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# LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND;

The Rising in the North: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETE.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

"Rash girl!" said the stranger, "would you Have you forgotten so soon your peril f last night? If not safe in the well barred velling of your uncle, how can you now, alone and uprotected, calculate for one moment the crushing evils which the next may bring? Yet rithal. Gertrude, I do applaud thy wit, which erms my knowledge of the truth conjecture."

"And thou, I conclude," answered Gertrude, wert of the number of the poor-spirited knaves whose cowardly malice could dare no greater enterprise than that of tearing a hapless maiden

from her home." "Truly I was not one of their number, though had they secured so fair a treasure as thyself much had I bemoaned me at their good fortune; but thy pretty blue-eyed cousin has few attractions for me, and fate most surely preserved thee as a prize for myself. I will make thee the lady of a wide domain—thy life shall pass as in the fabled fairyland,, and thy father be secure; but a word now, amotion of resistance, and thy fair fame and thy father's life—his life, Gertrude—shall avenge my

lisappointment!" As the stranger spoke these last words he graspdhis victim more firmly, and prepared to force her the remote extremity of the passage. Overome by her terror, Gertrude felt a sensation of sintness; her eyes grew dim, and the features of he stranger swam before her yet more dubious than they had appeared in the uncertain light, conscious of her impending danger, yet wholly unable to resist it. She was borne through the passege and down a steep flight of stone stairs at its termination; a cold breeze of air blowing on her face, however, partly revived her, and the hollow sound of the stranger's foosteps convinced her that was traversing a vault; the light was as doubtil as in the gallery above, and proceeded through few iron bars placed high in the outer wall; rough these bars, too, passed the current of air hich had restored her failing senses. An arched on decreasy was before them, and to the right ppeared a flight of stairs as steep as those which e stranger had just descended. He paused at the for, but it was secured by a massive bolt, and he ras fain to support Gertrude on one arm while he fithdrew the fastening. His hand, however, was Arrested in the act by a person who had glided with the rapidity of thought out of the remote ob-Eurity of the vault. Paralyzed by surprise and half choked by the strong grasp which the newomer had laid upon his throat, the stranger loosed his hold of Gertrude, and she looked up to recog-Dire in the uncertain light the dark garments and wild blue eyes of the young man who had before interfered in her behalf, and whom Mancini had dicessed by the name of Antonio. Gertrude huddered, for in that faint light she beheld a dagger gleaming in his hand, and it was pointed at breast of the oppressor. The stranger gasped or utterance, and embarassed by his heavy mantle vainly for the handle of his rapier.

"Resist not," said Antonio, "for your life! At we and alone pass through this door, or the next oment is your last. "Never !" said the stranger. "I know thee,

"And I know thee, proud Lord," returned Anionio, slightly rising the dagger and pointing toatrument would cast such odds against thee as lou whouldst not care to look upon; be silent, and Agone; Il would not cut thee off amid thy fins; relieve his embarrassment.

would not have thy blood upon my soul -not

The stranger groaned-with suppressed passion, t, as Antonio drew back the door of the voult. passed through it; but as the light from with-

losed behind him, Gertrude grew slock at heart or even in that slight glance she had recognized

in his mantle, and was withdrawing again into the more obscure part of the vault, where Gertrude dimly perceived a half-open door, leading apparently into another equally dismal apartment. He turned suddenly, however, as if then remembering her presence, and in a sharp, though husky

tone, bade her "Begone!"
There was something in the voice and gestures of this strange young man which had firmly impressed Gertrude with a belief that he was insane. and dreading him on that account little less than the person from whose lawless designs he had so lately rescued her, she waited for no second command to begone, but fled with as much precipitation as the almost total darkness and her excessive terror would permit up the staircase immediately before her; nor did she perceive, in her haste and confusion, that it was not the same down which she had been before so lately borne.

After mounting some dozen steps she reached a narrow landing-place, from which the ascent diverged to the right. Down this latter flight of stairs poured a thin, narrow stream of light, proceeding from a partly open door at their summit. How joyfully did Gertrude hail the light of day, though it discovered only the green colour of the stone steps and the walls mildewed with age.

With renewed hope she sprung up the staircase, and, pushing open the door, obtained admittance but a yet slighter circumstance would have sufficed into a spacious but apparently deserted chamber. to excite the doubts of the ever watchful and crafty The hangings were in several places dropping Sir William Cecil. But Gertrude, as her father from the walls, and the dust-of many years, to- had boasted, was not ill calculated for the dangergether with the ardent rays of the sun that poured through the high arched windows, had robbed them of their bright colours.

Not a vestige of furniture was in this apartment; but as Gertrude gazed curiously through its dusky space she stumbled, and nearly fell over a silver crucifix, about half a foot long, which lay upon the ground. Instinctively and reverently did she stoop to pick it up. As she examined it she perceived a spring by which it would open at the back. On pressing this spring Gertrude discovered a little hollow box within the figure, intended, no doubt, to contain some relic. Instead, however, of any such holy remembrance, it was now the de-positary of a tightly-folded strip of parchment, which on drawing from its place of concealment she found to be covered with ciphers.

On perceiving these ciphers Gertrude hastily

replaced the scroll, and, returning the dangerous parchment to its concealment, laid the crucifix softly again upon the floor. She knew not what secrets were contained in those ciphers, and to have been found even with that reliquary in her hand might have compromised her life. She now looked round in search of escape from this lone room, and approached a door on the left hand in considerable apprehension lest she should find it locked. Such, however, was not the case; it admitted her into a little vestibule, lighted by an arched window, overlooking the gardens, and containing three doors. One of these doors stood within met her ears.

Gertrude paused for a moment, irresolute whether to advance or to recede; then secure in the belief thather late audacious and powerful oppressor had certainly quitted the house, and feeling also the danger that attended her own protracted stay, and the necessity of at once discharging her mission to the Marquis Vitelli, she resolved to inquire for him of the inmates of that apartment. The door yielded readily to her touch and admitted her to a handsome room.

At a small bronze table stood the Secretary Mancini, waiting apparently the instructions of a gentleman in whom she beheld the great Italian commander. Something of the genius of its occupant might be traced in the furniture and decorations of that apartment. The walls were hung, like those of the ante-chamber, with crimson cloth, and depending from them were two braces of curiously wrought pistols, an Oriental sabre in a rich scabbard, and a Milan breastplate damasked with gold. On the table before him lay open a huge parchment tome of military tactics, and beside it one of the light rapiers commonly worn by the gentlemen of the time. The pressure of the helmet, perhaps, had somewhat thinned the dark locks on the forehead of the Italian, and there were a few slight furrows just traceable about his mouth but all the fire and vivacity of youth still sparkled in his large black eye. The figure of Vitelli was noble and dignified, and, in preparation for the Queen's visit, he was richly attired in a suit of green velvet, puffed with white satin and cloth of gold; on his breast hung a brilliant star, and an agraffe of rubies confined the white plume in the velvet cap that lay beside him. In a huge Flemish chair, opposite the couch on which Vitelli sat, reclined a middle aged person, clad in a doublet of dark blue, with a long wrapping mantle of the same color; a small ruff of Flanders lace encircled his throat and a massive gold chain crossed his breast. There was, however, in his appearance something of the primness so highly walls of Vitelli's garden the crowd was not so advocated in the austere doctrines of the Puri- thick, but that with some little difficulty she tans; and the cynical expression of his somewhat spare features and the searching glance of his keen, deep-set, grey eye excited an unpleasant feeling in the beholder. Gertrude faltered for a moment when she saw this person; then stringing her nerves to the magnitude of the demand upon their firmness, she advanced with an inquiry for the Italian Captain.

The cavalier who was seated upon the couch immediately rose, and his looks expressed his surprise at the sudden and unlooked for intrusion of so fair a visitant; but he named himself as Vitelli, and a silver whistle which was hung round his and the deep flush which crossed the brow of the leek by a chain of the same metal, "thou art now Secretary at once bespoke his confusion. He my power, and a breath of mine upon this slight stammered out a few words respecting Gertrude and her mission, and, with her confidence restored by the near prospect of success, sho hastened to,

"If then," she said, "I now speak to the brave Captain and gracious gentleman the Marquis of Vitelli, he will, I trust pardon this abrupt intrusion. I am the daughter of John Harding, the of scarlet and gold, and carrying gilt battle axes, mercer of Grass street; the gallants of the Court then appeared a number of young noblemen and at flashed momentarily upon his features ere it mostly favor him with their custom, and fain gentlemen, all superbly attired after them came

sence, and a civet box of crystal and gold; then approaching as if to present these articles, she bent her knee before the Italian, and advoitly slipped the ring of Lord Dacre into his hand .-The Marquis interpreted her meaning look, and bending down as if to examine the scent-box, with an answering glance of intelligence received the letter, which she had wrapped in a piece of the

"Fairest of messengers!" he said, "I were more capricious than thine English clime to refuse so simple a request to so sweet a petitioner; doubt not I will visit the warerooms of thy father, and take thou a free pardon for thy present intrusion."

"Who indeed could doubt that the gallant Vi-telli would pardon the intrusion of a beautiful damsel whatever be her mission ?" said the gravelooking person before named, as Vitelli extended his hand to Gertrude and assisted her to rise .-There was little in these words, but it was the tone in which they were uttered and the look by ward eye." The evident and continued confusion of Mancini's looks perhaps awakened in this person's mind a suspicion that Gertrude's visit to the Italian had some other than its assumed purpose; ous errands on which she was so frequently employed. Now, too, she was supported by the conidence of success; not, however, that rash, inconsiderate confidence which is written in the flushed cheek and the sparkling eye, but the calm security, the screnity of mind which attends the accomplishment of a high object—where the mind, too, has well weighed the chances both of failure and of success, and holds itself philosophically prepared even in good fortune for a reverse. Such was the confidence of Gertrude—so supported did she face with a firm eye and an unblenching brow the diving, withering gaze of the wiliest of statesmen. She was at no loss, however, to read his thoughts, and she perceived that they were influenced by the confusion of Mancini; and she could have smiled, considering how little the Secretary knew of the real purport of her visit, to perceive how craft could overreach itself, and how Lord Burleigh, in his suspicions on the part of others of those agents and spies whom he himself so abundantly employed—had implicated the unconscious Mancini in the meshes of a political plot. It was with some regret that she turned to leave the presence of the Italian; for though she had delivered the letter, she had been, from the nature of their interview, unable to procure from him any notice of the time at which he would see Lord Dacre. She had, however, obliquely made known to him the dwelling of her father, and could but passing through her mantle, severely lacerated hope that he would send some missive there. She her wrist, and settled in the flank of the Lord paused a moment on the threshold of the chamber Keeper's horse.

| Most woofully has thy friend fuiled in his duty.—
| Yet, cheer thee, we will ourselves keep a kind thought of this Warden for thy sake."

to pray for Mancini's conduct to the hall below. "For truly, noble Lord," she said, "it was my mistaking the labyrinth of your dwelling that brought me so abruptly to your presence."

Again were the keen eyes of the Minister bent upon her face; but in that open and candid brow there was nothing to excite even his suspicions. "I will not," said Vitelli, "complain, fair one, of any mischance which led thee to my presence;

be it the office of Mancini to conduct you safely hence; yet taste, I pray you, of refreshment ere you depart."
"Thanks, gracious Lord," answered Gertrude, but I may not longer delay my return to the

abode of my father." Led by the Secretary, she had passed through the vaulted gallery, when they were met by a page of Vitelli hastening to announce to his master the near approach of the Queen.

"With your leave, beautiful damsel," said Mancini, "I would fain urge your stay till after the arrival of her Highness; a crowd is collected near the outer gates, through which I surmise that you may scarcely force a passage." But Gertrude was too nervously eager to announce to Lord Dacre the nature of her interview with Vitelli to delay one unnecessary moment her return; firmly but courtcously, therefore, she rejected the proposal. On passing the outer gate of Vitelli's abode, she found the truth of the Secretary's statement, and was inclined to wish that she had delayed her return

home till after the arrival of the Queen. The seclusion of Blackfriars was for the time banished for a noise and bustle equal to that which she had that morning encountered in the Chepe. Knots of curious spectators were assembled, waiting the appearance of Elizabeth, and discussing the probable consequences of her designed visit to the Chepe. Again, too, was Gertrude pained by the mention of the name of Edward Wood, as the person most evidently incurring the royal anger. Immediately under the walls of Vitelli's garden the crowd was not so forced to passage through it; but the way from thence to Ludgate was completely blocked by the mass of the people, and finding it impossible to press through them, Gertrude walked leisurely on till she reached the westward end of the garden wall. Here the crowd was more thinly scattered. while towards Fleet street, down which Elizabeth was to pass, it was collected in a dense column on either side of the way. Parallel with the west corner of Vitelli's garden ran a narrow lane, edged on one side with alders, which skirted a broad and deep ditch, covered with flags, and communicating with the river; in strong tides, indeed, this ditch commonly overflowed its banks. As the Queen would pass the end of this lane in her approach to Vitelli's house, a considerable crowd collected near it. In the rear of this crowd loitered Gertrude.

Meanwhile a flourish of drums and trumpets announced the approach of the Queen. First came a troop of her guards, habited in rich uniforms would he serve the noble Italian, who will allow the Queen herself, mounted on a white palfry, singham dryly, "that your people were blinded by said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of the ancient said Sheridan, "for we owe every bland gold; her habit was the superstitions of 

shot with silver threads, and bordered with pearls. On either side of her rode the Lord Keeper, Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham, the Secretary of State. A company of ladies sumptuously apparelled followed the Queen, and the procession closed with another body of the royal guard. The demeanor of Elizabeth was ever as gracious towards the common people as among her courtiers, it was haughty and severe, and though it was in anger that she now purposed visiting the Chepe, she yet received the shouts of the assembled multitude with many a graceful inclination and repeated exclamations of "I thank you, my good people." Her affability towards the humbler classes was, perhaps, a great secret of her long continued popularity; this sagacious Princess was well aware that with the great mass of the people a seeming sympathy and kindness wins often as much as a real benefit, and that that familiarity on the part of their superiors, which they feel that they cannot demand as a right, is peculiarly gratewhich they were accompanied that gave them import. It seemed to say, "Something lurks here, most gallant Captain that does not meet the outmeanest of her people had free access to the most Hence, in her progress through the country the meanest of her people had free access to the most imperious of Queens, she listened with an air of interest to their griefs, nor did she ever seem wearied by their importunity. Nor did this con-descension sit ungracefully upon Elizabeth; though at no period of her life could she compete with the delicate beauty of her ill-fated rival, the Queen of Scots, she must still have been in her youth a very handsome woman. Nor had her personal attractions all disappeared at the time to which we refer; she could not be termed more than middle-aged, and her figure had lost none of its majesty, though it might be that she had already begun to heighten her once naturally fine complexion by the use of paint, which at a later period she employed to an immoderate excess. As it was, even with all her prejudice, Gertrude was compelled to acknowledge that there was much of grace and more of dignity in Elizabeth's mode of waving her symmetrical hand and bending her proud neck to the assembled multi-

Meanwhile the thickening crowd had driven Gertrude forwards in spite of herself, and as the guards filed apart to afford the people a view of their sovereign she was pressed into the foremost rank, and found herself within, a few paces of the Queen. At this moment Gertrude was sensible of a slight tumult among the people who had thrust her forwards, and turning her head to ascertain its cause, she beheld a person, well remembered by his dark garments and the wild glare of his blue eyes; an upraised pistol was in his right hand, and perceiving that he had levelled the weapon at the Queen, Gertrude yielding to that generous impulse which she would have felt equally had she seen the life of the meanest individual in peril, rushed forward with extended arms, and the bullet

"Brave girl !" cried Elizabeth, who, though she had perceived her own danger, did not blanch for a moment. The scene immediately became one of inexpressible confusion, the multitude pressed simultaneously forward, more intent to discover whether the Queen were hurt than to apprehend the assassin; terrified and half frantic with pain. the Lord Keeper's horse became unmanageable, and it was with difficulty that he dismounted, while one of the guards held the bridle. A cry was raised to seize the murderer, but he had already vanished in the crowd, and so sudden had been his attempt against the Queen's life that no one except Gertrude had distinctly perceived him.— In the midst of the turnult Elizabeth remained calm, and while she sternly exclaimed, "It seems we must not allow our loving subjects such near approaches to our person," she added in a milder tone, "Look ye, my Lords, would ye trample her down, who has saved our life at the peril of her own, raise up the damsel, she faints beneath your

Several of the noblemen in the Queen's train now crowded forwards, and Gertrude recovering from her faintness, looked up to behold the Queen, the, to her, dreaded and disliked Queen, gazing down upon her with looks of real gratitude and anxiety.

"Brave girl !" said Elizabeth again, flinging her own embroidered kerchief to Gertrude, and bidding her bind up her wrist, which was streaming with blood, then she continued, "We place not our thanks in words, and would show that there is trust even in princes; send me that kerchief, damsel, in the hour of thy need, we will deny no boon to the stain of thy loyal blood."

At this moment, a gentleman mounted on a grey charger, spurred amidst the Queen's attend-

"Opportunely do ye come, my Lord of Leicester," said Elizabeth, "look at you poor girl, the bullet that grazed her arm was designed for the bosom of the Queen; but God's truth, are we to murmur if chance a traitor lurks among our lieges, when the treason even discovers to us such right faithful hearts."

The words were meant for the ear of the people, but turning towards Walsingham, with her eyes flashing fire beneath her contracted brow, Elizabeth then exclaimed, in a tone half suffocated by passion-"The traitor, the black traitor, see on your allegiance that he be discovered; is it thus that our anointed person is exposed to deadly scathe, even in the full blaze of day.

"Let me pray you, most dear Queen," said Leicester, "to return forthwith to the secure shelter of your palace, the bloodthirstiness of Papistry lurks, no doubt, in this, malign attempt on your most sacred life."

"My Lord, my Lord," returned Elizabeth glancing fiercely round her, "were this a time or place for such discussion we would prove to you that it were as like to be the bloodthirstiness of the Puritan. A stiff-necked and contumacious generation are the new religionists-nether God nor man do they regard, and woe to the ruler who governs them with aught but an iron rod."

"Would it like your Highness better," said Walpe ?" ler it will be around again in about 270 years.

"Thou art keen witted, Sir Francis," replied the Queen, "but evil alike is the yoke of Rome and of Geneva, with God's good pleasure, to neither one nor the other will we submit our neck. Set on, my lieges, we will pause according to our intent, at the dwelling of the Italian, and then to the Chepe, to look with our own eyes on the work of these goodly meddlers with heavenly matters and right wise and learned theologians,

"Not to-day, most august Sovereign," said Lord Leicester, holding the bridle of the Queen's palfry, "your trusty guards have sought in vain for the traiter who has aimed at your most precious life; you must not venture to the Chepe to-day."
"Talk you, my Lord, of must not to Elizabeth:

shall we leave the base and disloyal to cower over new plots of treason in their dens, and dream that the low fears of a churl can chill the heart of the daughter of a hundred kings? or shall we think that our fair city of London lacks a thousand spirits brave and prompt in our defence, as that which animates the form of yonder pale girl? Set on then, we will see the Cross of Cheping, and let those whose duty it was to secure the observance of our royal commands look well to themselves, we will at them for heaven in due speed."

These last words of the Queen caught the car of Gertrude, who, yet faint with pain and loss of blood, learned on the arm of Lord Merdon, a young nobleman of Elizabeth's train. The brave and kind hearted Edward Wood immediately recurred to her recollection, and springing from her support, she clung to the trappings of the Queen's palirey.

"Ah, gracious Sovereign!" she exclaimed, "if your benificence rate at any value the slight service it has been the lot of the meanest daughter of your land to render you this day, he pleased then to extend your royal mercy to the Warden of the City Watch. His duty it was, indeed, to guard the Cross of Eleanor, but friendship and charity drew him, last night into neglect. My cousin, a poor helpless maiden, was dragged by violence from her home, and in pity to the anguish of her distracted relatives did the brave Warden forget his duty and himself. Mercy, then, most gracious Sovereign, do not condemn him for a kindly deed."

