

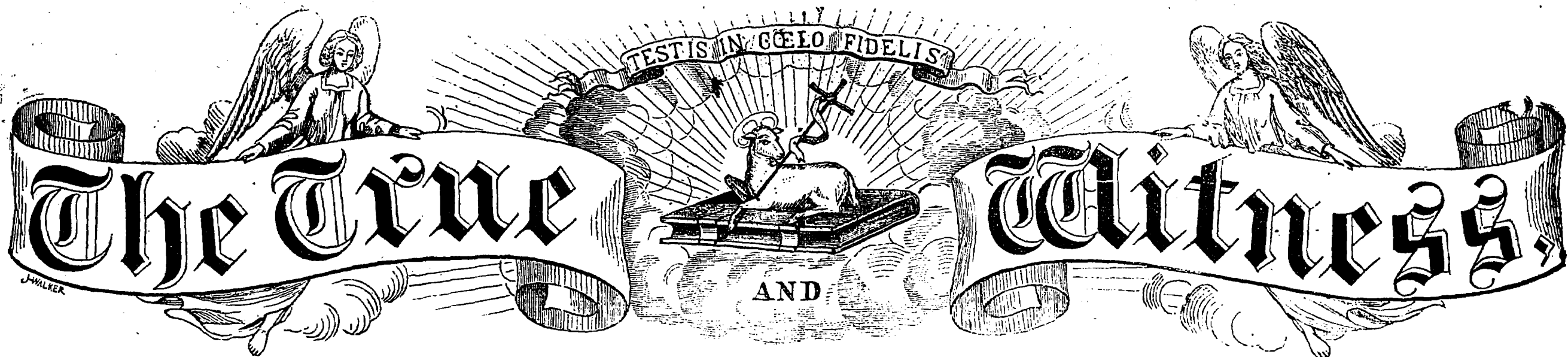
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1873.

NO. 13

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## THE IRISH LEGEND OF M'DONNELL, AND THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.

BY ARCHIBALD M'FARRAN.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

But to return to our strangers—they returned safely across the Foyle, and through that region, until they arrived at the banks of the Swilly, and at that very place where they disembarked. They were fortunate in meeting, or rather hearing the voice of O'Fallon, who had just cast his night lines, and was hallooing upon Drake and his son, as they had had gone down the strand on some excursion of their own. The night was become pretty dark, and there was no moonlight as yet, so that if they had not come forward at that instant, they would have been necessitated either to remain there during the night till such times as the fisherman returned for his lines, or otherwise to travel far into the country, and this, to men of their years, in a strange place and dark night, was not easily effected.

O'Fallon was sitting on the side of his boat humming a kind of song to himself; but hearing the sound of footsteps, he started, and wheeling round, knew them in the twinkling of an eye. "Arrah, musha, kead miel a faultie, my brave fellows, are ye returned? By the hokies, it was but this instant that Phelim and Drake went down the shore after a hare that came hirling past a few minutes bygone there." Before he was done speaking the boy returned, bringing with him the hare, and the dog following at a little distance. It is a custom with the peasantry, in the time of snow, to go out a hunting, carrying only a large bludgeon, and coming on the track of the hare, they follow onward to the place where she has lain down to sleep, and with a blow of this weapon, either maim or kill her.\* I have seen them bring home more in number than the man that had a good fowling-piece; and this hare had been hurt in the above manner, so that the dog caught her without much trouble.

When they were embarked, and some short distance at sea, they could perceive a red-colored light like a large star in the western horizon; but frequently it dipped from their sight and immediately after appeared again.

On asking the captain what the light was, he said to them it was nothing else than the light of the Atlantic. "And what is the reason," said they, "that it disappears so often?"

"Why," said he, "when a great sni comes between us and it, or rather, when we sink between two sais, the light is hid from us, agra! And so I see you are not well acquainted with coasting, jantlemen; but no matter, you're acquainted with much better things." The size of the light always increased as they drew near the shore, until they could perceive the children sitting around the fire.

O'Fallon gave a shout that echoed along the beach, at which his wife came out and hung a small lamp against the wall, and filling it with oil, it cast a flame along the water extending to the boat. He rowed down a small distance and bound her to a large stone, then returned, and brought all with him into the cottage.

O'Fallon's hospitable place retained and cherished them that night, after which, they

\* How cruel the act!

sought the castle of O'Donnell, and there informed him of Daniel M'Quillan's determination. They also delivered the message that they had undertaken to his daughter, who, when she was informed how matters stood between her father and that of her friend, was cast into the deepest trouble; and immediately repairing to him, with tears in her eyes, she used her most strenuous exertions to dissuade him from this undertaking.

"What," said she, "has the family of M'Quillan done to merit your enmity, or that you should make these severe denunciations? His fault is nothing but what the bravest and most disinterested man would do—adhere to an old and faithful ally. And, my dear father," said she, "let us consider that the family of Clanbuoy have rather been protectors to him, being one of the most powerful septs in our nation. Besides, will you think of his daughter and her affection to me, while we were at the convent together? Indeed, I can never forget my dear friend, and how could I bear the idea that my father would unshath the sword of his ancestors against that family from whom I have received the most distinguished marks of esteem and affection. And again," said she, "there is another consideration that ought to weigh well with you; he is a brave man, and his clans are numerous, and strongly attached to their leader, nor is there a doubt that, though you should be victorious, it may cost you the sum of many precious lives."

M'Quillan's fair advocate was possessed of much humanity and the finest feelings, not alone to those she knew, but also to persons she never saw, and even was convinced were inimical to her family and connections. Besides all these reasons which she gave in, as mitigating against the measures about to be adopted by her parent, there was still another more powerful one that she could not properly introduce here, and therefore, it remained at the bottom of her heart, sending forth sighs morning and evening.

Fion or Finn M'Quillan had gone to the convent to see his sister; he also had orders from the father to bring her, and any other of her companions whom she might wish, and for whom she could obtain leave from the abbess. Her companion alone was the fair daughter of Baldearg, who was her equal in all the tender feelings that can possess the female breast.—When young ladies meet at convents, boarding-schools, or such places, and form their first attachment, it is usual for each to be mentioning the individuals of her family to the other, and even describing their persons and manners, among whom we need not expect that the brothers will be left unnoticed; their characters, features, and dispositions, form the topic of general conversation, and not infrequently make an impression before there has been an interview; and such was the case with Laura O'Donnell, in favor of Finn M'Quillan. Her companion knew that one of her brothers would come to convey her home from the convent, but which of them she could not tell; and, indeed, her fair friend was as anxious to know, and more so than she. The happy day at length arrived, and, to their inexpressible joy, it was the favored person; any of her brothers was the same to her, but on her friend's account, she preferred the present.

'Twas during the happy recess at the castle of Dunluce, that Laura O'Donnell formed an attachment which ever after wrapped her in a veil of melancholy. The commencement of hostilities, therefore, between her father and Daniel M'Quillan could not but have a most dangerous effect on a mind so tender, so young, and so deeply engaged, and, indeed, which happened almost unknown to herself, as she had talked herself into this attachment with his sister.

Her father, the following morning, sounded the war shell, which echoed round the adjacent hills, dying away among the woods and oaken forests of Tyrconnell. The M'Laughlins caught the sound, and blew another blast that roused the O'Dougherties, dwelling from the Atlantic to the Foyle. The Magenisies toward the south renewed the dying sound, and sent it rolling through the mountains of O'Flanagan, M'Mahon, and O'Rourke, who, all under arms, of whatever sort they could find, repaired to the castle of O'Donnell.

A short speech was delivered to them, as they stood around their chieftain, commencing on the insolence, pride, and growing power of the Norman de Borgos. This was answered by the war cry of the O'Donnells, Aboo, aboo, from every mouth, that rung like a peal of thunder through all the apartments of the antiquated mansion. To add to the distress of his daughter, she was carried with them to be a spectator of scenes unbefitting the presence of any female, much less the feeling heart of young Laura.

