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VOL. XXVII

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS. -:-0-:-

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER V .- (CONTINUED.)

Already at the appointed hour the Flemish knights, with their old Count, might be seen standing in a spacious hall of the royal palace; but without their arms, which they had had to lay aside in an antechamber. Joy and satisfaction shone upon their countenances, as though they were congratulating themselves beforehand on the promised par-Robert de Bethune's alone wore quite a different expression from that of all the rest; on it were to be read bitter annoyance and stifled rage .-It was only with much difficulty that the valiant Fleming could brook the insolent glances of the French knights; and it was solely consideration for his father that kept him from demanding an account from more than one of them. The violence he was obliged to put upon himself caused a severe struggle in his breast, and from time to time an observant eye might have remarked a convulsive clutching of his fingers, as though grasping something which they endeavored to crush.

Charles de Valois stood by the old Count in friendly conversation with him, awaiting the moment when, at his brother's command, he should present the Flemings at the foot of the throne .-There were besides many abbots and bishops present in the hall; as also some of the good burgesses of Compiegne, who had purposely been invited to

altend the ceremony. While all present were busily talking over the affair of the Count of Flanders, an old pilgrim entered the hall. But little indeed was to be discerned of his countenance; for the broad-brimmed hat, deeply pressed down upon his brow, overshadowed his visage, which was moreover humbly bent downward upon his breast, with the eyes fixed upon the ground. His figure was concealed under a wide upper garment of brown stuff, and a long stick, with a drinking-vessel attached, supported his travel-weary limbs. The prelates, as soon as they observed him, came up to him, and over-whelmed him with all kinds of questions. The one desired to know how it stood with the Christians in Syria, another the last news of the Italian was, a third inquired whether he had brought back with him any precious relics of the saints, and many other like questions were put to him, such as his character of pilgrim suggested. He answered as one might who had just returned from those distant parts, and had so many wonders to relate, that all listened to him with interest and respect. Although the most of what he told was serious and even moving, yet ever and anon came an expression from his mouth of such comic force, that the Prelates themselves could not refrain from laughter. He soon had a circle of more than fifty persome about him, of whom some carried their veneration for his character so far, that they secretly passed their hands over his ample pitgrim's coat, in the hope of thus obtaining the blessing of

And yet the mysterious stranger was, in truth, no pilgrim; the lands which he seemed so well to know he had indeed visited in his youth; but that was long ago, and his memory did not always serve him; then his imagination had to stand him instead, and often when he told of the wonders he had seen, he"chuckled within himself over the credulity of his hearers. The seeming palmer was, in truth, Diederik die Vos who possessed in un-divalled perfection the art of disguising himself, and Robert meanwhile stood motionless, but with

himself, in order to escape the danger which he foresaw.

And now the king and queen entered the hall, with a numerous train of knights and pages, and took their seats upon the throne. Most of the French knights ranged themselves along the walls; the rest stood together at the farther end of the hall, and near them the citizens who were present. Two heralds, with the arms of France and of Navarre, were stationed, one on either hand, at the foot of the throne.

The king gave a sign, and Charles de Valois came forward with the Femish nobles. Velvet cushions were placed on the ground in front of the throne, and on these the Flemings knelt on one knee, in which humble position they awaited in silence the king's declaration. On Count Guy's right hand knelt his son William; and on his left Walter of Maldeghem, a noble of high rank. Robert de Bethune was not in his place; he remained at some distance, standing among the French kuights, and for a while entirely escaped King Philip's notice.

Queen Joanna's dress was all brilliant with gold and jewels; on her head was a royal crown, which threw back the sun's rays from its thousand diamonds. Haughty and arrogant, she kept casting round contemptuous looks upon the Femish nobles as they knelt, and grimly smiled her hate upon the old Count, whom she purposely kept waiting in his attitude of humiliation. At last she whispered a few words in Philip's ear, who thereupon in a loud voice, thus addressed Count Guy:

"Unfaithful vassal! out of our royal mercy we have been graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made about your transgressions, in the hope of finding some ground upon which it might be allowable for us to show you favor; but, on the contrary thereof, we have found that your daughter's imprisonment, with which you excuse yourself, has been only a pretext for your contumacy, and that it is really out of insolent pride that you have disobeyed our commands."

As the king uttered these words, amazement and consternation filled the hearts of the Flemings, who now saw themselves in the trap against which Diederik die Vos had warned them; but as Count Guy made no motion to rise, they too remained on their

knees. The king went on: " A vassal that traitoriously takes arms against his king and liege ford has forfeited his fief; and he that holds with the enemies of France has forfeited his life. You have disobeyed the commands of your sovereign; you have made common cause with Edward of England, our enemy, and with him levied war against us; by all which misdeeds and treasons you have justly forfeited your life. Never-theless, we will not hastily put in execution such our righteous doom, but will still further take time for consideration thereupon; to which end we have determined that you, and those of your nobles that have abetted you in your contumacy, be held in me as in on may come to a final resolution concerning you."

But now Charles de Valois, filled with equal grief | by. and astonishment at what he had just heard, came forward, and thus addressed the king:

"My liege! you know with what zeal and fidelity have ever served you, even as if I had been the lowest of your subjects, and none can say that treachery or falsehood has ever sullied with one spot the shield of Charles de Valois. And now it is you, my liege, that are, for the first time, putting shame upon my honor, -upon your brother's honor! Will you make me traitor? Shall your brother have to hide his head under the reproach of a false knight? Remember, sire, that Guy of Flanders came to your court under a safe-conduct from me. and that you make me a liar if you do not respect

The Count de Valois had gradually grown excited as he spoke; and such power was there in his flashing eyes, that Philip was on the very point of recalling his sentence. Himself regarding honor and good name as a knight's most precious treasure, he felt in his inmost heart the pain that he was in-Flemings had risen, and were listening anxiously to the pleading of their advocate, while the bystanders awaited the result motionless and terrorstruck.

But Queen Joanna gave her husband no time to answer for himself. Fearing lest her prey should escape her, and jualous of her brother in-law's in-terierence, she passionately exclaimed: "Messire de Valois! how can you dare to stand up in defence of the enemies of France, and so make yourself a partner in their treasons? This is not the first time, moreover, that you have taken it upon you to oppose the king's good pleasure."

"Madam," retorted Charles sharply, "it ill beseems you to couple such a word as treason with the name of your husband's brother. Shall I stand | tress!" by in silence and allow you to bring infamy upon my name; and so have it said of me, that it was Charles de Valois that beguiled the hapless Guy of Flanders to his destruction? No, by Heaven, so shall it not be. And I ask you, Philip, my prince and brother, will you allow the blood of St. Louis to be dishonored in me? Shall this be the reward

of all my faithful services?" It was easily seen that the king was interposing with Joanna, and pressing her to consent to a mitigation of the sentence; but she, in her implacable hatred against the Flemings, scornfully refused to listen; while, at the words of Charles de Valois, a scarlet glow of fury overspread her countenance. Suddenly she exclaimed:

"Ho, guardal Let the king be obeyed! Take

the traitors, one and all !" At this command the royal guards filled the hall, through all the various doors that led to it. The Flemish knights allowed themselves to be made prisoners without resistance, which they well saw could avail them nothing, being as they were at once unarmed, outnumbered, and surrounded. One of the body-guard approached the old Count,

and laid his hand upon his shoulder, saying: "My lord Count, I arrest you in the king's name" The Count of Flanders looked him sadly in the face; then turned toward Robert and sighed out,

not choosing, as he had told the Count, that King though an invisible hand had touched him with a cognised. Philip should trap the fox, he had thus disguised magic wand, a convulsive shiver passed over his Charles whole frame; all his muscles strained convulsively, and lightning seemed to flash from his eyes; then, springing forward like a lion upon his prey, he cried, with a voice that made the very rafters

"Villain! do you dare in my presence to lay an ignoble hand upon my father's shoulder? There you shall leave that hand, or I die the death!"

And with these words he wrested the weapon from the hand of a halberdier, and dashed forward. A general cry of alarm was heard, and the French knights drew their swords, for at first they were in fear of the lives of the king and queen. This fear, however, was soon over; fcr Bobert's blow was struck. As he had said, he had done; the hand which had ventured to touch his father, lay, with the arm belonging to it, upon the ground, and a stream of blood flowed from the mangled stump.

The guards crowded round Robert and endeavored to overpower him, but without success. Maddened with blind fury, he played the halbert in circles round his head, so that not one of them ventured within the range of his weapon. Perhaps some still more fatal catastrophe would have ensued, had not the old Count, anxious for his son's life, called to him in a supplicating tone,

"Robert, my brave son! for my sake surrender do it, I pray you, I command you!"

With these words, which he uttered in a tone of the tenderest emotion, he threw his arms about Robert's neck, and pressed his face against his son's bosom. Robert felt his father's hot tears drop upon his hand, and then for the first time understood the extent of his rashness. Tearing himself from the old Count's arms, he dashed the halbert against the wall over the heads of the guards, and cried,

"Come on, then, ye miserable hirelings, and lay hold of the Lion of Flanders! fear no longer; he surrenders."

Again the guards crowded about him, and now made him their prisoner. While he and his father were being led from the hall, he called aloud to Charles de Valois.

"Their is no stain upon your arms; you still are what you have always been, the noblest knight in France; your honour is still unimpeached; bear witness all who hear, that the Lion of Flanders says

The French knights had put up their swords again into their scabbards, so soon as they perceived caul footing, in order to maintain the liberties that there was no danger for the king or queen. As regarded the arrest of the Lion, they left that to In France things were far otherwise; Philip the

Very different, meanwhile, were the feelings of the king and of the queen on this occasion. Philip was much depressed, and deeply lamented the step into which he had been drawn. Joanna, on the contrary was full of joy at Robert's resistance, for the offence of wounding the king's servant in the king's presence was so serious, that she felt her schemes of vengeance were greatly advanced there-

At last the king could no longer suppress his emotion and resentment, and, notwithstanding the resistance of his imperious consort, determined to leave the hall. As he rose from his throne, he

said: "Gentlemen, this scene of violence has greatly troubled us. Much more pleasing would it have been to us could we have shown mercy, unbappily, the interests of our crown and realm would not admit of it. Our royal will and pleasure is, that you all use your best endeavours that the peace of our palace be not farther disturbed."

The Queen now rose also, and was about to descend the steps of the terone along with her husband, when a new incident, at once unexpected and vexatious, prevented her.

Charles de Valois had for some time been standing immersed in thought at the further end of the hall. The respect which he owed his king, as well as the love he felt for his brother, long struggled in his heart against the indignation which the late act flicting upon his faithful brother. Meanwhile the of treachery excited in him. But at last his wrath waxed uncontrollable, and broke loose; now red, now pale, with every sign of the most violent agitation of mind, he stepped forward in front of the

> "Madam," he thundered out, " you shall not dis honour me with inpunity! Listen, gentlemen; I speak in the presence of God, the judge of us all. It is you, Joanna of Navarre, that exhaust our country's resources by your prodigality; it is you that have ground down the king's subjects by the debasement of the coin, and by extortions and oppressions of every kind; it is you that bring disgrace upon my noble brother; it is you that are the blot and shame of France. Henceforth, I serve you not! Henceforth I renounce you as a false trai-

> With these words he drew his sword from the scabbard, snapped the blade in two scross his knee, and dashed the pieces with such violence against the ground, that they rebounded to the very steps of the throne.

Joanna was beside herself with shame and fury her features were distorted with the expression of the most devision pussions, and seemed no longer to have any thing womanly about them. Convulsed with rage, she exclaimed:

"Ho, guards, seize, seize him! seize him!" The body-guards, who were still in the hall, pre-pared to execute the queen's command, and their captain was already drawing near to the Count de Valois; but this was too much for the king, who was sincerely and deeply attached to his brother : "Whoever lays a hand upon Messire de Valois shall die this very day!" he exclaimed.

The threat checked the advance of the guards; and De Valois left the hall without hindrance, in spite of the queen's command.

Thus ended these scenes, of treachery and vio-

Putting no trust whatever in the royal word, and were now curiously bent upon him. Suddenly, as palmer's coat, by means of which he escaped unre-

Charles de Valois, with the aid of his friends immediately left the kingdon, and retired to Italy; nor did he return thence until after the death of Philip the Fair, when Louis Hutin had succeeded to the throne.

CHAPTER VI.

At the time of which we are writing, there existed in Flanders two political parties violently op-posed to each other, and who spared no pains to inflict on one another every possible injury. The great majority of the nobles and those in power had declared in favour of the government as established by France, and thence had obtained with the people the appellation of Lilyards, from the wellknown bearings of the royal arms. Why it was that they thus took part with their country's encmies, will presently appear.

For some past years, what with extravagant expenditure upon tournaments, what with internal wars and distant crusades, the Flemish nobility had very generally fallen into pecuniary embarrass-ment, and had thus been compelled to raise money, by granting extensive privileges and immunites to the inhabitants of their lordships, and especially to those of the towns, for which they received very considerable sums. Dearly as the citizens had to pay for their enfranchisement, the sacrifice was soon made good with ample interest. The commonalty, which had formerly belonged with tlife and roods to the nobles, felt that the sweet of their brows no longer flowed in vain; they elected burgermasters and councillors, and constituted municipal governments, with which their former lords had no power of interference whatever. The different guilds cooperated for the common interest, each under the direction of its dean, who was its principal officer.

Freedom and security bore their usual fruits from all the winds of heaven strangers made their way to Flanders, and commerce flourished with a vitality that would have been impossible under the government of the feudal lords. Industry prospered, the people grew rich, and in the pride of independence and power rose up more than once in arms against their former masters. The nobles, seeing their revenues diminished and their supremacy in danger, strove by all mesns, fair and foul, to check the rising importance of the commons, but with very indifferent success; for the wealth of the towns enabled them to take the field on at least an other hands; it was a kind of work in which anoble could not with propriety take part.

Fair, indeed, had once, in his distress for money, summoned the deputies of the third estate, that is to say, of the towns, to the States-General; but any gain to the people from this step was but temporary and the feudal lords speedlly recovered whatever ground they had lost.

Whatever remained of the Flemish nobility had thus entirely lost their supremacy, and had nothing left but the ordinary rights of proprietorship over their estates. Lamenting their by gone power, they saw no other way of recovering it but by the overthrow of the privileges and prosperity of the commons. As no ray of freedom had yet beamed upon France, where a despotic feudalism still exclusive ly prevailed, they hoped that Philip the Fair would totally change the state of things in Flanders, and that they should be reinstated in all their former power. To this end they favoured the cause of France against Flanders, and thus obtained the name of Lilyards, as a term of reproach. These were especially numerous at Bruges, which then divided with Venice the palm of wealth and commerce, and were even the burgermasters and other magistrates, through corrupt influence brought to bear upon the elections, all belonged to that faction.

The arrest of the old Count, and those nobles who had remained true to him, was joyful news for this party. Flanders was now delivered up into the hands of Philip the Fair; and they hoped that by this means they should succeed in cancelling all the right and privileges of the commons.

But the people at large heard of what had taken place with the deepest dismay; the affection which they had always borne to their native princes was now enhanced by compassion, and there was a universal outcry against the treachery that had been committed. But the numerous French garrisons, which occupied the length and breadth of the land, with the want of unanimity among the citizens themselves, paralysed the Clawards (such was the name given to the patriotic party, from the threatening claws of the Flemish lion); so that, for the present, with all their excitement of feeling, they had no spirit for action, and Philip remainded in quiet possession of the inheritance of the Count of

On the first receipt of the evil tidings, Adolf of Nieuwland's sister, Maria, had proceed with a numerous retinue of servants and a litter to Wynandael. and brought back her wounded brother to their paternal house at Bruges. The young Matilda, so painfully severed from all of her own blood, was glad to accept the invitation and escort of this new found friend, and to escape from Wynandael, now occupied by the French garrison.

The house of the Nieuwlands lay in the Spanishstreet at Bruges. At either angle of its gable front rose a round tower, crowned with a weathercock, and commanding all the neighbouring buildings the arch of the doorway rested on two pillars of hown stone of Grecian architecture, and over it stood the shield of the Nienwlands, with their motto. "Pulchrum pro patria mori," having for supporters, two angels with palm-branches in their hands.

In a chamber away from the street, and quite out of reach of the sound of its unceasing bustle, lay the wounded Adolf on a magnificent bed. Ghastly pale, and worn to a skeleton by the pain and fever of his wounds, he was hardly to be recognised. At the head of his bed stood a small table, and on it a lence. Count Guy, was forthwith imprisoned at flask and drinking-cup of silver; against the wall Compiegne; his son Robert was conveyed to Bourhung the breastplate that had failed before St. Pol's ges in Berri, and William to Rouen in Normandy. lance, and so been the cause of his wound; beside The rest of the Flemish nobles were also kept in it was a harp, with its strings loose. All about him close custody, each at a different, place: and were was still as death. The window curtains were half deprived of the consolation they might have derive drawn, so that the light in the room was but a of assuming the most various forms and characters. Treatless eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, amid the French knights, whose looks only one that got back to: Flanders, thanks: to his corasional rustle of a sailk dress street less eye, and the flanders are the sail of the sail of the flanders are the sail of the flanders are the sail of the sa

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In one corner of the room sat Matilda, silent, and with her eyes fixed upon the ground. Her falcon was perched on the back of her chair, and secmed to participate in its mistress' sorrow : for its head was buried in its feathers, and it showed not the slightest movement.

The young girl, formerly so high-hearted and joyous that no grief could touch her, was now totally changed. The imprisonment at one stroke of all that were dear to her had given a shock to her feelings, which caused every thing to appear dark before her eyes. For her the heavens were no longer blue, the fields no longer green; her dreams were no longer interwoven with threads of gold and silver. Sorrow and brooding despair had found the way into her heart; nothing could console her under the torturing image of her beloved father confined in a prison and in a foreign land.

After she had thus sat for some time motionless, she slowly rose from her seat, and took her hawk upon her hand. With eyes full of tears she looked upon the bird, and thus spoke in a low voice, while from time to time she wiped away a tear from her pale cheeks:

"Mourn not so, my faithful bird; our lord my father will soon come back. This wicked queen shall do him no mischief; for I have prayed so fervently for him, and God is over just: mourn no

more, my darling bird." Warm tears trickled down the maiden's cheeks; for though her words seemed full of hope and comfort, yet her heart was all the while oppressed with the deepest sorrow. In a mournful voice she continued:

"My poor bawk, now we can no longer follow our sport in the valleys about my father's castle; for the stranger has his abode in the fair Wynandael. They have cast my unhappy father into prison, and bound him with heavy chains. Now he sits and sighs miserably in the dark cell; and who knows whether the fell Joanna may not even take his life, my darling bird? Then we teo will die of grief! The thought, the frightful thought alone deprives me of all strength. There now, sit down; for my trembling hand can no longer bear you."

And then, in an agony of despair, the poor child sank back upon her chair; but her cheek grew no paler than before, for long since had its roses faded; and only her eyelids were red with constant weeping. The charm of her features was gone, and her eyes had lost all their life and fire.

Long time she sat, sunk in sorrow, and passing in review the long array of gloomy images which her despair had conjured up before her. She saw her unhappy father chained in a damp unwholesome prison,-she heard the clanking of his chains, and the echoes of his sighs of wretchedness in the gloomy vault. The fear of poison too, then so common, or thought to be so, in the mysteries of French statecraft, ever occupied her imagination, and the most frightful scenes followed one another before her eyes. Thus was the poor maiden incessantly tortured, and filled with the most terrible apprehen-BIONS.

And now a faint sigh was heard from the bed. Hastily Matilda dried the tears from her cheeks, and hurrled to the beside with frightened anxiety. She poured some of the contents of the flask into the cup, raised Adolf's head a little with her right hand, and brought the cup to his mouth.

The knight's eyes opened wide, and fixed themselves with a peculiar expression upon the maiden. An intense feeling of gratitude spoke in his languid glance, and an indefinable smile passed over his pale countenance.

Since he had received his wound, the knight had not yet spoken intelligibly, nor did he even seem to hear the words that were addressed to him. The latter, however, was not the case. When, in the first days of his illness, Matilda had whispered over him in her gentlest voice, "Get well, my poor Adolf! my dear brother! I will pmy for you, for your death would make me still more unhappy here on earth," and other like words, which, unconscious of being heard, she murmured to herself behind his couch.-Adolf had heard and understood all, though totally unable to reply.

Meanwhile, during the bygone night there had taken place a marked change for the better in the wounded knight's condition. Nature, after a long struggle, had thrown him into a deep sleep, from which he awoke refreshed and with new life and vigor; the sigh which broke from him at the moment of awaking was louder and longer than any breath which he had yet drawn since he received his wound.

