

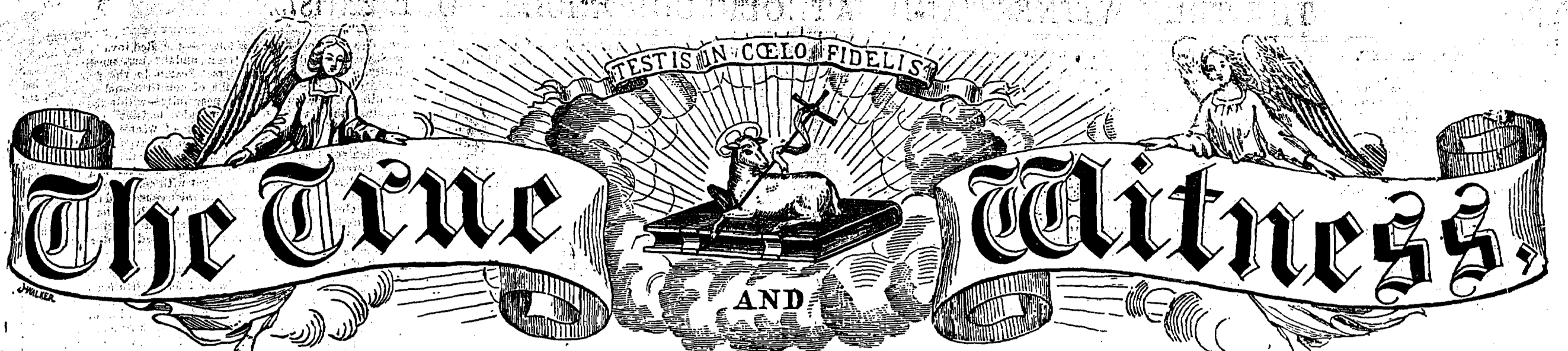
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JUBILEE BOOK,

- CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX. For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRINNON. For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY. For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON. For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET. EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5 D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

increated centre. But don't weep so, Vivia, if you would not raiuge a drop of bitterness in my cup of happiness."

Vivia started back in astonishment. What that bright halo of light that surrounded the pure virginal brow of Angela? How supernatural that sweet face shining with the reflexion of celestial beauty! What brilliancy in those blue eyes as they were turned upwards with a look of deep meaning and love to behold what to others was invisible.

A few moments after Angela turned round to Vivia, saying:

"Did you hear the tender accents of that voice? I thought I saw the hand of my beloved spouse extending to me a gorgeous bridal ring, and after speaking of the heavenly joy which was soon to be my heritage, he stooped down to kiss me and I felt an inexpressible thrill of pleasure as he left the impression of his lips upon my brow. It appeared to me as if I should die of happiness alone, but Vivia what shall it be when I shall behold him in the plenitude of his beauty, and enjoy the sweetness of his love?"

"O Angela! speak and inspire me with that celestial fire that breathes through your every word. I have need of it, for I too, may be called to suffer death. You will pray for me will you not? I must needs follow in the thorny and rugged path in which Christ first led the way, and without grace to sustain me I shall grow faint from weakness."

"I will, my dear friend," and Angela imprinted on her cheek the sacred kiss of peace.

"Angela, I came here to comfort you. Poor frail creature that I am; it is you who have to comfort me. Angela, your faith is strong and your love is stronger still. You will prepare the way. You know those recent events which have transpired. The passion of the people against our most holy religion have increased to a pitch of fury and will soon take the form of a systematic persecution. My darling husband, Angela, excuse these tears; human nature is still strong within me; my husband has been cruelly assassinated, and his ashes scattered to the four winds because it was found out that he had died a Christian. And who is likely to be the next victim for the sacrifice? Angela, pray that when I am called by the bridegroom my lamp may be burning. But your example will animate me, and sustain me in prison; your image, with that sacred halo and that crown of lilies interlaced with roses will be before our minds as we march to the arena, and then you will kneel before the throne of God and pour forth a prayer which will ascend like sweet incense in his sight—that prayer will be for you dear Vivia, when, writhing in the agonies of death; will it not Angela? A fan hung from the long eye-lashes of Angela. "But come, Vivia, let us not grow weak. Let us valiantly meet the foe, resting upon the omnipotent arm of God. See that crucifix; that dear beloved image! How often have I kissed it? Let us kneel before it and pray to the Saviour for final grace. You know the soldiers of Hilarion will soon be here. They kneel together and their pure souls had entered into close communion with God."

The early dawn of the morning approached and the guards were already at the door.

"Venerable old man," said Pudeus, the officer of the party, addressing the father of Angela, "pardon me if I bring mourning to your hearth. I am a soldier and must obey. Hilarion summons your daughter to appear before him."

"I pardon you, for I know it is hard for you to perform this disagreeable duty, and tear a loving child from the arms of her father. But obey. I beg of you, I implore you not to put these cruel heavy irons on those tender arms." Emotion choked his utterance and the old man wept.

"I have received orders to lead her in chains, but I care not. I cannot do it. Let her come with me. I will take her under my protection and I swear no harm shall be done her, no insult shall be offered her until I place her in the hands of Hilarion."

"Thanks, soldier, thanks! I hope God will reward your humanity and respect for virtue. May he enlighten your mind as to the truth."

"But time is going fast and my duty must be performed."

"Well, come with me; spare me the pain of telling my beloved child that the moment of separation has arrived. When she sees you she will understand the motive that has brought you here. Come!"

And both ascended to the room of Angela.

The young virgin was still on her knees before the crucifix and appeared to be absorbed in profound contemplation. Her arms were as usual crossed upon her breast, and her eyes were steadily fixed upon the image of the Redeemer. But her gaze was strange and preternaturally anxioety in her features such as would naturally betray the ardent emotions of the heart. Her lips had assumed a stiff and rigid appearance, though they still bore that sweet and winning smile. It was, however, the smile of a statue skillfully chiselled by the hand of an artist. These lively impetuous movements which from time to time she was wont to suppress, lest their violence might be too great for her feeble frame, now no longer came to disturb her, but on the contrary all was quiet as the silence which reigned around. The round and arched forehead was as white as the lilies which adorned it, and her countenance wore that soft serene pallor which denotes the calmness and innocence of the thoughts. There was nevertheless a glow of celestial beauty about her features that seemed to descend from above, and reflect the smile of God's approval upon that creature whose every act was fashioned according to his will.

The rough soldier stood transfixed and unable to utter a word. He was overawed by a scene of such supernatural loveliness. How like an angel as she knelt before the crucifix with Vivia on one side and her mother on the other! But the thought of Hilarion came to his mind and looking at the father, he pointed to Angela, as if he himself were afraid to speak.

back while his entire frame shook convulsively. Vivia now rose to her feet and turning round and stretching for her hand with an air of defiance, exclaimed, "get ye gone, she is dead."

CHAPTER XVIII.—THE VISION.

From the beginning God has revealed himself to man. In the garden of Eden he made known to him his destiny, and instructed him in his commandments. Adam knew the voice of God, and when after the violation of the Lord, he heard it calling upon him, he withdrew to conceal his nakedness. That voice was heard by Cain, and the fratricide trembled with fear when it declared to him the terrible punishment which he and his descendants were to undergo. The patriarchs were likewise in close communication with God. Jacob had two mysterious visions, and all the prophets commenced by saying, "the word of the Lord came to me." Thus begins the royal prophet who commenced the great events which he foresaw through the mist of future ages. Again the chaste spouse of the Virgin Mary beholds in a dream a heavenly messenger who warns him of his danger. And who has not read the mysterious visions of St John in the solitude of Patmos? There he saw with a clear eye view the trials and sufferings of the Church. He beheld to its final victory over the passions and prejudices of the world and all the striking vicissitudes which have since marked its path in the accomplishment of its destiny. The vast extent of that wicked empire over which anti-Christ should reign was clearly visible to his prophetic eye, and he sighed with grief as he looked upon the apparent glory of the throne upon which he sat in place of the living God.

The Apostles had ascended in spirit to heaven and there stood enraptured with the beauty of the heavenly Jerusalem. It was then that he was permitted to behold the Incarnate word in all its marvellous splendor, and to hear the chants of praise as they issued forth with thrilling ecstasy from the loving hearts of the blessed.

In every age God has favored his servants with communications of this kind which are called visions. It may be opposed to the convictions of those who have not fully entered into the spirit of Christianity, but they are nevertheless true and well authenticated. The wisdom of the world has marked out for itself limits, and these limits do not include within their grasp anything that is supernatural. But the visions related in the "acts of the martyrs" repose upon historical proof, and are moreover of such a nature as would naturally be vouchsafed to those who were ready to shed their blood in defence of the faith. They are monuments of those ages of faith, of heroism, in which God has manifested his power and his goodness as well for the consolation of the faithful as for the conversion of those who are still in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Vivia, as has been remarked, had two brothers. They were now catechumens and were preparing in secret for the grace of Baptism. They had not, however, ceased to frequent the public schools of Carthage. Such was the desire of their father Hanno. They kept away from the company of the young patricians, and studiously avoided their games and places of resort. They listened attentively to the lectures of their professor upon the art of speaking and then returned to their parents to follow the religious exercises which had been marked out for them by their pious mother Julia.

They had obtained permission to visit their sister who was in prison, for the persecution had commenced despite the efforts of some among the senators to oppose it. It was thought that the object of their visit was to induce her to renounce her faith, and they were accordingly permitted to enter without the slightest difficulty. No one as yet suspected them in their attachments to the ancient religion, and many were convinced that the final issue of the intrusions would be a complete retraction on the part of Vivia of all that she had previously declared in reference to the Christian faith.

One day the elder of the brothers came alone, as the younger could not accompany him for some reason. "Sister," he said, "there is a strange rumor in the streets to-day. They say that the Emperor has changed his policy and has given orders that the persecution against the Christians be immediately suspended. It is said, likewise, that those who are already in prison by virtue of his former edict, will have their sentence commuted to perpetual exile. Our father received those tidings with transports of joy, and he will procure your liberty in consideration of our rank."

"May the will of God be done!" replied Vivia. "I ardently desired to die for the faith, and I thought I saw already approaching the day on which I should render before the gaze of the world this supreme testimony of my sincere and unwavering love. However, if my divine spouse wishes that I should live for the consolation of my mother in her declining years, I am ready, for whether we live or die we belong to Him. But who has given rise to this report? We have not heard it yet?"

"I really cannot say. All I know is that it is extensively spread. There are many among the pagans who approve of this measure, for the feelings of humanity are not entirely excluded from their midst. But there are many who are vehemently opposed to it, and loudly denounce this ill-timed and dangerous clemency. They even call the Emperor a coward and have gone so far as to accuse him of treason against the body of the nation. It is true that this latter class are nothing more than the dregs of the people, but it is from them alone that every species of excess is to be apprehended."

"Oh, my dear brother, let them do as they please. You know God exercises over them a supreme control and can make them, if he chooses, walk that way which has been traced out for them in his secret counsels. There is a limit marked out for them and beyond it they cannot go. When the first blast of the present tempest was felt I knew that it had been given to the power of hell to let loose their fury against us, and until the angel of the Lord drives them back into the abyss from which they came, they will pursue their work of vengeance against Christ their eternal enemy. God has given us up to them, and has sacrificed our blood, but it is for purposes which they know not

and which will eventually turn to their own confusion."

The face of Vivia grew radiant, and her blue eyes were turned upwards as if she beheld the smile of her Creator.

"Sister, has the Lord visited you in the person of his angels like he did to St. Peter when in prison? You speak with the strong assurance of the truth of what you say, and you know that in things which concern the workings of the Almighty, we are often left in doubt. His ways are inscrutable."

"Darling brother, you know your sister, does she deserve any special interposition from above? Would the blessed leave the throne of God to commune with me?"

"But you are sure that you will give your life for Christ?"

"I am sure I have that sweet and cheering hope. God has chosen me, the first in our family, and I shall praise him for it for ever more."

"Who has told you that, Vivia, if an angel has not revealed it to you?"

"Those who have told me are now in heaven. It is Jarbas and Angela. Before Angela had passed away she gave me the assurance that I should soon shed my blood for the faith. But let my father still cherish the hope of saving me; as for my mother, I know that she will be happy to offer to God her first born child."

"Yes, Vivia, we must do that, but promise me one thing; pray to God for the favor of knowing beforehand your lot, and if he vouchsafes to hear your prayer let your brother know it—let me know whether that blood which is dear to me—that blood—"

"I am the last among his servants, but notwithstanding my unworthiness, he has already given me proofs of his infinite goodness. Come to-morrow, brother; come to-morrow," and she rose and gently kissed him on the cheek. Perhaps a tear coursed down his manly face, but if so, it was quickly dried, for he did not want to add to the sorrow of his beloved sister. The guards suddenly came upon them to inform them that the night had now approached. They separated. Who can depict the feelings of those two hearts that were joined together like the interlacing tendrils of the vine? Time might bring its changes but it would only be to unite them still more closely in the bond of mutual and undying affection.

But what were those peculiar proofs of love which God had deigned to bestow upon Vivia? What was it that inspired her with such confidence in her predictions regarding the ultimate and sanguinary ordeal through which she was to pass? Her humility has concealed them from us and we know them not. Saints only speak of those extraordinary favors which they receive in obedience to divine inspiration, and as for they are able, they carry with them to the grave those mysterious revelations which it would seem, belong not to the present life.

Vivia was now left alone. She began to pray, and the prayers of that innocent and fervent soul ascended like sweet incense in the eyes of God. She prayed on far into the night, until weary nature assumed the ascendancy and she fell into a quiet peaceful slumber.

CHAPTER XIX.—THE NIGHT BEFORE THE COMBAT.

Of all the prisoners that had been made on the same day for the faith, there only now remained Saturnus, Saturninus, Revocatus, Vivia, and Felicity. Two had died in prison; the others, to appease the multitude, had been burnt alive. They were now all put in the same prison room. The time was now fast approaching when the noble remnants of this sacred army were to gain an immortal crown. The torments which they were to suffer, did not so much engage their attention as the happiness to which it would lead them. They looked down upon their chains and smiled, and when they saw, in imagination, the horrible instruments of death, they sighed as if the hours passed on too slowly. The sun was now setting, and one of them remarked that it was the last time they would see that beautiful scene. They might see it arise, but before it would disappear, they themselves should have passed away. A smile of joy lit up the sweet face of Vivia. She said nothing, however, for her thoughts were, perhaps, too sublime and sacred to find suitable expression in words. She crossed her hands upon her bosom, and falling down instinctively upon her knees, she fell into a quiet and subdued ecstasy of love. After a few moments she arose, and addressed her fellow prisoners:

"Do you know I have had a vision? I thought I saw the Deacon Pomponius come to the prison. I ran to meet him. He was dressed in a long white robe, ornamented with beautiful designs of embroidered gold. 'Vivia,' he said, addressing me, 'we are waiting for you.' He then took me by the hand and led me along a road that was rough and steep. We came to a great amphitheatre and entered the arena. 'Fear not,' he said. 'I will be with you in a moment, and participate in the glory of the combat.' He then left me. I then prepared to meet the savage lions, but they came not. Suddenly, an Egyptian, hideous to behold, presented himself before me, and desired me to contend with him. I shrunk back with horror, especially as I saw that others of the same cast followed him. At the same time, however, I saw a troop of young men coming to my assistance. I thought I became suddenly changed. I was a frail, weak woman before, now I was strong and athletic. There was one whom I had not seen before, standing in the group. He came forward and commanding silence said: 'If the Egyptian gains the victory, she shall be killed with the sword. If the woman is victorious, I will give her this green branch.'

"We fought, and in a moment I had my heel upon the prostrate Egyptian. The air rung with applause, and those who had come to defend me, sang loudly the song of triumph. I approached the stranger who had promised me the green branch in the event of victory, and stretched out my hand to receive the prize. He kissed me on the forehead, saying, 'Peace be with you.' I now awoke, and I found that I was not contending against Egyptians, but against the Spirit of Darkness."

This vision has been written by the hand of Vivia herself. Sometime afterwards they were published in the acts of the Martyrs, and publicly read in the Churches.

Scarcely had she finished the recital of her vision when her father came to see her. His hair was grey, and his noble countenance bore the mark of years. His eyes were suffused in tears, and as he seized the hand of his beloved child he tried to speak, but emotion choked his utterance. At length, with an effort, he cried out, "Vivia, my child! my child! let me go on my knees!—let me reverse the order of nature—let me supplicate you! Vivia, do you know to-morrow is the day for the spectacle!" And that aged form, which was already bent with infirmity, was now bent to the ground with sorrow. The wild anguish of that heart was visible in the heaving of his breast and in the maniac dash of his eye. He was overcome. Nature gave way, and he fell heavily at her feet.

Vivia started back, and raised her hands to heaven, exclaiming: "O, God! intend unto my help, O, Lord! make haste to help me."

She assisted her father to rise, and when his emotions had somewhat subsided, she ventured to reply:

"Father!" she said boldly, and with a confidence of one that was inspired, "I know that to-morrow is the day appointed—but that only fills me with joy. Yes, to-morrow your child will receive a crown from the hands of God himself!"

"Am I still your father? Are you still my child? O, Vivia! for the last month you have been here, I have begged of you, with tears of sorrow, with a heart filled with grief, to consent to live for me—for your mother—for your child. Tears and prayers, you have despatched all; and still you know you are breaking the heart of an old man who has loved you so much!"

