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VOL. XXVI

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

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OR A SISTER OF FABIOLA.

AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FRENCH.

CHAPTER II .- THE FAMILY OF VIVIA. (CONTINUED.)

A man of this character could not be said to be bad in the strictest sense of the term. He was not given to sensuality, nor did he fail to respect the honor of his family. His conduct was characterized by a propriety and decorum which were go to make up good citizen, and if he manificated anything above the common it proceeded not from any supernatural motive, but from an instinctive sense of honor, and from a desire to take an elevated rank in the esteem of those who were around

The mother of Vivia had, of course, been brought up in the Pagan religion, but had nevertheless always shown, even from her infancy, a detestation of its impure rites. She had ever been regarded as a model of sweetness and virtue. The licentious practices which were observed in the temples and which were encouraged in a still worse degree in the theatres, inspired her with disgust that saved her from the seductions of the world. Her natural instincts taught her that reserve and modesty were qualities which belong peculiarly to the female sex and constitute their charms. She knew that in her tender years, her proper place was under the protecting care of a mother, and that in after years her duty was to superintend the hous hold and render her companion happy by bestowing upon him all the sweetness of a pure affection. For this reason, she had purposely avoided the company of persons in whom she might have noticed any lightness of behavior, or a taste for the pleasures of worldly dissipation. She was rich, and withal endowed with the graces of external appearance, and nothing would have been easier for her than to have attracted to her house a host of fawning admirers. But, to this she was averse. She received them with coldness, and spoke to them with gravity and when the occasion presented itself, she would retire to her private apartments to occupy herself with some useful work, or, perhaps, to exercise her skill on the harp or guitar. Her reserved manner had its effect, and her house never could be regarded as the receptacle of giddy, frivolous young

Her father had died when she was very young Her affections were accordingly concentrated upon her mother and upon a near relation by the name of Potamiena. The latter was an orphan, and younger than herself by ten years. This young child was the object of her most tender solicitude. She had watched over her from her cradle, and had consoled her in all her little troubles. She had joined in her childish plays, and had finally conceived such an affection for her that she could not endure to be separated from her even for an grief. instant. They often took walks together. One Her day as they were taking one of their accustomed walks, the orphan suddenly disappeared. The grief of the family was inexpressible. Every effort was made to recover the lost child. Twenty years passed by and still the mystery remained unsolved.

Julia, the name of Vivia's mother, was now seventeen years of age, and in obedience to the de-sire of her mother, she "spoused Hanno Vivius. He was possessed of an immense fortune, and bore a good name, which he justly merited. She was, however, still richer than he was, and in order to another while the others second her sarcasm by a sustain their rank in society, they undertook to burst of merriment.

Live in a style equal to that maintained by the by Perhaps she is the daughter of some barbarious highest aristocracy of Carthage. They received king who has been reduced to slavery by some un-

structive nature, but rather on those of an irreligious tendency—as everything sacred was turned into ridicule and became the object of the pungent sarcasm, such visitors found very little sympathy with her, and it was with the greatest repugnance that she consented to entertain them.

Julia had several children. Two, however, died young, and a third was taken off at the age of seven years by a cancer that had horribly disfigured his face. She mourned over the loss of this young child in tears of bitterness, and often went to visit the superb mansoleoum which she had caused to be erected at great expense.

Poor mother! she had not yet experienced the sweet consolations of prayer, which assuages the most poignant grief and whispers to the heart the mysterious words of hope! She did not know that she could behold once more in the bosom of the Divinity, and in all the glory of immortality, that dead infant which had been so suddenly taken from her arms. Like those around her, she be-lieved his shade forever honored in the vicinity of his tomb, and when, after spending hours near it, she would rise to go, she would cast a look behind and bid him an eternal adieu.

But she had other children to live for, and she was far from forgetting that they likewise had a sacred right to her affection. There were two sons who had already made great advancement in their studies at the schools of Carthage. There was besides a daughter, a little older than her brothers, and, in every respect, the perfect reflection of her mother. She was affectionate and submissive, and devoted to her brothers. To the slaves, she was always considerate and kind. She would not shrink from aiding them when they happened to have a pressure of work, and when laboring under sickness, she was ever at their side, giving them her greatest care and attention. If by chance she had given any of them offence, she would afterwards ask their pardon and redouble her kindness to

compensate for the pain she had given them. Notwithstanding, it cannot be said that Viva was without a fault. She was somewhat sensitive, and could not suffer the slightest contradiction. She was talented and this became to her the occasion of developing her sentiments of pride. She loved to attract attention in conversation, and here she endeavored to display to the greatest advantage the brilliancy of her vivid imagination. She inwardly rejoiced when, she saw herself admired, and she listened to words of praise with anything but in-

In her character there was wanting firmness and decision, nor could it be said that she possessed sufficient energy. Occasionally she would give evidence of having come to a determined resolution, and her enthusiasm would lead one to suppose that she was then capable of the greatest sacrifices. But soon her ardor would grow cool. She would find that her determination extended to things which were above her strength, and she would naturally fall back into her usual vacillating state of mind. Her mother had done all in her power to combat this weakness, and when she found that her efforts qualities rarely to be found in that age of wickedness and corruption. But this was his limit. What wirtues he possessed were confined to these which of her mother and would openly admit that she was wrong. She would even promise to do better for the future, but to effect a complete reform something more was required than her own reflections or the simple desire to please her mother. It was necessary that she should be subjected to the impulse of some supernatural motive, and this her own religion

was unable to supply.

Nature had favored her—she was beautiful. To a noble extraction, and distinguished acquirements, she added remarkable powers of conversation. She was universally known throughout Carthage, and universally admired. The germ of vanity began to develop under these powerful influences, until she began to employ artificial means to enhance the charms of her fascinating beauty. She wore diamonds of great value, and gold bracelets always adorned her wrists. Her robes were of the most costly material, and were ornamented with the most elaborate embroiderings of gold and silver. Notwithstanding all this, it must be said to her praise that, up to the time of her marriage her life had al-

ways been pure and chaste. Such was the family of Vivia when an event, such as no one can foresee, came to introduce a material change into its interior relations.

CHAPTER III.—THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE.

Amongst the number of the slaves which the mother of Julia had given her on the occasion of her marriage with Hanno, was one called Rufina, almost of the same age as her young mistress. The light complexion of her countenance distinguished her from the African race, and would indicate that she came from some of the tribes of Europe. She was grave, and even melancholy, though always respectful and affable, according as she found herself in the presence of her superiors or in the company of her equals. When she had any moments of leisure, she would retire to her own room, or take a walk in the gardens alone. Occasionally she would sing in

some strange language, and though none around her could understand what she was singing, still her accent and voice was so sweet, and so full of tenderness, that many would stop to listen. Sometimes she could not restrain her tears, and, overcome with emotion, she would desist for a few moments and cover her face with her hands as if to conceal her

Her companions, as might be supposed, were exceedingly curious to find out the cause of these mysterious scenes

One of them remarked that she appeared to her to be a hypocrite, "for, at her age, every one is naturally inclined to pleasure. Everywhere youth is smiling and happy, and when one sees premature gravity, it is a sure sign that the predominent element in that character is deception. Perhaps she thinks that by acting thus she will please her young mistress.

Anyway, she has succeeded pretty well."

Perhaps she is some great princess," remarked another, while the others second her sarcasm by a

numerous visits from their friends, but as the contoward event. She appears humble in her present versations rarely turned upon subjects of an in- position. Her pride keeps her reserved from our be in silence."

society, and makes her shrink from the work which she has to perform. I have even seen her refuse presents which were offered her."

There was another amongst them who pretended to solve every mystery, and, according to her view, the young slave was one of those who had been accustomed to contemplation and reverie from their earliest years. "Those never marry, avoid company, and always prefer to lead a wandering life in the forests, or to retire to some solitary isle in order to escape what they consider the illurements of the world. They belong to the race of prophetesses, and are even admitted into the councils of kings. The grave question of peace or war are decided according to their sage advice, and in the moment of combat, they had a peculiar chant by which soldiers are animated with the fire of enthusiasm and driven on to meet the enemy with a courage that renders sure the successful issue of the contest I suspect strongly that Rufina is one of these. Her incantations are invincible, and she has more than once proved their effect amongst the barbarous people with whom she has formerly lived. But, having deceived the hopes of some prince or army chief, she has been thrown into chains and sold as a slave."

"Nonsense!" replied a negress, who, up to this time, had said nothing. "The poor girl is in love! I have watched her for some time back, and certainy that melancholy state of mind into which she has fallen is no mystery to me. The 'virtuous' Rufina has simply become enamored with a slave called Revocato, and her deepest feelings of affection have been elicited in favor of this young stranger. You may not believe me now, but a little time will convince you of the truth of what I say. Revocato was just the same color she was. He came to Carthage just at the same time that she came, and they have always manifested the desire of belonging to the same master. It happened, however, that they were separated. Bufina could not restrain her tears, and Revocato, though, apparently more contented, looked upon their separation with feelings of sorrow. When she sings in the garden, do you not notice that Revocato comes to the other end of the walk and there listens to her with an untiring attention. No doubt those peculiar chants which appear to us so melodious and plaintive, are a medium by which she expresses her regret at not being united to the object of her love. Some time ago I heard them both conversing together in a strange language. They remained a long time in each others company, and it appeared to me as if they were meditating upon some means of escape, in order that they might satisfy their mutual affections in all the security of freedom."

Such were the remarks passed upon the young slave. She was far from suspecting the ideas which her companions had formed of her, and, in fact, she was too much occupied with her duty to notice their sarcasm and railleries. She always showed herself kind to them, and in case of need she would anticipate their wishes, and never fail to be of service to them when it was in her power. But this generosity had no effect upon them, and served to excite their jealousy and hatred rather than conciliate their favor, for they had now formed the serious intention r in the esteem of their mistress seemed to be profoundly impressed with the as tonishing facts which had just been brought to light by the old negress, and it was principally upon them that they depended in their efforts to realise their nefarious designs.

From the moment that Julia received her from the hands of her mother, she was struck with her sweetness and devotedness. She was modest and reserved, and her melancholy manner gave to her features an indescribable expression of beauty. She enjoyed the entire confidence of her mistress, and she often remained the whole day in her elegant apartments talking over the details of family affairs. When Julia heard the accusations with which her favorite servant was charged, her first impulse was to have her punished, but after a moment's reflection, she thought it more just to submit the question to an impartial investigation. Accordingly she ordered her into her presence. When she was alone with her she began:"

"Rufina, why have you deceived me? Have I not always been kind to you? I had confidence in you, and you were well aware of this. I only permitted you to watch over my childred when I was obliged to remain absent from them myself. I thought you devoted virtuous-but you have betray-

"It is true, you have been kind to me," replied Rufina, with an imperturbable calmness. "I am grateful to you for your confidence, but, you accuse me of having deceived you! No, madame; it is not true."

The tranquility of her disposition here gave way, and she pressed her hands convulsively to her bosom

as abundance of tears flowed from her eyes. "Tell me, Rufina, what mean those mysterious chants in which you express so plaintively the sentiments of your heart. I liked so much to hear them, though I did not understand a word. I often asked you to repeat them, and sing them softly for the children. What is this strange poetry! Is it a mysterious incantation, or it is not rather the ardent, impassioned expression of a feeling to which I thought you a stranger?"

"Most noble mistress, believe me when I answer you. Those chants, of which you speak, are no superstitious incantations, nor are they songs of love. Am I not poor, deprived, no doubt forever, of the precious boon of liberty? Where then could I carry the affections of my heart? What object could be found upon which to pour forth these deep feelings of the soul? I know I cannot act thus without crime, for I am your slave. I belong to you unconditionally, and even life is in your hands. All my desires are confined to that one alone, of pleasing you. If I sometimes sing, it is to obey you, or to beguile the few moments of leizure which you are good enough to give me during the day. They are songs of my native land, and songs which I used to hear my mother singing when I was young. They recall to my mind the pleasures of by gone days and I may say they are the only treasures I brought with me in coming to this climate. After the hapiness of serving you, they are my only consolation. However, if you desire it, I will forever cease. They shall no longer be heard on my lips, and if I want to commune with my thoughts, and the past, it shall

ner of Rufina that Julia could not help being deeply impressioned. She now began to regret the harsh words she had uttered in the beginning. Such candor and openness of conduct she thought incompatible with the crime with which she had been accused. She was, nevertheless, determined to know all the truth if it were only to confound the jealousy of her fellow-slaves. Accordingly, she resumed:

"Rufina, you know a slave of the name of Revocato, who is sent here occasionally by his master? Is it true that he stops to speak to you, and that your interviews are prolonged beyond the limits of propriety? I do not believe evil of any one without sufficient proof, but these secret reports which have reached me, are of a nature to compromise you gravely. What could have indured you to expose yourself thus to the remarks of the other slaves, as well as to the anger of my husband, if he should come to know it. Follow my advice, Rufina; avoid the company of Revocato, for his character is not sufficiently known."

"Noble mistress, I am ready to sacrifice anything to please you, but, with your permission, let me remark that Revocato has been my companion from my earliest years. We came from the same country; we were born on the same day. When children, the same roof covered us, and our first years were passed in an unchanging union. We grew up together in the hope that death alone should be the occasion of our separation. But like other hopes, it has vanished. We had not grown many years older when an evil genius came to disconcert all our plans and render the horizon of our future gloomy and obscure. O, my dear mistress!" and she fell on her knees before her and raised her hands in the attitude of supplication, "this Revocato whom I must now behold no more, is the son of my poor mother-my twin brother. Do you not see points of resemblance between us sufficient to indicate that we both belong to the same family?"

"Rise, Rufina," said the rich patrician, as she reached her hand, which she seized and covered with kisses. "Rise you are a noble girl. I believe you are innocent. Pardon me if ever I have afflicted you by my unjust suspicions. From this day I will not look upon you as a slave. Remain with me to aid me in taking care of my children. They love you and you love them. My beloved Vivia will not rest quiet under any but with you or me. How kind you have been to her. In her sickness you never abandoned her bed-side day or night. Rely upon my gratitude, as also upon hers. You have my confidence more than ever. You may see Revocato as often as you please. The slaves that have been around you, and who have reported such calumnies against you, shall be severely punished."
"Thanks, my dear mistress. You make me hap.

py indeed, in believing in my innocence, but there is one thing wanting to my happiness. If it please you, may I ask the pardon of those slaves whom you design to punish? Noble mistress, grant them a free pardon, and let them not know that I have asked the favor."

"Generous young girl! Where have you learnt this sublime virtue? Your history has been a mystery for us all! Pray let me hear some more details ding your former life.

"There is nothing very interesting in my life. It is the history of an unhappy young girl who has passed through the world nameless and unnoticed. My country is far from here, but that makes no matter, as I shall never see it again. I was born at the farthest extremity of Gaul, near that narrow channel which separates it from Britain. It is here where, it is said, Cresa: carried his victorious a my after having subdued my native land. I was ten years of age when my father died. I had not the consolation of being present at his last moments for he was seized in his house and loaded with chains for having remained faithful to a cause which he regarded noble and sacred. In a few days afterwards his head was severed from his body.

"My mother was left with two children, too your g to be of any assistance. She died soon afterward. We were but children-my brother and myself-and too poor to remain. We were obliged to bid adieu to the tomb of my mother and the little cabin that had sheltered our infant years. But the laws of our country were severe, and for a slight debt which our parents had contracted, we were sold into slavery. We embarked for Carthage. I will not harass you by the details of the voyage. It is enough to say we experienced all the harships of a long and stormy passage. We arrived in Carthage, and to our inexpressible grief, we were again sold to different masters. Such is my history. It has no interest for any but myself."

"No, indeed, Rufina, it is interesting to me. But, tell me clearly, what are those strange, mysterious chants you were singing? Where, too, have you learned such sublime virtues as I have witnessed in you? Tell me openly now and without fear.

"Well, noble mistress listen. I have never frequented your temples nor your sacred ceremonies. The religion of Saul, at least that religion in which I have been educated, is not the religion of Carthage. The chants which you have heard me sing, are hymns which I have known from infancy, and which we used to sing in our solemn worship. They are benutiful and chaste, and fail not to touch the inner depths of the human heart. They date back to the remotest antiquity, and are the composition of men who had received the gift of inspiration. They elevate the soul above the things of this world, and give rise to the most noble inspirations," and here Rufina detailed to her in a simple form, the principal dogmas of her faith.

"Keep that holy religion. Though I see that its maxims are severe, I do confess it has an irresistible charm for me and, perhaps, one day"-

"O, noble mistress," interrupted Rufins, falling down on her knees. Just at this moment the evening meal was commenced.

CHAPTER IV.

After the sudden departure of Tertullian, Vivia remained motionless and half-stupefied at the severe remained motioniess and hair-stupened at the severe words, which she had just heard. Her infant was it with Vivia. She felt the force of in her arms, but she full it not. Her color had temptation and but, for the timely admostition of completely vanished, and a deathly paleness had the Priest, it might have led her, she knew not ensued making her resemble the cold and frigid as:

whither. Now, that gentle longing to become a pect of a marble statue. Finally she recovered her: Our istian was enkindled into a burning resolve and natural compositie and perceiving that her babe was asleep, she laid it carefully on the couch and set rious destiny which has been marked out for me by

There was a sweetness and simplicity in the man- down beside it overcome with mental anxiety. She endeavored to banish from her memory the details of the scene through which she had just passed, but in vain. The severe attitude of the Priest was before her mind and she thought she heard him speaking still. Suddenly one of her servants entered.

"Thank you, Verccundia," said the young patrician, " but I desire to be alone."

"I came, noble mistress, to render you my accustomed services, but-"

"Well, never mind, however if my mother or Rufina comes, introduce them, but mark no one else." "You will be obeyed, but may I be permitted to ask it you have received bad tidings of your husband? Surely he is not wounded or laden with chains by those wild Numidians?"

"No, I cannot say that; but for the last month I have not heard from Jarbas. Though I am somewhat apprehensive that his reckless courage may lead him into danger, still I trust that he is under the protection of Heaven."

Why then, contrary to your usual custom, do you refuse my attendance and close yourself up this way in your appartment?"

" Pray let me watch near you at least. This is at least the duty of a faithful slave." "I know your devotedness to me, my good Verecundia, but don't be afraid. I am not unwell; I

only desire to be alone." It is that stranger, noble mistress-there is something so gloomy in his look-something so repugnant in his face. He has afflicted you, for I see

the marks of tears upon your cheeks. If he comes here again to repeat this scene I-" "You know not what you are saying, my poor Verecundia—that stranger is the Priest Tertullian,

the glory of our City, the noble defender of our Faith and the terror of the pagans; but enough Verecundia, you may retire now. I will call you when I need you." The slave departed. The emotions of the young patrician were such as to make her shed torrents of tears. After this outburst of soriow followed a period of calmness and reflection in which she was enabled to see under a over in her mind all the words of Tertullian, and

different aspect the tenor of her past life. She went dwelt upon them with the full assurance that they proceeded from a sealed oracle The reputation of Tertullian, as a profound scholar was now welk known for his celebrated "apology" in favor of the Christians had already appeared. The Churches were lost in admiration, and the enthusiasm of the faithful knew no bounds. Vivia had read that cher d'œuvre of eloquence and reasoning of the Priest of Carthage, and she was thereby led to regard him as a man raised up by God to defend the Religion of Christ and confound the pretended wisdom of an age, that new naught but pride and corruption. She was under his influence, and his words were not heard to be forgotten but penetrated into her heart and remained there as if they were engraved in characters of gold. She looked around her and everything that meether gaze was an object which the Priest had criticised. She looked at herself and as she beheld her parlor glittering in pearls, representing the colors of the rainbow, a crimson blush mantled to her temples. Everything reproached her with vanity, and feelings of remorse took possession of her heart. "All this must end," she said to herself, " if I intend to embrace the Faith, I must enter into its spirit and not become a mere observer of external forms."