The next evening saw them across both Swilly and Foyle, marching with hostile minds

against the peaceable inhabitants of Dalriadagh.\*

"Unhappy Erin!" said Laura, "ah, unhappy Erin! torn by intestine broils and discussions since time immemorial! And how can I behold those scenes that are about to take place? Had my father left me at home to mourn in dreadful expectation, it would be affliction enough, and rather more than I could bear. Perhaps I may see the face of some of those whom, above all the world, I do not wish to see. If Providence had fated me another father, or my father another daughter." At the conclusion of these words she wept aloud, and fell upon the breast of one of her maids who accompanied her.

The father was witness to this sensation of his child, whose feeling heart, it seemed, was not capable of conceiving the sad sequel of this undertaking. She and her two maids were mounted on white horses of that species, called Hobellarii,† something larger than the common ponies, but of a gentle disposition and elegant figure.

The two bards, Malbruthan and Tuadhar, who had so lately travelled this way, surrounded with happiness, and entertained by the innocent conversation of the peasantry, were now forced to accompany their patron on this disagreeable business, which was about to water the pleasant plains of Hibernia with the tears of wife, maid, orphan and widow.

When they entered the barony of Kennaught, or O'Kane's country, O'Donnell said to one of his sons who commanded the M'Laughlins, "Order the troops to file to the right, keeping the river Roe on the same side until you come to the castle of O'Gahan, for there I intend to quarter my forces to-night, and the following morning we shall clear the pass of the mountains, and direct our march for the deep and sullen Bann; and thence to the Dalriadagh, or lands of M'Quillan." He then ordered the shells and war trumpets to be sounded, the echo of which travelled up the streams of the Roe, until it reached the castle at Limavady. O'Gahan immediately despatched a couple of horsemen to reconnoitre and bring back tidings what the warlike sound meant, who, on mounting a little hill to the one side, could perceive three large red flags waving aloft, and shortly after, the front ranks of the forces. Returning, they informed O'Gahan of what they had seen, and added, they were sure it was the approach of M'Quillan, his enemy.

He coolly mounted, and calling for his sword, rode forward to see; but when he came to that place called Mulloghbaan, or the little white hill, he immediately called to his gallow-glasses. "No," said he, "these are no ene-

\* A name by which the northern parts of Antrim were formerly called, and now corrupted into Route.

† Ireland in early times has been known by many names—Erin, Jerne, Jerna, Juverna, Iris, Borinia, Hibernia, Hiberione; also, Scita, Scotus, Scoticus, and Scotia, from Scythia, whence the Gaed emigrated. Others think from Scota, wife of Gaethelus, and daughter to one of the Pharaohs, Claudius, Paulus, Orsius, Gildus, Cogitonus, Isadore and Bedetestes. Iris Alga, the noble island; Inis Bannud, the blessed island; Inisfalla, the fatal island, from the fatal stone, which was taken to Scotland and used for the coronation of their kings,—being placed in a wooden chair, it was afterwards taken away by Edward first to London, and left in Westminster Abbey, shortly after the unhappy end of immortal Wallace; the green island, the island of strangers.

‡ The Hobellarii were first imported from Spain, and used in war by the kings of the Continent.—Palus Jovias affirms that he saw twelve of the Irish Hobellarii, of a beautiful whiteness, led in the Pope's train.

§ The castle of O'Gahan, one of the chiefs of that name, stood on a lofty rock, overhanging the stream of the Roe. There are at present the traces of his fishpond, with one solitary apple-tree growing where his orchard was, but not a stone is to be seen where this ancient edifice once stood. I imagine they have been carried away for the purpose of building, as a bleach-green has in late years been erected in its immediate vicinity. There are many stories prevalent regarding great O'Gahan, who last inhabited this beautifully romantic place, surrounded even to this day by oaks and all other kinds of forest trees which our country formerly abounded. I have heard some people affirm that he would have sharpened his sword in the morning, and come in at night having it altogether blunted from the slaughter he made among the Protestants; to this I am not inclined to give much belief. Another story is, that he had arbitrary demands regarding every new married bride, in consequence of which, he was almost killed by the O'Mullins, near the village of Garvagh, although this place was convenient to another powerful branch of the same family. Be this as it may, on the first market day of Newtonlimavady, he collected indiscriminately a number of the O'Mullins, and brought them to a place since called the Gallow Hill, and there hung them in revenge for what had been done to him. It was but the other year that some laborers, in digging gravel for the public road, turned up their jaw bones and skulls, where they had been buried at the foot of the gallow, which was erected in sight of the castle windows. I am happy to learn that it was with much reluctance the present possessor pulled down the castle, saying, as I am informed, "he would rather have sunk one thousand pounds in its repairs;" but being obliged in a clause of his lease, he was forced to demolish this beautiful Gothic structure, the history of which will cast an eternal obloquy over the Vandal's memory who was the prime instigator.

mies; it is the colors of Owen Baldearg, or O'Donnell the red, Owen Roe O'Donnell. I can easily distinguish the Tyrconnell arms as the wind expands the flag, and sweeps it like a red flame over the trees. Make the best of your way to the castle," said he, "and give orders that dinner be prepared for the army of Owen Roe O'Donnell; and what cannot be accommodated at Limavady, let them be quartered through my tenantry, while I go to receive them." After a friendly salutation on both sides, they rode forward, O'Donnell having given the charge of the troops to his two sons Odo and Roderick.

As they came along the side of the hill, lying parallel with the river, and were turning down a large avenue skirted on each side with spreading oaks, the old family mansion of O'Gahan, or Coony Na Gall, opened upon their view, standing on the peak of a rock after the manner of a sentry-box, with the lucid current of the Roe dashing in whitened foam far below. At some distance were his office-houses, with barracks, and other accommodations for his gallow-glasses; and on the rising grounds, a high stone wall fenced in a spacious track of land, which was well stocked with deer. The great entrance facing the avenue was raised a considerable height above the common surface, with some rough hewn blocks of basalt or whinstone, and a large massive door of glenwood oak, solid as iron, and black as ebony, secured this passage. Above this door was a broad slab of quartz, and on it was carved in legible characters the family coat of arms—"The crown and three stars, two flags of defence on each side of the crown, two rampant lions to support the standards, with bloody heart and hand, sword, stag and deer, cat and monkey, river, otter, salmon, and bunch of shamrock."

As they entered the hall, it was hung on each side with suits of rusty armour, and at the opposite end were seen a huge pair of antlers, probably the growth of some hundred years, together with the shaggy skin of a wolf, having the teeth and claws still attached to it. O'Donnell surveyed them as he passed along, and reaching up his hand brought down a weighty instrument having a blade almost as broad as a scythe. "He must have been a stout fellow," said he, "who could wield this weapon with any kind of ease."

"That is the Baillie na Shuadh," said O'Gahan; "it was with that weapon that my ancestor, Dermot O'Gahan, overthrew the Saxons at the old cemetery of Dungiwen, when they were attempting to pillage that monastery; and I am prouder to be heir to the Baillie na Shuadh than the estate of Limavady; nor is there any instrument you see, that was not either the property of my ancestors, or taken by them from their enemies on the field of battle. But our family is fast going to decay, as well as our inheritance."

Owen Roe O'Donnell informed him, after dinner, of his intentions regarding M'Quillan, and his alliance with the O'Neills of Clanbuoy. "I do not wish," said he, "to punish him farther than drive off a number of cattle from

\* This is one of the most extraordinary mines in the county Derry, or perhaps in Ireland. In 1100 Dermot O'Gahan founded a priory for canons regular of the Augustian order; but it having been polluted by the effusion of blood, was afterwards restored by the Archbishop of Armagh. In 1297, the town of Dungiwen was founded by the same family, and this cemetery was the chief burying-place of that sept. In the south-east corner of the church, lying in a horizontal posture, is the effigy of Coony Na Gall, the last inhabitant of the castle of the rock. Above him, on the eastern gable, in former times, was his coat of arms, but this has long disappeared. He has on the Celtic dress, which was the national costume at that period, with a broadsword in his right hand. Around him stood twelve images (two at each end, and four at each side), of a smaller size, seemingly as if they supported the greater image. It was unknown what the meaning of these was, or whom they represented, as O'Gahan's children did not amount to that number. Some years past, however, not exceeding half a century, one of the lineal descendants of the O'Gahans had buried her husband within the church, and as near as possible to the great Coony Na Gall, which grave seemed to have infringed a little on the ground taken up by a certain gentleman of the neighborhood of Dungiwen, whose ancestors had come as strangers to that place. He rode to this poor woman's door, and, with some warmth, demanded by what authority she dared to inter her husband so near his ground? This reprimand tore asunder the wound in her mind which was beginning to heal, and opening upon him in the strong invective and opprobrium of her vernacular tongue, she raked him fore and aft with various epithets, asking him how dare he bury in the church erected by her great forefathers any of his spurious breed, as she called them in Irish, terming him at the same time turn-coat and interloper.

