Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

& J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 275, NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL,

Will send, with pleasure, to any address, their 1874 Premium List of elegantly bound Catholic Books. at prices from 7cts upwards. The Books are specially gotten up for distribution in the different Catholic Colleges, Convents, Separate Schools, Sunday School Classes. and Private Schools.

JUST PUBLISHED:

FINE ENGRAVING OF FATHER MATHEW.

We take great pleasure in announcing the publication of a beautiful portrait of the GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

OF TEMPERANCE.

It represents him as he appears giving the Temperance Please; and below the Engraving is a facsimile of his handwriting endorsing this likeness of himself as "A CORRECT ONE." It has been gotten up at a very great expense and is, without doubt, the finest and most LIFE-LIKE por-

trait of Father Mathew that has ever been pub-It is printed on heavy plate paper, size 24x32

inches, and will frame 22x28 inches. PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

... Temperance Societies and congregations intending to order should do so immediately so as to procure PROOF COPIES.

THE WITCH OF OAKDALE:

THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER XI.-" DE PROFUNDIS."

At this moment a blinding flash of lightning darted out from the dark clouds overhead, and took its fiery track towards the castle; a loud report followed immediately. The noise of cracking and falling timber was heard from the roof, and a suffocating, sulphureous smell pervaded the air. The Castle was on fire. Sigismund Gassler fled from the hall as if pursued by demons, and locked the door behind him.

ness, with arms extended, and praying to living." heaven for deliverance from a dreadful death by fire. Ha, what noise is that in the furthest corner of the hall? She casts her eyes in that direction. Oh, horror! The fire-fiend is already at work, consuming the wooden panels and the frame work of the pictures. The flames gain headway and have already reached the picture of the present Lord of Rabenfels. Lucinda's sinking spirits revive again. The desire for life nerves her with new strength. She hastens toward the door to find it locked. She totters to the window to find that the hight of the castle precludes all possibility of oscape by a leap from the window. No help, no succor!

Calmly and with heroic resignation she again returns to the centre of the hall, and a fervent prayer ascends to the Disposer of all events: "O thou! who thronest above the clouds and the storm, thou hast saved me from the clutches of the destroyer; yet thy will it is that my to his fevered brain and restless conscience in time the manner in which Gassler slandered wards which God promises over shall close 'mid the crackling of the sounded like a blast from the trumpet of the all the servants, and I felt that I would only Christian mercy and love." flames, surrounded by the fiery element. Be it so. I accept my fate from thy fatherly hand. Take thy child up to thy bosom, there to rest from trouble and sorrow and all earthly death. Or, if you should live, repent, do penwoc."

large iron door. A sudden thought flashed mass of burning ruins, she hastened with all cended the large stairway as fast as my old Oakdale gave me a few hours ago. Oh Lord, the night had passed away to the east. strengthen my weak powers. I will venture CHAPTER XII.—PEACE. it." Over the burning cinders of the fallen picture she stepped, and placing a chair to the wall she inserted the key in the lock. The iron door swang slowly back, and with as much leaning tired and careworn upon his knotty Countess mounted up. The flames from the up to the place, which for forty years had given came the knight, cursing and swearing with his ther and a Christian to remain and search for fine features, so that no man may detect the picture gallery enabled her to distinguished a him food and hospitable shelter. His grief face livid and distorted by angry passions. The the wild Gassler, begthe boy of him, or, pierced young count." thick rope which was fastened overhead, stretch- uttered itself in the following words: "Not a poor child, Otto, lay in his arms, orying pi- to the heart by his bloody dagger, to offer her ing to the black depths below.

Alternately hoping and fearing the lady knelt at the entrance of the door, which, no not, in reality, a grave-yard? Does not the doubt, led to some subterranean yault, when noble Countess Lucinda of Rabenfels lie buried with them the few articles which they had been be so hardened by innumerable bad deeds that open his heavy eye-lids, the little lips comsuddenly the large door of the picture gallery under its ruins; and Eliza also? Not a trace able to snatch from the devouring element.— he will not listen to the voice of a despairing menced: was opened, and the distorted face of Knight of the unfortunates has been discovered. I Early this morning I wandered through the mether? I will run after him, the faithless Gassler was seen at the entrance. He cast have heard nothing of Knight Gassler, who was silent ruins like an outcast. Neither the ma-knight; wherever he may hide himself he shall hasty glances around to see if the poisonous last seen in the court-yard; nor of the Fish gician nor the fisherman were to be seen.—

drink had fulfilled its mission. peated, and rushed toward the door. But she his place of abode, and after a peaceful sojourn had sunk to the mysterious depths below, and of forty years in your walls must wend his the flames, like sentinels, sported around the way out into the cold world to beg his bread to the narration But now she arose

so that Gassler was compelled to turn back, and in chagrin and rage he left the hall.

Through the large corridor he took his way towards the grand stairway. Suddenly he heard in a room the pitiful wailing of a child. The door was half-opened. An evil spirit that object upon which to sate his vengeance, prompted him to enter. He stood before the cradle of little Otto, who was sobbing pitifully and calling for his mother. With a fiendish laugh the knight snatched the child up in his arms and hastened with him to the open air.

On the middle of the stairway he met Eliza. She was about to pass him, but when she saw the child in his arms, a sweet smile lie up her pale countenance. "Thanks, many thanks, sir knight," she cried. "I had forgotten the poor child while I was hunting all over the castle for the countess. I have not yet discovered her. She must be in one of the apart ments. Merciful heaven, what will become of her! Oh, Sir Knight, give me the boy and

But the coarse man rudely thrust the weak woman aside, and hastened down the stairway with his precious booty in his arms. Eliza mustered all her remaining strength, and wandered through all the rooms which had not been invaded by the grim fire-fiend, calling aloud for her mistress, but no responsive answer greeted her ears. And Eliza also did not return from the burning castle.

In the meantime, Gassler with the child in his arms, took his way through the court yard, and reached the drawbridge unseen. But here he met Gertrude of Oakdale. He shuddered when her tall form and strange features loomed | beheld the worthy castellan. up before him like an apparition from spiritland. The old woman gazed fixedly at him, and asked:

"Whither away with the boy?"

"Are you here again, you messenger of ill and misfortune," answered the knight, turning color. "Why do you ask me, old witch?-Nothing can be hidden from your devilish art. Lucinda, who now lies buried under the ruins of Rabenfels, has spurned Knight Gassler's hand. Therefore I will take revenge upon her child; aye, and I will slowly torture it to death, and the last scion of the hated race of

He attempted to pass the witch, but with almost superhuman strength she tore the child from his arms, and with another quick movedown into the deep ditch.

"Miserable," she cried, in tones which yet endure heaven only knows." startled every drop of blood in the veins of the knight, "your race of wickedness has at last reached its goal. Look up, sinner, and behold sight of it be life or death to you."

The witch with her crutch traced a circle in the air; then she rubbed her face with a wet handkerchief, and dropped the cloak from her shoulders. At this moment the roof of the illuminated the figure of a young and beautiful | Soon after Smoke appeared again and repaired beheld the figure and heard the voice, which the mysterious conference. But I remembered to his fevered brain and restless conscience in time the manner in which Gassler slandered archangel. "Sigismund! Sigismund!" Your draw upon my head the vengeance of the poor, forsaken wife exhorts you for the last knight. Silently and fervently I breathed a time. Pray to the All-merciful for a happy prayer to the Almighty, begging to protect he replied: ance, and reform."

started, and looked anxiously toward the place. ly, in her arms, and casting one more look to- fusion and despair we all ran around, calling guided my old feet in this direction." What was her surprise on beholding there a wards the ill-fated castle, which was now but a to the beloved inhabitants of the castle. I asthrough her mind. "If I could find an outlet possible speed down the hill, and disappeared feet would carry me. The others followed. there. I have the key, which Gertrude of in the old Oakwood, over which the storm of We hunted and cried, "Where is Countess to the guidance of Him who rules all, and sees

On the morning after the great conflagration, old Simon, the Castellan, stood at the Then we saw Lady Eliza who had been on the familiar face have I been able to discover; the | teously, and with a demonical laugh the wicked | life in its behalf. place is deserted, a fearful grave-yard. Is it man escaped through the door to the outside.

of it, I have some relations in Switzerland. I for the loss of the beloved ones was, for a time, coursed downed her haggard cheeks; "no, I misfortune; and all who lie buried under the Count Walter. ruins slumber peacefully and sweetly till the whispered to him that here he would find an voice of the Almighty Judge shall wake you object upon which to sate his vengeance, from your slumbers." Sad and with slow and weary step he took his way into the heart of the forest.

After he had gone on for about an hour he suddenly stopped. It seemed to him that he heard the sound of a human voice wailing in distress. He looked around and perceived the secret outlet of the subterranean vault, which was built from the grand picture gallery in the castle to this spot. What was his surprise and joy when he approached and beheld Countess Lucinda lying fast asleep, a short distance from the entrance of the secret vault.

Reverentially and pitifully the good man drew back, in order to allow the countess her much needed repose. "For," said he, "it is better to let her forget, for a short hour, her care and sorrow in sleep, than to let her behold the stern reality and her terrible misfortune. Oh, just God, send her a ministering angel in slumber, and strengthen her with fortitude and Ohristian resignation." He then gathered some dry leaves and brush, and kindled a bright fire in order to shield his poor mistress from undue exposure to the cold atmosphere. After the lapse of an hour the countess began to show signs of returning consciousness; her heavy eyelids opened and her gaze was fastened on the black abyss which had been her means of salvation. With a deep sigh she turned and

"Are you here, good old man," the countess exclaimed, and the events of the past night returned to her mind with fearful distinctness. 'And is it all true? or have I been dreaming about the fire at midnight and the villainy of the knight? Ah, my senses are all unstrung, and my mind, I fear, is wandering."

"It is reality, gentle lady," answered the castellan, and cast his eyes sorrowfully up to his lady; "Rabenfels is ruined and in ashes." And hastily the countess asked again, "And my child; Eliza? Are they safe?

Sad and dejected the venerable man stood The countess was alone. She lay on her the Rabenfels, shall be wiped out from the before his lady, he could not find words to give pray no less fervently and often for him, who utterance to the terrible news. At last the has brought all this missortune upon my countess said:

"You have no good news for me, I know. But let me hear the worst. In this moment ment she pushed the knight from the bridge of supreme woe I am prepared for any calamity. Ah, how many more tribulations I shall

And the old man in his simple way related the events of the horrid night: "Last evening, a few hours before the conflagration, the the face of your discarded wife! and may the magician and the Fish Veit of Costnitz, were yard. Soon after, Gassler approached, and the magician retired.

"The conversation between the twe was conyou and yours, and then I concluded to await the course of events, and God has interposed in Gertrude now again wrapped her cloak about your behalf. One of his forked lightnings Lucinda and her child? Where is Eliza?' flames drove us back into the court-yard .-

door, at every moment increasing in violence, at the door of strangers. But no now I think from her reclining position; even her sorrow "No," she exclaimed, and a flood of tears ingly over the young dreamer; but no sooner.

will go to them, and if they recognize the old crowded into the back ground by the sudden warden of Rabenfels castle, they will receive discovery of the treachery of the man who had

"Now all is clear to me," she exclaimed, " I have harbored a monster in my house. The horrible news which was communicated to me before the fire, together with your revelation, have enlightened me upon some things, which, until now, I had no idea of. But the disgrace-ful occurrence shall be locked in my own breast until I shall be re-united, may it be soon, with my beloved Lord and husband in the peaceful mansions beyond the grave, where a just and merciful God will reward me for my manifold and heavy woes."

A flood of tears relieved her overcharged heart. But the warden looked at her in astonishment, saying:

"How am I to understand your words? Is Count Walter then, dead?"

"You have said it," answered the countess, and exhibited to him the scarf which she had given to her husband before his departure.— Count Walter is dead, and his wife without home, shelter or friends; Eliza is buried under the ashes of the castle; my darling child, the last descendant of an old and noble race in the hands of his deadly enemy, who, in order to inherit his estates, will kill him. In this moment I perceive the whole, devilish plan, as I never saw it before. Merciful heaven, all hope is gone!"

"What are your intentions for the future?" the old man asked after a long and painful silence. And the countess, with a sad but re-

signed smile answered:

"I will trust to the Lord, who will not desert his creatures, if they throw themselves upon his mercy with faith and resignation .-Shall I return and by force of arms try to wrest from the robber his spoil? That would expose me to further persecution. There is but one thing remaining—the peaceful cell of a numery. There I will pray for my orphaned child; I will supplicate the Lord to take it from this vale of tears rather than to let it grow up with the wicked knight in sin and crime; I will pray for Walter and Eliza, for myself that I may have strength to the last; and I will I will pray for the soul of my enemy for its delivery from its evil way."

The poor lady was about to give way again little Otto, of Rubenfels slumbored. to her weakness. The old man led her gently to the fire, and after partaking of some refresh-

ments, she revived again.

fortunate women who have bid this world farewell, find a quiet and secluded life. For yon, deavor to reach that haven of tranquility. of Count Walter, and in hope of the great rewards which God promises for every deed of

Then he prepared a small luncheon, and after partaking of the poor meal they started out upon their far and dangerous journey, trusting But the suffocating smoke and the scorching His consent. Before they had advanced many hands of the slumbering boy.

and me at his feet. Crawling in the dust.— "Lucinda," he cried, when at last he dether object have I in romaining on this scene good tenants of the household had been buried and will ask nothing of him but my child."—

cannot, I dure not! The way to him is the serpent's path into the act of temptation. Not me cordially. Farewell, again, thou abode of been given her as protector in the absence of | wealth, but my honor he will ask, for the restoration of my boy. Lucinda, in the name of God, turn they heart and thy look towards the abode of peace, in St. Gallen! Guardian angel of my child, protect my darling till we are reunited either in this or the next world."

Then she knelt down and offered a short and fervent prayer, and becoming more calm and refreshed, she arose, took the pilgrim's staff Simon had cut for her from the bushes, and with her trusty companion she walked away.

Many a hard hour and sorrowful day passed befored they reached the end of their journey, the peaceful walls of the Convent of St. Gallen. Lucinda was very cordially received, and even on the first day she took the veil, that flowed down to her feet.

The day following Simon took leave of the countess and found her dressed in the black gown of the pious nuns. He approached her, his cap under his arm, and addressed her

" Have you, dear lady, no further commands for the former castellan of Rabenfels?"

Lucinda replied, a tear pressing through her

"Simon, I pray you to make one more errand for the poor nun. I cannot forget my child. Perhaps you might gain some information of it. Whether it is alive, or what its fate has been. . When you know it, hurry back, to bring comfort and consolation to a sorrowing mother's heart. If you should not gain any information come and visit me. It soothes a wounded heart to know that another trusty heart is trying to heal it with the balm of friendly pity. Farewell. Go with my blessing, in memory of my silent tears. The merciful heaven may guide you."

After these words she entered the chapel and was lost to his view. But the old castellan kuccled down at the church door, while the hymns of the nuns rang solemnly and mournfully through the arched space of the chapel. At last he arose; the divine service was at an end, and following the advice of the lady-nun he left the cells and convent of St. Gallen.

CHAPTER XIII.-THE WITCH AT HOME. In front of her hut of green bushes sat Old Trude, busily at work with her needle, and cast, from time to time a smiling glance upon the mosey bed under the young fir-tree, where

"Poor boy," she murmured, and dried a tear from her brown check, "how gladly would I have returned thee to thy mother; "Trusty old Simon," Lucinda resumed after but the will of God so ordered it. Countess a short interval, "whom God in His mercy | Lucinda has disappeared; none know whereto. sent to me in this hour of sorrow; your unfor- And yet-do I remember right? Ha, that tunate mistress asks of you a last service. I wild Knight Gassler - be quiet, quiet, old holding an animated conversation in the court- have often heard that there are in St. Gallen | Trude, and tear not so unmercifully thy own many neat little cells, where helpless and un-sick heart.—And Eliza has never been seen again. Hundreds of times I have crept through the dismal walls of burnt down Rubenfels. shoulders. At this moment the roof of the tinued for some time; afterwards Veit went silent recluses yearns my soul; they are my castle tottered and fell, and the leaping flames into the warden's room to drink and carouse. Only wish. Under your protection I will enamong the ruins. I have not found a trace of the female inhabitants of the castle; and none woman standing on the bridge. In the deep to the castle with the knight. I had intended Lead me there, Simon, in remembrance of the are able to give the desired information. The mire of the ditch the wicked knight lay; he to hunt up your ladyship, and report to you many benefits you have received at the hands pious souls have found in the terrible conflagration an early grave; and God Almighty, who sent the flash of lightning on its destructive errand, may he prove merciful to them .-The old castellan could not restrain a flood But I will educate this offspring of that noble of tears, and offering her his trembling hand, race and raise him to a more happy future. God, hear my powerful resolve that I make in "The hard misfortune that befell my good the face of thy clear blue heaven :- the boy master and mistress does not unbind me from shall receive a good education, mentally as well At this instant the large picture of Count Walter fell from its fastenings. Lucinda her, took up the little child, that cried pitcous- alighted on the castle and ignited it. In con- service, and I thank most fervently that He and handsome knight, that he may follow worthily in the footsteps of his illustrious father, who, perhaps, now sheds his blood in the Orient, for a sublime and holy cause."

With these words she grose, broke off some celadine, that was growing beside her hut, and that no hair on our head is harmed, without with its brown juice she painted the face and

steps, the terrible fate of her beloved child was recalled to the lady's mind; and the fierce little deception; but I must eradicate from the verge of the great oak forest near Rabenfels, same fruitless errand. Once more she pene-leaning tired and careworn upon his knotty trated into the interior of the burning castle, advance no further. It appeared to her at the speed as her weak condition would allow, the staff; a heavy tear escaped his eye as he looked and was never seen again. Immediately after moment, that it was her solemn duty as a mo- ity. The brown color shall also disguise the

> The effect of the narcotic draught that she had given to the child while on the way from "Is he not human?" she exclaimed in the the burning eastle, was over. He commenced

"Where am I? Mother, dear .- Our Father !-Oh those were wild horrible forms!-Deliver us from evil !- Aunt Eliza, did you Veit of Costnitz, or the magician. What fur- Tired and forlorn, and certain that all the home and wealth, I will leave him possessor of, not see them?—To the skies blazed the flames I "Lucinda," he cried, when at last he described have I in remaining on this scene good tenants of the household had been buried and will ask nothing of him but my child."—

Then a wild knight came, and bore me away of devastation and misery? Thou ruined cassured have been saved, noble lady, and may the Allin her heart when she shuddered at the thought laughed at me.—At once all became quiet and produced by the flames. "Lucinda," he results are shuddered at the thought laughed at me.—At once all became quiet and laughed at me.—At once all became

是我们的特别的。 第111章 (1914年)

had he opened his eyes than he covered his face with his hands and wailed:

... O, there she is again, who grinned at me !" But Gertrude pressed back his waving curls,

and said: co Foolish child, what ideas enter your mind. You have had a long and bad dream, I notice.

Am I not your mother, dear Otto ?" The boy gazed with timid eyes into her

face. "Yes, if you were my mother," he whisperered, and began to ory, "I would embrace and ground of the truth;" erred from the very begon most cheerfully. You know my name ginning, as the Church of England impudently asserts, "in matters of faith;" if she whose supernatural units well; who told it to you, quaint woman?"

The witch saw that all remembrance of the past was not banished from the boy's mind, and she thought it more expedient to communicate as little as possible of the awful reality.

"Mamma Lucinda and aunt Eliza have gone on a visit," she recommenced, soothingly; and she raised the child in her arms; "but you must not ory, they will return soon. Then they will bring dear papa along, and asplendid little pony for Otto. Mamma sends you her love, and says that you should be very obedient to old Trude."

But the boy would not listen, and hot tears rushed continually down his cheeks.

"Mother, mother," he cried, "good old woman, do take me back to her."