It cannot be denied but what Vivia was virtuous. She had been formed in the school of Rufina, and had imbibed the good qualities of her mother. From the day on which she had renounced all connexion with the idol of paganism, her taith had never wavered, though she had not shown sufficient anxiety in pressing forward to recive the Grace of Bap. tism. But in those times many remained a considerable time in the order of Catechamens, and the Bishop was not averse to this, lest the ties of family, or inveterate habits acquired among the pagans and now difficult to eradicate, might expose them to the danger of apostacy. He profited by this delay to try their sincerity and complete their religious instruction.

Vivia's faith however, seemed now to take a more lively form, and her soul was filled with thoughts more elevated and sublime. At the foot of the Cross, she had abjured the worship of the false gods, and had asked in all the sincerity of her heart, to become the humble servant of Christ. The salutary waters of regeneration were soon to purify her brow, and nevertheless she continued to lead a life similar to that which she had led when still among the pagans. But now she was somewhat changed, still all difficulties were not as yet surmounted. There was Hanno, her father, what would he say when he knew his daughter, whom he loved so much, had abandoned the religion of her youth? Would he not make her feel the weight of his anger? And then the proud Jarbas, what would be say, when returning with the laurels of victory, he would see her no longer surrounded with luxury, but leading an austere mortified life? He might grow furious at the sight, and cast her away from him ignominously, to the dishonor of all the family. Besides that dear infact, might he not take it away from her and educate it apart, and then she would no longer look upon its sweet face and watch its tender smile? This is the state of fallen humanity. We know

what is good, pure and holy; we admire it and love it. Our heart aspires after virtue, but it is something like the bird whose wings are broken. It endeavors to fly upwards into those airy regions through which it lately moved in delight, but its efforts are vain and it falls to the ground wasted and overcome. We experience moments of enthusiasm, and noble aspirations, but the flesh is weak and when we come to execute the great designs which we have formed in the mind, we become listless and fall into a state of anathy from which it requires more than an ordinary effort to emerge. Nature seems suppressed for a moment, but it is only to rise again still more ardent and imperious. It is a terrible combat, and it has been truly said that man's life on earth is a continual wirfare.

Thus was it with Vivia. She felt the force of

the hand of God! I make this promise and if it is necessary to write it with my blood-behold me ready! It was a noble promise but hard to perform. (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

SOME PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR OURSELVES. It is to be feared that the great injustice done to Catholics in the United States in the disbursement benefit of non-Catholics, is made by many Catholics, the latter. both Clerical and Lay, an excuse for laboring with less energy than they should to establish and maintain Catholic Schools.

It is true that the Public School taxes, which Catholics are compelled to pay, make the additional burden of sustaining Catholic Schools a heavy one. But still it is a burden which they should bear as forming, under existing circumstances, a part of the cross which every faithful child of the Church and follower of Christ must carry.

The manner in which the Catholics of Ireland

have acted in this matter of educating their children is worthy of remembrance and of imitation also by American Catholics.

Ever since the days of Elizabeth, and through the dark times of the Cromwellian persecutions and those of William and Mary down to the present day the Catholics of Ireland have been placed at the greatest disadvantage in giving their children a Christian education.

For several generations it was a crime, under the cruel penal laws of England, for a Catholic to follow the profession of school teacher. It was a crime punishable by confiscation and imprisonment, for a Catholic parent to send his child to a Catholic school in Ireland, or to send him "beyond the seas." to any European country for the purpose of receiving a Catholic education.

Subsequently, when these laws were somewhat relaxed, and in course of time were repealed, the Catholics of Ireland ground down by taxation in other forms, were still further burdened with taxes or the maintenance of schools antagonistic to their faith, while all possible obstacles were thrown in the way of the establishment of Catholic schools.

Yet the faithful children of St. Patrick did not waver nor shrink from their plain duty in the matter, heavy as the burden was which the/ had to carry. They would not, and they did not, send their childrem to the schools which were maintained by the i English Government in Ireland, and by the "Estabdished Church," with the object of sapping the faith Jof the Frish children. They sent them abroad at the world know it. Scarcely a quarter of a century enormond expense—and those who were unable to do this had them taught, as well as they could, private tutors, by themselves instructing them, or by such teachers as they could employ. One thing rupted the few, and destroyed the energy of the many. But the Canadians lived by neighbours who do this had them taught, as well as they could, by an unavoidable necessity; they did not send their children to schools, where their intellects might be developed, but their faith corrupted. They appreciated education highly, but they knew that the culture of the intellect, without the right training of the will and of the affections, might enable their children to improve their worldly education, but would endanger their eternal welfare. They faithfully and with steadfast firmness turned their backs upon their temptation to send their children to schools, superior, in a scientific point of view, to the Catholic schools which they could maintain, and gave their children only such scanty educational | Parliament, so do the Canadian people prosper toadvantages as they could give, at great sacrifice : preferring that they should grow up in comparative ignorance, rather than that they should be intellectually educated under influences hostile to the true religion.

They were faithful as well as wise, though the world counted them foolish. It would be well if American Catholics were equally faithful and equaldy wise.

But though the faithful children of St. Patrick in Ireland did not suff r themselves to be tempted by the bribes of an anti-Catholic government, to expose their children to the danger of becoming apostates from the true faith, by sending them to secular and non-Catholic schools, they did not, though ground down to the very dust by taxation, hostile legislation, and the poverty created thereby, forget or undervalue the importance of providing, so far as they could, the means and appliances for rightly educating their children, educating them in the true sense of the word, educating their hearts as well as their minds, training them in morality and religion as well as in secular knowledge, that they might lay up imperishable treasures in Heaven, as well as make them capable of conducting business and

making money on earth.

They did their best to provide Christian, that is, Catholic education for their children. And, though at first, the utmost they could do in their poverty, and in the face of legislation and of social ostracism and oppression, which practically doomed them to eviction for persevering in acting as Christian pa-xents should act, was to send their children to such teachers as they were able to employ, who taught them reading, writing and arithmetic, and their prayers and Catechiem under the shelter of a hedge or the shadow of a rock on the mountain side, or at best in a but with a thatched roof and clay floor ther submitted to the hardship.

The disadvantages of all this were, of course. great. Yet, notwithstanding, their self-denial and perseverance were not without reward. For incre-dible, as it may seem, in these days of little faith, many of these children, progressed intellectually, whilst preserving their faith and morals incorrupt, to a degree that was wonderful, and what was lost, as regards thoroughness and extent of natural knowledge, was more than made up, through the blessing of God, in mental acuteness, quickness and vigor, so that to-day the Irish people stand pre-eminent among all other peoples, for natural gifts of intellect and literary culture, for power of mind, and richness and fertility of imagination and literary attainments.

The Catholic people of Ireland, however, submitted to these educational disadvantages so long only as it was absolutely necessary for them to do so. As soon as they were able to do it, they commenced laying the foundations for a general and more thorough system of Catholic education. Prelates, Priests, and laity co-operated together to establish and maintain Catholic Academies and Convents, where their children might be thoroughly instructed in the arts and sciences without being exposed to influences deleterious to their faith. Subsequently came Catholic Colleges, and now to crown the work, a Catholic University has been established in Ireland, and opened with encouraging prospects of becoming one of the glories of that an-

cient Catholic Island. We American Catholics may well lay to heart the lesson taught us by the Catholics of Ireland. We are restive under the taxation imposed upon us to support schools which are antagonistic to our faith; we are indignant, and with good reason, at the gross injustice practiced upon us. But, it is to be feared, that many of us make that injustice an excuse for not taking more interest in the cause of Catholic education, and for not more generously and faithfully sustaining Catholic schools. The conduct of the people of Ireland, and the history of Catholic education there teaches us a different lesson. We should do as did the noble children of St. PATRICK in Ireland, and as they are now doing-maintain and sustain existing Catholic schools, sondemies, colleges and universities in the United States, with our money, our influence, our prayers, and by sending our children to Catholic institutions, so that, along with instruction in secular knowledge, they shall also be educated and trained in the true faith. HOME RULE IN OPERATION.

Twenty-five years ago Canada was the most dangerous element in the motley and incongruous materials that make up the British Empire. To-day it is the most prosperous and peaceful, the most happy and contented, portion of the British dominions.

The facts of current history-facts we all remember when the country was in actual insurrectionconstitute our authority for our first stathment. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, and of the Public School Funds for the almost exclusive Governor-General of Canada, is our authority for

Canada to-day, says Lord Dufferin, is the most prosperous and progressive country under the British Crown-more prosperous than its mighty neighbor, the giant Republic, that has gathered under the protecting folds of its banners the fertile plains and wealth-hoarding mountains from the Atlantic to the Pacific-from the Lake border on the north to the Gulf which limits the boundary of the glowing south. Canada, in fact, as Lord Dufferin has painted it—indeed, as others less interested have painted it—is unquestionably a land where prosperity is apparent and extending to all-where liberty exists and is enjoyed by all-where institutions made for and by the people are cherished and guarded by all-where creeds live side by side in harmony if not in accord-in fine, where the full fruits of liberty grow up to be the pride and the heritage of all-and where one and all, proud of their country, and elevated and dignified by the consciousness of freedom, develope every high and manly quality, till industry builds up the material to foster Freedom—and Freedom, in its turn, pro tects and fosters industry.

The Governor-General of Canada is a man of enperior parts and high culture. In him is revived the force of mind, the warm imagination, the fertile fancy of the Sheridans. Perhaps a little may be deducted from the glowing picture which he has painted to represent the condition of Canada. But discount what we may from the colouring of fancy, the substantial fact remains, that the people are contented, and that as far as human prevision can guide judgment, it is fair to infer that there is in prospect for the Canadians—whether in connection with England or otherwise—a long career of unin-

terrupted liberty and peaceful progress. Nor have we far to go to find the cause—the principle that underlies and gives vital force to the energies of the nation—for nation it is, in fact and purpose—the principle of prosperity, the cause of contentment lies in one word, "Liberty." The Governor-General avows as much. The nations of has gone by since the cry of freedom went up from seeing what blessings liberty had conferred on their neighbours, they determined to have it for themselves. With such a desire in the hearts of the people-with such a neighbour ready to open its arms and admit them into the household of freedom, there was one of two courses open to the English Government-either to consent to let Canada go by the board, or concede to her the liberties she demanded. The latter course was wisely decided on; and from that day Canada has advanced in prosperity, more rapidly than any country in the same period. As Ireland, after 1782, prospered under her free

The Canadians enjoy Home-rule. The Canadians know its value—they feel and appreciate the dignity it confers on the individual—they know the stimulating pride by which it acts to promote and direct the mental and physical energies of the nation-and sccordingly they are determined to maintain their rights at whatever cost. They have in effect says Lord Dufferin all the freedom of internal autonomy, with all the advantages which connexion with England brings them. The former they will guard from aggression. The latter they will continue so long, we presume as that continuance is consistent with the maintenance of perfect liberty within, and that there is no attempt made from without to limit their freedom of action. Nothing can be more clear and intelligible than this policy—nothing more conclusive as regards the value of Home-rule than the condition of Canada—nothing that conveys a more than a comparison o regnant lesson to statesmen the disaffected condition of the Canadian people, cursed with foreign rule, and the sentiment of intelligent loyalty, regulated by liberty, which guides them to-day. Had the old policy been persevered in, Canada would be to day in federation with the States. She was conceded her liberty, and has since conserved her individuality, till she has now all the characteristics of a nation, and through the mouth of her English Governor can tell the world she is happy and prosperous-while he, in the true spirit of a statesman, proclaims that her prosperity has been coeval and commensurate with her liberty.

Here are analogies-here is a lesson, if our rulers

would learn it. Ireland, since the Union, has been in almost the same condition as Canada before the messenger of Liberty brought her peace and prosperity. Mind and manhood degraded-corruption the principle of power. Renegades alone reaping the rewards that should be the meed of patriotic virtue. Prosperity destroyed, industry paralysed, ruin become chronic, liberty a privilege vouchsafed by power, disaffection general, and coercion the handmaid and instrument of the law. Such was Canada in the past-nay, in our own time. Such has Ireland been for 75 yearssuch is her condition to-day. Canada is blessed with Home Rule, and is peaceful and prosperous. Ireland cursed with foreign rule has had her epochs marked by blood-her calendar filled from decade to decade by the victims of tyranny or the martyrs of liberty. To-day she stands as Canada did-asserting her rights, and demanding her liberties. If English statesmen are wise-if they take a lesson from the words of wisdom spoken by Lord Dufferin they would concede the liberty which would make Ireland what Canada is. If this be refused they are accountable for the future; and Ireland must adopt the means that time and circumstances may place in her power, to win her liberty at any price. - United Irishman.

LETTING 'I DARE NOT' WAIT UPON 'I WOULD.'"

Again we have before us the humiliating spectacle of a number of men who profess to be ecclesiastics, and even bishops of a Church, meeting together in "convocation comedy," and perfectly unable, through impotency and fear combined, to do more than show the world what the words " screaming farce" really mean.

The "rubrics question," as it is professionally called, is at present uppermost, and it is quite painfully interesting to perceive how utterly incapable is the Anglican hierarchy to perform one single act, or to adopt one single resolution, proper to an epis-

copacy. The Bishop of London opened the proceedings on Tuesday, in a most characteristic speech—he "ac-knowledged," and he "believed," and he "doubted," and he "questioned," and he "ventured to remark' -in fact he displayed that perfection of faltering of feebleness, and of " fighting the air," that wise avoidance of clear statement, that prudent shrinking from saying anything definite, which has been the pride of the Anglican episcopate ever since the commencement of the Ritualistic schism. His lordship remarked in the first place that :-

"On the question of rubrics legislation was not at the present time desirable."

Philadelphia Oakolic Standard and the standard of the standard of the lender, and to guarantee, in so far as might and both together weigh 22:028.— Wester Observer.

remember that it is only a Protestant Bishop who be possible, the fulfillment of his promiser. Thereso speaks. Why, if the man be worth his salt, and if he be anything but the veriest sham, is he not addressed the fullen Son of the Morning: what he is for the very purpose of legislating on such questions as that over which he and his haunted the world.' brethren fussed and fumed, and came to nothing?— "Since that day, He, a bishop, cannot himself legislate over a matter of Church discipline for his clergy; and, still more, hopes that the reverend bench, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head, will not ask the assistance of the lay gentlemen of the House of Commons to compel a few parsons not to turn towards

the east, and to leave off buying priestly vestments. When will the bishops of the Church of England cease funning?" or, as our Irish brethren have it,

leave off humbugging?" Imagine a bishop of London not being ashamed to stand up in convocation and confess that

"The opinion of Parliament had been tested question !"

Parliament, composed of Quakers, Methodists, Freethinkers and Jews, has already, says the bishop, given opinion upon the theological side of this Anglican question; so, "I do not think," his lordship adds, "that a bill presented this session would pass the House of Commons." And he concluded. the most astonishing speech that Christian prelate ever uttered in these words:--

" As it was desirable that there should not be legislation, still less was it desirable that they should discuss the principle on which legislation should be regulated.'

Then what in the name of patience will he have done with those unfortunate and most illogical enthusiasts who have been spending their money at our repositories, and who, because they have chosen to put on our chasuble, maniple and stole, think they have a right to turn round and say to us, "Are we not Catholics now?" His lordship took care not to say he was evidently "non-committal." So also was the Bishop of Gloucester. The Bishop of Manchester, however expressed himself in favor of a "turn and turn about" policy.

"He should have been glad (said the bishop) if their lordships could have come to some decision which would have settled this matter, but it was impossible: it was doubtlessly the intention of the crown that their lordships should have come to some final issue, in fact that they should satisfy all parties in the Church (like the old man and his ass), but it was not possible. Differences had always prevailed-ever since the Reformation there had been two sections in the Church, when one party triumphed it excluded the other. From this they should learn the important lesson not to be in too great a hurry to crush out zeal on one side or the

Which we fail to see. However, the next speaker (the Bishop of Landaff) consoles us for our want of vision. His Jordship honestly confessed that he felt perfectly ashamed of his position, and concluded a short speech with this most true observation :-

"I cannot help feeling that there will be an idea prevalent out of this house that we have come to rather a lame and impotent conclusion after having had the matter so long under our consideration."

But the Bishop of Rochester would hear of no such admission of lameness and of impotency generally. He forgot, it is true, to bring forward any proof that their lordships' conclusion was neither "lame" nor "impotent;" but perhaps he found himself in Falstaff's position, and was determined to bounce where he could not argue :--

"Come, your reason, Jack, your reason!" "What upon compulsion?—give you a reason on compulsion? If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries [would give no man a reason upon compulsion!" ,

To this reasonless dignitary succeeded the Bishor of Lichtield, who begged to differ from all the foregoing speakers. Indeed, his lordship pretty clearly intimated that convocation was stultifying itself, and giving the outside world to see that it was a most venerable sham; or, as his lordship very clegantly expressed it, that they had no "raison d'etre!" After this came some of the minor fry, out of whom, however, we venture to pick one minnow, who, without intending it we are sure, let a most dangerous "cat out of the bag." It was the Bishop of Ely who was guilty of this great imprudence, and in the following words:-

which in the remotest degree may seem to affect the settlement of 1662, or which shall have a real or supposed tendency to disturb the balance, whether

of doctrine or of practice then adjusted."
We may ask the Bishop of Ely whether he himself is ready to obey all the points of the "Act of Uniformity?' We feel sure he is not, and that he spoke the sentence given above without remembering that the settlement of 1662 excommunicated all who refused to observe the rights or subscribe to the doctrines of Protestantism as then understood. Why, to be true to his words, the bishop would have to excommunicate half the episcopal bench, and much more than two thirds of the Anglican clergy. But the winding up by the Archbishop of Canter-

bury was worth it all. He said :-"There is a fallacy running through the whole discussion—there was an extreme party, the mem-bers of which had taken leave of their senses—the bishops were themselves to blame, they ought to have held in with a tighter hand. He was aware, indeed, that such was not the custom at the present day, and, therefore, everybody had got into the habit of thinking he might do as he pleased."

After which dignified rebuke the archbishop and his suffragans went home to dinner .- London Uni-

THE CRUCIFIX OF THE DEVIL. (From Le Clocher.)

" The Crucifix of the Devil is preserved at Rome in the Convent of the Capuchin Friars of Monte Pincio (Piazza Burberini). It is a painting upon wood, thrilling in appearance, and impossible, once seen, ever to be forgotten.

" Visiting four years since the studio of a painter on glass, whose merit is only equalled by his modesty, a true artist, an austere and fervent Christian. one of those who tell their beads, but rarely make their fortune, my eye was attracted by a strange painting, copied from an old picture not unknown to me, and which has a curious and touching legend.

"Long ages past there dwelt in Rome a young man of noble birth, who had invested his entire patrimony is the wildest debauchery. Utterly ruined a money and in credit, he had recourse, like so many others, to that famous usurer, to that cunning and experienced tempter who, showing one day to the Son of Man all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, had said to Him: 'All this I will give to Thee, if falling down Thou wilt adore

"At the first summons of his young client, the devil entered without any of his customary attributes; in simple citizen's dress, and uncommonly like one of those unlicensed bankers who are so numerous in our own day. The bargain was quickly made. In exchange for my soul, duly guaranteed by a document properly signed and deliverable, after death, at the requisition of the lender, the prodigal was to receive more money than was necessary to re-establish his fortune, and to enjoy, until the dissolution of his mortal body, all that earth could give : delight of the senses, consideration, influence. the intexication of power, in short, all that was purchasable with gold in those far distant and barbarous times.