"I say," said she, "how dare you approach the sacred ground on which great Coony Na Gall lies, with his twelve men of the Cooneys, at present Quiggs, supporting him." These were twelve families of the O'Gahans, who supported Coony Na Gall, and after him were called Cooneys, or Quigs. After this, taking the street, and clapping her hands violently together, she raised the old coigne, following him up the street, clapping and howling in the most terrific manner, until the O'Gahans, roused by her cries, rushed forth upon him, and it was the swiftness of his horse alone that saved him.

the Route and northern parts of Antrim. But should he attempt anything like opposition, I fear I may be likely to lay a heavy hand on him."

"He and I," said the other, "have been at war these seven years, and I have always found him a generous enemy, nor can I censure him for his adherence to our common friend O'Neill; for, let matters stand as they will between us and the latter, he is our kinsman, and, indeed, I must say, he is a warm friend, but on the other hand a dangerous enemy; and if the sound of M'Quillan's shell can reach the Clanbuoy boys, I think the same number of you never will descend the heights of Knockanbaun, for he has the swiftness of the eagle, and the impetuosity of the lion."

"I am perfectly aware," said O'Donnell, "of his prowess in war, and know well that what you say is characteristic of him, but the temper of Baldearg's sword was known to O'Neill long before the present day; and I question, notwithstanding all his velocity of wing, but he might fly back again as fast as he flow forward; however, it does not sit well on a Tyrconnell to boast. A short space of time will put all our sayings to the test, so let us leave off commenting now, and introduce another subject."

"Pray, where have you got the wolf-skin? It seems to have been a large animal, and scarcely so dark in the colour as many wolves that I have seen."

"This wolf," said the other, "was caught near to the deer park, and there lies the boy," pointing to a large, stout wolf-dog that was lying in the hall, "there lies the boy that attacked him. You see he is a pensioner, having lost nearly all his right ear in the contest. He is greatly lacerated in the breast by the claws of his enemy, who was no common plunderer; but he is recovering, and I shall take good care that he be well nursed until he be better."

"It was one night as I had walked out after dinner to inhale the fresh air, and enjoy the beauty of the surrounding scenery. I am always attended by Tartar—this was the dog's name,—and rising the height along the park wall, Tartar dashed into a thicket and laid hold on the robber, who answered him with a most tremendous yell, and, wheeling upon him with tooth and nail, I thought had despatched him, as Tartar remained quite silent. I, however, with a blow of that Andrew Ferara, half severed the wolf's head from his body, and there I found Tartar clinging to his throat with a death hold, regardless of all his efforts. I have suspended the trophy in the hall, and there is no place in the mansion pleases Tartar so well to lie as immediately under it, basking like many a renowned hero, in the sunshine of his hardly earned spoils."

The night from hence was spent in wassail and revelry. The deeds of the O'Gahans against the Danes, the Saxons and their achievements in the land of Palestine as Crusaders, were all sung. The great Baldearg was not, however, left in the shade, but shone equally splendid in all the records of music and poetry. The Irish cornu, which used to kindle the flame of war from shore to shore, was here filled to brim with strong wine of Oporto, and manfully quaffed to the bottom by every guest.

Teag O'Gahan, who was now family bard at Limavady, mingled the strains of his harp with the others; and, along with many good pieces, performed "Through the green valleys of Erin," with true taste and judgment, at which all rose to their feet in honor of the deceased minstrel—the O'Gahans all hanging down their heads, and turning their eyes toward the likeness of the sage, suspended on the wall, as he

\* In Ireland, the appellations which are used for hills and mountains, serve better to distinguish the size of the one from the other than in any other country. Knock signifies the smallest hill, but one tolerably abrupt or steep as they call it. Mullough is a hill that may be titubations in its base, but of an easy ascent. Cruck is sometimes applied to a smaller, and sometimes to a larger eminence, even approaching a mountain. Sliah or Slieve, the largest mountain, such as the Andes, the Alps, or Pyrenees. Benn, or Binn, to an abrupt rock, as Benn Ewenney, in county Derry, Tillanhead in Donegal, and St. Kilda in the Hebrides. Doon also signifies a rock overhanging the sea.

† A family who were natives of the village of Dungiwen, and by trade timber-workers, practised going to the glenwoods in night time to cut and carry off the oak. They would have kindled a large fire in the old graveyard, and turning their horses into the castle meadow, no person dared look out while the fire was there. Then mounting, they rode to the woods, and cut down their loads, trusting it to the pins of the saddle on each side of the beast. It was in one of these excursions, that a horse strayed away in the wood, and his owner running down the glen in search of him, bearing in his hand an instrument, in form of a sword, to defend himself from the wolves, when, seeing him as he thought, sitting on his haunches in a bog, he seized him by the tail, and striking him along the hip with the instrument in his hand, called, Get up, Brown, as loud as he could roar. The animal, which was a wolf, with a howl that made both his ears tingle, passed across the glen like a shadow, and disappeared in the darkness.



leaned over his antique instrument, and performed the same piece.

Having taken some rest, O'Donnell caused the cornu to be sounded; and drawing around him his sturdy gallow-glasses, he gave orders to march the pipers playing up Barwell to great Cooney Na Gall, as the broad red flag waved majestically over their heads, pointing its intimidating crest towards the peaceable inhabitants of Dunluce.

O'Donnell, having posted a strong guard on the ferry, for the purpose of securing a safe return, then sending out his men in small detachments, he remained in the centre of the country, giving orders to sweep it of horses, cows, and sheep, as far as they went, sparing neither the infirm, the orphan, nor the widow.

(To be Continued.)

The Gallow-glasses, or Galligloghs, were a robust, stout soldiery, or attendants on an Irish prince, and were allowed more honor and privileges than a private man. They usually wore a weighty coat of mail and steel casque, with a ponderous battle-axe, called in Irish, Tuatha-Cathan, having a strong target a shield on the left arm, and this battle-axe on the right.

The system of warfare, which was universally adopted in Ireland at that period, must have been the most iniquitous that could prevail in any country—punishing the innocent as severely as the guilty, and visiting the offence of the master on his unoffending and harmless domestics, that were ignorant of the evil for which they were suffering.

AUTHORITY AND OBEDIENCE—ANGLICANISM FATAL TO BOTH.—THE IDOLATRY OF SECULARISM.—THE FRUITS OF A CONGRESS.

Respect for authority is not a favorite text with journalists. "Obedience," says Mr. Carlyle, though he does not say to what, "a virtue universally forgotten in these days, will have to become universally known again; but the journalists do not agree with him. If authority be purely human, they agree that it may be tolerated, especially when it is able to compel submission; if not, authority is usurpation, and obedience pusillanimity. The world accepts this view of the matter, which may have other merits, but is flagrantly anti-Christian, and has not conducted much to public order or the peace of society.

Does the protest of the Herald give the promise of better things? We are afraid not. We gladly recognize the incontestable superiority of this journal in tone and temper over its rowdy rivals of the Ritualistic press. With good reason it reproaches those "who think to bring about what they call a Catholic revival, by burning incense and figuring in divers-colored vestments, while the weightier matters are forgotten."

have little reproach to address to it. "To obey is better than sacrifice," says our contemporary, and he adds that the Holy Roman Church is "the highest living authority." Nothing can be truer, but how does he treat this august authority, which has survived every other, and will endure to the end of time? To obey no authority but one of our own choice is the worst kind of revolt, and it would be less criminal to deny the obligation of obedience altogether than to confess the law only to break it. But this is just what the Herald does.