"Be contented till it can be done," the old witch said, in an appeasing tone. "Look how beautiful everything is, and how nice it must be to live here. All these pretty flowers are yours. The little birds fly merrily through the branches of the trees, and eat the food from Four little hands. I have an old tom cat in the kut, he shall be your constant playmate. And a tame deer comes every day to the window; and you shall reach him a crumb of bread. Oh, those are fine pleasures, dear Otto, and new and suitable enjoyments will be | manded her to teach, but deprived her of the power awaiting you. For all this you may call me foster-mother, for I'll be it with all my heart; until you have grown up and are able to ride a fiery horse, and carry weapons, like your father in the holy land. Oh, that will be a joy, when the young and knightly warrior, clad in blazing still higher duty to refuse both? It would be more armor, hurries his horse through hill and dale. The people will all admire and greet you with joy, and their blessing will accompany you apon every path. The parents of the neighborhood will say to their sons: 'Look upon you model of a good and brave youth.' And eld Trude will become proud of the many praises and deserved compliments heaped upon her adopted son. Therefore, be of a light heart, my dear Otto; and when you have reached your sixteenth year, and you are a strong and brave youth you shall be knighted at the grand tournier at Augsburg."

still he would not forget his mother and aunt. She endeavored to bring his mind into a different strain of thoughts and continued: "You know a beautiful prayer, my child; while you were dreaming, two words escaped your lips: 'Our Father,' and Otto raised his little hands and prayed with his meek voice, "Our Father,

who art in heaven." "That's right, my darling," replied Trude, and played with his hair. The Almighty, who

firs, the beautiful flowers, the singing birds;

will never forsake you.'

soft heart of the child; and while he fondled the lean, brown fingers of the old woman, he

continued:

" Hallowed be thy name." Gertrude was highly pleased to win the boy's

heart, and continued in her explanations: "When you perform good actions, dear Otto, and omit and shun all bad ones; when you give always the honor due to God and praise him wherever you can, you hallow the name of your eternal Creator, whom you may call your Father. And that this may always occur-that is the reason of your fervent prayer." With more childlike devotion the boy continued in his prayer:

"Thy kingdom come,-" "The kingdom of peace and happiness," interrupted the witch, and smiled at the boy. "In heaven there is no discord and misfortune. Virtue remains immortal among the angels. There the living creed in God, the Lord, is changed into constant beholding, and eternal peace is the great watch-

Otto continued, unasked, his bright eyes, like those of an innocent angel, raised towards the blue heavens above:

"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.-Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil."

Gertrude explained to the end, While Otto listen-

ed with the greatest attention. "You have spoken your little prayer most beautifully. It is a valuable inheritance your mother and Eliza have left you. But still we have received it all from Him who descended from heaven to redeem this world from eternal perdition."

After this she took the boy by the hand and conducted him into the hut. Then she called the old cat and whistled the birds upon the trees. The deer came also, springing along; and the little knight was so delighted that he broke out in joyous

laughter.
"He ha," he shouted, "this is splendid," and he gave the birds grain and the deer a crust of bread, while Tommy played the attentive attendant. The witch stepped back into a corner of the hut

and mused: "Oh, childish simplicity, how happy are your days of infancy. In innocent play the boy forgets his mistortunes and will soon be able to bear his loss. But to me, oh God, thou hast sent a joy in my solitude. Well, preserved, I will return to Thee this jewel that Thy wisdom and fatherly love has

entrusted to me." And so the days passed in happy contentedness at Oakdale; Otto proving a good, obedient child, whilst Trude instructed him in everything that was good and beautiful.

(To be Continued.)

Gribbins is a neat fellow. He says he can't spare time to take a bath; besides, it costs like thunder for soap and towels. We asked him how he managed to keep clean (?) "O," said he, with a highly inventive smirk, "I sand-paper myself every Christ-

Domestic magazines—wives who blow up their husbands

THE CHAOS OF ANGLICANISM.

We (Tablet) have often been asked by Catholics in other lands, but always in a tone which implied that there could be only one answer to the question, whether Anglicans are ever really "in good faith?" It seemed to them impossible. Yet they were certainly mistaken. They did not consider that men who are able to believe what Anglicans publicly profess about the Church of God may easily believe that even the English Establishment is a part of it. The one, according to their view, is not more vile than the other. For if she who was fashioned by the Most High to be through all time." the pillar tural unity was designed to reflect the unity of God became divided and has for many ages lost her likeness to her Founder; if all her saints and martyrs conspired together to approve the usurpation of a pretended Vicar of Christ, and even affected to find in Holy Writ the sanction of his supreme authority; if the Teacher of the nations, as Anglicans tell us every day, has "lost the power to teach," and nobody is bound to obey her; if, in other words, she is simply a human institution, with a history of shame and dishonor, so that it is at this hour a Christian duty to deny her claims and defy her authority, and men who believe in Christ do well to abide in division rather than consent to her terms of communion; why should Anglicans, with whom these horrible impieties are elementary truths, feel any uneasiness in being separated from her, or doubt that even their own chaotic sect is neither better nor worse than such an institution?

We have often offered this explanation to our foreign brothers, who did not seem to think it satisfactory. "It appears, then," they would reply, that your countrymen are only in good faith because they are insane. Even Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans have a more rational view of God and His Providence than they. They pretend to believe in a Church of which their own revolt denies the existence. If she still exists, why do they not obey her? If she has ceased to exist, why do they talk about her? Have not Englishmen lost their reason when they gravely tell us that God made promises, but forgot to keep them; that He intended His Church to be pure, but allowed her to become corrupt; designed her to abide for ever in unity, but abandoned her in a few years to division; comot doing so; endowed her with incomparable gifts, but only to take them away again; gave to her ene-mies an infallible skill in detecting errors which He did not give her wisdom enough to avoid; and while He charged all men on pain of eternal reprobation to show her love and obedience, made it a rational to believe with the infidel that He never made a Church at all than that He ever made such a thing as this. Your countrymen may be sincere in their errors, as you allege, but in that case we may conclude that they have lost both reason and faith, and are neither rational beings nor disciples of Christ."

Every fresh incident in the history of Anglicanism only tends to confirm and justify this judgment. Men who can continue to believe, in the face of all which is taking place around us, that the English Establishment is a part of Christ's Church, have evidently no higher idea of that wonderful creation of God than the jester or the libertine. Is it not, therefore, incredible that they should remain contentedly even in such a sect as their own? They The words of the witch pleased the boy, but have tried indeed for thirty years to heal its shameful disorders, and to persuade it to accept truths which hitherto it had only revited; but we need not go beyond their own confessions to prove that they have failed. Not a single object at which they have aimed has been accomplished It is their own avowal. They began by asserting the dignity of the Episcopal office, and have ended by surpassing all their fellows in their contempt for those who hold it. "A great gulf," says the Church Review, " seems to be fixed between the Ritualists and the Bishops." If the latter appeal to Parliament for new powers, with the avowed object of bringing their clergy unhas created everything around us, the high der control, only twenty-nine members of the most Conservative branch of the Legislature decline to He is your Father. He protects you, and entertain the appeal. If the new school insists that spiritual reforms are the business of Convocation do without it, they humbly solicit recognition from and not of Parliament, the Bishop enudiate the The words made a deep impression upon the pretence so emphatically that, as Archdeacon Dentson asks in a letter to the John Bull-" What answer is left to the allegation that we are an Act of Parliament Church only?" "If the Church of Eng. land," as the Church Herald puts it, " with the active support and open connivance of our Fathers in God, is to be exclusively legislated for by a State which may not be Christian, what possible defence can be made against the forcible arguments of the Church of Rome, that the English Communion is a Statemade and State-bound establishment, and has no single mark of a true part of the Family of God?" On the other hand, the proposal that Convocation should legislate is ridiculed even by the advocates of the Establishment; who know, as the Times says. that it is childish " to ask the advice of so perplexed a body," and that " the Church is in no position for remodelling its constitution," because "confusion confronts us on all sides." And this confusion, the curse and the chastise-

ment of all human sects, is still more frightful in questions of doctrine than of discipline. The master-crime of the Church of England was that it cast down Catholic Altars, in order to root out from the English mind the very notion of the Real Presence. and abolished the "Daily Sacrifice." From that guilt it can never be purified to the end of time .-Yet some of its members, having learned of late years that this Adorable Sacrifice is the essence of the Christian religion, have endeavored to restore it. How completely they have failed even to revive the form-being laymen they could not revive the reality-is proved by this fact, that at the present hour, out of 20,000 Anglican churches, there are about .700 in which there is even a weekly communion! And this is not all. The doctrine itself is still as vehemently rejected by a great majority of Anglicans as it was by the Apostates Ridley and Latimer. It is, says Canon Selwyn, "subversive of real unity, and contrary to Anglican principles;" and he adds, just as the Bishop of London triumphantly argued from the successive changes made in the Anglican Prayer Book, that "the words of the office, and the position of the minister, declare the mind of the Church of England, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is not a Sacrifice." "The Real Presence," says an Anglican Bishop, Dr. Alford, in a recent letter on the Archbishop of Canterbury, " is the very heresy in faithful protest against which Archbishop Cranmer and other Bishops died at the stake;" and which, he adds, he would rather quit the Church of England than tolerate. Yet men who profess to discern in this Holy Presence one of the chief truths of the Gospel, the very life of the soul, and the central object of Christian devotion, are equally indifferent to the fact that it was abolished out of England by the deliberate action of their own sect, and to restore the proscribed and dishonored Rite, is only received by Anglican Bishops and dignitaries with a fresh outburst of malediction, or a still more criminal proposal of profane and heartless compromise. "At present," says the Bishop of Lichfield, as reported in the Stoffordshire Advertiser, "I am at liberty to respect the conscientions feelings of those who omit the Athanasian Creed," though they reject the Oatholic Faith, "and of those who celebrate the Holy Communion in the eastward position," though they deny the Real Presence. If they professed to accept both, it would be all the same to him; for

according to the private tastes of each individual ing for public worship, will take place on the 26th to raise her, they found to their unspeakable grief
The policy of that institution, as even the Daily of July. The high alter is at present in course of and horror that she was dead, and her features The policy of that institution, as even the Daily Telegraph observes, is to proclaim that the most distinotive doctrines of Protestantism on the one hand, and the most distinctive doctrines of Catholicism on the other, are non-essentials of English Christianity as established by law;" and if the proposal of Dr. Magee to legislate on that basis has been withdrawn, this is only, as the Standard regretfully avows, because no truce can be made between "mutually exasperated factions," who profess totally opposite religions within the bosom of the same Church. The only remedy, it adds, is "to wait till the calmer temper of parties allows, or their fury forces on, that revision of the rubrics which seems by general consent to be the only complete solution of our difficulties." Yet there are men who are able to persuade themselves that such a sect as this, which reflects, not the unity of heaven, but the discord of hell, and exists only to "neutralize" the revelation of the Most High and deliver His sacred word to derision, is an integral part of that majestic and inflexible "Church of the living God," upon which He has lavished all the highest gifts which even Divine munificence could bestow. If it were so, who could justly reproach the world for despising both the truths of Christianity and their vile and impotent witness? That the Church of England, in spite of the good

intentions of some of its members, exists only to dishonor Christianity, and betray it to the scorn of unbelievers, is proved more clearly every day. Even the fruitless attempt to force it to tolerate truths which it had impiously cast out, though they were the heritage of the children of God, only serves to display its apostasy in a strenger light. Ritualists succeed in revealing the infamy of their sect, but only to show that it is incurable. It may even be said that they add to it, both by what they do, and by what they leave undone. One of their representative men, the Rev. T. Carter, we read in the Daily News, preached the other day on "the festival of Corpus Christi." He might as well have preached on the festival of Jupiter Tonans as far as any sanction or approval of the Church of England was concerned. And what did he say? The "doctrine of the Sacrifice," he observed, "needed quickening." And why? Not for the sake of truth, not for the glory of God, nor for the healing of souls, but "if we would restore the just influence of the English Church!" Such language seems to us hardly less revolting than the candid blasphemy of Dr. Alford. "The Atonement," he continued, "was not, as was sometimes thought, finished on Calvary." Jesus Christ said, "It is finished!" Mr. Carter says it is not. There is more of the same kind, but we spare our readers. The Church Herald, pondering it may be such tacts, and speaking of some recent conversions to the Catholic Church, says: " from what we hear from quarters which are well informed, there can be little doubt that another large and influential exodus in the same direction is imminent." If Anglicans are not converted now, the case is indeed hopeless. But they need more than ever at this moment a solemn warning. They may begin to desire reconciliation, and to flee from the house of bondage; but if they think they can criticise the Church as they have been in the habit of criticising their own sect; if they propose to teach instead of to learn, to command instead of to obey; if they do not seek her pardon and blessing in the loving spirit of penance, humility, and submission; they would perhaps incur less guilt by staying where they are. The Church of God is no home for the

lawless and self-sufficient. The new school began by professing to desire the "restoration of unity," though only on conditions imposed by themselves, with obedience. Having found this to be a vain chimera, and that the sole fruit of their sterile agitation and unblessed labor has been an enormous increase of strife and division in their sect, they now announce that this very desire of an impossible unity is a morbid feeling against which Anglicans should be on their guard. It is thus that they advance from bad to worse .-One of the most awful penalties of their impenitent self-will is this, that even the gracious pleadings of the Holy Spirit have become to them suggestions of the evil one. The very aspirations of grace they reject as temptations. No darker cloud ever rested on the human soul. But if they despair of reunion with the Catholic Church, and boast that they can ha anelawadi end of all their aspirations: as if a treaty between two purely national sects, supposing it were possible to make one, would advance them one step towards true Christian unity.

They have failed then, in every point of their programme; and we have only to add in conclusion that even such local successes as they seem to have gained are purely ephemeral. This also is their own confession. They establish in certain places the system which they prefer, but it expires with the individual who introduced it. "There is Mr. Kennion," says the Church Times, "who destroyed Mr. Adam's work at St. Mary's, Kilburn ; Mr. Fox, who has brought the abomination of desolation into Christ Church, Westminster; Mr. Cumberlege, who has deprived Mr. Berdmore Compton's congregation at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, of the very modest privileges they once enjoyed; Mr. Rogers, who abolished the almost immemorial weekly Communion at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Mr. Walrond, who scattered Dean Cowie's flock, in St. Lawrence, to the winds; . . . to say nothing of Islington, Bethnal Green, and other waste places." When will Anglicans understand that they are only beating the air, as long as they fight against the Church and that it is to them before all men that the prophet sava: "Your strength shall be as the ashes of tow, and your work as a spark; and both shall burn together, and there shall be none to quench it."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral in view of the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the accession of the Pope. His Eminence states that the Pope is in full bodily and mental health. and he recognizes in this circumstance the interposition of Divine Providence at a time when a vacancy in the chair of Peter would be fraught with danger to the interests of the Church. He urges the faithful to pray that the sun of Pius IX may not set until he shall have witnessed the final triumph of the Church over its enemies.

ORDINATIONS AT MAYNOOTH. - At the annual ordinations held at St Patrick's College, Maynooth, the following gentlemen from the province of Munster and of the undermentioned dicoeco; were promoted to Holy Orders, during

the week ending the 21st of June, 1874:—
To Priesthood—Rev. James O'Connell, Cashel Rev. James Walsh, do.; Rev. John O'Leary, Ross; Rev. Cornelius M'Sweedy, Kerry; Rev. John Harty, do.; Rev. Lawrence Condon, Waterford; Rev. Philip Dunphy, do.; Rev. Dennis Duggan, Cork; Rev. Jeremiah O'Hea, do.; Rev. Cornclius O'Driscoll, do.; Rev. William Buckley, Killaloe.

To DEACONSHIP.—Rev. John Doody, Limerick Rev. Dennis O'Riordan, Kerry Rev. John O'Hea, Ross; Rev. James Costigan, Killaloe. To Sundeaconseip.—Rev. Malachy Scannell, Kerry;

Rev. David, O'Leary, Kerry; Rev. Patrick Dillon, do.; Rev John Molony, Killaloe. THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF SLIGO.—This beautiful new cathedral is rapidly approaching completion. The designs have been largely supplied by the good Bish-

erection, and the two side altars—that of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Joseph-are almost finished. When the cathedral is completed it will be the finest temple of the west of Ireland, and a striking proof of the progress of Catholicity in this district. THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON SUNDYA CLOS-

ing.—His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has addressed the following letter to Mr. Nichols, Secretary of the Sunday Closing Association :- Dear Sir-I am much obliged to you for your letter imforming me that the Lord Mayor of the city has convened a public meeting, to be held to-day, for the purpose of advocating the total closing of public houses upon Sunday. I regret that I cannot attend this meeting. but I wish you every success, in a movement in which, as your requisition states, you have the sympathy of a large portion of the Irish people. Undoubtedly, the peace and morality of the city would be greatly promoted and many useful and hardworking citizens saved from ruin, if the principle of closing public houses and beer shops on Sunday, were adopted. I am also of opinion that some measures should also be taken to check drunkenness on Saturday evenings, for those who abandon themselves to excessive drinking to a late hour on Saturday night are unfit to take part in the public services of religion on Sunday morning. This is an abuse which should be prevented, and I hope it will be taken into account by our legislators, and some effective remedy applied to an evil which regularly prepares the way for the neglect of all religious duties on Sunday, Wishing you ever success, I remain, with great esteem, your faithful servant. - PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

GALWAY .-- A work of unusual beauty has just been erected in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy in this town. The old tasteless stone mullions facing the bridge, and seen from a good distance, have been removed, and a beautiful stained-glass window, with splendid Gothic stone mullions, has been introduced. The window was executed by Messrs. Mayer, of Munich, and 70, Grosvenor-street, London, and is a most successful work of Art. It represents the Magi presenting their offerings to the Infant Jesus. The Divine Infant, held by Our Lady, with St. Joseph standing by her side, is blessing the kings kneeling in adoration. There is a large rose window above filled with a group of Angels, holding the star which illuminates the whole. The window is not only splendid in drawing and colouring, but also very devotional in expression and Catholic feel-

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, late Prime Minister of Victoria, has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- Mr. Pim, late M. P. has published a very able and most argumentative letter, pointing out the danger that menaces Trinity College until justice is done to Catholics, by conferring a Charter and an endowment on the Catholic University.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The Government has under contemplation the placing the Irish Lunatic Department under the Local Government Board, an amalgamation open to very grave objections.

HOME RULE.—Besides the twelve priests of the Dernery of Castlebar, Diocese of Tuam, the Very Rev. Dr. Durcan, Dean of Achonry, has also withdrawn from the Home Rule League, owing to the public action taken by officers of that League in supporting Mr. Power at the late election. The Council of the League has passed a resolution dissociating the League from the acts of its officers. It is supposed that further defections will issue owing to this cause.

A circular has been issued by the Commissioners of National Education announcing that they have decided to stop the payments made to the pupils of the industrial classes in agricultural national schools on the 31st of March next. The manager of the Castlebacket Agricultural School has addressed a remonstrance to the commissioners, representing the great injury that would be certain to result to the interests of Irish agriculture if the threatened step were carried out,

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M. P. The extraordinary declarations made in the House, in his first speech, by Mr. Power, the new member for Mayo, have atracted deserved attention in Ireland, espe Mayo and Connaught. His repudiation of Catholic bigots, and his proposal to register the names of Nuns, are bad enough; but neither elicited such comments as his boast, that he has just been engaged in conflict with three Bishops and one hundred and fifty priests. The three Puelates referred to are the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Bishops of Achonry and Kildare, who have spiritual jurisdiction in that county.

The annual rent dinner to the tenantry on the Smith Barry estate took place at Queenstown on Tuesday. In the absence of Mr. Smith Barry the chair was occupied by Mr. Garfit, who in respond-ing to the toast of his own health, announced that Mr. Smith Barry was prepared to grant leases of thirty-one years to any of his tenantry that wished to avail of the offer. The proceedings passed off in a harmonious manner, and fully exemplified the friendly relations subsisting between landlord and tenant.

The Scotsman correspondent sends the following tem relating to the irresistible Major O'Gorman :-During the lively conversation in the House of Commons early on Friday morning on the motions to adjourn the debate on the Licensing Bill. Major O'Gorman rese after Mr. Disraeli had consented to adjourn on condition of there being a morning sitting, and, addressing the Speaker, said :- Sir, seeing the effects of sorrow, upon my life I thought it was to-morrow. (Laughter, the hon member then looking at the clock.) Really, sir, I don't know whether it is to-morrow or yesterday-(loud laughter)—but I want to know at what hour the House will meet.