"Father, I know your tenderness for me, and I love you as a child should her parent, but I am a Christian, and I will not betray the faith."

"Blindness! obstinacy!"

"Fidelity, dear father—wisdom. It is God who has given me this strength, and I must not abuse his goodness."

"But you, Vivia—you who have been so proud of your birth and rank—how will you sustain the withering scorn of the crowd?"

"How have I already borne with it? I have learnt that true nobleness consists in humbling one's self at the feet of the Redeemer."

"But the roaring of the lions! O, my child! that arena flowing with blood—blood from your veins! Will you have courage then? That strength of which you boast is not for my feeble Vivia. You will grow pale, and tremble with horror, and then it will be too late—too late. How often have I seen you shudder at the sight of the Amphitheatre?"

"Because God had not then prepared me for the glory of martyrdom. Now, that I have received this power from on high, I can listen to the savage roar of the beasts without a sentiment of fear, and I can give up my body to them without a dread of suffering. The power of God is omnipotent."

"Oh! Vivia, do not kill your aged father! There is yet time. Do not by a rash act, inflict sorrow and shame upon the few remaining days of those who have given you birth. Have pity upon me—upon your mother! Can your God be angry with you for that? Sacrifice then to the gods, and be saved; or, at least, pretend to sacrifice—go through the outward form."

"I am the daughter of Hanno, and I cannot save my life through cowardice—I am a Christian, and I must not deny the faith."

"O, immortal gods! Vivia, my child, my own flesh and blood, what can I do to save you?"

"Nothing, father, nothing. I can never sacrifice to the gods. I must go to the Amphitheatre, father—the crown—the glory of eternal joys—at the foot of that throne where there are pleasures forevermore. Farewell, my dearest father, farewell. May the Lord enlighten your mind and bring you to the knowledge of the true faith!"

The aged man turned aside, and remained motionless for a moment, but his lips trembled as if they essayed to express the deep movements of his soul. At length he raised his clenched hand, and raising his eyes to heaven, he murmured bitterly between his teeth: "Cruel God of the Christians! thou shalt never be my God!" A second after, he had disappeared.

During the interview, Vivia had made a powerful effort to restrain her feelings, but, now that she was left alone, she almost poured forth her soul in sorrow. Was it that she regretted not having sided with her father? It was because her father grieved and could not appreciate the glory of martyrdom. His last words had filled her with deep affliction. Her dear father should never see the light of faith? Ah! she would pray for him when she should be in heaven, and there her prayers would have more force than here below in the pilgrimage of life.

The custom was to entertain the prisoners to a supper the evening before the plays of the Amphitheatre. It encountered the opposition of many in the Senate, on the ground that though they were guilty, the law ought to protect them against the excited passions of the multitude. But the majority decided in favor of the custom, and the prisoners were forced to appear in public and endure the scoffs and insulting jeers of the pagans. Crowds assembled to witness the spectacle.

The repast was served in a sumptuous manner. The table was covered with viands of the most delicious kind, and the fruits were such as to please the most fastidious. There was wine in abundance and of the first quality. It was supposed that its exhilarating effect would have some influence upon their unbending obstinacy, and lead them to sacrifice to the immortal gods.

They sat down to partake of the supper. Their serious looks and gravity of manner, contrasted strikingly with the splendors of the epicurean feast that was spread out before them. They thought not of pleasure, but of the trial of their moral strength to which they were subjected, and the eternal recompense reserved for victory.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

TO IRELAND.

Like to the Mother of Love, From the white sea-foam you rose, Mid the passionate love of your friends, And the last of your lawless foes. Hope placed on thy brow the crown, And his glory round thee poured; And Freedom gave from his side the glaive To blast an invading horde. And from over the boundless earth, And across the raging seas, The praise of this Holy Land Was wafted upon the breeze As birds to a warmer clime; There fled in their winged ships Sage, poet, and priest on the words to feast That fell from thy learned lips. And high from thy towers flamed, That Light thy Redeemer gave— On the land a pillar of fire, And a beacon upon the wave; And, missioned with hope and love, Thy children like seeds went forth, And wher'er they came they spread that flame, And kindled from South to North. Then relaxed the warrior's brow— He his vengeful schemes forgot; And Faction's accursed deeds Were as things remembered not. And 'en when the Norseman came Our God was the Nation's sword: And every wave was a Norseman's grave: For Vengeance is Thine, O Lord! Woe! woe! that we cannot blot The records of countless crimes! For the blood and the tears you shed Leave their stains to the latest times. But worst of the heartless foes That his hand had deep imbued In the warm heart's blood of our Nationhood, Is that monster, Ingratitude! For amid these foreign bands, When the bell tolled peace on earth, And they knelt at our sacred shrines, And rose from a second birth, There, strangers we reared and taught, 'Neath Piety's fair disguise, Soon turned their guile, with the Serpent's wit, To ruin our Paradise! Little it reck, and my heart Would fall the sad tale to tell; But of the wrong's success Remember we all too well! Brothers by brothers slain, The Spirit of Evil wins!— Seven hundred years of a Nation's tears Is penance for all her sins. Oh, thou, when thy sons were slain For shaking a Despot's throne, Wert changed by thy tearless woe Like Niobe, into stone! But now, like the marble form Of the Tyrian sculptor's wife, At Freedom's pray'r through thy limbs so fair Is rushing the flood of life!

THE SYNOD OF MAYNOOTH.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following Pastoral Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, assembled in their National Synod at Maynooth, has been issued to their flocks:— "In their Pastoral Address, issued from the first Plenary Council assembled in this country since Catholic Emancipation, the Bishops of Ireland expressed their trust that the Synod then closing at Thurles should become an epoch in the history of our National Church, and a source not only of present and immediate benefits, but also of light and influence in the future. Twenty five years have elapsed since these words were uttered; and although a quarter of a century is but a brief moment in the life of the Church of God—in whose sight a thousand years are as yesterday (Psalm lxxxix, 4)—yet it has been long enough to furnish proof that these hopes have been abundantly fulfilled. "The history of the Catholic Church in Ireland during the last twenty-five years is a history of graces, manifold and surpassing rich, outpoured on her by God, like precious ointment on the head, running down to the skirts of her garment, as the dew of Hermon which descended on Mount Zion (Psalms cxxxix, 2, 2). It would seem as if the Synod of Thurles marked that running point in her fortunes of old beheld in vision by our apostle, St. Patrick, when he saw the mystic lights of her holy places, that had been reduced to a faint glimmer, flash forth at a given time far and wide, in the beauty of their pristine brilliancy. Those years have brought to Catholic Ireland what the prophet designates the 'revenge of recompense' (Isaiah xxxv, 1, 7). This divine form of revenge is the answer which Providence ever gives to the cries and tears of those who meekly suffer persecution for justice sake. In it God's mercy repairs the wreck made by man's cruelty, and gives back to victims of injustice in greater fulness than before, the blessings of which they had been despoiled (Isaiah xxxv, 1, 7). 'The land that was desolate and impassible shall flourish like the lily: it shall bud forth and be glad, and the wilderness shall rejoice and shall blossom, and shall rejoice with joy and praise; the glory of Lebanon is given to it; the beauty of Carmel and Sharon; they shall see the glory of the Lord and the beauty of our God. And most fittingly has this dispensation of mercy been linked, in the case of Ireland, to the Synod of Thurles, which, among the other synods registered in our history, holds a place of influence peculiarly its own. In it, for the first time, the Irish Church, at the issue of her three centuries of martyrdom, was enabled calmly to survey her own condition, to mark the wounds of which in the heat of the struggle, she had hardly been conscious, and to replace in fair order, according to the sacred canons, the scattered stones of her sanctuaries. It was one of the first fruits of the blood of countless Irish martyrs, who had sown in tears that we might reap in joy. It was held amid the prayers of an entire nation, chastened by heroic endurance of recent suffering. Its voice was the unanimous voice of the entire body of the Irish Bishops, speaking with authority inherited through long lines of venerable predecessors from the sainted founders of the ancient Episcopal Sees of the land. It was convoked in face of a great danger threatening the faith of the country, and its obedience to a special mandate from the Apostolic See, in whose loving guidance all afflicted Churches are sure to find defence and security, a haven where no waves swell, and a treasure of blessings innumerable (St. John Chrysost. Ep. ad Innocent. I). The work of such a Synod was not meant, in the designs of God, to be transient, nor was its influence to perish as soon as its immediate objects were attained, but rather its spirit was long to survive, to be to the Irish Church an abiding source of vitality and strength in which, from time to time, her youth may be renewed, as of an eagle. "Gratefully acknowledging the benefits bestowed on us by God through the Synod of Thurles in the National Synod which has just been happily completed at Maynooth, we have prayed with the Prophet that He would once again renew His own work: 'O Lord! Thy work in the midst of years bring it to life (Habacuc, iii, 2). And in the regulations we have made for the renovation of discipline, and for the promotion of piety and morals, it has been our study to follow, as far as possible, the lines traced in the decrees of Thurles, so that together united the enactments of both Synods might form one compact code of ecclesiastical law in keep-

ing with the requirements, and adequate to meet the dangers of our time. In accordance with canonical usage, the results of our deliberations shall not be made public until they shall have received the approbation of the Roman Pontiff, to whom belongs the full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the entire Church, not merely in things that appertain to faith and morals, but also in what concerns the discipline and government of the Church spread throughout the world (Vatican Council Constit. Pastor Eternus, cap. iii). "But, while awaiting this solemn sanction, without which our synodical enactments lack authority to bind, we feel it incumbent on us to address to you, dearly beloved on this solemn occasion, words of congratulation and thanksgiving for the spiritual blessings God has so bounteously bestowed upon you; words of warning against the special dangers that at present beset you; and words of guidance, that you may walk wisely in the midst of the snares and violence of the present persecution, because the days are evil (Eph. v, 16). "Conspicuous among the graces you have received shines forth your gift of Faith, of which it may truly be said that it is spoken of in the entire world' (Rom. i, 8). Judged by the tests of a people's faith as assigned by St. Augustine, the Irish still possess, in its original intensity, that grace of Faith which St. Patrick tells us made them even in his day pre-eminently 'the people of the Lord and the sons of God.' The holy doctor accounts it as a miracle—nay, as the sum of many miracles together—that in an entire people the knowledge of the true God and of the mysteries of religion should not be confined to a few among the learned, but possessed even by the simple people; that abstinence and fasting should be held in honor and practised; that chastity should be prized beyond wedlock and offspring; that patience should be kept under crosses and in spite of trials the most burning; that liberality should be practised to the length of distributing whole patrimony among the poor; that in fine, men should so despise this world as to desire even death. We thank God, dearly beloved, that this miracle of Faith may daily be witnessed in Ireland. Whilst in other countries religious influences are on the wane, and the exclusion of the supernatural from social and political life becomes daily more and more complete, Ireland, faithful to her Christian instincts, ranks among her grandest national glories the Christian traditions of her past, and in the present boldly avows that her inmost thought and her dearest wishes belong first of all, to Christ her God and to His holy religion. In the midst of a sensual and cynical age she honors as supernatural virtues what modern public opinion derides as superstitions; and even if, through human weakness, the popular practice should fail, the popular feeling never swerves from the correct estimate of what is good. And in this is manifest the strength of Irish faith; for, as St. Augustine concludes (St. Augustine, lib. de utilitate credendi, c. 16, 17), 'Few do these things; fewer still do them well and wisely but the people approve them, the people listen for them, the people cherish them—nay, the people love them; and, with hearts uplifted to God, and glowing with the sparks of virtue, they bewail their own weakness that hinders them from achieving so much.' "From the lively faith it comes that in Ireland such multitudes habitually flock to the Sacraments of Penance and of the Eucharist, and that in almost every parish, in the pious confraternities of the Holy Family, of the Sacred Heart of the Blessed Virgin, or of St. Vincent de Paul, thousands are walking in the path of perfection. To this we owe the magnificent churches that are everywhere springing up throughout the land, the colleges and schools in which religion is united to learning, the convents within which, as in a closed garden, the consecrated virgins of Christ live but for their Heavenly Spouse, for His little ones, and for His poor; the hospitals and asylums, in which the victims of every form of human suffering find loving and skilful hands to heal and to refresh them. This spirit of Faith in the Irish heart has become under Providence the foundation-stone of new and flourishing churches beyond the seas, in America and Australia, in Africa and India; and as in the early ages of our Church's history glorious bands of apostles went forth to evangelize the various countries of Europe so now, obedient to the generous impulses of the same spirit of Faith, the Irish missionary goes forth to gather together in the land of their exile the children of St. Patrick, to make of each congregation a fresh centre for the propagation of Catholic truth. Blessed (Eph. i, 3), then, for ever, be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ. "Would that this victory of our faith were made complete by the return to Catholic unity of so many of our Protestant fellow-countrymen whom we now daily behold wandering as sheep without a shepherd. The disestablishment of the Protestant Church has removed one great obstacle that hindered their approach to the one fold; and it is our earnest desire that now, at length united with us, they would follow the one Bishop and Pastor of our souls. We would address them with the same affection and in the same language as St. Augustine (St. Aug. Ser. Cont. haerem. Dona I, Coll. 5) addressed the Donatists of his day, 'Come, brothers! come, that you may be engrafted on the true vine. You yourselves cannot but perceive what the Catholic Church is, and what it is to be cut off from the stem.' See how beautiful is our Catholic unity in doctrine, by which the faith is preached, without shadow of change, and with authority, in each cathedral and church; its creed revered by the faithful; its teaching set high in our academies above the assaults of infidelity and the contradictory wranglings of so-called scientific theories. See how striking is our Catholic unity in government, by which spiritual jurisdiction, issuing from Christ, flows in fair subordination through bishop and priest, so that each pastor knows his own flock, while his flock knows him and hears his voice. What a contrast between this blessed vision of peace within the Church and the scene of tumult and disorder that oppress you outside! There each pulpit is the centre of a different teaching, which, delivered without authority, is heard without submission; there, the deepest foundations of Christianity are uprooted, to be defaced or shaped anew, according to the capricious vote of an excited assembly, whose only claim to obedience is its own hostility to authority; the flock strays at will from the shepherd to follow after strange masters whose own the sheep are not. 'If then,' continues the holy doctor, 'there be among you any who have care of themselves, let them arise, and come and draw vigor from the Root. Let them come before it be too late; before they lose the little Catholic sap that yet remains to them, and become dry wood fit only for the fire. Come then, brothers, and be engrafted on the vine. It grieves us to see you lying withered as you are, lopped off the tree of life. Reckon one by one the Pontiffs who have sat in the chair of Peter. See how in due, unbroken order these Fathers of the Catholic Church have followed one another; and there, not elsewhere, shall you find the rock which the proud gates of hell overcome not.' "Scitis Catholica quid sit, et quid sit praecium a vite Si qui sunt inter vos cauti, veniant, vivant in radice. Antequam nimis arescant, jam liberentur ab igne. Venite, fratres, si vultis, ut inseramini in vite. Dolor est cum vos videmus ita jacere. Numeratae Sacerdotibus vol ab ipsa Petri sede. Et in ordine illo patrum quis cui succedit videte. Ipsa est petra, quam non vincunt superbae inferorum portae."

