as applying to readers who dwell under the shadows of great libraries. To us who live in the newer States they are invaluable if we would keep informed as to the best thought and intellectual progress of our time.

But the essays we have mentioned are only a small portion of what is given to the readers of these reviews. Here are always to be found a wide range of topics. Some of the choicest poems of the language, and many of the best romances, those which have lived longest and added a new glory to the English tongue, have first seen the light through these pages. Who that loves literature can think of the *Edinburgh Review* alone without the deepest gratitude for all who have founded and conducted it in any part of its long and brilliant career?—*Daily Herald*, Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 1872.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 41 Barclay Street, New York.

LIFE-CONFERENCE DELIVERED AT TOULOUSE. BY THE REV. PERE LACORDAIRE, OF THE ORDER OF FRIAR PREACHERS. Translated from the French by Henry Langdon, New York: P. O'Shea, Publisher, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

The name of the Pere Lacordaire is so well known that it is needless for us to do more than publish the title of the work. It is brought out in a very handsome style, and is for sale at Messrs. Sadlier's who, on receipt of the sum of Three Dollars, will forward it to subscribers by mail.

THE MOST REMARKABLE BOOK OF THE TIMES. MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER: An Autobiography.—By Mrs. L. St. John Eckles. Daughter of the author of "A Wonderful Disclosure of Maria Monk." One Vol., Crown, 8vo., 604 pages, 20 illustrations. Price, \$3.50.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

LOOK TO THE VOTERS' LIST.—It may well be doubted whether there is a single properly elected member of Parliament in the Dominion, barring the few who were returned unopposed. The judgment this morning voiding the election in Montreal Centre is of the old stamp, and such apparently might with justice be delivered in any of the constituencies where a contest took place. If illegality acts by agents are not proved it is pretty certain that some informality in connection with the voters' list can be brought to light, and then nothing remains but for the Court to give the member elect his "walking ticket."

The only thing to be regretted is that the whole of the elections were not voided at once, and a well-considered system worked out to insure constancy against the blunders, willful or ignorant of those who prepare the way for an election. We hear that all the voter's lists in this city are notoriously incorrect, so that unless a thorough revision takes place there is little reason to hope that the forthcoming elections in the Centre and Western Divisions will stand before a judicial inquiry.—*Evening Star*, 31st ult.

STATE-SCHOOLS IN N. BRUNSWICK.

Already the advocates of the School system begin to find that all the laws yet passed, stringent and tyrannical though they must prove insufficient to force the school system on this Province. A King's County correspondent of the *Telegraph* complained last week that the county tax is not collected in that county, and districts in which schools are in operations cannot get their share, and are thus seriously embarrassed. Yet King's Co. elected three men to sustain that law. Perhaps we should rather say that they elected three men to save them from the despotic power of the Pope, which they were bold would be established in this Province if the school system were overthrown. King's county and Queen's and Westmoreland and Northumberland, and other counties as well, although the majority were humbugged by such ridiculous appeals to their prejudices and passions, are opposed to the school system still, and as soon as the fear of the Pope has completely subsided and two or three more efforts to excite it have been made and have worn out if not exhausted the credulity of the rate payers, the opposition to the system will increase. The *Christian Visitor* told those who are directing the seizure of the goods of the Catholics and the incarceration of Catholic priests that there are many wealthy Protestants who refuse to pay through what the *Visitor* calls sheer ugliness, and it asks that they be compelled to pay. The *Evening Tribune* on Saturday urged the Government to make the Law more stringent compelling the people to pay not only the county tax, as at present, but also the district tax which so many whole districts refuse to pay. From the first about two fifths of the school districts in the whole Province have refused to put the School Act into operation and of the remaining three fifths many—perhaps the majority—have made but feeble spasmodic efforts to carry it.—*St. John N. B. Freeman*.

FATHER TOM BURKE'S GREAT LECTURE ON THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the gifted and versatile Rosa d'Erina who has been truly designated "Ireland's Queen of Song" will on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 10 and 11, read and illustrate this immortal production.

We can safely assert that no such musical treat has been given in Montreal, and when it is remembered that both evenings are under the auspices of the Shamrock Lacrosse club we are sure immense audiences will reward the efforts of Erin's Prima Donna.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Scientific men have discoursed and journalists have written upon the conditions essential to the preservation of the health of our community, but still it seems that we are far from that condition, in a sanitary point of view, to which we as a city should have attained. We have received from Dr. Larocque, one of our health officers, the mortality returns for September, which show that during that month no less than 577 deaths occurred within the limits of this city. Of these 464 were children under ten years of age, while of the total number 224 were due to zymotic diseases. In August the total mortality was 785, 346 by zymotic disease. 678 were children. The adult deaths compared with September were as 107 to 113, an increase of 5, while as regards infants there was a decrease in the latter month of 214. Small-pox, scarlatina, and whooping cough had about the same number of victims in September as in August, but typhoid fever has considerably increased in fatality, there having been 22 deaths therefrom in the former month, against 13 in the latter; and the doctors report cases of this disease considerably on the increase. Whooping cough is the infantile disease that seems increasing most, 23 deaths from it having occurred in August and September. Each month frightful mortality has to be reported, particularly among children, and taking into consideration the fact that our population is becoming larger and denser, this rate must increase if some vigorous action, as has been pursued in the United States, is not taken to have legal authority to apply such measures for the prevention or combating of disease as science and experience may suggest.—*Montreal Herald*.