" However, ere the affair was concluded, the borrower bethought himself of the necessity of requir-

fore, doubtless by inspiration of his good angel, he sit' Since you are Satan, said he, you have long

I brought about the fall of the first woman, Eve. "Then you must have surely encountered, during the course of His mortal life, Him whom we

style Christ?' "'I followed Him step by step, and rendered to

Him, to the best of my power, all the evil which He wrought me." " You consequently saw Him suffer upon the

cross, you witnessed His agony and death?' was the delighted spectator of His Passion, as I was the cause and instrument thereof. Through the kiss of Judas I betrayed Him, and I delivered Him into the hands of Pilate; through medium of within the last twelve months on the theological His servants I smote Him; by the hands of the executioners. I crucified Him, having previously scourged him with rods. I had insulted him by the lips of the Pharisees, and sorrowed Him through the abandonment of His friends. I it was who tendered Him the sponge dipped in gall, and I pierced His Heart with the lance of the Centurion.'

"'You could, therefore, paint His portrait such as he was at his last moment, when He exclaimed: All is consummated, and that darkness enveloped

"' Undoubtedly, I could readily do it, and it would be perfectly true to nature.' "Well then, do it, I pray you, ere my soul be

irrevocably secured to you.' "Forthwith, by two stroke of masterly brush stood out upon an ebony background, the image of the Crucified Saviour, so true to life, and so heartrending in its reality, that the prodigal sinking to his knees, could not refrain from making the sign of the cross; by that bappy accident, the devil immediately disappeared, leaving in the hands of his intended victim, both the compact and the

painting.

"In this picture, so singular in its character, the dead Christ stands out in full relief from a background of ebon blackness, lightened by a red fiery hue resembling a lugubrious phantasmagoria; and above the cross, in full relief, attached by three nails, is the famous scroll: Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. Beyond this, nothing save the blackness of darkness; no trace of a distant horizon,

gibbet and nothingness.
"He is dead! From His hands, from His arms drawn and dislocated by the weight of his body, from his head which hangs inert and bruised, from His pierced and wounded side, the blood flows in continued streams. Between the muscles, through the livid and transparent skin, one may count the bones of the Victim of Divine Love; one could number the pulsations of the heart, had that heart not ceased to beat.

not a ray of light in the heavens, naught but the

"It is no longer the Man-God teaching and feeding the multitudes, healing the sick, triumphant in Jerusalem or resplendent upon Mt. Thabor; it is the Man-God after the consummation of the Sacrifice, bearing upon His sadly motionless features the impress of the agony which has overwhelmed His soul. It is no longer the Humanity Deified and transfigured even in death, such as is pertrayed to us by the imagination of some artists: it is the Divinity yielding, so to say, and as if crushed be-neath the weight of fallen humanity. It is Christ laden with the iniquities of the world, the opprobrium of men and the refuse of the people, a worm of the earth and no man;' He whom the Prophets announced and whose Passion was described by them with miraculous precision; He whom the Saints saw, and Whom they loved even to wishing, after His example, to crucify in their own persons, that flesh so gangrened and corrupt through forty

centuries of idolatry. " Deep as was the impression created by the sight of the original picture, seen at the Capuchin Convent of Rome, it was, if possible, far greater when viewing those vivid-colored panes which threw out, and, as it were, flamed before my eyes its rude and tragic beauties; the sun-light from behind half lighted up the Cross with a bloody ray, and brought out in full relief the diaphanous body of "I believe that our wisdom is to do nothing the Crucified Redeemer. His swollen features, His naked skeleton, his gaping wounds; .

tire dialogue exchanged from one side of Mt. Calvary to the other! There is no beauty in Him nor comeliness, ...

. despised, . . . a Man of Sorrows; His look was as it were hidden, whereupon we esteemed Him not.' . . . (Isalas liii., passim).
"' He took our infirmities and bore our diseases.

(Matt. viii. 17.)
"'He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and He did not open His mouth.' (Isaias liii)

"'I have given My body to the strikers, and My cheeks to them that plucked them; I have not

turned away My face from them that rebuked Me and spat upon Me.' (Isaias 1. 6.)
"'I am poured out like water; all My bones are scattered. . . . They have My feet. . . . ' (Ps. xxi.) They have dug My hands and

"'They gave Me gall for My food, and in My thrist they gave Me vinegar to drink.' (Ps. lxviii.) "'My God! My God: why hast Thou forsaken Me ?' (Ps. xxi)-" E," Freeman's Journal.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The potatoe blight is said to have made its appearance in Kilkenny.

John Lentaigne, I Great Denmark street, Dublin, acknowledges £200, and his sister £50, restitution money through the hands of Rev. John Callan, S. J., of Upper Gardiner street, Dublin.

The potatoe blight has made its appearance in the county Monaghan. In many fields the stalks are withered, in nearly all of which the potatoes are found to be much damaged.

HOW SICKNESS IS PROPAGATED.-A Serious complaint has been made by a Lurgan guardian against those in charge of the Union hospital, which merits the severest punishment. It appears patients are dismissed from the fever hospital before being cured, to the danger of the public.

Michael Sheehan, from Ralahine, near New-market-on-Fergus, whilst returning from Ennis recently, fell from his car and was dragged along the road. He was much injured on the head and had his jaw-bone broken. He is under the care of Dr. Frost.

Richard Walsh, ex-policeman, at the Donegal assizes, July 21, brought a suit against Dr. Leclero, Medical Inspector of the Irish Constabulary, to recover £200 damages for declining to give him a certificate under which he would have been entitled to a superannuation pension.

At a recent meeting of the Cavan Guardians, Mr. W. A. Moore, in refutation of a charge made against him by a local sheet, that he was not a magistrate ard, therefore, not qualified to sit as a Guardian, produced a parchment containing his appointment to the Commission of the Peace.

The Guardians of Cavan Union have unanimously requested the Local Government Board to hold a sworn investigation into serious charges preferred against Mr. Mulligan (the Master) by Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, P. P., Lavey, Stradone.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF POTATOES.—We have received a sample of potatoes grown on the farm of Mr. D. McCann, Dundrum, which show a remarkable growth. Each of the two which have been ing some material proof in attestation of the quality | forwarded to us is about the size of a moderate turnip,

The second of the second

The Chairman of the Ballina Quarter Sessions recently, in granting a decree against the High Sheriff Mr. Joseph Pratt, in favor of Mr. Coghlan, for services as presiding officer at one of the polling places, at the late election, said, he thought the three haunted the world.

Since that day, wherever, for my own benefit, guiness a day was not too much for the services of presiding officers on such occassions.

The late Rev. Andrew Quinn, P. P., of Farragher, by his last will, made the following bequests; For local charaties, £100; to Cloonycolgan chapel, £100; for Ballinaheglish chapel, £50; for the new school at Carrandins, £25; for a school at Cloonycolgan, £25; £100 to Rev. Biriard O'R-illy for Masser; £50 to the Monks at Farragher Monastery, and 150 to the Sisters of Mercy.

A public meeting was convened at Monkstown Town Hall a few weeks ago, to consider what steps are necessary to maintain the rights of those whose families and friends are buried in the graveyard of the town, in the event of the local government prohibiting further burials there. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. Kelly, T. C.; Sexton, T. C.; Reilly, T. C.; J. V. Dodd, Solicitor, etc.

Mr. John Hague, aged 36 yerrs, son of Mr. William Hague, Brookvale, died July 18. His remains were removed to the Cathedral, Cavan, July 20, where a Requiem Mass was colebrated for the repose of his soul. The chanters in the choir were Rev. J. Gilooly and Rev. James Dolan, Dean of St. Patrick's College ; and Rev. Peter Galligan officiated as celebrant, The chief mourners were the fathers and brothers of deceased.

At the Canalough, Co., Armagh fair, July 20, the following prices were realised :- Yearlings, £5 to £8; two-year olds, £10 to £13; good three-year-old heifers, £14 to £16; bullocks, £14 to £17. Beef was scarce, and sold at from 65s. to 80s. per cwt according to quality. There was a good demand for mutton and lamb at from 8d, to 10d, per lb. Sheep sold at from 35s. to 45s.; lambs, £1 5s. to £2; store sheep, 22s. to 45s.

The Sligo Trades were represented at the Centenary celebration by the following persons:-Mr. John M'Partlin, President U. T. Societies; Peter Devany, Coopers; John Gillespie, painters; Michael Fox, Carpenters; John Connolly, Sawyers; James Carty, Masons; John Boland, Boot and Shoe Makers; John O'Connor, Tailors; William Gibbons, Stucco Plasterers; John Gorevan, from Mr. M'Neil's Factory. Mesers. Higging and M'Donagh, Treasurers of the Sligo centenary fund also took part in the celebra-

Mr. Butt made application in the Chancery Appeal Court, July 23, on behalf of John Dignan, a tenant in occupation of a portion of the Meath estate, recently sold by private contract to R. G. Domville, Belfast, for £57,000, to set aside the verdict on the ground that the whole estate should not have been disposed of, appellant having made an offer for his holding. Justice Christian emphatically declined to entertain the application.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- At the Cork Assizes, Judge Keogh heard an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Sarah Jane Crowley, daughter of the head-constable of police, against John Perrot, member of a firm of iron manufacturers in Cork. Defendant, it was stated, had been nearly three years engaged to the plaintiff. He repeatedly sought delays of marriage on the ples of delicate health, and finally discontinued his attentions. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff-damages £1,000.

IRISH EDUCATION.—His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has under express authority from the Pope, summoned a synod at Maynooth, on Tuesday, August 17, which all the Irish archbishops and bisheps are compelled to attend, at the bidding of the apostolic delegate. It is to deal with the education question. The heads of all the religious orders will be present. and the decisions arrived at will probably affect Erish politics. The synod was summoned a twelve-month ago, but at that time postponed in consequence of sudden difficulties. The synod will be held at Maynooth, and it is possible that some of the foreign prelates visiting Ireland in connection with the O'Connell celebration may be present at some of the deliberations.

THE CROAGREATRICK PILGREMAGES.—Cronghpatrick is being visited this year by thousands, as usual. The people proceed to the top of this sacred and beautiful mountain, once the retreat of St. Patrick, as also to the Blessed Well at its base (Kilgeever). There they perform Stations of the Holy Cross and other penitestial devotions, promised throughout the year in gratitude to the Almighty for His goodness and mercy to themselves and their families. Herein lies a good example, one amply and favourably contrasting for these primitive, good devoted people, as against the pride and fashion, or miscalled progress, enlightenment, and civilization of modern

THE REMOVAL OF IRISE PAUPERS BILL .- At the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians a return was read showing the names of the M.P.'s who voted on the bill relating to the removal of paupers in the United Kingdom. Mr. Borough, J.P., was surprised to see the small number of Irish members who were at their post to vote and who might be in their places to prevent what everyone in Ireland complained of—namely, one law for England and another for Ireland. Mr. Borough said if an Irishman in England got pauperised be is shipped over at once, and if the reverse took place the man from the sister kingdom would be allowed to remain here. He then said if an election took place to morrow he certainly would not vote for anyone that was absent. The other guardians concurred.

THE LIBERATOR AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.-The following letter appears in the London Times: -Sir-In the Times of the 22nd inst., you state, when referring to the O'Connell Centenary Committee, &c., that my father wished to be made Master of the Rolls and that the Government of the day would not gratify his ambition. This is not correct. He was offered the Mastership of the Rolls, and refused it. I was present when the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen made him, on the part of the Government, the offer. My father subsequently stated, "It was a tempting offer. Its value was enhanced by the manner in which it was made, and pre-eminently so, by the person through whom it was made the best Englishman Ireland ever saw, the Marquis of Normanby." Further, I can assure you on undoubted authority that he was previously offered the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer, which he likewise refused. In justice to the memory of one who you allow, did great service to Ireland and to England also, I hope you will obligo me by inserting this letter in your universal paper.- I am, sir, your obedient servant .- Morgan O'Connert, .- Formerly Member for Meath County).

Two Persons Burned to DEATH .- A destructive fire, accompanied with loss of life, took place on Saturday night in Bally vaughan. The fire originated about ten o'clock in the house of a shopkeeper named Michael O'Donoghue. It appears that the kitchen was partly used for a store, and in the apartment were two barrels, one containing whiskey and the other paraffin oil. The latter vessel was leaking and while O'Donoghue was engaged in drawing off the liquid for shop use it was ignited by a spark from the kitchen fire, and in less than ten minutes the house was in a blaze from end to end. Mrs. O'Donoghue and a fine boy about seven years old her nephew, were in bed in the upper rooms. Roused by the alarm of fire they sprang to the floor, and she made her way out of the house with great difficulty, as the stairs and passage were filled with dense smoke and flames. In a few minutes a number of the neighbours turned out, and one more heroic than the rest—a woman named Mary Mac-Malion—rushed into the house with the view of

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msking an effort to rescue the child, and, in trying to accomplish this terrible task, she was caught by the fire and both were burned to a cinder. In the meanwhile the flames had communicated with the adjoining premises—a store containing a large quanof goods of a highly combustible nature, belonging to Mrs. Comyn. It then seized upon the private dwelling house of Mr. Michael MacNamara, both of which were speedily involved in the conflagration and reduced to ruins. All efforts were now directed to keep the next property from catching fire, and having cut off the communication, the fire spent itself, and all danger to the surrounding buildings was over. The damage is considerable, but neither property nor houses were insured.—Irishman, Aug. 7th.

SO HOWHER GE

The Judges throughout Ireland, North and South, continue their progress with little to make their route anything more than a pleasant excursion. Blank criminal lists, a few common assaults—business generally light too in the Civil Courts—these constitute the general outline, and supply the meagre assize news for the daily and local weekly press. A nation is happiest when it has no history, and a people certainly are most peaceful when the recorders of the lives and actions of their criminals have no news to give the public. Two of the Irish Judges have been more than usually fortunate in having nothing to do beyond enjoying local hospifallty and breathing the pure atmosphere of the Irish provincial towns, i.e., the gentle Barry and the amiable Dowse. The one has enjoyed more calm, the other has cracked more mild jokes (for lack of something else to do) than providence has furnished him with an opportunity of doing since he delighted the House of Commons with the grace of his manner and the charm of his wit. These representatives of the majesty of British law have nearly completed their summer tour in the South of Ireland, with nothing more serious to disturb their equanimity than the absence of peccant grand jurors, guilty of not being present to pay homage to the legal representatives of power-a clear proof that "law and order" are respected, and said grand jurors not a mortal dread of an outraged peopleprobably because they have become a little better behaved themselves. Anyhow through the Centre and South of Ireland the Judges have the same cuckoo cry. Districts peaceable-no crime. So this week again in Queen's County, Tipperary, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, &c., &c. So also from Connaught and Ulster, whence reports have reached us. The Judges are thankful, and Dublin Castle is more radiant for is not all this due to the Coercion Code and Castle policy. But reasonable people will ask, what need at all for Coercion for such a people? A truly sensible and proper question-only one must not ask it in the British House of Commons .- United Iriehman, July 31.

The Times is good enough to patronise the Irish people, and to review the forms and ceremonies of the Centenary Celebration, from the processions in the streets to the religious ceremonies in the churches, and, strangely enough discovers, as did Lord Portarlington, that the highest credit is due to O'Connell for the great services he conferred on the empire. Stranger still, the discovery is made that heeffected this by consolidating the Union. Shade of O'Connell! what a libel on your life—what a desecration of your memory. But the Times and the Lord theorise to give force to pre-conceived conclusions. They tell us that Catholic Emancipation, by removing discontent and harmonising rival races, made the Irish people loyal and attached to the Union. We have a theory of ours the very opposite of this; but then, of course, the Times and the Lord know much more of the feelings and aims of the Irish people than we do. Nevertheless, we may, in face of such exalted patronage and opinion, express our belief that religious equality, though it will no doubt sooner or later bring rival creeds and races together, and will promote a holy and harmonious union, yet it will not tend to the consolidation of the union with England, except on conditions very different from those existing to-day. The union of Irishmen on a national basis is but the forerunner of the liberation of the Irish nation. This, at all events, is the opinion held by practical thinkers of less elevated conceptions than the Times holds, or pretends to hold. But we are not surprised at the sentiment or language of the writer, and look on both as rather a prolation of the policy of the future. If the Times finds matter for concluding that a man whose whole life was one battle waged against the Union consolidated it merely—we will not be surif, at a future day, (not far distant either) we find it eulogising the men who to-day labour for the re-establishment of Irish legislative independence as the best friends of England-the agents and conservers of the integrity of the empire, There is nothing impossible in politics-and nothing that the Times and the English Government will not grant under the pressure of necessity .- United Irish-

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES-THE CORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- At Cork Assizes an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Miss Graves, daughter of Colonel Graves, against Mr. Jonas Oliver Morris, a gentlemen of independent fortune. The engagement commenced on a fortnight's acquaintance, and lasted two months, the incidents of which may be gathered from the judge's summing up. His lordship said there was not the slightest doubt of this engagement having taken place. The question for the jury was the amount of damages to be given. The whole transaction bethe 6th of August a proposal of marriage was made; and whether there pended a solemn engagement with Mr. Arnott or not, the proposal was immediately and willingly accepted by Miss Graves. That engagement was subsequently terminated in October by a letter received from the defendant, who was in Scotland. In that letter he wrote, "Remember that others changed their minds too, and, after some years' engagement with Arnott, you gave him up, contract; but he should call their attention to those lines in which he reproached this girl with having with Mr. Arnott; and all he would say in commending that to their consideration was that he thought the defendant was the last person in the world to have uttered that reproach. He did not think there would be any second opinion about that. No matter what took place between Mr. Arnott and Miss Graves, no matter what wrong was done to Mr. Arnott (if any was done), no matter how hastily she might have acted, or with how little feeling she may have considered the engagement that had existed (as beyond any doubt some engagement did exist between her and young Mr. Arnott), young Mr. Morris, who approached her, who between sought her hand, who courted her, who won her, and induced her to set Mr. Arnott aside, was not the person to reproach her with it. He did no: think anybody could entertain a second opinion about that. It was said that she was the person herself who in the correspondence with Mr. Morris said disparaging things of Mr. Arnott. Now, it appeared to him, reading the correspondence over, that anything (intentionally, at all events) said in an offensive spirit of young Mr. Arnott. He thought reply to his letter breaking off. It was not unfair, to consider it the true test of the condition of her that letter she wrote :-

nothing altered in the smallest existing between us until we meet. I cannot believe, as your letter would seem to imply, that you have altogether forgotten me in so short a time. As ever, your affectionate KATE.