"It seemeth meet indeed, my Lords, that we visited the city," said Elizabeth. "It were well we looked to its quiet ourselves, since so many daring deeds have been perpetrated there in one short night, the peace and safety of our poor subjects violated, and our royal commands set at naught." Then turning to Gertrude the Queen continued, "Be of good cheer, my pretty damsel, thy friend, the Warden, shall meet with all such grace as the severe arm of justice may lawfully extend: but it behaveth thee to remember that private interests are as a feather in the scale of the public good, and towards that public good

Gertrude, however, was in no condition to profit by this gracious assurance on the part of the Queen; her wrist was intolerably painful; Elizabeth's voice rung in her ears, strangely mingling with the tramping and the clamor of the populace. The Earl of Leicester, who perceived that she was near fainting, now advanced and proffered his hand to raise her from her kneeling posture. His approach seemed for the moment to restore the consciousness of the maiden, for she started suddenly and unassisted to her feet, and gazed as if spell bound upon his features; then shrinking from his touch as from an aspic's tengue, she sunk senseless to the ground.

CHAPTER V.

Now o'er one half the world Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse The curtained sleep; now witchcraft celebrates Pale Hecate's offerings; and withered murder, Alarmed by his sentinel, the wolf, Whose howl's his watch, thus with his stealthy

pace, With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his de-

sign, Moves like a ghost.

MACBETH. The night succeeding that on which the unfortunate Lucy Fenton had been torn from her home was as tranquil and beautiful as the preceding ono had been stormy. Lord Dacre and the worthy cltizen John Harding, had passed the day in an anxious watching for Gertrude's return, but hour after hour passed away and she came not. The distress of the good old man was even exceeded by that of his noble guest, who repreached himself as the cause of whatever ill might happen to the damsel. The busy little tailor, Master Williams, had, according to his determination expressed to Gertrude, called at her father's house in the morning to beg of Edward Wood to conceal himself until the Queen's pleasure should be known concerning the offenders in the Chepe. Feeling, however, that he had really neglected his duty, no persuasions, either of Harding or of the good-natured tailor, could induce the young man to consult his safety by flight—such a line of conduct would, he said, imply on his part an absolute connivance at the offence, and at the same time expose his inferiors in office to pay the penalty of a fault which was chiefly his own. In spite, therefore, of all entreaties to the contrary, Edward Wood assumed his post among the city functionaries awaiting the arrival of the Queen. Absorbed in their anxiety for Gertrude, and their care for the sick Willoughton, the inmates of Harding's house heard no more of Edward Wood till towards evening, when the pretty and malicious Bertha Allen looked in to partake again of nurse Mabel's dainties, and to announce, which she did with an evident relish of ill-nature, "That the Warden was imprisoned during the pleasure of the Queen's grace."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious," " No

# SERMON BY FATHER BURKE "The House of God."

PREACHED AT THE DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH LHITRIM.

After the last Gospel, Father Burke ascended the altar, and, taking his text from the 21st Book of Proverbs, said-May it please your lordship, dearly beloved brethren, we are assembled here to day on an occasion of very great joy, to offer unto the Lord God the work of our hands, and to invite Him to come down from heaven and to remain and abide here in the midst of us, in order that this holy temple may truly be, in the language of Scripture, "A temple of God; not man; He shall dwell with them; they shall be His people; He in the very midst of them shall be their Sovereign." Every other day; in this strange and wonderful land of ours, the ceremony which we are called upon to witness is being performed again and again—the strangest sights that perhaps the world has ever witnessed, the uprising not of a nation only but of a race, with ardent eyes and strong, energetic arms, laboring to build up the house of God and to cover the land with temples dedicated to the Almighty. For this we can offer no apology except to say simply, "We labor thus because we cannot help it." It is necessary—it is indispensable—that if the Eternal God dwell with man that we should have upon this earth temples and palaces befitting His glory; speaking in their eloquent though silent voice of His greatness, and by the stateliness and solemnity of their beauty telling every one, on entering within their consecrated walls, to kneel down and adore and exclaim, "Truly, this is no other house than the house of God." I say we cannot help it, for it is God's eternal will that beauty and holiness should surround His house and be seen in it unto length of days; and so that you may know what that beauty is, and what that haliness is, I ask you to consider-first, the great temple of Almighty God, in which he wished to dwell and take up His abode for ever and ever. That temple was the sacred humanity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Our nature, dearly beloved brethren, our humanity, God took and made it His own dwelling-place, so that when our Divine Lord and Redeemer walked a true man among men He dwelt in the fulness of God-eternal Divinity proper. He was God as well as Man. He spoke. It was the voice of God; He wept-they were the tears of God; He bled: it was the blood of God. He was God and eyer shall be God—the eternal, blessed, adored, and honored God. Now, if you know what are the beauties that belong to the house of God, consider our Divine Lord, the loving Temple of that eternal Divinity, in whom dwelleth the fulness of that Divinity proper. First of all, let us meditate upon it, and surely to think upon him with loving and lingering thoughts is not only the privilege but the necessity of every man who believes that God came down from heaven, incarnated by the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Blessed Virgin, and was made man for purposes of divine love. Contemplate that God and we learn to love Him; we grow strong and fervent in His love, so that it would seem to be the very necessity of the faith within us. To Him, therefore, we turn our eyes, and contemplate the grand figure of Our Lord Jesus Christ. The first great element that we behold in Him is the wonder-ful unity—unity of man astounding. God, as you know, is essential unity, not the unity of one thing made up of many parts, but a unity made up with the exclusion of all parts and all composition. It is the nature of God, therefore, that God should never begin to exist, because the existence of things which did not exist before involves the union of two things -namely, the previous nothingness and present existence; but God, because of His simple nature, must of necessity be eternal. Then when God became man our Divine Lord in His most sacred heart and Divine person, put forth the unity of God before the eyes of man. There were two things in the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ-namely, human nature and Divine, and when God purposed to take to Himself human nature and add it to Himself, He might, if He so willed it, have something superadded to Him for certain purposes, simply joined to Him to Him for certain purposes, simply joined to Him my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail the truth of Ged was the second main attribute of by a kind of moral union, till He had accomplished the purposes of our Divine Redeemer, and then put of Truth, and then he promised to be with them all walls for generations and generations to come would it away from Him. Thus we read how angels in days, even to the consummation of the world. be the voice of a man so bound by the dogma of nually to England for harvest work, to the great olden times took the form of the human body for Some certain duty stronger than these words? There words from the lips except the word of God, the revealed advantage of the English farmer and the Irish some certain purpose, to perform some certain duty stronger than these words? There words? There words from these lips except the word of God, the revealed landlord. The acreage of arable land for the peoof their Master. An angel spoke to Tobias, we are told, and we are also informed in Holy Scripture that an angel in the form of a youth spoke to Abraham, and after fulfilling his mission he vanished—vanished into the air—and returned to the elements out of which, for the time, he had coagulated. When God became man he could have taken that body and borne it for the time till he had accomplished our redemption, but such an incarnation, if incarnation it might be called, would not represent the beauty of God in our Divine Lord.— Therefore, when the Son of God became man and took to Himself a human body out of the most adorable, immaculate, and blessed Virgin Mary, He created a human soul in that body, and gave it life; and at the very moment that that human body was conceived and that human soul created, that moment the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity took that human soul, took that nature, asaumed it unto Himself, gathered it unto His own Divine personality, so that, as St. Augustine strongly observes, "out of the three became one." The human body, the human soul became Jesus Christ our Lord. He would not take the human personalty or individuality, but substituted a Divine personalty the Second Person of the most adorable Trinity, who became man of the Virgin Mary. Behold, then, how beautiful is the unity of two things in one Divine

the Son of the living God." The second great attribute of our Divine Saviour is his great truthfulness-no falsehood ever fell from His lips; it was impossible, because He who spoke was God. No one could pass undetected under the terrible eye of Jesus Christ. Oh, my dearly beloved brethren, it was a terrible thing for the hypocrite, with the sweet voice of flattery on his lips, to cross the path of our Divine Lord. He it was who said to the sinful woman, "Thy sins are forgiven thee."— It was He who told them all their secrets, dragged them, as it were, out of their hearts and laid them before them at their feet. They came to him with a sinner asking Him what they should do with her and He looked in their faces and read the thoughts that were passing there; and with His finger upon the groud He traced through the sands the actions of each one of them, and as His finger moved, Oh, God of Heaven! every man beheld in his handwriting the secret sins of his whole life. And our Divine Lord said, "Let the man who is without sin throw the first stone," and they all shrunk away from Him. The third grand attribute of our Divine Lord was sanctity, indescribable by the tongue of man, inconceivable by man, and recognizable in heaven, because it was the sanctity of God.

Carried Control (1997)

God! How grand in the integrity of one God-in

three Persons were joined, as it were, the formation of one Redcemer. This is a grand principle of our

Lord. Let us consider, dearly beloved, what follows

from this wonderful union of two things in ouc .-

The person who suffered, the person who prayed, the

person who wept was the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity; and in Him human nature was in-

finitely glorified, infinitely sanctified by such personal union. How well was this recognised by some

and denied by others! "Whom do you think I am?"

says our Lord, speaking to his apostles, and they

answered-"Some say Thou art John the Baptist,

some say Thou art Elias, and some that Thou art the Prophet Jeremias." "Whom do you say I am? said the Lord, and Peter cried out, "Thou art Christ

How holy he was! He labored all day, the Evangelists tell us, and then when night came on, and other laborers lay down to rest, He wended His steps. weary to the mountain side, and went into the back shades of the olive grove and spent the night in prayer with God. How wonderful was that prayer that for forty days and forty nights unbreken was continued in that desert place! The sun rose and set in the heavens, night came on, and the stars came out in their places in the firmament, but He never closed an eye for a moment's rest, never tasted food or drink, but persovered in His prayer. And how humble He was! He told us, "Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart." "I seek not My glory, but the glory of Him who sont Me." How obedient was He who said, "My work is to do the will of the Father who sent Me." Sanctity not only dwelt in Him, but infinite sanctity was poured from Him in the form of Divine grace. Sanctity went out from Him. Whatever He touched He made holy; whatever He looked upon He made holy; whatever He permitted to approach Him was sanctified. He cared not how base the sinner might be -the repreach of the whole world, as Magdalon was, the very existence, the very presence of whom was sin itself—she who was the reproach of a whole city, the woman whom, when passing in the streets, the Phariscos gathered up their robes and told her to begone—even this woman was made pure by the sight of the Son of God. This woman, the very sight of whom was sin, the wilful thoughts of whom was sin-she cast herself at the feet of Jesus Christ, crawling like a guilty reptile, as she was, not dar-ing to look up. She weeps, and the moment those tears drop—the moment that her lips are pressed to His feet, that moment she becomes sauctified, and rising from His feet she goes forth a sign of God's power and sanctity and a monument of all that God can do upon this earth. She received one glance of His eye and became sanctified. The next was His power, His strength. Oh! how strong He was!-Ho knew no fear. The Pharisces themselves attested this by saying to Him, "We know that there is no respect for person with Thee, and that Thou wilt not respect the person of any man." He knew no fear, for all men were afraid of Him. Then, when they came to take Him prisoner, they came in a multitude; they came, as He Himself tells us. as if they were going forth to capture some mighty chieftain or robber bandit, as if they had to deal with some mighty armed man, and then when they approached He only looked at them; and St. John tells us that they twice fell back before Him. How powerful He was in the strength of His Divine potence! His scourging would have killed any other man, but He sustained it. How powerful He was in the endurance of these three terrible hours whilst His heart was slowly breaking on the cross. Beheld our God in death as the first great temple of the first great living tabernacle. We are assured that Christ is to be with the Church, and that the gates of hell cannot prevail against it. Beauty is to belong to her. He asked who was His spouse of whom the Scriptures spoke? Those who were present in his congregation that day, and who did not agree with the doctrine of the Catholic Church he asked, earnestly and respectfully, who was this spouse? Catholics believed that it was the Holy Catholic Church, and if he were asked why do they believe this? he aswered — because the inspired Apostle St. Paul expressly tells that Christ our Lord looks upon the Church as His speuse, that the Church has all the beauty which was promised to the spouse, that the Church is our Divine redemption, that it is the very spouse of his love—bis bride.— Out of this union of Christ and his Church the Apostle draws the sanctity of Christian marriage, and says, "Man, love your wife as Christ loved." Was there anything more clearly pointed out in the Scriptures, that the evident purpose, the cleardesign of the Son of God, was to found a Church? He was constantly speaking of it and he refers to it generally as the Kingdom of Heaven. He likes, however, to compare it to many things. He likens it to a candle set in a candlestick, so that it can illuminate the whole house. And lest any person may be scandaliszed, he says the kingdom of heaven is like a net cast into the sea, and taking living fish. "Thou art Peter," said he, "and upon this rock I will build necessary—namely, the confirmation of these words of Scripture. Was she that thing of beauty, of divine beauty, of supernatural beauty which she claimed? They should examine. The Catholic Church was a consummation on earth of the presence of the Spirit, and the mission of Jesus Christ himself. It was the consummation of His presence, for he himself stated, "I will remain all days with you;" it was the consummation of his mission, for he came to enlighten, for he told his apostles to go forth and

them. The strength of grace was death; it triumphed over death, it triumphed upon it, and it fulfilled the words of the prophet, "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave where is thy victory?" To the apostles, Christ promised that the gates of hell should never prevail against the Church; and, therefore, if they never were to prevail, she should remain in the supernatural condition, while everything around her, by the very action of pride, was crumbling into dust, Consider, then, the great beauty of unity, that first great attribute shone over us from our divine Lord. The Church was one, essentially one; her faith was the same in all places. It had been his privilege, unworthy as he was, to preach in more than one language, to more than one people, in more than lics, and it was a joy they would be surprised one clime, and over the whole face of the globe his perhaps to hear, in which he would call upon message would sound: His words were unchanged. and they fell upon ears that were familiar to the sound, for they had never heard any other message. Now, mark, it did not follow that because that message was one and unchanged, that therefore it was true. It did not follow, but he would tell them what followed. It followed of recessity that if it charged it would not be true; its truth may not be directly proved for its unity, but its fulsehood would be proved for its change. If it was not one it would not be true. If one priest in that parish preached one doctrine, and another priest in a neighboring parish, or a neighboring county, or a neighboring country—nay, a neighboring world—certain it was that some of them must be saying what is false .-Therefore, if unity is not the proof of truth, disunity is the absolute proof of falsehood. The Catholic Church was one all the world over. The same message to all her people; she is one in unity and love. Her members should be sanctified, for the moment they lost divine grace by mortal sin, that moment they ceased to belong to the Cathelic Church, and the fallen sinner could not return into the fold without being again sanctified. But the very wish to be again within the fold showed that the sinner was repentant, and she was then willing to receive him back. But they might ask him, could not a man submit to the Catholic Church and belong to her submit to the Catholic Church and belong to her altogether. Now, he asked, was not this something for them to glory in? Was it not something for them to stand firm and to hold aloft the standard of the ing to my view, all derived from the one Celtic be required to separate so absolutely from sin?-Could not God make some little compromise, they were so weak? Would not the Church consider their weakness, and permit at least some little sin ? If the Catholic Church would do that it would prosper more among men, but she would cease to be the | Those who were non-Catholics would despise Cath-

let all men see them, and seeing they should glorify

would send out his fleets and armies to fight for it, if it would only allow him a little indulgence because he was weak. But the Speuse of God cried out "Non possumus"—it cannot be done, it must not be done. And then when he lifted his hand and smote the Church in the face, she answered and said, "You may strip me of my possessions, you may rob me of my wealth, you may drive me from the country, you may shed my blood; I know how to suffer, I know how to die, I know how to be a beggar, to be poor and to be impoverished; but it is my fate and my destiny that I don't know how to compromise with sin," so holy is the Catholic Church.

The next attribute was power and strength. How wonderful! The Jews thought that they could kill Him, but they never could have killed Him if He of His own free will had not consented to die. He rose from the tomb and in His resurrection He proved that He was God, essentially and eternally. He set upon His Church the seal of His Spouse. To it He said, "Arise, go forth, speak every word that I shall put upon thy lips. The nations shall rise against thee, the princes shall rise against thee, for I have made thee to be as a wall of brass. Nothing can resist thee, and thou shalt break down and destroy all thine enemies." The self-same prophesy nearly 1,900 years ago was spoken, and never since that day of her foundation to the present hour had the Church one hour's existence without having constantly to oppose some one. For 300 years she shed her blood in every land; existed to produce only martyrs. Every man and every woman who embraced Catholicity was told plainly and distinctly that they were going to a certain and terrible death. Three hundred years more and the whole world was Arian, and the Church once more stood up and blad for her beloved. Then came the history of her heresies, and the work of centradiction was carried on with occasional gleams of prosperity. Three hundred years ago Martin Luther commenced his heresy, and the Church lost half her children. She could not keep them; they would not stay unless she would consent to acknowledge some things that she said were wrong. She could not say it. that she ever taught, because she came from God. How could the Church unsay anything that was said? She did not invent a dogma, and did not make a dogma. The Catholic Church had no power to make a dogma. But the Catholic Church was the mind of God, and would anybody ask her to contradict anything that God had said? She could not do it. He would now ask them to come nearer home on this important line of thought. In that Church dwelt the fullness of Christ's divinity. Jesus Christ was there upon that altar as real, as truly, as substantial, as consciously as He was in the Blessed Virgin's arms on that Christmas morning in Bethlehem, or when he hung on the cross. The first beauty of the place is that it was the house of God. The patriarch of old was so terrified when he was brought face to face with the divine presence that he knelt down and said, "Truly this is no other than the house of God." What would that patriarch have said if he had been permitted to enter into the temple of Jerusalem on that morn when Mary entered there looking for her child. For three days the child was lost to her, and at the end of three days she, seeking Him, came into the temple; but as she crossed the threshold she caught the echo of the child's voice, and the whispers of that sound passed froom arch to arch. She entered and she saw God in His own dwelling; she heard God speaking in His own house. First of all she knelt down and adored Him, and then she took Him in her hands and brought Him home. But if the patriarch who trembled when angels only appeared before him, if he had seen the face of the Lord Himself, would be not have bowed down and exclaimed

Woe is me, for I have seen the Lord.'

It is true that Mary beheld the face of God dis-

guised under a little child, but she did not fail to know that His voice was the voice of God, although His line seemed to be the lips of an infant child So, in the same way, though those who would come to this Church would see only the appearance in bread and wine, yet they would discover the real and true presence of Christ under the hidden form in which He had chosen to appear among His people. truth; therefore that law must remain in the Catholic Church. As St. Augustine said of baptism, so did he say now of the preaching of the word of God. Therefore, as their fathers heard that word fifteen hundred years ago from Patrick and from Patrick's disciples-and they heard that same unchanged word that day-so, after a thousand years, if the world lasted so long, the preacher standing within those walls would preach to their posterity the same word he was new preaching. That word would not change because Peter and Paul must pass away, and James and John must die, but He whose voice would resound there would speak the same. The sanctity of God, as well as the light of God, would dwell in that place, and here would be opened the fountains of water welling forth eternal life. The sinner coming in there bearing the burden of his sins, like Magdalen, would receive pardon and would go forth a new man. What wonder then that they should rejoice at this new coming down of Jesus Christ on the earth? As the shepherds rejoiced when the light of angelic wings flashed over the stable of Bethlehem, so great would be the joy of them here when future generations would be sanctified and enlightened with living bread. But there was another cause of joy, and of legitimate joy to them Cathoevery high-minded, genial, generous, hearty man, even not a Catholic, in that land to share in, and it was this: that Church was a monument in its beauty, in its strength, of a race and of a faith that had never died. Fifteen hundred years ago Ireland was converted. She had been Pagan; she became Christian. She at once toog her place amongst the nations in the very front, in the foremost rank of all that was highest in intellect on the face of the earth. The nations beheld her, and in their amazement they called her the Green Western Isle, the mother, and the land of saints and scholars-Insula Sanctorum. In that they enshrined in it the genius, and the form of their language, and their national character. Persecution came and burst over Catholic Ireland, but the Catholic Church had entwined itself round her people, and had struck its roots so deep into their souls, that, like the forest oak, whose roots were twined round the rocks down deep in the earth, and whose head could defy the storm and remain firm when every other sapling was carried away, there it remained the sole remnant of the ruin. So in that day of persecution the storm burst over the head of Ireland's Cathelicity, but the truth could not be swept away, for its roots were entwined round the hearts of the Irish race. There was but one way to not tell, but it was some time prior to the Christian destroy Catholic Ireland, and that was to destroy it era. It is said they came from the coast of Spain Crucified when there were so many whose hands had let it fall in the blood-stained dust? Was it not something to be faithful to their convictions? Was it not for non-Catholics a subject for manly pride and congratulation in common with Catholics?