And now, to Matilda's no little astonishment, as soon as she had taken the cup from his lips, he thus addressed her, in a distinct, though feeble, voice :

"O noble lady!-my guardian angel! I thank my merciful God for the comfort which, through you, He has given me! Am I worthy, lady, that your illustrious hand should thus kindly have smoothed my pillow? A thousand blessings on you, for the tender care of a poor knight!"

For a moment the maiden's surprise and pleasure were too much for words; but soon recovering herself, and remarking how much progress he had so suddenly made, in a transport of delight she clasped her hands together, while she gave vent to her

feelings in loud cries of joy.
"Ha! now, indeed, you will get well, Sir Adolf!" she exclaimed; "now I need no longer be all sadness! now I shall at all events have a brother to comfort me !"

4-1-1 (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Somebody advertises in the London Times for a servant girl that fears the Lord and can carry one cwt. Hand maidens that can successfully wrestle with an hundred pound weight are not usually the sort of females that fear the Lord, or anybody else. for that matter.— Hartford Post. Link to make some

Sowing for the occasion.—A countryman was sowing his ground, when two smart fellows riding by; one of them called out with an insolent air! Well, my good fellow, the your business to sow, ed from friendly companionship in misfortune: [13] doubtful glowning, and no sound was heard except but we reap the fruits of your labor. The rustic a Of all the company Diederik die Vos was the the painful breathing of the wounded man, and the replied of Tis very alke you may for just now I we

THECONVENTIONS

THE DELEGATES AND THE RESOLUTIONS.

The annual Convention of the Home Bule Confederation of Great Britain commenced its sittings in the Rotundo on Monday, Tist August, at ten o'clock a.m. Dr. Commins, B.L., Livarpool, president, oc-

a.m. Dr. Commins, B.L., Liverpool, present, of cupied the chair. The following were present.

Mesers Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P., C.S. Parnell, M.P.,
J.G. Biggar, M. P.; Chevalier O'Clery, M.P.; P. Mulhall, J. Denvir, J. Veldon, O. Meagher, D. Cilly, A. Commins, B.L., LL. D., Liverpool; S. Barrow, Jarrowon-Tyne; T. Maloney, G. Keogh, Stafford; E. Stone, Blackbill, D. Mikinley, St. Helen's, J. Gill. Stone, Blackhill; P M'Kinley, St Helen's; L Gillooly, Warrington; P Doyle, Blackburn; J Mallon, Preston; F. H. O'Donnoll, J Coffey, J C Howe, London; P. Carey, Barnsley; F. Travers, Leeds; P. M'Guiggan, Sunderland; M. Kerrigan, Eccles and Patricroft; J. Kavanagh, Houghton Lepring; P. O'Neill, Leigh; P Donnelly, Batley; D M'Gowan. Bishop-Auckland; J. M. Kenny, M. Carten, Dursham; J. Barry, T. Glynn, W. F. Meany, Feeney, Manchester; T. Healy, L. Barry, B. M'Anulty, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Ferguson, T. Lenahan, T. J. Sharkey, Glasgow; G J Healy, T C; F M'Cormack, T C; J Droogan, Bolton; -, Bingley: P Robinson, D Trainor, Hull; M M Dunne, Sheffield; J Gillon, Bedlington; R Philbin, Stone; J Rowen. York; R J Carleton, Johnstone; H M'Glynn, Tunstall; J al'Kenna, T Clancy, P Kenna, Dundee; P J Slevin, Wigan; E Moran, Chester; J Mackle, Barrow-in-Furness; J Ward, Blyth; J Walsh, Crewe; P D Corcoran, Birkenhead.

The following annual report, with balance-sheet annexed, was presented by Captain Kirwan and Mr. John Barry, and unanimously passed:

This year the annual report of the Confederate Association is submitted for your approval somewhat later than usual. You are, however, aware that the delay has been intentional. Your executive, acting under your authority, postponed your annual meeting from June to August, in order that you might assemble in this city. The object of this delay has been of a dual nature. In the first place it was thought desirable to bring the power and influence of your organisation before the Irish people, and to assure them that the Irish in Great Britain are loyal to the principle laid down at the Conference of 1873. You have ever accepted as a political axiom the right of the Irish at home to lead and the duty of the Irish abroad to follow. You have loyally bowed to the will of the people of this country, and have always expressed your readiness to follow in the ascertained footstens of your countrymen at home. Their policy is your policy. Your motto is union amongst Irishmen, and to secure that union some of your associates have faithfully laboured in our ranks, while holding individual opinions which are not in harmony with the majority. To place this fact before the Irish people is one of the reasons you meet in Dublin to-day, and your Executive is, too, aware that you will in the future, as in the past, adopt any means which the Irish people think prudent to pursue in order to obtain the right of Irish laws being made by Irishmen. In the second place, your meeting in Dublin will conjure up historical reminiscences. This is the first Convention which has been held in Ireland these eighty-four years. This is a testimony of the exceptional legislation to which Ireland is subjected. You are British delegates. You assemble here to conduct your business within the limit of the law, the provision of which you only evade by being residents in Great Britain. Had you been Irish delegates you would be liable to arrest, for British law in this country is formed to destroy that strength which comes of united action. In England we can contederate in Ireland the people cannot combine their forces. You, however, are citizens of Great Britain and enjoy the privileges which belong to men living under the British Constitution, and you meet here to-day to testify by your presence that British rule in this country is not formed on the basis of the British Constitution, and that your Convention-legal while British, illegal if Irish—is a proof of the coercive legislation to which Irishmen are subjected. You place before the world the fact that the Irishmen in Great Britain, enjoy rights which are denied your countrymen at home, but that the possession of these rights has not destroyed your fidelity to the principles of Irish nationality, and that absence and prosperity only make you grow fonder

of this dear old land.

During the year '75-76 your executive council met twice, once in November and again to-day. Your supplementary executive, however, met fourteen times. When the resolutions passed at these meetings were of a great nature they were published in the official columns of the United Irishmun, and if affecting the association or branches of our association only, their contents were made known through the medium of our private reports. Of these reports 10,242 were issued during the year. exclusive of 4,721 letters, which were written from the executive offices during the same period. Since the abolition of the district system each association has been encouraged to work its own neighborhood, and in order to facilitate the doings of this, your excutive has from time to time forwarded handbills for distribution in towns into which the Home Rule movement has not penetrated. Their efforts has not been unproductive of good. During the year new associations have opened at Ashton-under-Lyne, Ballieston, Bingley, Birkenhead, Chester, Coatbridge, Coundon, Crotthead, Eastmuir, Johnstone, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Lochos, Merthyr-Tydvil, New Port, Nottingham (No. 2 Branch), Sheldon, Shrewsbury, Skelmersdale, Stone, South Shields, and Whitehaven. In all 25 new branches were opened during the year 1875-76. while only 15 new branches were opened in the year '74.75. During the last year associations and branches were revived at Batty, Bristall, Blackburn (No. 2), Burnley, Burslem, Crook, Leigh, Ormskirk, Sheffield, Tunstall, and Wigan. In all there were 11 branches revived during '75-76 as against 15 during '74 75. This falling off in the revival of branches is simply owing to the increased prosperits of the associations at large, and that proportion. ately fewer branches died during the last year than the year before. Notwithstanding the efforts of your executive, however, we are obliged to record the death of your associations at Altrinchan, Birmingham, Bristoll, Cardiff No. 2, Consett, Dumbarton, Eastwood, Edinburgh, Gorton, Hebburn-on-Tyne (No. 2 Branch), Port-Glasgow, and Wednesbury. In all 15 branches have fallen away during the year. The cause, however, is easily accounted for. It is not in any way owing to the want of loyalty of the Irish people in those towns to the principle of the Home Rule movement, but it is simply owing to the pecuniary difficulties under which our executive has labored. Had we the means of frequently visiting the different localities in which we have up to the present failed to consolidate, there would be no occasion to be compelled to place before you the record of their demise. Although we have abundant testimony to prove that the Irish in Great Britain are with us in the struggle, yet in all great organisations there are weak points as well as strong. Success upon all occasions we cannot expect, but your executive believes that with the impetus this meeting will give the Home Rule cause in Great Britain there will be additional means subscribed to enable them to pursue a more vigorous course than that which O Donnell; and carried unanimously:—

we have up to the present been forced to edopt THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT But the record of the gross work amongst the transcription of the gross work amongst away the previous year were revived. This makes 36 new branches which your executive brought into existence during the year. The loss has been 15 branches dead, which leaves a gain of 21 new branohes in your favour.

During the year | 75 | 76 eighty four public moet

ings were attended add lectures given under the augices of the executive. This does not include meetings held in Glasgow, London, Manchester and other towns, with which your executive, while fully spmpathising, yet had no direct responsibility to discharge. The number of meetings is certainly far below the standard which is necessary for the prosecution of the work of organisation with vigour and the time is now come when we expect the aid of some of the Irish Home Rule members of Parliament, whose general assistance up to the present we have but partially received. In May, '75, 65 branches sent report and levy ito the executive of fices, while in May, '76, 182 branches is out in similar returns. Much of this success is attributable to the method of voluntary canvassing which many of the associations have pursued. All our experience, points to the fact that our people are with us in this struggle, and that they will give their finan-cial assistance and political influence to sustain our cause when asked. . The returns just read prove this on the one hand

and our political triumphs during the year prove it on the other. No matter how poor the association may be, yet it commands the Irish vote. The strength of your organisation cannot be tested by your mere financial returns, for the voluntary efforts you receive relieve us from considerable expenditure. It may too be necessary to remind the public that each association has its private expenditure, and that, taking the Confederation at large, there cannot be less than £3,000 a year spent in Great Britain in advancing the interests of the Home Rule cause. Most of the large towns in England and Scotland have now their Home Rule halls, their Home Rule T.C., and many of them their Home Rule M.P. Your organisation has created a third distinct party in the State. It eschews both Liberalism and Conservatism, and exercises its influence only to advance the interest of the Irish National cause. This was proved by the victories which your associations scored at Burnley and at Manchester. You have already been informed of those successes. The Irish people were indifferent to party, and pursued a policy of independent opposition until the candidates accepted their terms. The history of your victories in those two towns has now become a part of the history of this movement, and has forced British publicists to admit that your organisation is a power in the land. There are at least 35 boroughs in Great Britain where you have as much influence as you have at Manchester and at Burnley, and recent events at Leeds have demonstrated that that influence will be exercised for the advantage of the Irish National cause alone Your organisation has control over 150,000 Irish electors, enough, as we have often said, to decide the fate of a Ministry, and to mould British public opinion in an Irish cast. You may be poor, but you are powerful. The people are with you. They have already flocked to your standard and present an unbroken front to their politically hestile foes. Victory is smiling upon your banner, and "Excelsior" is emblazoned upon its folds.

The following resolutions were adopted and recorded by the Convention :-

I. That the Executive and the Confederation officers be ex-officio members of the General Council. II. That all members of the Supplementary Executive present at this meeting be entitled to

III. That the Home Rule League be empowered to send from Ireland two members to each General Council meeting.

IV. That the time has come when it is advisable that the central offices be moved to London.

V. That ten members of the Executive Council be nominated by the members of the General Council, those ten to elect three more, who, with the two to be appointed by the Home Rule League shall form the Executive.

the election of a Supplementary Executive be re-

VII. That No. 7 of the General Laws be amended to read as follows:—"That all organised bodies in connection with the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain be styled associations; and that wherever a recognised association shall be established in any electorial district no second association shall be established in that district without the previous permission of the council of the local association and the Executive of the Confederation, but that as many branches of these associations as may be necessary can be opened in an electoral district, but all such branches must be subject to a general council of such local association, formed of representatives of the various branches, with general president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary elected at a general meeting of all the branches specially summoned for that purpose"; provided nevertheless that nothing in this rule shall exclude the Executive of the Confederation from the fullest intercourse and communication with the individual local branches.

VIII. That No. 9 of the General Laws be amended to read as follows:-"That the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain be governed by a general council to be elected by the local associations. Associations of under 100 members to have one representative; between 100 and 200 members, two representatives; over 200 members, three representatives: but this number may be changed by vote

of the general council."

IX. That the number of vice-presidents be increased to five.

X. That the associations and branches elect their officers twice a year, in January and July.

XI. That in the opinion of this meeting, before adopting a course of action that may become necessary-namely, withdrawal-it will be expedient for the Irish members to adopt a much more determined attitude in the House of Commons upon all questions in which Ireland is concerned, so that the British people may be induced to adopt the principle of division of labour in government.

XII. That we have every confidence in our great leader Isaac Butt; that we rely on his genius and determination, and give him our continued allegiance.

The meeting, at a late hour, adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE CONVENTION-SECOND DAY.

On Tuesday morning the Convention re-assembled in the small Concert-room, Rotundo. Dr. Commins, of Liverpool, presided, and the same delegates were present as on the previous day.

The following resolutions were adopted :-

Proposed by Mr. T. J. Sharkey, seconded by Mr. Keogh, and unanimously carried:-"That Mr. Butt be elected President of the Irish" Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain for the

coming year. "That J. Ferguson, Esq., Glasgow; B. M'Anulty, Esqi, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. H. O'Donnell; Esqi, London; C. S. Parnell, Esq., M.P.; and J. G. Biggar, Esq., M.P.; be elected vice-presidents of the Confederation for the coming year.

"That F. H. O'Donnell, Esq., be elected honorary secretary of the Confederation for the coming year, Proposed by Mr. John Barry, seconded by F. H.

down.

That we feel still more strongly the injustice done to the tright people by the law which deprives them of the right of having and Jeaning arms, a right enjoyed by the people of Ingland and Scotland, a right which is secured in Indiana and Scotland by the Declaration of Rights adopted by the Revolution, and by the acts of settlement of the growd and which has been recognised by all and crown, and which has been recognised by all anthorities on English law as an essential part of the constitution."

Proposed by Mr. T. J. Sharkey, seconded by Mr. Butt, M.P., and unanimously resolved :-

"That, in the opinion of the Conference, the time has come for the organization of the Irish constituencies by means of the formation of branches of the Home Rule League in every electoral district of Ireland."

Proposed by Mr. P. Mulhall, seconded by Mr. C. Meagher, and unanimously resolved :--

"That in the opinion of this Conference the policy pursued by the United Irishman newspaper in its advocacy of Home Rule is a wise, able, and judicious policy, and we, the delegate here assembled, in endorsing that policy pledges ourselves to do our utmost to support and spread the United Irish. man through all our branches."

Proposed by Mr. P. M'Kinley, seconded by Mr. R. J. Carleton, and resolved:-

"That the Executive meet at least every three months, that three form a quorum, and that the president, vice-presidents, and the hon. sec. be exofficio members of the Executive."

The following gentlemen were elected on the Executive for the ensuing year :-Messis L Barry, T J Sharkey, G J Healy, D Crilly, T Glynn, J C Howe, J Coffey, T Clancy, J Trainor,

T Moloney. It was proposed by Mr. J. Mockle, seconded by Mr. H. M'Glynn, and resolved :-

"That it be recommended to the Executive. should any vacancy occur in that body during the year, that the unsuccessful candidate having the greater number of votes be elected to fill that

vacancy.' Votes of thanks to the retiring president, Dr. Commins, the retiring hon. sec., Mr. John Barry, Mr. F. Byrne, were passed with aculamation.

On the motion of Mr. Barry, seconded by Mr. Mallon, it was resolved :-"That the next annual general council meeting

be held in Liverpool." The proceedings then terminated.

BANQUET TO THE DELEGATES.

EXTRAORDINARY GOVERNMENT OUTRAGE.

(ABRIDGED FROM THE FREEMAN.)

On Tuesday evening the Irish Home Rule League entertained the Council of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain and the English delegates at a banquet in the Ancient Concert Rooms. Nearly two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner in the great hall, for the whole length of which rar three tiers of tables.

Mr. Isaac Butt, QC., M.P., presided at the head table, and the vice-presidents were—Messrs. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., J. G. Biggar, M.P., and Major O'Gorman, M.P., On the chairman's right sat Dr. Commins, Liperpool, President of the Home Rule Confederation; Messrs R. Power, M.P.; C. S. Parnell, M.P.; and P. J. Plunkett. On his left sat Rev. Dr. De Thuruy, Bingley, Yorkshire; and Father O'Reilly, P.P., Kingscourt, county Cavan; Messrs. Mitchell Henry, M.P.; Charles Dawson, High Sheriff of Limerick; and J Ferguson, Glasgow.

Amongst the other gentlemen present were:-William Adams, T. C. Tullamore; P. M'Cabe Fay, W F Moloney, G. Barry, T.C., Cork; John VI. That so much of Rule No. 10 as provides for Burns, M Costello, P L G, Edenderry; T A P Mapother, J P, Kilteevan; John O Blunden, Professor, MRIA; MShields, JC Howe, London; Wm. Meagher, TC; TD Sullivan, A O'Conor Eccles, Roscommon; CJ Fay, MP; M Hearn, Ballinrobe; J Mulligan, George Fottrell, James Cooper, Mill-street, county Cork; William Bury, TC; R Power, M.P.; A E Lesage, J Reilly, TC; PJ Foley, London; G Austin, TC; Dr M'Closkey, Derry; William Dillon, R B Butt, Hon Judge Little, Thomas Ryan, Patrick Donegan, B M'Anulty, C M'Donough, Derry; Rev P F Downes, P P, New Brunswick, Ü S A; Alderman O'Gorman, do, do ; Patrick Claffey, Richard M'Lowery, E A Hayden, TC; Rev P O'Reilly, P P, Kingscourt; Joseph P Donnelly, J J Burke, P L G; H M'Crossan BL; JP M'Alister, P Mulhall, John Denvir, J Veldon, C Meagher, D Crilly, Liverpool; S Barrow, Jarrow-on-Tyne: T Moloney, G Keogh, Stafford; E Stone, Blackhill; P M'Kinley, St Helens; L Gillooly; Warrington; P Doyle, Blacklion; J Mallow, Preston; F H O'Donnell, London; J Coffey, J Howe, London; P Carey, Barnsley; F Travers, Leeds; P M'Guiggan, Sunderland; M Kerrigan, Eccles; J Kavanagh, Haughton Lesping; P O'Neill, Leigh; P Donnelly, Baxley; Dr D M'Gowan, Bish-op of Auckland; J M'Kenny,—M'Cartan, Durham; J Barry, T Glynn, W F Mesny, B M'Anulty, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J Ferguson, L Lenahan, T J Sharkey, Glasgow; C G Healy, T C; F M'Cormack J Droogan, Bolton; P Robinson, D Trainor, Hull M Dunne, Sheffield; J Gillon, Bedlington; R Phibbin, Hone; J Rowen, York; R J Carleton, Johnstone; H M'Glynn, Dunstall; J M'Kenna, T Clancy. P Kenn, Dundee; P J Slevin, Wigan; E Moran, Chester; J Mackie, Barrow-on-Furness; J Ward, Blyth ; J Walsh, Crewe ; P D Corcoran, Birkenhead B M'Avroy, Patrick C Sherry, Eastminster; J Ket

tle, P L G, Artane, &c. The chairman in proposing the first toast, said his first duty was to express his deep thankfulness to those who had placed him in the proud position of presiding over that entertainment, and his highest duty was on behalf of the Irish nation to welcome to that festive board their English friends who had honoured them with their presence (loud applause). When he said their English friends he would have been very forgetful of the ties of private friendship and the obligations of public duty if he had not intended to include in that word many of their Scotch friends (hear, hear, and applause). He might have occasion to make some political allusions in the course of the toasts which it would be his privilege to propose in the course of the evening, and he did not doubt that there would be political allusions in the course of the replies, but he rejoiced more that evening in having achieved a great political success, and they might believe him that the political success achieved during the last few days would tell for the Home Rule cause in a way that its enemies did not anticipate, except it might be said that they did so from their fears (applause and laughter). He gave the toast of "The Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland."

