

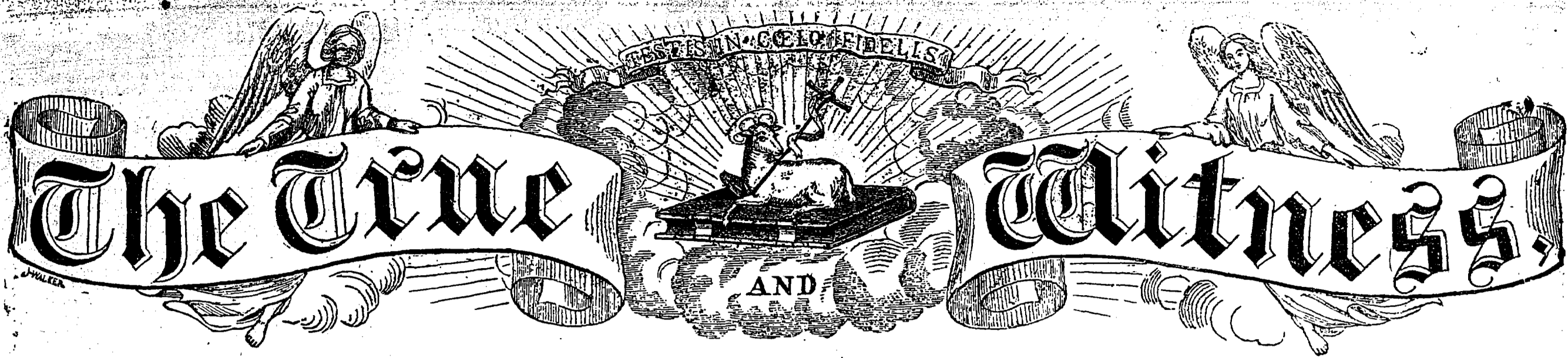
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

NO. 48.

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THE WITCH OF OAKDALE; OR, 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.

The countess was alone. She lay on her knees, with arms extended, and praying to heaven for deliverance from a dreadful death by fire. Ha, what noise is that in the farthest corner of the hall? She casts her eyes in that direction. Oh, horror! The fire-hell is already at work, consuming the wooden panels and the frame work of the pictures.

At this instant the large picture of Count Walter fell from its fastenings. Lucinda started, and looked anxiously toward the place. What was her surprise on beholding there a large iron door. A sudden thought flashed through her mind. "If I could find an outlet there. I have the key, which Gertrude of Oakdale gave me a few hours ago. Oh Lord, strengthen my weak powers. I will venture it."

Alternately hoping and fearing the lady knelt at the entrance of the door, which, no doubt, led to some subterranean vault, when suddenly the large door of the picture gallery was opened, and the distorted face of Knight Gassler was seen at the entrance. He cast hasty glances around to see if the poisonous drink had fulfilled its mission.

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 whispered to him that here he would find an 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.

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 lit 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 apartments. Merciful heaven, what will become of her! Oh, Sir Knight, give me the boy and save her."

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 unscathed. But here he met Gertrude of Oakdale. He shuddered when her tall form and strange features loomed up before him like an apparition from spirit-land. 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 the Rabenfels, shall be wiped out from the living."

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

"Miserable," she cried, in tones which 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 the face of your discarded wife! and may the 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 castle tottered and fell, and the leaping flames illuminated the figure of a young and beautiful woman standing on the bridge. In the deep mire of the ditch the wicked knight lay; he beheld the figure and heard the voice, which to his fevered brain and restless conscience sounded like a blast from the trumpet of the archangel. "Sigismund! Sigismund!" Your poor, forsaken wife exhorts you for the last time. Pray to the All-merciful for a happy death. Or, if you should live, repent, do penance, and reform."

Gertrude now again wrapped her cloak about her, took up the little child, that cried piteously, in her arms, and casting one more look towards the ill-fated castle, which was now but a mass of burning ruins, she hastened with all possible speed down the hill, and disappeared in the old Oakwood, over which the storm of the night had passed away to the east.