LUMBER YARDS INCREASING.—Owing to the low price, we suppose, at which lumber can be purchased in wholesale lots most of the yards throughout the city are being filled up to an alarming extent. Their increase in thickly populated portions of the city should be looked after by insurance companies before another conflagration takes place. The city authorities are likely to wait for two or three destructive fires before taking any steps of prevention. The building of wooden houses is strictly prohibited by them within the city limits, but the difference between piles of lumber adjacent to dwellings and wooden houses built of lumber is a conundrum for insurance companies to solve.—*Montreal Witness*.

A HIGH CHURCH VIEW OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The *Church Times*, an extreme Ritualistic paper, thus discourses concerning the recent grand Christian gathering at Montreal: "That part of Pandemonium where according to Milton, a conference on 'Fate, Free-will and mystery' high, was the recreation of a few kindred spirits, is being, for the first time, paralleled in Canada, by meeting of the Evangelical (?) Alliance at Montreal." The *Times* is especially indignant at the part which that esteemed Evangelical Churchman, Dean Bond, has taken in this gathering, which it characterizes as an act of "impudent treason." Dean Bond, it says, "now signifies himself by being the solitary clergyman in Canada willing to court popularity by associating himself in ministerial acts with any and every sectarian preacher included in that motley omnium-gatherum, styling itself the 'Evangelical Alliance.'"

He stands quite alone in his effort to put the Holy Orders which he has received on a par with the preacher's platform; as he stands in the Montreal Little Bethel, he represents, not unworthily, the vulgar prejudices, the dense ignorance, and the want of zeal and ability, which have done their utmost to degrade our branch of the Catholic Church to the level of the Presbyterian and Anabaptist Sects.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto*.

Not a little sensation was produced at the Toronto School of Medicine by an incident which will have a life-long abiding place in the memory of those who witnessed it, and especially of him who was the victim. During the progress of the morning lectures, and before the students had repaired to the dissecting room in connection with this institution, the janitor heard first a peculiar noise in that apartment resembling a heavy thud, and on approaching the door heard the voice of some one evidently engaged in fervent prayer. On opening the door, he, and a few students who accompanied him, saw three of the tables bearing the dead subjects, but by the side of the fourth was a man in a kneeling attitude

trembling like an aspen leaf, hands clenched, and eyes turned upward, from which were rolling huge tears. The face itself was swollen and repulsive, and bore the impress of a life of debauchery. He had evidently taken in the situation. Around him were the mutilated bodies of partially dissected mortals like himself, and he was now a victim for the scalpel? Loud and earnest were his supplications for delivery when the tread of footsteps struck his ear. He paused a moment and stared with maniac look upon those before him, and at length ventured to ask, "Where am I?" "How did I get here?" "Oh, my God, what does this mean?" "Am I dead or alive?" The voice of the janitor, and his explanation that it was the dissecting room, had the effect of inducing him to review his surroundings and attain his feet. He then wanted to know if he was in Toronto and said he lived on Richmond street and wanted to go home. Suffice to say he left the room and the building, and was last seen wending his way through the Park in the direction of the College-avenue. He had been discovered beneath the trees in the Park at an early hour in the morning, beastly intoxicated, and had been removed by a few students (who were intent upon having some sport) to the dissecting room to sober him off. He avers he won't drink any more.

MARRIED.
At Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., on the 28th October, by the Rev. J. Lavin, J. W. Costello, Esq., of Costello Bros., Montreal, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Michael Capps, Esq., of Fitzroy Harbor.

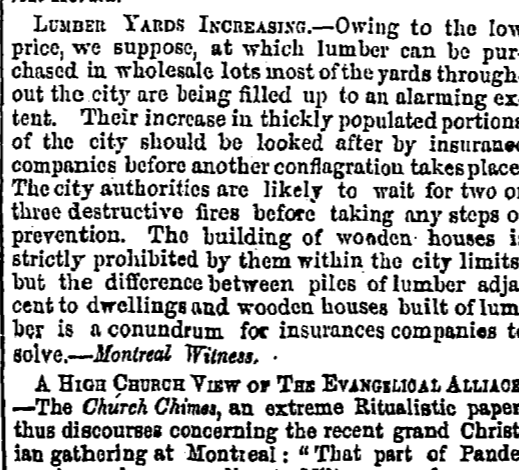
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(*Gazette*)

Flour 4/2 of 196 B.—Pollards.....	\$3.00 @	\$3.25
Superior Extra.....	5.45 @	5.65
Extra Superfine.....	5.20 @	5.30
Fine.....	4.60 @	4.35
Strong Bakers'.....	4.90 @	5.15
Middlings.....	3.60 @	3.90
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lb.....	2.20 @	2.40
City bags, [delivered].....	2.40 @	2.45
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.....	5.00 @	5.10
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.85 @	0.92
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	1.03 @	1.05
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.87 @	0.90
Lard, per lb.....	0.15 @	0.15 1/2
Cheese, per lb.....	0.13 1/2 @	0.14 1/2
do do do Finest new.....	0.00 @	0.00
Pork—New Mess.....	23.50 @	23.50
Ashes—Pots.....	0.60 @	0.00
Firsts.....	6.60 @	6.65
¶¶ Pearls—Firsts.....	7.32 1/2 @	7.35

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(*Globe*)