The toast was received with applause. The chairman again rose and said-The next toast is one that will certainly command at once an enthusiastic reception—it is "The Prosperity of Ireland" (loud applause). In more fashionable assemblies than this it has been the habit to associate that toast with the office and name of the Lord Lieutenant [hear, hear]. I Imean no disrespect to the nobleman who is now at the head of

presides over the Ussue personally I entertain the highest respect. I cannot help thinking that with the many generous feelings he has often displayed he himself cannot but reflect sometimes how much prouder his position would be if he came down through Dame street to College-green to open a session of the Irish parliament there [applause]. It give you "Prosperity to Ireland," with the promise that when the Lord Lieutenant comes down to open the parliament in College green we then will be glad to associate him with the toast; associating with it the name of Mr. Dawson, High Sheriff of the city of Limerick—a city whose prosperity would be more advanced by Home Rule than that of any city he knew [applause]. The High Sheriff of Limerick, who was received

with cheers, responded. After saying he was overwhelmed with the responsibility cast upon him by his distinguished friend and great representative, Mr. Butt [cheers], when he found his humble name associated with such a toast, and received so generously, so enthusiastically, by this important meeting, he said he had continuously reflected and dwelt upon the condition of the country, and he had been enabled by observation in other countries, and by the information he gathered in an institution dear to them in this city—in the Catholic University of Ireland [cheers]—he had been enabled to contrast the position of his country with that of other nations, and the more he reflected upon the position of Ireland, and contrasted it with the condition of the free and happy nations of past and present, the nore convinced he was that they could never drink this toast with the full substance of prosperity around them until they had that which contained it from beginning to end-Home Rule and native legislation [cheers].

The chairman next rose and said—Before I come to the toast of the evening, there is one that ought to take precedence; it is the cause that is dear to all our hearts-the Home Rule cause | hear, hear, and cheers]. I would take the liberty of asking a very valued friend, Mr. Mitchell Henry, to speak to this toast [cheers.] He is a man who has brought many advantages to the cause, but, higher than any he could bring, he has brought an honest heart and a true devotion to this cause. If he had done nothing but give to the public that masterly exposition of the injustice done to Ireland in our present financial relations, he would have deserved well of all of us [cheers].

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., said, in the course of

a very eloquent speech, that he spoke on behalf of the Home Rule cause as it was expounded at the Conference held in Dublin, swerving not one inch from that programme; but if he had not seen in the course of his parliamentary experience that anything required to be added to that Conference, he still more failed to see that anything should be detracted from it (hear, hear, and cheers). Well, what had been achieved in the three years they had been fighting? Did they expect that in three years the prejudices of centuries would have been overpowered, or even the ears of the English people opened to listen to their argument? There was no country that had ever gained its liberties that had not earned them by a long and hard apprenticeship. Three years ago, when the English papers anticipated the new parliament would throw the balance of power into Irish hands, and that they would at once achieve the utmost object of their desire, he ventured to say to his revered friend in the chair that he trusted this would not be so, for that no country that ever achieved its liberties by a coup de main was able to retain them (applause). Every defeat to them in the House of Commons should be taken as a lesson of chastisement from the Almighty and a fresh incentive to exertion and virtue (applause). He did not scruple to say that he thought their debates on the Home Rule question did not scruple to say that there were reasons for that circumstance which ought not to exist in the future. He believed Home Rule debates in future should be conducted upon autocratic principles (cheers). He believed their great leader (cheers) was entitled to put his hand on every man and say -"In the name of Ireland, you will take such and such a part. You shall not presume to interfere in this debate merely because it is your good pleasure to do so. You shall obey that programme which I have laid down in consultation with my colleagues." Recause there never was a less despotic government than that of my hon. friend (more cheering) If that had been done on the late occasion he ventured to think that the treachery of a very cloquent man (hisses) would not have been unanswered, for he believed the answer would have covered the hon, member with disgrace (cheers). The House of Commons would have been told that whatever the hon, member thought of the short comings of Home Rule now, he had at any rate assented to it, that he pledged himself to fight their battle upon those lines, and that if he had swerved from those lines he had never dared to face his constituents (loud cheers). He trusted in the future, speeches like these could never go unanswered, and that there could never again be any doubt that what they desired for Ireland was that she should be entirely free to govern her own internal affairs and that she should have the great privilege of still taking her part in the affairs of an imperial parliament (cheers). These were the sentiments which Ireland had endorsed through her representatives, and which, if conveyed in an unfaltering voice, and with the logic and perseverance that belonged to his colleague, would yet produce their effect (loud cheering).

The chairman said he had now to propose the toast of the evening, and one that he was proud and happy to propose from that chair-namely, their Guests of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain" (applause). He believed that the greatest triumphs for the cause that had been achieved had been achieved by the English Confederation (applause). They had done so with very little money He saw it stated in a Dublin Conservative paper that the English Confederation was a myth, that their meeting in Dublin was a sham, and that they had no money (laughter). Was it a myth that in Manchester two candidates for the representation of that city, the one Liberal and the other Conservative, both pledged themselves to the Home Rule programme? (Immense applause). Was it a myth that in Newcastle-upon-Type a Conservative member and a Liberal member were both pledged to vote for Home Rule? (Hear, hear). Was it a myth that at Burnley the returned candidate was elected by the Irish vote because he pledged himself to vote for the Home Rule motion which he (the chairman) was about to bring forward? Was it a myth that in one of the greatest constituencies in England (Leeds) the other day the election lay in the hands of the Irish voters, as was admitted on all sides, and the Conservative candidate calculated implicitly on being returned, because the Conservative party imagined that the religious question would carry the Irish vote with it? (No, no). It was also said by the Irish (Pory, other hand, a matter of humiliation when he look papers that this was a terrible Guy, Fawkes, plots od back to his own life, and thought how much he intended to blow up . Home Rule, and above all to might have done for the cause of Ireland [cheers] Irish affairs, or, rather, is supposed to be [applause | send Mr. Butt sky high (applause and laughter). If a devotion to the cause of his country, if an utter

hold meetings of representatives of English associations without wild atting the first of the second control of Trish representatives are prohibited under several painfully impresses on us the national opinion of Ireland is kept the interest, as it is to the feelings of the Irish and almost used the second of the interest, as it is to the feelings of the Irish representatives or in the national opinion of Ireland is kept the interest, as it is to the feelings of the Irish representatives of the confidence which in the national opinion of Ireland is kept the interest, as it is to the feelings of the Irish representatives of the confidence which in the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. The evil that lies at the ground the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. The evil that lies at the ground to opinion of the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. The evil that lies at the ground the national opinion of the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. The evil that lies at the ground the national opinion of the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. The evil that lies at the national opinion of Ireland is kept that it is nation. A voice You are at the head of Irish analis that were expected to occur at the meeting (laugh-yourself [renewed] applause].

The chairman Unfortunately the office of Lord ter. Some of the pagers had stated that he (the Liquid Laugh) in the interests, as it is to the feelings of the Irish nation. The evil that lies at the good to fall Irish a government is that there are two pastics in Irish the one is the Castle of Dublin and the other the interests, the passions and the string feelings of the Irish nation applause; For the noblemative of the Irish nation applause; For the Irish nation applause; Iri waiter in that hotel had publicly declared that he had no belief in the Home Rule movement, he would at conce be taken up and lauded as a true patriot by the English papers. There was a man of whom he did not want to say a disrespectful word-with whom he had often held counsel as to the conduct of the Home Rule movement-the member for Westmeath. (Some hisses and cries of "Order.") Let them not say a word against that gentleman-he was his (the chairman's) friend. He had heard that gentleman speak frequently on Irish affairs. He confessed he never thought he was equal to Grattan, and it never occurred to him to compare the gentleman to Canning. The English people never discovered this Grattan until he set himself against his country (hear, hear, and loud applause)-

"Unprized are her sons till they've learned to be. tray."

(Renewed applause). And the waiter whom he (the chairman) had spoken of at Wexford, who, he believed in his conscience, would be elevated by the English press into a leader of the Irish people had he simply got up and said, "Mr. Butt, you are not speaking the sentiment of the Irish nation," had found his counterpart in the member for West. meath. It was for the English Confederation to counteract this. We might do what we liked here, but the element of power that would force English statesmen to meet our demands was the Irish nation that was growing up in England (applause). It was with pride and pleasure that he proposed the health of their guests—"The Council of the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain;" and he ventured to couple with that toast three names-namely, those of Dr. Commins, of Liverpool; Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow; and Dr. De Thuruy.

Dr. Commins responded in an eloquent speech Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow, also addressed the company in a forcible speech.

Rev. Dr. De Thurny said there were days in our lives that we would consider always days of glory and days of confusion. This day was to him both If he was a foreigner he was not a stranger, because he had come from a land which, for a thousand years, had been the sister of noble Ireland (cheers). France, his beloved country—(loud cheers) -a country that now was suffering as Ireland was suffering-a country that had been trampled by the enemy-a country that would not be conquered-France had in Europe two sisters whom she loved always. Both of them were persecuted, and because they were persecuted they were the sisters of his country. They were Ireland and Poland (loud cheers).

At this moment considerable noise was made, and general attention was directed to a rather com mon-place-looking man who was sitting among the waiters, and whom Mr. McAlister said was a member of the G Division-a detective. The chairman addressed the detective, and asked

had he a ticket to be at this meeting [great noise]. Chairman-Will you leave this man to me, gentlemen? The detective was collared by two or three gen-

tlemen and dragged up in front of Mr. Butt, where he stood with a very stupid air, looking sheepishly about. Chairman-Answer me, sir! Have you a ticket

of admission? [Noise.] Have you a ticket of ad-The detective [in a low voice]-No, I have not.

Chairman—Where do you come from? A Voice-The Castle [cheers].

Chairman-Ah! gentlemen, do you think I don't know how to maintain your dignity? [Addressing the detective?-Where do you The detective-Dublin [laughter and noise].

Chairman-Who sont you here? [Noise]. What prought you here, who are you, what's your name? A Voice-That's Scully.

The detective-He has answered you. Chairman - [decidedly] - I require you, sir, to anwer mc.

The detective-Mr. Byrne has answered you. A Voice—He is a detective [hisses]. Chairman-Give me your name?

The detective—Scully. Chairman-What is you Christian name? [Disorder.] Everybody must keep quiet. What brought you here? I will give you to the police if you do not tell me. I will call in the police. Do you understand that?

The detective-I do; I have no reason [disorder.] Chairman-Who are you?

The detective-My name is Scully.

Chairman-Give me your residence. The detective-Exchange-court [the detective

headquarters]. Chairman—Is that near the Castle? The detective-It is.

Chairman—Are you a detective?

The detective—Yes [great uproar, and movement of several persons towards the detective]. Chairman-Then, sir, go out of the room. Go

out of it immediately. Constable Scully was then very rapidly removed by a number of persons, after experiencing considerable personal inconvenience, outside into Bruns-

wick-street. Chairman-Now, gentlemen, I know how to vindicate the rights of Irishmen [cheers] when they meet, and I tell you this, that before to-morrow's sun sets I will know from the Lord Lieutenant of

Ireland how dare he send his detective into this room [loud applause]. And I say, as one of her Majesty's counsel, that in the name of the sovereign who made me one of her counsel a more daring outrage has never been committed upon an assembly of Irishmen than by those who sent that man here, and I will know from my sovereign, through the House of Commons, and I will know from the Lord Lieutenant by to-morrow night, by what authority any man dare do it [applause]. Is there any other detective here? Mr. McAlister-I know that there are two out-

Chairman—Outside they may stay. They have a right to stay outside, and if they have a warrant they have a right to arrest me when I leave this room, but we will observe the principles of British law [loud applause]. We need not disturb this meeting more than those vagabonds, those few ruffians, have disturbed it. I have vendicated the privilege of Irish gentlemen in this room; I have ordered that man out of the room; and we need

not have more of it [cheers].

Dr. Commins then, in complimentary terms, proposed "the health of Mr. Butt," which was drunk enthusiastically.

The chairman, in reply, said he returned them his most cordial thanks. Every manifestation of the kindness of his fellow-countrymen was to him a matter of the highest pride, and it was, on the

that he could renounce every object of his ambition ceived. and sacrifice it in the private sanctuary in which he could testify his devotion to their dear old country—if all this would aid the cause of father-land he would do it and die satisfied [loud cheers]. The night was passing, and he would venture to call upon his friend, Major O'Gorman, for a song [cheers]. sittle some colle it

以,被翻译感象的信息保证的。这些的问题,也是是1995年,1

Major O'Gorman—After the outrage that has been committed by this detective I am in very little humour, sir. But I will sing a song as an act of defiance to the Irrish government [great laughter and cheers]. I will sing a song as a defiance to the infamous Irish government, and I hope that when the 57 of us that still remain as Home Rulers meet again in Parliament we shall not forget the outrage that has been committed upon us this evening [applause]. Sir, we were told some years ago by the Times newspaper, with a great show of joy, that the Irish nation were emigrating from their country with a vengeance; but, thank God, this night alone will prove to this rascally English government that they are returning to Ireland again, I will now sing a song as a defiance to the English government [laughter and cheers].
The Major than sang in capital tune "The tight

little island." In some portions his voice was like rolling thunder, particularly in the verse-

"I say to you, Bull, this is my land-Nature's favourite spot; And I'd sooner be shot Than surrender the rights of my island."

[Laughter and tremendous cheering.] The chairman then, in complimentary terms, called upon Mr. T. D. Sullivan to sing a ballad of

his own composition. A Voice-Something about Billy Keogh. Mr. T. D. Sullivan sang "God save Ireland," the

chorus of which was joined in by the whole com-The chairman next proposed the health of Mr. John Barry of Manchester, who had retired from the position of secretary of the Home Rule Confederation. He spoke of Mr. Barry's services, and regretted his resignation.

Mr. Barry replied, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev Mr. Rice, at present collecting for the Queenstown cathedral in South Australia, has been promoted to the parish of Fermoy.

The Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P., Youghal, has sent to Mr. O'Hea Cussen, Cork, the sum of £50 2s, the amount of his own and his parishoner's subscription to the Butt Testimonial.

In Ireland only 68,758 persons out of 5,409,435 own any land at all, and of these only 32,614 have more than an acre, the remainder owning among them all only 9,665 acres, chiefly house property.

A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning, almost unparalleled for intensity in Mayo, together with a heavy downpour of rain, prevailed with terrific effect in Castlebar, on the 16th ult., and during its progress was most disastrous. Reports received from the surrounding localities confirm its disastrous ravages, cattle, &c., having sustained injury.

A comical robbery of potheen is reported from Ennis. Several men lay in wait by night for the passing of a cart laden with illicit whiskey; having stopped the vehicle, they carried off a cask of the liquor, and then effectually frightened the driver of the car from staying to look after his goods by

raising a cry of " Police." The Irish Times of the 18th ult., says: " Ireland has been visited by a series of severe thunderstorms, and the heat continues to be excessive. On Wednesday night and yesterday morning our city was favoured with a similar visitation, though on a small scale, and for an hour or two about midnight the sky was fitfully illumed with vivid flashes of sheet lightning."

We (Cork Examiner) have to record the death of a most amiable Christian gentleman, John Fitzmaurice, Esq., late Manager of the National Bank, Bruff, son of the late Colonel Ulysses Fitzmaurice, nephew to Major General Sir John Fitzmaurice, K. H., and grand nephew to Major-General Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H., Commander of the Forces, New South Wales.

On the 17th ult, the arrival of two companies of the 88th Connaught Rangers from the Curragh was halled with delight by the people of Castlebar. Twenty years have elapsed since the regiment was stationed in this part of the Country. Shortly before the train arrived large numbers of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity assembled at the Railway station, and received the 88th with a genuine cead mille failthe.

It is said that since 1679—that memorable year, when every house within the gates of Athlone was levelled to the ground, through the Castle magazine exploding by the electric fluid-no such thunder storm has been known to visit that part of the country as the one which raged there on the 17th ult. No lives were lost or property injured about the town.

A bill introduced by Sir Colman O'Loghlen for the purpose of arranging for winter assizes in Ireland provides that in the month of December in each year an assize shall be held in one county at least in each province, the Lord Lieutenant to fix the county, and to decide whether civil business shall be disposed of as well as criminal. Power is also given to unite counties and to make regulations for the trial of prisoners in a county different from that in which they are in custody.

On the 16th ult, one of the most violent thunderstorms ever witnessed in the county passed over Thurles. Streaks of forked lightning of terrible magnitude and intensity darted here and there through the shade of the black cloud. A young man named Ryan, residing at Cormackstown, about a mile from Thurles, was killed. At an early hour he went to cut grass, and, while returning with a quantity of it on his back, was struck by the lightning, and was found dead shortly afterwards. The whole body was quite black, and the clothes and grass he was carrying much scorched. Another man was killed about the same time at Johnstown.

HARVEST PROSPECTS AROUND DUBLIN.—The mangold crop is much improved, and it is anticipated that in Dublin the panegyric of his sainted patron, and the yield will be fully up to that of last year. The oat crop is not up to expectation, as the straw is short, and the produce will not be up to that of last harvest. In districts where wheat has been sown it is doing well. In many instances the meadows are cut and saved, and although hay is short in quantity, it is anticipated that there will be sufficient food for cattle from the present prospect of after grass. With regard to the potato crop it is an excellent one, and the tubers are perfectly sound. Potatoes which have been recently dug in sheltered gardens, are selling at 9d. per stone. On the whole it is anticipated that the harvest will be good. '...

On the 17th ult., a terrific thunderstorm passed over Ennis. For its intensity while it lasted the storm has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Flashes in soft and genial showers. There is no question of lightning followed in quick successions until it that great damage has been done to the hay crop, which is considerably below the average. Where seemed one continuous vivid glare, and the thunder, which is considerably below the average. Where following almost on the instant, seemed to shake the houses to their foundation. The rain came down in short of straw, to judge by the length and develop-

denial, which is successful interest [applause], if a wish No reports of damage or loss of life have been re-

The Very Rev. Monsignor Dean O'Connell, died on the 20th ult., at his residence, Wellington road, Dublin, after a comparatively brief illness, at the patriarchal age of eighty-four years. He was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, and received an excellent education in such classical schools as were t hen available for Catholic boys. From them he proceeded to the College of Maynooth, which was then but a few years in existence, and completed there a course which was highly creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to his superiors and professors. He received ordination during the episcopacy of the Most Rev. Dr. Troy.

THE ABORBISHOP OF TUAM. - The Freeman (Dublin) referring to the proposed selection of a condjutor for the Archbishopric of Tuam, speaks thus of Dr. MacHale:—His Grace, the illustrious Patriarch of the West, has nobly earned a rest from labour. A ceaseless and self-sacrificing discharge of the laborious duties of his episcopacy has been the characteristic of his prolonged and memorable career, and we most earnestly hope that the close of that remarkable career is very distant still. In the comparative leisure which the assistance of a coadjutor would bring him his Grace would find ample occupation in the revision of his many splendid literary labours, and in adding to our national store yet further treasures from his almost exhaustless intel-

More Prospertry.-While our amiable Viceroy was talking in the South of Irish prosperity—of how solid and progressive it was-an official return was published which proved beyond question that absolutely no reliance should be placed upon the conclusions of his Excellency. This important document is the annual report of the Registrar-General, giving the extent of land under crops, the number of live stock, and the extent of emigration. And it shows compared with last year, there is a decrease of land under crops of 126,760 acres. That is to say, that that many acres, instead of producing substance for man, now produces only food for cattle-the men having been cleverly cleared off. There is also an increase in the number of acres of waste and bog lands of 22,689 acres? Even cattle -despite the clearing out of the men to make room for them—are less this year by 1,595, and in the number of sheep there is a reduction of 246,509.— Flag of Ireland.

The most severe storm of thunder and lightning ever known to have visited the district of Limerick broke out on the morning of the 16th ult., about three o'clock, and lasted for two hours. Forked lightning flashed at close intervals, and the thunder resembled the firing of monster parks of artillery. Three fishermen named McElligott-father and two sons-who were taking shelter from the storm at the Spillane Tower, on the Corkanree embankment, were struck by the lightning and had a most miraculous escape. The father and eldest of the sons were burnt and scorched from the hips to the feet. The other escaped uninjured. A stack of hay was set on fire, at Ballysimon, by the electric current and consumed. On the following night about eight o'clock another thunderstorm of great violence commenced, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, which descended in torrents.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, the Down farmers are actively engaged in barvest work. Flax this year is a great improvement on last season's crop both as regards quantity and quality. It has been all pulled, watered and spread, and in a very short time all the scutch mills in the county will be in full swing. Winter cats, of which a large quantity has been already threshed, is a better yield than in 1875, and the latter remark applies to the spring qualities, only with short straw. Wheat is prime in every respect. Turnips and mangold wurzel are both doing well on account of recent rains. Potatoes are excellent both in quality and yield, and there is no appearance of the blight as yet. Hay has turned out light, and pasture grounds are almost brown owing to the drought. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring water for cattle.