CHAPTER XII.—PEACE. On the morning after the great conflagration, old Simon, the Castellan, stood at the verge of the great oak forest near Rabenfels, leaning tired and careworn upon his knotty staff; a heavy tear escaped his eye as he looked up to the place, which for forty years had given him food and hospitable shelter. His grief uttered itself in the following words: "Not a familiar face have I been able to discover; the place is deserted, a fearful grave-yard. Is it not, in reality, a grave-yard? Does not the noble Countess Lucinda of Rabenfels lie buried under its ruins; and Eliza also? Not a trace of the unfortunates has been discovered. I have heard nothing of Knight Gassler, who was last seen in the court-yard; nor of the Fish Veit of Costnitz, or the magician. What further object have I in remaining on this scene of devastation and misery? Thou ruined castle on the hill, farewell! Old Simon has lost his place of abode, and after a peaceful sojourn of forty years in your walls must wend his way out into the cold world to beg his bread at the door of strangers. But no, now I think

of it, I have some relations in Switzerland. I will go to them, and if they recognize the old warden of Rabenfels castle, they will receive me cordially. Farewell, again, thou abode of misfortune; and all who lie buried under the ruins slumber peacefully and sweetly till the voice of the Almighty Judge shall wake you 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 Christiana 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 beheld the worthy castellan.

"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 before his lady, he could not find words to give utterance to the terrible news. At last the countess said:

"You have no good news for me, I know. But let me hear the worst. In this moment of supreme woe I am prepared for any calamity. Ah, how many more tribulations I shall yet endure heaven only knows."

And the old man in his simple way related the events of the horrid night: "Last evening, a few hours before the conflagration, the magician and the Fish Veit of Costnitz, were holding an animated conversation in the courtyard. Soon after, Gassler approached, and the magician retired."

"The conversation between the two was continued for some time; afterwards Veit went into the warden's room to drink and carouse. Soon after Smoke appeared again and repaired to the castle with the knight. I had intended to hunt up your ladyship, and report to you the mysterious conference. But I remembered in time the manner in which Gassler slandered all the servants, and I felt that I would only draw upon my head the vengeance of the knight. Silently and fervently I breathed a prayer to the Almighty, begging to protect you and yours, and then I concluded to await the course of events, and God has interposed in your behalf. One of his forked lightnings alighted on the castle and ignited it. In confusion and despair we all ran around, calling to the beloved inhabitants of the castle. I ascended the large stairway as fast as my old feet would carry me. The others followed. We hunted and cried, 'Where is Countess Lucinda and her child? Where is Eliza? But the suffocating smoke and the scorching flames drove us back into the court-yard. Then we saw Lady Eliza who had been on the same fruitless errand. Once more she penetrated into the interior of the burning castle, and was never seen again. Immediately after came the knight, cursing and swearing with his face livid and distorted by angry passions. The poor child, Otto, lay in his arms, crying piteously, and with a demoniacal laugh the wicked man escaped through the door to the outside. At last the few remaining servants left, taking with them the few articles which they had been able to snatch from the devouring element. Early this morning I wandered through the silent ruins like an outcast. Neither the magician nor the fisherman were to be seen. Tired and forlorn, and certain that all the good tenants of the household had been buried under the ruins, I left the place. But you have been saved, noble lady, and may the Almighty further preserve you from all harm."

In silent meditation the countess had listened to the narration. But now she arose from her reclining position; even her sorrow

for the loss of the beloved ones was, for a time, crowded into the back ground by the sudden discovery of the treachery of the man who had been given her as protector in the absence of Count Walter.

"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 disgraceful 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 resigned 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 nunnery. 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 pray no less fervently and often for him, who has brought all this misfortune upon my head; 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 to her weakness. The old man led her gently to the fire, and after partaking of some refreshments, she revived again.

"Trusty old Simon," Lucinda resumed after a short interval, "whom God in His mercy sent to me in this hour of sorrow; your unfortunate mistress asks of you a last service. I have often heard that there are in St. Gallen many neat little cells, where helpless and unfortunate women who have bid this world farewell, find a quiet and secluded life. For you, silent recluses yearns my soul; they are my only wish. Under your protection I will endeavor to reach that haven of tranquility.—Lead me there, Simon, in remembrance of the many benefits you have received at the hands of Count Walter, and in hope of the great rewards which God promises for every deed of Christian mercy and love."

The old castellan could not restrain a flood of tears, and offering her his trembling hand, he replied:

"The hard misfortune that befell my good master and mistress does not unbind me from the duties I owe them. I am at your will and service, and I thank most fervently that He guided my old feet in this direction."

Then he prepared a small luncheon, and after partaking of the poor meal they started out upon their far and dangerous journey, trusting to the guidance of Him who rules all, and sees that no hair on our head is harmed, without His consent. Before they had advanced many steps, the terrible fate of her beloved child was recalled to the lady's mind; and the fierce battle of her feelings would allow her feet to advance no further. It appeared to her at the moment, that it was her solemn duty as a mother and a Christian to remain and search for the wild Gassler, beg the boy of him, or, pierced to the heart by his bloody dagger, to offer her life in its behalf.