After an earnest appeal on behalf of the charity which they had met to contribute to, Father Burke concluded by asking the congregation to contribute liberally, and relieve the zealous pastor of the debt. which still existed against the Church, which could not be called the Church of God so long as any debt remained against it.

EARLY INHABITANTS OF IRELAND. In the Biology section of the Association for the Advancement of Science, just held at Belfast, an address on the early settlers of Ireland was delivered by Sir W. R. Wilde, M.P., M.R.I.A. We lay some extracts before our readers :--

thropology generally, I shall confine my remarks to the subject of the early races which peopled Ireland in consecutive order, their remains still existing, and an enquiry as to what vestiges of those different waves of population remain at the present hour. That the skin-clad man, with his stone, bone, and wooden weapons and tools, his shell ornaments and rude unglazed pottery, the primitive nomadic hunter and fisher, arrived in Ireland and occupied its plains, forests, and pastures in the same state of life in which we find similar primitive races of mankind in the present day, here contending with the bear, the wolf, the the osphey, the seal, and the otter for his food, as his preceeessors did wite the aurochs in Mid-Europe, I have not the slightest doubt. I think the reindeer and the elephants, and probably the muskfox, had become extinct before man's arrival in Erin, and I have always inclined to the idea that he was not contemporaneous with that great monarch of the cervine race, the Irish elk; but in this opinion, however, I may be mistaken. With respect to the authenticity of the early chronicles and legends that relate the history of the emmigrations, so much sneered at by one set of inquirers and so faithfully believed in by another, let me make two observations—one chronological and the other topographical. Our Irish annals were first committed to writing by Christian scribes, in The Church could not unsay one tittle or one iota either Gaelic or Latin, and were not only intermixed with classic story, but with Scriptural incidents, particularly those relating to the disperjected to our Irish manuscripts that, from the material on which they were written, the form of their letters, their philological construction, and their illuminations, none of them were written earlier then the 9th or 10th century. Some, indeed, go so far as to say that there is not an Irish manuscript later than the 12th or 13th century. Now, granting all that, what does it prove? Not that the historic-instances recorded were concocted by the scribes of those times, but that these vellum or paper manuscripts were copied from earlier writings which were founded on anterior materials. I will now tell you what has been the result of my own examination of the races that migrated to or are said to have conquered Ireland. I cannot say that the Firbolg was a cultivated man, but I think he was a shepherd and an agriculturist. I doubt if he knew anything certainly not much. of metallurgy; but it does not follow that he was a mere savage, no more than the Maories of New Zealand were when we first came in contact with them. The Firbolgs were a small, straight-haired, swarthy race, who have left a portion of their descendants with us to this day. A genealogist (their own countryman, resident in Galway, about two hundred years ago) described them as a darkhaired, talkative, spiteful, strolling, unsteady, disturbers of every council and assembly, and promoters of discord. I believe they, together with the next two races about to be described, formed the bulk of our so-called Celtic population-combative, nomadic on opportunity, enduring, litigious, but feudal and faithful to their Chiefs, hardworking for a spurt (as in their annual English Emigration), not thrifty, but when their Immediate wants are supplied lazy, especially during the winter. To these physical and mental characters described by Macfirbis, let me add those of the unusual combination of blue or blue-gray eyes and dark eyelashes, with a swarthy complexion. By statistics procured from our Great Midland Western Railway alone, I learn that'on an everage 30,000 of these people, chiefly the descendants of the dark Firbogls and fair Damans, emigrate anple runs from two to six acres. Connecting this race with the remains of the past, I am of opinion that they were at first rath or earthern mound and enclosure makers, that they mostly buried their dead without cremation, and, in cases of distinguished personages, beneath the cromlech or the tumulus; their heads were oval, or long in the anteroposterior diameter, and rather flattened at the sides. The next emmigration we hear of in the annals is that of the "Tuatha-de-dannans," a large, fair-complexioned, and very remarkale race, warlike energetic, progressive, skilled in metal work, musical, poetical, acquainted with the healing art, skilled in Druidism, and believed to be adepts in necromancy and magic, no doubt the result of the popular idea respecting their superior knowledge, especially in smelting and in the fabrication of tools, weapons, and ornaments. From these two races sprang the fairy mythology of Ireland. The Dannans spoke the same langu age as their predecessors the Firbolgs. They met and fought for the sovereignty. The "Man of Motal" conquered and drove a great part of the others into the Islands on the coast, where it is said the Firbolgs or Belgic race (so called) took their last stand. Eventually, however, under the influence of a power hostile to them both, the two peoples coalesced, and have to a large extent done so up to the present day. They are the true old Irish peasant and small farming class. The Dannans had a globular form of head, of which I have already published examples. For the most part, I believe, they burnt their dead or sacrificed to their manes, and placed an urn with its incinerated contents, human or animal, in the grave where the hero was either stretched at length or crouched in an attitude similar to that adopted by the ancient Peruvians. It is affirmed that the Dannans ruled in Ireland for a long time, until another inroad was made into this land by the Milesians, said to be brave, chivalrous, skilled in war, good navigators, proud, boastful, and much superior in outward adornment as well as mental culture to their opponents. They deposed the three first Dannan Kings and their wives, and rose to be, it is said, the dominant race, assuming the sovereignty, becoming the aristocracy and landed proprietors of the country, and giving origin to these chieftains that afterwards rose to the title of petty kings, and from whom some of the best families in the land with anything like Irish names claim descent, and particularly those with the prefix of "O" or "Mac." When this race arrived in Ireland I canera. It is said they came from the coast of Spain, ing to my view, all derived from the one Celtic stock; they spoke the same language, and their descendants do so still. When they acquired the knowledge of letters, they transmitted their history through the Irish language. No doubt they fused, but somehow a quick fusion of races has not been the general characteristic of the people of this coun-

in most districts was where the person spoke both English and Irish. In 1851, when we first took a census of the Irish speaking population after the country had lost three-quarters of a million of people, chiefly of the Irish race, we had then (to speak ple, chieny of the frish face, we man then (to speak in round numbers) one and a half-million of Irish in round numbers) one un 1861 they had fallen of by nearly a half million, and upon the taking of the last census in 1871, the entire Irish speaking popu. last census in 1871, the entire trial speaking population was only \$17,865. The percentages, according to the total population in our different Provinces, were these:—In Leinster, 1·2; in Munster, 2·7·7; in Ulster, 4·6; and Connaught, 39·0—for the total of Trial Connection of Trial Connectio Ireland, 15-1. Kilkenny and Louth are the coun. ties of Leinster where the language is most spoken Instead of entering into the wide domain of an-In Muster they are Kerry, Clarc, and Waterford. In Ulster Donegal, where 28 per cent, of the population speak Irish, but in Connaught, to which I have already alluded as containing the remnant of the early Irish races, we have no less than 56 per cent of Irish-speaking population. In the counties of Mayo and Galway respectively, of my own knowledge, I can attest that a great many of these people cannot speak English. We thus see that of the population of Ireland, which in the present day might be computed at about five and a half millions, there were at the time of taking the census in April 1871 only \$17,865, and I think I may prophecy that that is the very largest number that in future we will ever have to record. On the causes of this decadence it is not my province to descant. The Celts have been the great pioneers of civilization and are now a power in the world. Are they not now numerically the dominant race in America, and have they not largely peopled Australia and New Zealand? We have now arrived at a period when you might naturally expect the native annalist to make some allusion to conquest or colonization by the then mistress of the world. Without offering any reason for it, I have here only to remark that neither as warriors nor as colonizers did the Romans ever get foot in Ireland, and hence the paucity of any admixture of Roman art among us. Haying finished with the Milesians we now come to the Danes (so-called), the Scandiavians, or Norsemen,-the pagan sea kings, who made inroads on our coasts despoiled our churches sion of mankind after the Deluge. It has been ob- and monasteries, but at the same time, it must be confessed, helped to estalish the prosperity of some of our cities and towns, from 795 to the time of the battle of Clontarf, A.D, 1014, when the belligerent portion of the Scandinavians were finally expelled the country. When, however, the Irish chieftains were not fighting with one another they often engaged in petty wars with the Scandinavians, who in turn were attacked by their own countrymen, the "Black Gentiles," especially on the plain of Fingall stretching from Dublin to the Boyne, and which the white race chiefly occupied. We are now coming to a latter period; the Romans had occupied Britain; the Saxons followed; the Danes had partial possession for a time; the Heptarchy prevailed until Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, fell at Hastings, and England bowed beneath that mixture of Norman Gaulish, Scandinavian, and general Celtic blood which William brought with him from the shores France. The Saxon dynasty was at an end, but the Britons of the day accepted their fate, and not only the soldiers, but the Norman Barons, fused with the people of that kingdom, and largely contributed to make it what it now is. The fusion of races, this assimilation of sentiments, this interchange of thought, this kindly culture, the higher elevating the lower, among whom they have permanently resided, must always tend to great and good ends in raising man to that state into which I hope it will yet yet please Providence to call. The Angle-Norman came here in 1172, a very mixed race, but their leaders were chiefly of French or Norman extraction, Why they came or what they did it is not for me to expatiate upon. I wish, however, to correct an assertion commonly made, to the effect that the Norman Barons of Henry II. conquered Ireland. They occupied some town, formed a "Pales" levied taxes, sent in soldiery, distributed lands, and introduced a new language; but the "King's writ did not run," the subjugation of Ireland did not extend over the country at large, and it remained till 1846, and the five or six following years to complete the conquest of the Irish race by the loss of a tuberous esculent, and the Government alteration in the value of a grain of corn. Then there went to workhouse or exile upwards of two millions of the Irish race beme that one of our great difficulties in Ireland has been the want of fusion not only of races, but of opinion and sentiments in what may be called a "give and take" system. As regards the intermixture I think there cannot be a better one than the Saxon with the Celt. Look what the intermixture of races had done for us in Ireland. The Firbolg brought us agriculture; the Danuan the chymistry and mechanics of metal work; The Milesians beauty and governing power; the Danes commerce and navigation; the Anglo-Normans chivalry and organized government; and in later times the French emi-grants taught us an improved art of weaving.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

On Tuesday, the Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas McHale, of the Irish College, Paris, and the Rev. Richard Prendergast, C A., Tuam, visited the parish of Annaghdown. His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 200 children. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Thomas McDonagh, P. P. Cummor. On Wednesday the Archbishop went from the monastery at Annaghdown to Lackagh, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. McHale and the respected parish priest of Annaghdown, Rev. Peter Waldran. In the parish of Lackagh His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about a hundred children and adults. In the parish his Grace and over twenty rev. clergymen received the fullest measure of attention and hospitable care from the respected pastor, Rev. John M'Gough. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. Ca-non Bourke, P. P. During next week his Grace will be administering Confirmation in the parish of

Clonberne, and adjacent districts.—Tuam News. The Christian Brothers from New York arrived in this city a few days ago and are enjoying the hospitality of Alderman Patrick Hogan, where they will remain a few days before leaving Limerick.—
Their objectin visiting Ireland is to extend an invitation and afford an opportunity on the most favour-able terms to young men to become missionaries and members of their Institute in America. The constantly increasing requirements in the extensive field of labor laid open to their missionary zeal in the United States and other regions, have induced the Superiors to depute its members to visit Ireland. The warm reception they receive everywhere from the clergy and our people evidences and holds out expectations that many young men will be found to enlist themselves under the banner of the Cross preferably to wandering to different shores where in-numerable difficulties and hardships await them. The great question of the day-the vital one-religious education, not only in this country, but in America, where the children of our race and faith are endangered by the devouring elements of a progressive age. Shall we not take a holy vengeance and do all we possibly can to stem the torrent as it moves along? This is the battle for which the Church is contending the education of the rising generation, and upon which her hopes are directed. Church of the living God. Oh! if that could have been done; if that little compromise could only have been effected when the English monarch only asked for a little indulgence, he would have remained ed Catholic. He would defend the faith; he would went asked for a little indulgence of the Catholic faith; he would be most desirable if the Government like dastardly cowards. They would despise such. Their fathers gave up land, liberty, and life, rather than abandon God. They went out, died, and went approach the spanish migrations to Ireland remaining in that the Spanish migrations to

pathies and desire for general co-operation. - Limerick Reporter, Aug. 25th.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien has arrived in Killarney on a visit to the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty. The new Church of Roscrea is receiving two lateral

spires on the front side columns. The Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, P.P., Mallow, has been appointed Bishop of Cloyne in succession to the late lamented Dr. Keane.

The Rev. Mr. Mooney, C.C., Ballyneal, has been appointed P.P. of Carrickbeg, Carrick-on-Suir, in succession to the Rev. Mr. Phelan, appointed P.P. of Summonsfield.

THE MISSION AT CAPPANORE.—The mission at Cappamore has been attended with the utmost possible zealous Oblate Fathers who conduct the mission are fraught with important results. The publicans have resolved not to open their shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Sundays, in obedience to the Sunday law of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

A meeting was held on the 20th ult., at the office of Messrs. Kenny and Murphy, solicitors, to forward a testimonial to the Rev. T. R. Shanahan, P. P., Ballingarry, when a sum of £80 was subscribed in the room. The Rev. Mr. Shanahan has been for many years in Limerick, an active and efficient clergy-

Annual Holiday.—The annual holiday of the choir and acholytes of the Redemptorist Church Limerick, was observed on Wednesday 19th Aug., by a trip down the river in the "Rosa" steamer.

The subscriptions to the Father Maher Testimonial are flowing in freely and already reach nearly £300. Further contributions may be forwarded to the National Bank, or to the honorary secretaries of the fund.

Among the numerous private special telegrams received in London last afternoon was one from the Vatican, which states :- "The Holy Father's audience has been beyond expectation very numerously attended. It consisted, according to announcement of a deputation from the newly organised so-ciety against Sunday Desecration. The protest presented to his Holiness had appended 35,000 signatures. The Pope's reply was full of encouragement.

The Rev. P. White, C. C., preached a sermon in the Catholic church, Ennistymon, on Sunday, 15th Aug. in behalf of the Christian Brothers' Schools of the town. This collection after the sermon realized nearly £100.

The Bishop of Clonfert has been engaged in visitation and administering Confirmation during the last few weeks in the parishes of Laurencetown, Mullagh, Eyrecourt, Lusmagh, Fahy, Portumna, Ballynakill, and Woodford.

The Very Rev. R. B. O'Brien, D.D., P.P., V G., Newcastle West, Dean of Limerick, has consented to preach the dedication sermon on the occasion of the opening of the new and beautiful Church of Monaleen, near Limerick, by the Rev. Dr. Mechan, P.P. on Sunday, the 3rd of October.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, administered first communion to a considerable number of children in the Pro-Cathedral, Killaloe, at his lordship's mass, on Sunday, morning. He addressed the congregation in an instructive and impressive discourse.

Friday, the 28th ult., the feast of St. Augustine, was a day of special devotions and indulgence in the Augustinian Church, Limerick. High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, and immediately after the panegyric of the Saint was preached. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the solemn ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Phelan. P.P., Carrick-beg, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to the pastoral charge of Sammonsfield, vacant by the translation of the Rev. E. P. Walsh, P.P. to St. Mary's Clonmel.

Mr. P. Power, owner of Monroe, near Nenagh, has given the Rev. John Egan, P.P. of Burgess, Youghalarra, a lease of the cottage of Kilebeg, lately occupied by Mr. Cox, and formerly by the Rev. Dr. Ryan. -Limerick Reporter, Aug. 25th.

A meeting was held in the Convent Schools Cahir, on Sunday, 16th Aug., pursuant to announcement, for the purpose of establishing a Young Men's Society in that town. Upwards of one hundred young men were present. The Rev. M. Meoney, P.P. presided, and explained the object of the proposed society, which would be diffusion of literature and the practice of temperance, as also the manner in which it was proposed to have it conducted. A debating society will also be established in connection with it. The meeting was unanimous as to the necessity of establishing such a society, and as it was merely a preliminary one, the further consideration of the matter was postponed to that day fortnight, Sunday, the 30th inst .- Clonmel Chronicle.

AN OLD AND RESPECTABLE CITIZEN .- Our old and valued friend, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq., of King Street, Waterford, whose death appears in another column, had reached the venerable age of 58 years. He was one of the most esteemed citizens of his native city, where he resided during his long life in the respect and regard of all. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place accompanied, it may be said, by the whole population, without distinction of rank, class, or party. He was amiable and high minded, patriotic and honorable. The worthy father of a good son, the late John O'Brien, Esq. the respectable Town Clerk of Waterford.— B.I.P.—Limerick Reporter.

The Honorable Gerald Fitzgibbon and Lady Louisa Fitzgibbon have arrived at their magnificent residence, Mount Shannon, Lisnagry, from Rhyl, Isle of Wight, for the autumn and winter seasons.

"OUTRAGE ON THE DEPUTY VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIMERICE UNION.—Passing the Wellesley Bridge on Wednesday, 19th ult., on his way from attending the weekly meeting of the guardians, Alderman Myles received a blow over the lett eye from a ruffian whose name is not clearly ascertained, but who is said to be a printer, and to whom it is alleged he refused relief at the union workhouse that morning. Another guardian was in company with Alderman Myles on the occasion, but the assailant rapidly made off carrying away Alderman Myles' walking cane as a trophy. Really the Limerick union is in a curious way.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—At a recent examination in British America for a Cadetship in the mounted Constabulary, Edward A. Maunsell, Esq., Finiterstown Castle, county Limerick, passed a highly oreditable examination, and obtained his appointment. At the epen competition last July, for the Inland Revenue, Mr. M. C. Wren, Abbeyfeale, was equally successful; and three young gentlemen have recently passed for Bank appointments; all prepared at Mr. Armstrong's Academy, 53, Catherine street.—Limerick Reporter.
Civil Service.—W. T. Monsell, Esq., has been ap-

pointed Inspector of Factories, with headquarters at Limerick. We are sure that Mr. Monsell will afford the public every satisfaction in the performance of the duties of his office.—Ib.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—We (Waterford Chronicle) recently referred to what we considered, and continue to regard, as an act of great injustice to the press by a jury having cast the proprietor of the Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator in £50 damages, and for what? For publishing a paragraph which appeared previously in a Gork paper, which flection on himself. The proprieter gave the paragraph, which was the subject of litigation, simply as | induced Columbs to leave Ireland for Iona. The | preside. We believe the following representative | The defeat of the | her hairand gave it to him.

The second of th

an item of news, as he would have done in the case hardship on the esteemed and deserved popular proprietor of the Reporter and Vindicator. We are glad to find that our respected contemporaries, of every Mr. Lenihan.