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$0.95	1.03
do spring do.....	0.92	0.94
Barley do.....	1.06	1.08
Oats do.....	0.40	0.41
Peas do.....	0.75	0.81
Rye do.....	0.00	0.70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	8.50	0.00
Potatoes, per bus.....	0.75	0.77 1/2
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.28	0.32
do large rolls.....	0.27	0.30
do tub dairy.....	0.28	0.29
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.20	0.22
do packed.....	0.18	0.19
Apples, per brl.....	1.50	2.25
Geesa, each.....	0.65	0.00
Turkeys.....	0.50	1.00
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.50	0.60
Onions, per bush.....	0.75	1.00
Hay.....	20.00	24.00
Straw.....	12.00	16.00

IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG
THE GREAT LYRIC STAR
ROSADERINA



IN HER
CHARMING, ORIGINAL
AND
INSTRUCTIVE
MUSICAL
EVENINGS.
MECHANICS' HALL,
Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,
NOVEMBER 10 AND 11,
FATHER TOM BURKE,
ON THE
"NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND,"
READ AND ILLUSTRATED BY
ROSADERINA;
IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG,
Under the Auspices of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.
Admission—25, 50 and 75 cents.
DOORS OPEN 7:30—COMMENCE 8:15.

WANTED—A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.
D. J. MCLACHLAN,
A. N. MCDONALD,
ANGUS R. MLEOD,
Trustees.
Glennville, Oct. 26, 1874. 11-3

NOTICE
Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Quebec Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to allow the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit ALEXIS OLYMPE MARION to the profession of a Notary.
Montreal, 30th October, 1874. 12-5

WANTED—A Situation as TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, and with several years experience in Teaching. Address, stating terms, "K" True Witness Office. [10-9th

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(*British Whig*)

Flour—XXX per bbl.....	6.25	to 6.75
do " 100 lbs.....	3.35	to 3.50
Family " 100 ".....	2.50	to 2.75
Ex Fancy 100 ".....	0.00	to 0.00
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.....	0.97	to 1.00
do Rye.....	0.72	to 0.73
do Oats.....	0.00	to 0.82
do Wheat.....	0.33	to 0.35
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	to 5.00
do hind ".....	5.00	to 6.00
do " per lb. on market.....	0.09	to 0.09
Mutton.....	0.10	to 0.12
do Veal.....	0.06	to 0.07
do Ham.....	0.00	to 0.09
do Bacon.....	0.17	to 0.17
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed.....	5.00	to 6.50
do ".....	3.00	to 4.00
do Lambskins.....	0.75	to 1.00
do pelts.....	0.75	to 1.10
do Dekta Skins.....	0.30	to 0.50
do Tallow.....	0.04	to 0.06
POULTRY—Turkeys, each.....	0.50	to 0.75
do Ducks per pair.....	0.50	to 0.60
do Fowls per pair.....	0.40	to 0.45
GENERAL—Potatoes bag.....	0.48	to 0.50
do Butter, packed, per lb.....	0.26	to 0.27
do do print.....	0.28	to 0.29
do Eggs, per dozen.....	0.18	to 0.20
do Cheese, home made.....	0.11	to 0.13
do Hay per ton.....	10.00	to 13.00
do Straw.....	7.00	to 9.00
do Wood, on wharf.....	5.50	to 5.75
do Coal, delivered.....	7.75	to 0.00
do Timothy Seed, per bushel.....	3.00	to 3.50
do Clover.....	6.50	to 7.00

J. H. SEMPLE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
53 ST. PETER STREET,
(Corner of Foundling),
MONTREAL.
May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED—A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.
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A. N. MCDONALD,
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CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER:
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE JOURNAL OF THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE, Oct. 28.—The French Legationist and Deputy, Du Temple, has joined Don Carlos.

ARREST OF AN ASSASSIN.—PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Italian, Fubucco, who was sentenced to death for an attempt upon the life of Napoleon, and was afterwards pardoned, has again been arrested in this city on the charge of threatening the life of Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister.

PAMPHLET SIZES.—The Daily News special despatch from Paris, says a pamphlet, defending Marshal Bazaine and M. Regnier, and supposed to emanate from the latter, has been seized on the French frontier.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Journal de Paris says, hitherto the Nieves affair has been exclusively discussed between the Spanish Vice Consul and local French authorities. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has addressed no request to the Foreign Office. He either intends to pursue the matter no further, or is waiting for the return of the Duke de Castes to Paris.

Sir Richard Wallace has offered to the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, for the decorations of the great salon of the Palace, a magnificent garniture de cheminée, formerly the property of Marshal Davoust, to whom it was given by Napoleon I. To this he has added some fine vases and candelabras of bronze gilt, from Malmaison, where they ornamented the cabinet de travail of Napoleon, then First Consul, who was the founder of the Order.—Academy.