The most severe thunderstorm within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant passed over Kilkenny on the 17th ult., and raged without intermission for 3 hours. The rain fell in torrents, and he glare of the lightning every the heavy darkness. There are several mishaps reported. Two out-offices of a farm at Dunhill were struck and burned to the ground. Three farm servants at Kilmanagh were struck, but not much injured. A number of cattle have been reported as killed, on the fields, especially about Johnstown and Urlingford, where the boggy land lends additional attraction. One man, a car driver between Johnstown and Urlingford, was killed, and a house in the latter village was struck. It was occupied by a widow and two children; the widow was struck and is still paralyzed, and the children were dashed to the ground, but not much injured. It is feared the corn will suffer severely from the event, and the root crops and fruit from the blight.

Michael Dunne, Esq., J. P., Ballymanus House, Queen's County, died on the 20th ult. The deceased gentleman had attained his seventy-sixth year. As a country gentleman Mr. Dunne was ever the kindly host, the cheerful companion. As a magistrate his decisions were always just. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent; and as a sporting gentleman he took a prominent part in all the racing events of the province. In 1852 the voters made a mighty effort, and the powerful Fitzpatrick of Ossory was obliged to relinquish his position as member of Parliament, and honest Mich. Dunne, of Ballymanus, was elected in his place. From that time until 1865 Mr. Dunne held his position as M. P. for the Queen's County, and although in 1857 another severe contest took place he defeated both the Ossorian lord and the premier baronet, Sir Charles Henry Coote. From the very foundation of the Queen's County Independent Club he was ever one of its warmest and most ardent suppor-

ters. FATHER BURKE.-The Ulster Examiner, of the 19th ultimo, has the following in reference to the elo-quent Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke:-Our friends, we are sure, will be glad to learn that Ireland's gifted son, Father Tom, has returned to his native land after a long visit to the Eternal City. He was delayed en voyage in France, preaching to crowded and delighted audiences, and is now fast regaining his wonted vigor and vivacity. The other day he preached in his own Dominican church is described as being "grand as ever," for he felt at home with his subject and his audience. He will be equally at home among ourselves on the 8th of October next, the feast of the dedication of Ireland's churches, as we notice by advertisement that he is to join on that day in adding another to the roll of our churches. He will get a cead mille failthe in the North, and a prayer that he may open as many Irish churches in the future as he has done in the last twenty years.

The Irish Times of the 17th ult., says of the harvest prospects in Clare :- "The whole country has assumed a beautiful aspect. Rain has fallen co-plously. A fortnight since grave apprehensions were widely entertained, but the rains have fallen in soft and genial showers. There is no question houses to their foundation;) The rain came down in short of straw; to judge by the length and develop.

the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no torents, and the streets resembled brooks. A field ment of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct, the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the anti-Catholic passions of his followers: after the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no correct the area of the ar

denial which he solemnly declared to them that fluid, but the cattle grazing on it escaped injury. In the stalk, The late sowings offer decidedly for it has heaped disgrace upon their enemies and the best prospect of well developed plantings, being favored with recent moisture. Turnips and mangolds have come forward well under the same favorable change and are luxuriating in the present genial weather. The potato crop promises to be abundant, though, perhaps smaller in size. This will be more than compensated for by soundness, for, up to the present, there is not the slightest appearance of the old enemy, and the tubers are still quite green. With the present sunshine, harvesting will be general towards the end of the present week."

> Major T. Prendergast Walsh, who recently returned from India, gave his tenants a sumptuous entertainment a few nights since at Mrs. M'Eneny's, Kingscourt. The banquet continued for two days the wives and children of the tenantry being invited on the second day. On the right of the Major sat the Rev. Mr. Gilston, Rector, Kingscourt, and Colonel Jameson. On his left sat the Rev. P. O'Reilly, P. P., Kingscourt, and Mr. P. Keelan, P. L.G., Agent to the Major. At the head of other tables sat the Rev. C. Mullen, C.C., Kingscourt, and the Rev. Mr. Denny, Rector, Blennerville, Trales. The dining-room [says the Irish Times] was well filled with the tenantry, joyous and happy at the presence of their good landlord. The Rev. Mr. Gilston requested the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly to propose the Major's health. He did so in an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the unfortunate state of Ireland for want of such good, kind-hearted landlords as their gallant host. The Rev. Mr. Mullen also spoke to the toast of his health. The Kingscourt and Muff bands, followed by an immense concourse of people, arrived on the ground, and gave three hearty cheers for the Major and his friends. After repeated calls from his happy tenantry, he thanked them for their hearty welcome. He passed a high eulogium on the Rev. Mr. Mullen for the excellence of his bands, and it was a remarkable fact the members of one of these bands were his own tenantry. Few landlords could boast of this. He concluded by saying he hoped the day was not far distant when he would come back to live amongst them, and he would then gladly devote his time to the welfare of his countrymen, and he hoped that at some future day he might be sent by his fellow-countrymen to represent them in the imperial parliament.

> A London paper, the Morning Post, takes note of the fact that Parliament is now threatened with a Home Rule demand from Scotland. It says:-Amongst the notices of motion for next session there is one from Sir George Campbell which has reference to the abandonment of some of the Scotch measures which the Government introduced. Sir George Campbell intends to call attention to the neglect of Scotch business in the late session, and to suggest the necessity of relieving Parliament of the pressure which is now felt, by some more efficient and complete 'system of local self-government.' This means nothing less than Home Rule." Sir George Campbell, if I mistake not, has ere now declared his sympathy with the Irish movement and this motive is an evidence not only that he thinks it fully justified, but that he believes his own country should put forward a similar demand. The Post goes on to say :- " Nothing can be more lamentable than the waste of time which is occasioned by members who persist in addressing the House in season and out of season, and who have not attained the art either of speaking to the point or saying what they have to say with clearness and brevity. For this evil it is impossible to suggest a remedy. But when it is remembered how largely it operates in obstructing progress of business there is also the more necessity to restrict the area over which it ranges. . . English, Scotch, and Irish measures introduced by the Government are annually abandoned, not because the session is not long enough to admit of their being dealt with, but because the public time is wasted in the discussion of bills and motions from which no possible benefit can be derived." Surely the Irish members might take a hint from this. It shows that if they adopted "obstructive tactics" in the House they could almost completely deprive it of the power of doing any business. Even without offering any direct opposition to English measures, they could do a great deal by flooding the House with Irish business and making any number of speeches and motions thereupon. Or they might combine both modes of action,—speaking interminably for the Irish measures and against the English. In this way they might completely upset the car of English progress, and leave it in the lurch until satisfactory terms had been made with them. The suggestion arising out of the article above quoted is plain enough; it can hardly escape the notice of the Irish members of Parliament, and it is very likely to get some consideration at the Convention. - Dublin Corr. of

Irish American. The rabble of the Orange party in Belfast are a shameless and faithless lot. They have had their procession and demonstration without any sort of molestation from the Catholics, on the understanding that the Catholics, when their turn came, for a public display would, in like manner, not be interfered with. But the Orangemen of Belfast broke faith with their Catholic neighbors. They got fair play themselves, but they had not the virtue to give it to others. Some of their chiefs,-notably William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg,—gave them timely advice on the subject; reminded them that the Catholics had as much of a legal right to parade as they had; entreated of them to let them pass without insult or molestation, and warned them that any violence offered to the Catholic processionists would endanger the liberty of both parties alike. The Daily Express, an Orange organ of the deepest dye, had a long article endorsing and enforcing Mr. Johnston's views, It said: "If the Roman Catholic procession of te-day is interfered with, if any act is done by which the slumbering hostility of Parliament to Irish party processions is awakened the result may be the resuscitation of the obnoxious Act. In fact the course recommended by Mr. Johnston is not only generous and manly, but prudent to the last degree. • • It is not long since the Orangemen of Belfast commemorated by a public procession the great historical event which planted them in Ulster. On that day no one interfered with them, and at night they dispersed quietly to their homes. To day, being Lady Day in harvest, the Roman Catholics have resolved to celebrate a political demonstration in the streets of Belfast—pro-bably of a Home Rule tendency—and we think that it will need no word from us to explain to the Protestants of Belfast how it is not only incumbent upon them, but the manly and generous part, to observe the same attitude towards the procession of the Roman Catholics so recently observed towards theirs." Fair and reasonable argument was this, but it was quite thrown away on the men to whom it was addressed. What is the use of talking of maoliness and generosity to a rabble who are neither manly nor generous, and are hardly able to understand the meaning of those terms! In vain was the pleading of William Johnston and the Express; in vain were honour, and prudence, and fair play, and equal rights, talked of. The Orangemen cared for none of these things. They had their own procession unhindered; - perhaps they, were only sorry that it was of so peaceful a character;—but that was no reason, to their minds, why they should not indulge in the luxury of stoning a Catholic procession. Johnston is a fine fellow with the "Brethren" while ranting on Orange platform of Derry and the Boyne; but Johnston is nobody when at-tempting to lay any restrainton the indulgence of

put them completely in the wrong. But all true patriots must regret it; for the existence in the country of such a set of irreclaimacle rowdies and fanatics as the Belfast Orangemen is a weakness to the nation and the scandals of it touches in some degree the whole Irish race .- Dublin Corr. of Irish

GREAT BRITAIN -:0:-

There is reported from Stornoway, the British Medical Journal says, the death of a woman at the age of 115 years. She resided all her lifetime in a little thatched hovel. She was never married.

Arrangements are being made for pushing forward the design which has been for some time in contemplation of creeting a splendid Catholic church at Brompton in place of the one at present used by the Oratorians.

English Inhumanity -- Perhaps in the long and melancholy annals of human misery there are no more harrowing chapters than those which belong to the sad records of the deportation from Great Britain of natives of Ireland who had labored in this country for twenty years. It has often been proved that even death frequently resulted from the inhuman cruelties practiced in carrying unfortunate and aged people across the Irish Sea with far less care than cattle. They were exposed to wind and weather when they were shipped off to the Irish villages in which they had been born. But what cared the so-called "relieving officer" about the storm which pitilessly pelted around his drenched and half-starved charge, so long as the letter of the draconic law was fulfilled? And yet many of those who were thus cruelly flung away by England in the day of her want and sorrow had come to her shore in health, and had for long years toiled laboriously in those works which to build up her national greatness. But when, in course of time, age had robbed them of their strength and bitter want prostrated their energies, the old story came again into action-

Rattle his bones over the stones, It's only a pauper whom nobody owns.

London Universe.

THE REPRISALS OF JUSTICE .- Preaching on Sunday evening recently, in St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, Father T. Porter said he could not help but notice the changed tone of the newspapers of this country (England) on foreign affairs, and the views expressed by them only a few years ago on revolutions and depositions of then reigning sovereigns. Many of our journals of to-day were filled with holy horror and indignation at the revolt of the Christian populace against the rule of the Turk. But, though they hate tryanny in any shape, they cannot extend their sympathies to these people in their struggle against their rulers. When he called to mind that these very journals advocated a revolt prepared by foreign emissaries, which deposed the petty Italian sovereigns, and made a prisoner within his own city the holy Father, he found that the press condemned in the present the opinions they held in the days of the mis-named Italian revolution. Where was the indignation of Europe and the voice of the press against such an act of treachery and spoliation? He would venture to say that in the whole course of history we could not read of such a system of treachery and usurpation as that which marked the stages of the Italian revolution, culminating with the imprisonment of the Holy Father within the walls of the Vatican. Well might the diplomatic world be disturbed since that event, and Europe and this England of ours would never be at peace until this act of injustice was repaid. In the midst of immense diplomatic difficulties, such was the reward of hypocrisy and lies.

St. Mary's Ashton-Under-Lyne.-The people of this parish crowded the capacious school hall on Monday evening, the 14th ult., to give a warm re-ception and a cordial welcome to their pastor, the Rev. D. S. Ramsay, on his return from a visit to his relations in Canada. The Rev. P. P. Wade having been called to the chair, the St. Mary's choir gave a musical treat of a very high order to an appreciative Mills to speak on behalf of the congregation. While enemy shall invade these shores and this country is gentleman was describing the virtue, the zeal and the kind-heartedness of the Rev. Father Ramsay, he elicited rounds of applause, which showed that his voice was but the echo of a thousand hearts burning with affection for the good priest who has devoted himself to the promotion of their welfare. The following address, beautifully illuminated and handsomely framed, was then read and presented by Mr. Michael Flood :---

REVEREND FATHER RAMSAY .- We, your devoted parishioners, avail ourselves of the opportune time of your happy return amongst us, to give free expression to the feelings of esteem and filial love which thrill our hearts with affectionate emotion as we recall your many excellent qualities. In you we behold every virtue that adorns the priesthood. shedding a brilliant light upon our path. We are not unmindful of the innumerable proofs you have given of your zeal in promoting our welfare, the energy and perseverance with which you have laboured for the intellectual and moral training of our children, and your kindness in providing for our comforts in the house of God, have opened for you a passage to the heart of every true Catholic in this parish. No wonder then, that, when in obedience to the promptings of films duty, you tore yourself away from us, and braved the perils of the deep, our prayers should ascend to the throne of God, to plead for your safe and speedy return to be once again our guide and consoler. We thank the Almighty who has graciously heard our prayers. And now, Rev. Dear Father, knowing that you appreciate our good feelings more than the sordid treasures of the earth we assure you that our hearts are indissolubly united with yours by the golden bond of affection; in proof of which, we give you, from our inmost soul, such a welcome as Catholics alone can give to their faithful pastor." After the rev. pastor had returned thanks to his flock, in an eloquent and touching speech, the harmonious and friendly meeting closed amid great enthusiasm, at 10.30 p.m.

UNITED STATES.

WANT IN SAN FRANCISCO .- Between 300 and 400 laboring men apply daily to the San Francisco Immigration bureau for employment. The applicants are mostly immigrants, and are willing to work at anything that offers.

A SMART Boy.-A smart Brooklyn boy has taken to cleaning the kerosene lamps in the city stores, to earn some spending money. He offered to do it for ten cents a week for each lamp. He soon had so much business that he had to hire an assistant, and now he has two to help, while his weekly

income, above their pay, is \$25.

REDUCTION OF PRINTER'S WAGES.—The Typographical Union, of Baltimore City, have decided to reduce the price of composition on morning newspapers from fifty to forty-five cents per 1,000 ems and to forty cents per 1,000 ems on afternoon papers. The reduction was to take place from the 1st of September. We learn that the decision of this matter was left principally to the newspaper compositors, and the vote was 100 years to 16 nays, the book and job printers refraining from voting.

year and a half, the figures for last year being 173,-899, against 241,041 in 1874, and 310,612 in 1873, and in the first six months of this the number of emigrants from Ireland was 10,491 less than for the same period of 1875. The population of the United Kingdom is increasing more rapidly than ever .- Boston Pilot.

His Grace Archbishop Blanchet has addressed to the clergy of Idaho a circular announcing that the resignation of Rt. Rev. L. Lootens has been accepted in Rome and that the Holy See has appointed the Archbishop of Oregon administrator of the vacant Vicariate Apostolic. The circular confirms the faculties both ordinary and extraordinary which the Priests have received from Bishop Lootens and also the Ordinances and Regulations already published in the country.

YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN .- The Brooklyn Health authorities last week ascertained that a genuine case of yellow fever had terminated fafally it 71 Cranberry street. Dr. Jno. G. Johnson reported that on Thursday, the 24th ult., he visited James Hunt, aged 33 years, an engineer and fireman on the tugboat "Atlanta." He found that Hunt had marked symptoms of yellow jack. The extreme heat of his daily work rendered him sensitive to any atmospheric poison. On that day the tug went to Quarantine to a vessel infected with yellow fever. On his return to the city, Hunt began to feel a pain in his head. He vomitted freely on Thursday night, but the black vomit did not appear until the following morning. His face rapidly turned yellow. He suffered the greatest agony, and once or twice wildly leaped from his bed. He died on Sunday afternoon. His body was on Monday taken out of the city. The health authorities tried to make a secret of the case, fearing a panic in the neighborhood,— N.Y. Irish American.

How the HARD TIMES PINCU. - The correspondent of the Springfield Republican at Hartford, Ct., writes as follows: Last night, an Irishman came to me and exhibited a "notice to quit" that had been served upon him: cause, non-payment of rent." Investigation showed that this man, who has a wife and 5 small children, has, for 5 months, sought work and found it not, either in city or country. He professes to be willing to do any work that will pay his board and that of his family. Another Irishman, who gives the best of references, and who has displayed fresh manly and generous qualities that put some of the detractors of the race to shame, narrates that, though in past years he has accumulated \$2,000 that is now in bank here, he can neither get work nor a chance to buy a place. When he goes to a farm house, either to seek work or to see about a purchase, he gets roughly treated and ordered away by the occupants, who fear that he is a tramp. An unobtrusive, muly fellow as he is (he is giving his son a good education out of his savings), he is, despite his rough clothes and uncouth language, a man who would be a real acquisition to any farming community.

How the South Stands .- Stripped of her wealth and, I fear, growing poorer every year; crippled by the war, depressed in spirit, staggering under the weight of accumulated debt, the South looks and longs for peace as anxiously as ever the mariner looked for the star, by which he might guide his wandering bark aright, when "night and the tempest had gathered around him." If any one section of this country has a deeper interest than another in the restoration of fraternal peace and the stability of good government, the South is that section. If the Northern people cannot bring themselves to the point of trusting the honor and relying on the pledges of the South, they certainly cannot be unmindful of the fact that her interest in keeping the peace is fully equaled by her inability to break it. But we have no desire to break it. If the flag that floats over this capital is not our flag, we have none; if this is not our country, we have none; we are allens in the land of our birth, and exiles in the homes of our childhood. Here the bones of our ancestors are buried, and here we expect our dust to sleep when our weary feet stand still upon the thorny road we have travelled. This country must be the home of our children: they will have no other home, no other country but this: here they must live, here die, and here be buried. audience. After the appropriate and touching song, | For party purposes, our loyalty may be doubted, "Do they remember me at home?" the rev chairman and our names sought to be dishonored and detestaddressed the meeting and called upon Mr. Joseph | ed; but if the time should ever come when a foreign stout hearts and true to defend then see, in that hour of trial and national danger-

Whose dripping blade and stalwart arm Will hew a red circle in the line, And fence their country's flag from harm Hon. John F. House, M.C., Tennessee.

CANADA.

The barley crop of Belleville is very light and deliveries do not average 46 lbs, to the bushel. Bears are quite numerous in some parts of Nova

Scotia, and many sheep are being carried off. The Kinkora congregation have presented Rev.

Father O'Neil with a handsome set of harness.

The Almonte Gazette says that the crops of a farmer in that locality were in danger of being destroyed by grasshoppers, when a flock of crows alighted on his fields and held a protracted picnic in which grasshoppers in their various stages of growth were partaken of very freeely. When the supply of "hoppers" began to run short, the friendly crows, went to seek for them elsewhere, leaving the prosnects for good crops much improved by their visit.

DEATH FROM AN ASSAULT-A SINGULAR POINT OF LAW-WALKERTON, Sept 5-About ten days ago two young men named Arnold and Green, living in this neighbourhood, quarelled about some trifling matter and from words came to blows, in which Arnold got worsted. He then picked up a stone and struck Green on the head, knocking him down and kicking him after he fell. Green brought Arnold before a magistrate, who fined him one dollar and costs. The effect of the blow, however, soon developed such serious symptoms that Green became unconscious,in which state he remained until this morning when he died. An inquest is to be held, but in the meantime Arnold is at large, and the lawyers say that nothing can be done to him on account of his hav-ing already been tried and punished for the offence.

By a majority of six to one, the School Board of Halifax has conceded the right to the Catholics to have Catholio teachers in the public schools.

The following are the resolutions adopted :-Resolved. That the practice with reference to the appointment and employment of teachers to the public schools of the city of Halifax shall henceforth be in accordance with the following scheme:-

1. None but Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed to, or employed in, the schools where the pupils are now exclusively of that denomination. 2. No Roman Catholic teacher shall be sppointed

to, or employed in, any other of the existing public schools than those referred to in the preceding paragraph. --3. The Roman Catholic teachers shall be appoint-

ed on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic members of the Board, and all other teachers upon the recommendation of the members of the Board not belonging to that denomination.

4. All teachers after their appointment, shall subject to the foregoing provisions, be under the control and management of the whole Board.

5. This scheme shall not apply to the proposed

High School.
The Halifax Chronicle (Protestant), says: "If the practical results are satisfactory; we suppose no There has been a great decrease of immigration mere sentiment will be permitted to weigh against

FINE OF THE WILLIAMS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMENTS.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 15-Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Nicomedes, Martyr. Saturday, 16-SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and others, Martyrs.