MELANCHOLY BOATING ACCIDENT. - A sad calastrophe, resulting in the loss of two lives by drowning, occurred on Sunday evening, 16th ult., between Cahercon and Foynes. Two brother, named Gaynor, pamore has been attended by immense numbers of the success. It is attended by immense numbers of the success. It is attended by immense numbers of the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the faithful from the immediate and neighboring distinct the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to Col. the sons of Mr. Michael Gaynor, steward to tricts. The exhortations and instructions of the ing themselves boating, when a squall unexpectedly coming on, the bost capsized, its occupants were thrown out, and there being no assistance within about a mile of them at the time, they were unfortunately lost. The bodies have not since been discovered. The boat was found on the same evening, bottom upwards, a few miles from the scene of the catastrophe. The greatest sympathy is felt with the afflicted family of the deceased young men.

A MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING. - A laboring man named Laurence Casey, was engaged on Thursday, 20th ult, in scouring a dyke at Crean, within three miles of Bruff, the estate of the Earl of Sandwich, when rain poured down in torrents, then lightning and thunder. He at once left off work and proceeded to his benefactor's house, Mr. James Slattery's, who for many years employed him at this season of the year, and after a few strides was knocked dead by lightning; his hat was burning, which drew the attention of a member of Mr. Slattery's family to his being knocked down in the field. Several of the family at once proceeded to where the poor man was lying, but on their approach found life was extinct. Laurence Casey was a native of Kilfenora, in Co. Clare, and when he met his death he had about him twelve pounds in gold, but, for having which, his brother telegraphed to have him buried in the next churchyard. His good employer would send his remains to his family burial place. The deceased gave to his employers in the neighborhood general satisfaction, and when one neighbor in Crean had not employment for him, the next gave it to him as he was always most diligent in doing the work appointed to him.

Shipping Disaster .- An account has reached Limerick of the loss off the coast of Donegal, on the western part of Tory Ireland (it is supposed in a fog) of the steamer "Fairholm" with captain and three seamen. This vessel traded between Glasgow and Limerick, but was succeeded by a new steamer "Erin Holme," belonging to Messrs. M'Phial & Co., of Glasgow. She was coming to Limerick with a eargo of flour consigned to Messrs. J. N. Russell & Sens, when she was lost.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT IRISH FORT .- The Clonmel Chroniele says: Some few day since a party of workmen employed on a farm convenient to Corbella House-the residence of William B. Mulcahy, Esq., -were fortunate in discovering a pagan circular fort. The chamber is circular in form. There is a subterranean passage leading in a north-westerly direction, and the structure is in many respects most curious.

The blight has made its appearance on the potato crop in Queen's county, but as yet it is extremely partial and very light, and the crop in general looks exceedingly well and promising. In the neighborhood of Maryborough, wheat, barley and oats are already reaped.

In the neighborhood of Mallow the greater portion of the corn is already cut down. Wheat is a very good, and an abundant crop. Oats, in general, is ight and short. The farmers in this locality complain that they cannot get a sufficient number of the laboring class to do their required work, which may be attributed to the great number of persons who left there for America during the past year.

A good story is going the round of society respecting the First Lord of the Admiralty and a very-self confident lieutenant in the navy, who also holds a seat in Parliament-Lord C. Beresford. Lord Beresford is flag-lieutenant to one of the Admirals on duty in the Channel, and Mr. Ward Hunt, seeing that the young gentlemen was frequently in town, was one d to ack him h venting his duties as flag-lieutenant from interfering with his duties as a member of Parliament. Might it not be desirable to give up one in favour of the other? "Well, yes," was the reply. "Suppose I give un Waterford County? I know two Home Rulers who want the seat!" The First Lord did not quite care about admitting any more Home Rulers to Parliament, and observed a discreet silence.

A Dublin correspondent writes to a contemporary :- " Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the crops are all that could be wished. In fact, the harvest is the most bountiful we have had for very many years. The yield of oats and barley will be over the average. The straw of the former is, indeed, a little short; but this is not a great drawback. As for potatoes I have never seen finer ones than those at Oldbridge. Turnips and mangolds will be rather late, but they look remarkably well. Harvest hands are very scarce in this part of the country, and, as a consequence, wages are pretty high. Farmers are anxious about the saving of their crops, as the weather is very changeable. A few day however, and all will be over, the corn being nearly all cut."

The Dublin Nation says: The action of the Home Rule members in the matter of the Irish Fisheries has not been altogether without result. In the last days of the session a bill, the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Bill, was passed through Parliament, which will bring, at all events, some measure of assistance to struggling Irish Fishermen. A fund of some £20,000, will be lent out to them for the purchase or repair of nets, boats, and other fishing gear. This is not all the Home Rule party tried for, but, such as it is, the Irish fishermen will have to thank them for it; and we have no doubt that if the system of loans to honest and industrious fishermen be found to work well, a still larger grant for that purpose will soon be obtained by the National

renresentatives. On Monday evening a body of the King's Dragoon Guards in Limerick attacked some of the watchmen and a fracas ensued, in which one of the waichmen received a dangerous wound. On the civilians com-

ing to the scene the soldiers decamped. AN ANGIENT PEALTER .- Facsimies of Irish national MSS, are at present being selected and edited by Mr. Gilbert, of the Public Record Office of Ireland. The first part of the collection, which will be one of profound interest to Irish scholars, is nearly completed. We learn from a report just issued that among the documents facsimiles of which have been prepared is a Latin psalter styled "Cathach," or the "Fighter." It is ascribed to the hand of St. Columba, who made Iona famous, and receives its name from the antique and metal casket in which it is preserved. Columba lived in the sixth century. The legend is that, while sojourning with St. Finnen, in Ulster, he borrowed that worthy's pealter and "copied it furtively in his church, with the aid of miraculous light, in the nighttime." Finnen claimed the copy as his property, but Columba did not recognize his right, and Diarmid, Monarch of Ireland, was appealed to. His Majesty decided "that as to every cow belongs her ealf, so to every book belongs its copy." Columba did not see the force of this analogical reasoning, and kept the treaparagraph the Mayor of Limerick considered a re- sure. As the story goes, the dispute led to a sanguinary battle, and was one of the causes which

of any other item, and more especially as it must kindred, the O'Donnels, who ruled in the most westhave been of interest in the city where his paper is ern part of the north of Ireland, styled Tir Conaill, cos:—The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Machopublished. The most objectionable passages were even expunged, and it was not attempted to be proved that any animosity was felt towards the mayor. We would therefore consider the fine a great of the normal of th before battle on the breast of a sinless cleric round to find that our respected contemporaries, of every the troops of the O'Donnels, victory would be secured shade of opinion, agree with us in sypathising with to them in a just cause. "To open the Cathach," says the report, "was deemed unlawful, and would, it was thought, be followed by deaths and disasters among the O'Donnels." It ultimately came into the possession of Daniel O'Donnel, who raised a regiment in Ireland for James II., and afterwards became the Continent until 1802, when it was transferred to Sir Neal O'Donnel, Newport, in the county of Mayo. In 1814 his widow began proceedings in Chancery against the Ulster King of Arms for having opened the Cathach without permission. The manuscript, it is said, now consists of 53 leaves of vellum, many of which at the commencement are damaged head and foot. A document to which so curious a history attaches descrees the careful treatment it has receir- British Army were as follows:—On the 1st of Janu-

FATAL SHIPPING CASUALTY.—An accident occurred on Friday Evening at Queenstown on board the Inman Royal Mail Steamer City of Chester, which has since unfortunately proved fatal. It appears a passenger named John Ring, a native of Queenstown, and who arrived from America a few weeks previous with his brother for the purpose of placing him in a lunatic asylum, was again returning home on above date, and when walking up the gangway from the tender Fanny to the ship, he accidentally fell off, coming down heavily on the sponson of the tender, and from thence rolled into the sea. The pilot's whaleboat immediately let go and picked him up, when the emigration officer, Dr. Scott, ordered him to be again brought ashore. On examination it was found that the spine was dangerously injured. He was conveyed to his father's house, where he died on Saturday night, leaving a wife and two young children.

THE BELFAST STRIKES .- The great strike of milloperatives in Belfast on Monday assumed a double aspect, which had not previously been imparted to the miserable and calamitous misunderstanding, Several-mills were thrown open to afford willing workpeople an opportunity of resuming work at the proposed reduced terms. Several accepted the offer but the numbers who did so bear an insignificant proportion to the great masses who hold back. There was some little display of feeling in the streets against those who went to work, but nothing approaching a breach of the peace. Some of the strikers boast that they can held out for six weeks longer, others are prepared to starve rather than submit, &c.; but signs are not wanting that a growing desire prevails to recommence work on masters' terms .- Irish Times.

Several Home Rule demonstrations were held in the North on Saturday, 15th August. At a meeting a Clogher the Rev. Mr Galbraith delivered a long address, in which he severely censured Mr. Macartney and The O'Donoghue for their conduct respecting the Coercion Bill. Mr. Butt attended a Home Rule meeting at Monaghan the same day, and delivered a lengthened address. Lurgan was the only place where the proceedings were attended by disorder. On the return of a Home Rule contingent, which had been attending a meeting held some few miles from the town, they were attacked by a number of the opposing party who threw stones over the heads of the police at the processionists. Some severe fighting took place and several houses were wrecked. Sub-Inspector Murphy, who was in command of the police force, was severely injured by a blow of a stone, and a Roman Catholic was seriously stabbed.

It is reported that the object of Mr. Disraeli's approaching visit to Ireland is the establishment of "a real court presided over by the son of the Queen and his wife"—a project upon the accomplishment of which the Prime Minister is said to have set his heart.

A great international boat race will take place in Ireland this year. The English champion sculler Sadler has accepted the challenge of George Brown, telegraphed that he is willing to row a match on the River Bann, at Coleraine, but that it must be a straight race of four miles. The date of the race, as suggested by Sadlier, is to be 19th of October.

IRISHNEN IN CHINA .- The New York Irish World says :- Some time since we announced that an Irishman, Mr. F. J. Waters, had been appointed to a very high position in Japan. He it was who planned and directed the building of the first suspension bridge ever erected in Japan. Now we find that in China many offices of public trust are filled by Irishmen. An Indian paper gives the particulars as follows :- China appears to be, the paradise of adventurous Irishmen in the present day, and it is odd to notice how many have attained posts of honour and high pay in the Celestial empire. First and forcmost comes her majesty's minister, Mr. Wade, whose long career in the East is one of which his native country may be proud. He was the commander of the government troops in the insurrection of the Flowery Kingdom some years since. Then there is the astute and cautious head of the customs, Mr. Hart, whose career of unexampled success is creditable both to himself and the land that gave him birth. Then there is Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Hong Kong, who succeeded Sir Richard Mac-Donnell. The last admiral in the Chinese waters. Sir Henry Kellett, hailed from the Emerald Isle: so also de several minor officials of the Hong Kong colony, notably Mr. Russell, the police magistrate. Of the consular officials some of the ablest and best known are Irishmen. Mr. Morgan, whose careful and elaborate official reports are a model for junior officers; Mr. Waters, whose scholar-like labours in Chinese philosophy promise to earn him a promi nent place among English Philologists, and others who might be mentioned. The proportion of Irish men in the customs service is unusually lurge, and it is sometimes said by disappointed juniors that to be born in Ireland is a far more certain passport to speedy promotion in China than long service, business capacity, or acquaintance with the Chinese language.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

In giving inhis adhesion on the part of the Catholic element in London, to the Hospital Saturday movement, Archbishop Manning stated that an ex perience of twenty-five years in London convinced him that the working classes of that city did not attend their places of worship on Sunday. But when he came to examine the causes of it he could not speak of it with blame to those who did not go to church, because many of the population of London were shut out from places of worship, as there were not sufficient to receive them. He was not overstating the case when he said there was church room for only about one-half the population of London. In the greater number of places of worship, moreover, pews and places were reserved, and the poor had the greatest difficulty in finding a place where they could distinctly hear that which was taught from the pulpit. The fact was that provision had not been made in the churches of London for those who were placed in honourable poverty.

"The re-union of the Christian Churches" is to come off on the 14th of next month, Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, being the soothing peace maker who will

psalter was preserved as a sacred heirloom among his religionists"—amongst "thousands of others—have received pressing invitations to attend the conferenlong believed that if the Cathach was borne thrice | Beecher, Theodere Tilton, Tennie Classin, Victoria Woodhull and Brigham Young, it is expected, will appear on behalf of America; Serjeant Cox and the Chief Spiritualist (whoever he may be); MM. Loyson and Quilly (par nobile fratrum); the leading Elder of the Peculiar People and "Bishop" Reinkens; the Grandest of all Grand Orangemen and the proprietor of of the Agapemone; M. Thiers and the Head of the Plymouth Brethren; with Messis. Moore a brigadier in the French service. It remained on and Sankey, and the prosiest parson out of "The Shires." It will be observed that the handful of Sectarians, variously called "Papists," "Roman Catholics "and "Ultramontanes," have been left out in the cold. Hurrah! for "The reunion of the Christian Churches !"-Cath. Times.

Composition of the British Army,-According to a return which has been prepared, the nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men of the ary, 1873—English, 674; Scotch, 85; Irish, 237; foreigners, five per 1,000. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were—English, 593; Scotch, 94; Irish, 308; foreigners, five per 1,000 men. The religious denominations are given as-January 1st, 1873, Church of England, includinh Dissenters, 681; Presbyterians, 89; Catholics, 230 per 1,000. On the 1st January, 1861, there were—Church of England, 604; Presbyterians, 111; Catholics, 285 per 1,000. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were returned as-Church of England, 616; Presbyterians, 96; Catholics, 287 per 1,000. In 1873 there were only 60 per 1,000 who could neither read nor write, in comparison with 95 per 1,000 1868, and 190 per 1,000 in 1861. In 1868 there were 68 per 1,000 returned as of superior education, as distinguished from those who can read and write well, whereas in 1873 there were 326 per 1,000 in this category.

Though the master has been abroad now a good many years he does not seem to have been very sucful. If we are to place implicit reliance upon the report of the post-master-general the educational condition of the great mass of the people of England is still far from satisfactory. One would imagine that persons who aspire to employment in the General Post Office would at all events have themselves educated previously to such an extent as to be able to tell without hesitation the "difference between B and a bull's foot." Yet here are some of the answers which have been given by candidates for post-office life to questions relating to their medical biographies:—"Father had sunstroke and I caught it of him." "My little brother died of some funny name." "A great white cat drawed my sister's breath and she died of it." "Apperplexity." "I caught Tiber fever in the Hackney Road." "I had goarnders." 'Indigestion of the lungs." "Runmitanic pains."
'Shortness of breadth." "Sister was consumpted and now she's quite well again." "Sister died of compulsion." "Pistoles in the back."

The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian and a number of English Catholic ladies are busy getting up an address of sympathy from the Catholic ladies of Great Britain and Ireland to the ladies of Munster, in Germany, who, a few weeks ago, as is stated in a circular, "so bravely testified their devotion to their imprisoned bishop, for doing which they were summoned before the tribunals of justice, fined, and threatened with imprisonment." It is also proposed that each lady in the United Kingdom who joins the movement shall subscribe a small sum, in order to render the address a becoming testimonial of the sympathy of the ladies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Suspicion of English ladies being implicated in the prison-breaking adventure of Bazaine seems to have led to unpleasantness "An Augry Husband," who gives vent to his indignation by writing to the papers, tells of the strange treatment his wife, accompanied by two young ladies, a nurse, and two children, received on Friday last at the Hotel Dessin, Calais, on their arrival from the Hague vid Brussels. They had been only a few minutes in the hotel when two gendarmes marched into their bedroom, looked at them silently for some time, and then took down their names, &c. His wife comof Halifax, Nova Scotia, to row for £500 and the championship of the world. Brown proposed a five mile race, 2½ miles out and home. Sadler has passports.

A Liberal demonstration was held at Norwich on the 17th ult. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., on whose grounds the gathering took place, delivered a speech in the evening, in the course of which he said that there was good reason to believe that when Parliament reassembled the old Liberal leader would be at the head of the party, which would unitedly follow him. Mr. Gladstone was the best leader the party could have, and would command the confidence of the country.

The statistical survey of English trade during the present year is regarded by the Times as far from cheering, but that paper finds in it one solid topic of consolation, namely, where one market or set of markets fails, another exhibits an increased demand for English commodities. The total of the exports for the seven months which have elapsed shows a serious decline, but it would have been much more serious were there not new worlds to redress the balance of the old. In this instance it is to British India and a colony of the Pacific that England must look for aid.

Mussage from the Sea .- The following message from the sea has been found in a bottle by Bichard Wright, a-fisherman of Marshide, Southport, on the shere jat Lytham, Lancoshire :- "July 4, 1874. Should this ever reach the shore, it is to tell my friends that the ship 'Mary Ann, of Barrow-in-Fur-ness, foundered with all hands. Good byc. Sinking. John Jones, scaman, of Preston." Upon the back of the slip is written "Waited till the last moment.

No hope." NEW WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS. - One of the last acts passed in the late session was to facilitate the erection of dwellings for working men on land beonging to municipal corporations in England. When a corporation determine that land belonging to them shall be converted into sites for working men's dwellings, and obtaining the approval of the Treasury to the corporation making for that purpose grants for leases of 999 years or for less terms, of parts of the land, then the provisions mentioned in the act are to have effect and apply. The cost and expenses incurred by a corporation in carrying into execution or otherwise the law are to be paid out of the borough fund, or by money borrowed as authorised. The forms set forth in the schedule to be used in carrying out the statute, as to grants and leases, are of a very concise character. The act which is now in force, does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

THE QUEEN AS A CHURCHWOMAY, -- An American authority says :- The Queen of England, though theoretically head of the (English) Church and titulary defender of the faith, is not a very good Church-woman. She lets her children get married in Lent, she gives drawing-rooms and state concerts on the Fridays of that holy season; she gives her yearly ball to her servants on Good Friday itself; when in Scotland she goes to the Presbyterian meeting, and seems to enjoy it; recently, when a wealthy neighbour of hers at Balmoral, a private gentleman, undertook to build an Auglican chapel at his own expense, she had word conveyed to him that he would do her a favour by dismissing the idea. Naturally, her loving subjects of the High Church persuasion are a good deal scandalised by all this. DAYBAT OF THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURARS -

THE TOTAL PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE

Unionists is a fact now beyond dispute. This struggle is likely to benefit our colonies very considerably. Machines have turned out men, and the ousted labourers may profitably employ their energies on the virgin soil of our Emipre beyond the sen. Canada is especially exerting herself to procure them. Canadians are among the men, describing the beauties of the happy Arcadia across the Atlantic. Necessity if not inclination is likely to drive the labourers over. The vacation promises to be a busy time for Mr. E. Jenkins."

Murder ! foul, horrible, brutal murder is rife in the Christian land. Not a day passes but a mangled and bleeding body bears ghastly witness to the barbarism of this century of grace. Old men and women, young men and maidens children and infants -the victims of the manslaughter mania are recruited from all ranks and all ages. Every day the details of reported crimes grow more horrible, more sickening. We lay aside the daily journals, and turn to the earliest pages of our history; we read the bloodstained chronicles of our uncivilised era with positive relief. It is like entering a calm and peaceful garden at sunset, after a day spent in the thickest carnage of the battle-field. Carlyle says that in the sombre obstinacy of an English labourer still survives the tacit rage of the Scandinavian warrior. May we not add that in the bestial ferocity and violence of the English murderer still survive the fiendish and bloody instincts of the savages who tore quivering hearts from living breasts and offered them to Odin, their god? With the lapse of centuries Odin has changed his name. Now we call him Passion, and sometimes Greed.

MURDERS IN ENGLAND .- At the Liverpool Assizes on Friday week, a man named Michael M'Cafferty was sentenced to penal servitude for life for having attempted to murder his wife by striking her on the head with a spade whilst she was sleeping. At the same assizes on Saturday a young man named Flanigan was sentenced to death for having murdered his aunt by strangling her.