"But, dearly beloved brethren, this inestimable treasure of your faith is at present beset by grave dangers against which it is our duty to warn you. Of these dangers the mixed system of education—higher, intermediate, and primary—which, with such obstinate persistence, it is sought to force on an unwilling country, is, unhappily, a fruitful source. Already, before the Synod of Thurles, our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. had given solemn warning to the entire Church of peril approaching from this quarter. 'You well know,' he said, 'that the modern enemies of religion and human society with a most diabolical spirit, direct all their artifices to pervert the minds and hearts of youth from their earliest years. Wherefore they leave nothing untried; they shrink from no attempt to withdraw schools and every institution destined for the education of youth from the authority of the Church and the vigilance of her holy pastors.' (Encyclical Letter of Pius IX., 8th December, 1849.) Within the twelve months that immediately preceded the Synod, the danger thus foretold was brought home to Ireland by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges. Such was the constitution of these colleges that the Holy See declared them to contain grave and intrinsic dangers to faith and morals; and that as such they were to be rejected and avoided by all faithful Catholics. 'More recently still, the constitution of Trinity College, Dublin, has undergone a fundamental change of such a nature that it, too, has become a great centre of godless education. Moreover, the dangers which thus beset higher education exist also in the kindred institution created to serve the purposes of intermediate education, and especially in the National model and training schools. Nor are the primary schools exempt from them. The radical effects inherent in the mixed system to which these schools belong, have not grown less by time, nor has the practical working of them been such as to remove the feeling of distrust which they originally inspired. The Fathers of the Synod of Thurles, notwithstanding their avowed objections to the system of Irish National education in itself, and their strong preference of denominational education were not unwilling to continue the experiment already allowed in case of the primary National schools on condition that every fitting precaution should be employed to render them as little dangerous as possible. In carrying out these measures of precaution, we regret to say, Catholic managers have been often thwarted. The Board of Commissioners, with the construction of which this Catholic nation has never had reason to be fully satisfied, has too often refused to take into account the repeated expression of the desires of Catholic parents, and the declarations of those whom these Catholic parents recognize as their spiritual guides. The control of the State over the education of the country has been enlarged in a degree perilous to liberty, while the circle within which the rights of parents or of conscience should have sway has been proportionately narrowed. "Within the last twenty-five years much has been successfully done to guard against the dangers of these educational institutions, but much more remains to be done. In obedience to the decrees of the Sovereign Pontiff declaring the system of education, of which the Queen's Colleges were part, to be fraught with grievous intrinsic perils, the fathers of the Synod of Thurles warned you against these institutions with all the energy of their zeal and all the weight of their authority. Hardly had they communicated their decision to their flocks when, as a body, the Catholic people of Ireland turned away from these godless places of education, peremptorily rejecting the proffered boon because it carried with it injury to religion. And although from time to time a few Catholics have judged it to be their interest to grasp at the rich prizes held forth to entice students to enter these colleges, yet the official records show that these institutions have failed to attract any considerable number of Irish Catholics, for whose benefit they were ostensibly erected. Never before was so vast an expenditure of money and of powerful patronage followed by failure more unmistakable. It soon became felt that a remedy should be applied to a state of things which was admitted to be miserably and scandalously bad. And although the remedy was sought to apply full short of its aim yet the admission of the necessity that existed for its introduction, and still more, the history of the causes that led to its failure, go to show that a footing has been secured in public opinion for the interests of religious education, which, however narrow as yet affords no insecure basis to build upon in the future. Never again, we confidently trust, will any Government attempt to force upon Catholic Ireland a system of education adverse to the purity and integrity of our holy faith. "To supply the youth of the country with a sound and comprehensive system of higher education based on religion, denied them in the Queen's Colleges, the Catholic University of Ireland was founded. In announcing this important undertaking the Synod of Thurles, conscious of the difficulties that barred the path to success, indulged in no fond hopes of a rapid and premature development of the institution. 'As great undertakings cannot be realized in a moment,' said the Synod, 'some time will be necessary for collecting and combining our resources, and giving maturity and organization to the plan.' To promote the work thus inaugurated material resources have not been wanting; and in spite of the competition of the richly endowed universities of the State, in spite of the opposition of politicians, in spite of the frown of those in power, and notwithstanding its present inability to give degrees, the Catholic University has bravely sustained for twenty-five years the unequal struggle against irreligious education. It is forming in its own spirit the professors and masters, who, in a few years, will have the intermediate education of the country in their hands. Recently, its examining function, on the principle of the London University, has received a considerable development, and already the students of some forty affiliated colleges, among which are those most conspicuous for wealth and numbers, submit to its tests their proficiency in studies undertaken under its direction. Thus gradually, patiently, laboriously, the University is binding to itself a force which, by its healthy expansion, will surely lift it into a position of authority which no Government can give or take away. It will be impossible to withhold from an University, the educator of a nation, that legal recognition and those public rewards of learning which, although the property of the entire people, have hitherto been monopolised by a section of the community. As long as it shall be esteemed an excellent thing in a people to hold unsevered in their hearts love for God, for country, and for learning, so long shall the present generation of Irishmen be entitled to praise for having, with great sacrifice, laid broad and deep the foundations of an University, which, living by and for the Irish race, should give back the resources drawn from their generosity, in every form of highest culture, sanctioned by religion, enlightened by science and in fullest harmony with the national spirit. "To counteract the evil influences of the model and training schools, and to meet the ever-increasing need of Catholic teachers, we have determined to establish a Catholic training school for masters, under the protection of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, and under the immediate care of the Vincentian Fathers. The establishment of such an institution we regard as a highly important condition of success in the struggle in which we are engaged on behalf of Catholic education. We look forward with earnest longing for the day in which, by its means, we shall be enabled to confide the little ones of our flock to teachers who, themselves trained under the salutary influences of religion, shall have learned how to form the opening mind of the child; and store it with secular knowledge, while they

guide it to the better and higher knowledge and practice of religion. This important work we confidently recommend to your generous charity. 'You who know how awful is the responsibility that weighs on a parent's soul, and how appalling the sentence pronounced by the Apostle against the man who has no care of his own, and especially of those of his own household, will, we have no doubt, assist us in this new undertaking, from which you yourselves are to receive the greatest help towards the discharge of one of your most solemn obligations. "As for ourselves, dearly beloved, it is our clear duty, as it is our fixed determination, never to desist from our exertion until Catholic education shall have been placed on a firm and permanent basis in the country. We have not read the history of our country's struggle for Catholic emancipation without fruit. We know that the constitutional battle against Protestant ascendancy had to be maintained for more than one generation; and now a generation, has scarcely passed since emancipation was won, and not only has Protestant ascendancy disappeared, but the Protestant Church, which gave it consistency, has been disestablished by the Legislature. Even should our struggle for religious education against the mixed system last as long, we will not flinch; for on our steadfast perseverance depend the religious destinies of our country, and the faith of millions yet unborn. (CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

HOME RULE.

SPLENDID LECTURE OF CAPTAIN KIRWIN

DELIVERED IN THE MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL.

(From the Sun of October 14th.)

There was a large audience assembled to hear Captain Kirwin last night in the Mechanics' Hall, but considering the fame and ability of the lecturer, and the cause he advocates, it were wonderful were it not so. Captain Kirwin's style of speaking is terse, logical and impressive in the highest degree, and his facts and references to historical dates, strict and to the point. He was listened to with the closest attention throughout, except when he was interrupted with cheers and applause. We might state that the lecturer is a young military-looking man, an appearance which the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole does not derogate from.

We noticed on the platform besides Mr. Edward Murphy, President of the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League, Mr. Stephen J. Meany, Mr. J. J. Curran, and the Presidents of the various Irish societies.

The Chairman (Mr. Murphy) said he had great pleasure in introducing the lecturer—Captain Kirwin, the Chief Secretary of the Home Rule League in Great Britain—who, besides his role of lecturer, had the honor of having commanded the Irish Legion during the Franco-Prussian War, which was attached to the Army of General Bourbaki. He also had the distinguished honor of being presented with the Order of the Legion of Honor by Marshal MacMahon. Mr. Oliver mentioned to him that Captain Kirwin lectured 137 times on Home Rule in Great Britain and Ireland last season, and established 195 Home Rule Associations in England and Scotland. Taking these facts into consideration he had little need of further introduction (cheers). He then read his credentials from the Home Rule Executive, after which Captain Kirwin came forward and was received with cheers. The following is the largest synopsis of his speech which our space will permit us to give:—

He said he was proud to find himself in Canada. He was pleased to see before him an assembly of people who, by their presence, expressed sympathy with Ireland and her cause. Here, at least, the Irish residents were freemen, and living under the blessings of legislative independence, had, he was sure, more fully matured their antipathy to British rule over Ireland. Unlike his country, Canada experienced but little of the evils of alien legislation; and yet that little fostered discontent and matured rebellion. It was here that England first tried her 'pretence hand' at giving Home Rule to her colonies, and after forty years of experimenting on Canada, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope—all the Colonial possessions of England had to-day the advantages derived from independent legislation. And what was the result? Had not contentment replaced disaffection, and had not loyalty taken possession of the strongholds of rebellion?

CANADA, TOO, WAS SATISFIED,

and who was resolved to stand by Ireland and her cause, whether it be in sunshine or in sorrow (ap. plause). And was it not so with the Irish race all the world around? Go where you may, travel if you will the circuit of the globe, and you will find, wherever the Irish people have made a home, that affection for the old land, and a belief in her glorious future, to be one of the guiding political passions of his life: and that he is always ready to espouse her cause. This was a marvelous phenomena, divided into many parties, they are all true to Ireland; and here in Canada, as elsewhere, they appear to realize that beautiful simile of the poet, where he says that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." He had come to Canada simply to communicate with his countrymen upon a question of vital importance to the Irish race, viz:—

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

He had, too, come with tidings of good news, for he could speak in his official capacity, and tell them that the Home Rule Movement was making steady progress, and that the genius of success has perched upon their banners, and that the cause advanced "all along their line" (applause). He was conscious that he was addressing an assembly that was familiar with the history of Ireland. He knew that his hearers had read the history of British rule over Ireland—that rule which was one long record of repression and spoliation on the one hand—resistance and rebellion on the other. But turn back a few pages in the history of Ireland—that history written with the tears of the Nation. Is not the record the same, whether you turn to the confiscations of Henry II., the persecutions of Elizabeth, the butcheries of Cromwell, the terrorism of Whitworth or Camden, the military executions of Carchampton, or the perfidies of Castlereagh? Did not

BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND

show that for 702 years the efforts of the Irish people to throw off the yoke have never ceased, and that today they were as irreconcilable to British domination as ever they were at any period of their history. And how were Ireland's efforts met? They were met as the Spartans met their helots—as the master meets his slave. In camp and in senate the

old fight was fought—the Red invariably triumphing over the Green, and the cause sanctified by hecatombs of martyrs. Beaten in the field, they had sought the paths of constitutional agitation, and calmly, quietly, peacefully—within the limit of the law they had demanded legislative independence. Some men, despairing of winning Home Rule by constitutional agitation, had even entered the chamber of the conspirator in their thirst for liberty, and yet the same "old story"—disaster had followed in their wake. And yet with centuries of all this they had not abandoned their cause, and the flag of their nationality was again unfurled, and upon its torn and tattered folds they had inscribed the magic words "No Surrender." And what was the reason of all this?

WHAT WAS THE CASE OF IRELAND?

Was it not a demand for restitution of a nation's rights? Was it not within the memory of living men that Ireland had a constitution of her own? Had not the history of British rule in Ireland furnished them with a 1782, when the genius of Grattan and the determination of his volunteers declared that no power on earth was competent to make laws for the people of Ireland but the "King, Lords and Commons" of the land? They knew the history of that period—the glorious era of legislative independence—the brilliant eighteen years when Ireland had a Parliament of her own, and which, according to the testimony of English statesmen, Grey, Sheffield and others, made Ireland advance in Commerce and in Art more than any people on the face of the habitable globe. Who can read the history of that time without feeling a conscious pride that Ireland, under the fostering hand of native statesmen, reached a position which was the marvel of Europe, and which was the envy of England, whose statesmen resolved to destroy that Irish Parliament, and who used every engine of political prostitution and corruption to effect their purpose. Yes, the Union—the Union which, while uniting the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland only the more certain divided the people—the Union which Sir R. Peel said was carried by "infamous means"—the Union which cost England 45 pence and £2,000,000—the Union which no man defends—was forced upon the people of Ireland by bribery and bayonet, and is sustained now to this day by bayonet and patronage. The London Times admitted that Ireland was bought and sold—sold to men who became titled recreants and obtained for their apathy the dregs and drippings of a foreign Court. All the world knows that

THE UNION WAS A FRAUD.

"Do not unite with us," said Dr. Johnson, "for we will rob you. We would have robbed the Scotch, but they had nothing left worth taking" (laughter). "This Union—the Union of the Shark with its prey," as Byron said—the Union accused in all its workings and which to-day had left them the appendage of a people who despised them. "Depend upon it," said Mr. Bushe, "that posterity will overhaul this measure." Posterity had overhauled the measure, and pronounced it still a fraud. [Applause.] "The Union is not obligatory on conscience," said Mr. Saurin, the great Irish lawyer, "and resistance to it is a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance is merely a question of prudence." In that resistance the Irish people never failed. Nearly the whole of Ireland protested against it in 1800, and nearly the whole of Ireland has never ceased to protest against it up to the present day. It was not of Ireland, and was not wanted by her people. It had deprived Irishmen of what all lovers of liberty hold sacred, Legislative Independence, and had left them with

The glory of their nation gone  
Their substance drained away,  
A wretched province trampled on  
Was all they had left to-day.

(Applause.) Yes, that accursed Union had left them a dependent people, and well might they exclaim with the Sage: "Woe to the land at whose gate the stranger watches; woe to the land on whose judgment seat the stranger sits; woe to the land divided against herself, and depending upon the foreigner;" and woe, too, it had been to Ireland since the so-called Union brought all the evils of foreign domination on their people. And how did England hold to her promised compact with the Union? Did she not keep our books so well that in 17 years our debt increased seven hundred per cent, by amalgamating the Irish with the English debt, which she pledged her Royal word, nay, gave her Royal Seal, she never would do? Did not Eng-

CHEAT BOTH THE PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS

land, pledging herself to give Catholic Emancipation to the one, and to continue the Church Establishment to the other. And had she not broken both—all—everything, when her purpose was effected. All men of generous understandings must be pleased that the infliction of a Protestant Church established in a Catholic country was an anomaly calling for reform, and all such men must be pleased at the removal from the English statute books of what was fictionally called the Irish Church. But no matter. Its continuance was guaranteed by solemn treaty at the time of the Union, and its disestablishment only proves that whether it be Catholic or Protestant interests that are at stake, when England interferes, she bungles because she does not legislate for the people so as to be in harmony with their views. In Irish politics England is always astray, and the

FAILURE OF THE UNION

after 75 years is the best testimony of her incapacity, either to understand the Irish people or to wildly think that they will ever become reconciled to her rule. Yes, the Union had failed socially, politically and commercially. It failed socially, because England had failed to Saxonize Ireland; it failed politically, because Ireland did not possess the same rights and privileges as the English people enjoyed, and it failed commercially, because while Ireland had only doubled in wealth since the Union, England had increased her forty-fold. Can we be satisfied while Irish public opinion is outnumbered in the British House of Commons by men, some of whom have been nurtured by feelings of antipathy to our country? Is it not subjecting Ireland to a sternity of woe to allow her to remain thus in fetters? We think it is. The sympathy of the world is with us, and we feel that Ireland, the milk-white hind of the poet, though wounded off, yet is fated not to die. Holland separated from Spain, and Belgium from Holland, because of a violated treaty; and now Ireland claims legislative independence because English rule over the people of our country has proved a complete and terrible failure. We come now to the present, and demand no half-hearted Whiggery measure, no shuffling, no precaution, nothing but the full bumper of Home Rule for Ireland. Earnest men lead us on. Of course we are asked to pause. We are told that there is in England a desire to do

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

Justice to Ireland—the parrot-cry of successive British Ministers. Earl Russell raised it in 1846 when he sat on the opposition benches, as it was raised by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, who, to use the words of Mr. Disraeli, passed for Ireland the most cruel and coercive legislation that has existed in Europe for many a year. Justice to Ireland in a British Legislature. What of the men who raise the cry of "Justice to Ireland," and permit a system of absentee landlordism to go unchecked, a system which Mitchell well described as being like a sponge, which sucks up the wealth of Ireland and deposits it in England and abroad. Were there no tyrannous landlords still in Ireland—landlords who

had driven, eye, even you—you Irishmen of Canada—away from the land of your birth, and the spots consecrated by a thousand happy associations...

WHAT IS HOME RULE for Ireland? It is, first of all, the denial of any right on the part of the English people to make laws for the people of Ireland against the will of the Irish people.

It is a claim for Legislative Independence on the basis of a Federal arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland. They, in Ireland, demand the complete control of everything that affects the internal condition of their country.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE EMPIRE. How can there be any disintegration of the Empire? The army, the navy, and according to the wording of the Home Rule platform, everything that affected the integrity of the Empire shall be in the hands of the Imperial Parliament...

OBJECTIONS TO CANTING HOME RULE to Ireland? The enemies of Ireland say it is fear of Catholic ascendancy, and that an Irish Parliament, remembering the terrible trials through which the Catholic people had passed...

Start not Irish-born man, if you're to Ireland true; We need not class nor creed nor clan, We've hearts and hands for you.

THE "NEVER" OF ENGLAND. She said "never" to Catholic Emancipation; she said "never" to the tithes; she said "never" to the Irish Church; she said "never" to her own reform bill of '32...

THE IRISH ARE NOT CAPABLE of self-legislation. Not capable of self-legislation. The country that has furnished the Nugents to Austria, the O'Donnells to Spain, the MacMahons to France...

At the conclusion the gallant lecturer was loudly applauded, and two magnificent bouquets thrown on the stage by as many fair hands.

element in Montreal generally—for the able exposition given of Ireland's sufferings now, and of the remedial measures proposed as a progressive step to the full strength of nationhood.

Mr. J. J. Curran, on coming forward, said he felt heartfelt pleasure in rising to second the motion of his distinguished friend, Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. Lord Kenmare has sent a subscription of £100 to the President of Maynooth College, towards the erection of the new Collegiate Church.

It is stated that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his friends have completed their arrangements for the publication of a new morning journal in the Metropolis as the champion of his lordship's "faith and fatherland" programme.

MITCHELL HENRY, Esq., M.P.—I have heard from what I would look upon as a good authority, that our excellent senior member, Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., purposes addressing his constituents in or about the end of October...

The Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, magistrates had before them, on the 17th ult., the case of Michael Foran, who was charged with attempting to drown Daniel McAuliffe in the river which runs through the town.

During the late Synod at Maynooth the Catholic Bishops determined to proceed at once with the building of the new College church, according to the plans prepared last summer by J. J. McCarthy, Esq., R.H.A.

On the 20th ult., the dead body of a man named Michael Moore, aged thirty years, who had been in the employment of Mr. Burke, grocer and publican, No. 1 Nicholas street, Dublin, was found in a large vat of water used for washing bottles...