Sunday, 17-FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Monday, 18-5t. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Tuesday, 19 - SS. Januarius and Companions

Wednesday, 20-SS. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Vigil of St. Matthew. Ember

Day. Fast. Thursday, 21-St. Matthew, Apostle and Evan-GELIST.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The death is announced of Mgr. Louis da Conceiçao Saraiva, Bishop of Maranhao, Brazil. The deceased bishop entered the Order of St. Benedict at the age of 17 years, having been born in 1824. He spent the whole of his ecclesiastical revenues on educational and charitable works in his diocese. He was buried in the Benedictine Monastery in which he had made his religious profession.

The conflict between the Government of Brazil and the ecclesiastical authorities on the subject of the nomination of parish priests has been settled by the good offices of Mgr. Macedo, Bishop of Para to whom the Minister, M. Jose Beuto da Cunhae Figueiredo, has returned a conciliatory reply, leaving the matter for the present in the hands of the

The annual procession and Pilgrimage to Notre Dame of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, took place the other day with great pomp, and was presided over by Mgr. Lequette, Bishop of Arras, surrounded by other prelates. The figure of our Lady of Boulogne standing in a barque, was carried by seamen, and was followed by an immense cortege of fishermen and their families. The line of spectators extended for a mile and a half.

An insurgent chief in Abyssinia has perpetrated a sanguinary massacre, for after a hot engagement in which he defeated the Abyssinian general, he put to death 1,500 men, women, and children belonging to the surrounding villages. Fifteen of the villages were burned. One of the victims is a Sweedish missionary and another is an English

subject. The King of Dahomey has stopped the communication with Whydah by lagoon and overland, and all the paths from Whydah to the interior are guarded by Dahomians. A letter from a European residing at Whydab, which has reached Grand Popo by a detour through the bush, states that all Europeans in Whydah are confised and guarded in their own houses. No communication is allowed between them or with the shore, and all canoes have been removed from the beach. All European property has been seized. The King has informed the Europeans that he is preparing for war, and threatens to massacre them. He had placed troops all along the road from the coast and defied the blockade, as supplies were reaching him from other sources.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Co., from Madrid, says William M. Tweed and his cousin, Wm. Hunt, have been arrested in the port of Vigo, aboard the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was travelling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners have been lodged in the fortress of Vigo.

A despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph states that the British Government has made strong representations to Turkey through her Ambassador that if war continues, the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia.

Dervish Pasha's attack in the south-east on Wednesday was made by several columns, which crossed the Zeta and Moratscha when repulsed. A portion of the Turks were cut off from the forts. They were driven into an angle, between the two rivers, and pushed into the Moratscha, which runs between perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery, posted to protect the crossing, was ineffectual to check the pursuit, and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left on the field, and upwards of a thousand were drowned. The Montene grins lost three hundred killed and wounded.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from St. Petersburg states that the Porte replying to representations of the European Ambassadors, in favor of peace, said that in the present military situation, armistice was opposed to its interests. The Porte however, at the same time, held out hopes of speedy proposal of conditions of peace.

The Standard's special correspondent at Berlin says :- "Since the declination of Turkey to grant armistice, an outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed, in well informed circles, unavoidable."

Reuter's despatches from Belgrade state that the Ministers of War and the Interior are visiting the army of the Drina, observing operations. If the war continues, immediate and important changes are expected. The supplemental of the

Mr. R. Alleyn, Q.C., Quebec has been appointed Professor of Criminal Law at Laval University, in theology the room of the late James Colston, Q.C., LL.D.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES

Protestants depend for the scriptural proof of the right of Private Judgment upon the praise said to have been bestowed by St. Paul upon the Bereans for searching the Scriptures. When we consider that this incident is all they have to offer in justification of their rebellion against the Catholic Church, we cannot but wonder at their rashness. Let us consider how far the incident (related in the Acts XVII, 11) sustains their position. The passage runs thus :--

"Now these (the Bereans) were more noble than those of Thessalonica, who received the word with all eagerness, daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things were so."

Now, here be it remembered, the Scriptures searched were the Old Testament, not the New, since the New Testament was not yet written, much less gathered together into such a form as that the Bereaus could possibly search it daily .-This being so, it is difficult to see how any very conclusive argument can be drawn for searching the New Testament from this searching the Old. To say the least of it, it is a lax kind of logic.

Again; the circumstances of the Jews of those days, and our circumstances at the present day, are widely different. The Jews denied that the Messiah had come in the person of Christ; we deny no such thing. The proofs that Christ is the Messiah, and the proofs that Christ the Messiah taught certain doctrines, are two very different things. For a Jew to become a Christian he must be convinced of the first; for a Christian to be a Christian he must be convinced of the second. In the first case the searching of the Scriptures would be useful; in the second case we have no proof that it is necessary. The most that can be safely adduced from the passage is, that in the case of a Jew or a Pagan approaching Christianity, to search the Old Testament for the different "marks" of the Messiah would be commendable.

But let us look at the context; as it is always dangerous to draw conclusions from any passage

separated from its context. St. Paul had preached for three Sabbath days to the Jews of Thessalonica in their synagogue, " reasoning with them out of the Scriptures, declaring and insinuating that the Christ was to suffer, and to rise again from the dead," and having proved this, he then went on to prove, "that this is Jesus Christ whom I preach to you." Nothing could be simpler. Paul's mode is perfection. Referring to the Scriptures, he first proves that the Christ was to suffer. This was the great stumbling block of the Jews. They expected the Messiah to come as a conqueror; Jesus came as one conquered-as a bruised reed. Their ideal Messiah was a powerful King; Jesus came in lowliness and poverty .-Against this false notion of a Messiah St. Paul directed his whole energy and learning, shewing from the Sacred Scripture (and here lies the whole secret of the Bereans "searching" the Scripture) the error of their preconceived ideas of a Messiah and proving, on the contrary, that the true Messiah must suffer and die and rive again. Having corrected their ideas, he then proceeds to shew that the Jesus he preached was the Messiah. As a body it appears that the Jews of Thessalonica did not accept his teaching. This must be borne in mind, because in reality it is the real reason of the Bereans' superiority, in as much as they in a body did accept it, rather than the fact of their searching the Scripture. Some few of the Thessalonian Jews did, however, receive Paul's teaching: "And some of them believed and were associated with Paul and Silas." Now this passage proves as much against Private Judgment and in favor of the Catholic view, as it can ever be claimed that the conduct of the Bereaus proves for Private Judgment and against the Catholic view. The Thessalonians who believed" were at once associated with Paul and Silas; for them there was no such trouble as searching the Scriptures; they accepted Paul's teaching like good Catholics without the aid of Private Judg-

The Jews of Thessalonica, angered by Paul's teaching, made a tumult which eventuated in the brethren sending away Paul and Silas. Thence they went to Berca, where Paul preached in the synagogue according to his custom. In consequence of this preaching the Bereaus "received the word with all cagerness, daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things were so," and for this are declared "more noble than those in Thessalonica."

Unfortunately for the advocates of Private Judgment, any unprejudiced person, studying the narrative as thus given, will see that the point of comparison would most naturally be between the Thessalonians who did not receive the word, and the Bereans who did receive it, and that with eagerness; and that the searching the Scriptures, to which the advocates of Private Judgment give such prominence, can at most be considered as a matter of secondary importance. But that this "searching the Scriptures" cannot be any such searching as will avail the advocates of Private Judgment that this searching is only on a matter of fact, not on a matter of doctrine; on a matter of history, not on a matter of theology; that in fact the Bereans were not exercising their Private Judgment, nor any judgment at all, is at once placed beyond doubt by the fact, that before they searched they had received the word. If they were searching the Scriptures doubtingly, as the Protestants would have us believe, how could they have received the word? To have received the word, and then doubted, could not surely be noble. If the Protestants would have us believe that the Bercans searched the Scripture in confirmation of their faith, then we Catholics are with them, for this is what Catholics do daily; but then this will not avail them as an argument for Private Judgment. For this searching the Scriptures to be any argument for Private Judgment, it must be proved to have been done doubtingly, weighing the pros and cons. But this is incom-

reed to rely upon in exculpation of that great rebellion against the Catholic Church, commonly called the Reformation.

THE WEST COME THE WOLLD WIND TO BE CATHOLIC LIBERALITY AND PRO-TESTANT EXCLUSIVENESS.

Our dearly beloved brother the "other" Wilness in the article to which we referred last week-devotes much space and many words to prove that the exclusion of Catholics from a proportionate share of State distinction and patronage is not due to Protestant illiberality but to Catholic unfitness for office; that if Catholics do not possess a representation in Provincial Legislatures and in the Dominion Parliament corresponding to their numerical strength it is not owing to a disposition on the part of Protestants to ignore legitimate claims but to a want of education and intelligence in the Catholic body fitting them for such preferment, and that the liberality of Catholics to Protestants in the Province of Quebec where the former largely predominate is as much a consequence of this intellectual superiority as the non-liberality of a Protestant majority in the Province of Ontario is the cause of Catholic exclusion from posts of honor or emolument. This is no new protext for injustice. The assumption of special privilege is ever based on some special claim to the monopoly. Our contemporary has become an adopt in the arguments suggested by this pitcher-handle reciprocity of liberal dealing; and when it is shown by facts and figures that the very "illiberal" Catholics of Quebec do not uniformally make religion a test in the choice of representatives, but confer distinction on their Protestant neighbors; and that the "liberal" Protestants of Ontario uninfluenced by the growing tolerance of the age keep up their old bigotries and will not recognize the most worthy in the community because "the mark of the beast" is upon him-these have been the words-the virtuous advocate of the exclusives will justify the exclusion by "educational unfitness." Surely with living facts around us, and before us every where, there is no need to combat this flemsiness. In intellectual status - in professional prominence - in those mercantile pursuits which demand the possession of intelligence in high degree - in the ranks of mechanics and workmen of all grades to whose duties education in no small extent is a necessity: in those thousands of associations and organizations scattered over the land im which mental improvement goes hand in hand with Temperance and Charity; in the hundreds of Schools and Colleges under ecclesiastical supervision, and in control of the "illiberal" creed; in the effort made from pulpit and platform-in the Church and in the homestead to utilize the blessings so amply provided by spreading their practical operations amongst all classes-in these things and conditions, and many more that might be named but that they are already patent and prominent, there is answer to this flippant and fanciful charge of intellectual inferi-

ority. We do not mean to follow our exclusively enightened contemporary through the maze of his intricate fancies. He must have been badly off for facts to justify his conclusions when to prove the ignorance of a province he shows the paucity of newspaper reading in a parish; of course the "crass ignorance" of the people is in proportion to the extent to which the barrier's against the reading of poisonous journals are erected; and Catholics who will not read the Witness manifestly deprive themselves not only of the means of grace but wilfully shut out from their study and consideration all those aids which fit them for an understanding of political issues or give them a qualification for performance of political duties.

We do not in our paraphrased summary of our contemporary's article misinterpret his meaning or distort his words. To our charges that not only are Catholics ostracised in the Ottawa Government but that in official appointments they are ignored -that "in the judiciary of the Province from the highest to the lowest courts our Protestant brethren have more than double nearly treble their quota of representation-that in regard of Civic appointments nearly every fat office in the Catholic Metropolis of the Dominion is filled by a non-Catholic -and that the conduct of Catholic majorities in electoral districts stands out in bold contrast for liberality against the illiberality of Protestant electors when the latter may claim a majority. To

these the Witness cooly replies:-"If Protestants possess a little greater share of representation than Roman Catholics, according to their numbers, it is owing entirely to their superior education, and the consequent intelligence, wealth, and power which education generally brings. There is the same difference between the Protestant townships and French Catholic parishes of this Province that there is between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or between the Protestant and Catholic cantons of Switzerland. Compare the two following facts: In the County of Berthier there is an exclusively Roman Catholic parish, containing between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. There is but one post-office in the parish, and four years ago there were only about a dozen newspapers of all kinds received at the office. Of these, two were taken by the priest, one by the doctor, one by the notary one by the bailiff, and one by the postmaster. In one of the townships of Stanstead County, containing about the same population, but three-fourths of which are English Protestant, there are three postoffices. In the smallest of these, there are fifty or sixty newspapers of all kinds received, and in the whole township, probably three hundred. The assessed value of the township is three times that of the parish. In the township there are twoof public affairs, are the peers of twenty of the representatives in the Local Legislature of Quebec. The same difference between the two populations is obtwo systems of education prevailing respectively among them,"

Was not our illustration of the Cuttle-fish last matter is scattered over the facts of a monstrous inpatible with assent, and as they are recorded to have justice. The monopoly of educational advantages assented even while searching daily, it follows that we could avoid disputing with an organ that claims inquiry, could only be as a matter of history, not of by a palpable fabrication, and add to the injustice man, 19 centuries ago, proclaimed to the admiring to n Creed an insult to its professors, is not so easily thousands the religion of God—and to quote the Messrs, James Murphy, and Martin Banaon, will theology.

Truly this matter of the Bereans is but a slender tolerated. The facts of disproportion of representative words of St. Patrick's eloquent preacher, Rev Father act as Agents for the True Wirmss, for that city.

tion and patronage is admitted the contrast of the liberality of Catholic Quebec to the illiberality of Protestant, Ontario is not denied-but then both, are accounted for by the Witness in a special pleas ed ever since; and we confidently know that" it will of ignorance and inferiority—and that special plea. flourish in the same grand beauty in centuries from is a specious falsehood.

And this it shall be our duty to prove.

. To he will be the first of the THE "COLONNE FRANCAISE"

MINESS OCHE VER VER DAILY WITHESS ... It is rather late to bring the following before our readers, but want of space has made it impossible for us to do so before. We give it as a specimen of the choice dainties to be found every day in the columns of the Wilness.

As our readers are aware there is a lottery on foot in Montreal, approved of by the Bishop, and conducted by a number of influential gentlemen, the profits of which are to be devoted to three worthy objects - the Carmelite Monastery, the Commercial College, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

To its object, anon, the Witness opens with an attack as to the legality of the affair; saying that in every authorized lottery, the number of tickets, and date of the drawing must be published. This will be done in due time. Next, the writer argues, that there are no judges in Montreal!!! Look at the cost of your libel suits, friend, and you may change your mind, and if, as you object, the judges that may exist, encourage and countenance such illegal frauds, that is certainly more than they ever did to you. We next find the query, "Why has the bazanr

been thus named? Neither of the institutions it

is supposed to aid have ought to do with the

Sacred Heart?" They have this much to do with

it: that their inmates recognise it as the Fountain of all graces, the heart of their God, to whose greater glory the buildings in question are raised, through the medium of Saints. We will spare our readers a repetition of the origin which the editor of the Witness gives to the devotion. It is worthy of the mind that dictated it; that is saying enough, as to its tone, and worthy of the journal in which it finds place-that is saying enough as to its truth We will only remind the Witness that the august personages it outrages, the Blessed Margaret Mary, Pere de la Colombiere, and St. Jane of Chantal, are as immeasurably beyond the reach of its blasphemous words as are the Heavens they inhabit. Centuries have proved their worth, and thousands of persons, quite as enlightened as the author of the French Column have borne testimony to the sanctity of the humble flowers of the Cloister. No, Sir Witness, hint not at the immorality of the Jesuits or Carmelites: it is unknown in their midst. In our church if a minister or religious is found guilty of perjury, the church or mounstery is no place for the offender; should repentance follow the sin, they are welcomed again in the fold of Him, who has said "there is more joy in Heaven" over the return of one sinner, than in the perseverance of ninety-nine just." Should, on the contrary they continue in crime they must " step down and out," and as a rule, such character find a home in the religion that canonizes persons like Chiniquy Loyson, Maria Monk-etc etc. In concluding the article which we are but skimming, as we confess to a greater amount of delicacy than our contemporary, he says that the Jesuits in propagating the devotion to the Sacred Heart, and by their conduct generally have done more than any one to keep England Protestant. We fail to see any consistency in the first part of this statement. Of all devotions this is the purest and best. What I not adore the Heart of Our Creator! Surely that, at least, had nothing to do with England's constancy in the faith of Martin Luther. The example of the Jesuit Fathers may have had. We admit that at once. Their life being one series of self sacrifice, the rugged way in which they sought to reach Heaven may bave found few among Albion's children eager to enter it. This is the truest assertion we have seen in the Witness for many a long day. The religion of Catholics abounds in too many sacrifices repugnant to human nature, such as Fast, Confession, Charity to one's enemies, to be counted by the disciples of a religion, from which its perjured founder cut off all such unpleasant practices. Let each strive to arrive at the great haven of rest, in his own peculiar way. Some, such as the Ed. Witness, in the flowery path, made easy by the pruning knives of Luther, Henry VIII., and to descend to our own days of Henry Ward Beecher and Co. Others. in the path, throny if you will, but traced by the bleeding feet of a God made man, and moistened by the blood of 19,000,000 martyrs. There are, we know. many an honest, upright man numbered amongst our Protestant citizens, and we rank among such many of our nearest and dearest friends. It is not to those we address ourselves-but to the herd who can find no better employment than seeking for a flaw in a religion, whose beauty they are too parrow-minded to understand. These are, we know the scum of Protestantism, the dreges of irreligion, and as such not as Protestants, liberal and just, we address them. One word more anent the article, we have dissected-and we are done. "The edifice" that is the Church, "Is already trembling in its very foundation, and threatens soon to fall." This has been the cry for centuries. Ever since the days of Peter, have enemies prophecied the destruction of the Church, and as long bave score mea who, in intelligence and knowledge the words of its founder proven true, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," That same Church, friend Witness, still lives in all servable throughout the Province, and it is in its pristine glory, while oblivion and decay is the great measure owing to the difference between the lot of the once proud Carthage, Ancient Rome, and its pristine glory, while oblivion and decay is the Athens. Those very persecutors, who swore to annihilate the followers of the Gallilean are torgotten save in the daily lessons of the student while the obweek somewhat apposite? See what a flow of inky | jects of their hatred, are spread the world over-Nero, Dicoletian, Domitian, are mentioned with horror in the pages of history, while sainted memories linger around the names of a Stephen, John their searching could only be in confirmation of a monopoly of God's grace and spirit in its teach- the Evangelist, of an Agnes or a Euphrasia. Our their already received faith, not in a disposition of ings: but the morality that would justify a wrong Church is as firm to day as when the humble fisher.

Callahan, in a late sermon on the immutability of the Roman Church tour Church flourished in the time of the Apostles, it has grown and flourish. now, when a stranger from the then civilized New Zealand will stand on a broken battlement of London bridge, to sketch the ruins of the magnificent St. Paul's the stand with TEP to besid discover rais

dering by the THE TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

Among the many charitable associations that shed such justre on our fair city of Montreal, none is more deserving of the sympathy and encouragement of every Catholic heart, than that known as the "Tabernacle Society," the object of which is to furnish churches and poor missions with the vestments, linen, and Sacred Vessels necessary for the service of our Altars. Ten years ago this excellent work was commenced in the Congregation Convent of Notre Dame, whence so much good has already come to us, by a pure hearted, Saint-like nun, long since summoned to her reward above. Blessed and encouraged in its birth by the chief pastor of the diocese, fostered by the untiring zeal of the good Sisters, and the efforts of the pious members of both sexes, speedly enrolled in its lanks, it has already borne most excellent fruit. An immense number of parishes and chapels that would other. wise have remained destitute, have been furnished. through it, with the requisites for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, and the devotion of the faith. ful has thus been increased, and the courage of Catholic pastors sustained, in moments of dire discouragement and poverty.

A foreshadowing of the present admirable undertaking was afforded in the life of an early historic character of Ville Marie, the heroic Miss Le Ber, one of the many illustrous women whose noble qualities of head and heart surround as with a golden halo the early days of the colony. This holy recluse, leav. ing a wealthy and refined home of which she was the idol and pride passed thirty-five years of her angelic life, in the most rigorous seclusion, within the asylum furnished her by the Sisters of the Corgregation, on the very spot now occupied by their beautiful chapel of Our Lady of Pity. Historians tell us that the hours of her life that were not devoted to prayer and meditation were spent in work. ing for the God of the Sanctuary embroidering priestly vestments putting together fine and snowy linen with rich and delicate lace. Two hundred years later Catholic women, animated with a por. tion of Jeanne Le Ber's ardent zeal, meet for the same purpose on the place where once stood her modest cell; and with loving hearts and skilful fingers endeavour to remedy the abject destitution of some of the poverty stricken tabernacles in which the God of the Eucharist submits unmurmuringly to take up his abode.