His Lordship then went through the other letters.
The letter of Mrs. Grant, the mother of the defendant, written on September 1st, asking to have the marriage postponed from October, disposed of any pretence that the marriage was not to take place in that month. No one could complain of that letter, in which she asked that the young people should know each other better. If, on the one hand, they had a disposition displayed by Mrs. Grant to give the young people at all events time for the consideration of the matter, they had it on the other hand that that difficulty was got over; that Mrs. Grant was an assenting party to the alliance and anxious to be present at the marriage, and that the uncle and grandfather were assenting parties likewise. These were the disagreeable things in the case, putting aside those constant references made here ad nauseum to young Mr. Arnott. That was not put forward to lead them to believe that they would be avenging Mr. Arnott if they were not to find any damages in Graves v. Morris. Of course it would be preposterous that the jury should take up the cause of young Mr. Arnott. Arnott made no complaint himself, even if he had the right to do so. The family of Mr. Arnott made no complaint. Therefore he thought that that might pass out of the case, except so far as the jury might be disposed to think that the affections of the young lady were not so violently engaged on this short occasion of the contract of marriage as that there should be no hope of her being reconciled to her future fortune. That was the only way in which they could take it into consideration. A good deal had been said, and they were asked to give exasperated damages, because this young man wrote this letter, challenging Mr. Morris to mortal combat. Well, that was a hasty act. His lordship did not think anyone would bevery much disposed to quarrel either with the language of the letter or the act itself in a man inflamed with passion against a person who, he thought, had treated his sister badly, but on the other hand, he did not think any of them could say that young Mr. Morris having got himself into a position in which upon his own admission he felt thoroughly ashamed of the part he had acted, and regretted deeply everything he had done; that he would much mend matters by going over to Bou-logne and firing at the brother of the lady he had wronged, or by "standing a shot," as it used to be called in Ireland in former days. If he had done so and accepted the proposal, very possibly the jury would have been spared the trouble of investigating this case. His lordship thought it exceedingly likely that they would have, but as nothing of that kind had taken place, there could not be a shaddow of a doubt that this contract had been violated and broken in the most plain and decisive terms by this gentleman, Mr. Morris; and there was no doubt, putting extraneous circumstances outside, that theyought to give such damages as would be temperate and, he would say, fully compensate the lady. They had in the consideration of damages full liberty to range over the whole of the connection of those parties from first to last. They were not tied down by any narrow commercial view of the injury she sustained from the match she had lost. They were not to take into account the whole value of this gentleman's fortune in presente and in expecting. Indeed, they never could come at a calculation of that sort, but they ought to consider everything in the case; and if holding on the one side that she had lost an advantageous match, and so on the other hand that he was not engaged in a connection to which either he or his friends were indisposed, and had broken an engagement entered into for that purpose, they ought to compensate, and not be chary of the amount of compensation that should be given to set the young lady in as advantageous a position as possible before the eyes of all those who had been feasting themselves with the scandal and gossip which they had been hearing for two long days here, and which he was afraid had occupied them too long already. He now left the case in the hands of the jury. They were the sole judges of what ought to be the compensation, and he was very happy to be released from the necessity of accompanying them further into the question. The jury then aunounced that they had found for the plaintiff-damages,

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC REGISTEATION SOCIETY. - A meeting of the borough of Southwark branch of this association was held on Wednesday evening, 23th July, in the schoolrooms, Tooley Street, under the presidency of Sir Charles Clifford. The chairman, in a spirited speech, exhorted those present to use every effort to forward the objects of the association always bearing in mind that this movement was not an aggressive one, but mainly directed towards obtaining their just share, as Catholics, in municipal, school board, and Parliamentary elections. He dwelt forcibly on the hardships of Catholics in metropolitan workhouses-whose punishment for any offence was detention from Mass—and the position of Catholic children, whose religious education must, by the regulations of the guardians, be conducted during the hours allotted to recreation. The tween the parties was within a very limited space various resolutions were carried unanimously, and of time. The parties met and conversed, and on the meeting closed with a vote of thanks for the

chairman. AN OLD DERT .- The people of Florence, a propos of the acceptance of their Mayor, Signor Peruzzi, of the Lord Mayor of London's invitation, are recalling the fact that his ancestors, then probably the first bankers in the world, lent Edward III. a large sum for his war with France. It was never repaid, spite of repeated demands, and they consequently failed, many minor firms being whilst you and I have only known each other since involved in their fall. It is suggested, says the June last." Well, now, that letter terminated the Roman correspondent of the Debate, that England, which readily lectures other nations which break lines in which he reproached this girl with having their engagements, should set an example by clear-terminated her engagement of some years' standing ing off this score. At compound interest it might exceed the revenues of India, but Signor Peruzzi would doubtless be satisfied with the principal, and would devote to his native city a good part of the windfall.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AT BLACKBURN. - John Thomas Witherington has been brought up at Blackburn Town Hall on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife early on the morning of the 9th ult. The prosecutrix attempted to screen the prisoner, but the medical evidence showed that to steal the child, and said the mother was the most the injured woman had been kicked in a dreadful manner, and that her life for several days had been jeopardised. The bench said that the case was one of the greatest miscarriages of justice ever witnessed in a court of law. They regretted to have to discharge the prisoner.

THE POTATO DISEASE.-Potato disease has made a very marked appearance in several parts of Jersey, the cause being attributed to heavy rains which have lately fallen in the island. The grape crop is neither upon the one side nor the other was their reported to be attacked with mildew, and a heavy

loss to owners is anticipated.—Dublin Freeman. THE YORKSHIRE HERRING FISHERY.-The herring the r was want of gallant y in repreaching her with fishing season on the const of Yorkshire has comthat circumstance, and that was a matter, too, for menced in real earnest. During the week large their consideration. The condition of the young fleets of boats discharged herrings at the various lady's mind might not be unfairly gathered from her, ports along the coast, the chief importations being his bishop of injustice, of contradiction, of want of Whitby and Scarborough. At the former place between 40 and 50 boats arrived, the catches rangmind as to the breaking off of the engagement. In ing from 500 to one last, or 10,000 fish. The her-that letter the breaking off of the engagement.

sold at 7s. to 7s. 5d. per 100, but towards mid-day these prices came down to 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per 100 There were also very large importations of coals, cod, and scate, which were sold at very low prices. Conline sold at about 2d. each, cod realising 6d. each The fishery altogether promises to be very productive and profitable.

CHASE AFTER A LUNATIO. - A smart-looking young man, named Henry Upson, was charged at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, with being a lunatic at large. A policeman saw him at three o'clock in the morning tearing along in his shirt and trousers. After a smart chase, during which the prisoner swam twice across the River Lea, and wound up by bursting open a door and rushing into a bed-room, where a man and his wife were in bed, he was captured, and said he had been trying to catch Satan. He was remanded in order that an inquiry might be made into the state of his mind.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—"F. E. N." writes from the House of Commons, on Monday 26th ult:-"This morning, about a quarter to twelve, whilst walking on the Victoria Embankment, I observed some persons running towards the stairs near Charing Cross Railway Bridge, and also that a steamer upon which two men were undressing, evidently with the intention of plunging into the river—was backing towards the same spot, when suddenly to my great surprise, she altered her course and went on ahead to Westminster Bridge. I proceeded to the stairs, where I learned that a poor boy had fallen into the river; and, after a few minutes, two pier men arrived with their boat, and by the aid of the drags immediately brought the body to the surface. It was nearly low water, and at the spot where the boy fell I should not think it was more than five feet deep. I afterwards saw one of the men whom I had observed undressing, and he informed me that had the steamboat backed further he would have had no dificulty in saving the boy. I certainly think the behavior of the person in charge of the steamboat requires investigation. P. S .- I have since inquired at the Westminster Hospital and find the boy is dead."

SEARCHED IN TIME.—At Westminster, on Saturday, Ellen Forbes was charged with being druck and disorderly, and using offensive language at White Lion Street, Chelsea. While the constable was giving his evidence, the prisoner, who on one occasion threw an inkstand at a witness, used very bad larguage, and as she would not be quiet was ordered to be put back. When the gaoler put the key into the lock of the cell the prisoner rushed at the windows in the passage and smashed three of them with her hand, cutting it very badly. She had expressed her determination "to be sent away for something." The police searched her, and a spirit bottle which she intended to throw at the magistrate was found in her pocket. She had only been discharged from prison on the previous morning. The prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A COLLIERY PROPRIETOR SENT TO PRISON .- At Marlborough Street, on Tuesday, William Williamson, described as a colliery proprietor of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, was charged with assaulting Norman, 4 C, King, 220 C, and Cook, 240 C, and two young men named Lawrence and Wilton, the former a stage carpenter and the latter a labourer. The evidence showed that he was in Castle Street, Leicester Square, at two o'clock in the morning, and assaulted the police constables because they would not find him lodgings, and the two young men who interfered received some kicks. The prisoner said he was sorry. He did not live in London, but, having come to London, had overstepped the mark, and was a hamed of himself. Mr. Newton, after remarking that the prisoner might have injured Cook for life, said the prisoner had been proved to have committed four as-aults, and another one might have been proved had the complainant attended. For the assaults on the constables the prisoner would be committed for six weeks with hard labour, and for the assault on the stage carpenter he would have to pay a fine of £5, or a month.

Tories in Trouble.-The Conservatives have received their first serious wound, self-inflisted, and therefore all the more dangerous. They have made an ambitious bid towards regaining the gratefully dying out title of "the stupid party," and indeed their action in the Plimsoll affair was the very essence of stupidity. They strangled the Bill for shielding the lives of our sailors in favour of an and they have drawn down on their heads the indignation of almost the entire country. In no one quarter has their foolish deed been cordially approved, while, from every part of England, the loudest outcries against their harmful imbecility in the matter have crashed on their astounded ears. All classes are determined that no longer shall sailors' lives be wantonly played with and lost in the in-terests of a handful of miscreant ship-owners, and ministers frightened out of their wits by the storm they evoked have consented to the passing of a short measure in the present Session. We fancy, after this great faux pas, the "sunny slopes of Hughenden" will not look quite so bright as usual in the eyes of Mr. Dismeli, when he retires into viblegiatura on the breaking up of Parliament .- Cathelic Times.

A CHILD SOLD FOR SIXPENCE.—At the Thames Police-court, Frederick Ray, an elderly man, was charged with being drunk and in the possession of an infant which he was unable to give a satisfactory account of. The defendant, it appears, with two friends went into the Earl of Devon public house to have a pot of beer, when three women entered, one of whom tad a child, and wished him to buy it. He said he could get one anywhere for 6d., and placed 6d on the counter, when the women threw the child into his arms. He requested her to take it back, which she declined to do, and he left the house with the child, thinking the mother would follow him, but she did not do so. The poor little thing was bareheaded, and he thought he would take it home and provide it with a bat, when he was stopped by the constable. Sarah Lovelock, who described herself as the mother of the child, said that she and two other women went to the Earl of Devon to have a pint of beer. The defendant and two others chaf-fed them, and offered to buy her baby. She asked what they would give, when the defendant threw a sixpence on the counter, and took the buby out of her arms. He left with the child, saying he was going to buy it two ounces of pork. She went to ollow him out, when the two other men dragged her back, and she next heard that her child was at the workhouse. Mr. Paget fined the defendant 10s. for being drunk. He did not believe the defendant meant to be blamed.

THE NEW MARTYR OF ST. ALBANS.—Few people are aware that there is actual religious persecution being waged in England, and fewer still that it has been going on for eight years. But the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie tells us so in a letter to the Bishop of London, published in Monday's metropolitan papers, and we have no reason to doubt his assertion. He is the "priest" (i.e. the parson) of the parish of St Albans, Holborn, and he gives his bishop such a sound public rating as surely bishop never received before. For a persecuted and down-trodden man. Mr. Mackonochie is enabled to use remarkably free and strong language, and we must perforce doubt the reality of the persecution when we consider the liberty of the supposed subject of it. He accuses courage, of want of straightforwardness, and he alleges that the prelate has kept the congregation from the Bread of Life. He finds his parishoners

you; so, whether you delay your return to Cork for realised were moderately good. The fish landed the Bench of Bishops not only disagreeing with the days, or for mouths, or for years, I shall look on during the earlier part of Wednesday morning were Purchas Judgment (under which Mr. Mackonochie appears to have been condemned), but also break-ing faith with the clergy in regard to their Ordination Vows; and he threatens their Lordships with the scant courtesy they will meet with when disestablished, and when their office is no longer gilded with a peerage This is all very dreadful and very much to be deplored, but the question will rise. Why does Mr. Mackonochie remain in a fold which is most anxious to get rid of him? He is an unappreciated lamb, and the sooner he makes his bow and takes his departure from Protestantism and its bullets, the better will he satisfy all parties.—Catho-

lic Times. A PANIC IN A CHURCH.-A terrible storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by dense sheets of rain and hail, passed over Crewe and its vicinity on Sunday afternoon, 25th July. Two milch cows belonging to Mr. Darlington, of Haslington, were standing under a tree, when a flash of lightning struck the top of the tree and killed both the dows instantaneously. About the same time a flash of lightning killed a cow belonging to Mr. Adams, furmer of Rope. The storm reached its intensity just as the Rev. E. Duncombe, rector of Bartholmley, ascended the pulpit to deliver the sermon. He had given out the text, and was proceeding with his discourse, when a fearful flash of lightning, accompanied by a heavy peal of thunder, struck the gable of one of the windows. The interior of the church was immediately lit up with great brilliancy. The congregation left their seats and the majority rushed to the doors, only to find them locked. When this was dis covered the panic became general, and several women fainted. Egress was then found, and, the women baving been carried out, service was resumed after a delay of a quarter of an hour.

ATHEIST AND ORTONIST .- We (Catholic Times) extract the following amusing article from our creatic contemporary, the World :- The social, political, and religious opinions of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh will not be confused with our own, or with those of any of our readers. Mr. Bradlaugh has had the courage of what he is pleased to pande as his convictions, and has probably done by the dissemination of these among the working classes as much mischief as he can, which, after all, is perhaps not very much. But because he has accomplished some evil it does not follow that he is rendered ipso facto incapable of the accomplishment of good, and in a letter which he has addressed to "Edward Vaughan Kencaley, M. P. for the Borough of Stoke," he has gone far towards making amends for some of the pestilential rubbish with which he has deluged his audience. Of this letter we have nothing but good to say, and Mr. Bradlaugh deserves credit alike for the independence which has dictated it and for the vigour of its literary style. It is thus that Mr. Bradlaugh completes his exposure of the great Kencaley sham: What past political service can you show to certify your possible political future? You have turned politician en dernser ressort, and blown irto ephemeral notoriety on the high criminality of the imposter whom you certify to be a perfect gentleman, you elect yourself to rob the poor of their pence on the meanest pretences. Edward Vaughan Kenealey, I was not born agentleman; and if a gentleman can win a woman's love, and then with his own tongue publish her shame, I bope that I may never sink low enough to be one. You urge on the people the advantage of being represented by a 'gentleman, and make this your constant cuckoo cry, perhaps for fear lest your gentility might be undiscoverable without the ever-prominent ticketing you give it. Your experience as a barrister at the criminal courts will have taught you that nearly every petty cheat announces himself to his dunes as gentleand if shame then leave you any voice, I will despite your meaness, meet you on any platform to discuss my theories against your practice." After this very home thrust, Mr. Bradlaugh proceeds to analyse Mr. Kenealey's career in Parliament, so far as it has yet gone. 'You," he exclaims, "call yourself the only man in England who dares to denounce the present system of government'; you, who take poor men's pence, avowedly for a political association, but really for your own purse. Why do you not denounce the corruption in Government, in Parliament? You have been in the House of Commons a whole session, and you have not so much as investigated a single item of national exshielding the lives of our sailors in favour of an agricultural measure of quite second-rate importance, or referred to a solitary point of bad government outside the Tichborne case. You call yourself a 'Cromwell.' Cromwell never went about in a carriage and outriders paid for by mean pretence; Cromwell faced the Commons like a man; you whine there like a bound afraid of the whip. You a Cromwell! You are fond of figures of speech; so say rather a half-bred mongrel cur, which viciously barks until it provokes a possible retaliation, and then slinks away with its tail hanging pitcously down. You a Cromwell! Cromwell never got himself up testimonial funds. Cromwell never wrote private letters pressing other people to find out what funds were being raised for the testi-monial. Cromwell-although, after his light, a tyrannically religious man-never tried to slander every one whose nonconformity went further than his own. Cromwell was a man, not a wide-blown bladder, with umbrella, spectacles, and a brief bag full of forms of bgging letters for poor meu's money. You a 'Cromwell,' and 'the leader!' Why, you are so foul a counterfeit of a Cromwell that you can never pass current, unless, indeed, lying Jean Luie may also be taken for truthful John Milton."

UNITED STATES.

Nine ladies of the Sisters of Mercy will leave Pittsburg next month for the diocese of Scranton. New Orleans, La., possesses 29 Catholic churches,

whereas it only possessed four 30 years ago. The new pulpit lately erected in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, Ohio, and costing \$700, has been paid for by subscriptions from thirteen gentlemen.

The United States Marine Hospital in Savannah, Ga., has been turned over to the entire care and charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Three of the Sisters are now located at the hospital, and the number in attendance will be increased to five in a few days.

A Carmelite convent is soon to be established at Paterson, N. J., by a community of fathers recently exiled from Germany. They have purchased a large plot, containing eighteen city lots, at West Paterson, for the purpose of erecting a monastery, church and schools.

The dedication of the new St. Michael's church Stillwater, Minn., took place on August 15. Right Rev. Bishop Grace performed the dedication ceremonies, and conferred the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in the afternoon.

Right Rev. William McClosky, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, Ky., has returned from his visit to Europe much improved in health. He has already reached his home in the west, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE. - The corner-stone of a Catholic church was laid by Bishop Foley at Roger's Park, Ill., a new settlement, composed largely of Catholics, recently. The building will be a neat and spacious one, and will no doubt offer a considerable. inducement to Catholics to settle in that vicinity.

.The German Catholics of St. Bernard's parish, South Brooklyn, N. Y., with the consent of Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin, have recently purchased for \$12,000 the building and lots occupied by the Bap-

will go out on the second Sunday of September, and the Catholics will dedicate it on the first Sunday in October.

The grasshoppers have almost entirely disappeared from Nebraska.

The recent high winds at Niagara Falls have marred the pleasure of tourists. To cross one of the suspension bridges on foot during a heavy gale requires considerable strength and courage.

The loan of \$1,300,000 issued by the State of Massachusetts for completion of the Troy and Greenfield road, and of \$600,000 for arching the Hoosac Tunnel, was awarded at 9,051 per cent. premium.

The census of the city and county of New York, which has just been completed, gives the city a population of 1,018,622, an increase of 392,236 in the last ten years. Competent judges put the real figures of population at 1,500,000.

A horrible disaster is reported from Carondelet Mo. One day recently, Thomas Donahue fell into a privy-vault on his premises and was drowned, while three men who successively descended into the vault to recover Donabue's body, were overcome by the foul air and vapors of the place, and died before ther could be rescued. The prosecution of the Sunday liquor dealers at

Bridgeport, Connecticut, has stirred them up extremely, and they talk of retaliating by insisting upon a literal enforcement of the old Sunday statutes, which are now practically obsolete, forbidding travel or seculiar labor, the engaging in any sport or recreation, etc. A young woman at the Stafford Springs House

Coun, who was noted for her beautiful black hair awoke one morning last week to find her locks lying on the floor beside a pair of seissors. She had risen in the night and cut them off in a fit of somnabul-

Business at Bangor, Me., is dull, and hundreds of able-bodied men are out of employment. The lumber business is very much depressed, and several mills have shut down entirely. The lumber surveyed at Banger from Jan. to Aug. 1, 1874, amounted to 91,684,418 feet; in 1875, to 73,348,834.

The Springfield Republican says there is no trace of the recent fall of rock in Hoosac tunnel, and that there is no apparent probability of any more coming down; but that good judges are stoutly of the opinion that the danger in this part of the tunnel is by no means over. At the recent fall but one "bent" of timber gave way; another "bent" still remains, and is quite as likely to come down as the first was

The Mississippi is still rising slowly at Memphis, and the water has caused considerable additional damage to levees and plantations below the city. At one place three thousand acres of corn and cotton have been flooded. The planters are reticent in regard to their losses, and the steamboat men are not inclined to array the planters against them by giving information concerning the damage, except in general terms.

A young man in Muncie, Ind., was escorting a young woman to his home in a carriage the other day, when he came to a bridge that had been overflowed by a freshet. He drove his horse into the water, but when the carriage was threatened with submersion, and the horse began making efforts to get away, he cut the traces, sprang upon the animal's back and set out for the shore, leaving his companion in the middle of the stream. The torrent overturned the carriage, and the girl was drowned.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE UNITED STATES,-Le Propagateur Catholique, the French Catholic organof New Orleans, asks: "When shall we have a veritable Catholic University in the United States? Each year sees us augment the number of our colleges, which appropriate the prerogative of conferring diplomas, and style themselves 'Universities." But, in truth, there is not yet a Catholic institution which may be recognized by all in this country as a grand centre for imparting the highest culture. In order to make the progress of which we are capable, we need to possess such an establishment, the advantages of which will be immense for the cause of education."

Chor Reports.—The weekly reports from the commercial agency of the McKillop and Sprague Company contain advices of interest from several States in the Midland and South, of which the following are the most important:

Pennsylvania.-Corn promises a very heavy and good crop, and the late rains have been rather beneficial than otherwise. Oats were not sown as early as usual, and will not give a two thirds crop. Hay and fruit deficient.

Delaware -The condition of the growing crops is good. Wheat light in the straw, but headed well. Corn looks very well. Peaches and small fruit generally very good. The peach crop is estimated at 500.000 bushels.