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CUMMELLEN, COUNTY MEATH.—The people of the parish of Dunsoughlin have had it in contemplation for some time past to erect a new church in this district of the parish, owing to the unfitness of the present edifice for the purposes of Divine Worship...

A more beautiful season for the Derry crops has not been experienced than that now passing away. Every cereal crop has been productive in both ear and straw.

THE REV. JOHN RYAN.—We clip the following from the Limerick Reporter:—The Rev. John Ryan, a native and much esteemed and respected ecclesiastic, who has been attached for the last two years and a half to the duties of St. Saviour's Church in this city...

gretted. We need not say that we wish our friend Father J. Ryan every success in his renewed mission labours abroad. He is the brother-in-law of our highly respectable fellow citizen, Stephen Hastings, Esq., T.C., and he has many very respectable relatives in his native city of Limerick.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in Cork yesterday to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods. It was stated the damage done by the inundation was limited, and the Mayor was of opinion that a moderate sum would suffice to provide all the relief that was required.

The opinion of the Local Government Board on the inquiry recently held at the Limerick workhouse relative to the death of an old pensioner named Lookman, in the workhouse hospital, was communicated to the guardians on the 29th ult.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO O'CONNELL AT HIS BIRTHPLACE NEAR CAHRIVEEN.—A project, with every indication of future success has been started at Cahriveen for the erection of a suitable memorial to the great O'Connell at his birthplace, Carhan, in the vicinity of the town.

The members of Parliament for the city of Limerick—Mr. Isaac Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy—addressed their constituents on the 23d ult. Both confined themselves chiefly to a review of the Parliamentary session. They had to tell of arduous struggles against a compact majority, and related their endeavors in the cause of Home Rule, of Amnesties, and of equal legislation for the United Kingdom.

THE FLOOD AND THE HARVEST IN KILBOURNE.—The weather during the last fortnight here has been the severest experienced for some years; rain continues falling in torrents almost incessantly day and night, and yesterday the Larne was so much swollen that though the town is furnished with a bridge of some fourteen large arches they hardly afforded sufficient passing space for the mighty volume of water which rolled against it.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.—For some time past the inhabitants of the Cowgate have been fully alive to the approaching marriage of two notable characters, who have each attained the age of about three score and ten, and on Monday night, between six and seven o'clock, when the happy event was about to come off, the residents of the neighbourhood celebrated the occasion in a rather peculiar fashion.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—The Freeman's Journal says:—We are happy to learn on the authority of the Roscommon Journal that Lady De Freyne is now observing upon her estates a rule which it were well if the landlords of Ireland more generally acknowledged.

quence of this and the well-known liberality of Lady De Freyne as a landowner, the purchase-money was so large as £390. The local journal observes:—"From the price obtained for the farm of Carrowbane our readers can form some idea of the security felt by even the tenants who hold from year to year on the Frenchpark estates. We doubt if under any other landlord or landlady in the province a farm of similar extent would have raised more than half the amount, which, after some very spirited bidding, was announced as the purchase-money of the interest of the tenant of Carrowbane."

Another accident, which very nearly resulted fatally, took place on the Upper Lough Erne, on the 23d ult., almost in the same vicinity as that in which Mr. and Mrs. Fleming so sadly lost their lives. It appears that Lord Orichton, M.P., invited a number of guests, who were stopping at Crom Castle, to take part in a cruise among the islands. His lordship got into one yacht with seven gentlemen, and the remainder went in another yacht.

An accident of a very painful nature took place on the 18th ult., on the Upper Lough Erne, near St. Hubert's Island, Co. Fermanagh, by a yacht and river boat colliding, resulting in the death by drowning, of Mr. Hugh Fleming, a wealthy farmer, residing at Glencree, near Derrylin, and his wife.

O'NEILL DAUNT ON DISSENSION.—On the 14th Sept. a monster Home Rule meeting was held in Dublin at which Mr. O'Neill Daunt came forward to move the first resolution, and was received with prolonged cheering. In the course of his speech, having quoted Sir G. C. Lewis's remarks that it is to popular agitation all Irish reforms have been due, he said: "We have made much progress since the commencement of our agitation, four or five years ago. If any one could doubt the ardent desire of either the Irish at home or the Irish abroad for the recovery of their inalienable right of domestic legislation, his doubts must be removed by the world-wide homage paid last month to the memory of O'Connell."

THE DIocese of Newark has contributed \$4,359.59 for the Pope for 1875. Rev. Father Oram will soon commence to build a church at Stanhope, N.J. Bishop Connor consecrated the Catholic church in Fairbairn, Minn., on the 10th inst. The State Fishery Commissioners of Ohio are busily engaged in building a State fish hatching house, the Legislature having voted \$10,000 to start the work.

Because Robert McIntyre, of Baltimore, Md., refused to drink with one Corcoran, last week, the latter put a bullet into his back, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. Corcoran was arrested. EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—George W. Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, of East Boston, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the Suffolk county jail, Boston, on the 8th instant. Father Damen is now giving a mission in the Cathedral, Philadelphia. He is assisted by Fathers Niedercorn, Coughlin, Masselis, Zealand, Condon, Putten and Sweer, all of the Society of Jesus. The Dominican Fathers from New York, New Jersey and the West are also giving a mission in St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia.

as Catholics. I was exceedingly proud of the unanimity with which they called on Mr. Butt to address them. I trust that the spirit then exhibited will continue to display itself in continuous support of the League. It is thus that they will best show the reverence in which they held O'Connell's teachings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LONDON.—Cardinal Manning on the 29th ult., opened a new church at Whitechapel, which has been built at the sole cost of his Eminence.

The Sheffield Reform League have passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Lords of the Admiralty respecting fugitive slaves found in British vessels, and expressing a hope that the order will at once be rescinded.

The returns of the foot and mouth disease in Huntingdonshire and Cheshire show a considerable increase in the former county, there being 1593 head of cattle, 762 sheep, and 108 swine attacked. There are also 99 fresh farms affected. In Cambridgeshire there is a decrease with the exception of sheep, but in all the divisions there have been fresh outbreaks.

THE LABOUR LEAGUE.—Mr. Banks, the general secretary of the Labour League, has issued a notice, by order of the council of the League, offering to submit the disputes in the Norfolk district to arbitration, as he says it is quite unnecessary to have a strike if the farmers will come to arbitration. A large number of emigrants left Lincoln on the 29th ult., under the auspices of the League for Canada.

THE PRICE OF LAND IN LONDON.—The Builder understands that a plot of land at the corner of Threadneedle-street and Bishopsgate-street, an area of about three thousand feet, has been recently let at a ground rent of £2,500 per annum, to receive a pile of buildings suitable for bankers, public companies and merchants. This rent is at the rate of more than £31,000 per annum per acre. Capitalised at 25 years' purchase, we get £775,000 per acre as the value of the land.

A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.—Serious charges of fraud have been made at the Liverpool Police Court against Ernest Philipp, a Liverpool cotton broker, at the instance of Messrs. Coppenrath and Co., cotton merchants of Antwerp. The allegation is that he appropriated to his own use and benefit 200 bales of cotton with which he had been entrusted for safe custody, and that he had obtained £2,900 from the complainants by false pretences. The case was adjourned.

The London journals are discussing the probability of war with China. The Daily News believes that strong measures will have to be taken to make the party in power at Peking perform their engagements. The Times does not abandon the hope that China will yield to our demand for reparation for Mr. Margary's murder rather than fight, but says that it is England's duty to ask with courtesy, yet with firmness, for what is just. The Telegraph hopes that when Mr. Wade's resolution and its possible consequences become known at Peking the Mandarins will recognise the necessities of the dilemma brought on them by blood guiltiness, and afford complete, if reluctant reparation.

A FORTUNATE LADDER.—At the Kingston-on-Thames borough sessions on the 18th ult., Margaret Stacy pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and incapable. It appears that some years ago prisoner's husband deserted her, and taking the children with him, went to America. A few days ago the wife, who has lately been in the receipt of an allowance from the parish, received the news that her husband had died, after accumulating a large fortune, in his new home, and had left her a sum of about £30,000. On the strength of this she appeared to have over indulged herself on the occasion in question. The bench fined her 5s. and costs.

FLOGGING PRISONERS.—Three prisoners, convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes of robberies with violence, were submitted to the lash at Kirkdale Jail. One of the men was Andrew Water, a sailor, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for a cowardly assault and robbery, the victim being an ice-cream vendor, whom Water and some of his comrades wantonly attacked in a public house.—The two other prisoners were Burns and Rigby, both of whom were convicted at the assizes for crimes of violence similar in their character. The punishment was twenty lashes in each case, and it took place in the central corridor of the prison, and in the presence of several other prisoners who had been convicted of assaults with violence. Burns and Rigby bore the lash with tolerable firmness; but after a few strokes of the cat Water cried piteously for mercy, and continued to do so to the end of the punishment. The instrument used was the new regulation cat with nine tails of thick cord. The men walked to their cells after the flogging.

UNITED STATES.

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The Jubilee in Brooklyn is being very generally observed by the Catholics, who through the four station churches, throughout the day and evening. The churches visited are St. Paul's, Court street; St. Charles' Borromeo, Sidney Place; St. James', Jay street; and Church of the Assumption, York street. The alms contributed by the penitents of the Jubilee will be devoted by the Bishop of the diocese to the cause of charity.

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP OF ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Very Rev. John Ireland has been appointed, Vicar Apostolic to Nebraska, we are informed, with a titular See in partibus infidelium, and is now Bishop Coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Grace, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota. No one who has known Bishop Ireland in his arduous career as a Missionary priest, will not but congratulate him on his elevation to the rank, and the cares as well, of the Episcopacy.—Catholic Mirror.

The True Witness

AND  
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Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 22, 1875.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1875.

Friday, 22—Of the Feria.  
Saturday, 23—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 24—23 P. Patronage of the Blessed  
Virgin.  
Monday, 25—St. Raphael, Archangel.  
Tuesday, 26—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.  
Wednesday, 27—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.  
Thursday, 28—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Negotiations between Mr. Wade, British Minister,  
and the Chinese Government, are progressing very  
satisfactorily. The *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict  
referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, declaring  
the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and  
requiring Chinese officials to take cognizance of  
treaties. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baker will proceed  
to Yunnan overland. Mr. Wade has arrived at  
Shanghai. It is reported that 60 tons of small arm  
ammunition for the Chinese have been shipped from  
London as merchandise and landed at Shanghai.  
The British Government is investigating the matter.  
The last mail accounts from Turkestan, bring  
news of the settlement of the differences between  
Russia and the revolutionaries of Khokand. The  
Khan Sade, the eldest son of the deposed Khudojar  
Khan, who has been proclaimed as his successor,  
came out to meet General Kaufman, and, it is said,  
succeeded in convincing him that he had nothing to  
do with the invasion of Russian territory. The  
raid on Khodsband was, according to the new  
Khan's statement, undertaken and carried out by  
Abdornaban Autobatchi on his own account, and  
the Prince and his Government had nothing to do  
with it. The new Khan has also promised to comply  
with all the wishes of Russia, and Russia will  
therefore recognize him as the ruler of Khokand,  
annexing, however, the district north of the Sir Darin  
which is very rich in minerals, in order to check  
a better check on the rest. It is also stated that  
Sultan Murad Beg has expressed his willingness to  
acknowledge the suzerainty of the Tsar.

The *Standard* of Saturday publishes a special  
telegram announcing that the Turks now hold the  
district of Zubic, the last refuge of the insurgents.  
The *Times* of Monday has a special telegram from  
Bagusa, announcing that the Turks have crossed  
the Austrian border, and now menace the village of  
Erzeg. Troops have been sent thither.

The *Impartial* says Cardinal Simeoni, Papal  
Nuncio at Madrid, has demanded that the Bishop of  
Seo D'Urgel, against whom criminal charges are  
pending, shall be allowed to come to Madrid on  
parole.

It is asserted that in consequence of the Pope's  
intercession Germany has remitted one year of  
Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment for  
resisting the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and that  
a full pardon will probably follow. It is stated  
that Herr John George Hafenmaier, Canon of Augs-  
burg, has been nominated by the Bavarian Govern-  
ment to the Holy See for the Bishopric of Passau.  
He is about fifty years of age, and was a member of  
the last Bavarian Parliament, and belongs to the  
patriotic party. At present in Germany Catholics  
priests are not permitted by the department of  
Public instruction to be school inspectors. It was  
argued last year by the Liberals that although the  
priest both in the seminaries and the universities  
attended courses of lectures on "Paedagogy" (the  
"practical acquaintance with the subject" was far  
more necessary and useful as a qualification for the  
duties of inspector. A letter in the *Germania* from  
the Rhine province recites that last year, in a cer-  
tain part of that province, the parish priest was  
superseped as local inspector of schools by a coun-  
tryman who could read badly, and was obliged to  
have recourse to the assistance of a secretary, where  
any writing was in question. He is, however, of  
unmistakeable "Liberal" views.

A letter in the *Germania* written by a per-  
son who has been lately journeying in the  
Diocese of Chelm, Poland, gives the following par-  
ticulars:—"In the neighbourhood of Biala the  
gendarmes still continue to force the 'converts'  
to go to Church; no one voluntarily goes to listen to  
the apostate Pops, who frequently preach to empty  
benches. On the other hand, the Latin churches  
(many of which, however, are closed, some handed  
over to the Schismatics) are filled to overflowing  
with devout people. The Russian police, who not  
only regularly assist at the Latin divine service, but  
do so with a punctuality which was most unusual,  
make it almost impossible for the 'Uniates' to re-  
ceive the Holy Sacraments in the Catholic Churches.  
Of those who were formerly arrested, on account of  
their 'zealancy,' there are still 170 in prison from  
Biala, about 160 belonging to Miedzyrzecz, while at  
least 80 persons belonging to these two towns and  
the neighbouring districts have been transported to  
distant places in the interior of Russia.

A general congress of the Bavarian patriotic  
rural associations has just been held at Deggendorf,  
under the presidency of the excellent Baron von  
Hafenbrändl. The following resolutions were adopt-  
ed:—"Every true Bavarian sees with the deepest  
pain the independence of the country gradually  
diminishing, and Prussian unification steadily in-

creasing. It is a holy duty for every one to oppose  
with all his might the Prussians' endeavours of  
both domestic and foreign Liberalism. We must  
demonstrate the truth of the expression of our great  
King Lewis I. Bavaria must not be undone. 2.  
We protest with the greatest indignation against the  
distribution of electoral districts which was made in  
the most shameful manner at the late elec-  
tions. We expect from our parliamentary rep-  
resentatives that they will without hesitation  
bring the responsible persons to account for  
this conduct, and make its repetition impossible.  
3. In the face of the not unreasonable fear that,  
through the extension of the Prussian Culturkampf  
to the kingdom, the suppression of monasteries and  
convents may take place also in Bavaria the King  
resolves to forward an address to the King  
beseeching his Majesty to protect the threatened in-  
stitutions." The following is the address to the  
King:—"Sire,—Great beyond belief is the disgust  
with which the Catholic population has been filled  
at the report (hitherto, thank God, unconfirmed)  
that, following the precedent of Prussia, an attempt  
will also be made here in Bavaria to suppress the  
monasteries. The fear, justified by the experience  
of late years, that the verification of this report may  
be only a question of time compels your undersigned  
subjects to approach the throne of your Majesty with  
the humble request that your Majesty will not con-  
sent to the abolition in Bavaria of monasteries and  
religious associations. The aforesaid religious  
bodies are an element of the Catholic Church, which  
has been founded by Christ Our Lord, springing  
from a most natural development of the Divine  
doctrine. They are a harbour of refuge for coun-  
less oppressed souls, a well-spring of peace for in-  
numerable troubled consciences. They are the  
asylum of Christian discipline and order, of learning  
and piety. They are the point of union for all who  
without selfishness or self-seeking have resolved to  
devote their life to the honour of God alone, and  
to the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow-  
men. They are the places where prayer and sacrifice  
ascend uninterruptedly to Heaven, and the blessing  
of the Almighty flows upon princes, country, and  
people. They harbour the most faithful subjects of  
princes, and they trouble no one except the enemies  
of religion and of God, and even these only by their  
life and actions. Hence they have been the favour-  
ites of Christian princes, the delight of the Catholic  
people. They include among themselves the best  
men and the firmest supports of the throne; other-  
wise they would not be the objects of such deadly  
hate and persecution for all the enemies of God and  
of princes. Bearing in mind all this, and especially  
that the Bavarian princes have always been the pro-  
tectors of monasteries and convents, the undersig-  
ned most faithful subjects venture to implore that your  
Majesty's protection and favour may be extended to  
the threatened monasteries of Bavaria.

By mail advices on Saturday from St. Pierre, a  
French colony in British North America, intelli-  
gence has been received of one of the most horri-  
ble scenes of assassination in the history of this con-  
tinent. On a single night, and for the purpose of  
robbery, a whole family, consisting of an aged man,  
a millionaire named Francois de L'Escale, his son-  
in-law, Mons. Barthe, and his wife, two sons and  
daughter, and one Fabrique, the keeper of their  
villa, were foully murdered on the morning of the  
5th of October or late the night of the 4th. M. de  
L'Escale's mansion is about half a mile outside  
of the town of St. Pierre. M. de L'Escale never has  
the custom of depositing his money in the  
banks, and it is therefore certain that the burglars  
and assassins have secured an enormous booty.