"Is he not human?" she exclaimed in the midst of her pain. "Should his heart, then, be so hardened by innumerable bad deeds that he will not listen to the voice of a despairing mother? I will run after him, the faithless knight; wherever he may hide himself he shall find me at his feet. Crawling in the dust,—home and wealth, I will leave him possessor of, and will ask nothing of him but my child."—But hardly had this heroic resolve gained hold in her heart when she shuddered at the thought of meeting again the bad man; the terrible reality of her last meeting with him filled her soul with horror.

coursed down her haggard cheeks; "no, I cannot, I dare not! The way to him is the serpent's path into the net of temptation. Not wealth, but my honor he will ask, for the restoration of my boy. Lucinda, in the name of God, turn thy 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 before 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 thus:

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

Lucinda replied, a tear pressing through her veil:

"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 knelt 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 ROME. 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 mossy bed under the young fir-tree, where little Otto, of Rabenfels slumbered.

"Poor boy," she murmured, and dried a tear from her brown cheek, "how gladly would I have returned thee to thy mother; but the will of God so ordered it. Countess Lucinda has disappeared; none know whereto. And yet—do I remember right? Ha, that wild Knight Gassler—be quiet, quiet, old Trude, and tear not so unmercifully thy own sick heart.—And Eliza has never been seen again. Hundreds of times I have crept through the dismal walls of burnt-down Rabenfels. People took to flight on beholding Trude among the ruins. I have not found a trace of the female inhabitants of the castle; and none are able to give the desired information. The 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.—But I will educate this offspring of that noble race and raise him to a more happy future.—God, bear my powerful resolve that I make in the face of thy clear blue heaven:—the boy shall receive a good education, mentally as well as bodily; he shall grow up to become a good 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 arose, broke off some celadine, that was growing beside her hut, and with its brown juice she painted the face and hands of the slumbering boy.

"God," she sighed, "may forgive me this little deception; but I must eradicate from the memory of the child all remembrance of home, if I intend to educate him in motherly authority. The brown color shall also disguise the fine features, so that no man may detect the young count."

The effect of the narcotic draught that she had given to the child while on the way from the burning castle, was over. He commenced to move his hands and feet, while he tried to open his heavy eye-lids, the little lips commenced:

"Where am I? Mother, dear.—Our Father!—Oh those were wild horrible forms!—Deliver us from evil!—Aunt Eliza, did you not see them?—To the skies blazed the flames! Then a wild knight came, and bore me away in his arms; and when I cried an old witch laughed at me.—At once all became quiet and pleasant.—A bed of moss bade me welcome—and here I took a hearty sleep?"

"Otto," said old Trude, and bowed smilingly over the young dreamer; but no sooner





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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY.—1874.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Marshall 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 con-  
fidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a  
fixed term. In forestalling the votes on con-  
stitutional bills, in according them yourselves,  
you enchain your sovereignty. I shall em-  
ploy the means with which I am armed by the  
laws to defend my power. This course I am  
convinced, is in accordance with the expecta-  
tions and will of the Assembly which, when it  
placed me at the head of the Government, in-  
tended 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 fulfil-  
ment of that engagement. The country de-  
mands 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  
highest interests of the country to deliberate  
without delay upon the questions which must  
no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly  
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 in-  
form 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 or-  
ganization, 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 Bonapart-  
ists, but was rejected by a large majority. The  
Left Centre voted with the majority, thinking  
that MacMahon's message increased the chances  
of Cassimir Periers bill. The motion was af-  
terwards referred to the Committee on Parlia-  
mentary Initiative, in which the Left predominated.  
The French Government have signified their  
acceptance of the Bill drawn up by the Com-  
mittee of Thirty for the continuance of the  
Personal Septennat, but urge that some of its  
most important provisions should be embodied  
in a separate measure so as to have them speed-  
ily passed by the Assembly.