THE ART EXHIBITION IN PARIS.—A writer in the Constitutionnel, speaking of a portion of the Art Exhibition at the Palace of industry, says:—"The King of Portugal figures in the collection for a superb drawing and two etchings; the Princess of Hess has a child's head in terra cotta; the Princess de Christa a water-colour landscape; the Duchess de Chartres, a still-life; the Prince de Joinville, studies of Brazilian types; a view of Italy brings a recollection of the amiable and regretted Duke de Montferriat, son of Victor Emmanuel; and a little turned box, that of the King of Sweden. One cannot cite the whole catalogue, but the pearls of the collection are two sketches from the pen of the Prince Imperial. The heir of Napoleon III, is a designer of extraordinary skill and taste. His style is quite Parisian, and his compositions are generally marked by some trait of humour. With much original talent, and an incredible facility of invention, he flings a few strokes on the paper, seemingly at random, and then all on a sudden you see a head appear, then a body; and you have an ensemble full of life and truth. He excels in grouping figures, in bringing them on the scene, and his drawings are just so many speaking tableaux. One evening, at Camden-place, the Prince at dinner examined the fan of the Princess Pomiatowski, the two sides of which were entirely white. 'Your fan is very plain,' said he to the lady in leaving the table; 'lend it to me a moment, and I will arrange it for you.' And taking up a pen and seating himself at a little table, he proceeded to embellish the white surface with a graceful and clever drawing, and then signed his name, 'Louis Napoleon.' Here is your fan, Madame,' said he to the princess, 'pardon me for having upset my inkstand over it! Such traits of character are indicative of the Frenchman born in the Rue de Rivoli; and that was what made the Czar, when in London this year, write to the Grand Duchess Marie, his sister. 'Prince Louis is charming; he is so thoroughly French.'"

CARLIST ASCENDANCY.—Those who wish to learn the actual truth about the Carlist war, so far at least as a bitterly hostile writer can bring himself to pen it, cannot do better than carefully peruse the following letter, which appeared in last Monday's Times, from its special Correspondent. It is dated: from Hendaye, October 3:

The blunders committed by the Republican Generals; Moriones and Laserna, in their attempt to retical Pampeluna, are becoming painfully manifest. There is not a shadow of doubt that that city is now more closely invested and more thoroughly blockaded than it ever was before, and that of the convoy of 500 carts of provisions intended for the relief of the garrison, barely one fifth succeeded in smuggling itself through the Pass of the Carrascal on the 20th, the remainder falling back on Tafalla with the defeated Moriones, with the exception of a few carts, which fell into the hands of Alvarez Carlists. The man at the head of the Madrid Government, Senor Segasta, conducts now the official Madrid Gazette upon the same principles upon which he founded, and for many years conducted La Iberia, a journal unrivalled even in Spain for its inventive powers, and shaming even the brazen faced but grotesque Correspondencia de Espana by the cool audacity of its statements. I see by the telegrams, reproduced by the whole European Press, and purporting to be supplied by the Madrid Gazette, that "Moriones has held his position at Barasoain up to the 28th." That "on that day he, on that spot strenuously repulsed a general attack of the Carlist forces, inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy," and "was preparing for a supreme effort by which he hoped to force the Carlist formidable positions on the Carrascal." There is not a word of truth in all this. The whole campaign, which has been described as, "A battle without an end," and can be summed up in three words. Moriones came up on the 16th from Tafalla, with his convoy of provisions in position at the Carrascal, came to a halt at the foot of the Pass in and about Barasoain. On the 17th, Laserna, bent on making a diversion on behalf of Moriones, marched up from Logrono at the head of 20,000 men, and advanced as far as Los Arcos, on the road to Estella, as if he meditated a flank attack on that stronghold of the Carlists which they call La Solana, and some of the most important points of which are Estella, and Puenet La Reina. Don Carlos alarmed by Laserna's movement abandoned with nearly all his forces his positions on the Carrascal, and hurried to the defence of Estella, which ran no danger, as Laserna, satisfied with a vain demonstration, immediately withdrew from Los Arcos, and led back his troops to Viana and Logrono. Don Carlos perceived his mistake and hastened back to the Carrascal, but he found that in his absence, on the 20th, that Moriones had crept up from Barasoain, occupied many of the positions on the hills forsaken by the Carlists, and was even threatening Sturruin, the key to the whole position where one or two Carlist battalions were still holding their ground by night and main. It was on the 20th that part of the convoy of provisions made its way into Pampeluna. Don Carlos was back at Sturruin on the 21st; his infantry and artillery joined him on the 22nd, when they at once went to work to drive Moriones from the positions he had crept up and did it with such effect that on the same day they hurled him back into Barasoain; and on the 23rd they made the ground so hot under him there as to compel him to withdraw to Tafalla. Such was the beginning and end of the Republican movement. There seems subsequently to have been some alarm in the Carlist Camp with regard to a new concentration of the enemy's forces at Brieva and some projected attack upon the Guardia, but the only result has hitherto been to induce the Carlists to extend and strengthen their line of defence, especially by some works at Brieva, in the immediate neighbourhood of Tafalla. It would be idle now to inquire what the upshot of the Republican movement would have been, had Laserna at least made a longer stay at Los Arcos, even if he could not actu-

MONSIEUR DUHAMEL

RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP-ELECT

On the morning of the 27th ult. a large number of clergymen and the elite of the Catholic laity of the city of Ottawa and surrounding country assembled at the depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, from whence they proceeded to Prescott, as a Diocesan Deputation to welcome the Right Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Bishop-Elect of that Diocese, on his arrival within its precincts, and escort him to the capital. Among those who took part in the demonstration were Hon. Messrs. Scott, Letellier de St. Just and Fournier, Messrs. Chas. McCarthy, Jas. Goodwin, Dr. St. Jean, C. P. Lyne, Robillard and Beaubien, Aldermen Henev, David and Groulx, Mr. Moore Higgins, Mr. J. F. Caldwell, His Worship the Mayor of Aylmer, Messrs. C. Higgins, St. Denis Lemoine, J. W. Peachy, Capt. McCaffrey, Thomas Coffey, R. Nagle, J. M. Gouler, Drayton, and many others whose names we could not procure. A special train having been provided by the manager, the deputation left for Ottawa at 10.45 a.m., arriving at Prescott at 12.45 p.m. At 1.45 p.m., the train bearing Monsiengneur Duhamel, and those accompanying him from Montreal, arrived at the station, where the reverend gentleman was received with cheers. During the short stay at Prescott, the deputation and a number of other gentlemen were presented to the Bishop-elect.