AN UNEXPECTED CONVERSION.

In the *Daily Witness* of Thursday, the 7th inst.,  
there is a little sketch of the life and labors of the  
Rev. M. Rousselot, Cure of the Parish of Notre  
Dame. The sketch is destined to a large notoriety.  
As an addition to current biographical literature, it  
is not, indeed, likely to attract very profound at-  
tention; but, as the first direct indication that the  
Editor of the *Witness* has his serious moments, it  
will worthily find a striking place in the annals of  
Montreal. By us, it has been read with a pleased  
surprise; by the ordinary admirers of the *Witness*,  
it has been read, we fear, with an angry astonish-  
ment. Nor, we think, are the ordinary admirers of  
the *Witness* greatly to blame. To have the Rev.  
Cure described as "charitable" to have his works  
of beneficence recorded with studied minuteness;  
to have him represented as rather sympathizing  
with Mr. Doure and rather condemning Bishop  
Bourget; these are things for which the subscribers  
to the *Witness* never, very probably, bargained. We  
do not wonder that they are wrathful; we shall  
wonder less if, their wrath tending to self-assertion,  
a further falling-off in the subscription-list of the  
organ of Mr. Chiniquy should gladden the heart of  
the *Evening Star*. The Editor of the *Witness* has  
been somewhat imprudent. He should have taken  
warning from the fate of that famous Englishman,  
whom he so much resembles, Mr. Whalley. For many  
years that astute personage hoodwinked the  
supporters of Exeter Hall. But one day he became  
incautious; the cloven foot was not sufficiently  
concealed; and Exeter Hall came to discover, what  
the acute eye of Mr. Punch had detected long before,  
that the out-and-out Mr. Whalley was not much  
better than "a Jesuit in disguise." That the  
Editor of the *Witness* is inspired from Bleury Street,  
or seeks nocturnal counsel of Father Dowd, we have  
no sufficient grounds for supposing. But we are  
the ordinary admirers of the *Witness* can suppose much  
without sufficient grounds. To imagine mountains  
where there is not even a mole-hill has been their  
daily lesson from their beloved Editor; and it may  
easily occur that thinking over the latest character  
in which their beloved Editor appears, serious  
backsliding and systematic treason may be a couple  
of their imaginations. They may begin to speak of  
him as the True Blues now speak of Mr. D'Israeli.  
He is, they may say, their Heaven-sent leader; but  
he leads them where they hate to follow, into larger  
lands of light and liberality. Speaking so, they  
will not, we think, be speaking falsely. Whereof  
the sketch of the Rev. M. Rousselot is, to us, evi-  
dence that we find irresistible.

It is of course true that the sketch has passages

worthy of the *Witness* in its most energetic days.—  
If M. Rousselot is "good and charitable," he is also  
"ignoble." If he is represented as often "express-  
ing his regret at the occurrence of the Guibord  
difficulty," and as (with a significant smile) assuring  
his interviewers that he gives opposition to M.  
Doure solely because Bishop Bourget compels him  
to give it, he is also represented as "false to his  
reason" and as "abandoning by compulsion the  
convictions of a life-time," though how a man can  
be compelled to abandon his convictions it is somewhat  
difficult to perceive. But the purpose of such pas-  
sages is abundantly clear. The best way of ensuring  
self-concealment is to be self-contradictory, and  
self-concealment, at least partial, is needed for the  
Editor still. The announcement of his conversion  
must not be too sudden; his pupils too he must  
endeavor to proselytize and their education must  
proceed by slow degrees. Her Majesty Queen Vic-  
toria and the Right Honourable William Ewart  
Gladstone have long since, say the wise ones, been  
baptized by Cardinal Manning; but, because of the  
good they can accomplish privately, their conver-  
sion is permitted to remain a temporary secret, the  
Cardinal only stipulating that the Queen shall wear  
a rosary, and Mr. Gladstone, writing pamphlets  
which all the world call ridiculous, shall give the  
Cardinal and Dr. Newman an excuse for driving  
home the nail of Popery. A similar position is  
most probably assigned to the distinguished gentle-  
man who, for the purpose of making converts to  
Catholicity, is permitted to direct the *Witness*. And  
there is possibly another reason which makes him  
as yet somewhat timorous of speech. The open  
avowal of his complete conversion might just now  
be in a pecuniary sense a bad speculation; and  
while the New York Branch of the Tree of Knowl-  
edge continues shaken, in bad speculations it is  
unsafe to indulge. But, in his native Doric, we  
bid the Editor "have a stout heart for a stiff broe." For  
earnest souls, the path to light is always, providen-  
tially, made smooth and easy. Every August-  
ine hears his "take and read," every Paul has his  
day on the Damascus road. Even the Editor's own  
aesthetic perfections will hasten his passage to the  
Catholic Church. He is essentially a man of taste;  
and for a man of taste the company of Dr. New-  
man must be much more desirable than the compan-  
ionship of Mr. Chiniquy. And therefore have we a  
firm assurance that at no very distant period the  
Editor of the *Witness* will publicly rank himself  
among the distinguished Protestants who have lately  
trodden the road to Rome. He has, we need hardly  
say, our warmest wishes and our best prayers.

But he shall have more. It is just possible that  
on some doctrinal points his mind is not yet com-  
pletely satisfied. We gather as much from the in-  
teresting paragraph with which his little sketch  
concludes. "The noble faculty of reason was not," he  
says, "given merely to weigh sugar and tea weight."  
It was bestowed, he informs us, to have free exercise  
"in the higher realms of religious enquiry." But  
the Church of Rome, he announces, restricts the  
noble faculty to the department of sugar and tea;  
whence it follows, not only that we Romanists are  
all grocers, which is our own inference, but that—  
the Editor's inference—we are false to our reason  
and lose some commodity which he prizes highly  
and to which he gives the name of "dignity."—  
Being false to our reason and being deprived of our  
dignity, we, he argues, believe and disbelieve, with  
the ready alacrity of broken and degraded spirits;  
precisely what our tyrant tells us. And that, he  
proceeds, is the true cause why so many "eminent  
divines" who formerly opposed the doctrine of Papal  
Infallibility, "gave in to it"—his own excellent ex-  
pression—"after it was decreed," and thus won for  
themselves the "pity" of himself and of others  
who "enjoy freedom of conscience outside the  
Church of Rome." We gather, therefore, that his  
points of complaint are reducible to two. He com-  
plains, firstly, that when he himself becomes a Cath-  
olic he shall be allowed to exercise his noble  
faculty of reason only in the weighing of sugar and  
tea; he complains, secondly, that those Catholics  
who formerly rejecting the Papal Infallibility now  
accept it, do so in direct disobedience of what their  
noble faculty clearly commands.

Let him be comforted. Even if his Catholic  
Director should counsel him to betake himself in  
his declining years to the safe employment of  
keeping a grocery, the loss to himself and to the  
world may not be severe. We know him now for a  
long time; we have been always keenly interested  
in endeavoring to discover his precise natural and  
supernatural vocation; and we have long been pro-  
foundly certain that his allotted calling is more  
intimately associated with the white apron and the  
brass scales than with the strong swift wings that  
wait one to the "higher realms of religious enquiry."  
The exact extent of his fitness for discharging tea  
and sugar we have not, indeed, been able to discover.  
But unless he maliciously take up the trade of pub-  
lic poisoning, mingling Bella Donna with Young  
Hyson and Arsenic with Double Refined, the new  
vocation to which he is destined cannot but be both  
for the public and for himself much more healthful  
than was the old. On this matter, however, we far  
prefer to leave him in his Director's hands.

But when he passes from commiserating himself  
to commiserating "eminent divines," it is our own  
happy office to assist in bringing him to a better  
mind. His noble faculty of reason, (by which  
alone, he tells us, he is distinguished from the lower  
animals), is not just now without its pecuniary, that  
is, its tea-and-sugar perplexities; and that we pre-  
sume is the cause of some small inaccuracies into  
which its nobility has been betrayed. As an in-  
stance: for those Catholics who, before the Vatican  
Council, denied, and, after the Vatican Council, ad-  
mitted, the Papal Infallibility, he has, he says, a  
profound "pity." We do not think he describes  
his mind correctly. The sentiment which his nobil-  
ity entertains towards the magnificent Ger-  
man Bishops who humbly subjected their own  
private opinion to the public judgment of their 800  
brethren, is not mere pity, it is sovereign contempt.  
That however is only an inaccuracy of expression;  
and to an inaccuracy of reasoning it is that we  
would respectfully draw his especial attention.—  
For, whether he plies or despises "the eminent  
divines who," &c., he, by entertaining either senti-  
ment, does, we fear, his noble faculty a grave in-

justice. The conduct of those eminent divines, if  
he only regard it closely will not, we are afraid  
seem so unreasonable after all. Let him consider  
it in this way. Suppose him already engaged in  
the tea and sugar line. He has, suppose, a firm  
conviction that his employer,—what we may call  
his Head-Boss,—is a very fallible judge of tea. But  
he admits, that "when the Boss Grocers of the  
universe meet in Council, their decisions on tea  
and on judges of tea, are infallible. The Boss  
Grocers of the universe suddenly come together;  
hold a council; discuss the claims of his own em-  
ployer; and end by pronouncing that employer so  
good a judge of tea that he has the same infallibility  
which they themselves collectively are admitted to  
enjoy. Can our friend any longer doubt his em-  
ployer's inerrancy in the matter of tea? If he still  
persist in his old notion, while the Boss Grocers of  
the universe (whom he holds to be infallible) pro-  
nounce his old notion false, will his persistence not  
prove that his noble faculty has quite deserted him,  
and that, being no longer distinguished from the  
lower animals, a certain brutal obstinacy is, in his  
character, not quite unnatural. To these questions  
the Editor, we hope, will be able to give affirmative  
replies. But observe the consequence. The illus-  
tration from the business to which he is called, is  
very pertinent to the case of the "eminent divine."  
Bishop Von Ketteler, for instance, believed  
before the Vatican Council that the Infallibility  
of the Pope was a fiction. But he also believed  
that whatever the Council said on the subject would  
be infallibly true. The Council declared and de-  
fined that the Pope is infallible. After such a de-  
claration was it unreasonable, (and meritorious of  
the profound pity of the mighty *Witness* of Montreal),  
for Bishop Von Ketteler to change his mind? Our  
noble faculty does not think so. The great brave  
Bishop had the misfortune to be, after the Council  
as before it, not quite fit for a place at Longpoint.  
And so it did not strike him (as it struck the Editor)  
that in believing the Papal Infallibility, when a  
Council, which he held infallible, defined it, he was  
"false to his reason." It only struck him that he  
was doing a thing which as long as his reason re-  
mained he could not help doing, for he was simply  
renouncing his own private opinion for the collec-  
tive judgment of 800 of his brethren, who, first of  
all, were as good as he; and who, secondly, in their  
collective judgment upon the point of issue were as  
he himself believed divinely endowed with the  
privilege of infallibility. All this we commend to  
our distinguished convert's most candid considera-  
tion.

There is yet another point on which we can lend  
him a little aid. He states with sufficient plainness  
that he has some special means of knowing what  
the Rev. M. Rousselot thinks of the Guibord com-  
plication; and he leaves his readers to understand  
that when privately interviewed on the subject of  
the Guibord burial, the Rev. Cure finds fault with  
the Right Reverend Bishop. We assure our dear  
private proselyte that he is mistaken. It is some-  
what hard on the Seminary to have to pay six thou-  
sand dollars for doing its duty, and to be doomed  
perhaps for the same offence to pay some thousands  
more; and of that M. Rousselot has a right to  
complain. But of that hardship as no one knows  
better than the learned Cure of Notre Dame, the  
Bishop is not the cause. The Rev. M. Rousselot,  
we may inform the Editor, along with being "good  
and charitable" is, in earnest, an eminent divine,  
and, being so, is perfectly well aware that in deny-  
ing Christian burial to the remains of the unfortu-  
nate Guibord his Lordship of Montreal was doing  
nothing but his simple duty. Once a man is under  
and while he remains under, sentence of excommu-  
nication, the consequences of that sentence not even  
a Bishop can bar; and of these consequences this  
is the principal that if the man's soul leave his body  
unabsolved from its sentence the man's body is ex-  
communicated—excluded forever—from all asso-  
ciation with the bodies of the faithful departed. To  
excommunicate a man because he belonged to soft  
dangerous and reckless society; to refuse his re-  
mains a place in the cemetery because he himself  
died a rebel against that authority to which he had  
promised allegiance; these, to the Editor, may seem  
foolish procedures. But to Roman Catholics they  
do not seem foolish, and, supposing him a Roman  
Catholic they did not in his life-time seem foolish  
to Mr. Guibord. If Mr. Guibord had wished to go  
out from the Catholic Church the way was open and  
no one had any special desire to detain him; but if  
in the Catholic Church he wished to remain he  
should stand by the bargain which binds every one  
of her members. That bargain we need not explain;  
but one of its clauses warns each Catholic (among  
the rest Mr. Doure) that if he chooses to die under  
sentence of excommunication then by a law not of  
Bishop Bourget but of the Church universal his re-  
mains cannot be admitted into a Catholic cemetery,  
and that if he have aesthetic objections to such leg-  
islation he had better connect himself with a com-  
munion more accommodating than the Catholic  
Church. Of course it is of small consequence to  
Guibord where his body is thrown. Nor to a dead  
traveller it is important where men fling his carcase.  
But his country will not put the bones of a traitor  
among the bones of the loyal; and the Catholic  
Church will do no such dishonour to the ashes of  
her children as to let it commingle with the ashes  
of such a man as Joseph Guibord. That is her law,  
judicial blundering may impede its fulfillment; she  
may in her respect for all legitimate authority leave  
her law in partial abeyance; but that is her law and  
not the law of Bishop Bourget. Therefore, in acting  
as he acted, even his Lordship of Montreal was  
only "obeying superior orders" and carrying out  
the legislation of an authority higher than he. To  
Mr. Rousselot and to every Catholic all this is per-  
fectly known. And accordingly we assure the Edi-  
tor that when he represents the "good and charit-  
able" Cure of Notre Dame as (where neither was  
blamable) shifting blame from himself to the Bis-  
hop he is not only talking nonsense but telling a  
what in other circumstances we should call by a brief  
but expressive name. But we cannot discourage a  
convert who in his own way does such good ser-  
vice to the Catholic cause. Let him not be afraid.  
As long as he continues to carry out the private  
programme of his Catholic Director, namely, by as-  
sociating with Mr. Chiniquy to disgrace, and by

publishing Mr. Chiniquy's prurience to disgust Prot-  
estants, we shall call his falsehoods fables, and his  
reasonings we shall regard as the dying spasms of  
that noble faculty which revived and reinvigorated  
by proper penance and sufficient solitude may yet  
serve to keep a grocery.

TO THE "EVENING STAR."

Circumstances over which we had no control  
prevented us from noticing last week some remarks  
entitled "Must we Arm?" in our preceding issue.  
We are thankful to our cotemporary for bringing  
under the attention of its large circle of Protestant  
readers our sincere desire, as Catholics and Canadian  
subjects of the British crown, to avoid quarrels with  
our Protestant fellow-subjects on "points of belief,"  
to live in peace and harmony with them, as citizens  
of a common country should, and at the same time  
our firm determination to defend our constitutional  
rights and liberties from attack—trusting in author-  
ity if the menace should come from a mere Prot-  
estant faction, and relying on our own good arms if  
it should come from the general Protestant com-  
munity. This, as we said in the article referred to  
is not a threat but a warning, and we are surprised  
at the *Star's* attempt to construe it into an inflam-  
matory appeal to the passions of our co-religionists.  
It is our pride and our boast that we live under a  
constitution built upon the principles of civil and  
religious liberty, and God forbid we should ever  
allow that constitution to be overthrown while a  
manly resistance on our part could prevent it. As  
we value our lives, so do we value our citizenship—  
for what would life be without the rights of citizen-  
ship?—and as we would not yield our lives with-  
out a struggle, so would not we yield our citizen-  
ship without a struggle. What would Protestants do  
in a similar case? We know because we have  
been often told. Well, as there are many Prot-  
estants, Protestant journals in particular, who seem  
to think that, because we are a minority, we are not  
citizens and have no rights, it is only proper to let  
them know that we have rights, that we value them  
highly, and how we would protect them if neces-  
sary. Let us understand one another now, and for  
the sake of this Canada of ours, for posterity sake,  
for our own sake, as well as for Christianity sake,  
let us live according to the letter and the spirit of  
the constitution.

Another point in the *Star's* remarks requires  
notice. It is a comparison unfairly established be-  
tween two "unsuccessful Protestant riots" in Tor-  
onto and two supposed "successful Catholic riots"  
in Montreal. The object of this comparison is to  
fix odium upon the Catholic citizens of this city,  
but it won't bear scrutiny. We suppose reference  
is to the attack on the City Hall, and the resistance  
to the Guibord funeral, for these are the only two  
events in which mobs have lately played a promi-  
nent part in Montreal. Surely Catholics cannot be  
held responsible for the former or anti-vaccination  
riot. Surely the *Star* will not persist in calling that  
the work of a Catholic mob. With regard to the  
Guibord case, we would remind our cotemporary  
that the mob which opposed the interment did not  
molest or offer any indignity to Protestants as such,  
but to men calling themselves Catholics—whom the  
Protestant press regards as Catholics—and who are  
Catholics in the eye of the law as understood by the  
Privy Council. Also we would ask him to remem-  
ber that the riot on that occasion was sudden, not  
pre-organized and threatened for several days, and  
that if the same interment had been attempted a  
few months since the burying party would have  
been the mob. When Catholics in this city will  
have thrown stones and fired revolvers at Prot-  
estants—interfered with them in any way—perform-  
ing a religious exercise or any other duty, and gut-  
ted their houses, then it will be time for the *Star* to  
talk about successful Catholic mob in Montreal—  
till then.