Revolts among the peasantry of northern  
Prussia in consequence of changes in local gov-  
ernment are reported. Blood has already been  
shed in conflict with the troops, and fur-  
ther 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 Puyorda with-  
out effect, and they are now waiting for rein-  
forcements. 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 dele-  
gate to the Brussels Congress will not take

part in the proceedings until Lord Derby's re-  
servations are considered. Menseigneur De Me-  
rode, Archbishop of Mitylene and Private  
Chaplain of the Pope, is dead. The Argentine  
Republic proposes to the nations of the Pacific  
to settle the question of the ownership of the  
Straits of Magellan declaring them neutral.—  
President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, de-  
creed expulsion from the Republic for the Bis-  
hop of Merida for opposing the Establishment  
by law of civic marriages. The Bishop died  
before he could embark. Dr. Baroit was na-  
med his successor by the President, but he re-  
fused to obey other orders than those of the  
Holy See. He was arrested and sent out of the  
country, followed by various other priests.  
The flood in Massachusetts has done an im-  
mensity 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 were swept away.—  
Doekray, the American, so long kept a  
prisoner in Cuba, has at length been tried  
by court-martial 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 Manitoba  
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 doc-  
trine 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 thoro*, 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 dis-  
pensation from the moral law, or law of God.

As to the "legality and morality" of a  
divorce 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 mar-  
riage differs morally—we do not say legally,  
but morally—from concubinage, and pointing  
wherein consists the moral difference betwixt  
the two. He will perhaps discover that to  
those sexual unions, only contracted in har-  
mony with the revealed will of God, can the  
term marriage be applied.

But who is to determine what the revealed  
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 therefore—  
as 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 conclu-  
sion from which no logical Protestant, who  
boldly carries out his principles to their ulti-  
mate consequences, can escape.

But if the individual be incompetent to de-  
termine 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 insti-  
tution, 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 suc-  
cession 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 pen-  
alties of bigamy; but any sexual unions which,  
without its consent, would be immoral and  
adulterous, are none the less immoral and ad-  
ulterous because contracted in accordance with  
its laws, and in conformity with Act of Parlia-  
ment. This the *Nation* will not fail to per-  
ceive when it shall have found its way to a  
sharp and exhaustive definition of the term

marriage, and is able to point out wherein  
morally, marriage differs from concubinage.

Admit the right of the State to grant  
divorce and pass divorce laws, and you can-  
not deny to it the right to determine the  
grounds or reasons for granting such di-  
vores. 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 right—  
for 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 divorces 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; an-  
other in Mexico; another in Italy, should his  
business carry him thither, with all of whom  
he might morally cohabit if divorce laws mo-  
rally affect the relation of the sexes. This  
would be the logical consequence of attributing  
to the State a moral right to grant divorces.  
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 Pre-  
sbyterian principle of individual private judg-  
ment, you arrive at "Free Love." If illegi-  
tally, 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 Cana-  
dian 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 ad-  
vantages of polygamy as well as if he were a  
dweller in Utah, and had set up his tabernacle  
amongst the children of Joe Smith. To such  
an absurdity, to such a moral abyss does the  
admission of the right of divorce inevitably  
lead us.

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 pe-  
riod. His fellow apostles were for the most  
part all alive, and as having received their in-  
structions 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  
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 Jeru-  
salem) St. Peter's voice decided the matter.—  
Those who deny this power to Peter remember  
must not only overthrow this fact of the deci-  
sion at Jerusalem, but must also show, 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 un-  
happy 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. Irenaeus and Pope Zo-  
rimus 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 ex-  
planation of Epiphanius (Hær. 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-  
thority and had presumed to depose some holy  
and irreproachable priests. There was a ques-  
tion of faith also, as well as of obedience in

these troubles for certain Corinthians would  
fain deny the resurrection of the flesh. Against  
these disunionists Clement wrote that epistle,  
which in the ancient church ranked next to  
the canonical books of Sacred Scripture and  
was read with them in the churches. This  
epistle is a magnificent declaration of the pri-  
macy of the See of Rome; and a worthy ini-  
tiative 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 sor-  
rows and the sorrows of the Corinthian Church  
at the feet of a distant pontiff? Were there  
not flourishing churches at Philippi, Thessalo-  
nica and Berea pertaining to the same race as  
Corinth? There was the Church of Ephesus  
too and Smyrna, older churches and to be  
reached without the dangers of the sea. And  
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 Mar-  
tyr, 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 when 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 ebullitions and the  
heats of party pride? Why then went Fortu-  
natus to Rome? Why turned he his back 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  
grace 1873.

But do not Dodwell, Cave, Archbishop  
Wake and Grabe in Spicilegio think that this  
epistle 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 Ro-  
man Church?

They do; but that does not affect the argu-  
ment. The fact of the appeal to Rome being  
established, it matters not when the appeal was  
made; and the very admission that Clement  
wrote in the name of the Roman Church is all  
we need.