Maryland .- Wheat and other small grain were harvested in good condition. The quality is firstrate, but the quantity will not be more than half a crop. Corn is generally very forward, looks very well, and promises a large yield. Hay is shorter than usual, but the fruit crop, peaches especially, promises very well.

North Carolina.—If the season continues favorable.

corn will be a full average. Tobacco will greatly exceed both in quantity and quality. The peach crop is an entire failure. Apples less in quantity, but of good quality. Oats and wheat are about a fair average.

South Carolina .-- Corn being later than usual, the dry, hot weather of July has awakened some fears, but a few days' rain would bring it up. Cotton also needs rain, though not yet so badly injured as corn. Taking the whole State, the condition of the crops was generally very invorable to the 1st instant.

Georgia .- Reports continue favorable in most of the counties, but some complain of drought. Liberty, Campbell, Worth, Clay and Fayette counties especially report serious injury, and in Worth cotton is opening prematurely.

Florida.—Cotton is maturing prematurely. Late corn and sweet potatoes are also suffering from extremely hot, dry weather.

Indiana and Ohio.-Heavy rains over a large portion of each State have injured wheat in the shock, and the overflow of the Onio and other rivers has caused a good deal of damage to corn. Our advices are not quite so alarming as many we have seen published, but are so unfavorable as to justify the statement that those States will fall far short of an average crop. Fatimates of the loss in the entire States on corn and wheat vary considerably, but from all that we can gather we fear it must be put down at not less than 40 per cent.

From other States in the Northwest and Southwest advices do not materially change the reports heretofore published. At the same time we learn of loss and damage on bottom lands by the floods. The apprehension of greater loss is felt, and colors all the reports received. We do not, therefore, quote any, because the injury actually done, except in Ohio and Indiana, is not sufficient to justify the publication of alarming paragraphs.

"How is your church getting on!" asked a friend of a rigorous Scotchman, who had separated in turn. from the Kirk, the Free Church, the United Presbyterian, and several lesser bodies. "Pretty weel, pretty weel. There's nobody belongs to it now but my brother and myself, and I'm nae sure of Sandy's goundness." Certa Bourd Stiller

"On which side of the platform is my train?". asked a stranger in a Jersey City depot the other, at letter she winte:

"Dearest Joe_I shall believe nothing till I see ing the carly part of the season, and the prices ing the carly part of the season in the prices ing the carly part of the season.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

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

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

S. M. Pettengill & Co, 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New Yerk.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1875. Friday, 27-St. Joseph Calsacctius, C.

Saturday, 28-St. Augustine, B.C.D. Sunday, 29-15 P. Sacred Heart of Mary. Monday, 30-St. Rose of Lima, V. Tuesday, 31-St. Raymond Nonnatus, C. SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Wednesday, 1-Beheading of St. John Baptist (29th Aug) Thursday, 2—St. Stephen, King of Hungary, C.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

TRUE WITNESS began its Twenty-Sixth Volume on the 20th of August. Subscribers in arrears will please examine the date after their address, and remit in full to this Office without delay. As pre-payment of Postage by the Publisher will begin on the 1st of October, all those who have not paid up arrears and renewed their subscriptions will not receive the paper after that date.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Another step has been taken in Prussia towards the descruction of the episcopal government of the Catholic Church, and towards the enforcement of State interdict on the administration of the Sacraments. The Supreme Tribunal at Berlin has just delivered a judgment, in which it is ruled that episcopal functions, such as the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation, can in Prussian dioceses be exercised only by the Bishops appointed to those dioceses, and confirmed by the Government. By one blow the whole system by which dioceses are governed provisionally is thus knocked on the head. The Bishops in partible, as the Court declares with an insulting irony, are invested with episcopal authority only within their own dioceses in partibus of which they bear the title So that as the Bishops are one by one impointed, can do any episcopal act, such as ordaining or confirming, without suffering penaltics and removal. And as by degrees the sees become vacant, and no new Bishops can be appointed—for in order to obtain "confirmation by the Government" they must break with the Church and the Holy Sec-inasmuch as by this judgment the performance of any episcopal act by any other Bishops is made illegal, the continuation of the priesthood and the administration of Confirmation, and eventually of Extreme Unction, to the laity will become impossible.

The Holy Father has approved of the selection of Canon Gleich, whom the Prince Bishop of Breslan nominated for the vacant place of Assistant Bishop. On the 22nd July, early in the morning in the chapel of the seminary there, the Dean of the Cathedral Chapter, Mgr. Peschke, received from the a warning to the penitont against the "Old-catho-Bishop elect the Profession of Faith, having been | lics." authorized to do so by Mgr. Jacobini, the Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. With respect to the Prince Bishop himself the Liberal papers have been lately proclaiming that at length he is about to recognize and conform to the May Laws. The strictly official papers, however, have not been indulging in any such delusions. The occasion for all these absurd reports was the announcement that he had transmitted to the Ober Prasident of Silesia a declaration that he intended to allow the law "concerning the administration of ecclesiastical property in Catholic parishes" to take its course. It now appears that a similar declaration has been transmitted to the Provincial Government from the office of the Vicar-General of the diocese of Hildesheim. And according to the Frankfurter Zeitung a similar notice has been given by the Vicar Capitular of Fulda. The Germania observes that the German Episcopate were of one mind in this matter. They could not prevent the carrying the law into effect; they must only trust to the exertions of the good Catholic parishioners to diminish its material bad effects. As to the Prince Bishop, if he were disposed to carry out the policy of the May Laws, why did he go to Johannisberg? and why does he remain there?

The London Graphic publishes as a supplement a -set of diagrams showing the war strength of the the Franciscans formerly established at Fulda ference, addressing a meeting at Sherbrooke :great European Powers in the year 1874. The figures are chiefly taken from works published by the Austrian staff. Certain alterations have, however, been made. For instance, the English colonies, including India, were not taken into account either as sources of strength or weakness by the Austrian staff, but colonies and foreign possessions are in. cluded in the estimate given of each Power. In rcgard to the amount of territory ruled by the politi- fact that while Don Carlos, who is comparatively belonged to the one of right here which belonged to the be pleased to learn of the arrival of the Revds.

even Russis, when her enormous colonies and dependencies are included. With respect to the population of the various European countries, still, of course, including with each country its colonies and dependencies, England again exceeds her Connearly, but while Russian subjects number 76,000,- doned. 000, England owns the allegiance of 290,000,000. A diagram shows that the added population of the territory of Russia, Austria, Italy, France, and Gerof the armies are included all reserves, but not that last line known by various names which is only called out when the country is in imminent peril, and is always doubtful as to actual efficiency in case of war. In Germany we call these troops Landsturm, in France (new organization) territorial troops, in England volunteers, but in no country can their actual strength be estimated by their numbers. The proportion between the army and the population of the different countries also shown, and even accepting as the fairer comparative estimate the proportion of 6 which the regular army presents to the population of the United Kingdom. it is seen that England is far behind her neighbours. The number of horses in a country is given because it has a direct bearing on the readiness for war. Russia has here a great pre-eminence.

The Central Schweis of Uri, Switzerland, states seriously that a proposal will be submitted to the Landesgemeinde to delay the restoration of the Tell's Chapel on the Lake of the Four Cantons and drape it in black until the day when the Catholics throughout Switzerland regain their social and religious rights. The symbol of mourning, it adds daily presented to the view of the tourists, will apprise them in mute though decisive language, that for the time there exists in Switzerland an oppressed and outlawed community—a community that hopes and prays for the hour of deliverance.

The Lucerne correspondent of the Vaterland savs that general prayers have been ordered throughout that canton to implore the mercy of Heaven in these calamitous times. The people, says the same paper, comprehend the gravity of the exhortation to prayer, and the necessity for it is apparent to all.

The Catholics of Silesia have for some little time back been in the habit of undertaking pilgrimages to Czenstochowa, in Russian-Poland. Many pilgrims have, however, been turned back on the frontier by the Russian douane for want of pussports. The Prussian Government is now likewise placing obstacles in their way which threaten to prove insuperable. The Government has discovered an old enactment in the official archives, dated June 19, 1764, strictly prohibiting religious pilgrimages | tend any of the schools within the bounds of the to any place out of the realm. This enactment has now been revived, making it penal for Prussians to proceed as pilgrims anywhere beyond the frontier.

The Archbishop of Palermo, Monsignor Michelangelo Celesia, has been served with notice to leave the archiepiscopal residence on account of his not having applied for the Ezequatur. On the other hand, the Exequatur has been refused to the bishop of Sessa, Monsignor Gagliardi, who applied | country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered for it. Force was used to expel the Archbishop of Syracuse. Monsignor Guarini, from his palace. of the Board of Education. The certificate of the The Archbishob of Capua, who only occupied a few rooms in the archiepiscopal palace, the rest being Orders is recognized as rendering the holder eligiused for accommodating the library of the seminary, has been driven out of his apartments, and the seminary has been denied access to the library l

The general meeting of Catholics of Germany, prisoned or exiled, no Administrator, Coadjutor, or which takes place at Freiburg, in Brisgau, from Auxiliary Bishop can be appointed, or if he is ap- the 1st to the 4th of September next, is, though ordinarily an annual event, the first that has taken place since 1872. In 1873 it was considered inexpedient to hold the meeting is the conference of Mayence, occurring shortly before the proposed date, had been so largely attended, and had practically anticipated its deliberations. Last year it was put off on account of the Kullman incident and the ensuing general excitement.

The Prussian Government has added fresh restrictions to its recent regulations concerning collections for religious or ecclesiastical purposes among Catholics. The new provisions are directed chiefly against the collection of Peter's Pence for the Pope, which is considered to have been carried beyond what could be safely allowed. Two priests have been arrested for advice given by them in the Confessional; in one instance for

At the Grand Saconnex, near Geneva, the church and presbytery has been broken into, under circumstances of great violence, by the police, and handed over to the new sect, of whom there are but fifteen persons in the parish, the rest of the population, which amount to 1,700 souls, remaining faithful to their religion and to the Catholic priest, who has occupied that cure for twenty-one

The Bishop of Paderborn has left Wesel, where he had been arbitrarily "interned," leaving a letter to the Governor stating that his health and his duty to his diocese obliged him to go where he could take care of the one and more freely perform the other. It is supposed that he has taken refuge in Holland or Belgium, more probably the

A personage of high distinction has arrived at Paris. This is no other than the second son of the Grand Lama of Thibet, who it is said, has gone to Europe in order to embrace Christianity, He is accompanied by a French Missionary, the Rev. Pere Debuc, and has already begun to acquire fluency in speaking the French language.

The Catholic Volksfreund, of Munich, confirms the statement made by several newspapers that the Bavarian Government had refused permission for (Prussia) to settle in monasteries of the same order

A Naples correspondent states that the Munici pal Elections have resulted in a great victory for the Catholics. Out of 66 seats, the Catholics took 46 the Radicals 8, and the members of the Centre 12. At Albano the Catholic list passed in its entirety.

French Catholics are commenting upon the vinces a Roman Catholic minority. The same privileges

Madrid alias "King of Spain" has not sent a farthing!

The Memorial Diplomatique states that the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican on the tinental neighbours. Russia approaches her most Russian Catholic Church are for the moment aban-

Science threatens to deprive the public of an old-standing subject of dispute. According to a Frankfort journal, a chemist of that city has given many amounts only to 223,000,000. In the strength | an exhibition of his ability to make delicious beer at a moment's notice out of nothing but a small quantity of brownish powder and a pail of water. It seems that some brewers present at the exhibition could not distinguish between the beverage thus made on the spot and that drawn from the regular cask. The new beer powder can be sold at five pence an ounce, and one ounce is sufficient to produce a gallon of beer; so that by means of the new invention a glass of ale will cost a farthing. And see how simple and ready the process is. All one has to do is to get some cold water, put the powder into. it, stir it well, and the beer is ready for consumption. And more than this, the inventor declares that, by a slight change in his ingredients, he can altar the quality of the beer and produce any kind that may be desired. If all this be true, the difficulties and perplexities of tectotallers and drunkards are at an end; for how can the friends of temperance interfere with tipplers when they can carry their beer in their waistcoat pockets? Public-house legislation, the bonu fide traveller, short measure, and all other matters of dispute are threatened with annihilation.

ASKING FOR BREAD, AND RECEIV-TNG A STONE.

We have before us a "Copy of a Minute of Council made by his honor the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on the sixth day of August, A.D. 1875, approving of the Replies made by the Committee of the Executive Council to certain Propositions submitted by Messrs. Burns, O'Leary, Blanchard, Theriault and Johnson, Members of the Assembly, as the basis of a Present Settlement of the School Question." It is a curious document, and reads as follows :---

PROPOSITION 1.—That the pupils residing in all populous places where there may be a sufficient number of children to form two or more schools. should be permitted to attend schools outside of the districts in which they may reside.

REPLY.—The power to admit to the schools of a district children residing in another district, is vested in the Trustees. In the case of districts where there are two or more schools, the Trustees may—subject to proper provision for grading allow children from any part of the district to atdistrict.

Proposition 2.—That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the Superior of any Religious Order, or where such persons hold no such certificates, that provision be made for the examination of such persons at their place of residence or school rooms.

REPLY .-- Any person who has undergone training at a recognized or Normal School in another College or University is eligible for examination for license under Regulation 30 of the Regulations Superior of any of the Roman Catholic teaching ble for such examination, and it would not be necessary for such persons to attend the New Bruns wick Training School. Where such certificates are not held, attendance upon the Training School is required.

Paoposition 3—That in schools taught by the

Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity, or which may be attended by Roman Catholic children, the teacher shall not be compelled to use any books which may contain anything objectionable to them in a religious point of view (referring now more particularly to the History and Readers, prescribed y the Board of Education.)

REPLY.-The greatest care has been taken to keep the school books free from matter objectionable to any one on religious grounds, and it will continue to be the aim of the educational authorities to render the text books suitable to all. In reference to the prescribed History of England, the Council are prepared to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Board of Education the adoption and insertion of notes, compiled from Lingard upon such portions of the Text as may be deemed objectionable in a religious point of view, when presented to the Board on behalf of the Roman

Catholic minority.

Proposition 4.—That provision shall be made that the Trustees shall allow religious instruction to be given in the school rooms under their control after regular secular school hours to be shortened to the extent allowed for religious in-

REPLY .- It is obvious that if the Trustees be required to allow the teachers to give denominational instruction after school to the pupils assembled for public purposes under the authority of the School Act, the direct tendency of such a provision would be to render the selection and appointment of teachers a matter to be determined rather by their denominational views than their fitness to discharge the specified duties required of them during school hours.

Where by arrangement with the governing bodies of schools existent at the passage of the School Act, arrangements are made by the Trustees under 36 Vic, cap. 12, sec. 58, no restriction is placed upon the use of the building after the close of the

F. A. H. STRATON, Certified, Clerk of Executive Council.

This is asking for bread, and receiving a stone. "No Surrender" is the policy of the Local Govcrament. Let us meet it with the counter cry of "No Surrender." We must continue to agitate, peaceably but unceasingly for the restoration of the rights and privileges enjoyed prior to Confederation and up to the year 1871 by the Catholic Such is our interpretation of the disorderly maniminority of New Brunswick. The 93d section of | festations in Dublin which have been exaggerated the British North America Act was framed for the into a riot! by the American press correspondence. protection of that minority as well as for the minorities of Ontario and Quebec. Sir Alexander T. Galt, one of the framers of the Act, distinctly said so in 1864, immediately after the Quebec Con-

"It was clear that in confiding the general subject of education to the local legislatures, it must be accompanied with such restrictions as would prevent injustice from being done to the minority. Now this applied to Lower Canada, but it also applied and with equal force to Upper Canada and the other Provinces; for in Lower Canada, there was a Protestant minority, and in the other Procal head of each nation, England is first, surpassing speaking very poor, sent 2,000 francs to aid the others of right elsewhere. There could be no greater in Fathors Bentley and Callaghan.

nondes of Haute-Garonne, his "little cousin" of justice to a population than to compel them to have their children educated in a manner contrary to their own religious belief"

No doubt whatever in Sir A. T. Galt's mind about the purpose of the 93d Section of the British North America Act. It was to protect the Catholic minority of Upper Canada and "the other Provinces," as well as the Protestant minority of Quebec, from a foreseen and possible injustice—that of "compelling them to have their children educated in a man ner contrary to their own religious belief." And Mr. George Brown, another of the framers of the Act, sustained Sir Alexander's opinion without limitation, referring to his speech as follows in the Globe :-

"We published yesterday a splendid speechiby the Hon. A. T. Galt, in which he gave a more detailed account of the Confederation scheme than has heretofore appeared. We hope that it will be faithfully read by the people of Upper Canada, etc."

The opinion of these gentlemen, who took such a prominent part in bringing about Confederation and who are, happily both still living, we reprint in order to encourage our co-religionists in New-Brunswick to persevere in the good fight which must, sooner or later, end in a triumph for justice and Right.

Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!

. The Italics in these quotations are our's.

'NEWS" FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is not without a feeling of regret and impatience that we read under the head of " News from Central America," a statement of this kind :-

Panana, August 1, 1875. In San Miguel, Salvador, where the recent fanatical mobs took place, order has been re-established. President Gonzales had about fifty of those engaged shot in squads at the different towns between San Miguel and the capital, causing the padres, who occasioned the outbreak to witness the executions. Many of the criminals confessed that they were assured by the padres that they might rob the rich. provided they gave a part to the Church.

We cannot understand why correspondents, especially those intrusted with a mission so import ant as furnishing the news to all the papers, should indulge in such silly and impossible trash as is contained in a despatch of this kind. The idea that a clergyman of any church, Catholic or Protestant, would deliberately instruct his penitents that they "might rob the rich provided they gave a part to the Church," is a slander of the worst kind. These slanders come from political animosity. It is not the first time that we have observed them in despatches from these constantly excited countries of Central America. We allude to them now to express our reprobation of this whole fashion of news giving and to express the hope that those who are intrusted with the business of informing the press of Central American events will not take advantage of their position to throw into general circulation scandals impossible on their very face and only calculated to wound and annoy good Christian people.-N. Y. Herald,

The political party opposing the Church in Central America is composed of Liberals or Freemason's. They monopolize the news-furnishing department, and as long as they do, it will be useless to hope that the truth and nothing but the truth will be reported from that country. It would'nt pay; it wouldn't be appreciated by such journals as the Witness, whose circulation increases in proportion as their capacity for telling lies enlarges. There be some "good Christian people" who relish nothing better than one of those "slanders of the worst kind"-"silly and impos" sible trash"—which after all can't hold a candle to some of Gerderman's statements published in the Herald, over which the errors, corruptions and abominations of Popery are bemoaned and bewailed with true camp-meeting earnestness. The strongest way to express reprobation of scandal mongering in newspapers is to exercise a strict supervision in the several departments and preclude all libelous matter, and the Herald should give it a trial.

"THE SIXTH" IN DUBLIN.

The celebration of the O'Connell Centennial in Dublin was slightly marred by two disorderly outbreaks of popular feeling—one after the grand procession, when the Lord Mayor attempted to read Lord O'Hagan's address,—the other at the national banquet, when the toast of the Legislative Independence of Ireland was proposed, coupling with it the name of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Both were the result of gross blundering on the part of the management. It was a mistake-a regular "bull"-to offer to read the address which Lord O'Hagan, owing to family trouble, could not de' liver in person. Public reading is too tame by far for the Irish nature: an ordinary Irish audience is sure to betray impatience before twenty minutes of it; and it was altogether unreasonable to expect tens of thousands, assembled in the open air on such an occasion, to listen patiently to the Lord Mayor, or any other man, reciting page after page of manuscript. No wonder the people clamored for popular orators there present to address them extemporaneously. It was another mistake-one too that requires explanation—to couple the name of Charles Gavan Duffy, instead of that of Isaac Butt, with the toast of Legislative Independence. Mr. Butt is the acknowledged leader of the Party pledged to support in Parliament the agitation for Home Rule, and it was his right to respond to the toast. It was not through disrespect for Mr. Duffy, but to assert this right, which he himself would, we are sure, be the first to concede, that the assemblage set uside the ruling of the Chair.