DEATH UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES. The following extraordinary story is sent to us from our correspondent at Listowel, whom we think it right to say, we have always found trustworthy and accurate: A young woman named Murphy, aged about 19, the daughter of a farmer in the parish of Abbeyfeale, came by her death under teese circumstances. The deceased young woman and a younger sister of about 17 years, had gone to the early Mass at Abbeyfeale, last Sunday, and, it is said, they both received the holy Communion that morning. Having returned home, the sisters went out for a walk about 12 o'clock, and proceeded along the bangs of a stream which runs adjcent to their residence. They had not gone far, when to their surprise and amazement they observed four men bearing a coffin coming towards them from the fields, and as they approached where the sisters stood they deposited the coffin on the ground. The men then advanced and attempted to lay hands upon the elder sister who, with a piercing shrick, retreated from them but the men closed upon her, and as they dragged her towards the cossin she cried out in a piteous lone, 'Oh! leave me until I am better prepared." The younger sister, wha was almost paralyzed with fear, waited to see no more, but ran home in a state of intense alarm and excitement, and calling loudly as she went for help and assistance. The young girl's mother, on hearing what had occurred, proceeded at once with the younger doughter to the place where the latter had witnessed the struggle between her sister and her extraordinary abductors op of the diocese, who is unremitting in his attendance at the works, taking the greatest interest in

and horror that she was dead, and her features were so altered, in the cadaverous hue of death, as to be scarcely recognized by the bereaved mother. Such are the facts, as narrated by the surviving sister, and the impression the story has made in the minds of all who have heard it cannot be well described. Cork Examiner.

THE MOBAL CONDITION OF DUBLIN. - The Dublin Commissioners of Police have issued their annual report, from which we gather that there is a continuous decline in the amount of crimes of a serious character, the number of indictable offences committed last year being 3,806, against 4,127 in 1872 a reduction of 321, and compared with 1871 the improvement is still greater. A larger number of persons have been proceeded against on charges persons have before the magistrates, owing probably to a more effective organisation of the police force. It is satisfactory to find that it is now at its full strength of 1,096 men, without a single vacancy at the beginning of this year. This proves that the advance of pay made by the Government has removed the discontent which for a time threatened to break out into mutiny, and had induced many of the best constables to leave the service. The total number of arrests last year was 26,635. The charges of drunkenness numbered 12,891, showing an increase of 1,665, over the year 1872. There is unfortunately abundance of other evidence of the greater prevalence of intemperate habits among the lower orders, and an earnest desire is manifested on the part of the clergy and respectable classes to check the growth of a serious evil.

Exclish Domestic Bliss.—The peeps occasionally afforded by the Police Court reports of home life show the utter groundlessness of the complaint frequently urged against domestic enjoyments, that they were apt to become "monotonous." A case heard at the Westminster Police Court on Thursday gives a pleasing picture of comfort by the fireside at home varied by playful amusements. Joseph Bouquet, a laborer, was charged with assulting Mary Ann Bouquet, his wife. According to Mrs. Bouquet's evidence, Mr. Bouquet returned home on Wednesday evening "the worse for liquor," and let the child fall, injuring its nose. She tried to get it away, when he struck her in the eye. Mrs. Boquet resented this indignity by snatching up a flower pot and striking Mr. Bouquet. That gentleman retaliated by again striking her about the head until she was covered with marks and bruises, but when Mrs. Bouquet took up a chopper and threatened to cut off his head, he prudently desisted from further violence. Mr. Bouquet, on the other hand, explain. ed the injury to the child's nose by stating that he fell over a perambulator, when he was attacked by his wife with a chopper and a flower pot, and called "fearful names," The magistrate, evidently thinking there were fault on both sides, let Mr. Bouquet off without a penalty, but directed him to find a surety in £10 to keep the peace for six months. In the event of this plan for promoting comfort in the Bouquet's household proving successful, it would be advisable for both Mr. and Mrs. Bouquet to get themselves bound over periodically of their own accord to keep the peace towards each other. A little scheme of this kind might end in their living happily together for ever, like people in a story book .- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE GREAT DEBATE ON HOME RULE.-The important debate on the subject on Home Rule for Ireland, took place Tuesday night, June 30th, in the House of Commons. Mr. Butt first offered his resolution in favor of Home Rule. He maintained that home rule involved no disturbance of the principles of the constitution. The Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland will still be represented, would have the power to tax the resources of Ireland as well as Great Britain. Since the union of Ireland she had always been unprosperous and dissatisfied. He acknowledged efforts had been made to redress her grievances, but these had failed, and always would fail, because real liberty was denied. He appealed to the House to adopt his resolve as the only real remedy. By restoring its constitutional rights contentment and prosperity would be established throughout the country. The Attorney General for Ireland gave a decided and emphatic negative to all the propositions which Dr. Butt advanced. The present proposal was infinitely more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country than the demand for the Repeal of the Union. A collision of the Imperial and Irish Parliament would be inevitable; particularly on questions of commerce and finance. The proposed action would endanger the commercial and social fabric and political constitution of both countries. It would be dangerous for England, but practically ruinous for Ireland. He regarded the agitation of the subject as mischievous and futile. Viscount Creichton, member for Enniskillen, said the people of Ulster were unanimous in the opinion that home rule was equivalent to civil war, and would inevitably result in the subjugation of Ireland by some foreign power hostile to England. Marquis of Hartington said the great bulk of frishmen do not desire home rule. question must be regarded from an Imperial stand point, and the House having charge of the Imperial interest, must reject the motion whatever be the effect upon internal affairs. Ireland under no consideration would ever induce Liberals to purchase Irish support by sacrificing the slightest interest of the empire. He felt that any coquetting with the question will immediately result in the complete disorganization of the Liberal party. On the 2d of July the debate was resumed. Disraeli was unable to agree that Ireland had a right to a greater amount of self government than Scotland or England. He demonstrated as groundless the complaint that Irishmen were not appointed to hig places by the Government and denied Ireland was treated as a conquered country. He said two separate parliaments would constantly be in collision. A minority in each Parlisment would be always appealing to the Imperial. Parliament. He opposed the motion because it was injurious to both countries. At the great crises of the world, which was nearer than some supposed, he wished the people to be united. To accept this motion would be to produce disintegration in England, and might result in the destruction of the Empire. McCarthy, Mitchell, Nolan, the O'Coner Don, and others, spoke in favor of the motion. At a late hour the House divided and Dr. Butt's resolve was rejected by a vote of 61 yeas to 458 nays.

HIDDEN SORROWS .- The wounds of the soul are not always such as bleed outwardly, nor is the most poignant anguish caused by visible agents. When we speak of consolation, our minds naturally calls up the images of illness, bereavement, or peril of life or limb. But man is so constituted that an assult on reputation, or even a public or general censure of conduct and character, will often inflect as keen and lasting pain as the piercing of a sword. There are, moreover, some who could with more equanimity go to the cannons mouth than withstand the voice of disapprobation when proceeding from great numbers or from persons of rank and importance. And when ccusure and rebuke actually fall, there is always an emotion of unhappiness, at least for a time, under which the supports of religion are as truly needed as under the more palpable inflictions. Nor is there any means of rising altogether above such suffering except that which is afforded by Christianity; because the true believer is the only man who can rationally and universally appeal from the judgment of man to the judgment of God.

Josh Billings says, " I will state for the informs-(if I might call them so). On nearing the spot tion of those who haven't had a chance tew lay in they observed no trace of the men nor the coffin sekrit wisdom az freely as I hav, that one single tion of those who haven't had a chance tew lay in there is no truth so sacred but that it may be either their progress. The solemn dedication of this but they beheld the form of the young woman lying hornet, who feels well, can break up a whole camperalted or blasphemed in the English Establishment noble building to the service of Ged, and its open-apparently lifeless on the ground. On attempting meeting."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Standard is compelled to admit great danger threatens English trade from the growing laziness and disloyalty of English workmen.

The motion of Sir Charles Dilke, shows that the total ing. N.B.—I play the hoology occasionally if want-number of Parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom on the register now in force is 2,764,285. In counties in England and Wales there are 823,364. In counties in England and Wales there are 823,364 in the horoughs. 1,409,745; and in the boroughs, 10,860; and in the universities, 17,000; total, 238,869. In Scotland the number of voters in countles is 82,807; in boroughs, 187,991; in universities, 9,510; total, 280,308.

Mr. Mackonochie has put in a personal appearance to the citation issued against him on letters of request from the Bishop of London. He asked to have his reasons filed, but the Dean of Arches thought it would be contrary to all precedent. Eventually he was allowed eight days to appear.

Ruffianism prevails in Birmingham to an alarming extent, more especially on Saturdays and Sundays. During a period of thirty-six hours—from Saturday morning until Sunday evening—sixty-three persons received surgical treatment at the General Hospital, and of this number no fewer than twentysix were suffering from scalp wounds, facial injuries, Birmingham Post.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A painful story of the death of an old man from burning comes from Little Hulton. The deceased, whose name was James Hardman, and who was 70 years of age, was discharged from the Fishpool workhouse about a week ago, and he proceeded to the village in question in the expectation of finding a home with his son or daughter. This, however, it is said, was denied him, and the poor fellow had to wander about and obtain subsistence where, he could. On Sunday morning his corpse was found under a boiler of the Smith field Colliery, in such a condition as to leave no doubt that he had lain down there and been burned to death .- Bolton Chronicle.

PINS AND NEEDLES-(From Judy's work-box.)-An association calling itself " The Lunacy Law Amendment Society" has announced a series of public meetthe first two speakers advertised are Dr. Kencaly, LLD, QC, and G. H. Whalley, Esq, M.P. Comment is sufcrfluous.

TENANTS' WRONGS IN ENGLAND .- During a discussion which took place on Saturday, among the members of the Sunderland Chamber of Agriculture on the question of tenant right, a case was mentioned of a farmer in the district making extensive improvements, and then receiving six months' notice that his rent would be raised £100. He offered £50, but had to leave. Resolutions were carried to the effect that an act should be passed giving tenants security for existing value, at quitting, of capital invested by them which was not removable, and that landlords should be compensated for damage done to their property by tenants.

The writer of local gossip in the Newcsatle Chronicle does not think that there is any class of those who live by their labor worse off at this moment than the sea-poing pilots of Sunderland. Like the Spitalfields weavers they may be said to starve all the your round. Much of their employment is irretrievably gone, and there are far too many hands and mouths for what remains.

The honorary degree of L.L.D was conferred at Cambridge on Tuesday on Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Bartle Frere, Chief Justice Cockburn' and a large number of other eminent men. The proceedings were very imposing, and a large number of aristo-

cratic persons were present. A BRUTAL HUSBAND. - At Westminster, Charles Hall, of Caroline Street, Pimlico, was charged with assaulting his wife. It appeared that he went home on Monday and severely beat his wife. He was so drunk that when the police officer went to apprehend him he took a hammer and threatened to dash his brains out. With assistance he was secured, his clothes were put on, and four constables conveyed him, though not without great difficulty, to the sta tion. The magistrate said he was a cowardly fellow, but to send him to prison would be punishing the wife, and he ordered him to find bail for three months' good conduct.

ATTEMPTING TO POKE A MAN'S EYE OUT .-- At the Thames Police Court, Catherine Barrett, a middleaged woman, who carried an infant in her arms, was charged with assaulting Donald M'Kenlay, a seaman. The prosecutor, who had his eye bandaged up, said he was in the Millwall Tavern the worse for drink, when the prisoner poked her singer in his eye, causing him great agony. The lower lid of his eye was severed, and he had been to a doctor and had it sewed up. She said he had insulted her, but if he had he did not recollect it, as he was very drunk. The prosecutor said the prisoner insulted her. Mr. Paget took the husband's recognizances to bring his wife up in a week's time.

A laborer named William Wragg, living at Dore, and two of his sons, have been committed for trial at the Derby Sessions, on various charges of buiglary and theft. They appear to have been engaged in systematic course of robbery for nearly two years, and in the elder prisoner's house was discovered a large stock of articles which have been identified as stolen property.

In a letter to the secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gladstone states that he is not prepared to justify the system under which civil servants of the crown receive salaries for managing co-operative stores on behalf of the public.

A general lock-out amongst colliers is expected to take place shortly at Cardiff in consequence of disputes with the coal owners. A hundred thousand men will probably be thrown out of work.

Mr. Newdegate's motion for the appointment of commissions to enquire into the management of this !- The Universe. monastic and conventual institutions, was negatived by 237 votes against 94.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that Mr. Gathorne Hardy is prepared to go fully into the subject of organisation, but before any radical changes are introduced he will obtain the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Three thousand men and boys employed at Llanberis quarries have received notice that they must cease membership of the newly-formed North Wales Quarrymen's Union, or sever their connection with the quarry.

OUR " COFFIN SHIPS."-The effect of Mr. Plimsoll's crusade has had the following results, according to official statistics :- During a period of four months 264 ships were prevented from going to sea under the powers of the new Shipping Survey Act, and as the result of special surveys, only thirteen of them were found fit to leave port in their then condition. Comparative losses at sen, under the old and the steamers and sailing vessels posted at Lloyd's as cover. missing" averaged twenty-three monthly during the first half-year of 1873, whereas the average decreased to five monthly during the latter half-year, the new law as to survey having come into operation in August. Coming to a later date, it appears the number posted as" missing" during the first five months of last year was 109 : ditto for same period this year, 47—averaging about twenty-two monthly

under the old system and nine under the new.

lage in Lancashire :- "James Williams, parish clerk, Father Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. He belonged and calling upon Gov. Dix to remove Havemeyer saxtone, town crier and bellman, makes and sells all sorts of haberdasharies, groceries, &c.; likewise hair and wigs drest and cut on the shortest notice. N.B. I keeps an evening scool, where I teach, at reason-A Parliamentary return just issued, obtained on able rates, reading, riting and rithmetic and sing-

In counties in the boroughs, 1,409,745; and in the electors; in the boroughs, 1,409,745; and in the week, by me, J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron, universities, 11,999: total, 2,245,108. In the Irish and coats—boots and shoos cleaned and mended. universities, 11,999; total, 2,009, in the number of electors is 172,009; in the N.B.—A hat and pr of stokens to be cudgelled for, the best in 5, on Shrof Tushday. For particulars encuire within, or at the horse shoo and bell, near the church, on tother side the way. N.B.-Look over the dore for the sign of the 3 pidgeons. N.B. I sells good ayle, and sometimes cyder. Lodgings for single men. N.B.—I teach jeografy, algebry, and them outlandish kind of things. A ball on Wednesdays and Fridays."

Some wholesale revelations have been made by Dr. Cameron, before the committee on the adulteration of food, respecting whiskey. They were to the effect that a good deal of whiskey is sold immediately after being made, when it contains amylic al-cohol which is worse to a man's health than any adulteration. Whisky in this state is so fiery that it bears a large dilution of water. When people drink this new spirit, containing the fusil oil, the effects are contusions, &c., which they had sustained whilst contusions, &c., which they had sustained whilst maddening. Dr. Cameron suggested that whiskey taking part in street fights and drunken brawls.—

Should not be allowed out of the bonded stores in Dublic most in the content of t Dublin until it is at least one year old. His deliberate opinion was that new, and not adulterated whiskey did all the harm, and he considered that whiskey should not be sold under the age of at least one year. All having any practical acquaintanceship with the manufacture and sale of whiskey know well that Dr. Cameron has not by any means exaggerated the case. We earnestly hope, than, that the poor will be protected by Parliament from the danger of being able to purchase any quantity of this deleterious and maddening stuff.—The Universe.

A story of English life, according to Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, is a story of eating and drinking and fighting and savagery. When Mr. Emerson first said this there was general ululation in England, and it was manifestly proven that there was still another characteristic to be added—anger. Now and then we read sketches which go far to prove Mr. Emerson ment society mas announced a series of procuring an alteration in to have been in the right. Fenton is the name of a ings, with the object of procuring an alteration in the law relating to the forcibly incarceration of village in the Potteries, and in Fenton live two men lunatics. By a peculiar touch of irony the names of named Malkin and Kelsall. These men own two dogs, and desired the other day by way of disporting themselves to set the dogs fighting. In settling the preliminaries, Kelsall annoyed Malkin, and Malkin knocked him down, and took a bite out of his wrist. Two men trailed him off, but the tiger story is better told by the injured man :- "Then he and left the country for miles perfectly bare. Many seemed much excited, his complexion changed, he opened his mouth looking fearful, and rushed at me a second time, knocking me down. I struggled I am convinced he swallowed the piece which was bitten off. Some one said. 'Oh, my God, let us look for that piece,' but I said, 'It's no use looking for it, because he has swallowed it.' I went to Mr. Dawes, surgeon who dressed the wound and said of the sai should be disfigured for life." Mr. Malkin is, no doubt, a man of rare taste, but he is not alone in Fenton. One of the witnesses of the affair very candidly informed the magistrates who heard the case that he should most certainly have bitten Malkin, bite for bite, until the battle ended. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin might be induced to inculcate Fors Clavinera in Fenton, or he might send down half a dozen Oxford men to work for the worthy cannibal and his companions .- Freeman.

> It is only due to the born legislators of the House of Lords to say that they have undertaken a most perplexing task. To manufacture a creed for the Protestant Church is no easy matter, and the gentlemen of the Upper Chamber deserve every credit for the attempt they are making. But we fear the case of the Established Church is hopeless. Innate rottenness of three hundred years' standing may well be treated as incurable, and certainly no human institution such as the Established Church of this country is likely to withstand its fatal influence .-One of the daily papers, in speaking of the proceedings of the House of Lords, to which we are alluding, has made the extraordinary allegation that England has been able to manage the manufacture of a religious creed much better by means of secular bodies than by means of spiritual. How any public writer could come to such a conclusion as this in the face of the sad spectacle which the Protestant Church presents to the world is more than we can understand. After an existence of over three hundred years, and propped up and fostered by all the power and money of the greatest of modern States. the Protestant Church, the work of cowardly and godless men, dictated and compulsorily imposed by an impious monarch—still lacks something definite in the shape of a creed and threatens to fall to pieces when an inquiry as to her mental condition is attempted. One of the secular-appointed "right rev. brothers in God" and some secular peers go in for making the law provide that a great part of the Protestant Prayer-book should be taken to mean nothing particular. There is a shocking row as to the precise position a clergyman should occupy during the celebration of Communion. Then there is much contention as to the use of hymns, the conmination service, the reading of the Athanasian Creed, the sort of dresses to be worn by clergymen, altar lights, the Burial Service, the Nicene Creed, how the Lord's Supper should be celebrated, and an endless variety of other fruitful sources of contention, over which the High Church and the Low Church and the Broad and Narrow and the other peculiarly shaped Churches have been wrangling to their hearts' content. By-and-by we shall have this notable Public Worship Regulation Bill in the House of Commons, with the additionally-edifying spectacle of Jews and atheists assisting in the making of a creed for the people of England. Christianity may well stand aghast at such a spectacle as

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK July 8 .- Thos, Kemp, of New Brunsvick, N. J., who threw his three children into the Canal on Monday, drowning one, and then attempting to drown himself, died to-day of disease of the

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million in gold on each Thursday evening of July.

Boston, July 9.-General Robert Cowlin. a wellknown citizen of Boston, and principally identified with the militia, died last night.

The Traveller says that there were fewer drunken men in the streets of Boston on the 4th than is usual on Independence day. Indianapolis, July 9 .- Seven boys, while crossing

a fence immediately under the telegraph lines this afternoon, were struck by lightning and one killed. new law as to survey, may be shown thus :- The The others are all seriously injured, but will re-Rishop Hennie of Milwaukee has notified some

Catholics who joined the Fox Lake Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry that their action was irregular and contrary to the rule of the Church in reference to secret societies .- Western Times. DEATH OF BISHOP 'O'GORMAN .- A despatch an

nounces the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the Right Rev. James O'Gorman, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, July 4, of an attack of cholera morbus.

to the Trappist Order, and was sixty-five years of age. His death put a stop to all public celebrations of the national holiday by the Catholics of Cincinnoti. May his soul rest in peace!

A Harrisburg man spent three quarters of an hour the other evening, trying to pick up a picce of mocalight from the doorstep, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper. His afflicted wife finally came out, brought him to consciousness by the aid of a loose fence picket, and steadied his tottering steps into the house.

Seth Green, Fish Commissioner, suggests the utilization of a hitherto neglected source of foodsupply. "We have many stagment pools", says he about the country, that are useless in their present state; and believing that there is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market."

BUFFALO, July 9.—About nine o'clock last night a blind man named Joshua Speldon, accompanied by his wife and adopted son, while attempting to cross the Creek in a small boat, were run down by the brig "Golden City," and the whole party drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

MILWAUKEE, July 8 .- At Gravesville, Wis., yesterday, a man named Thomas Loftus murdered his wife, knocking her down with a hammer, he then cut her in a horrible manner with an axe. He concealed the body under the house, covering it with rags.— On being arrested he said he had killed her so that she would not abuse his children any more.