We lately pointed out the senseless extravagance of supposing that the Anglican sect can ever be reconciled by a corporate reunion with the Catholic Church. The Herald is not much impressed by our observations. The union, it replies, is already effected, if people did but know it. The proof is simple. "Let no Catholic," meaning Anglican, "recognize the divisions of Christendom," and the thing is done. "Let him"—the Anglican—"claim his right, as a Catholic, to recognition and communion from the Catholic Church in every land he may visit."

Many such questions have been addressed in this journal to our Anglican friends, and they have never received a reply. Will they tell us what they mean by "authority" on the one hand, and "obedience" on the other? Or if this is too hard, we shall be quite content if they will say, what is the authority which they themselves recognize, and what sort of obedience they give to it? It is not "the highest living authority," for that they despise, nor "the Mother and Mistress of the Churches," for her they accuse of sins and corruptions. What, then, is it? But we are sure they will not tell us.

And for this reason we justly say that they are as irreconcilable enemies of authority as they are of unity, and that the godless world learns every day from their example to despise both. Its oracles confess the obligation. Proofs are multiplying on every side that it is the contradictions and inconsistencies of the national sect which are contributing to the unbelief which its ministers profess to lament, but can only aggravate, and to the conviction that Christianity is a failure.

The Standard, a great friend of the Establishment, continues to illustrate the real character of that institution, and its hatred of authority, by parading its two heroes, Dr. Keble and Mr. O'Keefe. They both appeal to secular against spiritual authority; and are therefore dear to the Anglican advocate. We despair of converting the Standard. "Animals homo," says St. Paul, "non percipit ea que sunt spiritus Dei; stultitia enim est illi, et non potest intelligere." It would be as idle to remonstrate with the Standard, as with the Times or the Pall Mall Gazette.

There has been a Church Congress at Bath. It furnished an occasion for a good deal of talk, which was probably all that anybody expected from it. Sir Stafford Northcote discussed the question of disestablishment. He thought "if ever such a thing came to pass it would be more from the blows from within than those from without." This can hardly be called a discovery. "There were two inconveniences," he remarked, "which Churchmen found connected with establishment. They all found themselves included in the same category, although they differed in opinion on matters of the greatest importance." But the Dean of Exeter, who handled the same subject did not see any inconvenience in the matter. "The National Church," he observed, "maintained a large-minded and tolerant spirit in the country"—apparently by allowing everybody to believe what he likes. This may be an advantage though St. Paul would have called it apostasy.

The proper motto of the Bath Congress, says the Pall Mall Gazette, "would be, 'Every man in his humor,' and a good deal of humor of every kind" there undoubtedly is. The narrative in the Church Times reads like the report of a row at a fair. "Disgraceful uproar," "a volley of hisses and groans," "sundry cries of 'It's a bad case,' 'Turn him out,' 'Obey the law,' 'Shame on you,' 'It's not truth,'"

enlivened the clerical debates; and Archbishop Denison was told by his own Bishop, coram populo, that his "language was not in very good taste or very good feeling." "If you cannot listen to truth," was the defiant response, "I am sorry for you." Finally, amidst a scene of uproar and confusion, the irrepressible orator exclaimed: "Whether you listen to me or not, I don't care three straws." Upon this display of Anglican harmony and brotherly love the Times remarks, that the "fortunate constitution" of an Englishman "enables him to swallow all ideas, however incongruous, and to see no inconsistency in articles, creeds, liturgy, clergy, canons, . . . all at cross purposes, and not even permitted to jostle one another into harmonious form." Yet there are people who profess to believe that this deplorable sect, of which the world never saw the like, and which is a subject of ridicule even to its own members, is, in fact, "the Church of the Living God," and "the pillar and ground of the truth." Can they wonder if unbelievers reply that, on that supposition, Christianity is itself a fable?—London Tablet.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON IRELAND.

When the great Prelate of the West, Archbishop MacHale, recently declared, in his letter to Mr. O'Neill Daunt, his life-long adherence to the principles of Home Government, certain papers were as angry in their comments upon that which was merely a matter of course as if the intense feeling of the people of Ireland on the subject had not, until that moment, obtained authoritative expression. Yet the West had not been "asleep," and the Irish Catholic papers—the voices of the people—which truly represent the national views, were open to all, friends and foes, who would take the trouble to read them; and whose opinions are certainly worthless if not based on undeniable facts therein recorded. No sane man, acquainted with those easily ascertained facts, can honestly deny that the feeling in favor of Home Rule is as intense now as at any former period of Irish history, and additionally stronger from the circumstance of its finding expression in that constitutional manner in which political parties within these kingdoms are used to plod on to victory in the teeth of their opponents. We are governed "within the Constitution" by majorities; and, robbed of prosperity, trade, parliament, and independence, Irish sections will at length combine to create an "Irish vote" to recover by moral force those rights and privileges which have been fléched and retained solely by superior brute force. Everybody who cared to learn knew what were the sentiments of the Archbishop of Tuam, and of the Bishops and priests of other Dioceses who have also recently declared themselves in favor of Home Rule; and the critics must have known it as well as they know their secret hearts that when they speak of the national agitation as "an attempt to dismember a portion of the United Kingdom," they utter a falsehood, foul, knowingly-baseless; and mischievous to the best interests of the Empire because it is a lie purposely coined to further alienate the peoples now coming to understand each other, after centuries of alienation brought about by misrepresentation and class-government.

Thus one of those slangy-smart writers, whose lucubrations on Irish matters may be described as the quintessence of folly, tells us that we have several times had ingenious politicians of the Whig type suggesting that they had discovered the real remedy for Irish evils. If Ireland were only governed through the priests everything would go smoothly. "This was a favorite doctrine with the generation of Whig statesmen who followed the Reform Bill—the men who grew up to political manhood under the Melbourne and O'Connell alliance, but it is only recently that we have had the Roman authorities in these countries themselves offering their services in this capacity. According to Monsignor Capel, Roman Catholicism is our sheet anchor in Ireland. He tells us, 'It was only Catholicism which kept the Irish people loyal to England.' This would be a great service no doubt if we only got it done, but Irish loyalty amongst the Roman Catholic masses has hardly yet taken any visible shape. We cannot see its fruits. Are they to be found in the Home Rule movement?"

This writer evidently has a characteristic disregard for facts; he does not care to read the leading Irish papers, which must represent genuine Irish opinion, because—as his employers could tell him—did they misrepresent, or cease to represent that opinion, their "vital spark" would soon be extinguished; and he might also recall that Fenianism was crushed out chiefly by "Catholicism." Irish "loyalty" must be based on something stronger than subservient provincialism. Now, as in Cobbe's day according to his own showing the right remedy for Irish evils has yet to be applied. More acute politicians, however, who note the signs of the times, must observe that the leading Irish papers, and popular speakers at mass-meetings, show, in proportion as their constitutional hopes brighten, a decided feeling of friendship towards England, in happy contrast with the bitter wordy-hate of not very far distant days. The "Roman Catholic masses" are only anxious to be "loyal" on such terms as freedom can accept. If there is again "more menace than entreaty," latterly it is clearly ascribable to the brutal tone adopted by unscrupulous English publicists, who believe only in unmitigated coercion as the means of "governing" Ireland. It is simply returning them a Rowland for their Oliver. Our "smart writer continues: 'We know (?) how largely the priests and Bishops have taken up Home Rule, how sweeping and reckless are the terms in which they state their adherence to the movement. Any one who reads Dr. MacHale's letter to Mr. O'Neill Daunt on the Home Rule question sees at once that the difference between him and the Fenian emissary is only a difference of procedure; a difference of detail. In principle they are at one. It is evident upon the face of Irish life that the great clericalists and teachers of disaffection are the Irish priests, whose training and aspirations put them in conflict with British law and British institutions, and who find their strength in fostering and developing the passions of the people.'