A MARE'S NEST.

The Witness has made the startling discovery that an immense sum of money is hoarded in the vaults of the seminary for some purpose not known; but possibly to blow up the Messrs. Dougall's Printing establishment, and thus inaugurate "the inquisition such as it was in Spain" with "Jorge," the famous Bishop of San Salvador, as Grand Inquisitor by special request; what does the Allmin-

. The Congregation of St. Patrick's Church will

THE IRISH AND FRENCH CANA-DIANS.

There appeared during the course of last week in the columns of our excellent contemporary " The Sun" a series of letters under the above heading, In the first of these letters signed "Heremon" the writer accused the French-Canadians of being prejudiced against the Irish people, and then went on to make several other charges against them. The other writers denied the existence of such a prejudice, and also the truth of his other accusations. Into their discussion we do not wish to enter; we see no good result to which the prolongation of such a discussion could lead. What we wish to speak of is what we consider the duty of Irish Canadians towards their French-Canadian fellowcitizens, a duty which the tone of at least the first of these letters is certainly not calculated to induce them to perform. This duty is the same whether French-Canadians be prejudiced against us or not, and it is only in order to impress this upon our readers that we have alluded to these letters at all.

The French-Canadians like ourselves are a Catholic people; their interests, like our own, are inseparably linked with those of Catholicity. He who strives to weaken their influence strives indirectly to weaken the influence of Catholicity in Canada; he who is their enemy can hardly claim to be the friend of Catholic advancement in this Country, and the man who has no valid claim to that title deserves not the friendship of the Irish in Canada. Thus our very "oneness of Faith" is in itself a bond which should make us friends forever, and the greater our love for that Faith in which we are one, the stronger will be the bond of Union between the Irish Canadian and his brother of French descent. For we live in an age when Catholic ideas are by no means the ideas of those in high places. Even in our own Dominion anyone who watches the course of public affairs cannot but perceive that Catholic interests are any thing but the first consideration with our rulers whatever their political party may be. Such being the case it becomes the duty of all Catholics to insist upon their rights being respected, and to do this effectively we must do it unitedly; but to do this unitedly we must first be a united people. So it is that he who loves most his Faith will love most his fellow-Catholic whatever his race or tongue, seeing in him the trusty ally with whose assistance he is to achieve the triumph of that Faith; so it is that the true Irish Catholic cannot but believe it his duty to extend the right hand of good fellowship to his French-speaking co-religionist.

And if it be true that French Canadians cherish against us an unreasonable prejudice-and from a not inextensive acquaintance among them we do not think it is-then let us make it our business to "live down" that prejudice, to show by our every day lives that we are their friends, and not less desirous than wortny of enjoying their friendship in return. If, on the contrary,-as we believe -they have no such prejudice and are auxious to meet us half-way, let us not be found unwilling to do our part-let us wish to surpass them only in the sincerity of our friendship, showing them that it is indeed something to call an Irishman friend. Let us be ready at all times to defend them, and let us not be too ready to pick up and make a cause of quarrel of the stray words of some boys, who have about as much claim to represent the sentiment of the French Canadian people as had the famous "three tailors of Tooley street" to represent those of "the people of England." Doubtless they have their faults, but are we faultless? Are the other races among whom we live faultless? May we not accuse others with more reason of being prejudiced against us? And, to speak plainly, are we not some of us perhaps just ever such a little bit prejudiced against them; and if all the truth were told. does not the readiness to impute prejudice to them come from prejudica in the accuser?

We might give many other reasons why we should be friends and stand together in defence of our common Faith, as our fathers before us were friends and stood together in many a struggle where the same interests were at stake; but we have said that it was our duty as Catholics to do so, and no Irishman will ask further reason.

We cannot conclude without offering that tribute of thanks which Irishmen owe to H. J. K. for that able letter which proved that an Irishman is always ready to defend his friend, let the attack come whence it may, as well as to that great man who has lately come among us, the Editor of the Sur, whose article of last Saturday proves him to be in this, as in all other things, the truthful exponent of the sentiments of the Irish in Canada.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

The situation of Europe augurs unfavorably for the peace of the world. There may not at this moment be any diplomatic complications which would hurry on the course of events; but the experience of the past has taught us that but little noise is heard before the first booming of the cannon begins. It is scarcely possible that the next conflict will be confined to two hostile powers alone, and there seems well grounded fears that the next shock will perhaps be the most terrible that has ever taken place in Europe. On the one hand we see Russia coveting England's possessions in the East,-that Russia which, in 1535, had but 37,200 geographical square miles of territory, had increased between that time and the year 1725 to 280,000 square miles, and swelled to 343,000 square miles between the last mentioned date and the accession of the present Emperor. With a population of nearly seventy six millions, and with six millions of mon fit to bear arms, Russia is by no means a contemptible power. During the last three hundred years she has increased her territory to over nine times its original extent. Now, bearing this fact in view, it is scarcely possible that she has as yet quenched her thirst for territory.-Russia on the sea could not cope with the naval power of England, but what she lacked in that respect she lately tried to make up by "finesse." It will be remembered that some time ago she endeavored to "humanize" inhuman warfare, and endeavored by every possible means to induce the powers of Europe, and particularly England, to of the first the transition of the tenth of the following and the property of the transition of the theological

enter into this "pet scheme" of the Czar, with the ultimate object no doubt of compelling, or at least inducing England to commit herself to a line of policy which would rob her of a great portion of her military power; however beneficial such a scheme might be to humanity at large, it would scarcely be politic on the part of England to abandon her traditional mode of warfare, particularly at a time when Russia is casting her covetous gaze towards the possession of India.

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Taking everything into consideration, there must be some significance attached to the visit of the future King of the British Empire to India for the purpose of interchanging courtesics with the native Princes, with the view of securing their good will and thereby to cement their relations more firmly together. This visit to India no doubt is dictated as an opposite move to what the Russian Czar may seem fit to adopt. But the prominent power of Europe at the present time is doubtless Germany. Emerging so suddenly from an insignificant power to that of a leading one, she seems to have become intoxicated, and has already shown by acts her willingness to spring a religous war upon the world. Her attention is directed towards France, and should the latter country place upon the throne a descendant of the ancient Kings, there is no saying how soon another conflict might take place between them. France is steadily recovering herself from the effects of her recent defeat, and while Germany is sowing dissensions at home by her conduct towards her faithful Catholic subjects, France on the other hand is cementing her hitherto discordant elements, and should Germany ever attempt a war with France again, there is every reason to believe that instead of having a disunited nation to fight against, she will have to contend against a mighty power which France can wield when united. From what we have already stated it will be seen that Russia, Prussia, France and England must soon come to blows, and it is scarcely possible that should hostilities take place it will be the signal of putting nation against nation in Eu-

We cannot hide the fact that the times are pregnant with grave consequences and seems to bear out the opinion that the world is on the eve of some mighty change. In proportion to the population of the world, there is more irreligion to-day than ever there was, and with the Church on one hand persecuted, and the absence of just sentiments all. But there never was a man who defaced and from the heart of the rulers of the nations of the earth, we may be prepared for some extraoidinary event which will prove to the world that the Lord reigneth as of old.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto has issued a pastoral convening the first Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto for the 26th September. The Province includes the dioceses of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Sault Ste. Marie.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Acts of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, passed in the Thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the second session of the third Parliament, to which is prefixed Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and Foreign

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD-Aug. 1875-Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia. Contents as follows : Tennyson's Queen Mary; In Eternal Peace; "A Sorrow's of Sorrow"; My Own Cross; The Temporal Power of the Popes; Art. 6 Government; About a Marie Antoinette in the Temple; Babeau, the Queen of the Halle; Nameless Grave; Japanese Social Life; Legend of the Moss Rose; A Meeting on the Alps; A Pilgrimage to Lourdes Editorial Notes; New Publications.

THE MONTH-Aug. 1875-Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents as follows: St. Jerome and his Correspondence, part III: The Arctic Squadron off Cape Farewell, June, 1875; Commentaries on Public Affairs-IV. The German Government and the Press; To our Lady on her Assumption; Chronicles of Catholic Missions-1V. The Modern Church of Corea, Part I; Mr. Tennyson's Queen Mary; On a late Catholic Poetess (A. P.); The Italian Revolution; Studies in Biography-IV. Louis the Eleventh.

CATHOLIC REVIEW-I. Letter from H. E. Cardinal Patrizi to H. E. the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. II. Reviews and Notices. III. Selections from Foreign Catholic Periodicals-St. Gregory the Seventh, By the Count de Montalembert, II. IV. Old English Devotion to our Blessed Lady, part

THE CATHOLIC WORLD -September, 1875-Terms: \$4.50, per annum; single number, 45 cents, Montreal: D. & J. Sadtier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Contents as follows: The Rights of the Church over Education; Are You My Wife?; A Visit to Ireland in 1874; The Legend of Friar's Rock; Dunluce Castle (Poetry); Space: An Episode; the Cross in the Desert; Origin and Progress of the Mission of Kentucky; Blessed Nicholas von der Flue; The Assumption (Poetry); The Scientific Goblin; The Happy Islands (Poetry); New Publications.

Esquisses Postiques, par M. de Narbonne-Lara, Montreal: Eusebe Senecal. This book forms the second volume of the works of M. de Nathonne-Lara, who is well-known in his native land as a poetic writer of more than ordinary excellence. Some of these "Esquisses," although avowedly written at an early age, display considerable power, and they are all distinguished by deep poetic feeling, patriotism, leve of natural scenery, and high moral and religious sentiment. One of the prettiest pieces in the book is that addressed to the "Fleur des Champs, humble clematite," which displays as pure a love for the simple glories of the flowery field as Buru's immortal verses to a faded daizy. There is cuthusiasm in several of the poems, such as "La Gloire," and the "Hymne a la Pologne," and a sad contemplativeness in others, such as "The Holocaust," which, as well as "The Refugees" and two other poems is written in English. The latter language is as much at M de Narbonne-Lara's control, as his own softer speech. We welcome these "Esquisses Poetiques," which are dedi-cated to Mine. La Comtesse de Beaujeu, Nantes, France, as a highly creditable contribution to our adolescent Canadian literature. - Gazette.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-July 1875-New York The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., Montreal: Dawson Bros. Contents as follows: Life and Works of Thorvaldsen; Sir H. S. Moine on Early St. John, managing owners. She went ashore on Institutions; Mencius; The Education of the Gull Rock, Briar Island, in the Bay of Fundy, and Children of the State; The Works of Thomas Love | will be a total loss. The bark was 720 tons regis-Peacook; The Physiological Influence of Alcohol; ter and valued at \$12,000, of which five-eighths is

THE ABORTION CASE IN TORONTO. Few more painful cases have come before the public than that which has been the subject of general discussion during the past week, in connection with the death of the girl Gilmour, in Toronto. The particulars we need not give. They are familiar to all newspaper readers. But the moral to be drawn from the occurrence cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. Much outcry is made about the orime of abortion, and its increasing frequency in Canada. Nothing too strong can be said in its condemnation. But there is just the danger that in denouncing it, sight may be lost of the preceding immorality which makes abortion desirable, and, as many think, necessary. Of

INCREASING IMMORALITY IN CANADA there can be no doubt whatever. Talk with old ministers, or even with those not much beyond middle life, and they will tell you that for yerrs upon years they never had in their churches a case of discipline in reference to breaches of the Seventh Commandment, and that when such a case turned up the parties concerned were so much condemned in the neighbourhood as to be glad to leave. Not a single minister of any denomination can tell the same story now. The bold, forward bearing of many of our young women in their intercourse with youths of the other sex, is notorious, as it is general, and no wonder at all therefore, that the number of falls should be steadily on the increase. In cities and towns the behavior of very many young women is more like that of common street walkers than of modest virtuous girls, and the excuse that they are

FOND OF FUN AND FROLIC

is a poor one. Let any one go along Yonge street of a Saturday or Sabbath evening, and he would fancy that the inmates of all the brothels of the country had broken loose. Nor is Toronto, for its size, worse than other places. A large portion of our young women are apparently such fools, if nothing worse, that they do not understand and will not be taught that no man, however rude and uncultivated, ever uses undue liberties with the woman whom he loves. If woman could only understand that it is an insult of the most deadly kind for any man to say or do or look, anything approaching to indelicacy in their presence, and if they would but resent it accordingly, it would be something. But they don't. Afraid of being thought prudes, they become mere tom boys, and

RUINED IN REPUTATION before, it may be, they are ruined in fact. If women could be made to understand that never since the world began has there been a case of a woman seduced by the man who loved her, and never will be, it might put her on her guard. Many women, we doubt not, have fallen because of their love for these who had become to them all in degraded the object of his sincere and honest affec. tion. Every true man could tell that in the nature of things it is impossible. There may come wrong he has done, which may lead him to make all the reparation possible, but there was and there is in all that not love. Nay, in the feeling of contempt for the woman that lacked so | given to drink. much of maiden modesty and

INHERENT SELF-RESPECT as that it should be possible that she could be seduced. She is not a true woman to whom indecent proposals could be made, and every man who makes such, declares that he believes that she is not. But the giddy young fools who are to be the wives and mothers of coming days won't believe this, and the result is the scandal and desolation of which almost every day is witness. God forbid that we should say a word in defence of the seduc-er. He ought to be lashed with a whip of scorpions out of all decent society. But if the bearing of a great number of young women of all ranks were most modest and womanly, would it not train young men to respect them more than now, with chivalrous delicacy and unwavering pro-

DOMINION ITEMS.

priety ?-British American Presbyterian.

TAKING THE VEIL.—An interesting ceremony came Thursday, 19th inst., at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Quebec, seven young ladies made their vows and became Nuns, four of them taking the black veil and three the white; Grand Vicar Cazeau officiated, and a large number of friends and relatives of the ladies were present.

The ceremony of blessing and laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church in course of erection at Grafton was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth; Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of Brockville; Rev. B. Coyle of Emily; Rev. Jos. Browne, of Port Hope; and Rev. M. Timlin, of Cobourg. There was a large gathering of people present, many being from Port Hope, Cobourg, and other places at a distance, as well as those of Grafton and vicinity.

The visit to Quebec and the Dominion generally of Captain Kirwan, the general secretary of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, is announced. He comes out to this country more particularly to recruit his health, but has, at the request of the Home Rule League of Dublin, consented to represent that body while in Canada.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 21.—This morning a horrible act of cruelty to animals was discovered in a pasture near this town. Twelve cows, owned by citizens hacked. The authorities have strong suspicions of the parties connected in this disgraceful affair.

The Prescott Telegraph learns that Mr. John Mooney, fishery overseer of this district, has received instructions from the Department of Marine an Fisheries to notify the mill owners of the South Nation River to build fish pass slides at their several mills to be completed this season.

The Monck Reform Press says :- The water supply in the river is rapidly falling, and the gristmills depending on water-power have suspended operations for the present. The mills of Mr. Sherk. of this village, and Messrs. Drake & Scholfield, in Haldimand, are using steam-power.

The Listowel Banner says :- The harvest promises to be unusually good. The spring grains are looking excellent, and the fall wheat has not yet sustained much damage from the late rains Farmers will have to congratulate themselves on their good fortune, if fine weather only continues a few weeks.

Says the Brockville Monitor .- We doubt very much if the prospects of good fall crops were ever better in this section of Canada than they are at the present season. The hay was light owing to the dry time in May and June, but root crops of every kind now look superb, while nothing can be better than the after-grass and pastures generally, which insure a fine fall production of butter and cheese, the great staples of this part of Canada.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 21.-Information was re ceived to-day of the wreck of the bark Gen. Wolsely, from London to St. John. Steeves Bros., of The Physiological inducence of Alcohol; tor and valued at \$12,000, or which inve-eighths is can be made to the discussion; The Early Kings of insured. General cargo for St. John merchants; Norway; Lucrezia Borgia; England and Russia in the East.

Applications, with testimonials, can be made to the undersigned; those holding Normal School Certificates preferred—By Order, M. J. GRAINGER, MAME OF JESUS, Longueuil, will take place on deat \$6,000.

Applications, with testimonials, can be made to the undersigned; those holding Normal School Certificates preferred—By Order, M. J. GRAINGER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Sec.-Treasurer.

1-3 dat \$6,000.

Two men, named Collins and Flanagan, were accidentally killed on board ships, on Friday, 20th inst., at Quebec.

THE MENNONITES IN MANITOBA .- Eighteen bundred Mennonites have arrived at the Dufferin emigrant sheds, Manitoba, this season.

Reports from the Ottawa district state that the crops are suffering severely from the late continuous rains.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.—The circulation for the week is \$10,909,370,31, being an excess of specie over the amount required to be reserved by law of S43.111. The farmers in the vicinity of Hamilton are now

busily engaged in harvesting their grain. A farmer of Barton has threshed 50 bushels of barley to the acre. Halifax, Aug. 20 .- O'Connor's paper mills at Bedford was destroyed by fire last night. Insured

for \$8,000 in the Royal Canadian and in an English office. At the last meeting of the Galt Town Council a by-law was passed for the levying of a rate of eighteen and a half cents on the dollar to meet current expenses for the present year. The total

amount required will be about \$20,000. The assessed value of the township of Brock the present year is \$1,615,742, and the taxes 62 cents on the \$100 assessed value; the amount to be levied for county, township, and railway purposes for the current year being \$10,113 12.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A RIVET FACTORY-GANANOQUE Aug. 20.—Last night, about ten o'clock, Mr. M. F. Mullen had his left hand torn off and his arm broken above the elbow while attempting to put on a belt in the rivet factory of Parmenter & Bullock.

It is now lawful to shoot till the 1st of May, snipe and water fowls, which are known as mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, and all kinds of duck known as teal, may be killed without fear of legal penalty till New Year's Day.

TAVISTOCK, ONT,, Aug. 21 .- The building of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway is being pushed rapidly forward in this vicinity. Thirty cars of rails have arrived here, and been distributed in the section between Taviston and Stratford. A large number of men are grading the East Zorra section.

Advices by the Hibernian from Newfoundland show no new improvement in the fisheries. The catch in all sections of the Island has been so small that fears are entertained of great destitution next winter among the fishermen.

A special telegram from Philadelphia to the Ottawa Citizen brings the information that 3,000 square feet of space has been allotted Canada at the Centennial exhibition. Canada is permitted the use of its own flag, and to be represented by its own Commissioners.

A brutal wife murder has been committed at Bear River, N. S., by one Robbins, an old man of pity for his victim afterwards, and remorse for the fifty-five. He first shot his wife, then beat out her brains with a mallet, and, after setting fire to her bed, fled to the woods. He is said to have been preparing for the murder for some days previously, midst of all his contrition there will be a certain and to have been of a malignant disposition and

That was an honourable action of one F. Mc-Cracken, who some little time ago resided in Ingersoll. He left in debt owing to ill-health and lack of employment, but a few days ago sent money to the telegraph agent to settle his numerous little debts and pay ten per cent. interest thereon. Such honesty deserves commendation, especially these days when the air is thick with

The excessive rain of the last few weeks is the wonder of the times. From the opening of the present month about 7 inches of rain have fallen n Quebec. Haymaking has been completely stopped and unless fine weather sets in immediately the potatoes will rot in the ground. All the wells in this vicinity are filled to overflowing, and our streets have been very much cut up by the torrents, which flow through them daily. And yet we believe that these rains are principally local .- Quebec Budget, Aug. 21.

QUEREC, Aug. 20 .- In the Parish of Casimiere. Portneuf, three children named Lord, aged respect ively four, two, and one years, were burned to death, having, it is supposed, while playing with matches, set fire to the house in which for safety their mother had locked them whilst attending to some work at the farm. Two children were accidentally drowned in the same vicinity-one, named Bussiere, by falling into a well, and the other, named Domville, by falling into a stream.