The Bishops were then escorted to the cars and the train started for Ottawa. A lunch of a very recherche description was laid out on tables elegantly decorated in two of the cars for the priests and such of the deputation as chose to partake of it and the city was reached at about 4.30 p.m. On the arrival of the train in Ottawa, an immense crowd collected on the station platform, and every other available spot from which a view could be had was quickly occupied. As the prelates stepped forward they were each loudly cheered, and it was with difficulty that the police could clear a passage for them to the Cathedral. An immense procession was formed composed of the clergy of the various Dioceses, members of the Dominion Cabinet, members of the Corporation of Ottawa, lawyers, notaries, medical men and public functionaries, members of the several Associations and Societies in that city, and several Fire Companies. The four following bands also took part in the procession! The Cathedral Band, Templeton Band, St. Jean Baptiste Band and the Hull Band.

All along the line of route every mark of respect was shown the Bishop elect and other dignitaries, and when the Cathedral was reached the crowd on the steps and in their vicinity was densest, and a narrow passage having been with considerable difficulty maintained to the door, the prelates passed into the Cathedral and took seats facing down the nave of the church inside the altar rails, and were here joined by Monsiengneur Langevin. The crowd outside the doors could no longer be restrained and rushed into the building, carrying every obstacle before them, and in very few minutes there was not standing room to be had within the building. On the altar approaches there was a large number of the clergy of various dioceses and a number of distinguished laity, the Ministers of the Crown standing immediately in rear of the Bishop. The Very Rev. Father Dandurand then read first in English, and afterwards in French, the address of the clergy of the diocese, to which his Lordship made a suitable reply.

The Hon. R. W. Scott then stepped forward, and after a few appropriate introductory remarks read in a loud and clear tone, the following address of the English speaking Catholics of the diocese.— Mr. Loan—Our Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, the successor of St. Peter through an unbroken chain of Sovereign Pontiffs, has chosen you one of the Bishops of that Church established by the Saviour of the world, and you have accepted the Divine command—"Go, Teach all Nations." We are the people you have come to teach, and we earnestly beg to assure you of our submission to your authority and of our desire to co-operate in all your wishes for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the diocese committed to your care. We learn from the sacred Scripture that he who heareth you heareth Jesus Christ Himself; we come therefore to supplicate the Word of Life, and we come also to offer our respectful homage, believing that did we fail to appreciate the respect and veneration appertaining to a Bishop of the Church we should thereby offend against our Divine Redeemer. We are taught that "blessed are the footsteps of those who go forth to carry the gospel throughout the earth," and we have met you here to escort you to the Episcopal seat of which you are about to take possession in the name of Catholic authority.

The Church, in its origin, in its doctrine, in its succession and in its perpetuity, is a perfect institution, but in its members, who are human, it undergoes the changes and vicissitudes incidental to all this world; you will not therefore, my Lord, be surprised to see here, as everywhere else, many of those miseries common to all the children of Adam, and which are the sad fruits of sin. You will find means to improve and embellish the field reclaimed by the labors of your illustrious predecessor, whose memory you and we hold in veneration. From you, my Lord, and from your fellow laborers in the Divine ministry, we are to receive the food necessary for the life of our souls; it is our duty, therefore, to furnish you with the material aid and assistance required for the service of religion, and we now, on the threshold of your future labors; beg to offer you that aid, each one according to the means Providence has granted him. To the venerable prelates and priests who have come to witness and participate in the great and solemn act of your consecration, we beg to offer our deep respect and good wishes.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Duchess of Braganza writes to the Germania, denying the truth of the report that her daughter, Donna Bianca, instigated atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

THE POPE AND THE KAISER.—The Emperor William has written a reply to the Pope's last letter, protesting against the persecution of German Bishops. The Emperor says Germany has done all in her power to live at peace with the Church of Rome, but that he is bound to protect the State against the violent attacks and conspiracies of the clergy. The Germania newspaper says the deputies from Lorraine will take their seats immediately upon the opening of the sessions of the Reichstag.

OOBERVON ARMIN'S OATH.—The Standard says an examination of the archives of the German Legation at Paris has failed to lead to the discovery of any weighty evidence against Count von Armin.