HOME RULE.

The Irish national heart longs for Home Rule  
with an intensity that cannot be controverted, and  
every day, so sure as the sun rises, the desire for it  
grows stronger. In the natural order of things, and  
in the natural sequence of events, this right, we do  
not misname it boon or privilege; cannot much long-  
er be withheld. It is one of the things that has  
been laughed at by British statesmen and scouted  
by British journals, but so was the idea of Emancipa-  
tion of Roman Catholics sneered at, and scouted  
by British statesmen and after all granted. Home Rule  
will be likewise given when the necessary amount  
of vituperation has been expended. And why  
should it not? Will any one pretend to deny that  
the Irish people—"Which possess the lightning  
and cloudy genius that is befitting to rule" are not  
competent to govern themselves when they can  
govern others. Their enemies pretend that if they  
were given the direction of their own affairs they  
would turn round the next moment and slaughter  
each other. History however abundantly proves  
the reverse. How is it that D'Arcy McGee, Charles  
Gavan Duffy, Pope Hennessy and a host of other  
modern Irishmen, whom the enemies of their race  
tried to belittle and call agitators; when they got  
a chance showed they possessed administrative  
abilities sufficient to govern and legislate for im-  
portant British colonies—we might say States, with  
credit to themselves and with benefit to the people  
who appreciated their genius. The province of  
Ontario has a legislature of its own, so has Quebec,  
so has Victoria, and in fact so have the whole of  
the outlying provinces, and why not Ireland? If  
Irishmen can rule Canada, India, and Australia at  
the same time, why can they also not rule their own  
country? Some few years ago an Irishman—Mar-  
shal O'Donnell—directed the destinies of Spain;  
an Irishman—Marshal Nugent held one of the  
highest positions in the Empire of Austria; and  
to-day, the descendant of an Irishman—another  
Marshal rules the French Republic, need we say more.  
Even if there is any justice in the saying which at  
present few can be got to give credence to, that the  
Irish people would turn round, and in the event of  
their being allowed to govern themselves, slaughter  
one another in the sacred name of religion, why do  
they not get the chance. The world would then  
be in a position to pronounce on its truth and Ire-  
land would in justice have to confess that England

was right. The truth is that during the eighteen years that he enjoyed the blessings of self-government...

FATHER MURPHY ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. On the evening of Monday 18th inst., Father Murphy delivered in the Mechanics' Hall and to a vast audience his second lecture on Papal Infallibility...

LITERATURE. THE BIBLE AND THE RULE OF FAITH.—By the Abbe Louis Nazaire Begun, translated from the French by G. M. Ward...

CANADIAN HAY FOR LONDON AND GLASGOW.—The S.S. "Thames" of the Temperly Line, takes over to London 240 bales of hay, on account of C. Sweeney...

AGENTS. The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for the True Witness...

A PROCLAMATION!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All those indebted to the True Witness for subscription, advertising, &c., are hereby CAUTIONED against paying money on account of the True Witness to any one who is not the Proprietor...

RE-OPENING.

On Sunday last the Catholic Church at Seaford, Ont., was reopened for divine service. The Church was closed for the past few months, for the purpose of plastering and otherwise finishing it...

DOMINION ITEMS.

The Archbishop of Quebec, at present engaged in his pastoral visit throughout his diocese, goes to Rimouski, on the 4th November, to consecrate the new college there.

On Sunday last, Mgr. Persico administered the following orders at the Basilica.—Deacons—Messrs. J. E. Parent and J. B. N. Parent...

The anniversary service for the late Archbishop Baillargeon was held on Tuesday morning at the Basilica, Archbishop Tachereau officiating, assisted by the Rev. Abbes Hamel, V. G., and Laliberte of the Archbishopric.

Pembroke, Oct. 15.—The Roman Catholic jubilee began yesterday here. The procession took place at 10 a. m., before service, a large crowd being in attendance.

In the course of the excavation now being made for the enlargement of St. Matthew's chapel, Quebec, the contractor's men have discovered the remains of a brother of Sir Walter Scott...

LIGHTHOUSE BURNED.—Some time ago, the lighthouse at Bic, one of the most important on the river, accidentally took fire through the bursting of one of the revolving lamps.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Richards has already entered on his duties at Ottawa, making arrangements for opening offices of the Supreme Court.

The Bank of Montreal has imported 100,000 sovereigns.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.—The number of vessels which arrived at Montreal this year shows an increase of 7,000 tons compared with any previous year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Value of goods entered the Dominion for consumption, exclusive of British Columbia, during August, \$10,442,863.

The Nichols—father and son—who were in confinement in Jacksonville jail, Fla., for absconding with funds belonging to the Bank of Commerce, have been released from custody.

Four men were severely injured by the fall of a scaffolding from the new Catholic Church in Lansdowne on the 6th.

Since the 21st of September 279,930 bushels of barley have been shipped from Toronto to the States valued at \$297,882.

True bills were found against the three men who beat Burke, the commercial traveller, to death in Toronto.

The Toronto Police Magistrate is blamed by the Globe for much of the crime of that city because of the light penalties which he inflicts, and an explanation is demanded.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 15.—Mr. W. J. Scott, father of the Secretary of State, died yesterday at the age of eighty-five years. Deceased had formerly held the position of a surgeon in the British Army...

TRIMLY WARNING.—The Chief of Police of Chicago has circulated information through the Dominion to the effect that several parties have started for Canada on a "swindling expedition" in the way of selling patent rights, getting up stock companies, receiving notes for interest in the same, and then of course decamping, leaving their victims in the lurch.

A very important meeting of Catholics has been held at La Salle Institute, Toronto, for the purpose of taking steps to reward the police force for the protection given the Catholic procession recently.

CRIME IN ONTARIO.—The prevalence of crime in the Province is best illustrated by the heavy criminal dockets in the Assizes. In Toronto the docket contains six cases of homicide, three of rape, five of forgery, three of bigamy, one of burglary with intent to kill, and eight cases of shooting, stealing from the person, and larceny, besides other cases of less magnitude.

On Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Huntington was sworn in as Postmaster General.

Another objection brought forward by portions of the English press—"oh these people are insatiable, nothing can satisfy them, we have emancipated them, we have disestablished our darling church to please them and now they insolently want to govern themselves."

Home Rule is not a luxury that the people demand, it is an absolute necessity. If almost half of the people of an ancient Kingdom leave its beautiful home in quest of a living in a new world there must have been something wrong.

CAPTAIN KIRWAN'S MISSION TO CANADA. The psalmist said that "labour overcometh everything." It is in politics what faith is in religion—a power that can move mountains.

For 57 years they have lived together in all the enjoyment of domestic bliss, and to-day the disconsolate widow and her family have the earnest and heartfelt sympathy of all, far and near. In May, 1818, Dr. Scott entered the employment of the North-West Company and remained for nearly four years in the "Great Lone Land," spending a winter at Cumberland House.

Quietly and unostentatiously he has passed through life, beloved by all, envied by none. His life was one of beautiful, exquisite and tender charity. He had a conscience void of offense towards God, and he lived without censure before his fellow-men, blamelessness of life, inoffensiveness of spirit and heart, great respect for all, and a tender love of home and family, were the special characteristics of the lamented deceased.

Without pain, and as if gently touched by the hand of a spirit, saying "Come up hither," surrounded by his loving wife and children, and fortified by the Sacraments of Holy Church, he gently yielded up his spirit into the hands of his Creator.

Mr. Joly is mentioned as successor in the Cabinet to Mr. Furnier.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Prescott, on Thursday, October 14th in his 82nd year, William James Scott, Esq., M. D., Registrar of the County of Grenville and father of the Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator and Secretary of State for Canada.

Descended from an influential family in the County of Clare, he received his education under the care of his grand father, Dr. McLachlin, of Dublin. He served on the medical staff in the Peninsula war, being attached to Lord Hill's division of the army, and was present at Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajoz and the other great battles of the campaign.

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FREDERICTON, N.B., Oct. 13.—The temporary Railway bridge over the Tobique river broke down about 5 o'clock last evening while four cars loaded with rails were being pushed over by a locomotive.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—An order in Council passed 15th inst., appoints the following Inspectors of Weights and Measures in Quebec Province:—Hull Division—Adelbert Quesnel, Hull; Hull Division—Patrick Lynch, Chapeau, Montreal;—Ovide Fauteux, St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal;—Step. J. Quinn, Montreal;—Dan. Lyons, Montreal;—Louis W. F. Roy, Sault au Recollet;—Laval—Hector Lalonde, Montreal;—Chambly—Elzear Lamoureux, Contrecoeur;—Joliette—Jean L. B. Desrochers, Joliette;—Terrebonne—Thos. Lamb, St. Andrews;—Richelieu—Adolphe Senecal, Princeville Village;—Berthier—Alfred Coutie, Berthier en haut;—St. Hyacinthe—F. L. Desrivieres, St. Damase;—Missisquoi—Benj. A. Haskel, Waterloo, Q;—Iberville—Jean M. Lanier, St. George de Henryville;—Beauharnois—Chas. De Witt, Chateaugay, Sherbrooke;—Henry T. Penoyer, Compton;—Three Rivers—Louis Adolphe Lord, Yamachouche, Champlain;—Honore A. Cinqmars, St. Edouard de Lotbiniere;—Lotbiniere—Henry Quebec de St. George, Cap Sante, Quebec;—Jas. Gregoire, Quebec, and Edmond Dubord, Quebec;—Montmorency—Telephore Laue, Point-aux-Trembles, Belchasse;—Francois Lamontagne, St. Gervais Drummond, Philippe N. Paudet, St. Norbert;—Saguenay, Henry Simard, Malbaie Montmagny, Noel Nadeau, Cape St. Ignace;—Kamouraska, J. O. Chamberland, St. Philippe de Nere;—Rimouski, Didier Ouellet, Bic;—Gaspé, Gilbert Michaud, Moner;—Labrador, N. Grenier, Baie St. Paul;—Beauce, J. B. Mercier, St. Joseph Beauce.

EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadingneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Mile End, Rev J A B, \$2; St. Stanislas de Kostka, J J K, 1.50; St. Hermengild, Rev J A D, 2; Lacolle, Rev A T, 2; South Duro, J R, 2; Vanosta, M K, 2; Chelsea, A C, 2; Perth, J M, 4; Norton Creek, J B, 1.50; Drummondville, Miss A F, 2; St. Catherine de Foscaumont, J G, 2; Cornwall, Rev F M, 2; St. John N B, J F, 2; Markham, P C, 2; St. Gervais, Rev J N G, 2; Shediac, P J S, 5.82; Baddeck, N S, Miss A D, 1; Sweetsburg, M C, 1; St. Eugene, T H, 1.50; St. Andrews, N S, Rev J V McD, 2; Missouche, P E I, J G, 2; Indian River, P E I, D S McL, 1.0; Maritima, D G, 2; Powerscourt, W P, 1.50; J P, 1.50; Lennoxville, C G, 2; North Ham, P J, 2; Polissier, P P N E P, 2; Grand River, Rev J S, 2; Three Rivers, Rev Rev C O C, V G, 1; Fontenoy, T D, 2; Offa, M Q, 6; Pakenham, J H, 2; Renfrew, W K, 2; P D, 2; St. Jean Chrysostome, Miss J McK, 2. Per D O S, Picton—J K, 1. Per P H, Osceola—B O, 2. Per Rev D F McD, Souris P E I—St Peter's Bay, J P S, 4. Per A McI, Antigonish—J C, 2; J O B, jr., 2; J O B, 2; M D, 1; J F, 1; Lochaber, Mrs S, 4; J W, 2. Per D McR, Cornwall—A Vanmore, C McS, 2. Per J O R, Hastings—J A, 2.

Birth. In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. T. McNally 1247 Colborne street, of a daughter.

Married. At Eganville, on Wednesday, the 6th of October instant, by the Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., J. F. Dowling, Esq., M.D. of Eganville, graduate of McGill College, Montreal, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Bonfield, Esq., M.P.P. The appearance of the bride excited the admiration of a large number of people comprising all classes, who had congregated to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony in the Parish Church. The altar was expressly ornamented with vases of beautiful flowers. The bride was dressed in rich mauve silk, trimmed with white lace. She wore a long white veil and also a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, who were Misses Julia Bonfield and Dowling, were tastefully dressed in white. Messrs. John Bonfield and Patrick Quilly were the bridegroom's best men on the occasion. After the ceremony a number of friends were entertained at breakfast at the bride's father's residence, after which the happy couple proceeded on their wedding tour.

Died. In this city, on the 14th inst., at his residence, 668 St. Joseph street, Timothy Fogarty, in the 64th year of his age. R.I.P.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at her husband's residence, No. 434, Richmond street, Catherine Farmer, wife of Francis Cox, aged 65 years. R.T.P.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOGATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 74]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flowering Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, Soups, etc., may be greatly improved by Burnett's Extract of Celery.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour 47 bbl. of 196 lb.—Follards... \$3.40 @ \$3.60 Superior Extra... 5.50 5.60 Fancy... 5.10 5.15 Spring Extra... 0.00 4.95 Superfine... 4.70 4.80 Extra Superfine... 5.20 5.30 Fine... 4.30 4.40 Strong Bakers... 5.25 5.50 Middlings... 4.00 4.05 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.45 0.00 City bags, [delivered]... 2.60 2.65 Wheat.—Spring... 0.00 0.00 do White Winter... 1.16 1.18 Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs... 4.75 4.80 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.61 0.62 Oats... 0.47 0.60 Pease, per 66 lbs... 0.88 0.00 do do do... 0.00 0.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada... 0.70 0.72 do do do U. Canada... 0.85 0.90 Cheese, per lbs... 0.05 0.90 do August & Sept. makes... 0.10 0.11 Pork—New Mess... 24.00 24.00 Thin Mess... 0.00 22.00 Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel... 15.50 16.00 Ashes—Fats... 4.92 4.90 Firsts... 0.00 0.00 Pearls... 0.00 0.00 Butter—Steady. Western at 17c to 20c; Townships, 21c to 22c

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Wheat, fall, per bush... \$1 08 1 10 do spring do... 1 05 1 06 Barley do... 0 70 0 90 Oats do... 0 38 0 00 Rye do... 0 74 0 76 Peas do... 0 00 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 8 00 8 50 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb... 0 00 0 00 "fore-quarters... 0 00 0 00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0 00 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls... 0 27 0 29 "large rolls... 0 20 0 24 Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0 20 0 22 "packed... 0 18 0 18 Apples, per bbl... 0 00 2 00 Geese, each... 0 55 0 75 Turkeys... 0 70 1 00 Cabbage, per doz... 0 40 0 00 Onions, per bush... 0 98 1 60 Turnips, per bush... 0 20 0 25 Potatoes, per bus... 0 45 0 55 Hay new... 17 00 21 00 Straw... 11 00 12 00

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling) MONTREAL May 1st, 1874. 37-32

WANTED. AGENTS in every Village in the Dominion to CANVASS for the "TRUE WITNESS." To energetic persons liberal terms will be given. Apply to J. GILLIES, True Witness Office, Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.—By the School Commissioners of the Township of Allumette Island, THREE SCHOOL TEACHERS. One male holding a first class Elementary Certificate, and two Females Second Class. For particulars apply to DANIEL GAUGHLIN, Chairman, or TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Treas. School Corporation. 10-3

READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE. \$1.50 per year.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars, under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Barnish P.O., North Middlesex, Ont. 1

NOTICE. An application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, to obtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property situate in the Parish of St. Genevieve, District of Montreal, to her given by the Testament of the late M. Louis-Marie LeFevre, late Curate of that Parish, for the purpose of constructing a Hospital. The said sale is for the effect, of permitting the Religious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St. Genevieve. 2m-10

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris this evening. He was much gratified by his reception at Rouen. The following was the principal passage in the speech at Rouen of M. Angel, President of the General Council, together with the Marshal's reply. M. Angel said:—

"We are convinced that under the Government of the Republic which you are the head, you will never allow passionate and dangerous agitations to take the place of the fertile activity whose results are nowhere more evident than in our district. The country will ratify the policy of pacification and true liberty—the Conservative policy which has always been the Assembly's, and which is also yours. It knows that this policy alone can give tranquillity in the future."