Notwithstanding the frequent legal decisions that a railway passenger ticket is good until used irrespective of anything to the contrary expressed on the face thereof, the Great Western people have continued to refuse to recognize tickets after the lapse of the date for which they were issued. Mr Sheriff McEwan objects to such a policy, and has entered an action against the Company for refusing to receive from him a ticket of the kind described and compelling him to pay his fare over again. It will delight many travellers if the Sheriff obtains a favourable judgment.

A daring mail robbery was committed on Friday August 22d on the Mctipedia od. When the stage with the mail for the west was a few miles above Assemetquagen the driver was accosted by a mar who asked for a passage. The driver took him on and after proceeding a short distance the man pulled out a revolver and pointing it at the driver's of this place, were found with their tails cut, sever-head, ordered him to stop. He then compelled him al almost being cut off, while others were badly to cut the bags, and when this was accomplished he told the driver to jump out. The robber then drove off with the bags. The bags, with their contents rifled, were found next morning about seven miles distant from where the driver was stopped. Active efforts are being made to trace and arrest the robber.

QUEBEC, August 21 .- At a meeting of the City Council held last night, it was moved by Alderman Denning seconded by Councillor Woods, and carried unanimously, amid cuthusiastic applicase-That this Corporation, by its subscription of a million dollars to the capital stock of the North Shore Railway Company, has given indisputable evidence of the deep interest it has taken in the construction of the North Shore Railway. That in view of the said Company having declared its inability to continue the construction of the said road, under existing arrangements, no further pay ment be made to it by this Corporation, but in lieu thereof the Provincial Government be respectfully informed that should they take steps to insure th early completion of such road, this Council will pay to them the balance unpaid by its subscription to the stock of said Company, as provided by law, on the express condition, however, that in no case shall this Corporation be called on for the payment of interest in the stock issued, and to be issued, in virtue of its said subscription, before the road will have been constructed throughout the whole distance between the cities of Quebec and

WANTED-A FEMALE HEAD TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Belleville, duties to commence 1st September. A liberal salary will be given to a first class Teacher. Applications, with testimonials, can be made to the

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Joseph McCaffrey, Printer, of a daughter. Died.

At Uptergrove, Ont., on the 6th inst., Mr. T Byrnes, a native of Wicklow, Ireland, aged 64. years. The deceased is much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, having been a resident of the Township of Mara for over 15 years, during which time he exercised the function of a school teacher, and at the time of his death oc-

cupied the position of Post-master of Uptergrove.

-RI.P.

At his residence in St. Antoine Abbee, Co Chateauguay, on the 10th inst, after a severe and protracted illness, borne with christian fortitude, comforted by the last solemn rites of Holy Church, John McGill, Esq., J. P., aged 66 years. Deceased was a native of County Donegal, Ireland; he emigrated to Canada in 1835, establishing himself in the County of Chateauguay, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which proved alternately prosperous and adverse, he experienced numerous vicissitudes, but through weal or woe his ardent charity was ever conspicuous. Being possessed of an extraordinary and prepossessing intellect, he might have, as a politician, (were it his ambition,) attained celebrity; he took a prominent part in the public affairs of the County; but his zeal for the welfare of his adopted country did not in the least

diminish his love for the dear land of his birth. He was a true Irishman, never actuated by a mercenary impulse, and years ago, when the question of "repeal" was being agitated here, he gave by word and deed liberal evidence of his patriotism. But the most impressive characteristic in his life is, that whilst being lauded by all creeds and nationalities for his worth as a citizen, he never omitted his duty as a Christian. Catholic reader in your charity breathe one fervent orison to an all merciful God for the happy repose of his soul .- Com.

At Richmond, P.Q., on the 17th inst., Mrs. John Mulvens, aged 86 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.—R.I.P.

At Ste. Mary de Monnoir, P.Q., on the 18th inst., Lawrence Murphy, Esq., a native of the Co. Tip-perary, Ireland, aged 73 years. The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in Ste. Mary, naving lived there for the last 48 years. He was father of the Rev. James Murphy of Carronbrook, and Mr. L. Murphy of Scaforth, Ont.—R.I.P.

At Kemptville, Ont, on the 18th inst., Rev. W Harty.-R.IP.

At Dundee, Province of Quebec, on Friday, 20th August, Duncan R. McRae, aged 93 years and 8 days; he was born at Kintail, Rosshire, Scotland, and immigrated to this country in 1821.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette)

Flour # bri. of 196 b.—Pollards....\$3.80 @ \$4 00 Superior Extra 6.00 Fancy..... 5.60 5.40 Superfine..... 5.10 Extra Superfine..... 5.85 5 90 5.00 6.00 4.50 City bags, [delivered]..... 2.771 2.80 Wheat.—U. C. Spring...... 1.28 1 30 0.00 5.75 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.78 0.79 Oats 0.48 Pense, car lots 1.04 0.00 0.00 Lard, per lbs. 0.142 do do do pails 0.15 0.00 0.00 new..... 0.00 Pork—New Mess......23 50 24 00 Thin Mess......21 50 24,00 Ashes—Pots...... 5.00 5.05 0.00 Butter-Quiet at 18c to 20c; Townships', 21c to 22c TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 20

do spring do 1 18 do do 0 00 do 0 00 0 00 0 00 Rye do 0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 0 00 0 00 8 25 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 00 " fore-quarters 0 00 Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 25 0 28 0 00 large rolls..... 0 00 tub dairy..... 0 20 Q 22 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 16 0 17 " packed...... 0 131
Apples, per brl..... 0 00 Geese, each..... 0 55 0 75 Turkeys..... 0 70 1 00 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 50 0 60 1 60 Potatoes, per bus...... 0 50 Hay new..... 14 00 20 00 Straw..... 7 00 0 00 THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

a l	THE KINGSION MARKET.—(Draw	. ,,	my.)
,	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 5.00	to	7.0 0
-	" " 100 lbs 3.40	to	3.50
8	Family " 100 " 2.75	to	3.00
n	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0 60	to	0.00
d l	Rye " " 0.00	to	0.65
n.	Peas " " 0.00	to	0.75
	Oats " " 0.45	to	0.00
n	Wheat " " 0.60	to	1.10
1.	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 6.00	to	0.00
t	" hind " " " 7.00	to	8.00
	Mutton "per 0.06	to	0.07
.,	Ham store in 0.14	to	0.15
y n	Venl " " 0.00	to	0.00
.	Bacon " " 0.10	to	0.15
	Pork 9.00	to	1 0.5 0
-	HIDES-No 1 untrimmed 4.00	to	0.00
h	" 2 " 300	to	3 25
e	Lambskins, 0.30	to	040
e	" pelts 0.25	to	0.30
ıt	Calf Skins 0.10	to	0.00
is	Dekin Skins	to	0 50 3
ď	General—Potatoes, per bushel 0.70	to	0.80
,-	Butter, tub, per 1b 0.18	to	0.20
u	do print 0.20	to	0.25
y	Eggs, per dozen 0.13	to	0.15
c	Cheese, home made 0.10	to	0.13
ıı :	llay, per ton, new 9.00	to	10.00
n	Hay, per ton, old 11.0	to	10.00
v,	Straw 4.00	to	4.E0
o.	Wood, Hard 3.50	to	4 00
e	Conl, per ton, delivered., 7.75	to	0.00
në.	Wool, per lb, 0.30	to	0.23

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET,

(Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

37-53 May 1st, 1874.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

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

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 699 St. CATHERINE STREET. The Catholic Commercial Academy will re-openon Wednesday, the 1st of September.

The course of studies in the Polytechnic School, established with the support of the Provincial Government, embraces three years studies. A. preparatory class will be formed for those not proficient enough in mathematics to be admitted at once. The curriculum of studies shall be sent on application.

In the Commercial course, none of the most approved methods in use in the European commercial schools to impart to pupils a thorough knowledge of buisiness shall be omitted. A Business Class, nearly equivalent in its workings to a regular merchant's, office, will be open in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock to young men prevented by daily occupations to attend the commercial school, and diplomas will be awarded to them after a satisfactory examination.

For particulars and details apply to the Principal at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMPAULT

Principal.

THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGA TION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, (Cor. Guy and Dorchester Sts.)

are happy to inform the families residing in the vicinity of the institution that their present spacious building will enable them to accommodate a few DAY-BOARDERS for the coming Scholastic Year, to begin SEPTEMBER THIRD. The number is limited. Parents who are desirous of securing a place for their children are therefore requested to make immediate application.

For further particulars address the LADY SUPERIORESS of Mount St. Mary.
The Boarding School will re-open September

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

We can now supply a LIFE LIKE BUST of the LIBERATOR at the following terms:— Imitation of Marble...... \$1 50

Handsomely Bronzed...... 2 50 Photographs of O'Connell.....5c & 10c. A liberal discount allowed to Agonts-Write for

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Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of REMI DEMERS, of the Village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, Contractor and Painter, Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room appropriated to proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the thirteenth day of Sertember. A.D. 875, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the noon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignce.

A. B. STEWART. Interim Assignce. Montreal, 21th August, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of EUGENE POSE, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in the Parish of Montreal, Master Carter, Trader.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, 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, Merchant's Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the twentyfifth day of Sept., A. D., 1875, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART, Assignec. Montreal, 17th August 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the mater of DAVID WATERS, of the City of

Montreal, Accountant, as well individually, as having carried on business in copartnership with Douglas Battersby under the name or firm of BATTERSBY, WATERS & CO, Traders. An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoic, 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. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the 27th day of September at 4 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 23 August, 1875.

Trader.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1862, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of JEAN CHARLES DUCKETT, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer and

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their Claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to most at my office, Merchants' Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., 1875, at the hour of Two of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, ` \

The first of the Common of the American Street, and the American Street

Montreal, 17th Aug. 1875.

Assignee.

FRANCE.

ELECTION RETURNS .- PARIS, Aug. 17 .- Of the Presidents of Councils-General, the returns indicate hat a majority are Conservatives.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY .- PARIS, Aug. 18 -Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in this city, and received visits from the Papal Nuncio and Archbishop of Paris He starts for Rome at the beginning of next week

Interpellation .- Versailles, August 19 .- The Republican Permanent Committee to-day presented an interpellation to M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the map artist demonstration, newspaper articles, and prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet against Vaticanism. M. Buffet defended the course of the Government, and said vigorous measures had been directed against the Bonapartist newspapers. He said he has received no request to authorize the sale of the Gladstone book, but would not authorize the circulation of polemics against the Catholic faith.

M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publications were allowed to be sold in shops, but were not authorized to be bawked about the streets.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.—The French engineers who are to assist in sounding for the Channel tunnel have left for England.

PARIS, Aug. 19 .- A Vienna special to La Liberte says:—"Prince Milan of Servia has addressed a note to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, complaining that he has not been informed of their intentions regarding the insurrection which is extending into Servia, and which threatens to assume proportions which may render its suppression impossible."

SPAIN.

ALFONSISTS REINFORCEMENTS - Madrid, Aug. 18 -General Joyellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving toward Leo d'Urgel.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Despatches from Madrid say that the Alfonsists announce that they expect the capture of the citadel and Leo D'Urgel by the 20th. FIFTY LIVES LOST.—The Spanish vessel which was

shipping materials of war at Barcelona yesterday. suddenly exploded and sank. Fifty persons were killed.

REPORTED RETREAT OF DORREGARAY.—The Epoca says that the Carlist leader Dorregaray has been unable to resist the Royalist arms in Catalonia. and is endeavouring to enter Arragon, hoping to make his way thence to Navarre.

THE CARLIET WAR-DORREGARAY ROUTED .- Madrid, Aug. 19.-A royal brigade under command of General Delatre routed Dorregaray while the latter was endeavoring to penetrate into Arragon, and forced him to retreat to the mountains near Tremp in Catalonia. General Jovellar holds the mountain passes at Balaguar and will prevent Dorregaray from escaping in the direction of Lerida, Bourg La Dame- A Carlist force, operating in the neighborhood of Belver for the purpose of intercepting supplies between Puycerda and Leo D'Urgel, yesterday captured twelve wagons loaded with provisions belonging to the royal army. General Seballo has arrived in front of Leo D'Urgel, Other Carlist bodies are approaching and an effort will be made to raise the siege.

General Dorregaray is where we thought he was. He is not south of the Ebro, nor is he wounded and in hiding at Cauterets, but in the province of Lerida, just inside the frontier of Catalonia. Don Carlos, as a reward for his strategy, has made him a Captain-General—the Spanish equivalent for a Field-Marshal -as he has made Lizarraga a marquis by the rather cacophonous title of Zugarrimundi, the name of the village, where two years ago Lizarraga received him on his entry into Spain. We hear of Saballs also somewhere in Catalonia, where he is reported by the Official Gazette to have been repulsed by the Weyler division and the Esteban brigade, and to have been driven in the direction of Seo de Urgel. The bombardment of that town began on Friday, and the army in the north is said to be waiting for the result before recommencing active operations. General Quesada's head-quarters are at Vitoria, and and in the Carlist despatches he is stated to have failed in an advance on Estella out of Alava by the valley of the Ega, and to have burnt the crops on the right bank of that river. The strong measures applied by the Government to disaffected persons are exciting great indignation among the Carlists, and terrible pictures are drawn of the misery and destitution of the expelled persons who enter the Carliet lines. This spectacle has moved Don Carlos to write directly to the King at Madrid, whom he addresses as "my dear cousin Alfonso," and whom he warns that the decrees now being put in execution will dishonour his own name and that of Spain.
"No civil or foreign war," he says, "has ever witnessed such cruelties"—rather a startling statement -and "thousands of families brutally driven from their hearths, mothers seeing their infants painfully marching with blood-stained feet, and perhaps teaching them to curse his name," and the aged and infirm imploring food and shelter in the Carlist camp, make up a spectacle which "will raise up Carlists everywhere." Don Carlos considers that such measures are necessitated by the fact that his cousin is "King of a party," and pities him accordingly; he himself, being "King of all" Spaniards, allows Alfonsists "to live peacefully within his territories," and is "confident of success, because it is impossible that Spain can ever flourish under a Government of chance"—or, rather, " of adventure." We confess that to us it seems scarcely probable that Spain will to the saw, and similar indices are said to the seems scarcely probable that Spain will to the saw, and similar indices are said that to us it seems scarcely probable that Spain will to the saw, and similar indices are said to the saw, and saw and saw are said to the saw and saw are said to the saw and saw are said to the saw are saw are said to the saw are saw are saw are said to the saw are said to the saw are saw are said to the saw are saw are saw are saw are saw are saw are Carlos must be sanguine indeed if he thinks that if Volkszeitung, a Catholic paper, further states that a that war is prolonged till he has conquered the other four-fifths or five-sixths of Spain the country is likely to be all nearer to a state of prosperity. Don Carlos and Dona Marguerita, according to the despatches of the London Carlist Committee, are at that the reason for the act of the Prussian Episco-Tolosa, where a San Sebastian telegram states that pate is very much what we have already stated. Don Carlos reviewed on Sunday those battalions of This law, unlike other parts of the new legislation, Don Carlos reviewed on Sunday those battalions of Dorregaray's army "which have succeeded in entering Navarre." For besides the 180 men who crossed into France, another detachment, the brigade of Gandesa, had broken off from the main column during the Carlist General's clever and erratic re-AUSTRIA.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.-Vienna, Aug. 12.-The Freidblatt reports that Count Andrassy has conferred with Russian and German Ambassadors, and they have agreed to support Austria in any recommendations she might make to Turkey, looking to the pacification of Herzegovina.

GERMANY.

OLD CATHOLICISM. The Berlin newspaper, the Provinzial Correspondenz, gives an analysis of the "Old Catholic" law which was enacted in the last their permanent establishment among the Catholic —composed of electors, who vote at the bidding of their persidents are under the truth and interior force of their doctrines." The truth and interior force of their doctrines." The Frankfurter Zeitung observes with reference to these remarks that "hitherto at least there has not been much proof of this interior force.' In Baden,

where a similar law has been in operation for a workmen and tradesmen who generally are affiliat-year, the hopes which were entertained of its effects | ed to some secret society or the Freemasons, and have been sadly disappointed. In spite of the ostentatious assistance of the bureaucracy the number of congregations is insignificant. Those congregations are made up, not of the faithful Catholics, who were at first shy of the Vatican decrees, but chiefly of persons the majority of whom were really outside the Church even before 1870, either as her opponents, or as being utterly indifferent. Roman Catholicism has lost just as little in respect ot such elements as Old Catholicism has gained by them. On the contrary those persons do great mischief to the reputation of the new 'Old Church' among the masses, who are accustomed to look to personal credit as a guarantee." It may be observed that the invitation issued by Dollinger some months since to the Greek schismatics has been accepted by the Servian Church, which has deputed the Archimandrite Sava to take part in the Old Catholic congress which is now held at Bonn.

THE REICHSTAG .- It is officially announced that the German Reichstag will re-assemble in the third week of October. Prince Bismarck, however, is inclined to prolong his leave of absence till November, so that the Reichstag will be deprived of the presence of the Chancellor during the early portion of the session. The parliamentary assemblies both of Prussia and of the German Empire have been already well accustomed to transact the business submitted to them without the personal intervention of the Chancellor, so that we may assume that his temporary absence will not interfere with the ordinary course of business.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS .- An animated controversy is being conducted in the columns of some of the leading Berlin newpapers with respect to the validity of certain Catholic marriages. The law prescribing civil marriage came into force in Prussia on 1st October, 1874. The "May Laws" dealing with the legal status of Catholic clergymen date from May, 1873. Previous to the Civil Marriage Law marriages could not be contracted in Prussia except through some religious rite or ceremony; so that not only would a marriage contracted otherwise than in presence of a clergyman of some denomination be legally null, but there was not absolutely any possible means of otherwise making even the pretence of a marriage; moreover, the "Confessional" arrangemarriage; moreover, the comments were rather stringent; in so far as that, ordinarily speaking, a marriage between Catholics could be validly contracted only in the presence of the Catholic priest, and indeed according to the regulations of the Council of Trent. But the May Laws professed to strip a clergyman of his parochial or other ecclesiastical position under certain circumstances. Thus a man who yesterday was parish priest may to-day under this legislation be utterly destitute of any ecclesiastical office or authority. Moreover, every attempt on his part to exercise ecclesiastical functions is treated as a fresh offence, and the functions are declared void of all legal efficacy. Now what is to be said of the marriages contracted in the presence and with the in-tervention of such "deprived" priests, during the interval between May, 1873, and October, 1874, when the civil marriage law came into force? It will be remembered that during those seventeen months there was no other way of contracting marriage except through the religious ceremony, that is in the case of Catholics through the intervention of their parochial clergy. During all this time, however,

some parishes were destitute of a legally recognized parish priest, or of any one whom the eye of the law looked upon the Catholics were placed in a veritable dilemma. On the one hand, they could not be legally recognized parochial Catholic clergy-men. On the other hand, the law had been especially careful to strip those parishes utterly of their parochial clergy, at least so far as legal recognition went. It is, however, notorious that the Catholic people did get married as usual during this interval of seventeen months even in those "deprived" parishes, in presence of clergymen duly commissioned by their respective Bishops to exercise ecclesiastical functions within those parishes. What is to be said of those marriages? Are they legally valid? If not, what a monstrous injustice to leave a people for seventeen months without any means whatever of contracting valid marriages. If, however, they are to be pronounced valid-on the ground that the most elementary form of civil society essentially presupposes the existence of some way of entering into that solemn contract upon the existence of bich civil society itself is be plain that the May Laws are not the all powerful instruments for evil against the Catholic Church which the legislators intended they should be. Public attention has been aroused to the great importance of the question by the fact that the Ministry of Public Worship has been obliged to promulgate a decree authenticating ex post facto the entries, &c., connected with births and deaths in parishes so

"deprived' of legally recognized clergymen. The Germania demands that the Government shall as soon as possible introduce a Bill declaring that the

marriages contracted as above described shall be

accounted of full legal effect. THE GERMAN BISHOPS AND THE LAST FALCE LAW. A good deal of noise has been made during the last week about the acceptance of the new law respect-ing the administration of Church property by certain Prussian Bishops. The fact is simply this. The law in question places the management of diocesan and parochial property in the hands of election boards, and in this there is nothing per se absolutely incompatible with Catholic doctrine or practice. The Prince-Bishop of Breslau, who is in exile, has accordingly notified to the Governor of Silesia his submission to the law, and similar notices are said to have been received by the local authorities from does not touch the essence and constitution of the Church as far as its letter goes. Of course there is a danger, and a serious danger, that it will be used against the Church by the admission to the parochial boards of persons not really Catholic-so called "Old Catholics" for instance—and then, and in that case, the Bishops will, of course, protest and offer what resistance they can; but in the mean-while the Church puts itself in the right, as regards any possible future conflict, by accepting, or rather submitting to, a law which is not on the surface of it inconsistent, as others are, with its spiritual freedom and its existence independent of the State-

ITALY.

by the Italian Government to introduce a Bill in the next meeting of Parliament to destroy the corsession of the Prussian Landtag, and has been late-ly promulgated. By this law these sectaries are recognized as members of the Catholic Church, and entitled to a full share of all ecclesiastical build-isterial journals, are preparing the way by approings and other property. The Correspondent closes its analysis with the statement that "henceforward the Old Catholics have secured to them the so they say, to observe the ceremonies and procesmost complete protection in everything where the sions of these confraternities, who possess consider troughs may be used. State law will reach. Their further progress and able funds, and are—which is their principal offence

who vote oftentimes at the dictation of Internationalists. Senator Canizzaro on the 27th of June last drscribed how it was endeavored to throw odium on

the Catholic associations. Among the secret societies of Palermo is the patriotic sect of assassins, or "knifers," and the Questura of Palermo endeavored to fix complicity in this wicked asseciation upon one of the most distinguished Cathelics of Palermo. It was even said by the Questura officials that the promoters of the assassinations were to be found in the palace of the Archbishop of Palermo. Accordingly the palace was surrounded by policemen, and they arrested one Don Ciandro Calcara, a priest of great integrity and learning, aged eighty years, and of repute for his many good works of charity. The emotion caused by this arrest was extraordinary. The venerable old man would have been sent to prison in company with the vilest criminals had not the Commandant of Carbineers taken him for custody to his own house. After a few days it was found that no evidence was forthcoming to warrant such proceedings, and Abate Calcara was set free. It is manifest that such an outrage upon Catholic feeling must render the Liberal Government detested by the population, and must also tend to destroy the good influence

wielded by the clergy.