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

From certain internal evidence, which  
though of a certain weight, can hardly be con-  
sidered 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.  
(So great an event would long be recent.) 3rd.  
He mentions the services of the Jewish temple  
as subsisting (c. 41) and these were abolished  
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 prefer-  
ence to nearer and older churches; and if it  
was made, as these men assert, during an in-  
terregnum, the more the proof that it was made  
to Rome on account of the primacy.—SACER-  
DOS.

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 fore-  
head 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 criterion,  
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 in-  
structing, 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 demi-  
monde with the numbers of their residences  
appended, published in the "only religious  
daily!" One thing is certain, if the children  
of our Dominion clergy are born in no more  
honorable wedlock than Father Hyacinth's

baby-boy, the holy State of matrimony is little  
prized amongst the teachers of the people. On  
every ground of morality, and especially on  
Protestant grounds, Father Hyacinth's baby-  
boy is indefensible; he is illegitimate; he is a  
bastard. All men, even the most depraved—  
(we wonder that the editor of the only religi-  
ous daily does not see this)—look upon con-  
tracts as binding—(there is honor, they say,  
amongst 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 solemnized by an ex-  
press, deliberate and often meditated violation  
of his vow 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  
his papa;" but surely he is out of place in the  
world of good morals, if he be the embodiment  
in the flesh of vows broken to God; and surely  
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 be-  
sides being a huge lie, this unfortunate baby  
boy is an earnest of the fearful force of carnal  
passion unstained 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 ap-  
pended to it by the editor of "the only reli-  
gious daily."

Allow us, therefore, in the name of the Rev.  
Clergy of Canada, married and unmarried,  
Protestant as well as Catholic, to protest against  
the parading of this unfortunate Baby Boy,  
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  
your father's dishonor, your mother's frailty,  
and your own misfortune to the world.—SACER-  
DOS.

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.  
Collins, and a sermon suitable to the occasion  
was pronounced by the Rev. E. 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 coun-  
try'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  
Aramat Batick, has written a book on Spain  
and the Spaniards. After interviewing the noble  
Don Carlos, the windbag Castalar, and the aged  
Countess of Meotijo, mother of the ex-Empress  
of France, and giving us in most piquant style  
the result of these interviews, he thus sum-  
marises 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 Ital-  
ianwoman to make something approaching to a  
perfect Spanish lady." Well done! Catholic  
Spain!

It has often been said that Protestants can  
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 them. The Rev.  
Dr. Lord who, in 1869, lectured in Montreal





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WANTED A SECOND-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER, for School Section No. 1, Montague 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. 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.

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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."

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

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REMOVAL. JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

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CERTIFICATE. I HEREBY certify that Mr. Patrick Coughlan, of Buckingham, P.Q., has cured me of Scurvy 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 remedy 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. 44-3m

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

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. J. O'BRIEN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of A. BOURQUE, of St. Olet, Trader, Insolvent. 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 paid.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. 47-2w Montreal, 1st July, 1874.

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS. 1874—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1874. This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table listing ship names and captains: SARDINIAN, CIRCASSIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARMATIAN, HIBERNIAN, CASPIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRALIAN, NESTORIAN, MORAVIAN, PERUVIAN, MANITOBIAN, NOVA-SCOTIAN, CANADIAN, N. AMERICAN, CORINTHIAN, ACADIAN, WALDENSIAN, PHENICIAN, ST. PATRICK, NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

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Table listing ship names and departure dates: CORINTHIAN, PHENICIAN, CANADIAN, ST. PATRICK, MANITOBIAN.

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H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, July, 10, 1874. 47.

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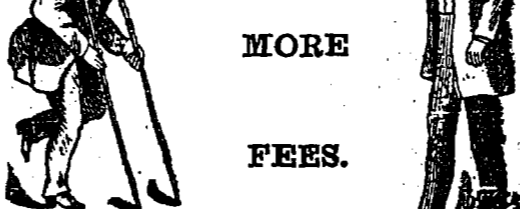
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PAY NO MORE FEES. QUACKS CONFOUNDED. Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail,—their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by these 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 censor to succumb, and now physicians generally all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents' wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine.