Will not the delicate-minded Newdegate shrick with joy, and the gentle Whalley dance (as well as "sing") in the mirth of his heart, at the good news which comes all the way from Posen? Seven hours have been spent by the police in ransacking the home of fifteen ladies of noble birth, who long ago devoted themselves to religion, and the grossost outrages have been offered to the inmates in the most wanton and offensive manner. The excuse reason there was none—given, is that a rumour existed that a girl was detained in the convent against her will. Of course the story was a mere fabrication, and the only object of the visit was to insult Catho. lie ladies. And this is the sort of thing two degenerate Englishmen want to introduce into this country-popularly supposed to be the "home of the free," &c.!—Catholic Times.

### UNITED STATES,

Ananchy in the South .- Have we not imposed too heavy a fine upon the South as the consequence of the war? Have we not punished her, although a sister Commonwealth, ten times more severely than France was punished by the alien invader? If Germany astonished the world in exacting five milliards from France what must be thought of the fine of ten milliards, which, estimating each slave at five hundred dollars, was imposed upon the South by the proclamation of emancipation? Should not some compensation be made to the South for the enormous fine-not in the way of actual meta y paid to former slaveholders, but in the development of industries in the South that were destroyed by the war? If we of the Northern States for generations sustained, approved and profited by slavery when it was an institution, should we not assume some of the expense and responsibility of regarding it as a crime? Because we conquered the South have we any reason to desolate it? Can there be any form of desolation more thorough than to compel the people to bear all the burdens of the war which they assumed—of the abolition of slavery which we at one time guaranteed to them as an institution, as well as of the debt we contracted ourselves to suppress the rebellion? Can there be any genuine reconstruction that makes it the object of the Southern leaders to aim to destroy by repudiation the Union they failed to destroy by secession? These are grave questions. To the minds of some of our readers they may no doubt be novel, and it may be said that we take a gloomy or a fantastic view of the situation in the South. But there certainly is an evil in the South that we have not reached. We are rapidly drifting upon chaos, disorder, a war of races, repudiation. We have made our brothers of yesterday our enemies, and not only enemies, but we surrender to their mercy the credit of the nation and the happiness of the four millions of slaves we emancipated. More than all we have given them no motive for reconstruction; but, on the contrary, we have left them every temptation to war upon the Union. These are living questions. It is not for us to decide them; but we do not see how there can be reconstruction until they are decided. Would it not be the wisest statesmanship, therefore, to call together a national convention to consider the war, its causes, consequences and results, and how best the Union can adjust itself to the new and strange conditions it has left to us? Let us have a national convention of peace and reconstruction .- N. Y. Herald, 4th inst.

A "SUITABLE ADMONITION.-Magistrates who wish to take lessons in "suitable admonitions" will find a few useful hints in the feeling observations addressed by a judge in Kansas, United States, to a prisoner the other day, reported in one of the local papers : -" Brunley, you infamous scoundrel, you are an unredeemed villain. You haven't a single redeeming trait in your character, Your wife and family wish we had sent you to the penitentiary. This is the fifth time I have had you before me, and you have put me to more real trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse of your family, and be off in short order! Don't let's ever hear of you again! The grand jury have found two other indictments against you but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning at daylight, I'll sock you right square in juil, and bump you off to Jeffersonville in less than no time, you infernal scoundrel! If I ever catch you crossing your fingers at a man, woman, or child -white man or nigger-I'll sock you right square into the jug! Stand up, you scoundrel, while I pass sentence on you!" The judge, while delivering this solemn charge to the prisoner, could hardly conceal his emotion, and there was scarcely a dry eye among the audience in court. Brumley himself seemed to be least affected of all on the occasion.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN AMERICA.-The New York Balletin says: The increase in the use of opium in the country suggests that reformers will soon have a new enemy to battle. The importation of opium now amounts tonearly 250,000lbs annually -ten times more than thirty years ago, and it is the opinion of physicians and druggists that not more than one-third of the quantity is used for medical purposes In other words, more than 160,000lbs... of this drug are now used for stimulating purposes in this couptry.

A Harrisburg man spent three quarters of an hour the other evening, trying to pick up a piece of moonlight from his doorsteps, which he foully fancied to be a newspaper. His afflicted wife finally came out brought him to consciousness by the aid of a loose fence-picket, and steadied his tottering

steps into the house. Nevada is proud of a woman resident who. when the stealthy savage approached her, just pulled off

# dAitness The True

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

# ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER-1874. Friday, 18-Ember Day. St. Joseph of Cuper Saturday, 19-Ember Day. SS. Januarius and

Comp, MM. Sunday, 20-Seventeenth after Peutecost. Monday, 21-St. Matthew, Ap. Tuesday, 22—St. Thomas, Ap. Wednesday, 23—St. Linus, P. M. Thursday, 24-Our Lady of Mercy.

To Correspondents. - We cannot insert personal attacks upon the gentlemen assisting at the synod of the Protestant episcopalian church now in session in Montreal. So long as they do not attack us, we have neither the desire, nor the right to say anything unpleasant about them. Whatever may be our opinions of their religious system, they are gentlemen, and as such entitled to be treated with courtesy.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK. Incredible as some eighteen months ago the

statement would have appeared, Bonapartism is not only raising its head in France, but is to all appearance in the ascendency. The cause of legitimacy seems to be utterly lost that of the Orleanists is gone; there remain only the republicans and the Imperialists .-And of these two the latter seems to be the favorite amongst the large rural population of France, who asks above all things a strong government, able to hold its place, and to repress the Communists. In the mean time poor France is made to eat humble pie to any extent. The Univers by its free comments upon the Serrano Revolutionary regime in Spain, having drawn upon itself the indignation of the Madrid authorities, and probably that of the Prussian authorities also, these instruct the French government to suspend the Univers; and by France, unable to assert her dignity, the insolent order is promptly and humbly obeyed. To this have, Lord knows, how many Revolu tions, and Glorious Days, and Plebiscites reduced the France of Louis Quatorze, the country which once gave laws to almost all Europe.

Marshal McMahon is starring it in the Provinces, and seems to be having a good time. Every where he is well received, for the people seem to have confidence in him as a thoroughly honest man.

From Spain the news is as usual very confused. Of course the Carlists are being defeated and driven from the field with great slaughter; but the strange thing is that they constantly keep turning up again, all the botter for their threshings, and the stronger because of their defeats. But though little importance is to be attached to the revolutionary party's claims of battles won, though the Carlists hold their own, and have many partizans in the East of Spain, we must not suppose that their columns are already thundering at the gates of Madrid, or that the King Charles VII. is about to take up his abode in the Escurial. He has still much work cut out before he can hope to be recognised as the lawful King of Spain; and indeed considering the attitude which Germany has assumed towards him, and that France has been forced to adopt. even the warmest friends of the Carlist and legitimate cause must admit that its prospects of success are not very certain.

From Germany and Italy there is nothing to report. In one the persecution of the Clergy, in the other the wholesale spoliation of the Church and Religious Houses, continue to rage with unrelenting vigor.

Serious troubles are apprehended in the Southern States. Betwixt the whites and the negroes there is feud originating in the outrages of the latter, and aggravated by hot headed politicians on both sides. A renewal be well supported, and would pay its expences. of hostilities betwixt North and South is hinted at: but considering the exhausted condition of the Southern States this seems barely possible.

Several election cases have been decided in U. Canada. On the whole, the result has been unfavorable to the Reformers, of whom several have been unscated.

The death of M. Guizot, the world renowned

INDISSOLUBILITY OF THE MARRIAGE TIE. "The True Wilness says that for maintaining the indissolubility of the marriage tie 'the Pope is denounced as the enemy of nineteenth century civilisation, as the opponent of progress, and as in antagonism with the spirit of the age.' We suppose there are some who will believe this."-Evening Star, 11th Sept.

Certainly there are. All, in fact, who have followed the fierce controversies raging betwixt the Catholic Church, and Liberalism, will believe it, because they know it to be true, nor can the Star venture to deny it. On the question of the dissolubility, or the indissolubility of the marriage tie, the Pope is the opponent, the irreconcilable opponent of "modern pronineteenth century is termed civilisation. Let | patronage, replete with personalities, and accuus deal with facts.

Is it not, in all courtesy we ask the Star. is it not a fact that the relations of the sexes is always one of the chief factors in civilisation? and is it not a fact that the standard of civilisation must vary according as the union of the sexes is held to be dissoluble, or indissoluble?

Is it not a fact that, with regard to the same question—the relations of the sexes—modern society is progressing towards a condition in which the indissolubility of the marriage tie is ignored? not only in the United States, but in England, where for centuries after the reformation era, the Old Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of the marriage tie retained a footing. Is it not true that even in England during the course of the present generation, marriage has, by Act of Parliament been pronounced not indissoluble? and that a cheap and easy system of divorce, accessible to all, has been legally established? Is not this a progress, or advance in a particular direction?

Is it not also a fact that the Pope condemns as incompatible with Christian morality, this modern progress, and the peculiar state of civilisation which this progress cannot fail to bring about? Is it not a fact then that he is in bitter antagonism with the spirit of the age, which proclaims marriage to be a mere civil contract, and therefore dissoluble? and which asserts the right of divorce?

If the Star admits these facts, it must admit the truth of our proposition that, because of the Pope's opposition to divorce laws, and to the modern theory that marriage is but a civil contract, one which the State by its legislation can dissolve—he is denounced as an enemy of nineteenth century civilisation, as the opponent of progress, and in antagonism with the spirit of the age, which is in favor of that which the

When in the bitterness of his heart the Protestant would revile the Pope, as the enemy of civilisation, progress, &c., the Syllabus is always cited in proof of that enmity, of that antagonism, because it condemns the proposition that marriage is not indissoluble, matrimenii highest religious and moral pretensions, admits vinculum non est indissolubile; and that under without scruple into its columns, and puts besanction divorce—" et in variis casibus divortuum, proprie dictum; auctoritate civili sanciri potest" ib. This we repeat is, if not the only cause of the repreaches hurled against the Pope. one of them, and one of the most important; since there is no question which more vitally affects society and civilisation than that which treats of the relations of the sexes, of man and wife, of father and mother; and because of all the social and religious questions of the day there is not one which brings out in stronger light the bitter antagonism betwixt Catholicity and Pretestantism, betwixt the spirit of the Church and the spirit of the age, betwixt the Pope and modern progress. Marriage is dissoluble, says the Protestant and progressive liberal State, and by our laws we will make provision for divorce. Never, replies the Pope, under any circumstances can the marriage tie be dissolved; no power on earth can sanction divorce; and they who avail themselves of the provisions of a divorce law are guilty of adultery, and as such are unclean. and excommunicate persons. Whereupon comes the question as to the right of the Church to exclude from her communion these who do nothing but what the State sanctions. Of the causes of discord betwixt Church and State, Casar and the Pope, those arising from the marriage and divorce question are the most

PROPOSED CATHOLIC DAILY PAPER.

From a highly esteemed correspondent and friend of the TRUE WITNESS, we have received a communication urging the establishment in Lower Canada of a Catholic daily paper in the English language. The writer argues that such a paper is much needed; that it would He does not argue in favor of a paper which should deal exclusively with religious subjects; but contemplates a politico-religious paper which should discuss all political questions from a Catholic stand point, and should at the same time give all the secular news, "without the dirty and disgusting tales of sin, and woe, which no Christian parent can permit his innoconstitute the chief attraction of daily Pro-

With our correspondent we agree that a daily paper, conducted on truly Catholic principles, taking part in questions of politics in so far as the interests of the Church and of natural morality are therein involved, is much to be desired: would be very useful if properly conducted, and abstaining from mere party politics. But here is the rub. Of the secular political questions that most interest the Canadian public, almost all are mere party questions, involving no question of principle.gress;" he is in antagonism with the spirit of Politics in Canada for some years past have the age, and the open enemy of what in this been but a fierce competition for place and sations of pecuniary corruption. In a small community like ours, it can not well be otherwise. Now a truly Catholic paper could not be a party paper. It would of course advocate anti-revolutionary principles, would support the cause of order; and in so doing it would but give expression to the views of all Catholics; but on party questions a very great diversity of opinions obtains amongst Catholics and a Catholic journal could not identify itself with either party, without giving offence to a large body of its co-religionists. This is the political difficulty.

Greater still is the financial difficulty; and that this difficulty exists, and is very serious, is obvious from this :- That neither in Great Britain, nor in the United States, neither in London nor in New York has it been found financially possible to start and carry on a Catholic paper. It was suggested some time ago that the London Tablet should issue daily; but it was shown that it would require a capital sum of about half a million of dollars to carry out such a scheme. In New York where the English speaking Catholic population is far more numerous, and wealthy than it is in Montreal, or any City of the Dominion, the at tempt to set on foot a daily Catholic paper has been abandoned, as at the present time, impossible of execution. These are facts which our friend would do well to ponder.

But after the political and financial difficulties comes the moral difficulty, the greatest of all; and because of which it is impossible for a Catholic daily paper conducted on strictly Catholic principles, to compete with Protestant secular daily papers, or even with Protestant religious daily papers. This moral difficulty does not merely consist in the aversion of Protestants to Catholic dogma; though a conscientious Protestant parent would of course no more allow a Catholic paper to be read by his children, than a conscientious Catholic would allow his children to read a Protestant paper like the Witness; but in this chiefly—that there is much that a Protestant paper of the tor would dare to publish, on any pretext; as by so doing he would, according to the teachings of his religion, be guilty of mertal sin; would thereby bring damnation upon himself; and perhaps be the cause of the damnation of

Let us illustrate our meaning by a case in point; one too which in some shape or other is constantly recurring. We refer to the Beecher case.

Now all the details of this filthy businessdetails which no young person of either sex should be allowed to see, were regularly from day to day fully published, not only by the secular press, but by a journal of such high religious and moral pretensions as the Montreal Daily Witness, the only daily religious paper in the world. The publication of these revolting obscenities was necessary for the sale and circulation of the Witness; and should its circulation fall off, its value as an advertising medium would be seriously impaired, and its profits ruinously curtailed. Therefore without scruple, regardless of the maxim inculcated even by heathen ethics "maxima debetur pueris reverentia," the Witness, this family (!) paper, this Protestant religious paper, day by day, laid before its readers every nasty disclosure; and served up, fresh, and piping hot, to the families of its supporters, the details of a story as disgusting as any to be found in the pages of our vilest yellow covered romances.

But this a Catholic paper could not have done. What would have been the consequence, supposing that there had been existing in Montreal during the summer season a daily Catholic paper competing for public favor with the Witness? Why this - That though offered for sale at the same price as the Witness, the Catholic paper would scaree have found a purchaser; whilst the less scrupulous Protestant journal would scarce have been able to supply the demand in the streets. It is, and ever will be, because of this moral difficulty, impossible for a Catholic daily paper to compete successfully with the Protestant daily religious paper.— The race is not equal; the Catholic editor is

the sense of a duty towards God, from which testant religious papers, such as the Montreal no imaginary duty towards the public can release him. From these weights his Protestant competitor is free, and the consequences need scarce be insisted upon to one so intelligent as our correspondent.

And so it is in almost every department of life; the prizes of which are not for the Catholic, not for him who carries with him weight, or conscientious scruples. Let us not be ashamed, or afraid to avow it. Romanism is not a good religion for this world-if wealth and social advancement be the great good. If in this world only they have hope, of all men Catholics are the most miserable. What then? shall they renounce, or be ashamed of their religion? God

These things, we say, we must take into account. We must reckon up the cost before we put on the livery of Christ; and if we find the wages too low, the service too hard, there is no place for us in the ranks of the Catholic host. In this world the service won't pay-in the ordinary sense of the word, "pay." The Catholic soldier must be content to put up with hard fare, with scanty rations, to eat of the bread of bitterness, to drink of the waters of humiliation, to see the prizes of the world carried off by Protestants, and to be scorned besause of his poverty and unprogressiveness.-All these things he must be prepared for, when he takes up his cross to follow Him who also carried His cross, and whose disciple he pretends to be.

Here, in this moral difficulty, without more words lies the great obstacle to the pecuniary success of Catholic daily journalism. The Catholic editor could not lay before his readers the obscene details of the Divorce Courts, or the foul particulars of an investigation into the life of a Beecher or a Tilton-details and particulars which the editor of a Protestant daily religious paper publishes at length without scruple, on the plea that his duty to the public obliges him so to do; in fact because otherwise his circulation would fall off, and his profits come to an end. Of such a plea the Catholic knows nothing; he knows of no duty except his duty towards God; and if he hearken to the voice of his Church, these words, these words of awful import are ever ringing in his ears.-"Quid enim prodest homini-for what doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole word, and lose his own soul!"

Is the editor of the London Times who does the Colonial business to be numbered amongst the prophets? If so whence does he derive his inspiration? or is he but an ordinary mortal after all, evolving the future of the Colonies from the depths of his inner consciousness? These are questions suggested to us by the perusal of a lengthy editorial in the Times of the 26th ult., on the subject of The Dominion, and the conversion of its Federal Union, into | English, Indian, and even perhaps Carib origin—0s an amalgamating, incorporating, or legislative Union | for instance boucane for smoke-may have crept in:

various circumstances the civil authority may fore the eyes of its readers, young and old, and at no distant date; and if we may credit the male and female, which no truly Catholic edi- writer this is the scheme for which Canadian politicians, and Canadian statesmen are even now working. Indeed according to intelligence that has reached the Times " from well informed persons in Canada, we are likely very soon to hear of measures designed to draw the confederated communities much more closely together than they are brought by the Act of Union of 1867." Elsewhere the same article tells us that, though that Union has worked well, "the politicians of Canada have discovered that there is something more to be attempted than to realize the plans which satisfied the imagination of those who took part in the debates at Charlottetown and Quebec;" and that "it is evident that Canadian statesmen have learnt to look at the amalgamation of all the Previnces of the Dominion

as the end to be sought." Is this indeed so? We cannot say, but it is well for us to be on our guard. To Lower Canada, or the Province of Quebec, such a measure implies death: to which without being guilty of political suicide, it can never give its assent. How Catholics would fare in the matter of education under such a political the Times "Canadian statesmen" are aiming, any one can tell who has noticed how in this matter Catholic minorities are invariably treated by Protestant majorities-as for instance in New Brunswick and throughout the United States. We should be subjected to an accursed system of State Schoolism, the most cruel, injurious and degrading tyranny that man has ever groaned under; and were it only on this account, never, no matter what the consequences of their refusal, never should the Catholics of Lower Canada assent to any measures whose effect would be to bring about a legislative or incorporating Union betwixt the Provinces of B. N. America. For Lower Canada, as for Ireland, " Home Rule" is a measure of justice; the last named is striving after it; we in Lower Canada have it, and are bound to keep it.

The Toronto Globe notices the editorial in the Times from which we have quoted; and makes some comments thereupon, which we give below, and which we hope are true :--

"The London Times has an article which speaks of a movement in Montreal on behalf of a Legislative Union for Canada. We cannot recall any movement of the kind. Sir John A. Macdonald, it is no-torious, preferred a Legislative Union, but he has long ceased any open advocacy of his scheme, and we do not know any influential man who be more would be more courageous than he. Certain it is, no one Province shows any tendency towards the Legislative Union of the Dominion."