Baltimore, July 8 .- Governor Groome has commuted the sentence of Chas. Henry Jones, colored, sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 7, to 21 years imprisonment.

INFORMATION WANTED. - Information wanted of James Connell, of Newcastle West, county Limerick, Ireland, who left London for America about twenty years ago. Was heard from in New York about a year since. Address, nephew and niece, John and Bridget Donoughey, 2016 Biddle street, St. Louis,

Information wanted of Mary, Ellen, Catherine and Bridget Waldron, formerly of Co. Galway, Ireland, and children of Michael Waldron and Ellen Walsh. When last heard of about two years since, they were in Philadelphia. Anyinformation concerning them will be thankfully received by their cousin, Mary Waldron, Chicago P. O.

Washington, July 9.—The following was received at the War Department to-day :- Sr. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—A terrible calamity has befallen the people in the several counties in the North west part of the having once tasted was not easily satiated. The State; the locusts have devoured every kind of crop, thousands are now suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can command to send immediate supplies of food.

This State is entitled to two years' quota of arms quest but for the gravest of reasons and to prevent immediate starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. Please advise me by telegraph. Signed, O. K. Lovis, Governor.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 8 .- A war party, supposed to be Northern Sioux, who attempted to capture a party of soldiers, were followed out of Wind River Valley by the Shoshone scouts and trailed to their camp, some 75 miles east of north from Camp Brown. A party of troops was sent out after them. They attacked the Indians on the 3rd, killing and wounding about fifty, who proved to be Sioux, and capturing over 106 head of horses. Three soldiers were killed and three wounded. These Indians have been committing depredations along the frontier for some time.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Post says negotiations are nearly completed for the formation of a new telegraph company. The principal trunk railways from the Atlantic to the West will crect a telegraph line on their routes, and lease such continuous line to the new company for 999 years; the Railways, as part compensation, to use the telegraph without expense. The report states it is understood that Peter H. Watson, President of the Erie Railway is to be president of this new company, which it is believed will connect with the new Atlantic Cable now being laid to Portsmouth, N. H.

YANKEE FREEDOM OF SPEECH .- The Sun Francisco Market Review, quoting the Mendocino Democrat, says, speaking of the season's crops:—" Many fields of grain are headed out already, and the cuttle are literally rolling in clover. A most remarkable spring this has been. The Giver of all Good seems to be especially pleased this year, and showers fatness down from the bosom of the motherly clouds."-Artemus Ward once remarked that the earth went round, subject to the Constitution of the United States. It would seem that, according to the latest idea, heaven itself is now patting the great Republic on the back.

In November last the prospect of balancing the national accounts for the financial year 1873-74 without the imposition, of new taxes seemed very doubtful indeed, and the falling off in Customs receipts during the following two months rendered the outlook still more gloomy. A deficit of twelve millions of dollars was confidently predicted should Congress fail to provide new sources of revenue. For once the waiting policy has proved to be the wise one. Congress trusted to luck and the elasticity of national resources to pull the Treasury through its difficulties, and now that the fiscal year has closed, this reliance has, fortunately, turned out to have been well placed. Instead of a deficit, the balance sheet for the year shows an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to \$4,370,000. The debt has, therefore, been decreased by that amount, and another striking example has been furnished of the rapidly recuperative power of our country's trade.

N. Y. Times. AN OYSTER PATENT .- One of the great troubles, says the Scientific American, which oystermen have to contend with is the starfish. This rapacious enemy destroys thousands of bushels of oysters every year, and no device has heretofore proved effective as a protection. But the ingenuity of a Connecticut Yankee has at last triumphed. Mr. Oliver Cook, of Darien, Connecticut, has lately obtained a patent on the subject. His invention consists of spreading a net, under water, on the ground composing the oyster bed. Mr. Starfish puckers his fingers together, squeezes himself up through the meshes of the net, and then extends his digits again. Being now upon the upper side of the net, he will be infallibly captured whenever the oysterman raises the net to the surface. Ti i he frequently does until the enemy is cleared from the coast, when the oysters at once begin to laugh and grow fat.

NEW YORK, July 8-At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Ottendorffer presented a preamble and a series of resolutions charging Mayor Havemeyer with neglect of duty in refusing to investigate the complaints against Charlick and Gardner; of trying to evade a flagrant violation of the law, committed in reappointing Charlick and Gardner, by appointing each to the other's vacancy; defying the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, by their reappointment, thus depriving the community of the protection of the law intended to be granted against the malpractices of unfaithful public officals and degrading public morality by the lamentable spectacle of seeing the first executive officer of our

from office. The preamble was adopted unanimously, and the resolutions with only one dissenting vote. In discussion it was claimed that Havemeyer's trick in appointing Commissioners to each other's place, showed he had grave doubts of the legality of his action. Aldermen Ottendorffer, Van Schack and Billings were appointed a committee to present the preamble and resolutions to Gov. Dix. The Declaration of Independence was signed by

fifty-six names, of whom nine were of Irish origin.

They were Mathew Thornton, James Smith, George

Taylor, George Reed, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., Thomas McKean, Edward Rut-

ledge and Charles Thompson, Mathew Thornton,

born in Ireland in 1744, signed it for New Hamp-shire. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Com-

mon Pleas, and died June 24, 1803. James Smith

who signed for Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland

in 1713, and died in 1806. George Taylor, a signer from the same State, was born in Ireland, so poor

that his services were sold on his arrival to pay the expenses of his passage out. He died at Easton, Pa., February 23, 1817. George Reed, of Delaware, was the son of Irish parents, one of the authors of the Constitution of Delaware, and afterwards of the Federal Constitution. It was he who answered the British tempters, "I am a poor man, but, poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to purchase me." He died in 1798. Charles Carroll, of Cartoliton, was of Irish descent, and very wealthy. He fixed his address after his name that the pledge of his "fortune" might be beyond doubt. He was the last survivor of the signers, and died November 14, 1832. Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, succeeded his father, who died while in Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration. He went abroad soon after for his health, and afterwards was lost at sea. Thomas McKean, a signer from Pennsylvania, was successively Senator, Chief Justice, Governor of Pennsylvania, and President of Congress. After fifty years of public life, he died on the 24th of June, 1817. Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, was also a signer, fought in the Southern campaign, and was for three years kept a prisoner in Florida. He became Governor of South Carolina in 1799, and died in January, 1806. Charles Thompson, born in Maghera, county of Derry, in 1739, reached Pennsylvania at the age of eleven years. His father died while the emigrant ship was entering the Delaware. In his youth he became intimate with Benjamin Franklin, with whom he "agreed on all subjects except religion." In 1774 he was chosen Secretary to the first Congress, and continued to fill that onerous office until 1789, when the formal adoption of the Constitution closed its functions. He wrote out the Declaration of Independence from Jefferson's diaft, and was the medium through which Franklin received his instructions, and Washington was informed of his election as first President of the Union. -Freeman's Journal.

A CURIOUS PLEASURE EXCURSION.

[We have received the following advertisement but, inasmuch as it concerns a matter of deep and general interest, we feel fully justified in inserting It is our reading colemns. We are confident that our conduct in this regard needs only explanation, not apology.—Ed. N. Y. Herald.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to inform the public that in connection with Mr. Barnum I have leased the comet for a All fixed stars will be respected by us, but such stars term of years; and I desire also to solicit the public patronage in favor of a beneficial enterprise which we have in view.

We propose to fit up comfortable, and even luxurious, accommodations in the comet for as many persons as will honor us with their patronage, and make an extended excursion among the heavenly bodies. We shall prepare 1,000,000 state rooms in the tail of the comet (with hot and cold water, gas, iooking glass, parachute, umbrella, &c., in each), and shall construct more if we meet with a sufficiently generous encouragement. We shall have billiard rooms, bowling alleys and many spacious theatres and free libraries; and on the main deck we propose to have a driving park, with upwards of 10,000 miles of roadway in it. We shall publish daily newspa-

DEPARTURE OF THE COMET.

The comet will leave New York at ten P.M. on the 20th inst., and therefore it will be desirable that the passengers be on board by eight at the latest, to avoid confusion in getting under way. It is not known whether passports will be necessary or not, but it is deemed best that passengers provide them, and so guard against all centingencies. No dogs will be allowed on board. This rule has been made in deference to the existing state of feeling regarding these animals and will be strictly adhered to .-The safety of the passengers will in all ways be jealously looked to. A substantial iron miling will be put all around the comet, and no one will be allowed to go to the edge and look over unless accompanied by either my partner or myself.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

will be of the completest character. Of course the telegraph, and the telegraph only, will be employed, consequently friends occupying state-rooms, 20,000,-000 and even 30,000,600 miles apart, will be able to send a message and receive a reply inside of eleven days. Night messages will be halfrate. The whole of this vast postal system will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hale, of Maine, Meals served at all hours. Meals served in state-rooms charged extra.

Hostility is not apprehended from any great planet, but we have thought it best to err on the safe side, and therefore have provided a proper number of mortars, siege guns and boarding pikes. His tory shows that small isolated communities, are prone to be hostile to strangers, and so the same may be the case with

THE INHABITANTS OF STARS

of the tenth or twentieth magnitude. We shall in no case wantonly offend the people of any star, but shall treat all alike with urbanity and kindliness. never conducting ourselves toward an asteroid after a fashion which we could not venture to assume toward Jupiter or Saturn. I repeat that we shall not wantonly offend any star; but at the same time we shall promptly resent any injury that may be done us, or any insolence offered us, by parties or governments residing in any star in the firmament. Although averse to the shedding of blood, we shall still hold; this course rigidly and fearlessly, not only toward single stars, but toward constellations. We shall hope to leave a a good impression of America behind us in every nation we visit, from Venus to Uranus. And, at all events, if we cannot inspire love we shall, at least, compel respect for our country wherever we go. We shall take with us, free of charge,

A GREAT FORCE OF MISSIONARIES

and shed the true light upon all the celestial orbs which, physicially aglow, are yet morally in dark-Sunday Schools will be established wherever practicable. Compulsory education will also be introdučed.

The comet will visit Mars first and then proceed to Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. Parties connected with the government of the District of Columbia and with the former city government of New York, who may desire to inspect the rings, will be allowed time and every facility. Every star of prominent magnitude will be visited, and time allowed for excursions to points of interest inland.

THE DOG STAR

has been stricken from the pregramme. Much time If the task could be accomplished only by the sacwill be spent in the Great Bear, and indeed, in every rifice of all inferior work, perhaps it would be desir-The following is the copy of a shop-bill in a vil- The deceased prelate was appointed by the Holy city assuming the role of victims of criminal courts; constellation of importance. So, also, with the San able to make the sacrifice,—Saturday Review.

and Moon and the Milky Way, otherwise the Gulf Stream of the skies. Clothing suitable for wear in the sun should be provided. Our programme has been so arranged that we shall seldom go more than 180,000,000 of miles at a time without stopping at some star. This will necessarily make the stoppages frequent and preserve the interest of the tourist. Baggage checked through to any point on the route. Parties desiring to make only a part of the proposed tour and thus save expense, may stop over at any star they choose and wait for the return

After visiting all the most celebrated stars and constellations in our system and personally inspecting the remotest sparks that even the most powerful telecopes can now detect in the firmament, we shall proceed with good heart upon

A STUPENDOUS VOYAGE

of discovery among the countless whirling worlds that make turmoil in the mighty wastes of space that stretch their solemn solitudes, their unimaginable vastness billions upon billions of miles away beyond the farthest verge of telescopic vision, till by comparison the little sparkling vault we used to gaze at on Earth shall seem like a remembered phosphorescent flash of spangles which some tropical veyager's prow stirred into life for a single instant and which ten thousand miles of phosphorescent seas and tedious lapse of time had since diminished to an incident utterly trivial in his recollection. Children occupying seats at the first table will be charged full fare.

FIRST CLASS FARE

from the Earth to Uranus, including visits to the Sun and Moon and all principal planets on the route, will be charged at the low rate of \$2 for every 50,000,000 miles of actual travel. A great reduction will be made where parties wish to make the round trip. This comet is new and in thorough repair and is now on her first voyage. She is confessedly the fastest on the line. She makes 20,000,000 miles a day, with her present facilities; but, with a picked American crew and good weather, we are confident we can get 40,000,000 out of her. Still we shall never push her to a dangerous speed, and we shall rigidly prohibit racing with other comets. Passengers wishing to diverge at any point or return will be transferred to other comets. We make close connections at all principal points with all reliable lines. Society can be depended upon. It is not to. be denied that the heavens are infested with

OLD RAMSHACKLE COMETS that have not been inspected or overhauled in 10,000 years, and which ought long ago to have been destroyed or turned into hail barges, but with these we have no connection whatever. Steerage passengers

not allowed abaft the main hatch.

Complimentary round trip tickets have ben tondered to General Butler, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Richardson and other eminent gentlemen, whose public services have entitled them to the rest and relaxation of a voyage of this kind. Parties desiring to make the round trip will have extra accommodation. The entire voyage will be completed, and the passengers landed in New York again on the 14th of December, 1991. This is, at least, forty years quickor than any other comet can do it in. Nearly all the back pay members contemplate making the round trip with us in case their constituents will allow them a holiday. Every harmless amusement will be allowed on board, but no pools permitted on the run of the comet-no gambling of any kind. as seem to need fixing we shall fix. If it makes trouble we shall be sorry, but firm.

Mr. Coggia having leased his comet to us, she will no longer be called by his name, but my partner's. N. B.—Passengers by paying double fare will be entitled to a share in all the new stars, suns, moons, comets, meteors and magazines of thunder and lightning we shall discover. Patent medicine people

will take notice that WE CARRY BULLETIN BOARDS and a paint brush along for use in the constellations, and are open to terms To other parties our enterprise is a pleasure excursion, but individually we mean business. We shall fly our comet for all it is

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS,

worth.

or for freight or passage, apply on board, or to my partner, but not to me, since I do not take charge of the comet until she is under weigh. It is necessary, at a time like this, that my mind should not be burdened with small business details. - MARK TWAIN.

DESULTORY READING .- Some distinguished writers have laid down a very simple principle for the guidance of ordinary readers. Read, they have said, good books and good books alone. Be familiar with the great masters of thought, preserve your mind from the trash of the circulating library The motives which prompt the advice are only too palpable. In days when a large proportion of the population is more or less capable of reading, it is melancholy to see that the effects is in one respect the very reverse of what might have been hoped. The greatest writers, though they have positively a larger audience, have relatively a smaller audience. than ever. Their works are pushed aside by masses of ephemeral literature, and even when read they are read with little attention. The mind becomes demoralized by the habit of desultory and superficial study; and a man who reads at a gallon, expects that Shakespeare will yield up his secret as easily as the last new novelist. The greatest men are distinguished from the little men in nothing more than this, that the tenth or twentieth reading of their books is more fruitful than the first; whereas a modern reader is far too impatient to give more than one audience to the most venerable teachers. Nothing, therefore, is more natural than to denounce as a debilitating practice all study of inferior autors. Life is shorter than ever in proportion to what has to be crowded into it, and our minds are not larger. We should, therefore, lay down immovable regulations against the invasion of distracting influences. The time which we dawdle away over the valueless parts of newspapers would enable us to become familiar with the thoughts of the wisest and best of men. If a man had to choose whether a few months hence he would be familiar with the ins an outs of the Tichborno case, or have made a careful study of all the Greck dramatists, no reasonable being could hesitate. In one case he would simply have enjoyed a questionable amusement which leaves no traces behind it, in the other his imagination would have been stored with a perpetual source of delight. Yet hardly anybody has sufficient foresight or resolution to sacrifice the temporary excitement in consideration of the permaneut aduantage, The case, indeed is, up to a certain point, too plain to admit of argument. Everybody should have an inner circle of friends amongst ... books, to which none but the really great writers should be admitted. So far as the reading is not a mere pastime, but a part of the systematic cultivation of the faculties, it is only valuable in propertion as it implies close and intimate knowledge! No poetry is really worth reading unless it is worth 👵 learning by heart. A man may say that he has-read Shakespeare's sonners, if he has glanced through them as he glances through a leading article; but he has not read them in any profitable sense, until they have fascinated his imagination and sunk into his memory. Really great books, in short, must be : in assimilated, and they scarcely begin to produce their true influence, until we know so well that actual reference becomes almost superfluous. It is clearly desirable that every man should have thoroughly absorbed some of the masterpieces of literature, as a

true believer absorbs a book of religious devetion.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDA At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. GILLIES.

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 torms shall be Two Dellars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Simple copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contians 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.
Thue "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid
up to August "71, and owes his Subscription FROM

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Gro Bowest & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR JULY-1874.

Friday, 17-St. Alexius, O. Saturday, 18—St. Camillus of Lellis, C. Sunday, 19—Eighth after Pentecost. Monday, 20-St. Jerome Emillian, C. Tucsday, 21-St. Praxede, V. Wednesday, 22—St. Mary Magdalen. Thursday, 23—St. Apollinaris, B. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Marshal MacMahon has sent the following

Message to the French Assembly: "When you, by the law of November 20th last, delivered executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to the public interests that stability which precarious institutions are powerless to give; that vote conferred upon me grave duties for the fulfilment of which I am accountable to France; and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term. In forestalling the votes on constitutional bills, in according them yourselves, you enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course I am convinced, is in accordance with the expectations and will of the Assembly which, when it placed me at the head of the Government, intended to create a strong, stable and respected power. But the law of November 20th must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Permit me to press on your minds the claims of the fulfilment of that engagement. The country demands the organization of public powers, and and the questions which were reserved, must be settled. Further delay will depress trade. and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to fulfil its obligations. I adjure it in the name of the without delay upon the questions which must and Government are directly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to afford to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the Minister to inform the constitutional committee concerning the points upon which I believe it to exist." M. Raoul Duval argued that the Assembly was powerless to constitute a definitive Government. and moved that it dissolve after having voted upon the financial bills, the bill on military organization, and one for a general election on October 25th; he demanded that his motion be declared urgent. The demand for urgency was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large majority. The Left Centre voted with the majority, thinking that McMahon's message increased the chances of Cassimer Periers bill. The motion was afterwards referred to the Committee on Parliament. ary Initiative, in which the Left predominated. The French Government have signified their acceptance of the Bill drawn up by the Committee of Thirty for the continuance of the Personal Septennat, but urgs that some of its most important provisions should be embedied in a separate measure so as to have them speedily passed by the Assembly.

Revolts among the peasantry of northern Prussia in consequence of changes in local government are reported. Blood has already been shed in conflict with the troops, and further serious trouble is apprehended. Germany and France are to present indictments again & each other at the Brussels International Law Congress for alleged acts committed by their respective armies during the late war.

The Carlists have cannonaded Puyerda without effect, and they are now waiting for reinforcements. General Saballes has arrived and will take charge of operations. An attempt was made to assassinate Prince Bismarck on the 13th; the name of this aspirant for notoriety is Kullman. It is said the British delegate to the Brussels Congress will not take sharp and exhaustive definition of the term tion of faith also, as well as of obedience in honorable wedlock than Father Hyacinth's Dr. Lord who, in 1869, lectured in Montreal

servations are considered. Monseigneur De Me- morally, marriage differs from concubinage. rode, Archbishop of Mitylene and Private Chaplain of the Pope, is dead. The Argentine divorce and pass divorce laws, and you can-Republic proposes to the nations of the Pacific to settle the question of the ewnership of the Straits of Magellan declaring them neutral .-President Guzman Blanco, of Venzuela, decreed expulsion from the Republic for the Biskop of Merida for opposing the Establishment by law of civic marriages. The Bishop died before he could embark. Dr. Barolt was named his successor by the President, but he refused to obey other orders than these of the Hely See. He was arrested and sent out of the country, followed by various other priests. The fleod in Massachusetts has done an immensity of damage; among the chief sufferers is the Boston and Albany Railway Company, some of whose bridges are carried away, and portions of the track was swept away.-Dockray, the American, so long kept a prisoner in Cuba, has at length been tried. by court-mortial and sentenced to death.

The Toronto Nation of the 9th inst. has made a mistake, which we are sure, when it is pointed out, it will hasten to correct.

Mr. Attorney-General Clarke of Manitobs has not, never had, any connection whatsoever with the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, whose editor, Mr. Clerk, is a distinct person.