The admirable mendacity of this fine outburst will, no doubt, be thoroughly enjoyed in Ireland; but, contemptible as it is, it is calculated to do serious harm in England, where bigotry is rarely appealed to in vain. The Irish "people"—of whom the priests form a part—had put forward a demand which belongs to the realm of secular politics; and, thanks to the action of the English and Scotch members on the question of a Catholic University, a higher question than one of mere politics has been mixed up with the agitation. When the English Parliament told the Catholic majority of the Irish people that they should be educated, not according to their own ideas, but as the Protestant majority in the Imperial Parliament elected, the eyes of all waverers were opened fully to the blessings of Home Government. An Irish Parliament—even if Protestant—would long since have conceded a charter to a Catholic University.

The "Union" is rendered more worthy of the name—is worth preserving; and, as we have one Coercion Bill in full operation in Ireland, another might be introduced, in the interests of conversation, for the benefit of the mischief-makers who concoct "threatening notices" in London, and fire them across the narrow slip of stormy sea to make "confusion worse confounded."—Catholic Opinion.

Lord Colchester is editing a volume, to be published by Messrs. Bentley, which gives the history of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough, in his correspondence with the Duke of Wellington. To it will be prefixed, by permission of her Majesty, Lord Ellenborough's letters to the Queen during the Afghan War.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER.—The Catholic Union of Ireland has done good service by timely publication of the address of the Pope to the deputation from the faithful people of Civita Vecchia which, in its exhortation to confidence in the results of the present crisis, and counsels on the education and care of Catholic children, "reaches almost to the sublimity of an inspiration." In the course of his reply to the address expressive of loyal and affectionate attachment to the Holy See, the Pope said: "You observe how many occasions for bitter sadness come to us from Italy, from Germany, from Switzerland, and from other kingdoms and provinces, where so many men conspire to harass and oppress the Church. Now, I shall not say to you that all these evils will quickly disappear—I shall not say to you that we are on the eve of our deliverance and of our victory—but I still tell you that God will assuredly make Himself manifest, although I know not the moment when He will accomplish this prodigy. Whilst awaiting it, I commend you to take care of your little children and of your youths, and I say this especially to the mothers of families (many of whom are no doubt now listening to me), for the actual rulers of the peoples are plotting and struggling to pluck from the young hearts of our generation every germ of holiness and virtue. One of the celebrated unbelievers of the last century said that they should strangle the last living with the bowels of the last priest. The unbelievers of our time do not speak in this strain, but they seem to act upon it in their deeds, and our self-styled 'moderate men' let themselves be led by the neck, and would help to carry it out if God permitted. These people are walking straight on in the ways of iniquity, and the clergy are the object of their hatred here in Italy, as well as in certain countries of the North, where the State usurps to itself the attributes of a prelate—chastises the good and rewards the wicked—especially rewarding those who, renouncing the obedience prescribed by the Church, and casting off its yoke, voluntarily submit to the slavery of a power which dominates over them, and crushes them down with its iron hand." After alluding to the inconsistencies of Statesmen who, blinded and misled by their perverse desires, rush into "infernal excesses," the Holy Father continued: "To confine myself to a single subject, that is the Pilgrimages, I ask why is it that the revolution prohibits them.—It is, forsooth, we are told, to prevent large assemblages of people whilst a pestilential sickness is hovering above us. Therefore, there must be no pilgrimages, no large meetings in the churches.—Therefore, they have just instituted a celebration of the feast of an Apostle and Evangelist in a church preserves his body, so that, although the feast was worthily celebrated, yet there was need of courage, firmness, and constancy on the part of those who did celebrate it, and who placed the honor of the priesthood higher than any human consideration.—Yet, on the other hand, large reunions are permitted and encouraged for theatrical representations, and one especially on the 20th of September, where, amidst a thousand blasphemies and a thousand profanations, the invasion of Rome was spectacularly re-enacted. Thus it is—all against God and His Church—all for the devil and his works. Sacred association is forbidden through the fear of Asiatic visitation, and assemblages where a worse, because an immoral pestilence is raging, are freely permitted. I now conclude by asking you all to be brave, resolute, firm, and true. Lift up your eyes to Heaven, and ask the Divine assistance. Whilst you pray you shall hear a heavenly voice repeating to you as of old, 'Fear ye not, that shall kill the body and are not able to kill the soul, but rather fear Him that can destroy both body and soul into hell.' I recommend to you the dear little ones of the fold; watch over their Christian education, for they are exposed to serious dangers; bring them often to that table where they shall find the heavenly bread which nourishes and gives strength. Keep them away—far away, indeed—from certain schools directed by irreligious and blasphemous teachers, and to put always in their way books which will teach them to love virtue and to fly from sin."

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IS TRIM.—On Sunday, the 12th ult., the Fathers of the Redemptorist Order, consisting of Rev. H. Harbison, Leo, and O'Neill revisited Trim to hold a renewal of the mission held there twelve months ago. The evening sermon was preached by Father Leo, at which the church was thronged to excess. The mission is only to last for a fortnight.

A correspondent writing from London says that Mr. Thomas Mooney publicly boasts of his recent reception in Ireland, and asserts that he has the whole people of Ireland with him. If this be true, then we can only say that Mr. Mooney protests far too much. He made two public appearances in Ireland—at Cork and Maryborough. At the latter place he was listened to first and condemned afterwards; at the former he was condemned first and heard afterwards. At Maryborough he brought out his peculiar opinions upon the Land Question, before an audience of labourers and farmers, and at Cork he dismounted upon Repeal, to some of the working men of that city, after having been refused a hearing at the great meeting of Sunday week. These are the actual results of the late visit to Ireland of this gentleman, and they are certainly not such as to justify him in boasting that he has the sympathies of the entire people of Ireland. We don't quarrel with all Mr. Mooney's opinions—though with some of them we cannot agree, but if by forcing his own views upon the Home Rule question upon the Irishmen of London, he promotes disunion, then we should say he is doing the work of our enemies. He is and has been a Repealer, it is true, and if the present Home Rule movement does not come up to his ideas of what it ought to be he should at least give it a fair trial, as others who think as he does on that point are doing. The great Archbishop of the West, Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., and others of lesser note, are, and always have been, Repealers, and they all support the present movement, why, then, should not Mr. Thomas Mooney do so?—Irishman.

THE BISHOPS ON EDUCATION.—The bishops have adopted a series of resolutions on education and other questions which they have had under discussion at the meeting which has been held recently in Dublin. The most important of these resolutions are the following:—

- 1. That with a view to the improvement of Catholic education, and in order to make our University a great centre of Catholic education throughout Ireland, we take immediate steps to affiliate to it the several colleges, seminaries, and higher schools of our respective dioceses; that we approve and adopt the scheme proposed to our meeting relative to examinations for matriculation and degrees in arts, philosophy, and theology, and that we sanction the arrangements for the creation of bourses and exhibitions, and authorise the University Council to complete and carry out this scheme in all its details.
- 2. That we pledge ourselves to have the prescribed collection for the Catholic University made every year on the third Sunday in November in every parish of our respective dioceses, giving it precedence of all local claims.
- 3. That while earnestly exhorting our flocks to support the Catholic University by their generous contributions, and to sustain by their influence our Catholic educational institutions, we renew our most solemn admonitions to Catholic parents to keep their children far away from all condemned colleges and schools.
- 4. That while we sympathise with our people in every legitimate effort to ameliorate the condition

and to promote the temporal welfare of our common country, we, the bishops, call upon them to use all constitutional means to uphold the cause of Catholic education, and we pledge ourselves to support any who will, in Parliament and out of Parliament, strenuously sustain our educational rights, which are inseparably bound up with the best interests of religion.

Mr. K. Bellingham, the eldest son of Sir H. Bellingham, County Louth, has abjured the errors of Protestantism and joined the Catholic Church.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. PURCELL, P.P., OF BALLYCALLAN.—The Freeman's Journal records the death of the above exemplary and well-beloved pastor. The sad event took place at his residence on the 13th ult., in the 68th year of his age. Father Purcell had been originally intended for a foreign mission, but, in consequence of his pious and distinguished collegiate course at All Hallows' College, the late Dr. Kinsella, Bishop of Ossory, prevailed on him to accept a mission in his own diocese, and shortly afterwards he was appointed curate in Ballycallan, where he remained for a period of sixteen years, whence he was removed by Dr. Walsh to the pastoral charge of Ballycallan, which he assiduously discharged for the last five years. In all relations of life the reverend gentleman, who was a polished scholar, was most affable. The poor, who now mourn his untimely end, had in him a most benevolent benefactor.—R.I.P.