ADULTERATED FOOD.—The people of Bristol have some reason to complain of the character of the food supplied to them. The city analyst presented the other day to the Town Council a report which has naturally attracted considerable notice. During the past quarter he analysed 89 samples of food. Of these 47 were "either impure or badly adulterated." The tea contained "a large percentage of a counterfeit imitation composed of pieces of quartz, sand, stalks, &c. and made into pellets with gum." In two samples the adulterators had colored and faced this delightful mixture so as to give it the appearance of green tea. The sugar was improved by "glucose and dirt," and had a strong, disagreeable smell. So much fusil oil had been poured into the whiskey, examined, that the compound substance produced "unpleasant symptoms," whenever any one drank it. Two samples of American cheese were strongly charged with sicc, and produced, "severe symptoms of poisoning in a number of people who had partaken of it at their meals." Fat, water, and coloring matters added to the attractive qualities of the butter on which the analyst reported. We hope all other English towns are not in so deplorable a position as Bristol.—If so, the community must soon show traces of the bad usage to which it is exposed at the hands of tradesmen. We have every sympathy with these gentlemen in their struggle for existence; but they should really consider whether it is worth while to destroy the health of their customers for the sake of a little profit. Life will become intolerable to those who cannot take a cup of tea, or indulge in the simple luxuries of cheese and butter, without running the risk of being poisoned in the process.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY contemplates such a change of the face of their stock certificates as will very materially narrow the ability to raise the number of shares, if it should

CHARITY, which may grow closer day by day. I thank you for the offer you so kindly make of materials in such circumstances, you require it, and I pray that the choicest blessings of the Almighty may descend on yourself and your families. A rendering of the preceding address in French was then read by Dr. St. Jean, M.P., to which His Lordship also replied at some length, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

MGR. RACINE TO THE CLERGY OF SHERBROOKE

The following reply to the address of the Clergy was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue.— To the members of the Clergy of Sherbrooke:— Worthy and beloved fellow-laborers, I feel in my heart a great joy, and an inexpressible consolation, to see you assembled around your Bishop for the purpose of assuring him of your respect, submission and devotedness.

As ye are aware, nothing less than the will of God expressed by the august Vicar of Jesus Christ, could induce me to accept this immense sacrifice imposed on my weakness; better than anyone do I know what is wanting in me for this holy and awful ministry. Yet I am comforted by the will of God and the state of the family which he has confided to my care. Yes, I have the happiness to receive as heirship a family who have been governed by wise and holy Pontiffs, who have entertained among you the spirit of charity, of learning, of docility, of respect. For the good of your souls I shall be inspired with the same spirit, and follow as near as possible the glorious route traced by them. I am happy to receive the assurance you give me, pious and zealous priests of Sherbrooke, that I shall always find you devoted, faithful and pious. Hoping that, protected and blessed by Him who sends me towards you, I may, with your generous support, fulfil the wishes of divine Providence. United in peace and charity, let us cultivate together with courage, this part of the field, which the Father of the Family has confided to my pastoral solicitude. God shall come to our aid and bless our works. He will give us fellow-laborers according to his heart to gather the harvest, and our sorrows will become joys. There should be between the Bishop and his clergy an intimate union, a holy communion of prayers and of spiritual affection. Truly the Bishop is the successor of the Apostle and vested with a great authority; but, if on the one hand his high mission and his eminent dignity claim respect for his person, on the other hand his kindness and the love he bears to his clergy should make him dear to every heart. And if at times, human weakness leaves anything to improve, if he is obliged to reprove, he must not forget the maxim of St. Augustin, "Deberis amare da corrigere."

When Judas Machabee was chosen to govern the people of God and charged in those difficult times, with the welfare of his country, all his brethren, says the Holy Scripture, united themselves to their chieftain to share with him the battles of the Lord. Judas Machabee did not pride himself on his rank and his brethren were not jealous of him; they acted together and helped one another without any division among them. "at adjucant eum patres ejus." What was the consequence? Israel was victorious and her enemies humiliated; religion was pronounced and the name of the God of Abraham was praised. The same thing happened under the wise government of the religious Pontiff Onias, whose faith and piety were so well supported by the zeal and love of the Priests and Levites over whom he presided. Then the people of God were well governed, his religion was venerated by nations and kings; and the temple was adorned with most precious gifts. May we, my dear co-operators, by the piety, zeal, and faith which religion and our country expect from us, cause the sanctity of worship, the dignity of ceremonies, order and charity to flourish in the diocese of Sherbrooke, to the glory of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

ANTOINE, BISHOP OF SHERBROOKE

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHT BETWEEN COLLARS.—The Sheffield Telegraph has the following:—"One of the most inhuman fights that could possibly blacken the reputation of a neighbourhood is said to have taken place on Sunday afternoon, the 7th September, in a field in the outskirts of Mexborough. Two collars, named Tom and Jack, are stated to have met in that neighbourhood, and having had somewhat against each other, agreed to 'have it out.' In a few minutes the two stood before each other for an encounter, stripped to the waist, and having no clothing except a pair of trousers and a substantial pair of socks. The terms of agreement evidently were to kick, scratch, or bite, either up or down. One man, it is said, seized hold of the other's lip with his teeth and bit it in a fearful manner; indeed the two appeared to have tried their utmost like two bulldogs to tear each other to pieces. One put his finger within the cheek of the other in order to drag it, but his antagonist got hold of his finger with his sharp teeth and commenced to grind at it after the fashion of a dog with a bone. This desperate and brutish fight lasted, it appears, for more than half an hour, when one had to give up, being unable to continue the encounter any longer. It is said that the appearance of these two creatures was of the most stoking and disgusting character, both having been so severely bitten, scratched, and kicked that they were literally covered with blood, and wounds, and buckets of water had to be thrown on them for the purpose of washing them. The police, we believe, are now making an investigation of the affair, which has been kept tolerably quiet with a view to bringing the two characters to justice."