The Nation errs also in a matter of fact, in pretending that the Roman Catholic Church has by no means always acted upon the doctrine that marriage is indissoluble. Never during the long period of her existence has she ever sanctioned the contrary doctrine, neither has she ever ceased to uphold the indissolubility of marriage. No power on earth, temporal or spiritual, not even the Pope, is able to grant a divorce a vinculo on any pretext whatsoever. Separation, or as it is called divorce a mensa et thore, the Church does indeed in some cases, sanction-but a vinculo matrimonii, never .-Human laws allowing divorce, and permitting divorced persons to contract new sexual unions are in her eyes but laws legalising adultery but no human legislation can make that moral which God has prohibited, or cancel the divine law. "One with one and for ever, until death do them part." The Pope cannot grant dispensation from the moral law, or law of God.

As to the "legality and morality" of a di vorce obtained in the States—a question which according to the Nation, is exciting much dis cussion in Canada—our contemporary's views are not very clear. We do not understand him, but neither does he clearly understand himself. In order to help him to a clearer understanding on the matter, we would invite him to sit down and after mature cogitation try to define "marriage"-there is nothing like sharp definitions—pointing out wherein marriage differs morally—we do not say legally but morally-from concubinage, and pointing wherein consists the moral difference betwixt highest interests of the country to deliberate the two. He will perhaps discover that to those sexual unions, only contracted in harno longer remain in suspense. The Assembly mony with the revealed will of God, can the term marriage be applied.

But who is to determine what the rovealed law of God on this matter is? According to the grand principle of Protestantism, the right of private judgment, every man, every woman is at liberty to determine the revealed law of God for himself and herself; and thereforeas often it has been ably argued by the ablest of all the Protestant periodicals of the day, the Westminster Review-individuals, if marriage be not sacramental and indissoluble, are mo rally at liberty to contract such sexual unions. as they please; for life, for a term of years, or during good behaviour, as may seem to them. in the exercise of their private judgment, most convenient, and conducive to their mutual happiness. This is "Free Love;" a conclusion from which no logical Protestant, whe boldly carries out his principles to their ultimate consequences, can escape.

But if the individual be incompetent to determine what is the revealed law of God, upon the question of the intercourse of the sexes, so also is the State, which is a human institution, and therefore fallible. The State by its laws, may attach penalties to certain particular acts, which it calls bigamy; it may refuse to concede to the parties to, or the issue of, sexual unions which it does not approve of, certain advantages in the matter of property, and succession to property, which it concedes to those who conform to its regulations. This it can do, and has the right to do: but it cannot make that moral which God has forbidden, or that immoral which God himself allows. It may legalise concubinage and call it marriage; it may absolve from the legal pains and penalties of bigamy; but any sexual unions which, without its consent, would be immoral and adulterous, are none the less immoral and adulterous because contracted in accordance with its laws, and in conformity with Act of Parliament. This the Nation will not fail to per- thority and had presumed to depose some holy

part in the proceedings until Lerd Derby's re- marriage, and is able to point out wherein,

Admit the right of the State to grant not deny to it the right to determine the grounds or reasons for granting such divorces. Every particular independent State in this matter must be sole judge and a law unto itself. Canada might grant divorces on such and such grounds with equal rightfor as a correct interpreter of the revealed law of God, any one State is as competent as any other State-Indiana, or Mexico, or Italy might grant diverces on other grounds. What would be the practical result? Just this-That in course of time a man might, if he could afford it, have half a dozen wives-one in every State. one in Canada; one in the United States; another in Mexico: another in Italy, should his business carry him thither, with all of whom he might morally cohabit if divorce laws morally affect the relation of the sexes. This would be the logical consequence of attributing to the State a moral right to grant divorce. Hitherto the privilege of having a wife in every port, has been restricted to sailors; but carry out the divorce principle, deny in any case the indissolubility of marriage, and Jack will no longer enjoy a monopoly of this privilege.

Thus then, if you logically carry out the Protestant principle of individual private judgment, you arrive at "Free Love." If illogically, but for the sake of expediency you place restrictions on that great Protestant privilege. and give to the State what you take from the individual, and as you cannot secure uniformity of legislation amongst different, but contiguous States, you must allow a man the moral right to have one wife in one State, and another wife, half a mile across the Lines, in another State. From this dilemma there is no possibility of escape, if you make the State competent to determine the morality of sexual unions. In the particular case alluded to by the Nation the gentleman in question when in the United States is divorced from his Canadian wife; and therefore, if the State has the moral right to grant divorces-morally at liberty to contract another sexual union with another woman. But a few miles further North, another woman to whom he has been married, and from whom by Canadian law he has not been divorced, is his wife. and so by taking the Grand Trunk cars from one State to another he can enjoy all the advantages of polygamy as well as if he were a dweller in Utah, and had set up his tabernacle amongs the children of Joe Smith. To such an absurdity, to such a moral abyss does the admission of the right of divorce inevitably

If St. Peter and his successors of the first four centuries had or were thought to have jurisdiction over the whole church, how does it happen that they never exercised it? If Rome was to decide on all questions of faith, why had not the other churches recourse to her in all doubts and disputes?

It is precisely because St. Peter and the Popes of the first four centuries did exercise universal jurisdiction—it is precisely because the churches had recourse to Rome in all disputed questions of faith and morals, that we grant her this right. As far as St. Peter is concerned, it was not to be expected, that there would be the same necessity for the exercise of this power in his time, as at any subsequent period. His fellow apostles were for the most part all slive, and as having received their instructions from our Divine Master himself. would, in the eyes of their flocks, have such authority, as almost to decide on the instant all disputes. Hence there could be little or no pos. necessity for appeal. And as a point of fact, we find that in the sole case where there was necessity for an appeal (the council of Jerusalem) St. Peter's voice decided the matter .-Those who deny this power to Peter remember must not only overthrow this fact of the decision at Jerusalem, but must also shew, that there were times and places, where it ought to have been exercised and was not.

As far as the other popes are concerned, we have a striking example of this appeal, (and that within a quarter of a century after St. Peter's death.) when the Corinthians sent Fortunatus to Rome, to inform that church of their unhappy division. St. Clement then held the papal throne. He had been a fellow-labourer with St. Paul (Phil. iv., 3) whom he followed to Rome, where as St. Irenæus and Pope Zorimus tell us, he heard St. Peter preach, and was instructed in his school. He was ordained bishop by St. Peter, and if we follow the explanation of Epiphanius (Hor. 27, c. 6) was vicar of Rome with an episcopal character, until on the death of St. Cletus, he was placed (A.D. 91) in the apostolic chair. To him some five years later came Fortunatus, bearing with him the unhappy tidings of the troubles of the Church of Corinth. A party in that church had rebelled against the spiritual au-

these troubles for certain Corinthians would baby-bey, the hely State of matrimony is little feign deny the resurrection of the flesh. Against prized amongst the teachers of the people. On these disunions Clement wrote that epistle, every ground of morality, and especially on which in the ancient church ranked next to the canonical books of Sacred Scripture and boy is indefensible; he is illegitimate; he is a was read with them in the churches. This epistle is a magnificent declaration or the primacy of the See of Rome; and a worthy initiative of those innumerable Papal Bulls, which from that day unto this have spoken with the voice of Peter reproving the waters whenever they have lashed in fury against the Rock. But why was this cry directed by an ancient church to Rome? If all apostolic churches were equal, why did Fortunatus brave the sea and the hardships of a journey to lay his sorrows and the sorrows of the Corinthian Church at the fect of a distant pontiff? Were there not flourishing churches at Phillipi, Thessalonica and Berœa pertaining to the same race as Corinth? There was the Church of Ephesus his papa;" but surely he is out of place in the tee and Smyrns, older churches and to be reached without the dangers of the sea. And in the flesh of vows broken to God; and surely if they wanted an Apostle was not St. John yet alive, and near at hand, nearer far than Rome? This grand old man, this living Martyr, this Exile Prophet had he not braved the boiling oil before the Latin Gate, and foretold the sufferings and future glory of God's holy Church? What more meet then than that Corinth should turn to him in her anguish and distress? His sacred body whon cast into the seething oil, had immediately soothed its angry bubblings, and dispersed its heats. What more natural then than that Corinth should ask, that he would stay the angry ebulitions and the heats of party pride? Why then went Fortunatus to Rome? Why turned he his hack on Ephesus and the aged John, and braved the seas to Rome? Because the primacy of Peter and of Rome, was as well known, and as piously acknowledged by Corinth and the early church, as by the bishops of the whole world assembled in the Council of the Vatican in the year of

But do not Dodwell, Cave, Archbishop Wake and Grabe in Spicilegio think that this epietle was written by St. Clement while the See of Rome was vacant after the martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul? and do they not thus account for his writing in the name of the Roman Church?

They do; but that does not affect the argument. The fact of the appeal to Rome being Clergy of Canada, married and unmarried, established, it matters not when the appeal was made; and the very admission that Clement | the parading of this unfortunate Baby Boy. wrote in the name of the Roman Church is all

But why do these writers think that this epistle was written whilst the See of Rome was

From certain internal evidence, which though of a certain weight, can hardly be considered conclusive. 1st. He speaks (c. 1) of internal troubles which seem to represent Nero's persecution. 2nd. He speaks (c. 5) of the Martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul as recent. as subsisting (c. 41) and these were abolished Dos. in the year 71. And lastly Fortunatus who came from Corinth to Rome with information of the schism (c. 59) was an old disciple in St. Paul's time. All which is very deserving of consideration, but can hardly be deemed conclusive.

But be it as it may, an appeal to Rome was made; it was evidently made to Rome in preference to nearer and older churches; and if it was made, as these men assert, during an interregrum, the more the proof that it was made to Rome on account of the primacy.-SACER-

FATHER HYACINTH'S BABY-BOY. - The "only religious daily" gives us an engraving of Pere Hyacinth and his baby-boy, dedicated to the Rev. Clergy of Canada! The Montreal Witness is not an illustrated paper, and we are therefore at a loss to understand why it has gone out of its usual routine to present its readers with this engraving. The portraits are doubtless good ones-(we never saw the fallen monk or his baby-boy,)-they are certainly striking. The Rev. Father is remarkably good looking, though we think we see on the forehead the curl of the traditional little girl :-

who when she was good, she was very, very good, But when she was bad, she was horrid. The baby-boy is the very picture of his father, even to the curl. If likeness be any criserion. there can be no doubt of his paternity. Should the man-boy prove in after years to have as little regard for solemn vows as his father, he will certainly be a brave boy. The Rev. Clergy of Canada must feel highly complimented by this dedication. It is so delicate, so instructing, and it says so plainly, "Go thou and do likewise," that they cannot but appreciate

it. We shall expect next to see the portraits of the most prominent of Montreal's demimonde with the numbers of their residences appended, published in the "only religious daily!" One thing is certain, if the children seive when it shall have found its way to a and irreproachable priests. There was a quest of our Dominion elergy are bern in no more

Protostant grounds, Father Hyacinth's babybastard. All men, even the most deprayed-(we wonder that the editor of the only religious daily does not see this)-look upon contracts as binding-(there is honor, they say among thieves)-and Protestants hold that no earthly authority, not even the Pope, has power to dispense them. Now, Pere Hyacinth's marriage could only be selemnized by an express, deliberate and often meditated violation of his yow of celibacy, made, remember, not to man, but to God, and made prior to all other. annulling vows. On what principle then does the Witness hold up this baby-boy to the admiration of the Canadian world? He may be "a fine boy of his age;" he may be "remarkably like world of good morals, if he be the embodiment as such he is equally out of place in "the only religious daily." Father Hyacinth's promise of celibacy made to God (by vow remember). was made after all rational deliberation, and with all the freedom and solemnity of sacerdotal ordinations. Nay! he was even warned not to take it, if he feared he could not keep it. The baby boy, therefore, is a huge lie. Is it for this then that the Witness parades him before the world? Surely not, whilst any truth and honor remains amongst men. Surely, lying and broken vows to God, with their consequent disgrace and crime, cannot be the beau ideal of the Witness' Protestant Utopia. But besides being a huge lie, this unfortunate baby boy is an earnest of the fearful force of carnal passion unsustained by divine grace. Milton makes Satan almost noble and loveable, and though he has given to the world a magnificent work, he has not improved the world's morals thereby. The Montreal Witness has given a pretty picture to its subscribers, but when they recognize therein the fallen monk whose animal passions were too much for him, the discreet portion at least will scarcely wish their pure daughters and sons to see it, much less to read the commendatory remarks appended to it by the editor of "the only religious daily."

Allow us, therefore, in the name of the Rev. Protestant as well as Catholic, to protest against and this insulting dedication to their honorable body. As well publish and dedicate to them the portraits of Montreal's most prominent demi-monde.

Poor Baby Boy! when you shall have grown to manhood (which God avert!) and learn that your father was a fallen monk, and your mother his mistress, you will not feel any very kindly feelings towards the editor of "the only religious daily," who, to satisfy the cravings of a not too chaste public, has thus published (So great an event would long be recent.) 3rd. your father's dishonor, your mother's frailty, He mentions the services of the Jewish temple | and your own misfortune to the world,—Sacer-

> On Friday, July 3rd, a solemn Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John McCormick was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. Cellins, and a sermon suitable to the occasion was pronounced by the Rev. E. J. J. Stenson. Our readers will remember that poor Father McCormick was drowned on the feast of Corpus Christi, within a few yards of his residence, at Mount St. Patrick .- R.I.P.

POOR DEGENERATE POPISH SPAIN .- It has been often said that you must take the virtue of its women as the surest criterion of a country's enlightenment and civilization. If this be the case-(and we see no reason to doubt it)-poor despised (because?) Popish Spain ranks high, even on Protestant showing, in the social scale. N. L. Thieblin, better known as Azamat Batick, has written a book on Spain and the Spaniards. After interviewing the noble Don Carlos, the windbag Castalar, and the aged Countess of Moutijo, mother of the ex-Empress of France, and giving us in most piquent style the result of these interviews, he thus summarizes the Spanish women :- "You would soon discover on studying the Spanish woman, that you must take all the virtue of the most virtuous Englishwoman, all the grace and wit of the most graceful and witty Frenchwoman, and all the beauty of the most handsome Italianwoman to make something approaching to a perfect Spanish lady." Well done ! Catholic

It has often been said that Protestants com have no true ideas of religious liberty; the very principle of private judgment making every man's opinion absolute with him, leads of necessity to absolutism and tyranny whenever any man arises in the world, who has faith in himself and his ideas, and the power to carry them out. Be this speculation as it may, facts are certainly against thom. The Ray.

so a Protestant audience, and who—the Transeript told us-is a lecturer "second to none Cromwell:-"He proved himself an enlightened monarch and friend to England and civilisation. He established religious liberty, and chair, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, after which the President read the cable tolerated all sects but Catholics and Quakers !" Such are a representative Protestant's ideas of "religious liberty," toleration for all sects a but Catholics and Quakers." Can the man who enunciates such sentiments have any idea of religious liberty? We think not.

UNGENEROUS BUT SAXON .- In the October of 1872, sham manœuvres unparalleled (?) in military annals, took place in eastern France. The young German soldiers occupying the country were made to act over again the tactics which routed the French from Worth to Styring and from Argonne to Sedan, and the French authorities received lists of the towns and villages to be occupied in the operations. This is ungenerous but Saxon, and is only to be paralleled by those bastard Irishmen who, having seen their country conquered by Dutch troops under a Dutch leader, renew the remembrance of their shame by an annual celebration of their country's downfall.

We have received the first number of the Catholic Universe, published at Gleveland, Ohio. It has taken the place of the Celtic Index, lately published there, and has the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour. We wish the Catholic Universe a long and prosper-

NEW MANUAL OF THE SACRED HEART .-Compiled and translated from approved sources. Published with the approbation of the Archbishop of Baltimore. Second and enlarged edition. Baltimore, Kelly, Piet & Co. Price, 75 cts.

We heartly recommend this admirable little book of devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. to the notice of the Catholic public, and hope it will have a wide circulation.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-July, 1874 .- D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Yearly Subscription \$4.50; single copies, 45 cents; sent free by mail.

The following are a list of the contents:-1. A Discussion with an Infidel; 2. Dante's Purgatorio; 3. The Veil Withdrawn; 4. Angli. can Orders; 5. Grapes and Thorns; 6. The Jesuit Martyrs of the Commune; 7. Antar and Zara; 8. A Glimpse of the Green Isle; 9. One Corpus Christi; 10. Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam; 11. On the Wing; 13. Switserland in 1873; 14. Odd Stories; 15. New

& Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms: \$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25 cents.

The contents for the current number are as under:-1. Giuseppe Garibaldi; 2. Immutable; 3. Christian Burial: Heather Cremation; 4. Philip Langton's Promise; 5. The Cathelics and the Centennial; 6. Letters to a Protestant Friend; 7. Marrying an Heiress. Concluded; S. 'Tis Summer; 9. The Order of Baume; 11. What I saw from my Window. A sketch; 12. Apostolicity Essential in the Constitution of the Church; 13. Words; 14. New Publications.

On the 1st of October next will be the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic diocese of Quebec. The event will be marked by grand religious ceremonies, musical soiree, illuminations, and other festivities. His Grace the Archbishop has invited all the Archbishops, Bishops and the Vicars Apostolic of North America, some sixty in number, to be present.

The sum of \$140,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of an hotel in an upper quarter of the city; opertions will be commenced when \$300,-000 have been obtained.

It is proposed to remove the Jacques Cartier Normal School to the St. Nicholas Hall Cartier Sq., to be occupied until the new buildings will be built on Logan's farm ; the sale of the present building, Notre Dame St., is in prospect.

Several persons keeping small stores on St. Joseph street, near St. Martin street, have been for some time past subject to petty annoyances from a gang of rowdies who congregate there nightly. On Saturday night a number of these fellows were tormenting an old man when Detective Fahey, who hap-pened to be in the vicinity, assisted by Messrs. Mail-lette, Doward H. Girard, undertook to disperso them, which was only done after one of the roughs had been felled to the ground by a skull-cracker. Napoleon Labreche, a well-known thief, for whom Fahey has been on the look out in connection with the theft of the horse and buggy stolen from Mr. Angers, being espied in the crowd, was arrested. Threats were made that the prisoner would be resoued, but owing to the valuable assistance of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above, who accompanied Fahey to the Police Station, no attempt at a rescue was made.—Witness.

The new Police Station in Jurer street, though occupied for some time by a section of the force, occupied for some time by a section of the force, still requires some further attention from the Police Ellen Guernsoy; a sketch of James Watt; a full de-Committee, such as the painting of the partitions, benches and desks, in the Sergeants' and Constables rooms, the repair of the rear gallery and staircase which are much dilapidated, and the stoppage of a leak in the caves which, during every storm, lets a quantity of water run down inside the building .-Witness.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 7th in the United States," thus spoke of Oliver inst., in the hall of the St. Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. The attendance was large and much interest manifested.

The President Edw. Murphy, Faq., occupied the despatches on the Home Rule debate in the Imperial Parliament and pointed out that the speeches of the Marquis of Hartington, the Attorney general for Ireland, the traitor O'Donoghue, Mr. Disraeli and others were well reported by the "Cable" and the speeches of the Home Rulers, with the exception of Mr. Butt, were despatched by merely mentioning their names; this is unfair and too often the way Irish affairs are treated. He, the chairman, said we must not regard the late division in the House of Commons on Home Rule as final-61 to 458-be read extracts from the Dublin Nation, of the week previous to the debate, which pointed out that (in advance) that 60 to 79 yotes were all that they could expect in favor of Mr. Butt's motion, the result verifying this prediction.

The great point to be gained he said by the de-

bate was that the whole programme of the Home Rulers would be thus brought before the English people, who would be thereby enlightened and educated, so to speak, on the claims Ireland has to self government. When the full report on the debate comes to hand, he said, they would find that the speeches were open, manly and to the point; full of information on the vital question at issue and quite up to the expectations of the Irish race at home and abroad. The division would show as on previous occasions-(see True Witness of 12th ult)-that a large majority of the Irish members had voted for Home Rule but were overwhelmed by the English and Scotch rotes, in fact it would be found that the division on the debate was one of race-" Saxon versus Celt'-and not at all on the merits of the great question at issue. He said a vote condemning the O'Donoghue would probably be proposed, but he' thought it would be better to wait till next meeting where fuller information by mail would be to hand of the debates. The conduct of the O'Donoghue should not pass unnoticed by the members, as it was an insult to every Irishman "at home and abroad" who favored the present patriotic and National movement as he (the O'Donoghue) said " Home Rule was concocled by those who did not dare face the penalises of Fenianism." This is the language of the traitor and refers to such noble and patriotic Irishmen as Dr. Butt, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Dean O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, honest John Martin and a host of others not second to them in love of Ireland.