The Waterford News announces the death of Sister Kier—in religion Sister Mary Otteran—in the 31st year of her religious life, the latter part of which she was afflicted by the loss of her sight, a calamity she bore with exemplary patience, and still laboured with loving zeal in the hospital of St. Vincent, Stephen's Green, Dublin. This estimable lady was a native of Waterford, and sister to the late Father Kier, of St. John's College.—R.I.P.

NEW CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, CLOONIFFE, DUBLIN.—A new church is being erected in connection with the educational establishment at Clooniff. The diocesan seminary of Clooniff was founded in 1859, by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, the charity of a few generous Catholics, affording His Eminence the necessary funds for the purchase of the site, and the erection of the noble building of Holy Cross College, where so many students are educated for the diocese of Dublin. This noble institution, although most successful in effecting its primary object, was yet found incomplete in consequence of the want felt by its inmates for a suitable temple of divine worship. To remedy this defect, the Very Rev. President laboured earnestly and zealously, and in March last, a beautiful new church, worthy of Holy Cross College was commenced. All the available funds of the college have been expended in bringing the building to its present advanced state, and an appeal has been made to the charity of the Catholics of Dublin to further aid in this noble work.

FRANCE AND IRELAND.—Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has received the subjoined telegram from the young Count de Flaviigny:—

"Monnair, Oct. 13th.  
"My father has just been snatched from our affection after a brief illness. Be so kind as to communicate the tidings to his friends in Ireland. The honour which your countrymen did him in once personifying in him unhappy France made the chief glory of his life. The recollection of the reception which Ireland accorded him ever filled him with rapture and softened assuredly the agony of his last moments."

"LAWLESSNESS" AMONGST THE PROTESTANT CLERGY.—A Protestant "Church Congress" is scarcely a "Catholic subject," and therefore hardly comes legitimately within the scope of the intelligence intended to be conveyed by the Catholic Union of Ireland. Were it not otherwise, the strange proceedings at the "Congress," just now held in Bath, would afford suggestive material for much comment. It may, however, be of interest to Irish Catholic readers to learn from authentic sources a little of the relationship between the clergy and the laity of the English Protestant Church. It will intensify the pride and the happiness with which they behold quite a different state of things in the government and administration of their own Church—a state of things that reveals the Irish Bishop living like a father in the midst of his priests, and his priesthood loving him and obeying him with the free affection and dutiful reverence of devoted sons. Speaking at the Bath Congress, the Bishop of Chichester found himself called upon to make a defence of his order, saying, "It was a hard thing to flesh and blood to have one's good intentions misrepresented. Bishops' continued his lordship, "were set on a hill, which was bombarded from every accessible point, and the hardest hits that day came, as they not unfrequently did come—from the clergy. He regretted the spirit of lawlessness which had grown up among the clergy, so that, when the Bishops appealed to their vows at ordination and institution, they said that their consciences were the only rule to them hereby erecting for themselves a solemn tribunal overriding all their vows, under shadow of which, whilst professing the utmost deference to the Bishops they disobeyed them." Clearly the Bishop of Chichester is not of opinion with some of his brother churchmen here in Ireland, that clerical "lawlessness" is synonymous with the observance of "ordination vows."

THE LATE COUNT DE FLAVIGNY.—The members of the Irish Ambulance Committee met on Saturday at their rooms, 40 Lower Sackville-street, Alderman M'Swiny, J.P., in the chair. Present—Alderman Purdon, J.P.; Alderman M'Cann, P. J. Smyth, Esq., M. P.; H. J. Allen, Esq.; James Reilly, Esq., T.C.; A. M. Sullivan, Esq.; J. J. Kennedy, Esq.; A. E. Lesage, Esq., &c. P. J. Smyth, Esq., M.P., on the part of the sub-committee, brought forward an address of condolence which, on the motion of I. J. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by Alderman M'Cann, was unanimously approved and adopted. Orders were given to have the address suitably engrossed, and forwarded without delay to the Count de Flaviigny. On the motion of H. J. Allen, Esq., seconded by A. M. Sullivan, Esq., Alderman Purdon was moved to the second chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting were given to Alderman M'Swiny.

HOME RULE IN KILKENNY.—A preliminary Home Rule Meeting was held on Monday in the Tholsel, Kilkenny. The chair was occupied by Sir William Kenney, Mayor. There was a large attendance of clergy and laymen. A resolution was adopted to hold a monster meeting on the 11th of November. Much dissatisfaction was expressed relative to the conduct of the local members of Parliament upon the question of Home Rule, but as the press was not admitted details cannot be given. The clergy bore very hard on Mr. Bryan, from whom a letter was received, and his friend Mr. George Reid retired from the place of meeting. Much interest was displayed in the proceedings, and some discontent at the exclusion of the general public.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, attended a large meeting of his constituents at Clifton on Saturday the 13th Oct. On the subject of Home Rule he spoke at considerable length, adducing the impoverished state of the country as the strongest reason for a separate legislature for this country. He asked the people present could they be much worse off than they are. The people are flying from the land at such a rate that he could scarcely refer to the exodus without a tear. In eight months Connaught alone had lost 20,000 men. Twenty-seven years ago Ireland had 5,000,000 quarters of corn to spare, now she imports 8,000,000 quarters at an expenditure of £3,000,000. The Very Rev. Dean M'Manus proposed that the meeting felt great pleasure in listening to their re-



representative, and that they endorse his policy in seeking for an Irish Parliament.

FURTHER ACCESSIONS TO THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.—The clergy of Dunmore Deane have given their adhesion to the Home Rule movement, through their trusted representative, Mr. Mitchell Henry. The movement progresses daily.

On Wednesday the O'Conor Don, M.P., made a very important speech to his constituents on the great question of Home Rule. The honorable gentleman declared his full acquiescence in the main principle of Home Rule—the principle that it was the right of Irishmen as well as Englishmen to have the real control over the making of all laws exclusively affecting their own country that, in a word, Ireland should enjoy that self-government to which she had an unquestionable right. Having thus professed his belief in the essential point of the Home Rule programme, the honorable member proceeded to freely discuss its details. The main drift of his criticism was directed to two points. He in the first place contended that a Federal Constitution was not an arrangement which could continue to subsist between hostile people. In America, as long as the various States of the Union were on friendly terms, the Federal arrangement lasted; when a spirit of mutual hostility manifested itself, the Federal arrangement broke down, and the Union was restored and maintained only by the sword. This political truth being known in England, the O'Conor Don strongly advocated the necessity of showing in every way to the English people that it was not separation which Ireland sought, but merely control of her local affairs—that the movement was a friendly and not a hostile one. The hon. member then adverted to what he considered the difficulties of governing Ireland—as she was governed before the Union—by the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons. He feared that an Irish House of Lords would be an intensely aristocratic and exclusive body, pulling in one direction, and an Irish House of Commons a democratic body pulling in the other, the result being a dead lock. To this criticism it will, no doubt, be answered that better things may be expected from the Irish nobility, and that in framing a Federal Constitution it would be easy to confine the Irish House of Lords to the modest functions of revision and delay which are now, as a matter of fact, the sole ones exercised by the Upper House in England. Such were the main points in an interesting and elaborate address. They deserve due consideration, which they will, of course, receive when, as we intimated yesterday, the hon. member for Roscommon raises them at the coming Home Rule Conference in Dublin. Many will, no doubt, differ from the conclusions put forward in the speech of the honorable member for Roscommon. At the same time criticism, which is at once free and friendly, should be received in the same spirit as that in which it is offered. While men are agreed on natural that they should differ as to details. Free discussion is the salt which seasons all liberty, and at the present crisis it ought to be fostered and encouraged.—Dublin Freeman, Oct. 18th.