Mr. P. O'Meara, of the Commercial Hotel, Ottawa, The death of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of M. Guizot, the world renowned like the selection of the

Shubbing the Government Bishors.—Some advised persons having challenged for the gentlem of the Establishment, a direct divine authority and the power of exercising spiritual functions, Sir Verne Harcourt, one of the first lawyers of the day, the whom none is better acquainted with the history the Church by Law Established, since its inception in the 16th century, comes down upon them will the force of a sledge hammer, crushing them as their absurd spiritual pretensions at a blow. The he deals with them :--

"Whatever bishops may regard themselves as. and that it is a matter on which they must exercise their own discretion—Parliament regards them overseers of the Church which has been established by the State, and which is subject to the laws the State. They are recommended to the Crown by the Prime Minister, who is elected by the House Commons. They are nominated by a conge delin which issues from the Crown, and which is an inperative mandate. They hold their offices on term prescribed by Parliament and by the State. It is not by divine right that an eminent clergyman however excellent and however learned he may be occupies Farnham Palace or a fine house in St. James' square. It is not by divine right that prelate has £8,000 a year secured by act of Parlia ment. It is not by divine right that the bishops sit in the House of Lords. They sit there, as we all knew, by barony, and a barony is not of divin

There can be no doubt that this is the correct view of the Anglican Bishop. He is simply a well educated gentleman, who dresses differently from the rest of the community, and who holds a situstion of some dignity, and of much emolument in the government ecclesiastical department; but with nothing more spiritual about lim than environs a Custom House Officer, with no more claim to any divine right than has a policeman, or a parochial beadle.

The Gazette calls attention to the case of an old man, a confirmed paralytic cripple, sent by the police doctor, first to the Hospital in Dorchester Street, where he was refused admittance, as being a fitting subject for a house of refuge, or permanent asylum, and not for a hospital whose beds were all full, and whose duty it is to receive only such cases as under medical treatment are deemed susceptible of cure. From the Dorchester Street Hospital he was conveyed to the Hotel Dieu where, for the same reasons, he could not find admittance, and was then taken back to the Protestant Hospital. What ultimately became of him we are not told.

Neither the Protestant nor the Catholic Hospital is worthy of censure; the fault was, the sending a man in such circumstances to such places at all: as well might he have been sent to a Lying-In Hos. pital. The only place fitted for him is a permanent house of refuge, such as that of the Grey Nuns, who. at their own cost, shelter and support a large num. ber of old and infirm persons, besides their orphans, Unfortunately the means at their disposal are limited, whilst the demands on them are not. Hence the

J. E. M. in the Baltimore Catholic Mirror gives a very interesting and well written account of his experience of "Canadian Travel." In the issue of the 29th ult., the writer describes Montreal, whose early history he has made himself well acquainted with His vindication of the Canadians against the charge of having corrupted their mother language, and of speaking a bastard sort of French, or patois, does them no more than justice. Some foreign words of of all the several Provinces of which it is composed | but on the whole, the language of the educated This is the fate that the Times prophecies for us' French Canadian of to-day is the language of Corneille, of Made, de Sevigny, and of the educated classes in France in the days of the great king. Where it differs from Parisian French of to-day is in its not having adopted the novel phrases with which, since the revolution, the French language has become considerably corrupted.

> Mysterious.—The Witness has reasons to believe that M. De Boucherville is a "lay Jesuit!" This is the more alarming since no one knows what it may mean, or what a "lay Jesuit" can be. The Witness cannot mean that M. De Boucherville is, or ever has been, one of the Jesuit lay brothers, who do the work of the house; what then can the good man mean? Do tell!

> On Sunday last was read in all the Catholic churches of Quebec, a Circular from His Grace the Archbishop, announcing the approaching celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the creation of the Diocess of Quebec. A great and most imposing demenstration is expected.

On Sunday after Vespers there was a large Procession, or Pilgrimage, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, system as that at whose establishment according to from the Parish Church of Notre Dame to Bonsecours Church. The streets were handsomely decerated, and the attendance large. Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Gratianopolis, officiated.

The Marquis of Ripon, whose conversion to the Catholic faith, and reception into the Church, we mentioned in our last, is by no means a young or an unknown man. His age is about 47, and he has repeatedly held high office in the Government, as a Secretary of State, and as President of the Council.

As a precaution against what may be called Beecherism, the New York Herald recommends that Protestant ministers, when visiting the female members of their flocks, should-if married-be accompanied by their wives; and if single, by a discreet friend of their own sex.

WILLIAMSTOWN .- During the "Forty Hours" devotion, celebrated last week in St. Mary's church, Williamstown, nine hundred and seventy nine persons approached the Holy Communion.

Twelve years ago this good devotion was established in this parish, and upwards of ten thousand communions has been the result. The Revd. the parish priest, was most ably assisted

by the Very Rev. Canon Leblanc and the Revd. Fathers Matthieu, Masterson, McDonald and Murray. Thanks to the good ladies of the convent the music -vocal and instrumental-was very fine and the decorations of the sanctuary beautiful in the ex-

THE ASSAULT ON CONSTABLE BAIGNET .- Cornelius Deery, John Murray, Daniel Mackenzie, Stephen Cooney, and James Joyce, have been committed for has been appointed Chief Messenger of the House of trial at next Court Queen's Bench for aggravated assault on Constable Baignet some weeks ago.

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WHERE IS JOHNSTON OF BALLYKILBEG

NOW? In the Imperial House of Commons on the edcasion of the recent Home Rule debate that notorious Grange spouter Johnston of Ballykilbeg, said the inhabitants of the North of Ireland were to a man against Home Rule; and that before they would consent to any such thing several thousands of them would again fight at the Boyne. He was contradicted at the time by Mr. Biggar and others, and in order further to show how false his assertion was, we have only to point out the enthusiastic meetings that are now being held in that same Northern district, on Lady Day at Monaghan, Kilrea, Dungannon, Lurgan, Castlewellan, Clogher and Lisnaskea large and enthusiastic meetings were held at which not less than 20,000 persons assembled at each of them and in one or two the number considerably exceeded that amount. Mr. Butt, Mr. Biggar, Prof. Galbraith &c., were the principal delegates from the Parent Society; but they were well assisted by the tenant farmers in the several districts, who did all in their power to make the demonstrations a success. At Monaghan when Dr. Butt appeared, he could not speak for several minutes in consequence of the renewed cheers with which he was greeted. He said he came since the previous evening more than 400 miles to be present at the meeting, and to keep his word " (cries of you are welcome") he would come three times, ay, ten times that distance to witness the sight he witnessed that day. Here was the Irish Nation standing on the soil of Monaghan, where their enemies tried to exterminate them, and there they were now with their banners floating in the air, with stalwarth and strong arms and honest hearts beside them, ready to defend the rights of the race and the nation they thought to crush. He appreciated with sincerity and truth the devotion of the Irish race to their religion—to that religion which brought to them in the way that their consciences approved the great solemn truths that were the; common inheritance of all christians. (cheers) Further on he said, nothing was so grand as the manner in which the Irish race steed up for their religion. Irishmen were scattered all over the world—they had been driven by unjust laws from home; and was there another nation that remembered their country when they had gone away as successive g nerations of Irishmen had done. (Cheers). Many of them had relatives that were exiles beyond the western waves. Had they forgotten their country? (Never). Did their memory become faint when 3,000 miles from home, separated from the land of their birth? (No). Did not every letter from the banks of the Mississippi, from the plains of America, from Canada, from the crowding manufactories of England, tell of the love for Ireland. (Cheers). He believed it was not in the dispensations of Providence that a nation gifted as theirs was, should be trampled on and degraded. (Cheers and cries of Never). He believed there was before the Irish nation a destiny worthy of those virtues, worthy of that history and that glory, and worthy of that independence." (Great cheering). It is unnecessary to give any further extracts from his speech which was one of the grandest orations he has yet delivered. In Kilrea also where it was the boast of the Orangemen up to that, that a "Papist procession" never entered the town; they had a different story after that day to tell, as a procession of about eight thousand persons marched through, carrying sixteen flags; and one of them, a green one, fringed with gold, bore "God save the Queen" emblazoned in though I know, and it has been part of my duty as golden letters. We are of opinion that after this Mr. Johnston can hold down his head and speak about King "Billy" when he gets the chance; but let him never say that the Irishmen of the North are opposed to Home Rule.

### RELIGION IN IRELAND.

Nothing could shew better the power of the Catholic Church and Priesthood in Ireland than to point out how the different faction fighters who went by "Three" and "Four" year old's, and who were for some time back constantly fighting every time they got the chance, and breaking each others heads in a place called New Pallas in the Co. Limerick-nothing could better show how they obey their pastors than the following:—In the end of last month a mission of the Oblate Fathers concluded when the names of those who had at any time been engaged in the faction fights were read out from the pulpit by one of the good Oblate Fathers, who conducted this most fruitful mission. All then advanced to the alter rails, and there, in the most solemn manner, became reconciled to one another, promised to bury their feuds for ever, and, in proof of their carnestness, pledged themselves to abstain for five years from the use of intoxicating liquors!

It was the most impressive sight ever witnessed in Ireland; the only district that anything of the kind ever took place before was in a little village called Hollyford in the County Tipperary some years ago when a sight of a similar nature on a smaller scale was witnessed. In that case it was brought about by the Very Rev. Canon Lanigan who is now in Murroe Co. Limerick. Well may those rejoice who had a partin bringing this end to the dispute around and it shows as we said before that the Catholic Church can accomplish what all the judges, barristers, police and whole executive failed to do.

# THE WANT OF A CATHOLIC HALL.

We have just seen that a Catholic Hall is about to be built in London, England, under the direction of a limited company. The capital is fixed at £10,-000, which is to be realised by 10,000 shares of £1 each, and it is not imperative to pay the full amount at once, but it will be taken in instalments of 2s. 6d., at intervals of not less than three months. The Catholics of London deserve great credit for taking this step and it is a very curious thing that Montreal, Catholic as it is, has no such institution. It having been proposed in other quarters to establish opera houses &c. we would suggest the first idea that the Catholics should take into their heads is to go at once practically to work, and by following the example set by our co-religionists in London and elsewhere we should have a hall worthy of this city where our concerts, temperance, and other meetings could be held. It would be built in such a way that it would undoubtedly be a paying institution. We hope the matter will be taken in hands by practical men, and no time lost in working it up.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.-We have pleasure in announcing that the Catholic ladies of Great Britian and Ireland are getting up an address of sympathy to the ladies of Munster in Germany who a short time ago so bravely testified their devotion to their imprisoned bishop, for doing which they were summoned before the tribunals of Justice, tried and threatened with imprisonment. It is also proposed that each lady who joins the movement shall subscribe a small sum to render the address worthy of the high minded spirited Catholic ladies of the kingdom, We wish them every success and point it out as an example for the Catholic ladies of this continent.

THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—The Irish papors state the steam yacht in which Marshal Bazaine escaped from his imprisonment on the Island of St. Marguerite was called the "Nora Oreina" and was purchased for Madame Bazaine out of Cork Harbour from a gentleman named Nolan last year. L.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—Arrangements have been conveyance of competitors to the Dominien Rifle and describes its benefits. The working classes, Association match at one fare and a third for the says Mr. O'Leary, have more dignity and courtesy, double journey, upon production of member's tickets while the wealthy have less awagger and stand-orand commanding officers certificates, at any sisfism than at home. Good conduct is almost a pass
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AN ORANGE PIC-NIC.

The Markham Economist, thus reports the proceedings at an Orange Picnic. He makes an exception in favor of the Enniskillen True Blues, some seventy or eighty in number, who behaved themselves like decent men, and not like beasts, as did the Young Britons and the majority of the party :-

(From the Economist.)

"Several lodges of the Orange True Blues and Blackers, with a sprinkling of Orange Young Britons from Toronto, held a picnic, on the agricultural grounds, Markham Village, on Monday, 31st of August last. About two hundred of them were respectable and five hundred the worst specimens of street roughs. On their arrival at the station, it was soon as these young roughs reached the residence of these young vandals. As soon as the first instalment reached the Commercial Hotel, the commenced fighting to attract the laudlord's attention and give others a chance to steal. He caught them and made them give up the plunder. They then threatened that on their return to the station they would destructive to fruits as the grasshoppers are to the cereals. On the field their conduct was shameful; dozens of little boys were lying around drunk; others more seasoned were just charged enough to be devilish. Fighting among themselves appeared to be a prominent game on the programme. A large number ordered dinner at the Wellington hotel. Five of them jumped out of the second storey window, to escape paying for their dinners. Mr. Ruebottom caught one and threw him down the twelve feet. The boys and girls, and men and women were of the lowest blackguard stamp. Their departure was looked for anxiously. The poor livery horses pro-bably received the worst treatment at their hands, and the owners next. The horses were nearly driven to death and the buggies broken. If pay was asked for damages, they were prepared to mob the owners. Finally at six o'clock this swarm of filth gradually wended their way to the station, and the few respectable persons in the crowd took their seats in the cars; the balance filled their pockets with rocks, and stoned every passer by.

### GOLDWIN SMITH-ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith acknowledges that education should be religious were that possible, and he declares that he earnestly hopes for the day when it

will be possible. He says:—
"I suppose that all who acknowledge, as I for one do, the paramount importance of religion to men and nations, would rejoice if we were so settled and so united in our religious convictions that religion could be effectively taught in our common schools. Perhaps it will be so hereafter-perhaps the cloud of doubt and perplexity which has now for two centuries, since the days of Spinosa and Hobbes, been gathering over the religious firmament, will break up, and the sun of faith hidden for awhile behind that cloud, will beam forth again and diffuse over the world, now chilled and darkened by its absence, a brighter, more perfect, and more abiding day.-Such is not only my hope, but my firm conviction, a student to examine, the truly formidable objections which philosophy, historical criticism, and science have raised. But though certainty and unity of faith may come again, they have not come yet; and for the present, communities like ours, which feel education to be a necessity, have to respect religion without undertaking to teach it; they have to let the common school do its own work, and the Church and Sunday School do theirs."

One would suppose that a man who sincerely held such opinions would say, "whenever it was prac-ticable religion should be taught in our common schools;" but Mr. Smith arrives at the most lame conclusion that because it cannot in the circumstances of this country be taught in all the schools it should be taught in none.

He argues all unconsciously in support of the views of those who ask for Separate Schools. He

"Again, there may be special defects in an educathe school system in many parts, at least, of the United States, and perhaps we are not free from the danger here; but these defects we may hope to remove by wise measures of educational reform. So far from fighting against the Church, a good school in a country like ours fights with it, for it is directly and indirectly a potent organ of morality. The school, and its master or mistress may not be formally connected with religion; but in a country like ours they are not severed or estranged from the religious community around them. The spirit of that community is present with them; they feel and transmit its influence; it pervades the character and tone of the teacher, the discipline and all the moral agencies of the school."

This surely means that if the majority of the people in any district are Protestants, and the teacher is a Protestant, the spirit, the tone and character of the school will be Protestant if it is not absolutely godless, and on the other hand if the majority of the pupils and teacher are Catholics, the tone and character will be Catholic. This is unquestionably true, and is one of the strongest arguments in favor of Separate Schools."-St. John Freeman.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA. From the Dublin Freeman of 26th ult., we make the following extracts on The Labour Movement in Canada :- " Mr. Shackleton Hallett has just received from Mr. Peter O'Leary, the delegate of the Irish Labourers' Union, a long letter, dated Fort Garry, Winnepeg, Manitoba, giving some account of his experiences in the tour through Canada he has undertaken in the interests of the Union. The writer says he went to Quebec in the Allan steamer Scandinavian, in company with more than 300 emigrants of various nationalities, including many agricultural labourers who had been locked-out in the English Eastern Counties. He gives a favourable account of the manner in which they were treated on the voyage, in the depot at Quebec, and on the journey up the country to Montreal. He had an interview with Earl Dufferin, who received him cordially and expressed himself as much pleased that the labourers of Ireland had sent out a delegate to see the land. Notes of prices and other details, which Mr. O'Leary has made in full, he reserves for the full and careful report it is his intention to bring home. With regard to Montreal he says, 'Any man coming here in the early part of the summer will do better than either in England or Ireland, but I would not recommend a man who is doing well at home to come out, as he may be for some time disappointed in his expectations, and perhaps would have a difficulty to reach the position he left. But for a struggling man and the agricultural labourer Canada is a good country. There is plenty of room to strike out, and the laws and institutions are progressive in their effect.' He compares the political machinery made with the railways leading to Ottawa for the of the dominion with Mr. Butt's plan of Home Rule,

mentions hard winters and the closing of the rivers as difficulties, which the people and Parliament make arrangements to meet; and he says that the fact that there are no poor rates and workhouses is to a certain extent evidence of there being no destitution, such as is known in this country. The cold is less felt in winter than here, because of the dry and bracing nature of the atmosphere. In Ottawa Mr. O'Leary had an interview with the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, the Premier of the Dominion. In Toronto be found 'plenty of work for all who are inclined to do it.' He says—'The people of Ontario are all more or less well off. Land is cheap, and casy to be had. It is a great dairy country, and the cows run about in the luxuriant grasses of the woods and half clearings. A letter of introduction from the Archbishop of Westminster brought him into communiobserved that many of these boys had pistols. As cation with the Archbishop of Toronto, who received him with great kindness, and took very great inthe Hon, D. Reesor, they rushed into the orchard terest in his mission. His Grace wishes to see and commenced foraging in true Flanders style. established an Irish Emigration Aid Society in Almost every garden in the village was robbed by Canada, 'to direct the people to the land, instead of Canada, 'to direct the people to the land, instead of having them remain in the cities;' and some steps have been taken in this direction. Further West Mr. O'Leary met the Hon. O. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario, and other prominent men. Then through Collingwood he went on to the far West, and when he wrote was about to travel over the plains to a clean him out. Their procession was more like a point 300 miles beyond Fort Garry. He was in flight of grasshoppers in Manitoba, and about as good health, though he had been camping out for three weeks already, with a blanket for a bed, and he was to return to Toronto to lecture upon his travels. He expected to return to this country about the middle of November, and will then report in full detail."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD - September 1974, - The following are the contents of the current number: - 1. Cause and Effect. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler. 2. Music. 3. The Basilica of St. Petronilla and the American Pilgrims. Daniel Paul. 4. The Shadow under the Yew. 5. Fiat Justitis, Mrs. M. M. Warde. 6. Letters to a Protestant Friend. Third letter. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 7. To and From "The City of Fogs," J. C. 8. Our Lady of Perpetual Help. Mrs. M. M. Warde. 9 Off with the Old Love. 10. The Faith and Practice of Catholicity. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 11. The Colisseum. 12. New Publications.

The Archbishop of Toronto laid the corner stone of a convent at Thorold, Ont., on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.-The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the last monthly meeting of the above society, 2nd Sep., 1874:—Resolved, That the best thanks of this society are due and hereby tendered to W. Wilson, Esq. J. P., for the magnificent prizes generously given by him for competition at our annual Pic-nic held on St. Helen's Island on the 3rd ultimo, Resolved. That the best thanks of this society are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the society who kindly contributed to the list of prizes competed for at their annual Pic-nic on the 3rd ultimo,

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD .-- A little child not two years old was run over in Kempt street, on Saturday afternoon, by a coal cart, and had its legs and feet badly injured. It was taken to the Hospital and attended to.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT .- The excavations on the line of the improvements of the Lachine Canal at the Eastern entrance are progressing rapidly. The walls of the old locks are now nearly all removed. The work of laying the foundations of the new locks will be commenced shortly.—Herald.

THE ST. PAUL STREET BURGLARY .-- A telegram was eccived on Saturday that the burglars who broke into Stevens & Davidsoa's store in St. Paul street on Sunday night last had been arrested in Toronto, and the stolen property recovered. Detective Fahey went up to Toronto on Sunday night to bring them down .- Herald.

PAYING Too DEAR .- It would be better for coal carters, &c., who are now brought up every day at the Recorder's Court, for having bad resting poles, to get them as required by law, at once, as they will have to pay two or three dollars fine at the Court, while they would get the resting pole required for about thirty or forty cents .- Gazette.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.-The residends of Caughnawaga have sent a petition to the Provincial tional system—it may be too ambitious, too showy, Parliament praying for police protection, in conse-too superficial, and it may breed in its pupils faults quence of the disorderly conduct now regularly least one man superior to the vulgar prejudice of of character corresponding to these bad features of going on from the effects of the large quantity of in-the institution. No doubt such is the tendency of toxicating liquor sold. They say Sunday is worse than any other day, and disreputable women from Montreal also gather there to crown the dissipation. It was in consequence of their fears of a disturbance during the circus performance that the six constables came from Quebec .-- Ib.