He said it should be borne in mind that the O'Donoghue was never a member of the Home Rule Association or the League, he was elected as a Gladstonian Liberal" and opposed and defeated the Home Rule candidate for Tralee. He was happy to say that the O'Donogue was not one of the glorious band of Home Rulers returned at the late general

He denounced the Marquis of Hartington, who, at the debate, said "that the great bulk of Irishmen do not desire Home Rule;" this he characterised as a wilful untrath, as the late elections must have shown the Marquis long since, that the people of Ireland had returned 59 Home Rulers out of the 103 members.

He announced that the council had sent \$209 to the parent association on the 12th ult., the receipt of which was noticed in the last Dublin Nation with warm remarks on the spirit of this association.

Mr. Carroll said he considered a resolution should be sent off at once about the O'Donoghue, as some in Montreal now imagined Home Rule was dead, in consequence of the last vote. They should work with energy and let the people see what they could

Mr. J. J. Curran, advocate, addressed the meeting in a very eloquent manner. He said he agreed with Mr. Carroll that they should act at once, but he considered it better to wait until they would have the Irish papers. In the course of an able speech he said that it was an insult to the humblest member THE CATHOLIC RECORD-July, 1874. - Hardy of the league in Montreal and every other place. We here who were enjoying Home Rule wanted to procure it for our Irish brethren at home. It was the most barefaced thing he ever heard of the O'Donoughue to say that Home Rule, openly and constitutionally as it was carried on, was covert-femianism. At the next meeting they would have a resolution prepared that would show the Irish people the feeling of their countrymen at this side of the water

(Great cheering.)
The president stated that he would call a special meeting on receipt of full reports of the late Home Rule debate in the British House of Commons. After the handing in of some subscriptions and transour Saviour; 10. A pilgrimage to the Sainte- acting of other routine business the meeting ad-

THE ALDINE.

A collection of thirteen excellent pictures, all fine works of art, embeltish the July Aldins, which is the finest publication in the world for the drawingroom. The pictures in The Aldine are new, beautifut, interesting, and exquisite as goms of art. Mr. Thomas Moran opens the July number with an appropriate and full-page tinted picture—"A storm in the Mountains," which is full of the midsummer splender and action of a July thunder-storm. David Neal contributes a full-page picture of "Watt and the Kettle," it being a copy of his famous paint-ing now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, Lon-don. Young Watt is shown solving the problem of steampower. Three charming pictures of Pennsylvania scenery are contributed by John Howe, a fullpage showing the great "Horse-Shoe Bend at Kit-tanning Point," where the Pennsylvania Railway crosses the Alleghany Mountains. Another picture is Kettle Run, Altoona," a wild, gloomy brook in a deep wood The last of this interesting series is the "Old Aqueduct on the Conemaugh River," in Pennsylvania, which shows the ruins of a great stone bridge. "An Indian Scout" is a strong pic-ture, showing the red man with all his war trappings and ugly features. A Connoissour' shows the interior of an artist's studio, and reveals a whole volume of romance at the first glance. The picture is a pleasing study, one to charm. "Our Pet" shows as handsome a female face, with as perfect as has ever been seen in print. J. O. Davidson has a full page picture, "After the Battle," which is a grand and graphic view of a fight at sea, where the war-ships have taken fire, and the sailors are leaping over-board. Three views of Westminster Abbey are given an exterior view of the building. "Entrance to the South Aisle," and the "South Transept." This magnificent series of illustrations closes with a fine portrait of "David Neal," the American artist in Munich. The literary contents of the Aldine for July are of a high order, embracing a musical poem 'Raking Hay," by Thomas E. Garret; the story of "A scription of the "Pennsylvania Pictures:" a strange poem by, by J. C. O. Kelly; a fine essay on "Marine Painters of America," Earl Marble; a description of "Penequese Island," by Chandos Fulton; a sketch "The Indian of To-Day," and a short article on "A Connoisseur;" a poem by W. W. Bailey, called "Arethusa;" a charming story of New England life Bad Sidewalks.—We must call attention to the disgraceful state of the sidewalks in this city, and more especially to that on Cadieux and Sherbrooke streets, the state of which is such, notwithstanding "Faustine to Algernon," a poem, by Mrs. M. V. Victar that complaints have been many times laid without any other satisfaction than promises, that en many office sides and "Westminster Abbey," by Fuller-Walker. The operations of the alternative of paying their bill and clearing out, or being arrested and taken to jail for obtaining money under false prefences. They decided to leave, paid their bills and were accompanitation; "Mrs. Gray's Spare Rooms," by H. W. Wright, any other satisfaction than promises, that en many office displayed the satisfaction than promises, that en many office and "Westminster Abbey," by Fuller-Walker. The

cluding chromos "The East" and "The West," James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Hon. Mr. Fournier was on the 8th inst., sworn in, at Tadousac, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. Geoffrien, Minister of Inland Revenue. Drowned.-On Wednesday afternoon a lad named

David Bradshaw, 12 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the quarries, Cote St. Louis. On Thursday last, a man named Morin fell off a

seaffold erected alongside a new three-story house being erected in Delisle street, and was badly injur-Stock to the amount of \$140,000 has been subscribed for towards the erection of the new hotel on Dorchester street. It is intention of the proprietors

to begin operations as soon as the sum of \$300,000 shall have been obtained. CASE OF SUNSTROKE .- Madame Edouard Demers of St. Borgia, near Laprairie, while gathering stawberries about noon on Thursday, received a sunstroke

and died a few hours after. An urgent appeal is made from Minnesota on behalf of those who are in great straits through failing

crops. Uttor and wide-spread destitution is said to exist. , Fines.-At half past eleven on Saturday evening, an alarm was sounded for a fire discovered in the

engine-room of a saw mill on Bonaventure street ear St. Martin. But little damage was done ACCIDENT .- Mrs. Behen broke her leg by falling from her balcony on St. Urban street, Saturday, and

was taken to the General Hospital. Accident .-- A man named Casey, employed on the SS. Delta, fell from the gangway on Saturday evening and broke his left arm; he was removed to the

General Hespital. A correspondent calls the attention of the Grand Trunk Railway authorities to the dangerous part between what is known as Reilly's Crossing and the Lower Depot. Some improvements are now being made in the shape of ballasting it &c., but nothing in comparison to what should be done especially

along that section of the road .- Wilness. Sudden Death .- M. Brault, aged sixty-seven, who for several years past has been employed in the Circuit Court Department, Court House, died on Saturday at his boarding house on St. Louis street; he was formerly a notary and had retired about three month's since from the position he more recently held. Ten minutes prior to his death he had been reading a newspaper. He was a married man and leaves a family.

LAW EXAMINATION.—On Saturday the following gentlemen were admitted to the practice of law, after having undergone the necessary written and oral examinations :-- Pierre A. Archambault, Louis H. Archambault, John B; Abbott and Arthur Globensky. For study the following passed:-P. J. Curran, Charles B. Dalbec, John D. Purcell, L. C. W. Dorion, Leon Lerrain, Nap. Hudon Beaulier, Adelard Foret, Lindor Ethter, Archibald McGoun; Marc Ethier, Louis C. Peltier and P. Ph. Charette. Five unfortunates were rejected, one for practice and four for study.

DROWNING OF SATURDAY NIGHT .- An Englishman, named Charles Miller, 24, laborer, while bathing near the sugar factory, at St. Gabriel's Locks, about 9.30 on Saturday evening, was drowned. There were bathing at the same place at the time James Rail and J. W. Leslie, Grand Trunk street, who brought the clothes of the deceased to the Police Station, and reported the case. They stated that the deceased sank almost immediately after he plunged into the canal, and they are under the impression that he was intoxicated when the accident occurred. The clothes were identified on Sunday morning by Mr. Patrick Mahon, 47 Richmond street, who states that Millor was an unmarried man, and had been boarding at his house for nearly a year. The police dragged the river yesterday, but unsuccessfully, and as the body is naked there will be difficulty in recovering it.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION .- We find in the ananal report of the Registrar General for Scotland the following remarks relating to vaccination :- "Be-fore the introduction of vaccination into Scotland, from 12 to 14 per cent of the total deaths were annually caused by small-pox; while nearly 2 per cent of those who survived its ravages lost their eyesight, He represented the travel of the road as unpreceand a very large propertion had their countenances dented. Over 1,000 people, it is estimated, have disfigured for life. Since vaccination was introduced into Scotland, in 1799, the average annual death-rate from small-pox to the present day has been only 11 per cent of the total deaths, and even that number has chiefly been caused by the deaths of persons who never had been vascinated." This single fact proves of itself more convincingly than any arguments the saving of human life which the general adoption of vaccination has effected. If instead of advancing absurd theories, some of our health authorities would learn wisdom from proofs like this, we would soon have compulsory vaccination in Montreal, and our population cease to be carried off in such numbers by this fearful seourge. —Gazette.

BLASPHEMY IN A CHURCH AND CHMETERY .- A Inborer from St. Martin, named Desire Miller, has been bound over for trial before the Police Magistrate on the fellowing charges—put forward in two deposi-tions by villagers. It is alleged first that on the 26th of May last, Miller, while attending the funeral of a relative of his in the St. Martin Catholic cometery, used gross, indecent and blasphemous language thus descerating the consecrated ground, and insulting the priest and those present. Another depositien alleges that Miller used blasphemous language and acted indecently in the Parish church at St. Martin during the progress of mass. It is reported that defendant is of intemperate habits. Another informant stated that he was a Swiss Protestant.

Quenc, July 9 .- The Hon. Mr. Justice Stewart rendered the following judgment this morning in the Levis election case:—" Having heard the parties by their counsel, and maturely weighed the petition and the evidence adduced in support thereof, I do hereby determine that the petitioner has failed to prove the allegations of his petition, and that the sitting member was duly returned, and I do condemn the petitioner to pay to the respondent the costs of the said petition, the trial, and the other proceedings therein."

Quenac, July 13 .- On Saturday the detectives arrested three young lad named McCaffery, Richardson and Giroux, for robbery. McCaffery was employed by Mr. Donahue, St. John street, and being entrusted with \$33 to pay an account, he loitered on the road and met Richardson and Giroux, who persuaded him to appropriate the money and take a trip to Montreal. In Montreal the young scamps spent the plunder and they returned to Quebec. Giroux had been connected with the recent robbery of metal from the magazine. A clever confidence game in the shape of business was opened up on Saturday evining by a party of seven strangers, who had taken out licenses as pedlers. The police interfered, but met with some resistance from the operators, and some of their friends in the crowd, which numbered about 200. Reinforcements being obtained from the Central Station, a clearance was made, and the seven operators marched to their hotel, where they were given the alternative of paying their bill and clearing out, or being arrested and taken to jail for obtaining money under false pretences. They de-

Occasions during the last few nights several ladies editorial articles consist of Literature, a sketch of Ottawa, July 9.—The Six Portages, a dangerous have but narrowly escaped broken limbs therefrom. "David Neal," "Musical Matters Abroad and at Rapid on Gatineau River, about six miles below the OTTAWA, July 9.—The Six Portages, a dangerous Home," and "Drama." Subscription price, \$5, in- Desert, was the scene of a terrible disaster last Mon-

sunken rock, and turning swiftly round broadside to the current, was quickly swamped. Four of the men instantly drowned, the other two managed to reach the shore.

The Ottawa Free Press says Mr. Wickstead, Chief Law Clerk of the House of Commons, Mr. Cardinal, Chief Messenger of the Library of Parliamant, are to be superannuated. Mr. Cardinal will likely be succooded by Mr. Dube. Major Footvoye, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, is also to be superanuat-

PEMBROKE, July 9.- A large and influential meeting of rate-payers of this town was held in the Town Hall last evening to receive a report of a committee appointed at a former meeting to decide on the course to be pursued with reference to a proposal made by the President of the Canada Central Railroad Company regarding the extension of that road to this town. The report of said committee, which was unanimously adopted, recommended the passage of a by-law by the village of Pembroke of \$50,-000, and committees were appointed to canvass the neighboring municipalities with a view of raising a further sum of \$20,000, to make up the 70,000 in terms of Mr. Fester's proposal. Several influential men from the country attended the meeting, and thought the country municipalities would willingly contribute the \$20,000; so that Pembroke bids fair to secure that long expected boon-railway communication with the outer world.

A new bell weighing 1552 lbs. has been placed in the R. C. Church, Fredericton, N. B.

ROBBING THE MAILS.—On Thursday, while some men were employed erecting a fence along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, between Polly Bog and Brookfield stations, Mr. Isaac L. Barnhill, senior postal clerk on the line, who was in charge of the postal car, was observed by them to throw a torn envelope out of the door. After the train had passed, prompted by curiosity, one of the men picked it up, and found it was addressed to Mrs. Thompson, who lives at Nine Mile River. The fact was reported by him to Mr. James Graham, postmaster at Brookfield, who immediately made enquiries, and found that another young man had picked up a letter torn in four or five pieces, and which seemed to have been enclosed in the envelope first found. The letter was for Mrs. Thempson, from her husband, stating that mency was enclosed in it. Mr. Graham communicated with Mrs. Thompson, who stated that she never received the letter in question. Mr. Graham went over the track between Polly Bog and Brookfield, and found sixteen letters partially destroyed, which we were shown yesterday afternoon. One of them bore date Saint John, N.B. June 30, and had we understand, reference to money matters. The facts were then made known to Mr. Woodgate, Post Office Inspector, who caused all the parties who knew anything of the affair to be brought to town, and their affidavits taken. The men swear that it was Mr. Barnhill who threw the torn envelope out of the car door. Mr. Woodgate, finding that Mr. Barnhill was in town yesterday afternoon, caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest. When Mr. Barnhill found that there was a warrant out for his arrest, he gave himself up, and is now in jail. Mr. Barnhill is a married man and lives at Shubenacadie. He has borne a good character, and the news of his arrest will be a most unexpected shock to his friends .- Halifax Chronicle, 8th inet.

Forr Ganry, July 9.—Passengers are arriving hore daily from Ontario and other places over the Dawson road, and they all bring the same account of the disgraceful management of the road. On the 25th instant over 300 passengers and fully 100 waggon loads of luggage and freight had accumulated at the north-west Angle. The Company had no pro-visions at the Angle at that time, and but four teams to convey to Winnipeg the passengers was held, at which a memorial to Hou Alex. Mackensic, as head of the Dominion Government was adopted and has since received the signatures of nearly four hundred travellers over the Dawson road. At the public meeting, Mr. A. J. Belch, a fellow passenger, was selected by a resolution to proceed to Winnipeg as goon as possible, and telegraph to the Premier the substance of the memorial. Mr. Beich left the Angle on the 3rd, arrived here last evening, having walked most of the distance, over one hundred miles. already taken this route this season. The arrangements are wholly inadequate, passengers having been rushed over the road before it was stocked with provisions, employees or plant sufficient for their accommodation. Detention, destitution and great suffering are the consequence, and the contractors seem powerless to prevent it. It has taken many 24 days and some longer to make the trip, whereas it has been made with reasonable efficiency in 12 days. At many portages, there are no provisions, no teams and too few employees. Passengers have to cut wood for the tugs, handle their baggage and provide their own provisions-or starve. In scarcely a single particular have the contractors carried out their contract, and the indignation against them is intense. Should a change for the better not take place immediately, the good reputation of the Dawson Road will have departed.

The Ministry was defeated in a direct motion of

want of confidence, on Friday. A new English-French coalition Ministry has been formed as follows:—Hon. A. W. Girard, Pro-vincial Secretary and Premier; Mr. B. A. Davis, Provincial Treasurer; Mr. E. H. G. G. Hay, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture; Hon. J. Dubue,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Attorney General; Hon. F. Ogletree, President of

Council .- Gazette.

Valleyfield, Rev J T L, \$10; Cryoler, T K, 2; St. Albans, Vt. Rev G N C, 2.50; Kirkfield, J McD, 4; F N L, 2; St. Mathias, J D, 2; Wavelock, J R, 2; North Onslore, Rev B C, 2; Bedford, Mass. Rev N A R, 2; St. Romueld, Rev P S, 8; Prescott, F G, 1;

Point Levi, C B, 4.

Per B B, Ottawa—Hull, H D, 2.

Per P L, Escott—J G K, 1; Caintown, M A, 2;

Landsdown, M O'B, 1.25; Gananoque, P O'B, 2; L O'N, 2; D B, 2.

O'N, 2; D B, 2.

Per J M, Quebec.—J B, 4; Rev B A, 2; J F, 2; J B, 2; B W, 1; R McO, 4; T M, 5; J O'D, 2; J M 4 T D, 6; T L, 6.

Per D S, Malcolm.—Vesta, J S, 1.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 10th inst., at No. 35 St. John st., Mrs. Felix Callahan, of a son. DIED.

In this city, on 9th inst., P. Prior, aged 42 years .-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour # brl. of 196 b. Pollards\$4.00	M	\$4,25
Superior Extra 6.23		6,40
Extra 0.00	100	0,00
Fine 4.90	0	5.00
	AD	6,00
Middlings 4.4	0	4.60
U. O. bag flour, per 110 lbs 2.65	Ø	2.75
City bags, [delivered] 2.80	æ	2.85
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00	(a)	0.00
Fancy 0.00	100	0.00
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.5	1	6.52
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.5	0	6.00
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.6	D	0.70
Pease, per bushel of 66 lhs 1.00	. 10	1.02
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00	10	0.98
Lard, per lbs 0,1	100	0.14

	do do do Finest new	. 0.	.11	ര 0.1	1基
	Perk—New Mess	.00	.00	@ 19	.50
1					
	TORONTO FARMERS' MA	TER	HU		
	Wheat, fall, por bush	81	28		30
1	do spring do	î	20	î	21
١	Barley do	ō	70	ô	00
١	Oats do	0	52	•	53
	Peas do	_	75		78
	Rye do	0	00	ä	75
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	-		-	
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	8	00	_	50
	" fore-quarters "	0		0	00
1	"fore-quarters "	0	00	0	60
1	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00	0	00
	Potatoes, per bus	0	50	0	53
1	Butter, lb. rolls	0	24	_	25
	marge rous,	0	18	0	20
ı	tub dairy	0	16	-	18
.	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	13		15
	" packed	0	123		13
	Apples, per brl	4	00	. 6	00
	Chickens, per pair	0	50	0	70
Ì	Ducks, per brace	0	80	1	GG
	Geese, each	0	60	ð	85
	Turkeys	0	80	1	25
	Carrots do	0	50	0	60
i	Beets do	G	55	0	75
	Parsnips do	0	65	Ð	75
	Turnips, per bush	ě	30	-	40
,	Cabbage, per dos	ŏ	50	ĭ	00
1	Onions, per bush	ĭ	50	3	Č
	Нау	20		_	60
	Straw	15	00		03
			•••	•	

U	Turnips, per bush	0	30	0 40
. [Cabbage, per dos	0	50	1 06
. 1	Onions, per bush	1	50	3 (0
1	Нау	20	00	24 60
1	Stra w	15	00	17 00
1		_		•
١	THE KINGSTON MAR	KET	1.	
	FLOUR—XXX per bbl	7.50		8.00
1	" " 100 lbs	3.75	to	4.00
1	Family" 100 "	3.00		3.25
1	Ex Fancy 100 "	3.50		3 60
ij,	Gnary-Barley per bushel	1.10		1.15
ł		0.60	to	0.67
ł.	Peas " "	0.75		0.76
ľ		0.59		0.55
1	Wheat " "	1.15		1.20
	MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	8.00		9.00
	" hind" " "	8.50		9.50
1	* live " " "	4.50		4.50
1	a per lb. on market	0.12		0.13
1	Muston " "	0.10		0.11
1	Veal " "	0.04		0.05
١	Ham " in store	0.13		0.15
	Bacon " "	0.10	to	0.12
1	Hides-No 1 untrimmed	5.00		6.00
1	" 2 "	3 00		4.00
1	Sheepskins, inf	0.50		0.75
١	" best	1.00	, to	1.75
1	Dekin Skins	0.30	° to	0.50
1	Tallow	0.04	to	0.06
T		0.80	to	1.50
1	Geeso	0.60	to	0.90
1		0.60	to	0.80
1	GEBERAL—Pointoes per bushel	0.50	to	0.80
	Turnips "	0 00	to	0.00
1		0.00		0.00
1	Butter, fresh, per lb	0.18	to	0.20
l	Eggs, per dozen	0.14	to	0.15
1	Cheese, home made			0.13
1	Hay per ton			
1	Straw " "			
1	Wood, on wharf	5.50	to	B.00
Ì	Same plant and the spile terms are a great with the first bags and a second of the same			
1	I LI CEREDI			
ł	J. H. SEMPL	E.		-

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Formulting,)

MONTREAL. May 1et, 1874.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the SEPARATE SCHOOL of PERTH A MALE TEACHER, 2nd or 3rd class, new law applications, stating qualifications and salary for next six months or a year, accompanied with unexceptionable testimonials, must be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 1st of August. Duties to commence

37-52

on Monday the 17th of August next.