This association already numbers 1275 members. Its chief resources are the annual contributions of each member, fifty cents, and general alms. Being both industrious and economical in its management it thankfully accepts the most trifling donation. Cast-off dresses, laces, ribbons, and other ornaments made useless by the changes of fashion, fragments of linen, &c., are all turned to account. Every year an annual exhibition is given by the Tabernacle Society at the rooms of the Congregation Notre Dame, St Jean Baptiste street, of the church ornaments, Sacred Vessels and vestments, &c., destined for gratuitous destribution among poor clergymen and needy parishes. At the last exhibition which took place on the 9th of June, his Lordship Bishop Bourget, notwithstanding his then feeble state of health, was present, accompanied by the Rev. Canons Plamondon, Dufresne and Edmond Moreau, as well as a large number of clergymen Among the laity we noticed Mayor Kingston. She riff Leblanc, Alfred Larocque, Esq, &c., &c.,

The Church of Our Lady of Pity, Notre Dame St. is the centre of this association, and to become a member of it, the name of the person admitted must be inscribed on the registry which is kept in the Community of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and, from there, receive a ticket of admission. The 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, the work room in the basement of the chapel of Our Lady of Pity, will be open to the Lady members of the Society who can there assemble and devote a part of their time to assist in making the vestments &c., &c. For general convenience the door will remain open from 8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., for the above mentioned days. Numerous indulgences and benedictions are attached to this good work! Most earnestly do we recommend to the faithful. especially the Catholic families of Ville Marie this admirable work convinced as we are that our dearest Lord will repay one hundred fold the humble cfforts thus made to furnish and adorn the earthly tabernacles in which he deigns to dwell.

A solemn Benediction will be given on the 15th of this month, at four p.m. in the chapel of Our Lady of Pity to which all members, ladies and gentlemen, are most carnestly invited.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate, profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly consented to act as Agent in that city and neigh-

borhood for the True WITHESS.
We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that

WATTEN TOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS for SINCERE SOULS ETHERICE ACNO. 1911 FATEE

"LORD COME DOWN BEFORE THAT MY SON DIE."

To the eyes of faith there is nothing more pre-posterous or ridiculous than the conduct of the posterous of markind with regard to the affair of their salvation. If you look around you for a mo-ment upon the busy world, you will behold millions of men intent upon some one or other project or employment. Like ants upon an ant hill, they are busy from morning until evening, hurrying to and fro, intent each upon some project or business of ife. This one is building a large house—that one is striving to establish himself in a business another is building a large barn wherein to stow his grain—another is endeavouring anxiously to lay up a large amount of wealth. So busy are they that were you ignorant of the contary, you would sup-pose that each and all of them had centuries upon-pose that each and all of them had centuries uponcenturies to live, and that they were thus busy making preparations for their lengthy sojourn upon earth. But is it so, my brethren? Is it true that earth. But have a life time of centuries before them upon this earth? Alas! No! so far from it indeed, that the average life of this crowd of beings who are thus toiling and labouring, as though they were never to die is but a few short years. "Man's days," says the Psalmist, "are as grass; as the flower of the field so shall he flourish." Blade of grass or the discount of grass—flower succeeds flower, but each lives only for a few moments. This house then that he is building shall to-morrow receive another tenant—this barn shall to-morrow receive another's store—this wealth that he is hoarding shall to-motrow be squandered by another hand. But if mankind are foolish and ridiculous with

reference to their worldly affairs, with regard to their soul's salvation they are a thousand times more preposterous. Their life time is given them as a preparation for eternity. It is the household of eternal life or eternal death. As their actions are here so will their eternity be hereafter. A good and devout life now will be followed by an eternity of happiness and enjoyment in the presence of God hereafter; an evil and wicked life now will be followed by an eternity of misery and woe in the presence of hideous devils to come. These are truths we all profess to believe—and yet—how few act accordingly. There are none surely so insane as to wish to gain Hell! and yet without a life of piety and good works it is impossible to gain Heaven. How happens it then that in face of these terrible in the we behold so much wickedness and impiety? so much drunkenness and blasphemy? so much cursing and obscene language? so much envy and malice? so much quarrelling and contentions? so much detraction and evil speaking? so much covetousness and dishonesty? Is it that this is a proper preparation for Heaven? God forbid! Is it not rather the beginning of hell? Whence then all this habitual wickedness and sin? Were you to ask the drunkard, whether he was drinking now, in order that he might drink eternally with devils hereafter, he would look at you to see whether he was in the presence of a fool or a madman, or to see if you were taunting him. Were you to ask the curser and profane swearer, whether he was practicing his oaths now in order to be the better able to how) curses and blasphemics with the damned in hell hereafter, he would deem you insane and an idiot: were you to ask the sinner whether he was sinning now in order to make his damnation hereafter the surer he would be lost in astonishment at your question. No man ever expects to go to hell in the ead-much less desires to do so. How happens it then, that these men are still continuing in their evil habits and practices, and yet hoping to obtain Heaven in the end? Because alas! like madmen, they are counting upon a change of life before they die. They think to cheat God by a life and then to atone for a long life time of iniquity. they will expect to make amends therefor by a few tears and promises of amendment, when they can no longer sin; and to be received fresh from ness equal to this!

The folly and madness of the wicked worldling in delaying his repentance is in nothing more apparent than in the consideration of the Providence of God towards men. All the moments of their lives are in His power. Every breath they draw every moment they exist—every action they per-form is granted them by the especial exercise of His bounty; a fresh decree has to emanate from his Goodness and Mercy for each of them, for remember the inspired word tells you that not a sparrow falls to the ground without your Father and that the very hairs of your head are numbered. And so also with the spiritual life. Without God's aid you cannot form a single good thought; without his assistance you cannot perform a single good act. His grace must be the beginning, the middle and the end of all your actions. Your spiritual life is as dependent on God for its every act and aspiration as your physical. How then do you intend to obtain Divine Grace, whenever it shall please you to turn away wearied from your sins and to began to think of your salvation? Do you hope, think you, to penetrate to the foot of his throne and to seize it whenever you may wish? Impious wretch I you know you cannot do it. How then do you hope to obtain it? Is it by a preparation of sin upon sin. insult upon insult, crime upon crime, that you hope to dispose your soul for repentance? Are the tears of true compunction ever at hand, that you expect to use them whenever you choose for your salvation? Alas! no; in the whole experience of sacred history we have but one example that we can rely upon of a death bed conversion; that of the peni-tent thief; and it required, that that death bed conversion should be accompanied by and be in the very presence of the death of a Man God. How then O Sinner shall you dare to expect it? But how then, O Sinner, are you to obtain this

grace of repentance, certainly not by multiplying your offences; certainly not by a life of drunkenness and dissipation; certainly not by oath and blasphemies; certainly not by quarrels and dissentions. Nor neglect of our religious duties; never thinking of God nor holy things; never approaching the holy sacraments dispose you to it. The great God who reigns in heaven—the searcher of hearts -can penetrate the most hidden recesses of your soul; and he will grant his grace only to those in whom he discovers a disposition to receive. And to these even he grants his grace only by degrees; and according as it is received, so does he add grace to grace until their conversion is true and perfect. This work of repentance is at work of time, and most mysterious is it in its operations. Nor without a miracle, on God's part can it be effected suddenly or on the moment, any more than the earth could be made to cease its revolutian round the sun. When Jesus of Nazareth cured the ruler's son' sick at Capharnaum it was by a miracle remember. sick at Capharnaum it was by a miracie remember.

Sick at Capharnaum it was by a miracie remember.

Commons 1st August, on benut of that it was done, and in consequence of the great commons 1st August, on benut of that it was done, and in consequence of the child's prisoners viz:

That in the opinion of this House, the time has maintain perhaps of the sick child, certainly of the child's prisoners viz:

"That in the opinion of this House, the time has maintain perhaps of the sick child, certainly of the child's prisoners viz:

"That in the opinion of this House, the time has many be made in the child perhaps of the sick child, certainly of the child's prisoners viz: That will avail you nought. Without sorrow for undergoing punishment for offences arising out of demonstrating that the civil magistrate can and ohear and o

may please.

Cease then, O foolish man, to presume impiously on the mercy of God; cease to expect a miracle to be wrough for your conversion. Above all, think not insanely to obtain mercy by multiplying your sins. This day and every day of your life God invites you by his forerunning grace, and will you defer corresponding with his grace until to morrow? Alas! how many sinners have perished by this "To-morrow—to-morrow." Take warning from the eagerness and importunity of the ruler, who ran with entreaties Lord come before that my son die, and take heed lest the Lord seeing your continued delays leave you to a reprobate sense, and come not until after you be dead.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST.

"THE IRISH "TRIBUNG."

Chicago is making earnest and promising efforts for the establishment of a daily newspaper in the Irish and Catholic interest; and we shall be truly delighted if the great City on Lake Michigan succeed in being the first to wipe out the reproach from the United States of the non-possession of such an organ. Meanwhile we find that journalistic enterprise in another direction is progressing. We have received the 1st and 2nd numbers of an Irish Catholic weekly from the same city, the Irish Tribune; and if beauty of typography, editorial writing of the "true ring," a tasteful literary tone historical sketches of rare value and reliability and a careful and judicious epitome of the week's news are features to command success then our new brother cannot but be eminently successful. The name of the editor in chief is a guarantee for the heartiness and healthiness of the Irishism of the new journal. John Locke, "the Southern Gael," has though young in years made himself a proud name in the world of Literature; his contributions to the Emerald, the Irish People, the Celtic Weekly, and other papers in New York have placed him in the front rank of workers for the old cause and the old land while his editorial labors in St. Louis, and Chicago have added to a fame already conquered. As a poetic writer few can approach him in gracefulness of style while in prose writing aggressive or defensive he wields a trenchant and effective pen. There is a bright future before our young friend: and we sincerely hope that his new venture in the field of journalism will develop it to his pleasure and profit. We wish the Irish Tribune length of days and effectiveness in its representative

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM AT THE ANTIPODES.

We are in receipt of copies of The South Australian Tablet, a Catholic paper published at Adelaide -under the patronage of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Colony, and edited with a skill and ability which even irrespective of the adventitious aid to which we refer should command recognition and support. The Tablet is printed in style and form somewhat after the manner of its London namesake; and it is no small praise to it to say that like that namesake its orthodoxy is unquestionable and its treatment of general subjects cautious but of sin, and wickedness until the decline of life uncompromising. We find in the South Australian Tablet, a careful condensation of the Catholic news They will sing insults and injuries in the face of their God during a life time—they will hur the thunderholts of their iniquities even gence of the Australian Colonies; leading articles on to the very foot of his throne—they will cover this the principal subjects of the day political and comholy name with opprobrium and insults, and then | mercial; European and Intercolonial telegrams in fact all the features original and select that we matter before Parliament. associate with first class journalism. We are glad can no longer sin; and to be received itest item to see this evidence of Catholic progress and spirit by announcing that as recommended at a previous their filthy pleasures into the pure company of the to see this evidence of Catholic progress and spirit by announcing that as recommended at a previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in a previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in a previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in a previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in a previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the previous meeting he had had the Constitution and By-laws of the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the Association printed in the far-eff land; glad to find a remedy supplied to the far-eff land in the far-eff land i to the evils heretofore complained of that foreign news relating to Catholicity was oftentimes misrepresented and Catholic interests ignored in that part of Her Majesty's dominions; and shall be doubly glad to learn that the enterprise which give to the people of South Australia this most desired advocate will not be permitted by that people to surrender its sphere of usefulness. The South Australian Tablet will be a welcome addition to our list of exchanges.

IRISH HOME RULE MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, was held on Wednesday the 6th inst, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Craig Street. The President Edward Murphy, Esq., in the chair, Mr. McNamara the Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting which were approved.

The President in his opening remarks reviewed the Home Rule news, received since their last meeting, (which was in July) and in an interesting address reported the progress the cause had made during the last two months, much of which was of a cheering nature. Though the Home Rule mcmbers of Parliament had been defeated on several divisions in the House of Commons, thus frustrating their efforts to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, still they were full of courage and hope in the ultimate success of the Cause. There is he said a perceptible impression in favor of Home Rule being made on the public mind in England, which that active and energetic organization, the Home Rule utterly inconsistent with our notions of the convict-Confederation of Great Britain, have been working hard to achieve. He referred to the defeat of Mr. Butt's motion in Parliament on the 30th June last, the motion was as follows :---

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country."

This motion, reasonable as it was, asking only for a Committee of enquiry was defeated by 291 to 63. Mr. Butt, before the House adjourned, gave notice that at the next meeting of Parliament he would introduce his motion again, asking for a Royal Commission to make the enquiry which had been refused by the House.

The Longford election in July last was a great triumph, Captain O'Beirne, Home Ruler, polled 1276 votes, Tottenham, anti-Home Rule 885, while McGowan, who attempted to divide the Home Rule party, only received "votes." He next referred to O'Connor Power's patriotic motion in the House of Commons 1st August, on behalf of the political

sinner, whereon you found any hope of such a mir-come when Her Majesty's gracious pardon may be acle? Certainly not, in a life of continued sin; advantageously, extended to the prisoners, whether certainly not even in a life of indifference. What convicted before the Civil tribunals, or by Courts though you should ever cease to sin for the future? Martial, who are and have been for many years

are you, how foolish to expect a miracle to be per Lost by 117 to 51. This motion was ably support-formed in your service whenever and however you ed by Mr. Cowan of Newcastle on Tyne, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Bright, whose speech was very telling, Capt Nolan and others. Mr. Bright's speech and Mr. Cowan's speech are much praised for their power and eloquence. Mr. Bright declared that the three Manchester men would not have been hanged had they not been regarded as political prisoners, as only one shot was fired only one of the three men could have been guilty of actual murder, yet three were hanged!

He had much pleasure in reporting that the Home Rulers of Leeds (England) have repeated, even in a more decided manner, the victories of Manchester and Burnley. By the resignation of Mr. Carter a vacancy occurred in Leeds, two candidates presented themselves, one a Mr. Jackson and the other Mr. Barran; the Home Rulers did not care a straw for their politics or opinions on English questions, but at once organized and formed themselves into a third party "a party of independent opposition"—and in public meeting "Resolved to support no candidate save the one most calculated to advance the interest of the Irish National Cause." Both candidates were waited upon by the Home Rule leaders, Mr. Biggar, M. P., and Captain Kirwan, and after several interviews with each, Mr. Jackson pronounced himself rather equivocally on the Irish question, whilst Mr. Barran pledged himself to vote for Mr. Butt's motion for the Royal Commission of enquiry, to vote for Amnesty to all the political prisoners, also for the assimilation of the franchise between England and Ireland and for the establishment of Volunteers in Ireland. The result of this declaration was electrical, the Irish vote in Leeds went solid for Barran, and he was elected by a triumphant majority, the vote stood Barran, 16,672; Jackson, 13,774, majority 2898. The Irish vote in Leeds is estimated at over 3000, the Irish vote therefore turned the scale carrying victory with it. This most gratifying result he remarked is another striking proof of what good organization and united action can effect and should be an example

The President next referred to the great Home Rule demonstrations which took place in various parts of Ulster on "Lady Day in August," all were largely and enthusiastically attended, in Belfast 30,-000 persons assembled. The Home Rulers of Glasgow on the 12th day of August had a monster procession followed by a meeting at which over 25,000 persons were present, honest John Ferguson pre-

On the 21st August the long expected "Conven-

tion" of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held in Dublin, this was the Home Rule event of the year, and it was more, it was a great political event in Irish history, as "Irish Conven-tions" are prohibited by special act of Parliament. The delegates, who were from over 140 branches of the Confederation in various parts of England and Scotland, assembled in Dublin on the 21st and 22nd August to legislate for the great organization they represented and to discuss the present state and future prospects of the Home Rule movement. This was a daring act, the present century has not wit. nessed the like in Ireland, but it was legal, the "Convention Act" prohibits delegates elected in Ircland from meeting in Ireland, but as the Irishmen who composedthat Convention were elected in England, they could therefore legally meet anywhere they liked, in Ireland as well as in England. What a commentary he remarked is this on English rule in Ireland. In reference to the "Convention" the Nation says that the proceedings were conducted not only by a singular harmony and decorum but also by a rare wisdom." Resolutions were adopted at the Convention, which have been received with general satisfaction throughout the country, a vote of entire confidence in Mr. Butt as leader was passed unanimously. The Irish Home Rule League held a public meeting to welcome the delegates to Ireland and on the evening of the 22nd the League gave a public Banquet to them at which over 200 gentlemen, lucluding 9 members of Parliament sat down, the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, splendid speeches were made by Mr. Butt, who was in the chair, Dr. Commins and others. A Castle "Spy," a detective, was discovered in the room during the banquet and was promptly put out. Mr. Butt has promised to investigate this latest outrage, he will apply to the Lord Lieutenant and if necessary will bring the

the Association printed in a neat form, they were now ready for distribution.

The Secretary then handed round Copies of the Constitution to the members present and after the transaction, of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

• . A full report of the proceedings of the important and interesting Convention referred to by Mr. Murphy will be found on our second page.

MR. MATTHEW RYAN, S. M.

The following appreciative remarks of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press, of July 5th, on Mr Ryan's zeal and integrity in his new position as Stipendiary Magistrate at the North-West, will, we have no doubt, be read with pleasure by his many friends in and Mr. Embleton were repeatedly on fire, but for this city and St. John's, Newfoundland. The Free tunately, by the strenuous exertions of the citize Press Savs :--

A correspondent at Pelly incidentally makes reference to the labors of the newly appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, who has commenced his official work, and seems to be prisecuting it with prudence, zeal, and integrity, and in such a way as to justify the high expectations formed of him. He got into official harness in May and has already had several cases. Five days after his arrival, our correspondent says, he convicted an Indian of larceny—stealing from a Toronto trader at Touchwood Hills, near Lac Qu Appelle. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor-the latter quite a novelty and undoubtedly a severe punishment for poor Lo, ing magistrates' genial softness of nature and humanity. To think of sentencing an Indian to hard labor is perfectly dreadful! Mr. Ryan "improved the occasion," by addressing the prisoner en the nature of his offence shewing him that the North-West cannot advance for the benefit of his people, or ours, if property coming into it is not protected; and the chief reason why the white man, elsewhere, has cities, railways, ships, and all the consequent happiness, is that property is held sacred by law. The prisoner understood English, but for the benefit of a crowd of Indians who wrre present, the magistrate had his remarks translated into Cree. The effect was good. Unfortunately for the worthy magistrate's excellent theory, almost the very next case coming before him was one of stealing by a Mountrd Policeman—he of the "cities, railways, ships," etc—from a comrade. In this case the cul-prit's conduct was at fault, not the magistrate's theory of course. In addressing him Mr. Ryan said, very properly, " that the crime was much aggravated by the fact that the prisoner was a peace officer, one of a body specially organized and sent to this part of the Dominion for its protection and to assist in its good government."

Col. French, we learn, issued a "general order," founded on this conviction, and quotes approvingly

of society as the military ruler and police officer. The Mounted Police and the Stipendiary Magistracy of the North-West are institutions certainly worth preserving.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Ecclesiastical—The Rev M Baillargeon, formerly of St. Petrick's Church, but latterly of St. Rochs, has been appointed cure of St. Malachy. The Rev. Mr. Kelly has been transferred to St. Agatha. The Boy. Mr. Ledlaire, for a short time attached to St. Patrick's, has been appointed cure of St. Gabriel of Valcartier.—Queiec Budget.