Petranch.—His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Silvestri has given to the Municipality of Padua the house and premises in Arqua where Petrarch. the great poet, died. The house still contains the chair in which Petrarch was accustomed to sit, and several other articles of furniture used by him, the so-called Petrarch manuscripts, and a fine copy of his works. The Cardinal reserves the ownership of this house to himself during his life, and on his death the pro-perty vests in the Corporation of Padua, which is to keep unoccupied and unlet two floors or stories of the house, and to maintain a proper custodian for benefit of visitors. The ownership will devolve on the University of Padua in case the Municipality fails to accept and carry out the terms of the donation .- Tablet.

St, Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Three hundred houses were burned at Kieff to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES -London, Aug. 19, 6 a.m -The towns of Genchov, Kizliar, and Zarizin in Russia, have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and clsewhere in Russia.

TURKEY.

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE MOVE.—Ragusa, Aug. 18.
—The Turkish troops, to the number of 2,500, have been landed at Kleck and will march for Mostar. The insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route.

ELECTIONS IN SERVIA -London, Aug. 18,-A des patch from Vienna reports that the radicals have been victorious in the elections in Servia. The Deustch Zeitung states that the Radicals are resolved to move on the opening of Skoukschina that Servia send an army to Herzegovina to assist the insurgents.

THE INSURRECTION OF A SERIOUS NATURE .- A despatch from Constantinople fully confirms the latest reports as to the serious character of the insurrection in the North-west provinces of Turkey. The communication with the Northern frontier is cut off. THE EXTENT OF THE RISING .- The insurrection in

the Turkish Provinces covers 200 miles of territory. TURKISH TROOPS KEFUSE TO MARCH .- It is reported that the 2,500 troops which landed at Kleck refused to march for Moster on account of the occupancy by insurgents of the mountain passes on the route.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES .- The garrison of Trebigne in Herzegovina made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed. The insurgents burned several villages during the engagement.

DALMATIA PREPARING TO REVOLT .- A letter from Dalmatia, dated August 19, says that 16,0:0 men are ready, to join the Bosnian insurrection, and that Sclavonians from all parts of the world were arriv-

ing to fight for their independence and religion.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—L: Nord, the Russian organ, discussing the Turkish insurrection, says Russia Germany and Austria are in accord on the point that the Eastern question shall not be raised. Peace has been temporarily disturbed, but the general peace is secure beyond attack. France and doubtless, be invited to join powers. Turkey must recognize the need of ending the intolerable regime and of proceeding seriously with reform, which has heretofore been a mere pretence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20 .- Later intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina is satisfactory. The Governor of the Province announces that there is less excitement among the people, and he anticipates a prompt pacifica-

DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION .- The Russian, Austrian and German ambassadors had a protracted conference with the Grand Vizier yesterday. It is under stood that they advised a suspension of hostilities with a view to afford an opportunity for ascertaining the grievances of the insurgents. Turkey declined to accede to the proposition.

The Russian Ambassador had an interview with the Sultan, and afterwards the Grand Vizier was summoned to the palace. The foreign ambassadors and Ministers will meet at the Russian Embassy on Saturday.

INSURGENTS WORSTED .- LONDON, Aug. 20 .- A special despatch from Vienna reports that the Herzegovinian insurgents have been forced to raise the siege of Trebigne, and some have been driven unarmed across the frontier.

PANIC SIGNS GONE.-LONDON, Aug. 20 .- All signs of panic in consequence of the Austrian troubles have disappeared, and the stock market has completely recovered from the depression of the last

FLOODS IN BURMAH,-RANGOON, Aug. 18-Reports have been received of the great floods in Burmah The Irrawaddy overflowed for miles in the district of Prome, doing immense damage to the rice fields and to property.

PREPARING MAPLE SUGAR —The main objection to maple sugar is that it is black and dirty looking, caused by soot falling in it while boiling, and dust and leaves falling in the sap while under the trees. How can this be avoided without adulterating?-The remedy is simple and will surprise you when tried, viz: When the sap has boiled to half the consistency of syrup, add to a quantity required to make a pound of sugar a tablespoonful of new milk; let it boil five or ten minutes, and strain through a coarse linen cloth. The milk collects all the fine particles of dust and soot, and causes Superession of Lay Corporations.—It is intended the same to remain in the cloth. In "sugaring off," y the Italian Government to introduce a Bill in if a scum arises it should be carefully skimmed off. During the whole time the syrup is boiling, after it begins to bubble, and after being taken from the fire, until cool enough to pour into the moulds, it should be briskly stirred. Small cakes and squares weighing a pound each sell the best. Sassafras spiles should always be used in tapping trees. Don't use sumac. Tin pans are best to each the sap into; if these cannot be obtained, white wood

BREAKFART—EPPS'S COCOA -- GRATEFUL AND COMPORT mg.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFADTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co, manufacturers of dictic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

TEACHER WANTED for the Reman Catholic L Separate School, Male Department, Alexandria, Hengarry. Engagement to commence at once.-Good references required-A. D. M'PHEE, S. & T.

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January 30, 1874. CURRAN & COYLE.

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July 24, '74] MONTREAL

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS. 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET. ---:0:----

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN. SCULPTOR.

MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES. IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST.

GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CARBYULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

HEADQUARTERS CHROMOS. HEADQUARTERS for FOREIGN and AMERICAN CHROMOS. Dealers, Agents, Trunk, and Box-makers, Newspaper Publishers, and Tea

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Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashas, 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 [lv -Aug. 28, 1874

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

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

Wood and Iron Coffins

of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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EXTRACT

OF

WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA.

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SEA SICKNESS.

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It is PLEASANT

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PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

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and wonderful Curative Properties:

READ PROF. CROFT'S CERTIFICATE

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, July, 1875.

I have examined the recipe for the preparation of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, of which the above-named Extract forms the principal:

The other ingredients added are, in my opinion well adapted to render it a safe and reliable medicine when used according to directions, in Cholera Diarrhoa, and all summer complaints.

(Signed) HENRY H. CROFT.

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Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, at 37½ cents per Bottle.

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MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON,

[47-52 Aug 13] Proprietors, Toronto.

The Child and the Blessed Sacrament. A lovely girl of four years old, Of soft and sunny glance, Was leaning on her mother's couch Amid the vines of France. And the little heart within her breast

Was fluttering like a bird's And she looked into that mother's eyes, And caught her dying words.

She bade her, for her father's soul, Still to the Virgin pray, That Christ, Who for all sinners died, Would wash its stain away,

For he was one of those who knew All but the Crucified; Who by false science led astray. His blessed Lord denied.

And when the mother's hour had come-Appointed hour of death-She, in her infant's arms pressed, Gave up her fleeting breath.

Then chanced it that this cherub child Must from her home depart, And to the Sisters go, who watch Before the Sacred Heart,

They told her how our Lord, in love, From us His presence hides; Yet in our Tabernacles, He Forevermore abides;

And how He guards the orphan child, And loves the orphan's tear; Thus all that eve their teaching fell

Like music on her ear. So, when the golden sun had set, She to the altar went, And to the Father of us all The smiling cherub bent: Then to the tabernacle climbed

And breathed her evening prayer, And gently tapping at the door, Said: "Jesus are you there?" When lo! a voice replying came, Soft as her mother's kiss;

Wrapping her soul in ecstacy, And sweetly answered: "Yes." " And will You spare my father, Lord, And save his soul from ill?" Again her simple prayer was heard-"I will, my child, I will."

Oh! still he loves the artless prayer. The guileless heart is His; Those were the hearts He loved on earth-Of those His kingdom is.

Ere thrice the dewy evening fell, A prostrate form was seen Before the altar kneeling low Where that sweet child had been. He called upon the Saviour there. And as he breathed His name. Fast down the mourner's cheek The tears of sorrow came.

Such were the tears that Peter wept, Than Hybla's tears more sweet; Such were the tears that Mary shed Upon her Saviour's feet. Oh! 'tis for fuith and tears like theirs

Our guardian angel waits, Who kneel before the Lord of heaven, And watches at His gates. -Dublin Monitor.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family phy-

sicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and to their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases. Assuming them to be such, he prescribes his pills and potions; when, in reality, all these symptoms are caused by some uterine disorder. While they are thus only able perhaps to palliate the disease for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and complications made, and which a proper medicine, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery. From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens

Co., O. Oct. 14th, 1872: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.,-Your Favorite

Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:
"Dr. Pierce,—I received the medicine you sent

me, and began using it immediatly. As a result of the treatment, I feel better than I have for three

From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell. Ill., Mar. 19,

"Dr. Pierce,—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by Drug

Exhaustion and degeneration follow the excessive use of the senses, without due intervals of rest for repair. In order to maintain the wonted energy, the force expended, whether of body or mind, must be restored. When the expenditure of brain matter and other nervous elements is continued by over-work, the early extinction of life itself may be look-ed for as the result of such degeneration. The ingredients composing Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are such as constitute healthy blood reestablish sound nerves and senses, and will, consequently, not only prevent this exhaustion, but in most cases restore such as is lost.

How Seldom we see a splendid head of hair from sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burneti's Coconine will repair this waste. The Coconine is a perfect Hair Dressing-a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE IN MONTBEAL IB

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will

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

find this the

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

9, OHABOILLEZEQUARD pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Weyet

Kontroal, Jan. 1st, 1875. (ESTABLISHED 1859.)

HENRY R. CRAY. DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.

The Specialities of this Establishment are:-GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPHORYNE for Diarrhosa, GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily

GRAY'S ÆTHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods, &c.

GRAY'S SYRUP

SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-CHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSANIC, EXPECTORANT, AND

TÓNIC. Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM Its delicious flavor makes it a great

favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle For sale at all Drug Stores.

Prepared only by
KERRY, WATSON & C.). Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, May 28. 1y-41



TEETH!

McGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

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

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

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.



BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S

STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES

IN MONTREAL.

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)

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LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING



J. D. LAWLOR. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES,

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CAPITAL, - 810,000,000 Frounce of Quebec Branch,

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Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice For sums over \$500 00 lent on short 6 per cent notice For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00

lent for fixed periods of over three very best description, it offers the best of security to

Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

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

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

31 St. Lawrence Street. SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE,

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the

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

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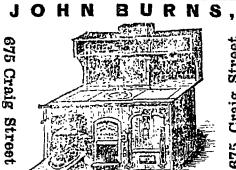
beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

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Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

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675 PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

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Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club,

Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St.

Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel,

George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

Salle Street,
A. Pinsoneault, Janvier Street. M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr, Metropolitan Hotel, in this matter.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de

Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

O C 42 TO HE JOSEPH Ħ STREET, COOT Montreal. TORE,

THE MENEELY LL FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1826. THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

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THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direc tion of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The Programme of Studies comprises :-

1st. Commercial Course. 2nd. Civil Engineering Course. 3rd. Classical Course.

The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st September.

FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term\$80 00 Day Scholars per Term..... 12 50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano, per Term \$12 50
 Use of Plano, per Term
 5 00

 Use of Library, per Term
 2 50
 The Students who wish to enter the College Band

make special arrangements with its Superintendent. N B .- All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875.

CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

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

mical management. Claims promptly paid.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to

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Referce. [Montreal, January, 21 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE Capital.....\$10,006,700 Funds Invested...... 12,000,630 Annual Income...... 5,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Accounts kep ment. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents.

H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal, 1st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CAMILLE LEDUC,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assigned discharge under the said Act. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me within one mouth, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 16th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the order-ing of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignce. Montreal, 16th August, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HONORE IMBLEAU,

l, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, 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. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 24th day of September 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 meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL.

Official Assignce. Montreal, 18th August, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOHN STUART, of the City and District of Montreal, Wine and Liquor Mer-chant, individually and as having been a partper in the firm of Stuart Bros., and Company, composed of JOHN STUART and ANDREW SYMON, of the said City of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City of Montreal, Official Assignee 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, Mer-chants' Exchange Building, in the said city of Moutreal, on Thursday the Thenty-Third day of September next, A. D. 1875, at the hour of Four of the clock in the afternoon for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

monutest, Aug. 1000, 1010.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Damesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 23rd day of September next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

meeting.

Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the name or firm of W. BERTRAM & CO. Trader. An Insolvent. A Third and Final Dividend has been prepared,

Montreal, 17th August, 1875.

paid.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of FRANCIS FARQUHARSON STUART, of the City and District of Montreal. Wine and Liquor Merchant,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, official Assignce, 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 effice, Murchants' Exchange Building, in the said city of Montreal, on Thursday, the Twenty-Third day of September next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART,

Montreal, August 16th, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ANDREW CHAUSSE, of the City

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims beforeme within One Month and are hereby notified. to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Build-ing in the said City of Montreal, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1875. at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for

the ordering of the affairs of the estete generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART,

Assignee. Montreal, August 16th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JUHN M'KILLOP, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Georges Hyncinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assigned in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one mouth, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Montreal, 11th August, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEREC,
In the SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal, In the matter of JOSEPH R. MEAD and CHARLES S. MEAD, both of the City and District of Montreal, Shirt and Collar Manufacturers, and copartners, carrying on business together as such at Montreal aforesaid under the style and firm of J. R. MEAD & CO.,

On Friday, the seventeenth day of September next, discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH R. MEAD, CHARLES S. MEAD, By JOHN S. ARC IBALD, Their Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 11th August, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal,

On Monday, the Twentieth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the Court for his discharge under said Act. JAMES T. McMINN.

Montreal, 5th August, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal, Photographer and Trader,

JAMES INGLIS, By GILMAN & HOLTON, His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 14th August, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, District of Montreal.) In the matter of JAMES BROWN and JAMES T. McMINN, both of the city of Montreal, Commission Merchants and co-partners, carrying on business under the name of BROWN,

Insolvents. On Friday the seventeenth of September next.

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 9th August, 1875.

JAMES BROWN,

BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

Montreal, I .b. 26, 1875,

MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y. Montreal, Aug. 16th, 1875.

In the matter of REMI MALHOIT,

in this matter.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL, Montreal, 17th August, 1875.

In the matter of WILLIAM BERTRAM, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under

subject to objection, until Monday, the 6th day of

September next, after which day, dividend will be

JAMES TYRE, Assignce.

Assignee.

and District of Montreal, Cabinetmaker and

10th day of September next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Official Assignce.

In the matter of JAMES BROWN, and JAMES T. McMINN, (Brown, McMinn & Co., Insolvents.)

By his Attorneys ad litem,
PERKINS & MACMASTER.

PROVINCE of QUEFEC, District of Montreal, In the matter of JAMES INGLIS, of the City of

On the Twenty third day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

McMINN & CO, both individually and as such co-partners,

By his Attorneys ad litem

and the last respect to the second of the second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- AUG. 27, 1875 22 Yoursold Oct.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; someames the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul. der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. . The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bewels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough totry it in fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used. preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take sone but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pilteburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for swelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGNEOUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

MONTREAL

BOSTON AIR LINE

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

-:0:-TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 9.05 a.m.; St. Johns 10.30 a.m; West Farnham, 11.06 a.m. Newport, 1.46 p.m.; arrive at Boston 10.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.50 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston,

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston without change.

This is the only direct and Champion Pleasure Route to Lake Memphremagog, white Mountains, Lake Winnepesaukee, Boston, Portland, New York, and all points East and South.

Excursion Tickets to Newport, on Lake Mem-phremagog, and return, good to start by either Train SATURDAY, and to return by either Train MONDAY, only \$4.50

For information and tickets to all points apply to the General Office, 202 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. A. MERRILL,

Superintendent. GUSTAVE LEVE,

June 18, 1875.

General Agent

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IBON BOAT

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam

Winches, and Steam fire Engines.
Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass.
Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Holsts for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class

water Wheels. SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS, EURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS,
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTKC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will
find linned's Epileptic Pilis to be the only remedy ever
discovered for enring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the
affleted; they are in every respect true, and should they
be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has
a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by
outting this out and souding it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1877.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md. — Dear Sir: Scene your advertiseanch, I was induced to try your Epileptia Palls. I was anticeled with Epilepsy in July, 1883. Immediately my physician was summoused, but he could give muc brelief. I then consulted another physician, but I scemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five its a day, at intervely of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and world fall wherever I would be, or whatever he occupied within and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myse the assert of the property of

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILLPSU?

IS THEFF A CUERFOR EFYRLEST?
The subjoined will asswer.

Grenada. Miss., June 30.—Seris S. Hanca.—Dear first you will thind cachosed five dollars, which I send you to two boxes of your Epileptic Pills.—I was the firstly read who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My send was badly udicted with its for two years.—I wrong for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he to keep cording to directions. He has never had a first here. The was by my persus ion that Mr. Lyon thely your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to mo from Alabama and Tounessee on the subject, for the purpose of asceptaining my opidion is regard to your Pills. I have shows reomineeded them, and in no lastance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect leve they failed to cure. Yours, etc... C. H. Gry.

Grenada, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER EMMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS,

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTOMERY, Texas, Juno 21th, 18T.

To Seth S. Hanch:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, forthereon years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and offerings several in quicks of exosion, sometimes containing for two or three days. On soveral occasions they hasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits coared. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your needicine, ten years since. He was my principal wastner, and he since that time, been exposed to the severestol weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trait.

B. L. DeFaces.

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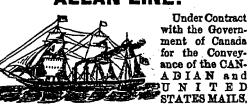
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