Mr. M. D'Arcy, M.P. for Wexford, has issued a farewell address to his constituents; and his retirement is regretted because, as a representative, he was always true to his obligations, and a consistent defender of Catholic rights. In his address Mr. D'Arcy counsels his constituents to adhere to the principles of true progress; and expresses a hope that devotion to the two things most useful for Ireland, "Local Legislation and a just settlement of the Irish Education question," will be deemed essential characteristics in any man who aspires to represent the county of Wexford. An Irish member, who is always "in his place" when duty calls him, is one of a small class of public men who can ill be spared; and the news of Mr. D'Arcy's resignation will be heard with regret on both sides of the water.

RECEPTION OF ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., Q.C., M.P., IN TUAM.—On Thursday evening week Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., M.P., arrived in this town on his way from the romantic and picturesque Kylesmore, where he had been sojourning for some time with our popular representative, Mr. Mitchell Henry, to Tuam of this distinguished visit to Tuam of this distinguished and distinguished Irishman was a quite unexpected and a purely accidental event, it cannot be denied that his reception was genuine and cordial, truly an Irish *cordiale*. Mr. Butt, on arriving, proceeded to the Archbishop's residence, where he spent the remaining part of the evening. At half-past seven o'clock the Town Commissioners, with a select number of the townspeople, repaired to the Palace, where, after a separate introduction to Mr. Butt, they presented him with an appropriate address of welcome. Mr. Butt, in reply, after stating that he had been called on unexpectedly to answer such a flattering address as that now presented to him by the Town Commissioners, said that his visit to the town was a purely accidental one. He did not at first anticipate staying longer than a few brief hours, in expectation of the next train; but when he went, as he felt in duty bound to do, to pay a visit to their illustrious Archbishop, one who had been deservedly called the Great Prelate of the West, he received from him an invitation, which he looked upon as a command. To be his guest was a distinction of which any man on earth might be proud (loud cheers). But the subject of this address was far beyond anything relating to an individual. The man they welcomed was met as any individual, not by any merits of his own, but as an exponent, however humble, of that great cause of Irish nationality which lived indestructibly in the hearts of the Irish people (great cheering). He believed there never was a time when that cause was more hopeful than it was now. Some of them present had expressed a wish that he would explain to them fully in what respect the federal proposal he had submitted to the Irish people differed from repeal. Although saying that it was not an occasion upon which it was possible fully to enter into that subject, Mr. Butt at some length pointed out in what respects a federal arrangement would differ from the constitution of 1782. After some observations in the same strain, which were loudly cheered, Mr. Butt concluded by saying that this unexpected tribute from the people of Tuam was one of which any man might be proud of which any man ought to be proud. There was one phrase of their address of which he might claim the merit it bestowed upon him. They gave him credit for single-minded exertions in the cause of his country. Whatever faults or indiscretions were chargeable to him he believed no one would charge him with ever having taken part in any cause with a view to his self-interest (great cheering). Immediately afterwards Mr. Butt was escorted by a large and enthusiastic crowd to the Town Hall, the large room of which had previously been suitably prepared for the occasion. The Town band throughout played many lively national airs, and repeated and deafening cheers were at times given for "Home Rule," &c. From the middle window of the room Mr. Butt addressed the eager multitude outside in a lengthened and eloquent oration. It was chiefly explaining the proper meaning of "Home Rule," of which he acknowledged himself the exponent, and descriptive of the present unprosperous state of the country, of its successive drains by emigration Mr. Butt left on the following morning for Dublin by the seven o'clock train.—Tuam Herald.

The English press have not neglected to write at considerable length upon the Bishops' resolutions, from which they draw the conclusion that their lordships desire nothing so anxiously as the absolute control of Irish education. The Times says the priests will support Home Rule or anything else, if it will help them to their real objects, and that the demand they make reveals one of the chief dif-

ficulties with which Home Rulers will have to deal. "In essence," writes the Daily Telegraph, "the resolutions are an electioneering appeal, and that the end in view is the acquisition of a charter." This demand it adds, cannot and will not be conceded.

We have this week another striking proof of our progress and our amazing prosperity from an English point of view. The Registrar-General is our informant on these heads. According to that gentleman during the quarter ended the 31st March last the births were 38,855; the deaths, 39,893; and the number of emigrants, 12,726; a decrease of 4,754 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period; and it also appears that the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during that quarter ended 31st March last, amounted to 12,726—8,366 males and 4,360 females—being 1,206 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1872.—Irishman.

SIR HENRY MAINE.—A new work may shortly be expected from the pen of Sir Henry Maine. It is called *The Early History of Institutions*, more particularly as illustrated by the Irish Brehon Law, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FR. DALGARNS ON THE SACRED HEART.—The following letter appears in the Spectator:—"On my return from a prolonged absence, I find a controversy going on which I cannot help thinking might be brought to a very simple test, viz. that of facts. Mr. Nicholson sings a psalm over the Archbishop of Westminster for having used the word 'deified' about the Sacred Humanity of our Lord, and asserts that it is contrary to the Catholic faith and to the theology of his (the Archbishop's) Church. Mr. Nicholson's assertion is simply contrary to the truth. St. Athanasius uses the expression in his first Epistle in defence of the Nicene definition, c. 3.—'As we by receiving the Spirit do not lose our own proper substance, so the Lord, when made man for us, and bearing a body, was no less God, for He was not lessened by the envelopment of the body, but rather deified it, and rendered it immortal.' St. Thomas Aquinas goes into the question, and gives reasons why the human nature may be said to be deified:—'Humana natura non dicitur essentialiter dea, sed deificata; non quidem per conversionem ipsius in divinam naturam, sed per conjunctionem, ad divinam naturam in una hypostasi' (Summa, part. 3, q. 16, art. 3). Mr. Nicholson's assertion is, therefore, contrary to fact. I have many other quotations at his service. You are quite right in saying that, according to ordinary language, 'to deify' means 'to make God.' The Incarnation, however, is a thing apart. Since the flesh, the thoughts, affections, and actions of our Lord are those of God, it is quite intelligible to say that they are deified. Nor, believe me, are Catholics in danger of making a mistake, for they know their Catechism. Catholic priests are, I assure you, as anxious as you that no kind of worship should be addressed to the humanity or the affections of Christ, without distinct and conscious reference to His Divinity. Indeed, throughout this controversy, it has been most strangely forgotten by our adversaries that the Sacred Heart never is separated for a moment, even in thought, from our Lord's Godhead, and is therefore, and therefore only, an object of Divine worship.—I am, sir, etc., J. B. DALGARNS."

REGISTRATION OF CATHOLIC VOTERS AT BIRMINGHAM.—We learn from the Catholic Times that the Birmingham branch of the Catholic Union has busied itself lately in getting a list of those Catholics who were entitled to vote, and whose names have not as yet appeared on the burgess roll. The result has been that more than one thousand claims were made in Catholic interest. The Catholics failed to substantiate the claims disallowed principally on the ground of insufficient residence, though in many cases where a vote would have been admitted, the claimant did not appear, and thus all the previous trouble went for nothing and the vote was lost.

The editor of a Protestant religious paper having lately been questioned, by a conscientious correspondent, relative to the propriety of indulging in a game of croquet, replied as follows:—"We think it is amusing to women, agreeable to men, and fascinating to ministers. For all persons who need gentle exercise, it is even better than billiards; indeed, it is a kind of field billiards, or billiards 'gone to grass.' Anybody that is too pious to play croquet, ought to be done up in starched linen, put in a bag, and hung up, like a suit of Sunday clothes, and not let out till meeting-time."

The Great Britain usually prides himself on the (supposed) fact that what is sauce for the goose shall be sauce for the gander in this free country. The theory is a beautiful one, but perhaps the less we say about the practice the better. Let us hope, however, that theory and practice will go hand-in-hand in the future action of the Liverpool School Board with regard to such minute religious provision as the members think fit to make for the children under their control. Such provision is made for Protestants by Protestant instruction being administered between nine and ten a.m. No such provision is made for Catholic instruction. We see that Mr. Yates has given notice that he will move that in future Protestant children alone shall attend the Protestant instruction, and that children of other creeds shall be exempt from being present during that hour, as well as during the recital of the Protestant afternoon prayers. The common fairness of Mr. Yates' proposition is too obvious to be denied, and we trust that the English love of fair-play, about which we hear so much, will compel the Board to accept Mr. Yates' motion without opposition.—Catholic Times.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORTH HYDE.—The Chelsea Guardians have entered on their minutes a report of a visit made by the chairman and other guardians to the Catholic children at North Hyde. Of the 530 boys, twenty-six belonged to Chelsea, and the guardians, having examined the children by themselves, were satisfied that they were making good progress, and receiving a sound elementary English education. The children make and repair all the clothing and boots required, and cook the meals. The guardians found the lads dining off roast pork and potatoes, of which they appeared to have a liberal supply. The guardians expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the order, cleanliness, cheerfulness, and sanitary arrangements of the institution, and acknowledged the courtesy, and readiness to give information, shown by the monk who conducted them through the building. The school is managed by thirteen Belgian Brothers of Mercy.