LAPORTANT DECISION.—We learn from authentic sources that his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec received last Sunday an apostolic decree from Rome, conferring the greatest honor to the Laval University. By that decree his Grace is named Apostolic Chancellor, and the Prefect of the Propaganda is the protector of that glorious institution There is only one university in the world which has received as high an honor, it is the celebrated university of Louvain, Belgium.—Quebec Budget.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.—ST. FRANCIS DE SALES THE Patron Saint.—Unveiling of His Statue.—Yesterday the statue of St. Francis de Sales was unveiled in St. Joseph's Church at Gatineau. From an early hour in the morning backs from Hull and the ferry boat from Ottawa were employed taking passengers to the Point to witness the ceremony. The Ottawa Cornet Band and Marrier's String Band left the city for the scene of the ceremony. The ferry boat, after returning from the Point, and when about to cross for the third time had her paddle chain broken which rendered her unable to proceed, much to the disappointment of those on board, who had to seek other means of attaining their objective point. The Parish Church of St. Joseph was gaily decorated, and flags and emblems could be seen on all sides. which together with the large number of gaily dressed ladies made the little church present a lively and picturesque appearance. Father Champagne celebrated Grand Mass after which the statue of the Saint, composed of Carrara marble and coloured Terra Cotta, was unveiled in solemn silence, broken immediately afterwards by a sacred air from the orchestra. Father Pallier then preached the sermon of the day, enlarging in the most eloquent manner on the history of the Saint, his sufferings, virtues and trials and his ultimate triumph. St Francis de Sales is the Patron Saint of St. Joseph's. the Parish Church of Gatineau Point. In his life he was illustrious for his pious actions, his exemplary piety and his purity of conduct. He wrote a series of beautiful prayers and precepts, which still are to be seen in Catholic prayer books printed in all languages, and adopted by all the faithful throughout the world as the "devotions of St. Francis de Sales." The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and altogether the ceremony was

singularly grand and impressive.—Times, 4th inst. ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY. - The new banner which the officers of this society have just purchased from Messrs. Coulazon & Beullac, Notre Dame street, is a magnificent artistic specimen, being handsomely designed and beautifully carried out in the execution. Its dimensions are very large and altogether it does great credit, not only to those who produced it, but to the society whose patriotism induced them in such a substantial way to manifest their love of fatherland. One side is of rich green velvet and at the top we have the traditional Sunburst represented in splendid style. Below are the round towers, be-tween which an Irish wolf hound sits in a lifelike position. The working of the towers and of the dog cannot be too highly praised. From the foot of the towers shamrocks twine up to a considerable distance above them, the towers being of silver and the shamrocks of gold. In a pretty scroll at the bottom are the words "Erin Go Bragh" The other side, of white silk, bears at the top the legend "St. Patrick's Society," and underneath a large portrait of St. Patrick, bearing his crozier, and in full canonicals, which in every particular, to the very smallest detail, are produced. As St. Patrick advances, a snake is represented as running away, thus illustrating the tradition in regard to his banishing those reptiles from the Emerald Islc. Below are the words " Montreal. Incorporated 1863." The banner is surmounted by a handsome Celtic cross, and is fringed with green. gold and purple. Altogether it is one of the handsomest banners we have ever seen, and as we have said, in purchasing it, the Society have done well. The embroidery was executed in Lyons, and the banner made up by the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned .- Montreal Herald.

FIRE IN STREETSVILLE-A drunken man burned to death—Another not expected to recover—Two hotels co sumed-Loss \$15,000.-STREETSVILLE, Sept. 6.-One the most disastrous fires that ever occurred he took place last night about 12 o'clock. It origi ated in the stables of the Telegraph Hotel, A Gardner's bake house on the west was entirely co sumed, and a large quantity of his furniture da aged by removal and the Telegraph Hotel next for a prey. Mr. Lennon, the occupant, saved some his furniture, but in a damaged condition. An u occupied store on the east next caught, and from thence the fire was carried to the stables of t Globe Hotel, which, with the hotel itself, were so in a mass of flames. At this time it appeared though the whole east end of the village was door ed to destruction as the stables of Mr. Gooderha the flames were subdued. Both Mr. Harris a Mr. Lennon lost their horses, buggies, and conter of the stables. The saddest part of the affair is t loss of human life. Three men named Timot Street, James Symes, and John Gallon were car using in the hay loft of the Telegraph Hotel a one of them had been smoking and accidentally fire to the hay. Street fell a victim to the flam and noting but a portion of his body has been covered. An inquest is to be held on his remainder to-morrow. Symes is horribly burned and presen a horrible spectacle. His recovery is very dou ful. Galion escaped with a few burns. Estimat loss, \$15,000. Globe Hotel insured for \$3,400 f niture \$500; Telegraph Hotel, \$2,000, furnitu \$600.

A large number of destructive fires have occur in Ontario and Quebec since May. On Tuesd May 30th, fire ran through Montcalm Waid, Quebec city, destroying over five hundred house on Thursday, June 8th, the business part of the to of Cayuga was consumed; on Sunday, June 18th, the business portion of St. John's Quebec, was duced to ashes, the loss being over \$500,000; Sunday, August 6th, the Aurora Agricultural Wor were burned, entailing a loss of \$80,000; on Sunday, August 22nd, the business street of the village of Brussels fell a prey to flames; on Sunday, September 3rd, the conflagration in St. Hyacinthe occurred and six hundred houses were burned; on Monday, September 4th, the destruction of forty building in the centre of Seaforth; and yesterday the village of Durham was visited and eight buildings consumed .-Globe 6th inst.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.—We are informed that since the fire, there has existed in this city an alarming scarcity of cheap houses, suitable for tenants who cannot afford to pay high rents, ... Some of the families now living in the public buildings assert that they cannot find houses anywhere, and we also heard recently of the case of a woman who had recently come to the country and whose husband had obtained employment, looking around for a these words of His Honor's judgment, thus showing: place to go to service, because she said she could that the two officia's co-operate commendably in the not find a house in the city to suit them. Would conditions of admission and other, information appreservation of law and order in the North-West and it not pay some of our capitalists to build a few ply to the Principal at the Academy of the Principal at the Principal a

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellors	Buyers
Montreal	189}	1891
Ontario City People's Molson's	94	93
Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec	33 92 82 105 106	32# 91# 80 103%
St. Lawrence Nationale St. Hyacinthe Union Villa Maria	80	50
Mechanics'	124	10
Dominion Hamilton Exchange	100	98

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—	(Gazette.
Flour & bri. of 196 b. Follards \$0.00 @	
Superior Extra	5.50
Fancy 510	5.20
Spring Extra	4.65
Superfine 4.30	4.40
Extra Superfine 5.25	5.30
Fine 3 90	3.90
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.05
Middlings 3.25	3.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30	2.32
City bags, [delivered] 2.35	2.40
Wheat.—Spring 1.11	1.13
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Oatmeal 4.10	4.25
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.52	0.53
Oats	0.37
Oats 0.35 Pease, per 66 lbs 0.89	0.90
do afloat	
	0.00
Baricy, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.65
do do do U. Canada 0.00 Lard, per lbs 0.12}	0.00
Lard, per lbs	0.18
do do do pails 0.00 Cheese, perlbs., 0.10 do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Cheese, per lbs., 0.10	0.11
do Fall makes 9.00	0.60
Pork—New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess20.50	21.00
Dressed Hogs	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	90.00
Ashes—Pots 4 70	4.75
Firsts 0.00	0.00
Pearls— 0.00	5. 00
Pearls— 0.00 Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.0
Clover 0.00	0.00
BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 24c, according to	luality.
CONOLUGA BARAGO MANTINE AO	

f	BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 24c, accor	din	g to	qual	ity.
1	TORONTO FARMERS' MARK	 RT	_(Zoba	۸ .
,	Wheat, fall, per bush		_		10
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	Peas do	0	00	0	• •
i	Rye do	0	00	_	00
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	-	00
'	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0	60
١.	" fore-quarters	0	00	0	00
,	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00	0	00
	Butter, Ib. rolls	0	24	0.	2G
	" large rolls	0	20	0	21
	tub dairy	0	18	0	19
1	Eggs, fresh, per dos	0	15	0	17
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4	Apples per brl	1	75		25
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•	Hay			12	••
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3	Geese, each	Õ	60	Õ	90
	Turkeys	ă	50	ĭ	00
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ere	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Brite	A W	Thia.)
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Mr.	FLOUR—XXX per bbl 6.00	to	6.25
·ao	100 100 (11111111 0100	to	8.40
ım.	Family 100 " 2.40	to	2.50
ell	Grain—Barley per bushel 0.00	to	0.00
of	1110	to	0.61
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om	Value	to	0.40
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aroo	Fall Wheat 0.00	to	0.00
88	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00	to	0.00
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am	- ber in 6'00	to	9.00
for-	Mutton per lb 0.05 Ham " in store 6.15	to	0.08
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the		to	9.25
thy		to	4.50
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and]	Calf Skins 0.10		
set	Dekin Skins 0.25	to to	0.12
208,	Lambskins, 0.50		0.30 0.00
re-	Tallow 0.04		0.07
ins	Portray—Turkeys, each 0.75		1.00
nts	Geese " 0.50		0,60
ıbt-	Ducks per pair 0.60		0.70
ted	Fowls per pair 0.30		0.40
fur-	GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag 0.60		0.75
ure	Butter, tub, per lb 017.	to	0.18
	do print 0.22		0.22
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10B ;	Hay, per ton, old 0.00		00.00
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all	Straw, 5.50 Wood, Hard 3.50		4.00
re-	Coal, per ton, delivered 6.50	to	7.00
on	Wool, per lb 0.26	to	0.26
rke			, 7
lay,			

J. H. SEMPLE. MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOMS.

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WANTED—A situation as Nursery Governess by a lady who can produce most satisfactory references. Address "STELLA," TRUE WITNESS . 8 °5 8 10 6 (10 °1 € . .

OATHOLIC COMMERCIAL, ACADEMY OF MONTREAL—PLATEAU AVENUE, No. :1077; St. Catherine Street.—The re-opening of the Academy and of the Polytechnic School will take place on MONDAY; the 4TH of SEPTEMAER; next. ...

TOREIGN-INTELLIGENCE.

(Courtes and Courtes of Courtes of Courtes

M. Dufaure has been elected a life-member of the French Senate, in the place of the late M. Casimir Perier.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has, it is stated, withdrawn the warrant for the arrest of Count Arnim, and it is conjectured that the santence of imprisonment pronounced against him will be commuted into a fine, as imprisonment would place his life in jeopardy.

"BLOODY QUEEN BESS":—The Paris Univers Bays

... When we gave the name, the other day; "Sang lante Reine, Elizabeth," to the celebrated Elizabeth of England, we only resorted to a title which has been applied to her by English historians, themselves. We gave her the name under which she is pretty widely remembered in Ireland. An Irish historian, in recounting the horrible persecution of those days, said, Bloody Queen Bess became more prodigal of Catholic blood the more she shed. believe that Ireland and her historians possess good and solid reasons for bestowing on this queen the title we gave her, and which has by Protestants been very flippantly applied to Mary instead." (There is no man of sense who will not agree with the Unimers.

LIMBURG (NASSAU).—A very hard interpretation of some of the provisions of the May Laws has just been applied to a case in this diocese. The parish priest of Niederzeuzheim, near Hadamar, has just died. It has 3,000 souls and five "filiations," sub-districts, each having its own graveyard and chapel in which on all Sundays and holydays Mass is celebrated by one of the assistant clergyman of the parish. These places are all separated from each other by distances varying from half-an-hour's to an hour and an half's walk, so that many persons could not hear Mass but for this arrangement, which is also most convenient for the administration of the Sacraments. The Government has, however, notified the assistant clergymen that they must for the future cease to exercise any ecclesiastical functions. The special hardships of this is the more apparent since those assistant clergymen, although subordinate to the parish priest, were not appointed by him, but by the Bishop, and for an indefinite period. This appointment and missio canonica certainly does not expire with the death of the parish priest. Six deaths have already occured among parishioners, since the vacancy of the parish .- London Tablet.

The Muncipal Council of Paris appears intent upon celebrating, on the 22nd of September next, or rather on the 1st Vendemaire, the eighty-fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Should this celebration succeed, perhaps some of the other republican fetes will be revived, such as the fete of the abolition of orders; fete of the oath fete of regeneration; fete of animals, the friends of man. &c. The Bonapartists are very indignant at the idea of the public money being spent in doing honor to the republic but when Napoleon was First Consul he and his colleagues, Sieyes and Roger-Duclos, ordered the celebration of those great epochs of the revolution, the 14th of July (storming of the Bastile), 10th of August (capture of the Tuileries). and the 1st Vendemaire.

OUTBREAK AMONG THE NATIVES OF AFRICA .special to the Standard from Madeira says intelligence has been received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast, Africa. The British expedition, consisting of three ships, under Com-modore Bruce, ascended the River Niger, and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen wounded.

MASSACRE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS .- The Herald's Paris special says :- "I have just learned from a reliable source that a fresh disaster has befallen the Egyptian army of Abyssinia; fifteen hundred Egyptian troops, with their commander. Rahib Pasha, have been massacred in a narrow gorge, where escape was impossible. The Abyssinians afterwards went to Massaroa, which they seized. The garrison imploring." Since the ceremonies of July the tide and government officers escaped on board some or pligrims has been rolling ceaselessly to the ships which happened to be in the port, and srrived safely in Suez. 4 The Egyptian Government is centemplating revenge, and sending fresh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery are also being reorganized."

THE R. C. MASSACRE IN CHINA.-Advices Hong Kong August the 15th, state that the report of the massacre in Ning Kou Fou is confirmed. The Roman Catholic church was destroyed, the officiating priest tortured and killed, and his assistant torn to pieces: dead bodies were taken from their graves and defiled, and one hundred of the congregation slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several other assaults and murders of Christians have followed and forty dwellings have been destroyed. Damage to property estimated at \$60,009.

It would seem that in Italy not even private property is to be any more respected. The government has just notified its intention of seizing the Vigna Pia. This is a kind of farm, situated on a prominent spot a few miles outside the city, founded by the Pope many years ago for the purpose of affording an asylum to over a hundred poor boys, and of teaching them some trade. The land was bought with the Pope's own private money, and the essablishment itself built by the same means : and yet the State steps in to seize it, on the plea that it is under bad management. The Holy Father is greatly afflicted at this sad news.

ATHEISM IN PARIS. -- A Parisian citizen has a substantial grievance against the secular tendency of the times. His loved wife died, and having been a religious woman, who had St. Joseph for her patron. the bereaved spouse placed a monument over her grave, for which he prepared this inscription:—
"J. M. J. [Jesus, Mary, Joseph]. Pater Noster— Josephine Jacques, wife of Leon Guipon, born the 3rd June, 1822; died the 29th July, 1876. Dear soul, from heaven on high, watch over and pray for thy child and thy spouse. They pray for thee, and they will ever weep thy loss. Mother of Our Savi-our and St. Joseph, pray for her. Au revoir." The prefecture, in its wisdom, rejected the initials at the beginning, the words "Pater Noster," and the supplication to Mary and Joseph. The husband can appreciate, just now, an objection to the Mother of God and St. Joseph, but he cannot divine the ground on which "Our Father" is inadmissible. He denies that the inscription, even as a whole, threatens the peace of France, of a province, a commune, or a town, and he inclines to the belief that some underling has taken it "under his bonnet" to play the atheist in this matter. The Univers, which prints the complaint of the husband, confesses its inability to unravel the mystery, and gives it up as a riddle.

THE FORCES OF RUSSIA. - The Russian correspondent of the Paris Univers has been at some pains to ascertain the immediate strength of that country for a campaign, and in a long letter gives the following facts:—Of the eight great divisions of the imperial forces, four are yet on peace footing, and four ready to move. That at St. Petersburg is al-ways on a war footing, and recently its ranks have leave. And their Army—that of Warsaw—number 100,000 strong. It is deployed on the frontier of telegram announces that the Russian journal Ruski.

commence any warlike move decided upon, but he be abandoned. A special from Vienna says Tcherpoints out that it is not sufficient of itself, and the mayer, has ordered civilians to leave, Alexinats, and transport service is so defective that a considerable, the town is now quite deserted. The Servians still time would be wasted in doubling its trength. The Emperor and his Council have adopted a waiting and watching policy, very much du contrast to the passionate partiality of the nation generally; and there is a strong current of susplaton, pretty freely expressed, that the Government is under the influence of that of Germany This does not please the Russians.

THE MENNONITES.—The Kreuz Zeitung calls attention to the large emigration of Mennonites, who are leaving Germany "for conscience" sake," The circumstances are these. These sectaries object to war, and have avoided military service. A. Cabinet Order," issued last year, permitted them to elect between service in the fighting corps, or in the train or medical department. A meeting of delegates was held. A small minority proposed to give up the opposition to military service altogether. A large majority resolved to accept the alternative allowed them by the War-Office, and join the train or hospital organization. A small body determined to stand by the old traditions of the body. Some time in the spring, at a religious meeting one of the first class was refused the communion, on the ground that by joining the army he had ceased to belong to the Mennonite body. A prosecution was instituted. The minister who refused to admit the soldier to communion was sentenced to imprisonment, on the ground that the May Laws make it a punishable offence to inflict ecclesiastical penalties on any one for the performance of min-cipal or State duties. The strict Mennonites came to the conclusion that Prussia was no longer the country for them, and they have been leaving for America. They are well-to-do people, industrious, sober, and steady; their emigration is a loss in many ways for Germany. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that every family who go out take with them from 180,000 to 360,000 marks (£9,000 to £18,000); and every emigrant steamer leaving Germany takes some of them away. This newspaper observes that it is well known the May Laws were aimed only at the Catholic Clergy. But wise men foresaw at the time that no one could tell how widely mischevious they might become.-London Tablet.

The Grotto of Lourdes was one of the grand religious centres of Christendom during the month of July. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand pilgrims paid it a visit. On the day of the final ceremonies connected with the coronation the scene was magnificent. The Apostolic Nuncio was there by direction of the Sovereign Pontiff, and in the name of Pius IX, blessed and crowned the costly statue. With him on the occasion were his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishops of Chamberry, of Besancon of Toulouse and a striking assemblage of over thirty other prelates from nearly every portion of the country. The throng of priests, both secular and regular, of monks and nuns, was simply huge; and as the gigantic procession, broken by flags and banners of dazzling variety and magnificence, wended its way up the steeps of the hill, the spectators bad the happiness of beholding a sight which was overpowering in its impressiveness and sublimity. The address drawn up and forwarded to the Holy Father has elicited a reply which has just appeared in the Paris papers. His Holiness, writing to the Archbishop of Paris says:—"The Almighty, hearkening to the supplications of His Holy Mother, will save not alone your illustrious nation, but the entire Christian people, from the tempest and the dangers which are impending to-day; will comfort the afflicted, will strengthen the weak, will enlighten the blind, will lead sinners to the way of repentance, and will restore to human society, disordered by such violent shocks, that peace for which we have been so long

sacred shrine. HOW THE ALT-CATHOLICS GOT THE CARMELITE CHURCH AT BOPPARD.—A few miles from Coblentz lies the beautiful town of Boppard, so well known and well liked for its admirable situation. its delicious wine and fruit, and the happy countenances of its inhabitants. At present, however, a dark cloud is hovering over the merry little town. The Old-Catholics, although they are not numerous and anything but pious or christian, in Boppard, have succeeded by means of a shameful trick, approved of, if not suggested by Government, in getting hold of the Carmelite church, one of the most beautiful and oldest Churches on the Rhine. In order to secure a respectable number of apostates, they not only counted all children, women, and strangers living at Boppard, but included the names of all but Catholics of the neighbourhood within a radius of 20 miles, extending as far as Creuznach, the inhabitants of which, as being of another parish, have no right whatever of being enrolled as parishioners of an Alt-Catholic community at Boppard. When I visited the church a few days ago, Mass was just said for more than 300 school children, who were superintended by a few lay teachers, and six nuns of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. The officiating priest, with his long white hair flowing in thick waves round his neck and shoulders, would by his dignified and venerable appearance have made a deep impression on me, even if I had not known that he was the great poet, Gedeon vonder Heide [Berger], one of the most respected and beloved men on the Rhine. The church, to which is attached the gymnasium, may hold 1,000 persons, and is a real gem of Mediaval art. It was built at the beginning of the 15th century, in pure Gothic style, and contains wonderfully chiselled chancel seats, a pulpit and an organ of priceless workmanship, belonging, according to Aug. Reichensperger, to the noblest productions of the 15th century.— And now what will the Alt-Catholics do with this large and beautiful church which hitherto was every day filled with pious worshippers? Those apostates do not go to church to worship God; if they appear in it is for the sake of a demonstration or a good concert. In Wiesbaden the grand parish church stood literally empty at Pentecost. During confession time the Alt-Catholic priest sat in vain in the confessional; no penitent presented himself, at last he got impatient and stepping out of the confessional, he shouted in a loud voice to the five persons: "Is there nobody here who wishes to go to confession?"—no answer. And so it is nearly everywhere. When they want to steal a church Alt Catholics are numerous on paper; but as soon as the robbery is committed, they dwindle away.— Corr of Catholic Times.

THE EASTERN WAR.