WHEEVER Wants a good salary, an independent business, an agreeable occupation, should not fail to send to John Church & Co. (Cincinnati) for their Circular and terms to agents for Church's Musical Visitor. For a business which can be started without capital; it is the most profitable occupation in the land, requiring only intelligence, activity and perseverance. Qualities that many a young man and woman can bring to bear; when they cannot command money. Try it; send for terms and circulars and see. Address: JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

not entirely prevent that species of fraud. It is proposed to have the denomination in the centre of the face of the certificate printed in large letters in colored ink. With this guide a forged certificate would be detected by the receiver at a glance. Dr. Wm. Park of Covington, Pa., has been arrested here on a charge of defrauding certain persons in London, England, by writing them letters to the effect that their relatives were in indigent circumstances, and living on his bounty. Among his victims, shown by letters found on his person, was Mr. Heath, member of Parliament and other wealthy and prominent men.

BEARINE

REAL BEAR'S GREASE, A Hair Beautifier, Preserver and Dressing.

This elegant preparation named from the Canada Bear, from which its most essential element is obtained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's Grease, and other ingredients; so combined as to retain for a great length of time, its original fragrance and purity. As a dressing for the Hair, nothing can be more beautiful or agreeable. It is elegantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant and glossy. It serves to give it that peculiar richness and color, which is so essential to a complete toilet. It is the cheapest, most harmless, and best Dressing in the world.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, 50 cts. per Package. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, 1007 N.

EAST INDIA HEMP

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 21, 1874. Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fear of consumption now. ISAAC J. GARRETT, Thornorton, Boone Co., Ind., 1st Month 20, 1867.

Friends Craddock & Co. Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly, ROBERT COX.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS LATER: Thornton, Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines; and would not have sent for your remedy, only I saw in your testimonials that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquainted, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me, as it did for Barker. Yours in faith, JOHN B. WETHERALD, Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., April 20, 1874.

I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. Dr. J. N. DAYTON, Deep River, Poweshick, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years; but was perfectly cured. Montezuma, Tenn. CROWDER & MEER, Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky.

Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANE A. ARMSTRONG, N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

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CHEAP MUSIC. La Creme de la Creme, No. 8. Price, 50 cts. Contains - Love Song, by Henselt. Harp Sounds, by Jangman. Elog. of Tears, by Liszt. Twitting of Birds, by Billema. Sleep-well, thou, sweet Angel, by Oesten.

La Creme de la Creme, No. 9. Price, 50 cts. Contains - Twilight Nocturne, by Maylath. Home Reveries, Wyman. Westward Ho! Galop, by Wilson. Consolation in Sorrow, Schumann. Whither goes thou, Little Bird?

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 84, Price, 30c. Contains - There is an Eden, bright and fair - Song: Kitty McKay - Song, Hays. My Mother's growing old - Song. Memories of Home - Song - No Tidings from over the Sea - Song. Wondrous, lovely Spring - Wild Rose Waltz. Nightingale Schottische. Village Green, and Sounds from Home.

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 85, Price, 30c. Contains - Little Hands that ope the Gates - Song. Out on the Sea - Song. Minnie Mine - Song. Twilight Shadows - Song. I'm a-gwine down South - Song. Jewel-Box Schot. Reve Angellique, 4 hds. Miranda Valse, and Silvery Spray.

Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. MAILING, POST PAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. - [9 Oct. 1874] Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA.

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Montreal, 23-Oct., 1874. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (Near G. T. R. Depot), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET, July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

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JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., BATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO BEECHER & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, MCGILL ST., MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL [37-52]

COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers. Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a speciality. [July 24, 1874.]

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET-IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 GRAIGNEL STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF HENRY,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 10 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1y

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TENIC, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics, which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side, and Lounging Suits. -- Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT -- INSPECTION INVITED

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OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other Improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the only and unrepented attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured. Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. 14-2

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Leguacheire Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

QUACKS CONFENDED. Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -- their long and tedious course of study -- if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censure to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use. READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs -- I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

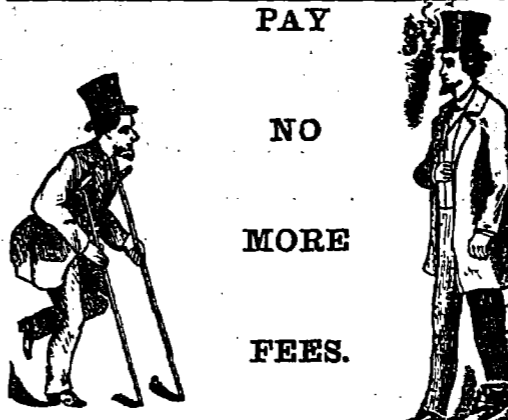
Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen -- I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the Diamond Rheumatic Cure. JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen -- Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully, -- relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF. TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir -- After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctors' prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all. I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint. In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions. This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. -- If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO. General Agents for Ontario. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. May 22, 1874.