The Marshal replied, "You are right to have confidence in me. As long as I have the Government I will maintain order." There seems reason to believe says the Times Correspondent that the Duc de Broglie has been converted to Conservative Republicanism, and this surmise may possibly account for the ex-minister's civilities to the Marshal yesterday at Vernon. In support of this theory I may quote the following paragraph from the Duc de Broglie's organ, the "Français"—

"The foreign press always attaches very great attention to the sayings of the Duc de Broglie. The National Gazette of Berlin publishes on the occasion of one of his last speeches the following interesting observations:—We cannot doubt that the Duke interpreted the thoughts of Marshal MacMahon, and if we rightly understand the symptoms of the situation in France, we do not, moreover, doubt that the power of MacMahon and his Conservative friends consolidated rather than weakened in a future near at hand. France wishes above all for internal peace. To-day we see all Parties in France disputing the name of Conservatives. Gambetta's Radicals style themselves Conservative of what exist in the same way as the Legitimists and Bonapartists entice France with their Conservative assurances. But in every case it is always the Government itself which is the most Conservative, and the great mass of Frenchmen will not be deceived on this point. They might, therefore, if the elections were held at once, regard the triumph of the present rulers of France as very certain. Only every one knows that opinions easily change in France."

The above passage, though quoted from a foreign journal, continues the Correspondent of the Times, would seem to indicate that the versatile Duc de Broglie has made his peace with the Ministry, and this is confirmed by the *Moniteur* well known as the mouthpiece of the Duc Decazes. This paper says: "Yes, it is certain that the Duc de Broglie has given in his adhesion to the Constitution of February 25, and that his example has been very efficacious in reassuring those people, still too numerous, who are frightened by the word 'Republic.' But those would be deceived, we believe, who would make the Duc de Broglie the instrument of a plan of campaign destined to weaken the authority of the Ministry in the question of *scrutin d'arrondissement*. On that question, as on the whole of the Government policy, the Duc de Broglie agrees with M. Buffet, and it is most certainly a puerile manoeuvre to try and oppose these two statesmen one against the other in the great interests which were agitated by the Electoral Law. The very satisfactory welcome of the Marshal-President happily facilitates the formation of that great Constitutional Party which must be got by the future general elections."

M. Arrazat, Republican Deputy for the Hérault, and M. Vincent Vitallis, brother of the Conservative Deputy, having had a newspaper controversy, proceeded towards the Spanish frontier in order to fight a duel with pistols; but they were arrested while still on French soil by order of the Public Prosecutor for carrying prohibited weapons.

M. Foissart, of Marshal MacMahon's household, is, at the request of the Duchesse de Magenta, making a tour of inspections through the districts devastated by the recent inundations in the Allier.

The Military Tribunal has sentenced a person named David to confinement for life in a fortress for participation in the insurrection of the Paris Commune.

M. Louis Blanc, it is stated, declines the leadership of the Irreconcilables, and suggests M. Madier de Montjau, or, as he now styles himself, M. Madier Montjau. It is supposed that M. Blanc will be nominated as a candidate for the Senate in the Department of the Seine.

SPAIN.

The *London Tablet* of Sept. 25th makes the following lucid explanation of the position of Cardinal Simeoni in Spain, with reference to his recent circular.—Cardinal Simeoni will not leave his present post until the Consistory in December, unless the action of the new Spanish Ministry should be such as to compel him to do so. The circular letter which in obedience to Cardinal Antonelli's instructions, he has addressed to the Spanish Bishops has made no little noise in Spain and elsewhere, and if the Madrid Cabinet should assume an attitude necessitating a rupture with the Holy See Cardinal Simeoni's departure will of course be hastened. It is much to be hoped, however, that a more conciliatory course will be adopted. The circular on which so much anger has been very unreasonably expended is not in the form of an instruction or directions to the Spanish Bishops. It is addressed to them with the purpose of making them acquainted with the communications in the same sense which the Holy See has judged it to be its duty to make in a direct manner to the Spanish Government. The communications referred to are in the nature of a protest, which is directed against the 11th Article of the proposed Spanish Constitution. This article is couched in the following terms: "No one shall be subject to molestation on the Spanish territory either for his religious opinions or for the exercise of his own form of religious worship, saving always the respect due to Christian morality." Nevertheless, no public ceremonies or manifestations other than those of the religion of the State shall be permitted." The Nuncio compares with this Article the first Article of the Concordat, which provides that "the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, which continues, to the exclusion of every other form of worship, to be the sole religion of the Spanish nation, shall always be maintained in the dominions of her Catholic Majesty, with all the rights and prerogatives which it ought to enjoy in accordance with the law of God and the dispositions of the Sacred Canons." The new Constitution says nothing about the exclusion of other forms of worship, and seems explicitly to sanction the external exercise of any form of worship. Moreover, the second Article of the Concordat provides that the instruction given in public

and private schools, shall be in accordance with Catholic doctrine, and that the Bishops and other diocesan authorities shall not be interfered with in the exercise of their duty, which is to see that this clause is carried into effect. And though the new draft Constitution leaves outside the sphere of civil and ecclesiastical repression only the private teaching of anti-Catholic doctrine, yet it is hard, continues the Nuncio, to see how the right guaranteed to the Bishops by the Concordat of the free exercise of their duty in watching of the faith, morals, and religious education of the young, can subsist under the proposed law. The same observations apply to the third Article of the Concordat, which concerns the exclusion of bad books. And although a great many angry things have been said about interference with liberty of worship, there are two considerations to which none of the writers on the subject have allowed their full weight. The first is that Spain is quite an exceptional country compared with others as they are at the present day, and that a real practical unity of religion has hitherto existed there in a sense in which it is to be found in scarcely any other land. The other consideration is this, that a Concordat is not a unilateral, but a bilateral act; it is a treaty, not a domestic law which the State has a moral right to abrogate without consulting the other party to the compact. And if any article in the proposed Constitution for Spain is clearly a violation of a contract with another Power, the other contracting party, although it be so unpopular an entity as the Catholic Church, has surely a right to protest against the injustice.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Special information received here confirms the impression that the Carlists gained a considerable advantage in the battle of the day before yesterday. The *Univers* of to-night contains the following telegram:—

"The Alfontists have had 1,000 men placed hors de combat; several officers were killed or wounded, and more than 100 Miquelets remained on the battle-field. The Carlists harassed the enemy up to the gates of San Sebastian. During the night they bombarded the town. Brigadier Mateo surprised a column of 500 Infantry and 90 horsemen of Sesma, in Navarre, and inflicted considerable loss on them."

The above intelligence is partly confirmed by the fact that, according to semi-official agency, the Alfontists gained no victory.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—Prince Bismarck is unwell, and will not therefore accompany the Emperor on his visit to Italy.

ITALY.

The New Cardinals and the Consistory.—On the 17th instant, as announced last week, the Consistory was held at which his Holiness proclaimed the five Cardinals already reserved in *peto*, and created one new Cardinal, the Archbishop of Rennes. But, first, Cardinal Martinielli, the Augustinian who was raised to the Sacred College at the same time with the late Cardinal Trinquari, at the last creation of Cardinals but one, was promoted from the order of Cardinal Deacons to that of Cardinal Priests, and was assigned the "title" of St. Prisca in place of the Diocese of St. George in Velabro. He will take rank immediately after Cardinal Simor, the last of the Cardinal Priests created at the same time with himself. Then the Holy Father proclaimed the three Cardinal Priests already created, but reserved in *peto* at the Consistory of the 15th March; namely, Mgr. Antini, Latin Patriarch of Constantinople, and Auditor of the Rev. Apostolic Chamber; Mgr. Nobili Vitelleschi, Archbishop of Seleucia in *partibus*, and Secretary of the Sacred Congregations of Bishops and Regulars and of Ecclesiastical Immunities, and Mgr. Simeoni, Archbishop of Chalcedonia, now Nuncio at Madrid, and formerly Secretary of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide. Next his Holiness proclaimed the two Cardinal Deacons created but reserved in *peto* at the same time; namely, Mgr. Baudi, Vice-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church, and Governor of Rome down to the time of the invasion; and Mgr. Pacca, Maggioromo to his Holiness, and formerly Maestro di Camera. Another Cardinal Priest was then created and proclaimed, Mgr. Brossini-Saint-Marc, Archbishop of Rennes,—the number of Cardinals in France being thus raised to 5—within one of that allotted by custom to the hierarchy of the country. Lastly, his Holiness "opened the mouth" of Cardinal MacCloskey, delivered to him the Cardinalial ring, and assigned to him as title the Church of St. Maria *supra minervam*. On Thursday the second Consistory for the *operatio oris*, delivery of the ring, and assignment of the title of the newly-created Cardinals present in *Curia* was to be held, and at the same time the four additional Spanish Bishops, the formalities of whose appointments were not concluded, as we have already mentioned, in time for the last Consistory, were to be proclaimed.—*London Tablet*, Sept. 25

In his letter to the Catholic Congress at Florence the Pope says:—

"Beware, above all, lest false brethren creep in among you—namely, those imbued with tortuous opinions, or those who, not considering or knowing the inner nature, bearing, and malignity of present movements, and thinking themselves wise and prudent, fancy themselves able to reconcile irreconcilable principles, and by means of some political compact establish concord between religion and its bitterest adversaries, as though it were possible to cure a deep wound by applying some slight ointment to the skin. There are those, who, on all sides crying 'Peace,' know not the true voice of peace, which consists in the tranquility of true and perfect order, while they think of bringing about peace by spreading dissension among the Fathers, by dissipating the strength of unity which is invincible for adversaries, and by favouring the enemies' cause without suspecting it. Put away from you, therefore, the fatal ambushes of Liberal Catholicism, which would render your labours useless or enfeebled and make them barren."

TURKEY.

The Herzegovina Insurrection.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The Consuls of Germany, Austria, and Italy arrived at Mostar on Friday last. The Insurgents demand an armistice, in order that their leaders may have time to come to an understanding among themselves as to what reforms are to be demanded of the Porte. The great difficulty hitherto encountered by the Consular mission has arisen from the absence of an agreement on this matter between the various bands. If the armistice be granted, the delegates of the Insurgents will explain to Serfer Pasha and the Consuls their wishes, which are moderate in tone. They desire that Christians shall be permitted to give evidence before the different tribunals. Secondly, that the members of the police be chosen from among the inhabitants; and, thirdly, that the taxation be limited. The Insurgents also demand that the Great Powers guarantee these reforms. This latter demand being at present inadmissible the representatives of the Northern Powers have resolved upon requesting the Consuls to confer with Serfer Pasha in order to suggest a practical solution of the question. The French Ambassador has declared his adhesion to this proposal on the strict condition that the powers maintain their policy of non-intervention. The representatives of Great Britain and Italy have expressed their opinion that they considered the Consular mission to be at an end, but they promised to refer the matter to their respective Governments for further instruction.

ment is stated to be opposed in any such occupation. It is officially announced that the Servian troops on the frontier, near Nisch, have been reinforced by a brigade from Jagodina, numbering 8,000 men. This brings the total number of Servian troops in that neighbourhood up to 24,000 men.

The marriage of Prince Milan will be celebrated at Belgrade a fortnight hence.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, in an article upon the insurrection in the Herzegovina and Bosnia, states the necessity of reforms is now acknowledged by Turkey herself, and that the present Grand Vizier, especially, fully admits this need; and has decided to introduce reforms in all parts of the Empire, and for all nationalities alike. "Everybody," continues the article, "has an interest in supporting and promoting such an intention, but for this very reason the foreign Cabinets should abstain from any ostensible diplomatic pressure, and thus prove their confidence in the intentions of the Sultan. Diplomatic action should be confined to aid in pacifying the insurrection, and effecting a joint examination of suitable institutions. Difficult as the task may be, it does not exceed the powers of diplomacy. The present crisis will, therefore, through the co-operation of the foreign Cabinets with the Ottoman Government, be the means of bringing about the first improvement in the condition of the East."

Vienna, Sept. 26.—In the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegation yesterday, Archbishop Haynald asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether all the complaints which are made by the Herzegovina Christians are well founded, and whether the Diplomacy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was in a position to remedy these grievances and prevent the recurrence of such deplorable events. Count Andrássy, after promising that he could not enter into details, considering that the affair was pending, spoke of the tendency of his general policy, with regard to the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This policy, he said, was guided by three objects—first, to maintain the peace of Europe; secondly, to protect the interests of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; and thirdly, to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of events which disturbed all Europe. In the first direction, Austria, in concert with the two neighbouring Empires, which were joined by the others Great Powers, had worked with success, and through this the hope of the maintenance of peace for the future was well founded. With regard to the protection of the interests of the Monarchy, he thought that he could pledge himself that they would not suffer any detriment. His efforts to prevent the recurrence of such events were limited by existing rights; but within these limits he hoped for a good result in that direction likewise. The Committee satisfied with the answer of the Minister, entered on the discussion of the Estimates.

New Firms Against Oppression.—At the present moment, say the *London Tablet*, Sept. 25th, after a lapse of so many years since the promulgation of the Hatti Sherif which was to relieve the Christians of the burden of oppression, the Sultan has issued a Firman, which is in effect a confession how little has been done, and a measure of the impotence of the central Government to carry out in practice the professions which it makes on paper. Couched in very general terms, its substance is little more than a confirmation of previous decrees, but the letter from the first secretary of the Sultan to the Grand Vizier which accompanies it acknowledges that the present disturbances are in great part due to the improper conduct of incapable functionaries, and especially to the exactions of the farmers of revenue, whose avarice prompts them to increase their profits. Together with this Firman each Governor-General will receive a statement of the acts which have been notoriously committed in contravention of the laws of the empire. This statement is to be communicated to the judges and administrative officials of the chief town of each *viayet* and of each subordinate district, and the Governor-Generals are charged with the duty of seeing that the intentions of the Sultan are carried out. If they and their subordinates could be trusted a considerable reform might no doubt be effected, but past experience teaches us that these vague proclamations of the Sultan's intentions are interpreted according to the passions and interests of the different underlings to whom they are addressed. They are certainly not likely to inspire much confidence in the minds of the discontented rayahs, if they are accompanied by the commission of atrocities such as are attributed to the Turkish irregulars in Bosnia. These writers declare that they have seen with their own eyes Bosnians who would not or could not pay their taxes plunged up to their necks in barrels of cold water in the depth of winter; others tied naked to a fence and drenched with ice-cold water; others, in summer, stripped and smeared with honey, and exposed to the sun and the flies; others to the soles of whose feet burning brands were applied; and others buried up to their necks in the ground in order that their heads might serve as a target. And, according to the *Secolo*, Northern Bosnia has been reduced by the bush-bazooks to a perfect desert, marked by nothing but the smoking ruins of villages, and along the roads, at intervals of every thirty or forty feet, by a mutilated head upon a pole.

MISS GOULD ON HOME RULE.

The following letter has been addressed by Miss Gould to Mr. W. J. O'Neill Daunt:—

Pyrenees, Sept. 18, 1875.

My Dear Mr. Daunt,—I have read with deep interest the accounts of the celebration of the O'Connell Centenary, and I rejoice to see that a broad national spirit was evinced by the people on this occasion. It was right and fitting that Irishmen should commemorate with gratitude the career of our illustrious countryman; it was right that due honour should be given to his successful efforts in the great cause of religious liberty; but it was surely a sad mistake that any person or persons should, at this commemoration, have at all ignored what you have called "O'Connell's paramount claim to the reverence of the Irish people"—viz, his devotion to the cause of Irish independence. No Liberal will undervalue the Emancipation struggle considered simply from the standpoint of a struggle against bigotry and exclusiveness. But there was also a great national movement, the national precursor and ally of the Repeal battle, and had O'Connell failed to represent Irish feeling on this latter point, he surely never could have had occupied the pre-eminent position of "uncrowned King of Ireland," to which the love and trust of his compatriots raised him. It was his thorough nationality, his intensely Irish nature, his championship of his country's cause, as well as the great services which he rendered her, which made him so deservedly dear to Ireland. A celebration in honour of O'Connell should have been as national and liberal as he himself was, and those who were selected to speak of the mighty dead should have boldly struck the note which he so often touched with magic power. No wonder the omission was felt. An O'Connell celebration may well excite the sympathy of Irishmen who love their common country; indeed it should be regarded with interest by the lovers of freedom in all lands, for the large soul and brain of Daniel O'Connell were animated by those great principles which tend towards the elevation and freedom of all humanity. The man who asked no rights for himself and his co-religionists which he was not willing to share with others—who abhorred and denounced tyranny civil or religious—who enunciated and acted upon the principle that truth, justice, and righteousness are great forces (I speak not now of the extravagant

lengths to which in his old days he carried the doctrine of "moral force"—who, championed the cause of the oppressed in all lands who perpetually refused the contributions of slaveholders to the Irish cause, and sternly refused his autograph to the brutal despot of the Basstas—this man takes his place amongst "Freedom's standard-bearers," and deserves the admiration of all who hope for the progress of the race. I do not therefore wish to let pass this occasion of showing honour to the memory of our great patriot, and the way in which I wish to do so is by sending an "O'Connell subscription" to the Home Rule League, thinking that to help the cause of Irish legislative independence is a fitting tribute to the name of the great Repealer. Whatever my special sympathies may be, I think that the Home Rule League has done such good service as to merit support from those who desire Ireland's welfare. It represents, I hope, the feeling expressed by Grattan—"The public imagination will never rest, nor will the heart of Ireland be at ease—never so long as the Parliament of England exercises or claims a legislation over this country." And here I would remark that we are approaching the centenary of one of the most glorious events in our history—the Declaration of Irish Independence in 1782. The fitting way to celebrate such a centenary would be by a second Declaration of Independence in our old Parliament House in College-green. If, however, the difficulties in our way impede such a celebration still Irishmen should work none the less for that "consummation devoutly to be wished," relying on their own efforts, and whilst ready to recognise the honesty of such Englishmen as may be open to reason, remembering that it must be by Irish energy, steadiness, and patriotism that Ireland's freedom is accomplished. The Home Rule League offers a platform on which Irishmen of various opinions may meet. Its programme cannot surely alarm the prejudices of such of the higher classes as may have some Irish feeling, and it is certainly most important that these classes should take part in the national movement. It relies upon peaceful and humane means in its proposed arrangement of our ancient quarrel with England; its proceedings seem to be conducted with steadiness and patience, and it has gained the cordial support of patriots so trusted as yourself, and the late deeply lamented John Martin. I will therefore ask you, Dear Sir, to transmit for me the sum of £1 to the Home Rule League as an "O'Connell contribution," and whilst sending this subscription I also send £1 for the Amnesty Association, with sincerest wishes that the efforts on behalf of our imprisoned countrymen may not falter, and another subscription of 10s. for the monument to be erected in honour of the gifted and high-souled Thomas Francis Meagher, whose "rhythmic speech" places him amongst our great orators, and whose lofty and generous sentiments will ever, I hope, awaken an echo in the Irish heart. Who can read the splendid and impassioned declamation of the "Poet-hero of Young Ireland," and not feel a glow of enthusiasm as he fires with the passion of freedom the feeling of patriotism, and with noble scorn of all that is base and bigoted, inspires his hearers with generous aspiration, and rouses them to glorious deeds—Wishing you, dear Mr. Daunt, long life, with health and strength to continue the patriotic labours which have endeared you to your compatriots, I am, with best regards, yours most truly, AUGUSTA J. GOULD.