DEPRAVITY IN ENGLAND .- After citing sundry instances of the depraved condition of the lower classes in Yorkshire and Laucashire, the Gazette administers a deserved rebuke to those professing Christians who waste their time in sectarian dispute. Our contemporary say :- " The record of all the crimes committed in all the English counties in the course of a month or six weeks would be something fearful. In reading of such barbarities, one cannot but think that there must be something exceedingly amiss in the state of society in which their occurrence is possible. Is it possible that Christianity is preached amid the scenes-of such strocities, or are the people left, as far as the ministrations of religion are concerned, to do that which is right in their own eyes? It is difficult, with respect to such a condition of morals, to know what to conjecture or what to suggest. But there is certainly need of some strennous effort in the direction of reform in those law-less communities. What is saddest of all, is that, in the face of all this rampant depravity, those whose duty it is to seek the lost and to heal those whose souls are diseased should be found not unfrequently wasting their time and talents in bitter and useless controversy about trifling differences, instead of co-operating against the common foe."-The rebuke applies elsewhere than to England .-

Evening Star. SAD CASE OF DROWNING .- STRATHROY, Sept. 12 .-A sad case of drowning occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon about 8 miles from here in the township of East Williams, by which two young ladies named Mary and Emma Fletcher, aged respectively 23 and 14, daughters of Hugh Fletcher, were drowned in the Sauble River. It appears the youngest waded into the river to drive some geese out, and while endeavouring to do so got into a deep hole. The eldest sister went to the rescue and both were drowned before assistance could be obtained. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards. The unfortunate occurrence has cast a gloom over the neighborhood, and much sympathy is felt with the bereaved par-

HALIFAX, N.S. Sept. 12 .- On the afternoon of Tuesday the 8th inst., the Dutch barque "Henrietta Maria," being partially water-logged, went on shore on the north-east side of the Magdalen Islands, the vessel is 880 tons and is commanded by J. P. Oldenberger; she was on a voyage from Quebec to Amsterdam, loaded with timber and deals. The master states that ever since he left Quebec he has experienced heavy weather, and the ship strained and leaked so bally that the crew became exhausted and the vessel unmanageable, so that they were obliged to run the vessel on shore and take the boats to preserve their lives. The boat under the charge of the first officer with a crew of five seamen was upset, and there being a heavy sea running it is supposed that all on board were drowned; the other boat with the double journey upon production of member's tickets while the wealthy have less swagger and stand-of- master and eight men were picked up by the steam-

The police have their eyes upon several characters whom they know to be thieves, but against whom they are not yet able to lay a definite charge.—Gazeite.

If all the libel suits advertised come off this Fall, there will be a lively time among newspaper men. Mr. George Brown, of the Globe, is plaintiff in some balf-dozen; and threatens eighteen or twenty more while he is threatened with one or two himself. The Mail has one or two in hand and as many more in prospect. The London Herald is in for a couple. The Toronto National, is invited to show cause. The Brant Union is in tribulation of the same kind. The Ottawa Cilizen also staggers beneath the weight of coming woo. The Montreal Star and Witness each have explanations to make before courts of justice. And we are not altogether certain that the Spectator will escape. Resides these notable cases, there are many common affairs, and altogether there is promise of just about as good a stirring up of men's characters now as at any time in the history of the world. But then what is it all going to amount to ?- Hamilton Spectator.

Harvest operations are now over, and the farmera are builty engaged in making preparations for next year's crops. The harvest in general is the largest that has been reaped in this section of the country for many years; and farmers found no little difficulty in securing the grain placing it safely under cover. Many were obliged to thresh part of their crop with a machine in order to make barn-room for the remainder. The weather, however, was highly favourable, and the grain has in consequence been got in in excellent condition. The threshing machines are now constantly at work and a good yield is reported .- Corr. Lindsay Post.

GREAT FIRE .- CORNWALL, Sept. 13 .- At an early hour this morning the alarm of fire was given, when it was found that the paper mill owned by Jno. Crilly & Co. was in flames; adjoining this building is a large plauing mill owned by Mr. Hodge, into which the flames quickly spread, and following the course of a light east wind, the office of the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company was soon enveloped by the fire. From this it spread to their magnificent mill, Mr. P. E. Adam's saw, lathe and shingle mills, and an old ashery, and in two hours time the whole was a smouldering pile. The total loss cannot fall short of \$250,000. It is believed that all the parties are insured, but to what extent is not known.

London, Sept. 13.—A large number of English Immigrants arrived here yesterday in charge of Mr. Creasy J. Whellams, the Ontario Commissioner; they were from the Midland Counties; situations are in readiness for almost all of them. During the fire on Friday night some miscreant at present unknown deliberately cut the hose in several places in order to thwart the firemen. Another fire occurred yesterday morning; the extensive carpenter shop of Messrs. Tamlin & Jones, being burned to the ground together with its contents.

The long spell of dry weather is producing its effect upon the lakes, and the lakes, and the the water level for the past fortnight has been falling. Mr. Shaw, the Government officer, has accordingly gone round to the various reservoirs, and will let off sufficient water to keep up the levels until the fall rains commence. There is a reserve of two feet in Balsam Lake at once available, and an abundant supply in the large reservoirs north of Minden,— Lindson Post.

FOUNDRY BURNED .- MILLBANK, Sept. 11 .- A destructive fire occurred in this place about 1 a.m. completely destroying the foundry, machine shops and contents belonging to Messrs. McLachlan and McWillie, loss about \$15,000, insurance for \$5,000, cause of the fire unknown.-Barrie & Emms shingle mill on the Penetanguishene Road was destroyed by fire last night; supposed to have caught from the surrounding bush fires. Partially insured.

Statements with respect to the harvest from all parts of the Dominion, are unanimous in their testimony to the more than average returns to the farmer for his labour during the past twelve months .-

SMEL Pox.-There are only three small pox patients in the Hospital at present.

HALIPAX, Sept. 12.—The new front of St. Mary's cathedral here, has been completed.

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD .- The following is a verbatim copy of a note received by an official in a Buckingham.

20 Augest 74 Deer sir i reseaved yure letter and in ancer to you there will be no ocation to pint a nother sesser for i can foolfill the offis as sesser. Yure tru frend

and well wisher

-Halifaz Express.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longue Point, L D, \$1; Fingal, T C, 4; Riviere Raisin, J McR, 5; Waterloo, A D G, 1; Ferguson's Falls, J. M., 2; Thamesford, R. D., 1; Eganville, T. G., 2; Fort Eric, Rev J. A. V., 4; Belleville, B. L., 4; Mile End, Rev J R, 4; Beauharnois, J M, 3; Sandwich, Rev F M, 2; Prescott, H M, 1; St Andrews, F D, 2; Port Felix, N.S. Rev M M, 2; River Beau-

dette, T M, 2; Spaffordton, M H, 2.
Per F S, Ingersoll—JC, 2; A H 2. Per C D, Hamilton-O G, 2. Per L M, Senforth-Bushfield, J H, 1. Per P B, Helena-Self, 1.50; M F, 1.50. Per D O'S, Picton-W H G, 2. Per Rev W J K, Toledo-Self, 2; Harlem, W B, 2. Per D D M, Bailie's Brook, N S-H McG, 2.

### DEATHS.

We record with much regret the death of Oliver Sadlier, Esq., the junior member of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., the eminent Catholic publishers of New York city, who departed this life, after a short illness, on the 4th instant, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Sadlier was a native of Cashel, county Tipperary, Ireland. May he rest in peace. Amen. In this city, on the 9th inst., William Lanning, aged 26 years .- R.I.P.

In this city, on the 10th inst., James Deery, son of Henry Deery, aged 16 years.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette) Flour & brl. of 196 b.-Pollards....\$4.00 @ \$4.25 Superior Extra ...... 6.00 @ 6.10 Extra ..... 0.00 @ 6.00 Fine ...... 4.80 @ 4.90 Fancy ..... 0.00 @ Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.70 @ Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.872@ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 1.05 @ 1.10 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs...... 0.00 @ 0.00 published price. Single volumes as before. Lard, per lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.17 Ashes-Pots...... 0.00 @ 0.00 per annum.

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Straw " ..... 7.00 Wood, on wharf ..... 5.50

Coal, delivered..... 7 60

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to 6.00

to 7.50

MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.

Beets

WANTED-For the Dissentient School of the Municipality of Hemmingford, County of Huntingdon, a FEMALE TEACHER, capable of teaching French and English. A liberal salary paid. Јонк Ryak, Sec.-Trea., Hemmingford, Q.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 18, 1874.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

· "我是是是是是一个人的,我们也不是一个人的。"

FRANCE.

POLITICS IN GENERAL.—I have very little to tell this week about the state of political parties. There is no change to report except that the Bonapartists are growing stronger every day. The Legitimists are at their water places and the seaside. The Due de Broglie continues to govern France under the name of General Baron de Chabaud Latour. The Comte de Chambord has made it known that he will ere long come to reside in France, but has not yet intimated the day when his arrival may be looked for. The Orleans Princes affect to stand neutral and to keep aloof from politics for the present. The Republicans are sullen and silent, save when they give vent to complaints against the Government, which has dissolved several provincial municipal councils in which a Ropublican spirit had gained the ascendancy. The Radicals are powerlessly nursing projects of vengeance, which they will no doubt put into fearful excution if ever their party gets into power.—Paris Corr. of Tablet.

THE BONAPARTISTS AND THE MASS OF THE FIF TEBNIH .- The Mass, announced by the Bonapartist newspapers to be celebrated on the anniversary of the Imperial fete of August 15, took place last Sunday at the Church of St. Augustine, Paris, Two thousand partizans of the fallen dynasty were assembled in the Church. Most of them carried in their button holes a bunch of the modest and charming flower of which the Bonapartist party has endeavoured to manufacture a party emblem. In the crowd might have been noticed Prince Murat, the Duc de Padone, the Duc de Rivoli, the Cassagnae family, the Albatucci family, and the entire Corsican clan. No demonstration was made beyond the fact of their attendance. One accident alone deserves special mention. Just as M. Rouher and his friends entered the church a coffin his own expense, and enriched it with many revenwas carried in at the great door. The Bonapar-tists had meant that "their Mass" should be celebrated at the High Altar, but as it happened they had to hear Mass at a side altar, the High Altar being engaged for the funeral Mass. Highly indignant at such a coincidence the Bonapartists grossly insulted the priest, accusing him in opprobrious terms of having fixed the same hour for their Mass as for the funeral. The priest, equally indignant, exclaimed in reply—" After Sedan, after Metz, how can such a number of Frenchmen be found to make demonstrations in favour of a family that has cost us so much blood and so many tears? Shame, shame!" These words were spoken with visible emotion, and seemed to make an impression on many of the bystanders, some of them quietly taking the bunch of violets out of their button-holes and putting it out of sight.—It.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON .- The Bonapartist party has made up its mind to get rid of the Prince Napoleon, whose line of conduct has become highly inconvenient to them. His revolutionary principles are notorious; he refuses to become an accomplice in the Conservatism of M. Rouher. the Duc de Padone, and their friends. Moreover, he opposes them tooth and nail, denouncing them as humbugs, false to their party, and to the Napol-conic traditions. They, on the other hand, are profoundly incensed against the Prince, and have take counsel with the Empress, and determined to act in concert with her in excommunicating Prince Jerome. The branch of the Napoleon family which represents the posterity of the King of Westphalia is to be declared to have forfeited all the eventual rights of the Crown, and its place to be filled up by the representatives of Lucien Bonaparte; that is to say, by the Prince Charles. Another substitution is also to take place. The Empress thinks M. Rouher not active enough. The ex-Minister is to be succeeded in his present official duties—whatever they may be—by General Fleury, who will shortly assume the chief leadership of the party.—Ib.

The Calvados election is still the subject of discussion, especially with the Monarchical papers The Orleanist Journal de Paris, commenting on the remarks of the The Times, says :- "There are two things never accept—a White Government and a Red Gov-Blue Government irrespective of the Empire. Blue is its favourite colour in politics. The letter of the 27th of October destroyed that hope. This is why, not wishing for a White Government at any price, and equally averse from the Republic, which will always in their eyes be a Red Government, the people of certain Departments are induced by the force of circumstances to vote for Bonapartist candidates. The Empire, as a Blue Goyernment, is a kind of pis aller, and we hope the country taken as a whole will not resign itself to it. There is, however, but one means of arresting the progress of Bonapartismnamely, the removal of the obstacles to the establishment of a Blue Government other than the Empire-in a word, making again possible what the letter of the 27th of October rendered impossible." This is very well put and there is considerable force in it. The letter referred to is of course, that written by the Comte de Chambord, in which he upheld the White Flag. There is also much truth in the explanation given by M. Tancrede de Haute-ville, in the Legitimist Union. He says:—" Our Norman pensants do not want the Republic ; they are universally tired of the provisional state of things. People have made them afraid of Legitimate Monarchy and have continually told them its re-establishment is impossible. With three candidates before them-a Royalist, a Republican, and a Bonapartistthey have chosen the Bonapartist, not exactly because he was a Bonapartist, but because his name recalled a period of comparative security, and be-

Paris, Sept. 6.—Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the peace congress a Genera. He says that peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares that the war will be a duel between the principles of Monarchy and Republicanism. The Presse, the organ of the President, states, in

most positive terms, that Madame Bazaine's narrative of the escape of her husband is false, and that the complicity of the prison officials does not admit of doubt. Razaine, says the Presse, escaped by bribing his jailers, and it also asserts that certain circumstances revealed in the course of the inquiry are so dishonorable to the accomplices that the trial of the suspected persons may take place with closed doors. It is stated that the Marshal's present intention is to reside at the Hague and write an account of the Metz campaign. Afterwards, it is said, he thinks of settling in England.

SPAIN.

The Estandarte, the official organ of Don Alphonso, publishes an order, in which the Prince protests against the action of the Republican Government in confiscating the property of all Carlist soldiers or partisans from the territory occupied by the Carlists The property of such persons will be placed under sequestration, and the revenue arising therefrom be applied to indemnify Carlists dispossessed of their property by Republicans. There will be an Administrative Junta in each Carlist province to carry out these measures.

ITALY.

rage and injury to the Catholic Church throughout the world before dealing with it in detail, as we intend to do. But this much we must say at once. The promises made by the Itulian Government at the time of its invasion of Rome, and repeated by Signor Visconti-Venosta on more than one occasion in reply to the representations of foreign diplomatists, were calculated and intended to make the world believe, that the seizure of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See would not involve any interference with the machinery through which the spiritual administration and work of the Church is carried onat home and abroad. The blow now struck at the Propaganda strikes at Catholic Missions throughout the world; not only in heathen lands, but in countries like our own, together with all our colonies and dependencies, and the United States as well. The solemn assurance of King Victor Emmanuel and his Government are perfidiously broken, and we have another and a tremendous proof of the fact, that the campaign in Italy against the Holy See, of which the crime of 1870 was the principal achievement, is being waged, not only against the temporal power, but against the spiritual liberty and efficiency of the Church throughout the world. We may safely say that the damage done to the Catholic Church throughout the world by the injuries inflicted on the Propaganda outweigh them. all. The property of this great institution is being scattered! Rome has suffered many things from invaders and destroyers in past generations, but the fiercest of them feared to troad where the present race rushes in. Alaric, when his hordes ravaged Rome, ordered that St. Peter's Church should be respected, and all who took refuge around it; and the first Napoleon abstained from all interference with the Propaganda, not from religious qualms but from his respect, and even reverence, for anything great, And Propaganda was great. It owed its origin to Pope Gregory XV., who, in the year 1622, endowed it at ues drawn from the Camera Apostolica, and conferring on it many immunities and privileges, amongst the rest providing that every Cardinal, at his creation should pay a substantial money tribute to it. As its name indicates, it was set up for the purpose of propagating the Catholic Faith throughout the with the title of Prefect, who, with several other Cardinals, Apostolic Notaries, and interpreters of foreign languages, meet together to discuss the cardinals of public-house for refrachment. Cardinals, Apostolic Notaries, and interpreters of selves to a public-house for refreshment. When foreign languages, meet together to discuss the affairs they had sat there some time, suddenly the church referred to them from all the missions of the world, bells began to ring as usual to call the inhabitants and of the colleges and seminaries devoted to furnish missions to the heathens. The second part of stood at the altar, and from thence they dare not teis great institution is the college founded by Urban tear him away. After Mass he made no effort to VIII. in 1627, and intended for students of all languages and peoples, but especially Orientals, who study for the Church, and whose entire course and the expense of their journey to and fro was defrayed by the college. This wondrous institution has won the confidence of all Catholics, the respect of many Protestants, and extorted even from infidel philosophers words of admiration and reverence for the grandeur of its design, and the success of its labours. It was spared, as we have said, by warriors, whose only idea was conquest and glory, to be destroyed by the professedly Christian and Catholic Italicn Govcrument! The closing of some public schools was mentioned

in a recent communication—another is now added to the list, namely, the girls' school in Via delle Fiamme closed because the teachers and scholars were annoyed by the young men of the neighboring Hetel Constanzi! It used to be said, bitterly, in London, that, " a fire and two failures make a gentleman in Liverpool." but, whatever the case may be there, certainly bankruptcy is becoming a Fine Art in Rome. The Jewish papers are given to magnifying the development of commerce and industry which has taken place since 1870, but the whole thing is delusive, How far the credit system is necessary or advantageous it skills not to discuss; but the insatiable thirst of gain is the cause of the great num-ber of failures. A man who has really ten pounds will have transactions for ten thousand, and the least decline in his value of investments plunges him and, what is worse, his creditors, in ruin, and which France detests above everything, and will those who put their trust in him. Many failures are thus accounted for, but there are others less foolish ernment. The country believed until the 27th of but more vicious, for which the revolutionary prinand the deliberate planning of wrong. We began with figures, and with figures we end. In the year 1871 the failures amounted to 437.536 francs; in 1872 they were 677,421; in 1873 they were 4,402,-074; and for the first half of 1874 they are come to the awful figures, 4,090,314 : so that if "prosperity" goes on at this rate there may be twice the loss in 74 that there was in '73. So much for the boasted new order of things, and its wondrous commercial

development! REVOLUTIONISTS IN ITALY.—The Opinione, the Gov. ernment organ, contains an account of the arrest of a considerable number of Revolutionists and Internationalists. For some time Government has been in possession of information concerning a conspiracy of Republicans who meditated attempts to disturb the public peace in various provinces of the Kingdom. The Romagna and the Marches, where the scarcity of food gave pretence for riots, were supposed the most likely field for the Revolutionists. A Congress of Internationalists and Republicans was at Ferrara, on the 2nd of August. At Imola another re-union of persons epposed to the present order of things was assembled. It was intended to hold in one of the cities of the Remagna a large meeting of the most active Internationalists and delegates from the "Universal Republican Alliance," And it was expected this important meeting would adopt measures for an immediate rising of Republicans in Italy. The Government, being informed of the plans of the conspirators, was enabled to surprise cause his address gave them the prospect of an early at Rimini, on the 2nd of August, in the villa Ruffi, solution."—Times Corr. other districts. The villa Ruffi was surrounded by troops. The house was searched rigorously, and the persons found therein were arrested and handed over to the judical authorities. Twenty-eight of the persons agrested have published a sort of protest in a Rimini journal called the Nettuno. The Italian Government is on the watch to repress the very first symptoms of revolt.—Tablet.

ITALIAN ROLE IN SIGHY .- An article in the Revue des Deux Mondes says that in the three years following the application of the new Italian Code, there were in the provinces of Palermo, Girgenti, Trapani, and Syracuse, 8,847 purely ecclesiastical marriages, which are civilly null, and the children of which are therefore illegitimate in law. Brigandage is still rampant in the island, and defies all the efforts of the Government for its suppression.

SWITTERLAND.