JAMES J. CHISHOLM, P. P. Chirman B. Sep. Sch. Trustees.

> WM. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT,

HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 191 ST

JAMES STREET, over Queen Insurance Company DR. A. C. MACDONELL

HAS BEMOVED TO No. 90, CEMETERY STREET. (Mergalie Block, SED DOOR UT.)

MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM;

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE GREAT AM-PHITHEATER OF ANCIENT ROME. By Rev. A. J. O'RELLY, Miss., Ar.

Price, \$1.25: Sent free by mail.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers, Montreal.

JUST PUBLISHED!



HARPI

A MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE. PRICE \$1,50 PER ANNUM. Will be sent, Post-paid, on receipt of price.

Back Numbers Supplied . 31

All communications to be addressed to F. CALLAHAN, Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street Montreal

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

JUNE 1874.—CONTEXTS.

Articles &c. 1. Chapters of Contemporary History —III. The Piedmontese in Rome. 2. Reviews of Famous Books—XII. Sir Thomas More's Utopia... Part II. The Island of Utopia. By J. Rickaby, M. A. S. On True Education. 4. Drummond of Haw-thornden. By E. Bowles. 5. Experiences in the Prussian Ambulances. Part I. 6. Sir Amias Poulot. and Mary Queen of Scots. Part II. By the Rev. T

B. Parkinson, M.A. Catholic Review. I Reviews and Notices. II. Selections from Foreign Periodicals - The late Congress of the Catholic Committees of France. From the Contemporain, Revue d'Economie Chretienne. Cases for Binding the present Volume (now complete).

can be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Mesers. Burns & OATS: 17, Portman Street, W.
The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post

free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 243.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The National Assembly at Versailles continues to verify every unfavourable anticipation that has been made regarding its inconsequence, its impotence, and its violence. Since the failure of the Monarciheal restoration last year, the condition ofparties in the Sovereign Assembly has been steadily growing worse and worse. There was barely a majority six months ago; but so long as there was a majority, the rule seemed to be that no use should be made of it. Not until the Assembly has become hopelessly divided into factions with just sufficient strength to thwart one another, has there been any serious attempt to govern by means of a majority. All the good resolutions of the inexplicable Parliament at Versailles come a day too late. The Monarchy, but for mischances and blunders to which we do not wish more particularly to allude, could have been established last year by a majority of perhaps fifty. The odds seem to be now that the Republic will be established, until the advent of the next Commune, or the next coup d'etat, by a majority of four or five. The vote of Monday last, which declared the "urgency" of the proposition for the definitive establishment of the Republic, seems hardly to have amounted to a majority at all, and so far as it really represented the preponderant opinion of the House, may more truly be called an expression of utter helplessness, and indecision, and bewildering cross-purposes, than anything more respectable. To make up this co-called majority, there were, in the first place, the rose-water and Platonic "Republicans," of the Left Centre—the natural "hostages" of the true democracy; then the Radicals of the Gambetta stamp—the men who represent the Dantons and Robespierres of 1789; next, the Reds of the Barodet patternthe heirs of the ideas of Babseuf-and finally some score-and-half of members from the Right Centre, whose habitual oscillations, operating on their natural position of unstable equilibriums, have at length capsized them amongst their present delectable company. What, it may well be asked, could that Republic be which such an incongruous array proposes to establish? A Stadtholderate, according to the lapsed Right Centrists and rose-water Casimir-Perier school? A Republic of 1793. according to Gambetta and Chalemel-Lecour? A Commune of 1871, according to the interpreters of Parisian and Lyonnese Socialism? There is not a resting-place on which the mind can dwell for more than a moment in contemplating this chaos of opinions, this Babel of contradicttons,-Tablet. PRESIDENT MACMAHON ON THE TWO

FLAGS .- The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives some hitherto unpublished particulars relative to the negotiations, last ed to use his good offices at the Vatican in year, between the Comte de Chambord and his fayour of a Bonapartist restoration. The corfriends and the Orleans princes. While the flag was under discussion, the Duc d'Audiffret- that Cardinal Chigi and Cardinal Guibert Pasquier waited on Marshal MacMahon to have been questioned by the Pope on the prolearn what effect the rumors out of doors had had on his mind. He found the Marshal calm and unconcerned, but accurately informed .--"You had yesterday," the Marshal said, "to bear unmerited attacks. The cause you defended was the right one. For my part, I must hold aloof from whatever parties may ar- | The French representative in Rome is said to be range. Called on by the Assembly, at a cri- indignant at these intrigues. tical moment, to aid the country, to defend order, or to make the decisions of the Assembly respected, my functions are limited to that. and I will maintain order, and whatever those decisions may be, I will have them respected. I should, however, make one exception. There is a talk of substituting the white flag for the tricolor. Here I am bound to give you a warning. If the white flag were raised against the tricolor,—if the tricolor waved from one window and the white flag from the other, the Chassepots would go off of themselves, and I could neither answer for order in the streets, nor discipline in the army." The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was deeply impressed by this interview. He would have liked to repeat to the Committee the Marshal's emphatic declaration, but did not think he had a right to do so; yet it seemed impossible to withheld from his colleagues so important and decided an opinion. Amid these perplexities he received a letter addressed to him by one of the Marshal's secretaries, by the Marshal's directions, reminding him of the Marshal's expressed opinion. It invited the Duke to make that opinion known, and, alluding to the Marshal's words, it wound up with this crushing sentence: "And in this he makes himself the echo of the sentiments of the entire army." Naturally this letter, as well as the Marshal's opinion, were communicated to the Committee, upon which they produced a very strong impression. It was, then, after this decisive communication, that the Committee resolved to send M. Chesnelong to the Comte de Chambord as bearer of the words of Marshal MacMahon, and a copy of the letter which so energetically confirmed them. Last of all, the Ambassador had to convey to the Comte de Chambord a respectful intimation to him that, in the eyes of the man of unspotted repute, whom the Assembly had placed at the head of power, whom France had accepted with respectful confidence, the suppression of the tricolor flag and the substitution of the white flag would lead to the most inevitable and the most horrid civil war-the war that begins in the streets and spreads into the army, the only war which the Marshal declared he could neither prevent nor stop. This communication admitted not of evasion. It called for a complete and explicit answer. It could be met by no equivocation. M. Chesnelong declares that the Comte de Chambord replied, after having made himself acquainted with the papers communicated to him: "The tricolor oil establishment. Dr. Muschi vainly tried to stay shall be maintained. I only reserve to myself the right of coming to an understanding with the nation after my'return.". It is impossible to doubt the exact truth of M. Chesnelong's was killed was of unusual pattern, and of a murder-

war with all its horrors.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.—Paris, July 11.—The Committee of important sitting to-day. M. Fourton, Minis- are visited with capital punishment, even if convictter of the Interior, appeared, and presented the views of the Government. He said the Government would accept the Bill drawn up by the Committee, which provides for the continuance of the title of the President of the Republic. It was desirable that certain provisions which required immediate action should be embodied in a separate measure for speedier passage by the Assembly, and M. Fourton specified them as follows:-

1st. Deputies should be elected for separate arrondisments instead of departments, for it was necessary to keep in mind the possibility of dissolution a of the 'Assembly.'

2nd. In the creation of a second chamber it was especially wished that the President should be empowered to elect a considerable with the successes of 1866, and 1870-1, Prussian proportion of its members.

3rd. The Government insists on the power being given to the President to dissolve the Lower Chamber, but as the manner of appointment of the Upper House is not decided upon, it cannot say whether the power should be exercised with or without the cooperation of the latter.

PERSONAL SEPTENNATE.—The Legitimists are irritated by the President's Message, and have resolved to oppose the Personal Septen-

LONDON, July 10.-A Paris despatch to the Times says, M. Duval's demand for urgency on his motion for the dissolution of the Assembly after voting upon the bills named received 180 votes. It seems certain that if Mr. Casimir's bills be rejected, which is probable, the Centres will submit either a fresh proposal for dissolution or for a protracted prorogation, but most probably the former, which will then obtain a large majority.

RECOGNITION.—Republican papers conclude from Marshal MacMahon's message to the Assembly yesterday, that he recognizes the

THE DUC DE NEMOURS has given 1000 francs towards the subscription for the National Church which is soon to be erected in France in honor of the Sacred Heart. The amount already received is very great, and now that the foundations are quite ready it is thought that the building will be commenced at once. The architecture of this magnificent menument will be Roman, and it is to be a reproduction of St. Peter's at Rome on a reduced scale.

An attempt would appear to have been made to bring the Pope's influences to bear in favour of the Prince Imperial's pretensions to the Imperial throne, for a telegram received yesterday states that Cardinal Bonaparte has refusrespondent of the Daily News at Rome alleges bilities of a Bonapartist restoration, and the real condition and sentiments of the French nation. Cardinal Guibert declared that all depended on the energy displayed by Marshal Mac-Mahon. The Pope observed that Marshal MacMahon was not master of the situation.

Madrid, July 10 .- Carlist General Dorregarry has issued a manifesto addressed to civilized nations, in which he calumniates the Republicans and admits and justifies the shooting of fifteen of them.

ITALY.

BRIGANDAGE, ASSASSINATIONS, AND SUICIDES.-Italy during the last week or two, has richly merited the title of Italia degl' Assassini. At Pavia, on the high road between Mortara and Vercelli, six brigands, armed with guns, pistols, and revolvers, attacked two landowners of Castel noveto named Chiaramella and Ferretti, who were returning in a carriage from the fair of Mertara, and were robbed of their watches and about two thousand francs in money. At Fabriano, Salvatore di Stasio was carried off by eleven brigands to the Massico mountain, and was released on payment of 1,800 francs ransem. In Sicily, Baron Sagdari was captured by brigands between Passofonduto and Canarello, and the amount of his ransom was fixed at 127,000 francs in gold. That sum was paid. In Turin, a Government official of good birth and character, being unable, to live on his pay, killed his wife, three children, and himself. The chamber where his victims were found dead showed traces of the most utter penury, no sheets towels or linen of any sort were to be seen, and even the wife had but a rag to cover her nakedness. At Cesena, one Gaetano Negroni, a gas contractor, being obliged to dismiss some of his lamp-lighters offered one of them the less lucrative post of gateporter. This man thought himself aggrieved and shot his master. At Capua, a Captain of Bersaglieri aged 35 years, was enamoured of a young lady aged 16, and of surpassing beauty. Her parents rejected the addresses of the Captain, partly on account of his age, partly because the girl had a prior attach-The Captain met this young lady and her mother at a public promenade, and placing a revolver at the car of the daughter discharged it breaking her skull and killing her on the spot. He wounded the mother and then shot himself, but not fatally. But the assassination of Cavaliere Gaspare Bolla, at Parma, has created intense alarm. Bolla was 37 years old, was formerly sub-Prefect at Sora and Alba, and was lately a Government Commissary in Spezzia, Piacenza, Bologna, and Savenna. rendered Signal services to justice in these capacities and became the object of vengeance on the part of those whose malpractices he hindered. At the time of his murder he was Councillor Delegate of the Prefecture in Parma, being the chief official in that province after the Prefect. Cavalier Bolla was returning home at a little after eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th of June. His house was in the via Genoresi, and he had reached the town towards the via Politi, when he received a stab in his left side from an unknown person, who immediately disappeared. Bolla crossed the struct in a frantic manner, and after staggering for a few moments fell Two revenue officers, who were walking before him, and two other persons who followed soon came to his assistence, and carried him to the nearest medithe flow of blood, and, after twenty minutes of agony Bolla expired. The only words he uttered after his wound were, "I am stilettoed." The post mortem examination proved that the knife with which Bolla

brought on the immediate absolute rupture of loved by the gentry of Parma for his amiable and all negotiations, for any other reply meant civil his tragical end. Five persons were arrested on war with all its horrors. suspicion, but it is likely that the same immunity which the assassins of Charles Bourbon, Duke of Parma, enjoyed will fall to the lot of the murderers Thirty, on the Constitutional Bills, held an of Bella. In fact it is soldom that assassins in Italy ed.—Correspondent of Tablet.

GERMANY.

Any one who considers the origin of the conflict forced on the Church by the Prussian Government, any one who has observed the progress of that conflict, and the means used to carry it on, and who judges of present facts by the light of history, will see the full extent of the folly of which Prussia has been guilty in waging war on the Power which is not of this world, when she ought rather to have exerted her wisdom in devising a modus vivendi with that Power. It may be, indeed, that Prussian traditions of statecraft may not allow of any such compromise, and there may have been no choice if the godless principles upon which that kingdom was originally founded were to have free play. It may be, as the late Cardinal Wiseman once remarked that "the decisive battle of German Catholicism had to be fought on the soil of the Marks." Flushed statesmen naturally imagined that the same brute force that had been available against Austria and France would be equally victorious over Rome, Prussia seems to have believed that the only powers remaining for her to vanquish were such as she has been accustomed to make light of; namely, moral powers. Therefore she rushed blindly into the conflict without considering what its results might be on two important classes of her subjects; two classes on whom perhaps more than any other the stability ot the State depends—I mean the official class and the military class. With regard to the first, political good sense ought to have recognized the fact that a Catholic employe must, if concerned in executing Government orders against priests and Bishops, be acting in violation of his conscience. Doing this for pay he must become demoralized and incapable of real fidelity even to the State, his master. He is under obligations that are in contradiction to each other-his duty to his Church and his duty to his King. Finding it impossible to be true to both at once he will, most likely, prove in the end loyal to neither. The penal measures against the Prussian Bishops are proceeding slowly, but surely. A few months ago the persecution of Bishops in the older portions of the Prussian monarchy, began by dis traints, followed by imprisonment, deposition, or repulsion. Now, in the more recently annexed provinces, the same process is commenced. Everywhere there is the same spectacle of disregard of justice on the part of the Government, and of devotion on that of the Catholic pecople. Herr Raffel, the Government Commissioner, appointed to administer the Diocese of Posen, is stated to have "found" in the palace of Archbishop Count Ledochowski property and money to the value of 123,000 thalers. No proof seems to have been asked or taken as to whether this property was private or Church property; but it was in true Prussian fashion at once sequestrated" by the administrator. No doubt the whole amount belongs to the Church; no doubt too it was a few years since the property of his Majesty King George V. of Hanover, about which all we know is that it went to swell the coffers of the mushroom kingdom. Another most overbearing act took place the other day at the Catholic meeting at Treves. The editor of the Germania, who was taking a holiday trip, came to the meeting and spoke. After alluding to the laws of expulsion regarding priests, he said these words :-

"For the rest, I am not disposed to lay the con test in which we are now engaged at the door of one man alone; for Bismarck is a mere mortal man like every other; and he is as miserable lying in his sick bed as the beggar in his hovel." Hardly had he uttered these words, when to the amazement of the assembly, the police official, who had been present, got up and said: "Now it is my turn to speak; such specches must not be indulged in, they are contrary to the laws of the confederation, and to every law. I dissolve the meeting." All present were filled with surprise and indignation, each one wondering whether Bismarck-worship had gone so far, that it was no longer lawful to call him a "mere mortal other word the large meeting had to disperse; otherwise there would have been arrest upon arrest, and other acts of foreible interference from the police. After repeatedly cheering the speaker, the meeting

broke up.—Correspondent Tablet.
The King of Bavania.—The Berlin correspondent of the Universe learns that King Louis of Bavaria, with all the reyal family, assisted at the solemn procession on Corpus Christi, The fact has considerable significance, because the Archbishop of Munich (Freysing) this year thought it best not to invite the king to take part in the solemnity, in which, indeed his Majesty has not joined since the Franco German war. The Liberals ar furious that the king should thus publicly assert his right to be called a

Catholic king.
THE GERMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The general meeting of this Association was opened at Mainz on the 16th ult. In order to prevent proceedings being taken against the Association under the Prussian law, the meeting resolved that from the 1st of July, the following modification in the statutes of the As sociation should take effect :- " Clause 10 of the statutes relating to the meetings of the Catholic Asseciation in different towns is annulled. The nnnual general meeting shall take place at Mainz, the seat of the Association." A banquet followed the meeting, at which Bishop von Ketteler proposed The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Emperor of Germany, and all the Princes of the Confederation." Baren von Loe gave "The Bishops."

On Wednesday, the following six resolutions were adopted :--1. The Association demands the re-establishment

of the political independence of the Holy See. 2. It protests against the constitution of the German Empire and its foreign policy, so far as it is

directed against the Holy See.

3. The Association favours the amelioration of the condition of the working-classes by comprehensive legislation initiated by the German Government.

4. The ecclesiastical attributes of priest and teacher appertaining to the Pope and the Bishops cannot be abrogated or limited by any State law, and the Association therefore denies the right of secular Courts to depose Bishops or to order the administration of their sees by the State.

5. The Association approves the attitude of the German Bishops and clergy. 6. An appeal is made to all Catholics to join the Association

BRAZIL. PROTEST OF THE BISHOP OF PARA.—The following

protest has been made by the Bishop of Para on his "Yielding to force and delivering myself to prison,

I ought, as a citizen and as a Bishop, to make a solemn protest against this vielence; which is not only a violation of the Constitution and of the laws of this country, but an offence against the liberty of the soul, and a terrible blow that will reach across the ocean, and wound the heart, already overpowered with grief, of the Holy Father Pius IX., and that of all the Catholics in the world.

"I declare before my flock, before my country, before the Church, and above all before God, who will judge the powers of the earth, that I have not committed the smallest infraction of the laws of my statement. Any other reply must have our shape. Bolla had no private foes, and was be country that I only seek to be faithful to the Holy the picture. Mr. Popkins immediately retired phia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—[July 17, 3m.

Catholic Church of Rome, to which I belong, and through the back gate, seeming to feel as though he of my life.

"I declare, moreover, that I am arrested against my will, and taken by force from this dear flock, of

which I am the lawful shepherd. "I pardon, with all my heart those who have in any way caused the tribulations in which the Church of Brazil is now involved; and, in this solemn hour of my life, I give from the bettom of my soul my most affectionate benediction to all my dear Diocesans, and to this faithful people of Para and Amazonas, for whom I pray, that they may be always true to their Faith, always united to their lawful Bishops, who will continue to be so, though in prison or degraded, and especially to Our August Pontiff, Pius IX., the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

"Given in our episcopal palace, the 28th of April,

(Signed) "† Antonio, Bishop of Para."