CARE OF THE LUNGS.—To keep the lungs and the voice in good condition, it is necessary to give them plenty of exercise. This is doubtless the reason why it is so natural for young people to laugh, shout and sing. The Creator intended that their vocal organs should be well developed in youth, and so it is found almost impossible to keep a child quiet long at a time. But, boys and girls, who are old enough to think about the matter, do not let this natural impulse make your company unpleasant to older persons. Let the play-ground or the field ring with your happy shouts; there is plenty room there for noise, and it will do you good to be in the house speak quietly. Keep the voice down to a pleasant tone. Loud words are very annoying to a tired or nervous person. Fathers and mothers would be cross much less frequently, and children happier, if this rule were generally observed. I practice would soon make it a habit.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH LAMPS WITH CHIMNEYS.—A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* says:—"Turn the flame up to full power, then blow a sharp puff horizontally across the top of the funnel, when the light will not only be extinguished, but there will be no after-smoke—the formerly ignited wick will be extinguished by its own carbonate acid gas. On leaving my office at night I thus turn up the flammul wick, and, with a grateful gladness that the desk labors of the day (and night) are over, give a side wave of the hat past the chimney, which draws up the flame from contact with the wick, and the light is gone, with no after smell. This cannot be too widely circulated, as I read in the *Times* the other day that a lady lost her life by blowing down the chimney, and thus causing an explosion."

PLEASANT BEDROOMS.—There is nothing more indicative of refinement and genuine culture in a family than bright, cheerful and tastefully decorated bed-chambers. Tasteful decorations does not necessarily mean expense, and it is possible to make a chamber look very pretty at a very small outlay. Indeed, in many instances, no outlay at all will be required beyond what would be incurred under any circumstances. The women of a family, especially, are apt to pass a good portion of the time in their bed-chamber, and in some households the sleeping apartments are used alike for sewing rooms, sitting rooms and nurseries. It is worth while to obtain all the innocent pleasure we can find in this life, and there can be no doubt that life is pleasanter if most of its hours are passed in cheerful-looking apartments.

SWEET OIL AS A REMEDY FOR POISON.—A plain farmer writes—"It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poisons of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given over by his physician. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vino, called *ivy*."

RULES FOR THE SICK ROOM.—Don't whisper in the sick room. When you are sitting up at night with a patient be sure to have something to eat, if you wish to save yourself unnecessary exhaustion. Remember that sick people are not necessarily idiotic or imbecile, and that if it is not always wise to try to persuade them that their sufferings are imaginary. They may even at times know best what they need. Never deceive a dying person unless by the doctor's express order. It is not only wrong to allow any soul to go into eternity without preparation, but how can you tell, but he has something he ought to tell or do before he goes away? Don't have needless conversations with the doctor outside of the sick room. Nothing will excite and irritate a nervous patient sooner. If you do have such conversations, don't tell the patient that the doctor said "nothing." He won't believe you, and he will imagine the worst possible. In lifting the sick, do not take them by the shoulders, and drag them up on to the pillows, but get some one to help you. Let one stand on one side of the patient

the other opposite; then join hands under the shoulders and hips, and lift steadily and promptly together. This method is easy for those who lift, and does not disturb the one who is lifted. Do not imagine that your duty is over when you have nursed your patient through his illness, and he is about the house, or perhaps going out again. Strength does not come back in a moment, and the days when little things worry and little efforts exhaust, when the cares of business begin to press, but the feeble brain and hand refuse to think and execute, are the most trying to the sick one, and then comes the need for your tenderest care, your most unobtrusive watchfulness.

A GALLANT FIGHT WITH A WILD CAT.—William Lyell, a rancher living near Huffaker's in Wasco county, had considerable of a tussle with a wild cat last Saturday morning. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs. When near the lower end of his ranch the dogs scared up the cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood suddenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounded into it at once, which action the "varmint" was waiting for, as he soon had him down and was biting him savagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture the animal managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, notwithstanding, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle, that he was glad to leave the gun barrels in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat, with gleaming eyes, fearfully emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. (Quick as a flash the feline sprang at our hero, who, with intrepid courage, calmly awaited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun barrel, which he had managed to regain, laying her dead at his feet. The cat, on being taken to the ranch, was found to weigh thirty three pounds, and measured three feet four inches from tip to tip.—*Virginia Enterprise*.

A LADY SPEEDILY CURED

By Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, after being under medical treatment for two years, which left her in an emaciated and very feeble condition, with terrible suffering from pain, and all hope of recovery gone, writes:

ROME, N. Y., June 15, 1874.  
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I feel it my duty to express my gratitude to you and the Divine Power that assisted you in the study and acquirement of means to relieve suffering. When I commenced the use of your medicines I was in a rapid decline. I had been under medical treatment for nearly two years—had been obliged to wear an internal supporter most of the time for four or five years, and for six or seven months previous to commencing the use of your medicines suffered intense pain almost constantly, nothing giving me even momentary relief (much of the time) except opium or morphia, the action of my stomach and liver being almost destroyed by their use. I was rapidly growing weaker, losing in flesh, and could take no nourishment, save a little beef-tea or gruel, could sit up but a few minutes at a time, could not walk across the room, and had formed the opinion that nothing could help me, but that I must soon leave my little children and family. In the midst of my despondency, one of your circulars was brought into my room. I paid little attention to it, thinking little of patent medicines, and supposing yours were such; but, after throwing it aside, I was impressed to look at it again, and, becoming more interested, I wrote you, thinking it useless to purchase any of the medicines before stating my case to you fully. Your reply gave me so much encouragement that I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription. Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, according to the printed directions accompanying them. Their effect upon me, and the struggle to rid my system of those poisonous drugs, was indeed wonderful. Some of the time my body has been completely covered with a rash. I can eat and sleep well; walked to church yesterday morning, besides a block in the afternoon, without any supporter, and I consider myself almost entirely well.

Mrs. T. A. SEYMOUR.

CONSUMPTION.

Letter from Captain Coffill, of the Brig "Potosi," of Windsor, N. S.

St. John, N. B., May 22nd, 1868.  
MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist.  
DEAR SIR:—In May 1866, I was attacked with a severe dry cough, which continued in harshness for some time, when I commenced expectorating a thick, whitish substance, then I raised a greenish yellow and slate-colored matter, then bleeding of the lung set in, and other symptoms of a very alarming character showed themselves. I consulted the leading physicians in Philadelphia and other cities, who gave me no encouragement, as my disease was Consumption. I spared no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in flesh from 155 to 136 pounds, and sinking rapidly every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October of the same year on my way to Philadelphia to join my ship, and was advised by a stranger, who noticed my shrunken form and racking cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and, as a drowning man will grasp at straws, I saw a ray of hope in the suggestion, and procured a bottle. The effect warranted a further trial, and I bought a dozen bottles, and left St. John, and have been knocking about the Atlantic ever since. As this is the first time I have visited your city since, I feel under an obligation to let you know the effects produced by this Syrup. I continued taking the remedy regularly. At first my appetite improved—I regained strength—then my cough gradually left me, and finally the expectoration ceased, and although the benefit was gradual, I could note the change for the better every day, so that after having taken ten bottles I considered myself well. This was about five months from the time I commenced taking the Syrup. A short time after I had considerable trouble, and feeling some of the old symptoms returning, I finished the other two bottles; and now I consider myself as well as I ever was in my life. My present weight is 162, seven pounds above my usual healthy standard. My nerves are good, my appetite good, and general health excellent. I heartily recommend your Syrup to all persons troubled with any difficulties of disease of the Lungs or Nervous System, firmly believing that had I not used it, I would not now be living. Hoping this letter may meet the eyes of others similarly affected, and induce them to use the same means of cure. I remain, yours very truly,  
HARRIS COFFILL.  
Master of brig "Potosi," of Windsor, N. S.  
I recently heard from Captain Coffill that he continues to possess vigorous health. INVENTOR.

We can freely commend the *CANTOS DRUMS* to our musical friends, as it undoubtedly is the best book for Chords, Convents, and Schools. The selection of Masses, Requiem, Vespers, Offertorium, Elyms, Canticles, etc., has evidently been the work of a master. Sent by mail for \$2.75; can be had at Book and Music Stores, or Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

HAGYARD'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

This valuable preparation is admirably adapted to the cure of all those diseases for which a counter-irritant or external remedy is required.

In the human family it is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chills, Scalds, Itch, &c., &c., and can be taken internally for Croup, Influenza, Asthma, in connection with HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM.

No Horseman should be without it always in the stable in case they should require a reliable Liniment for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Wind-galls, or Lameness from any cause; and, when given internally, will cure Cramps, Colic, Influenza, &c.

There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

We guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund the money.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM

Has been thoroughly tested since first introduced for Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

We mention all these affections because HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM is intended, in all respects, to meet them.

There are innumerable cases of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it soothes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phlegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALM that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsams under other names which do not contain one particle of Balm in their composition.

Ash for HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM and take no other.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY!

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE The Best Remedy in the World for the following complaints:

Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Chills from Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Tooth Ache, Chapped Hands, Sour Stomach, Head Ache, Lame Back, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

All of which require either an internal or external remedy and we feel confident there is no medicine sold equal to HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the above complaints.

Full and explicit directions accompanying each bottle.

Price 25 cents.

HAGYARD'S Anti-Bilious and Cathartic SUGAR-COATED PILLS, FOR

Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the

Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c., &c., &c., &c.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to those in general use; being more mild; prompt, safe and uniform in their operation.

MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto.

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS' SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Evening Classes Opening Monday, Sept. 20

Evening Classes for Adults will be opened during six months from the 20th September instant, from half-past seven till half past nine o'clock, for the tuition of Reading, Writing, Calculation, the French and English languages, Book-Keeping, &c., &c., at the following places, viz. — St. Mary's Academy, corner Craig and Visitation streets.

St. Vincent's Academy, Fullum street. St. Patrick's Academy, Grand Trunk st., (Point St. Charles.

St. Joseph's Academy, corner St. Joseph and Verallies street.

Admission fee, \$3 for six months, payable in advance.

Catholic Commercial Academy, Plateau.

The Business Class taught to the day pupils of the Academy, and comprising Book-keeping, Banking Operations, Exchange, Customs, Commercial Calculation, Calligraphy, &c., &c., will also be taught in the evening for the benefit of persons engaged during the day. This class will be open from eight to ten o'clock during the whole scholastic year. Diplomats will be granted during the year to any pupil who shall pass a satisfactory examination.

Admission fee, \$3 per month, or \$25 for the course.

For further particulars apply to the Principals of the Academies.

(By order of the Board.) M. C. DESNOYERS, Secretary.

1875 FALL TRADE. 1875

J. & R. O'NEILL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS MONTREAL.

Begin to advise their travellers are now out with samples of their Fall importations of General Dry Goods, all of which are now open.

Full lines of Dress Goods, Full lines of Wines, Full lines of Staple Goods, Full lines of Small Wares and Haberdashery.

An Inspection Invited. Terms Liberal.

Montreal, September 10th, 1875.



COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal. P. A. A. DORION, B. C. L.; J. J. CURRAN, B. C. L.; P. J. COYLE, B. C. L.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the 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, No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

(ESTABLISHED 1859) HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.

The Specialties of this Establishment are:— GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPHORYNE for Diarrhoea, &c. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875. 43-1y

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM in the house.

Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 1y-41

TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

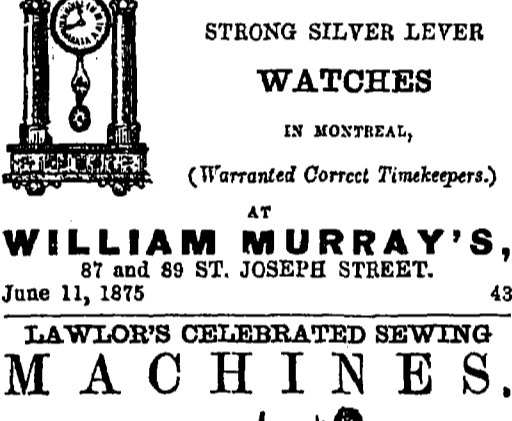
To my Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deleterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL. (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875. 43

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.



J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO—77 KING STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch. 194 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCOIS HINCKS, C.B., K.O.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, Feb. 26, 1875. 38-71

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATE STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ..... 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice ..... 5 " "

For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... 7 " "

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

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

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

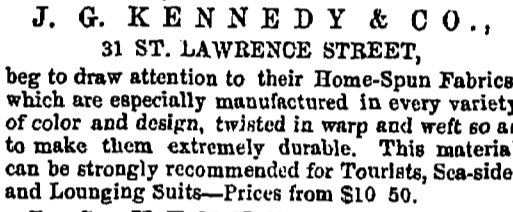
FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES.

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

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street & 675 Craig Street, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.



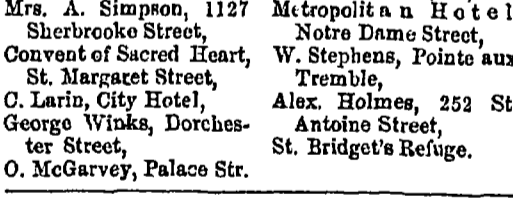
SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75 Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

GO TO HELLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

HE OFFER YOU SOUGHT FOR! GO TO HELLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! Potatoes, let them go quick



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.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston; 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR. MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52

MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

THE LORETTO CONVENT: Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English... \$6 00 Music and Use of Instrument... 2 00 Drawing and Painting... 1 00 Bed and Bedding... 1 00 Washing, &c... 1 00 Entrance Fee... 3 00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness. Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiores of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.) Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn 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. [1v—Aug. 28, 1874

HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,600,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal, 1st May, 1875.



DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, OYSPEPSIA 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, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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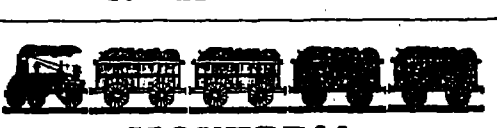
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NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.50 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.; arrive Springfield, 7 a.m.; ar. New York, 12 noon.

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June 18, 1875.

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ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

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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. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

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N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College.

Toronto, March 1, 1872

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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 the students committed to their care.

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

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

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SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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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Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors peculiarly interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

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[Montreal, January, 21

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186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several

Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

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form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

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The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail for Liverpool as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC.

Ontario 28 October

Quebec 6 November

Rates of Passage:—

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Steerage 24

THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kalle, 18 Sautaneplass; in Bergen to Michael Krohn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 French street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to F. H. Main & Montgomerie, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

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April 2, 75

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1875—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1875.

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The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

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Peruvian 23rd "

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Sarmatian 20th "

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Steerage 20

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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, it will be a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1857. Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1853. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good result. I then returned to my family physician; he was called and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms, and was so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was afflicted in my business, and I considered that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1854, I commenced using your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 5th, 1855, and they were of a less serious character. I feel the blessing of Providence on your medicine was mine the last time I used it. I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that all who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 53 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

THE SUBJOINED WILL ANSWER. GRENADA, Miss, June 30th—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was afflicted with Epilepsy for two years, and he received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was that Mr. Lynch, who cured my son. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effects have they failed to cure. Yours, &c., W. P. LIGONS, Grenada, Talabuzia County, Miss.

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MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 20th, 1857. To SEBASTIAN HANCE:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits or Epilepsy for thirteen years; he had several attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often times several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions he had fits until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your Pills. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave one to the patient, and directed him to use the other as a reserve. The patient, a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your Pills, ten years since. He was very much better, and has since that time been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your Pills, and would like every one who has a fit to give them a trial. H. L. DEFAZAS.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonials from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss. SEBASTIAN HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligons, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. When he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered so only, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed his health for the last six months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, &c., W. P. LIGONS.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

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