"FACILIS DESCENSUS," &c .- The unfrocked Panelli, at one, time Archbishop of Lydda, is at present seeking employment as one of the so-called "cures" of the Jura—that is to say he wishes to become a pastor under the Bismarckian system now prevalent in that portion of Switzerland. The reason that M. Panelli is no longer an archbishop is that he made a slight mistake, and, in consequence, had to undergo an imprisonment of seven years. If he is appointed to the cure of Old-heretic souls which he desires, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that few of his confreres are much, if anything, better than himself.

GERMANY.

Sale of the Propaganda Property.—On Saturday, the course of which he made certain most trenchant od States, and Canada—over which he has supreme in spite of the protest of all the procurators of the and sensible remarks on the life of Bismarck, of control. Ireland is proud of such a man, and so are assizes on Thursday, Mr. Justice Denman told Mr. foreign Bishops, the property of the Propaganda was which so much was made in the Bismarckian papers. all his countrymen, familiar with the history of his

for further and more exact particulars of this out correspondents of the Berlin and Munich papers-correspondents of Protestant as well as Catholic journals -the whole affair of the attempted assassination was a pure sham and farce. Certainly some of the facts of the case are most remarkable and significant. In the first place, although if the pistol contained a bullet it must have fallen a few yards from the Prince's carriage, the closest search has not resulted in the discovery of a bullet. In the second place, it has been generally stated that Bismarck's wrist was scorched by the powder from the pistol. A bystander well acquainted with the use of fire-arms says that owing to the distance of Kaulmann from the Prince it was utterly impossible that the flame could have reached the latter's wrist. Not alone was the bullet missing, but not a single drop of blood could be found in the carriage. There certainly, argued the Bishop, was evidence to show that the above business was a clever trick, got up to create sympathy for the Prince and hatred towards the Catholics-a hatred which Bismarck's official organ sought to fan by declaring that the Pope and Bishops were responsible for the Kaulmann attempt. Having criticised the details of the assassination story, the Bishop pointed out that, although it had been wired all over Europe that Kaulmann was a member of a Cathelic association, it was to a Protestant association he really belonged. So far also from being a cunning and determined man, he appeared to be at the best half a lunatic, whose mother was in a madhouse, whose father was an habitual drunkard, and who had himself been guilty of an insane and unprovoked attack upon his employer. In a word, exposed to the good Bishop's criticism, the Kaulmann story assumed a very different aspect from that which it has been made to bear in Bismarckian journals at home and abroad,-Dublin

Freeman. PRIEST - HUNTING .- Priest - hunting is going on vigorously. It is natural that the priest-hunters should sometimes meet with adventures, which might be called interesting were not the matter so grave. A priest in a peaceful village on the Moselle received an order of expulsion from that district; but he declined to leave his flock voluntarily. Therefore, on the Sunday at four o'clock in the morning, police functionaries came from various quarters into the village, and went straight to his home; but furnished by the Government. In many cases memof the village to Mass. The long searched-for priest withdraw from his pursuers; he had heard of their approach, but wished to give his parishioners the happiness of assisting at their Sunday Mass, after which he waited cheerfully for his forcible expulsion. But great was the setonishment when the police would have nothing more to do with him. Whether they thought that another action should not be brought for "contempts of the law," or that they feared to tear him away from his parish in broad noonday, the reverend gentleman will soon have opportunity

to learn. "GERMAN ATROCITIES."-The following, from the Univers, will be read with interest:-" It is curious to see Germany intervene in Spain in the name of humanity. Three years have not caused us to forget the pillaging, the wanton destruction, the incendiary acts, the summary executions, which have left in thirty Departments the traces of the German invasion. If those deeds were conformable to the laws of war, or to the customs of civilised nations, what right has Prussia to blame them now in Spain? We call to mind the invariable and inexorable reply of the Prussian commanders to the complaints of the inhabitants and of the local authorities-' It is the custom of war!' The Carlists, even if we believe the calumnies of the Agence Havas or of the Radical papers, have done nothing but what the Prussians did. There has not been a single act fathered on them which the Prussians did not set the example of when invading France."

BROTHER PATRICK. We had the pleasure last week of being introduced to the Superior of the Christian Brothers-Brother Patrick-who is on his visit to all the estabshments of the Order throughout the and Canada. The affability which seems hereditary in every member of the Christian Brotherhood, is at once apparent as the distinguished gentleman takes you by the hand and freely enters into a conversation that has all the charms of great experience. variety and culture. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, medium height of an active disposition physically and mentally, and singularly well adapted for the noble vocation which he has so happily chosen. We should say that, once resolved on the accomplishment of an enterprise—no matter what its magnitude or responsibility-he would carry his plans to a success despite every obstacle. He looks every inch what he really is - a man of untiring energy and wonderful executive ability .-Such, to our view, is Brother Patrick, the first Irishman who joined the Order of the venerable De la Salle in this country some 33 years ago. After spending his earlier years in teaching the Irish youth of Canada in the few places which the Christian Brothers were then established, he was appointed Direc tor of the Mother House in Montreal, which he ably conducted for a long period. During this time he founded the Houses of Toronto and Kingston—the former in 1851; the latter in 1853. The grain of mustard seed then sown has since, as all have seen, grown into a tree of gigantic proportions, whose wide-spreading branches are destined at no distant day to overshadow every available school section in the Province of Ontario. The change in this city must have looked favorable beyond expectation even to the Superior, who is accustomed to sudden and rapid growth; but to those who have witnessed the industry and scal of the community located here, the altered circumstances for the better present themselves as the natural product of good economy and hard labor. After remaining in Canada for some years, Brother Patrick was sent to the United States, where besides founding many houses, he established a college at St. Louis, Missouri; Rock Hill college, near Baltimore; Manhattan college, New York; La Salle college, Philadelphia; St. Mary's college, California; Pass Christian phile; St. Mary's conege, Camerina; rass Christian college, Pass Christian, Mississippi; St. John's college, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; St. Joseph's college, Buffalo; and the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, New York. This last-named institution is an industrial school, in which boys-of whom there are upwards of 1500-are taught trades and become first class mechanics. At a late Temperance convention held in New York, the delegates attending (among whom were Bishops and priests as well as leading members of the laity) were invited to an inspection of this Protectory; and so impressed were they, on availing themselves of the invitation, with the incalculable good it was effecting, and the immense business in all branches of industry it was doing that many of them, on their return home, at once set about the establishment of similar institutions which in a short time are expected to be in active operation. In addition to this, Brother Patrick has established academies and parochial schools in the principal cities of the neighboring Republic—till at length, in 1873, he was called to Paris to assist at the General Chapter of the Order, on which occasion he was appointed Assistant to the The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, Superior General. His Jurisdiction now extends to delivered a lecture at Bolton a few nights since, in Brittany, in France, England, British India, the Unit-

education. Be they of what religious denomination or country they may, all must acknowledge that the man who devotes his life and talents to the instruction and elevation of his kind is no mere sectional nonentity, but a great public benefactor to all creeds, all colours and all countries. Such a man is Brother Patrick, whom we respectfully congratulate on his elevation to his new dignity. We pray that his years may be prolonged, and that his labors in Can-ada ouce more may be as fruitful as they have been beyond the lines.—Irish Canadian, Sept. 2nd.

vice scandal, which is composed of myriads of small scandals, all with their "new phases," are quite in-numerable. Some of the latest of these "new phases" are recorded by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, who gives "the last reports of misappropriation of public property," dated the 10th inst. The details are very painful. Public attention, it seems, has been aroused to the fac that nearly all the prominent officials are provided with carriages, furniture, and servants at Government expense. The Attorney-General's office, it is stated, is not the only one against which charges of misappropriation of public property have been made. Every other department provides "elegant and costly carriages" at the public expense. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States has a room in his residence furnished by the Government complete, from a library to carpet, bookcases, chairs, and sofas, with a servant who waits on him at the Court and at his residence. The same course, somewhat modified, is practised in both Houses of Congress. Senators and members have their secretaries and shorthand-writers quartered on the Government, and fine stationary and newspapers are supplied almost beyond limit. Workmen and messengers at the Capitol are employed as house servants, and the carriages of the Government are used as market waggons and private vehicles for the families of public officers. Following in the practice of the Supreme Court are members of the Cabinet each of whom, with perhaps one exception, has a room in his private residence very handsomely bers and senators in have their houses furniture belonging to the United States, and other abuses of a similar nature "are on every hand." Another "new phase" is that the supervisors and collectors of internal revenue have been discovered employing members of their families in sinecure positions at the expense of the Government; one revenue officer has carried the name of his wife on the rolls, paying her \$100 per month, while another has employed his daughter, aged eight years, at \$75 a month. This "Treasury abuse" is to be discontinued as from the 1st inst .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Only the South can produce rhetoric like this of the Brandon (Miss.) Republican going for an unpopular individual who has been sent to the penitentiary: "Rolla Williams, the pop-eyed, flat nosed, thicklipped, chicken-stealing preacher, Radical leader. and special pet and associate of the pale-faced New England thieves around Jackson, has come to grief."

Nowhere has the Irish character taken a stronger

old than in certain parts of New England; and

there are to-day sections of the Easiern States from which the original populations have been completely crowded out by the frugal, thrifty, and determined Celt. There has been in none of these sections anything like a marked hostility between Yankee and Irishman on account of the difference in religious belief or national habits; but it is noticeable that the Yankee wave recedes before the Irish waveseems to disappear entirely and without noise. It is a remarkable fact, too, that the Irish, including those born in Ireland and of Irish parents in this country, greatly outnumber all other foreigners in New England. According to the census of 1879, the whole number of foreigners in six Eastern States was 646,001, of whom 447,453 were Irlsh. As the Germans have monopolized portions of the West, so the Irish seem specially to affect New England. And this is not wholly explained by the fact that there are large numbers of manufacturing establishments throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—for the Irish make good farmers on the hills which our Southern and Western friends are pleased to term " bleak and barren," and grow rich and prosperous with only half the advantages which the Germans have in the Central States. There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons of unmixed Irish blood in Massachusetts, and it is idle to deny that their presence has worked a marked change in the character of the population. In some parts of the state the common school once purely American, and maintained on the sternest democratic basis, has become less and less a prominent institu tion as the Irish have come, in, because the Americans, finding the character of the schools changing under new influences, have either withdrawn their children entirely, or ceased to take the same vital interest in the education of the masses as of old, allowing "parish" and private to displace the "common" schools. In some of the New England cities notably in Boston, the Irish constitute almost one half of the population, and the "Irish American," a type which it is difficult to define exactly, yet which differs considerably from its fellow composite in the the Middle States, has much to do with the conduct of affairs. Recent statistics have shown us that some noted Irish family names have six or eight hundred representatives in Boston alone, and many of these names are prominent in politics. At a meeting of the Democratic Central City Committee in the "Hub of the Universe," a short time since, nearly all the speakers were Irish, or at least bore Irish names; and at the ward meetings in Boston and many other large New England cities, one always finds Hibernians among the active workers and speakers. The Irish character is seen in its best and worst phases in every town and hamlet in the

Eastern States .- N. Y. Times, Aug. 11th. THE GROWTH OF SLANG.—There are societies for the protection of married women, and societies for the protection of life from fire, and societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. We wish there was one for the preservation of the English language. It is going-that fine old tongue in which Spencer, and . Chaucer, and Shakespeare wrote. The "well of English" is no longer undefiled. What with Americanese and phonetic abominations, and the iunovations of Carlyleism and the irruptions of 'bus-conductors, it will soon be hard for a gentleman educated at the universities to know to what fount to turn if he would have his lingual beverage pure. Johnson is voted obsolete and his own definition of a lexicographer as a "harmless drudge" may turn out to be literally true before long for hardly a page of his dictionary holds correct.
He laboured in vain. Orthography, etymology, and synatx are going to Physic and his compeers—we mean to the dogs. As for prosody, it does not exist albeit Mr. Tom Hood has written a rhyming dictionary. If Horne Tooke were living he would have to bring out a new edition of the "Diversions of Purley." Walt Whitman rides roughshod over the canons of verse; Mr. H. J. Byron defies grammer as Lord Macaulay did before him; great "Tom of Children" standards. Chelsen" takes etymology by the wizen, slendersmooth skin-whited, and throttles it; and George Rose, and his legion of feeble imitators trample down the rules of spelling with phonetic boots, forgetful that there was Theodore Hook before them. But On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October rew this is not the worst. Slang invades us. It creeps upwards from the kitchen and the mews, and now it has reached the judicial bench. At the Leeds Waddy, a barrister, that he did not want him to

him to be silent. We had fondly hoped that the spring of that tide had been reached a year ago, when Lerd Houghton, at a literary dinner, elevated the vulgarism "barring" to respectability by em.

ploying it instead of the ready word "excepting."

If we permit the almost a few permit and a few permit a few This is an evil sign. If we permit the abuse to go on without protest, we shall shortly have diplomatic notes to the Emperor of Germany commencing "Hold hard, Bill, old pal," and speeches from the throne abounding in such phrases as "My noble swells," and " Go it, my brownsons!" Scholars and gentlemen should endeavour to speak in a scholarly REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—One of the pecularities of and gentlements, and the increase and the rest at once, and have an discard Webster and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of the second of the s gentlemen should manner, and leave the language English equivalent of Dulaure's "La Langue Verte" on our literary shelves .- Standard.

SHARP SHOOTING. — "Father, what does printers live on ?" "Live on? the same as other folks, of course,

Why do you ask, Johnny?" "Because you said you hadn't paid anything for

your paper, and the printer still sends it to you."
"Wife, spank that boy."

"I shan't do it." "Why not?"

"Because there is no reason to."

"No reason? Yes, there is, spank him, I tell you, and put him to bed."

"I shan't do any such thing. What in the world do you want him spanked for?" "He is too smart."

"Well, that comes of you marrying me."
"What do you mean?"

"I mean just this, that the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it. He knows enough to see that no man, printer or no printer, can live on nothing, and I should think you would be ashamed of yourself not to know as much."

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

— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling

Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

BRAIN WORRY. - Many pray to be delivered from sudden death, and do we not worry ourselves into it? And if we do can we not help it? "Men do not really die of Heart Disease as often as it is supposed, but of Apoplexy, or Congestion of the Lungs, so they do not die of brain work, but Brain Worky. Scott died of it, Southey, Swift, Horace Greeley, and probably Thackeray."—London Times. As brain worry induces premature dissolution by its depressing influence upon the general nervous health, by cating the brain faster than the waste is repaired, and as the means of sustaining and increasing nervous health is no longer impossible; those who suffer the debilitating influence of mental anguish or extreme mental fatigue, need only resort to the preparation of Hypophosphites invented by Mr, Fellows, as that will conduct the subject safely over the rapids of depair, and create in him strength to grapple with every difficulty. This is no idle assertion but an established fact.

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J. I. GRATON, Pt., Superior

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGES DE ST. CYR, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, ROMAIN ST. JEAN, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this

matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 405 St. Joseph Street, on the oth day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

ROMAIN ST. JEAN,

Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

No. 961.

PROVINCE OF QUEENC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada. The Ninth Day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four.

REMI CHAMPAGNE, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Merchant.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, the younger, herotofore the farmer, of the Parish of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of J. E. Robidoux, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Toussaint Lefebvre, Bailiff of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Befendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'Le Nouveau Monde,' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "Taue Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in

a cause by default. (By Order,) HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEEC,
District of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of

Montreal, next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

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

put up for sale. We have thought it best to wait The Bishop pointed out that in the opinion of many life-long exertions in the interest of religion and "shut up," meaning, we presume, he did not want 5-5 

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

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lent for fixed periods of over three

investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

elling 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, bus giving to Investors more profit than if they intested in Bank Stock.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Pro. of QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist, of Montreal.)
In the matter of JOHN PATERSON,
An Insolvent.

The undersigned has syled in the office of this Court

Deed of Composition and Discharge executed by
his creditors, and on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the same.

JOHN PATERSON,
By T. & C. C. De LORIMIER,
bis Attorneys ad litem.

PROV. OF QUEDEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal DAME PHILOMENE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St Philippo, in the District of Montreal.

Plaintiff.

The said PAUL DUPUIS,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-stituted in this cause. Montreal, 11 August, 1874.

J. E. ROBIDOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

PLATEAU AVENUE - 699 St. CATHERINE STREET, THIS Institution has added lately to its Programme of studies a complete polytecnic Course. This Course was established by the Minister of Public Instruction for the diffusion of the knowledge of the great industries among our Canadian youth.

dustries; for Civil Engineering, architecture, sur-veying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of veying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited to follow this course which is placed under the direction of a skilful professor trained in the professional schools of France. The course embraces three years study, and for the benefit of those who have not completed their course in a Classical College a preparatory class has been opened. A Programme of the studies can be obtained either on personal or written application.

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

When a pupil is ready to undergo his examination, and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma. This year the primary department will be transferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the Academy, which has been purchased by the com-

missioners for that purpose. The opening of classes will take place on Monday, August 31st.

For conditions and other particulars address the Principal, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

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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

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

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

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

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

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

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

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

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Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, A. Chitecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire For young men not desiring to follow the entire for young men and Class will be opened in which Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping. Mental and Written Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Composition, will be taught.

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illness or dismissal. EXTRA CEARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

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For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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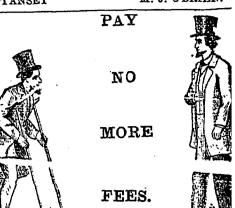
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deem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheuma ism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at hom a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lav rence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked his to get me a bottle immediately, which he did will great kindness. To my great surprise that bott has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in m life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Di

mond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

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

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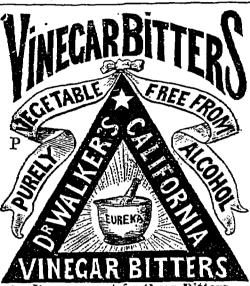
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Two Good Horses.... Four Lots, each of \$100..... One Buggy .... A Buggy

Five Watches of \$20 each

Ten Watches of \$12 each

In all 800 objects, many of considerable value.

SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES. - An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRICE OF TICKETS - Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on

The money must be torwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.-Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET,

Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

### To Nervous Sufferers.

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Specific and Tonic Pille, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a certain cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, Eugland, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice froe to all, and forward circular, etc., if applied to—addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawer 91 P. O., Hamilton, Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.60. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold retail by all retail Druggists, and wholesale by all wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

### GRAY'S SYRUP

# RED SPRUCE GUM

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

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

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

HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist,

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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

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TAKEN INTERNALLY it relieves instantly the most acute pain. Used externally it is the best Liniment in the world. Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP. When death was nourly expected from CONDUMP-TION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of Cannabis Indica. He now gives with a prepartion of Cannabis Inaica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction Pains in the Lungs, wauser at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—[July 17, 3m]

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July 24, '74]

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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. [ly.-Aug. 28, 1874

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, private and family Recipes accurately None but the purest drugs and

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH

On and after MONDAY, June 1st, trains will run as follows:
DAY EXPRESS leave Montreal 8.50 a.m., St.

Johns 10 a.m., West Farnham 10.35 a.m., New Port 1.02 p.m., arrive in Boston at 10 p.m.
 NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL leave Montreal
 3.15 p.m., St. Johns 5.00 p.m., West Farnham 5.35 p.m., arrive at New Port 9.20 p.m., Standstead 9.50 p.m., arrive in Boston 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS COMING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m. New Port 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 8.25 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 9.40 p.m.

. NIGHT EXRRESS leave Boston 6 p.m., New Port 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.45 a.m., arrive in Montreal 10.05 a.m.

The scenery on this line includes Lake Memphremagog, the Passumpsic River Valley, Crystal Lake, White Mountains, and Lake Winnepesauke. This is the only direct route to the White Mountains. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston,

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TO LAKE MEMPHRE-MAGOG.
Tickets, good to start on either train on Saturday, and to return on either train following Monday, from Montreal to New Port, on LAKE MEMPHREMA-

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