JERPOINT AREEY .- This religious house was originally founded by Donough O'Donoghue, King or Prince of Ossory, in the year 1180, for Cistercian monks. This fraternity was one of the richest and most influential of the monastic orders in Ireland. most influential of the monastic orders in Ireland. and sometimes as noisy. In a ball-room she looks It spread itself over the most fertile provinces of ill dressed, not because her dress was ill put on, bethe country, and engrossed so much wealth and political influence that no less than twelve of their religious houses had abbots who sat and ranked among the peers of the land as lords of parliament. This institution was only collegiate, and it is said that more than seven hundred students were resident within its walls. The ruins of it are very extensive. The church was a cruciform structure, and consisted of a nave, the roof of which was supported by a range of six pointed arches, with a corresponding number of massy columns. Above and between these pointed arches are the remains of six clerestory windows, narrow and rounded at their tops. The westerly, or great window of the nave, consists of three distinct arches, separated from each other by a single mullion with rounded tops also. The steeple, which is over the cross of the transept, derives its support from four massy square pillars and the arches which spring from them. The two arches of the nave, are of the pointed form; the arch which leads to the choir or chancel is circular. The singular deviation in point of form between them makes it very probable that the choir was the work of a different period; although the eastern or altar window, which is now built up to smaller dimensions, is also of the pointed form. Such an anomaly in the character of its architecture can only be accounted for by the foregoing supposition, or that it was built about the period when these styles -the circular and the pointed-were undergoing that change which occasioned the one to supersede the other. The roof of the choir is a circular arch of stone, quite perfect, and in the chancel of it are the tembs of the founder, Donough O'Donoghue. and Bishop O'Dullany, of Ossery, sculptured in rude though bold relief. The roof the steeple over the cross transept is curiously groined with springers, that are supported on each side by neat and ornamental corbets. The nave and transcepts are un-

THE FAMILY.—The family is the basis of the state and whatever tends to disintegrate the unity of its members has also a tendency to weaken the state. The unity of the Christian family should be emblematic of our Lerd's union with His divine spousethe Church. What can be more beautiful than the holy peace and happinness which permeate the home of the family of the good Catholic? It is incumbent on every Catholic father to guard carefully the spiritual training of his children. He should meet them in the evening with a cheerful, instead of a gloomy, downcast face. The minds of those little ones are like the unfolding, expanding flowers. Their young souls are the crude marble, untouched by the chisel of the sculptor. The father is the artist under whose touch can be expanded the graceful winged scraph, or the misshappen satyr. Children are extremely senstitive to early impressions. and there is nothing that they look back in after years with more loving recollections than a happy home. It behooves parents then to be most partic ular, above all things, in making home happy. Teach your children to be truthful. There is nothing which enobles a child more than truth, as was no longer lawful to call him a "mere mortal there is certainly nothing more degrading in a child man," or what else there could be illegal in the that falsehood. The Catholic father should, as words of the speaker. It was of no use, without an- much as possible, eschew the cares and troubles of the day when he crosses the theshold of his home. The little ones will soon enough experience the buffets and the struggles of life without having a foreknowledge of them at home. A good index of the happiness of a home may be obtained by noting the father's approach to the domestic fireside when the day's work is done. Observe the children, as with beaming faces and bounding feet they rush to meet him. Observe, also, the mother who, with smiling countenance watches the gambles of the little darlings. Whenever these indications are observed, you may be sure that there is a happy home. And what are the turmoils and unhealthy excitments of political life to the life of a man possessing such a home as this? Can the pleasures of the heated ball-room, or the maddening excitement of the dram-shop qual the calm enjoyment of the quiet home? Home! What feelings this old Saxon werd engenders. With a calm, mellow radiande they 'fall on the happy heart like the beams of a round, full harvest meon on the laughing fields of grain; and how many has this simple word encouraged to deeds of heroism which have ennobled our race, and which have been sent up as mighty orisons to the throne of God .- Western Catholic.

> THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. -- AN INTERBUTED ESSAY ON THE SUBJECT.-Mr. Popkins, who for seven years has been the happy owner of a preposterously positive and preternaturally perplexing mother-inlaw, has written a lecture. He was out in the back yard last night, rehearsing it. Our contributor was out in his back yard, and heard the opening chapter. It went something like this :- "No husband who has ever properly studied his mother-in-law can fail to be aware that that woman's perception of heartless villainy and evidences of intoxication in man is often of that curiously fine order of vision which rather exceeds the best efforts of ordinary microscopes, and subjects the average human mind to considerable astonishment. The perfect ease with which she can detect murderous proclivities, Mormon instincts and addiction to maddening liquors in a daughter's husband, who, to the most searching inspection of everybody clse, appears the most watery, henpecked and generally intimidated young man of his age, is one of those common il-lustrations of the infallible acuteness of feminine judgment, which are doing more and more every day/to establish the positive necessity of woman's superior insight and natural dispassionate firmness of mind for the future wisest exercise of the elective franchise and most just administration of the highest judicial office. It may be said that the mother-inlaw is the highest development of the supernatural perceptive and positive woman, since she usually has superior opportunities for the study of man in all stages from marriage to madness, but with her whole sex inherits an alertness of observation, as to the incredible viciousness of the masculine character, which nothing less than a prompt and liberal application of flattery, or a happy equivocal reflection upon some rival sister, can either divert or mislead for a moment." Mr. Popkin's mother-in-law had also been an unseen listener up to this point, when Mr. Popkins became conscious of an audience consisting of a very red head, gleaming eyes, and a full set of vibratory teeth moving towards him; a

will belong, through God's help, to the last moment had stayed long enough. It is more than prebable he had .- Detroit Free Press.

IRISH WOMEN.—Physically, Irish women (says a writer), are probably the finest in the world—I mean taller, better limbed and chested, larger eyed, and with more luxuriant hair, and freer action than any nation I have ever observed. The Phoenican and Spanish blood which has run for hundreds of years in their veins still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and vivacity of the northern mind and the bright color of the northern skin, these southern qualities mingle in most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy; but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth and eye brows of jet are what we should look for on the palotte of Apelles, could we recall the painter and reanimate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly, to the share of the fair Milesian. Modest to a proverb, the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing; and she is as fearless and joyous as a midshipman, cause she dances not glides, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head incommodes her, she will give it a pull or a push. If she is offended she asks for an explanation, If she does not understand, you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you next day, she tells you how and when. She is the child of nature, and children are not "stylish."

The best accountant is he who can count up correctly the sum of his own errors.

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.

The fellow who called tight shoes comfortable, defended his position by saying they made a man forget all his other miseries.

London has now three hundred and sixteen newspapers, and one hundred and fifty-seven other period-

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

What bird is that which is absolutely necessary that we should have at our dinner-table, and yet need never be cooked or served up ?-A swallow.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

A little boy was sent to a shop for some eggs. Before he reached home he dropped them. In answer to his mother, who asked, "Did you break any?" he replied, "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off from some of them." Smart volunteer captain: "I thought I told you,

private Figgins, on my last parade, to have your hair cut shorter behind!" Private Figgins (taking his shako off with one hand and his wig with the other), "Ye did, sur, but,-cut it to suit your own likin', sur."

The following epitaph was placed over the grave of an English lady, who was an incessant talker :-"Beneath this stone a lump of clay,

Lies Isabella Young; Who, on the 21st of May, Began to hold her tongue."

" Well, Sophia, if I engage you, I shall want you to stay at home whenever I wish to go out." " Well. ma'am, I have no objections providing you do the same when I wish to go out."

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

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messra Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

THE HOUSEROLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT IS the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints. Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, purely Vegetable and All-healing. For internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists

Messes. Chaddock & Co.,

existence.

Gentlemen :- I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years, with astonishing success in Acute and Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. Please fill this order for Pills and Ointment. I can truly say these remedies, if properly administered, will cure CONSUMPTION. I have fully tested it.

Respectfully, DR. J. N. DAVENPORT. Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 20, 1874.
The above remedy may be obtained of CRADDOCK & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50. Send stamp for certificate of cures.

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Dec. 9th, 1871. Jas. I. Fellows, Esq.-Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the Outposts for your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered in the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, wheoping cough and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cures these diseases by strengthening the nervous system; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it a more extended demand than any other remedy in

> Yours, very truly, W. H. Тномреом.

A Crown of Glory. - Nature's dowry to all her children is a fine head of hair. Kings cannot give, nor wealth purchase this inestimable gift. Take care of it, lest you lose it. BEARINE is a healthful invigorating Dressing.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of Cunnabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction pair of arms bared from the fists to the clbow, with of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Adhands resting upon her hips adding to the spirit of dress, CRADDOCK & CO, 1632 Race St., Philadel-

24-1y

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Str :el Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The Taus Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

WANTED

A SECOND-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER, for School Section No. 1, Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings Co., Ont. Must be of good moral character.— Salary, \$21 per month. Application to be made immediately to

JAMES TONE, Maynooth, Ont.

LINDSAY CONVENT.

45-3

THE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge of the ladies of Loretto will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. For terms of admission intending boarders will apply to the Lady Superior now at Loretto Abbey, Toronto.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction 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 new Programme of Studies comprises:

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

Being endowed with University powers, this Institution confers the degrees of "B. A." and "M.A." The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to parents.

FEES:

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per

EXTRAS:

Use of Piano..... 5 00 The Students who wish to enter the College Band

make special arrangement with its Superintendent. N.B.-All charges are payable each Term in advance. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. 47-11

REMOVAL.

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.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

Montreal.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

· (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DOMINION BUILDINGS, MOGILL ST. MONTREAL.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wantyoung or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY certify that Mr. Patrick Coughlan, of Buckingham, P.Q., has cured me of Scuruy which I have had for five years. I tried different medical men, and also patented medicines, and found none that could cure me. I have taken 58 bottles of Sarsaparilla and found no change for the better; nothing took effect but Mr. Coughlan's remedies administered by himself. I tried also Mrs. McGuirdhan, an Indian woman, but found no relief. I do recommend those afflicted with Scurvy or Salt-Rheum to try Mr. Coughlan's remedy and they will soon find relief.

JOHN GELINEAU, Buckingham.

FRENCH PANAMA

STRAW HATS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street.

CURRAN & COYLE,

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in Variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments.

Manufacturers of Alters, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of A. BOURQUE, of St. Clet, Trader,

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the twentieth day of July, instant, after which day, dividend will be baid. Insolvent.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 1st July, 1874.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CAN-ADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1874—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1874. This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:-

SARDINIAN.....4100 (Building) CIRCASSIAN.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie. Polynesian 4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN......3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBBRNIAN.....3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R. CASPIAN 3200 Capt. Trocks, SCANDINAVIAN 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. B. PRUSSIAN 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRIAN......2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN. 2700 Capt. R. S. Watts. MORAVIAN.....2650 Capt-

PERUVIAN..... 2600 Capt-Manitoban 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. Nova-Scotian 3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN 2600 Capt. D. McKenzie, N. AMERICAN 1784 Capt. -CORINTHIAN 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. Acadian 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen.

PHENIOIAN..... 2600 Capt. Graham.

ST. PATRICK 1207 Capt. Menzies.

NEWFOUNDLAND...1500 Capt. Myllns. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend-

ed to be despatched from Quebec :-CASPIAN.... POLYNESIAN..... 18 SCANDINAVIAN..... 25 CIRCLESIAN August Paruvian SARMATIAN.... Cabin \$70 to \$80

Steerage..... 25 The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from Glasgow each Tuesday, and from Quebec about each Thursday :-

CORINTEIAN.... About July 9 " " 16 " " 23 Pecenician..... Canadian ST. PATRICE..... " Aug. 2 Cabin....\$60 Intermediate.....40

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel, Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or

other particulars apply to:
In Portland to J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLANS,
RAE & Co.; in Havre to John M. Currie, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schultz & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTAMANN & Son, or Ruys & Co.; in Hamburg to W. Gibson & Hugo; in Bordeaux to Labitte & VANDERCRUYCE or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN; in London to Montgowerie & Greenhoune, 17 Gracehurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street.

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

JOHN BURNS. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE

> FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.



OWEN M'GARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 , AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,

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

('and Door from M'Gill Str.)



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.) J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER

> SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

AND

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL

BRANCE OFFICES: OS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Sr. JOHN STREET. Sr. JOHN, N. B.—82 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S. —83 BARBINGTON



NO MORE

FEES.

PAY

CONFOUNDED.

Rheumatism and Gont have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, —their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond

Rheumatic

Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the carson to succomb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents' wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messis. Davins & Bolton:

Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the " Dia mond Rheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGUER. 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

DEVINE & BOLTON:

Gentlemen—Having been one of the many mar-tyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or sixweeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the direc-tions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatiam.

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

FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remelies and Doctor's prescrip-tions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in resommending your medicine to all.

I remain,

MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

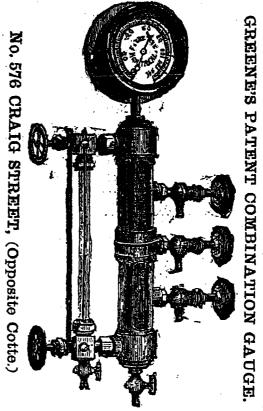
This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebcc.

> NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO, General Agents for Ontario. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

10 St. James Street, OMPREAL. January 30, 1874.



GREENE'S PATENT

COMBINATION CUACE. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING.

HEATING BY HOT WATER A SPECIALITY. Tubing STEAM GAUGES. Brass WORK

576 Craig Street, (Opposite Cotte.)

G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

Wish to announce to their Customers throughout

Ontario and Quebec, that their IMMENSE STOCK.

for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived. Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make

their calls at an early date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season. They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for

EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY

of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputa-

tion of KENNEDY'S LARGE TAILORING STORE

31 St. Lawrence Street.

With regard to their

OBDER DEPARTMENT, Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for

PERFECT FITS, the Rule of the Store being "A Perfect Fit or no Sale."

and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both in Design and Manufacture. The piled up Importations of BROAD CLOTHS,

The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH.

MELTONS, FINE COATINGS, PILOTS, BEAVERS,

READY MADE GOODS,

present in the aggregate a STUPENDOUS STOCK that might challege competition with anything of the kind on this Continent.

> Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its

intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its re-markable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great cor-ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful anti-dote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and cruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus Stomach. cerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspersia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless lan-guor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

M. & P. CAVIN. COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS.

759 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

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

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL. Feb. 19th, 1874.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

Persons from the Country and other Provinces wi HOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACES

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

BROWN'S

0 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Wontreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

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. lowing rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at about

months 7

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

vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer. ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girdors for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Buildings and nanway purposes. Fatent 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 Boam 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. 1-y-36

MYLES MURPHY,

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT.

OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

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

CONFEDERATION

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

SPECIAL FRATURES 1—A purely Canadism. 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 non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors, pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchente' Exchange), Montreal.

Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON,

W. E. HIMGSTON, M.D., L.B.O.S.Ed., Medical

Montreal, January, 22

Don't forget the place:

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Sharcholders; 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 fol-

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

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

In the 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-

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

BUILDERS. AND BOLLERS.

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

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; somezmes the pain is in the left side; the pacent is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul der biade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. & The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are 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 to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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 afficted 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 Floning Bros., will do well to write their orders elistingthy, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Feming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, poet 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 and the state of the property of the prop 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.

THE CELEBRATED

CARRATRACA MINERAL WATER

Is unsurpassed as a pleasant and cooling aperient. One or two glasses of

CARRATBACA

every morning before breakfast, or on an empty stomach during the hot weather will keep your system cool and healthy.

CARRATRACA WATER

stands unrivalled as a valuable remedial agent in cases of Habitual Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowls, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gont, Rheumatism (especially the chronic forms), Scrofula, Skin Affections of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and as a Purgative after a debauch it is unequalled.

WINNING, HILL & WARE.

MONTREAL. June 12, 1874.

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&c., 660 CRAIG STREET,

(Near Bloury)

MONTREAL.

CALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

\$8T. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

TORONTO, ONT.

UNUSE THE SPECIAL PATROKAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment alther a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches

which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Gcography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Logic, and the French and German Languages TERMS.

full Boarders,	per month,	\$12.50
Half Boarders	do	
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	đo	1.20
Complete Bedding	do .	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
Husic	đo	2.00
Phinting and Drawing	фo	1.20
Use of the Library	, do	0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid a	trictly to a	dvance
In three terms, at the beginning	of Septembe	r. 10th

of December, and 20th of March. Defaultors after one week from the first of a term will not be liowed u ettend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT.

Torondo, March 1, 1872.

· 1874.

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

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

Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address.

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box...... 1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols Catholic Youth's Library, second series, paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box...... 0 84 per box.

God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box

2 40 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 8 vols in box....... 6 72 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, tancy cloth, Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 24mo, first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in

the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box....2 00 per box.

Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box 2 00 per box. do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box...... 2 00 per box. Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in

The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box... Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box. 2 10 per box.
Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elizor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols

Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netter-ville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c. &c., 12 volumes in set......

Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box. . 3 00 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.... Young Catholics' Library, first series, fancy cloth,

Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box Maguire's Library, containing Irish In America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box....3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box...2 40 per box.

Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mother's Recompense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 4 00 per box. Canon Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy &c. &c. &c., funcy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....

Do do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols gends, &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in

Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Any of the above books sold separately out of the

Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75cts., \$1.00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c, to \$2 per-dozen sheets each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four piotures, नव्यासम्बद्धाः वास्त्रसम्बद्धाः स्था द्वारा ।

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.,



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifler and a life-giving principle, a perfect Reuovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases. They are easy of administration, prompt in their re-

sults, safe and reliable in all forms of diseases. If men will onjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form. R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York. Sold by all Bruggists and Dealers.

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

TOBONYO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

SHOOMD OLARS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-

sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

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

TERMS Board and Tution, per month, \$12 90 Half Boarders, " 7 00
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Closs, " " OOMMERGIAL DEPARTMENT. 5 00

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00
1st Class, 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. Extra Charges Drawing, Music, Piano and

Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the con-struction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200\$6,000 House in Wright Village 1,500 Fatro.... Two Good Horses.
Four Lots, each of \$100.... One Buggy 120 60 190 120 SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES. — An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for

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

The money must be torwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.— Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank The drawing will take place during the year 1874 and will be announced in the public journals. It

will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Build-

ing Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Otiawa. Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will com-

municate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the mornbers of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work. EUSEBE FAUER, Pt.

Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order),

OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Doc., 1873.—SI C.A.C.

To Nervous Sufferers.

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Specific and Tonie Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous additive from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a certain cure for those side in their favor—as a certain cure for those Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice free to all, and forward circular, etc., if applied to—addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawer 91 P. O., Hamilton. Two boxes of Pille will also be sent by mall to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.00. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold retail by all retail Draggists, and wholesale by all wholesale Draggists and Patent Modicine Dealors.

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

OOUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THEOAT

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

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

15 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY,

Montreal, 1872.



HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON.

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

Montreal, March, 1871.

THE MENEELY BELL 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 mane established Foundery, their Superior Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.



COLD RINGS. FROM \$3,50 TO \$100,

FOR

AND UPWARDS,

GO TO

WILLIAM MURRAY'S 87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

FOR. FINE COLD SETS:

\$15 TO \$500 AND UPWARDS, GO TO

WILLIAM MURRAY'S 87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

B. E. M'CALE,

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST 301 St. Joseph Street.

(Between Murray and Mountain Streets). MONTREAL. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accur-

ately Dispensed. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the City.

Orders by Post promptly attended to. For the convenience of Families residing in the Country, or at the Sca-side during the Summer Season, Parcels will be carefully packed and forwarded to destination. [19 June, 1874.

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR

PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF THE CANADA BEAR.

It produces luxuriant growth. It beautifies and strengthens the Hair, It makes the Hair soft and pliant. It imparts to the Hair a rich glossy finish. It is perfectly harmless—not sticky or unclean.
It stimulates the roots of the Hair. It enlivens brashy or weak Hair. It prolongs vitality.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 50 cts. per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, 377 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q. July 10, '74.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

o. 59 Sr. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges, Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable mes. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart.

H. L. BOUTH W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. P. F. WALSH & CO.,

BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str. One door South of Market, between Blacklocks and Goulden's,)

DHALBRS IN

MONTREAL. SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH P.M. A.X. Leave 3.15 Montreal. Arrive 1040 4 30 St. Johns, 8.54 4.37 S. S. & C. June. 8.48 4,47 Versailles 8.38 5.05 West Farnham, 8.20 Farndon 5.27 5.42 Brigham, {L-A-7.44 5.50 E. Farnham, 7.35 6.00 Cowanaville, 7,28 6.07 Sweetsburg, 7.14 7.03 6.47 6.37 6.15 West Brome, 6.29 Sutton Junction, 6.38 Sutton Flat, 6.54 Abercorn, 6.21 Y.02 Richford, 6.12 7.18 E. Richford, 5.55 7.45 Mansonville, 5.30 7.55 North Troy, 5.20 8.15 Newport Centre. 5.01 8.40 8.54 Newport, 4.40 4.30

9.12 Standstond June, 4.10 Arriv. 9.24 Stanstead Leave 4.00 The 3.15 p.m. Train from Montreal makes close connections through to Boston and New York and all points East and South, arriving in Concord the following morning, at 5.30 a.m.; Nashua, 7 am.; Worcester, 8.25 a.m.; Lowell, 7.30 a.m.; Boston, 8.35 a.m.; Springfield, 6.30 a.m.; and New York, 12.35 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

\ A--

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsoy Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart st.........9:30 A.M. " 3:00 P.M. Arrive " 1:00 P.M. 6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY. - TOBORTO THE Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five

minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station. NORTHERN BAILWAY-TORONTO THE City Hall Station.
Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brook Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M.

3:00 P. Arrive 1100 A.E. 8:30 P.M.