PAY NO MORE FEES. QUACKS CONFENDED. RHEUMATISM AND GOUT HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE ORDINARY PRACTISING PHYSICIANS AS INCURABLE DISEASES, AND THE QUERY HAS OFTEN BEEN PROPOUNDED, OF WHAT BENEFIT TO THE HELPLESS SUFFERER IS ALL THEIR PRETENDED SCIENCE; AND WHAT DOETH IT AVAIL, -- THEIR LONG AND TEDIOUS COURSE OF STUDY -- IF THEY ARE OBLIGED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ALL THEIR RESOURCES ARE TO NO ACCOUNT WHEN CALLED UPON TO PRESCRIBE FOR A PATIENT SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. THE GREAT TROUBLE LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE MODE OF INVESTIGATION IS PRESCRIBED WITHIN CERTAIN BOUNDARIES AND LIMITATIONS COMPPELLING THE STUDENT TO TREAD IN CERTAIN WELL-WORN PATHS, OR SUFFER DISGRACE AND EXCOMMUNICATED FROM THAT HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ORDER OF MORTALS KNOWN AS THE MEDICAL FACULTY.



INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of LOUIS CONSTANT FAURON DE CHALIGNY and LOUIS BERTHOLON, both Hotel-keepers of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal, doing business together as such in Co-partnership under the name, style and firm of CONSTANT & Co. Insolvent. The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at two o'clock, P.M., to receive statement of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 28th October, 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 1071. ADELINE GAUTHIER, of the City and of the District of Montreal, wife of CELESTIN VALIN, Stone-Cutter, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. CELESTIN VALIN, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the ninth day of October, instant. CORBELL & CORBELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 15th October, 1874. 10-5ln

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of ULRIC LAMOUREUX, An Insolvent. On the Seventh day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 1st of October, 1874. ULRIC LAMOUREUX, per ARCHAMBAULT & DESLABERRY, 8-5ln His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT MACFARLANE, An Insolvent. On Tuesday the Eighteenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal, 12th October 1874. ROBERT MACFARLANE, By KERR, LAMB & CARTER, his Attorneys ad litem. 9-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ISIDORE BEZEAU, An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Chs. Albert Vilbon, Esquire, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are notified to file their claims before me within a month, and they are notified moreover, that a meeting of Creditors in the said affair will be held in my Office at Montreal, No. 6 St. James Street, on the 15th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the general administration of the affairs of the Estate. Montreal, 14th October, 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee. 11-2ln

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. The Nineteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four. No. 817. Experte, on the Petition of JOSEPH LEONARD, of Cote St. Louis, Shoemaker. ISIDORE LEONARD, of the Parish of Saint-Jacques, Cooper, and JEAN BTE. LEONARD, gentleman, of the Parish of St. Laurent, in his quality of curator to BENJAMIN LEONARD, interdicted, all of the District of Montreal; to be sent in provisional possession of the Estate of JEAN BAPTISTE LEONARD, FRANCOIS LEONARD, and CHARLES PHILIPPE LEONARD, their brothers, absent from the country. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Estate of the above named absentees, to produce and file the said claims, supported by vouchers, in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Superior Court, at Montreal, within two months after the second and last insertion of the present notice. HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C. 11-2

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade...

AGUE AND FEVER. DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results.

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly...

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women...

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, AT O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street.

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APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 each payable ten per cent quarterly...

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HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Hospitals, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

CASTINGS of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order.

1874. PREMIUM LIST, OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL, CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874.

- Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box... 2 00 per box.

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The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want.

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"Man's Unselfish Friend." will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself.

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TERMS. One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union, \$6.00 per annum, in advance.

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents. THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced, or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTOR, President.

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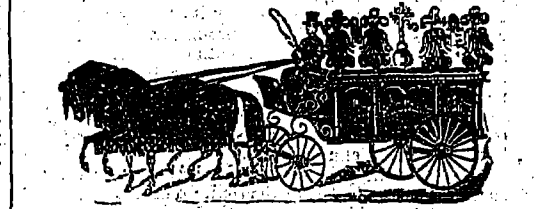
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MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE

opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.



HEARSE'S! HEARSE'S! MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. Ann's Street. BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNDHURST, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASILE.

Students can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions.

Table with 2 columns: Fee type and amount. Full Boarders... per month, \$12.50. Half Boarders... do 7.50. Day Pupils... do 2.50.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College. Toronto, March 1, 1874.

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been uniting in their efforts to procure a favorable situation to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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-renewing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of its students committed to their care.

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

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

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography; Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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

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Toronto, March 1 1874.

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Manufacturers of Sawm Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawm Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. [ly.—Aug. 28, 1874.]

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H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets. July, 10, 1874.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. On and after MONDAY, June 1st, trains will run as follows:

DAY EXPRESS leave Montreal 8.50 a.m., St. Johns 10 a.m., West Farnham 10.35 a.m., New Port 1.02 p.m., arrive in Boston at 10 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL leave Montreal 3.45 p.m., St. Johns 5.00 p.m., West Farnham 5.35 p.m., arrive at New Port 8.55 p.m., Standstead 9.50 p.m., arrive in Boston 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS COMING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m., New Port 9.27 p.m., St. Johns 9.25 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 9.05 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston 6 p.m., New Port 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.45 a.m., arrive in Montreal 10.05 a.m.

The scenery on this line includes Lake Memphremagog, the Passumpsic River Valley, Crystal Lake, White Mountains, and Lake Winnepesaukee. This is the only direct route to the White Mountains.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston, without change. Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston.

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For Tickets and all information call at the general office. 202 ST. JAMES STREET. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

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TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Oshawa as follows:—
Departure Peterboro 6:45 A.M. (MONTREAL) (TORONTO) 9:45 P.M. Arrive... 9:45 P.M.