At a large meeting held in Rochdale, England the other night, to protest against the Turkish a-trocities, a letter from John Bright was read, in which he says :- "It is now understood throughout been completed by the recall of all the soldiers on the world that England is the main, if not the one supporter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it acted 200,000 men, and is distributed with three great with Russia and the other powers, it is almost cercamps situated under the fortresses defending the tain that the Servian war would not have occurred." line of the Vistula. The army of the South-West, A Belgrade despatch to the Times, reports a member 150,000 strong, is camped under the walls of Ochaks) of the Red Cross Knight. Society having been bruoff, and may be called the Army of the Black Sear tally murdered by the Turks, and the assassins out. The fourth is the Army of the Caucasus, and is off his arm bearing the red cross badge, A. Vienna, Turkey-in-Asis; and can take the field in a moment. Mir has been suspended for three months on account, der called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon sult the printed. Prospectus and a Course of Study and the field in a moment. Mir has been suspended for three months on account, der called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon sult the printed. Prospectus and a Course of Study and the printed of the pri

the province, who was solourning at Baden, has re-ceived urgent orders to return to his post at Tiffs. So that whatever may be said to the contrary Russia has a powerful force prepared for prompt action that the flank movement, of the Turks The correspondent thinks the Caucasian Army will is not checked Alexinate and Deligrad will have to hold the northern redoubts with a small force.
The main body has gone to Deligrad. The
Turks are preparing to ford the Morava, the
bridges over which have been destroyed. The

Times Vienna correspondent says:—In the state of demoralization in which the Service army must be by this time the Turks can be masters of the whole country in less than a fortnight on the side of Montenegro. The Turks are preparing to invade from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. Moukhing Pasha has already entered Montenegrin territory by way of Klobuk, burned the village of Zastafs, and is now encamped at Irahova. Five Montenegrin battalions are opposed to him, but have not ventured to attack yet, and all the Montenegrin forces in the Herzegovina are hastening toward Grahova. Dervish Pasha's army on the south-west is not yet reported in motion, but its mere presence there is sufficient to keep Prince Nicholas and the Montenegrin army of 10,000 men from moving against Moukhtar Pasha. The mili-tary situation, therefore, is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fail to secure a suspension of hostilities. A letter from the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following sentence :- " come what may, I do not see anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England. It seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw or even allow it to be supposed we throw the shield of protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world." The Times leading article argues that "it is a fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally alone, but as a matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects." The Pall Mall Gazette apprehends that the Servian

action on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. A Belgrade telegram says communications with the positions on the Morava appears in great disorder. The Minister of War has not had a word from Tchernayeff himself for two days. It is reported that a Turkish force is marching directly upon Kragujevatz, where there are important Government works. A Servian despatch reports that the Turks crossed the Morava between Alexinatz and Belgrade. It claims, however, that the Servian positions are maintained. Both Turk. ish and Servian bulletins announce a battle on the side of Novi-Bazar. The Servians say the army of the Yayor, under Col. Antitch, repulsed a Turkish attack, while the Turks say the Servians were defeated, and fled, leaving 700 dead on the field. In Montenegro, hostilities have opened both in the north-west and south-east, and vigorously, according to accounts received. A Reuter despatch says the Montenegrins attacked Moukhtar Pasha Tuesday morning. A fiercely-contested battle was in progress when the report was despatched. Moukhtar's army had just been reinforced by ten battalions under Fund Pasha, and was believed to number 30,000 men. On the southeast Dervish Pasha marched upon the territory of Kuci in force. Prince Nichelas is in that neighborhood, and the Times correspondent at Cettinge telegraphed that a great battle was either in progress or might be shortly expected about Spuss. A Times special from Vienna says English influence at Constantinople has greatly weakened since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference. Austria is now looked upon as the Power whose interests compel her to

oppose such a step on the part of Russia, and con-sequently Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, now occupies the exceptional position of power which Sir Henry Elliot, the English Ambassador, recently held. Meanwhile, the Turks have great faith in their own military power. The demand for armistice presented by foreign Ambassadors generally, has not been answered, as a decision must be taken in Council and must receive the Sultan's sanction A Pall Mall Gazette special from Berlin says Turkey, through her Ambassadors at the European Courts, has decidedly refused to grant the armistice demanded on Monday, but expresses willingness to treat for peace. A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone, entitled " Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," has been issued. It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war, first, to put an end to anarchy, misrule, plundering and murdering, which still desolate Bulgaria; second, to make effectual provision against its recurrence by excluding the Ottoman Govern-ment from administrative control not only in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but above all in Bulgaria; third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name, which in the deplorable events of the

year has been more gravely compromised than has been known in a former period. Mr. Gladstone says:-"I am still desirous to see the integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount to the still higher objects of policy." As an old servant of the Crown and State, he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States in Eu rope in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish Executive's power in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to Bulgaria. It is said that the Porte refused to suspend hostilities until Servia accepts its conditions for peace, which comprise the demolition of the fortresses at Belgrade and Semend-

The Next German War.

ria, and the limitation of the Servian army to 20,000

The other day a simple minded German called on a grocer to pay his bill, giving him a ten-dollar The grocer examined it closely, and said: "Hullo, where did you get this note?"

" Vot is de reasons mit dose note?" replied the honest Teuton; "don't she vash good, hein?" "Good!" answered the grocer; "why you're a lucky man-that note is worth ten dollars fifty cents.

"Ish dat so? Why for?" "You see the signature over here, don't you?"

"Dose things like a corkscrew mit worms?" "Yow."

"Well, that's Spinner's signature." " Vell ?"

"Well, Mr. New is now Treasurer of the United

States." "You don't tole me so. Vell?"

Well, and notes signed by Spinner are getting scarce, and people pay five per cent. more for them than for the new issue." "By Shimminy, is dot so?"

"Yes. Lemme see your bills. Why, every one of them is a Spinner. Man alive, your fortune is.

made," it manusers and it is also must be in pursuance of the grocer's advice, wMr. Schneider called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon.

in the evening lurking round the street by, which the grocer must go home, and on being accosted by an acquaintance, the following conversation took

lace: new delical O need twell hein?" place: "Oh, yes, the Germans are unquestionably a military nation of the first class."

٠ ٢.

"Some big fights, hein? Leipsic!" ", Yes."

"Und Koniggrats?"

"Certainly." "Und Worth, and Marsla-Tour, and Gravelotte, und Sedan ?"

"Of course, of course." "Dose was all big battles, und der Deutsche licked?"

" Vell, you joost waits till dat grocery store shuts himsel, and you saw a Deutsche victory vot makes you forget all dem little ones!"—Chicago Tribune.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comporting.—" 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 cocea, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made sim ply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in okets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, #

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

comprises :-

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last, Wednesday of June and ends 1st September. FEES.

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Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending,
per Term. \$80.00

12.50 charge.

EXTRAS.

Music Lessons on the Piano per Term. ... 12.50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent. 1.0000 come artheir ii c

vance, and in Gold For further information con- instant, acted but in dil a at about

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and is fitted up in a style which cannot fall to reader it a favorite resert to students. The spacion 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 it

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 merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

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into two departments-Primary and Commercial PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Fin Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-

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

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining its 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.

TIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes) History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Menta 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, Fractical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution,

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 00 Half Boarders, PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 (6)

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Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director

Toronto, March 1, 1872. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU di PRAIRIE

wife, common as to property, of CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, Inn-keeper, of the Village of the Canton of Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue.

Plaintiff;

vs. The said CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, her husband,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-

stituted in that cause. Montreal, 9th September, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINGE OF QUEERC, 1065.

District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU, of the parish of Saint Bruno, in the district of Mortreal, wife of TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS, of the same place, esquire, physican, and duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff.

The said TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS,

the time O will among they of erect a co Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been N.B. All charges are payable each (Term nin add instituted in this case on the first day of September

SCRAP BOOK

"My bark is on the sea," as the cur said when the cottin threw him overboard.

网络爱克斯特 医克里克氏 医克里克氏 医皮肤

How to get rid of a cold, is being discussed by be country papers. Put a little nitro glycerine up nose; then hit it with a sledge hammer, and be cold will never trouble you again.—New York Inn. Advertiser.

The Servians have been driven out of Gurguso-The perviane may been driven out of Gurguso-mis; Harvatovitch has fallen back on Alexinata; srenyearsovitch has defeated Crackyerjawigata; Serenyembovisca and pulldownyervestovitch has inflicted a crushing plow on Wipofyerchinoski.—Providence Press.

They never use a bulletin board on the Worcester They merely take the insole out of the chin's slipper and lean it out of the second story sindow against the sidewalk and chalk their depatches on that.—Norwich Bulletin.

s John," said Mrs. Smith, "don't you think a news-spar reporter has rather a low calling, since he goes about poking his nose in everybody's business." "Well" replied Mr. Smith, "I believe it is a sort of lo-calling.

NOVEL FEATURES.-Lady-" Too bad, too bad, Balley! Only your second morning here and you guite intoxicated?" Gardener..." Nosh a bit! no quite inconsisses, itsh because I'm new! Minshe face as you musht git ushed to, and then pull find I aint half she drunkish ash I might heem to a stranger.—Fun.

AS OBJECT OF SUSPICION .- Tourists in Scotland who are of confirmed temperate habits, and liable who are of excess, would to be shocked by any appearance of excess, would to well to avoid Loch Drunkie—at least until a o wen to avoid more present that a satisfied them gentific analysis of its contents has satisfied them here is no whiskey mingled with the water. (N.B. Loch Drunkie is not to be confounded with Loch Bandy. Why is there no Loch Whiskey in Scotland?-Punch.

"CAVIARE TO THE GENERAL."—We rarely meet a oldier without hearing some complaint about the mall pay he is getting. Still, we are startled by the following advertisement:

"Wanted, a plain cook. Wages, £16; all found.
igoodgeneral would suit." Really, such an offer is an insult to the Army, and the Horse Guards ought to notice it. However plty he may deem the pay he is receiving, surely pairy no many mould consent to an exchange which would make him leave the Service for the

place of a plain cook .- Punch. A Novel Use of Pigeons.—Carrier pigeons have been put to a valuable and ingenious use by an Isle of Wight doctor. After seeing his patients in each rillage the doctor writes a list of prescriptions, sfixes it to the leg of a pigeon, and sends the bird home. The prescriptions are thus made up long before the doctor's return and the medicines for those living at a distance are enabled to be despatched at once. As a country doctor's practice is necessarily much scattered, this method might be adopted with great advantage, as delay, in the arrival of medicine is often of serious consequence to

the patient. AN ANIMAL WITH ITS HEAD WHERE ITS TAIL OUGHT 10 Br!-One of the buyers for a wholesale butcher established in Nevada, while on a trip to the upper country, recently discovered among a drove of cattle a animal about two years old, which presents a remarkable freak of nature, and puts other bovine monstrosities completely in the shade. The head of the animal in question is where the tail ought to be-or, in other words, the hind legs of the creature are nearest its head, for when it walks or runs it goes backwards. Even in this awkward manner it has no difficulty in keeping up with its comrades when they walk or run over the pastures. The owner would not dispose of the animal, notwithstanding a good round sum was offered for him.

GENTLEMAN HELP.—An advertisement in a daily paper offers a good opening for any one of too many of our young friends :

"Youth (genteel) wanted at Builder's Office and assist in house early morn, clean knives, boots, and run errands. Good opportunity to learn.

Apply, &c." This is really the only sort of thing that num ben of well-looking boys, sons of poor gentlefolk, are fit for, whilst their parents and friends are vain-lystriving to obtain them employment requiring educated intelligence. The expectations cherished in such cases might be truly expressed by advertisement, as follows: "Wanted, by parents moving ingood society, but of narrow means, a gentleman-ly and lucrative situation for a youth of rudimen-lary knowledge, and of abilities below the average."

A Horse getting Hisself Shop .- A horse having been turned into a field by its owner, Mr. Joseph lane, of Fascombe, in the parish of Ashelworth, was missed therefrom the next morning, and the usual inquiries set afoot as to what could have become of him. He had, it seems, been shod (all fours), a few days before, and, as usual got pinched in a foot. Feeling, no doubt, a lively sense of improper shoeing, and desirous of relieving the cause of pain, he contrived to unhang the gate of his pasture with his mouth, and made the best of his way to the smithy, a distance of a mile and a half from Pascombe, waiting respectfully at the door until the bungling artist got up. The smith relates that he found him there on opening his shed that the horse advanced to the forge, and held up his ailing foot; and that he himself upon examination, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully-which, having been done, the sagacious mimal set off at a merry pace homewards. Soon after, Mr. Lane's servants passed by the forge in quest of the animal, and upon inquiry received for answer-" Oh! he has been here and got shod, and la gone home again."

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD .- The great bell of Moscow, called the Tsar Kolokol, cr king of bells, is the largest in the world. It is 19 feet three inches high, and measures around its margin 60 feet 9 inches. It is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds, and the metal in it is valued at more than \$300,000. The bells of China rank next in size to those of Russia, but are much inferior to them in form and tone. In Peking, it is stated by Father La Compte, there are seven bells, each weighing 120,000 pounds. One in the suburbs of the city is, according to the testimony of many travellers, the largest suspended bell in the world. It is hung near the ground, in a large pavilion, and, to ring it, a huge beam is swung against its side. A bell takon from the Dagon pagoda at Rangoon was valued at \$80,000. Among the bells recently cast for the new House of Parliament, the largest weighs 14 tons. The next largest bell in England, was cast in 1845 for York Minster, and weighs 27,000 pounds and is 7 feet 7 inches in diameter. The Great Tom of Oxford weighs 17,000 pounds, and the Great Tom of Lincoln is 12,000 pounds. The bell of St. Paul's in London is 9 feet in diameter, and weighs 11,500 pounds. One place in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1680, weighs 38,000 pounds; and in Olmutz is another weighing about the same. The famous bell called Susanne of Erfurt is considered to be of the facest bell metal, containing the largest proportion of silver; its weigh is about 30,000 pounds; it was cast in 1497. At Montreal, Canada, is a larger bell than any in England, weighing 29,400 pounds; it was imported in 1843 for the Notro Dame cathedral. In the opposite tower of the Cathedral is a chime of ten bells, the heaviest of which weighs 6,043 pounds, and their aggregate weight is 21,800 pounds. Appleton's American Oyclopedia 11113

GRAND LOTTERY,

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONT-REAL.

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Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) ... 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1

Brenze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-

ent articles..... 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles..... 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles.....

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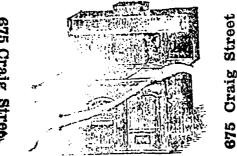
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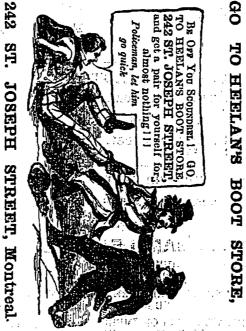
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Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge. O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL .- [April 2, '76

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664 to 694 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, G. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff.

Defendant.

The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

PREVOST & PREFONTANE. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

District of Montreal, wife of JEAN BTE. FOR-

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT. MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal.

GET dit DEPATI, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff:

The said JEAN BTE. FORGET du DEPATI. Defendant.

in this cause on the ninth day of August, instant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876. BOURGOUÍN & LACOSTE.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERO, \ In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal) MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, Dis-

same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

vs.
The said ISIDORE FORGET du DEPATI,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the sixteenth day of August, instant.

Montreal, 16th August, 1876. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEE, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM GAFFENY. of the same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized a ester en judgement, Plaintiff;

The said WILLIAM GAFFENY,

1876. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

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EFFECT OF GYPSUM —A correspondent of the Times writes —In reading some remarks on gypsum and its application, I noticed a suggestive error in regard to its application upon plants when wet. I learned years ago, by a chance circumstance, that plaster does no good till thoroughly washed in the ground by rainfall. A part of a field of corn was ground by rainian. A part of a held of corn was plastered before and part after a heavy shower. The part plastered before the shower, where the plaster was washed out of sight immediately, put on a deep green color and grew rapidly, while that plastered after the shower, where the plaster remained in a dry state round the hills, retained its yellowed and grey more along the gold though if any processing and grey more along the gold though if any processing and grey more along the gold though if any processing and grey more along the gold though if any processing and grey more along the gold though if any processing and grey more along the gold though it and grey more along the gold though the gold though the grey more along the gold the gold though the gold color, and grew more slowly; and although if assumed the deep green, and commenced growing when the other rains came two weeks afterwards, it never overtook the other, the difference being plain to be seen during the summer. The action of gypsum upon plants cannot take place until it is dissolved and has entered the roots. It is very clear then that it cannot be of the slightest use either upon the leaves or on the ground during dry weather. There is nothing whatever about the action of gypsum as a fertilizer that is different from any or gypsum as a fertilizer that is different from any other fertilizer. It simply supplies some needed matters to the plant when it is dissolved in water and is absorbed by the roots.

OUR ALLIES AGAINST INSECTS .- The Toad .- I had a plant dreadfully infested with wood-lice, and a toad located himself close by as a protector, and in order to be ready in an emergency, he made in the mold a hole all but deep enough to hide himself in but not deep enough to prevent his having a thorough good view of the plant; and when a wood louse, beetle, or anything of the kind appeared near him or the plant, out he came and pounced upon it—"You are mine!" This was wholly his work. I only watched him sometimes, greatly pleased at his success. Another day, as I was walking along a path in the garden, I saw a toad approaching; the pace was quick for a toad, but I soon saw what he was after. Just on before him was a beetle which I expected to see caught, but ere there was apparently time for them to meet, the beetle had disappeared, so quickly that my eye was not quick enough to see it taken, but no doubt it was in the toad's mouth, for I heard a a click which told a tale of capture. Two other toads seem to have concerted between them how to act one evening so as to take a border regularly, and in order to do their work well it appeared to be arranged that one of them should go on the border and the other stay outside, having the box edging between them; and so their work of clearing, keeping just opposite one to the other, though they could not see each other. and I watching from the window above. I wish we could all act with good feeling toward such useful creatures. They do much good and no harm. London Gardener's Chronicle.

Sparrows.-How much longer will there be a sparrow club and sparrow prizes? They must be the result of observation. A new light broke in upon my bailiff yesterday as he saw flights of sparrows busily engaged in our field of green peas, appropriating the "louse" which was injuring the plant and stopping its growth. I am a great be-liever in birds and poultry as farmer's friends, and this belief has been produced not only by reading the opinions and facts of others, but from 30 years of close observation of their habits. My gardener was an inveterate enemy to birds, and destroyed their nests in my shrubbery, and in consequence there was always a complaint of grub and other destructive insects; but when I put a firm veto against the destruction, my garden was well filled with uninjured produce. In fact, if you have grubs and insects in your garden, stock it with birds or poultry, and you will no longer complain. In very dry weather, when worms and insects are scarce, you must protect your fruit. Just now I see lots of my poultry among the young mangold or the tares, "appropriating" my enemies. But I have so often said that my best corn crops are within 50 feet of the fowl house, where the crops from the day of their sowing until harvest, undergo poultry examination, that I will not again trouble you with details. One must have confidence with only a bushel re of seed-wheat at their mercy. Let me warn those who do away with all their hedges that there should be belts of shrubberies, not only as breeding places for birds, but also as shelter from strong prevailing winds .- North British Agriculturist.

How to get Plenty of Fresh Eggs .- In a long communication upon the subject of poultry, Mr. E Dwight, of Hudson. Mich., considers the question "How to get plenty of good flavored freshleggs with little trouble," and thinks, if there is any secret in it, he has discovered it, and makes the same public for the benefit of all interested. He says: "Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is. I fed my hens on plenty of corn and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not then the hens lay. I tried it, and since then they have no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to tancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but what one or more are standing by the pan, and likewise helping themselves. I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little of Indian meal on top. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs, to try my plan, and I think they will never be sorry." STICK TO YOUR FARMS .- The life of a farmer is

not an easy one; but when we look around and see the wrecks of fortune made on every hand by men engaged in other pursuits, the farmer has cause to be thankful; if he can support his family, and give his children a good common education. It has been stated, that during the last half century only four merchants, in the city of New York, out of every hundred, have succeeded in making their business profitable. The unsuccessful ones have managed, in many cases, to continue in business for years' after they had become bankrupt according to their books; but, of course, finally had to succumb to their fate. These men, while living in good style, and many luxuriously, have carried continually a load of care that no farmer ever experienced; and when the time came that their business must be wound up, their condition generally has been one of poverty, and atterly broken down in spirits. A few recover and resume business again; but the majority are pushed aside to make room for others, eventually to follow in their footsteps, and end their lives in misery and despair. Farmers be contented. You may not be able to lay up money; but if you can pay for your farms and live comfortably, envy not the condition of those engaged in other pursuits. ers of Wall street might well envy your lot. Nearly week some one of these firms, owing millions Referee.

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of dollars, explodes, and its members sink into poverty and obscurity; but the farmer who is out of debt owns a bank that can never fall, inasmuch as seedtime and harvest are promised unto the end of time. A word to farmer's sons. If, your fathers own farms which are not mortgaged, don't all abandon your homes. One of you at least should see andon your homes. One of you, at least, should remain to carry on the farm when your father's lease of life has expired. You might possibly do better in some other business, but you had better not risk a change .- N.Y. Observer.

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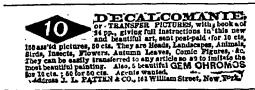
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