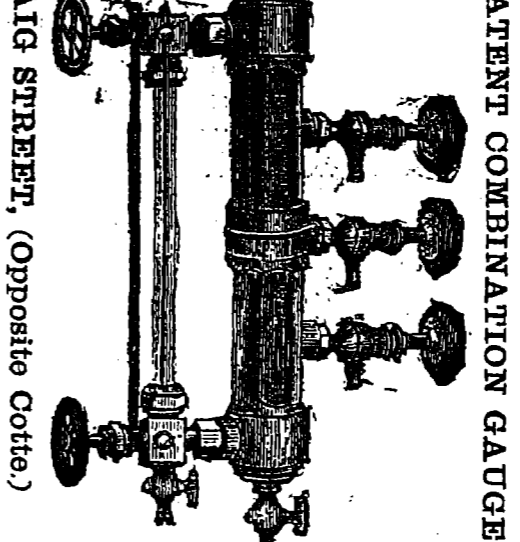
A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF. TORONTO, March 20, 1874. Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all. I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint. In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic 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 prescriptions. This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO, General Agents for Ontario. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. May 22, 1874. 40.

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

GREENE'S PATENT COMBINATION GAUGE. No. 576 CRAIG STREET, (Opposite Collie.)



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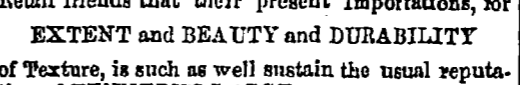
Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an early date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season. They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY of Texture, is such as will sustain the usual reputation of KENNEDY'S LARGE

TAILORING STORE, 31 St. Lawrence Street. With regard to their ORDER 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."

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PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



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T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Feb. 13th, 1874. 28-y

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As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-7-36

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W. E. HINGSTON, M.D., L.B.C.S. Ed., Medical Referee. Montreal, January, 1874.



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FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

THE CELEBRATED CARRATRACA MINERAL WATER

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

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 Bowels, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism (especially the chronic forms), Scrofula, Skin Affections of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and as a Purgative after a debauch it is unequalled.

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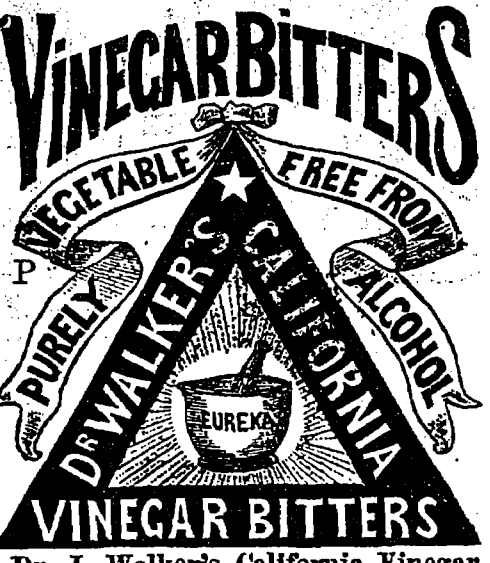
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Toronto, March 1, 1874.

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

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—S1 C.A.C.

To Nervous Sufferers.

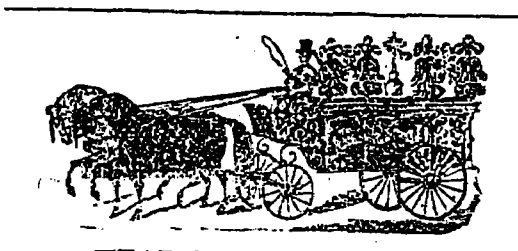
Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—so certain a cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth.

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COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

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

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.



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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.

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LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTE, Medical Referee, W. TALLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector, Chief Agents, Montreal, 1st May, 1874.

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock and Goulden's), MONTREAL.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH. P.M. A.M.

Leave 3.15 Montreal, Arrive 10.40 4.30 St. Johns, 8.54 4.37 S. S. & C. Junc., 8.38 4.47 Versailles, 8.39 5.05 West Farham, 8.20 Farndon

A— 5.27 Brigham, L— 1.56 L— 5.42, A— 7.44 5.50 E. Farham, 7.35 6.00 Cowansville, 7.22 6.07 Sweetburg, 7.14 6.15 West Brom., 7.03 6.29 Sutton Junction, 6.41 6.38 Sutton Flat, 6.21 6.54 Abercorn, 6.17 7.02 Richmond, 6.15 7.18 E. Richmond, 6.12 7.45 Mansonville, 6.20 7.55 North Troy, 5.20 8.15 Newport Centre, 5.01 A— 8.40, L— 8.54, L— 9.12 Stanstead Junc., 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 a.m.; 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.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA

TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at.....9:30 A.M. " " " " " 3:00 P.M. " " " " " 1:00 P.M. " " " " " 6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Toronto Trains

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.

NORTHERN RAILWAY—Toronto Trains

City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:30 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brook Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 P.M.