The Earl of Devon has more sense than many of his order. Being recently asked to sign an anti-Ritualist memorial at Exeter, his Lordship declined to do so, giving as his reason the vagueness of the phrase "Romanizing teaching and practices." The Earl is right; the vagueness is ridiculous; and really the term means nothing for there can be no Romanizing teaching or practice except that which emanates directly from the Eternal City. The Church has no more connection with Ritualism than it has with the lowest form of ranting Dissent.

Fines have been inflicted at Guildhall on Thomas Martin Coleman for keeping a betting office, and on five persons in a humble condition of life for frequenting the place and making bets there. Sir Benjamin Phillips, in apportioning punishment, said he did not know of anything so demoralising as these betting houses, and he should do all in his power to put them down.

The betrothal of the Duke of Hamilton to Lady Mary Montagu was formally celebrated by the Grand Ducal Court at Baden on the 9th ult. No day is yet fixed for the marriage in consequence

of the absence from England of the Duke of Manchester.

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.—The Saturday Review perceives only one way for the Ministry to escape from the stream of criticism or misconception, and that is to go out of office. It is for Mr. Gladstone to decide whether he can carry on business for another session with a fair prospect of doing good and not losing self-respect, and with the tacit concurrence of the country. If he decides on making the experiment, Mr. Bright will be of some use to him. The gain will not be very great, for Mr. Bright has no turn for upholding in debate Ministerial measures simply because they are Ministerial. After the history of last session it is needless to say how great a gain to the Ministry must be the accession of a colleague who has name and weight, and yet is not personally unpopular. Thus, from whatever point of view Mr. Bright's resumption of office is regarded, it may be expected that, though he cannot do very much to help the Ministry, he will in all probability do something, and that he will be of service amply sufficient to justify his holding in these costly and extravagant times a Ministerial sinecure.

The Spectator thinks the existing Liberal party might be exchanged for another based on views such as those of Mr. Leatham, without any discredit or moral danger to the nation; but if its elements are to remain unchanged, it could not be metamorphosed by the mere fear of disaster and defeat into such a party as Mr. Leatham wishes without the greatest discredit and moral danger to the nation. We confess we do not like—we heartily disapprove—this flippant and jubilant tone in relation to the prospect of hastily-shuffled convictions and rapidly-converted Ministers. We believe that disestablishment would be an impolitic act of the most momentous magnitude; but we should not fear half as much even from disestablishment as from the rapid growth in parliamentary circles of a disposition to chuckle over the levity of political faith and the feeble purposes of badgered statesmen.

The Morning Advertiser (Oct. 6) writes:—"Wanted a Government" is the cry of the Weekly Dispatch, which has for long attacked the present Ministry with exceptional bitterness. Other weekly papers have thrown over all allegiance to the Liberal invaders of our liberties, and to men under whatever name or appellation, who have covered us with disrepute abroad. Even the daily organs of the Government as a whole, show symptoms of occasional insubordination, and did not hesitate now and then to impugn the conduct of individual members of the Ministry which they are bound to extol, to defend, to whitewash, and to support.

The Standard (Oct. 6) says:—"The constituencies will continue to return candidates opposed to the Government. And if there is any doubt as to whether it is the single constituencies or the general public who are influenced by this extraordinary prejudice against Mr. Gladstone's Government, we may suggest once more that there is a very simple way in which the question may be decided. In the meantime the explanations, the predictions, the incoherent appeals and questioning of the Liberal organs, can only contribute to our entertainment. The very fact that it should be necessary to call upon Mr. Gladstone to provide the Liberal party with a new cry will be judged by the country as condemnation enough for Government which has been entrusted with power for five years, and which during that period has had the strongest and most decided majorities to carry out its behests."

POLITICAL PENSIONS.—It appears from the financial accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 31st of March last, issued last week, that £171,139 was paid during the year out of the Consolidated Fund in the form of pensions for naval and military, political, civil, judicial, and diplomatic services. The naval and military pensions amount to £28,000; the political and civil, £18,847 in Great Britain and £174 in Ireland; the judicial, in Great Britain to £47,793 and in Ireland £19,309; the diplomatic to £15,739; in addition to which there are hereditary pensions amounting to £11,360, and miscellaneous pensions of £14,415 in the United Kingdom and £4,073 in Ireland. The pensions for naval and military services, varying from £1,000 to £2,500 each, are chiefly paid at the present time to the heirs of deceased officers, including Lord Rodney, Earl Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Combernetre, Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, Lord Raglan, and other eminent men. The pensions for political and civil services include £4,000 to Viscount Eversley, late Speaker of the House of Commons; £1,000 to the Comptess of Elgin, and £310 to the Countess of Mayo; pensions of £2,000 each to Sir George Grey, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Walpole; £1,200 to Lord Clarence Paget as ex-First Secretary to the Admiralty; and £1,900 to Admiral Hamilton, late second secretary to the same department. Mr. Rowley's pension as second secretary is suspended while he receives salary as Judge Advocate-General in India. Among the pensions for judicial services, five ex-Lord Chancellors—Lords St. Leonards, Chalmers, Westbury, Cairns, and Hathley—were in receipt of £5,000 a year, but the number is now reduced to four by Lord Westbury's death. Sir William Erie, as ex-Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, takes £3,750; Sir T. Coleridge, ex-judge of Queen's Bench, £3,500; Sir E. V. Williams, ex-judge of Common Pleas, £3,500; Lord Penzance, retired judge of Probate Court, £3,500; Sir R. T. Cindersley and Sir J. Sturt, late vice-chancellors, £3,500 each; and Sir S. Lushington (since deceased) received £2,000. There are several county court judges in receipt of pensions of £1,000. Two ex-Lord Chancellors of Ireland—Sir J. Napier and the Rt. Hon. A. Brewster—receive £3,692 each, and there are several other Irish judges on the list. The diplomatic pensions include £1,795 to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, £1,700 to Earl Cowley, and £1,162 to Lord Napier, K.T. The hereditary pensions are four in number, namely—£4,000 to the Duke of Marlborough, £2,160 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £1,200 to the Earl of Bath, and £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of William Penn "for ever." Among the miscellaneous pensions we find the servants of Queen Charlotte receive £358; of George III., £14 10s.; of Queen Caroline, £60; and of George IV., and William, IV., £13,984. Among the miscellaneous pensions in Ireland there is an entry of £32 to persons who suffered by the rebellion in 1798. The annuities to the royal family charged on the Consolidated Fund for the financial year amount to £132,000, bringing the gross amount for annuities and pensions up to £363,139.

The Birmingham Republican Club has submitted the following subjects to Mr. Bright "for his opinion thereon":—1. Representation of labor in the House of Commons. 2. Payment of candidates' election expenses out of rates or taxes. 3. Reduction of our military expenses. 4. The abolition of payments, grants, or allowances, except to persons who have earned them by adequate and valuable services. 5. Disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. 6. Shorter parliaments. 7. Extension of the suffrage in the counties, and redistribution of seats in proportion to population. 8. Equitable legislation for both employer and employed. 9. National compulsory free secular education. 10. Absolute and unconditional repeal of the game laws. 11. Land laws—abolition of primogeniture and entail; a reform that will make the transfer of land cheap, secure, and easy, to us to allow acquisitions of small holdings as well as large ones. 12. The League of "platform"—free Church, free land, free labor, and free schools. Mr. Bright, in his letter to his constituents, however, is not to be tempted into details; and he merely assures them that he holds the same principles that he has professed for

sixteen years. From this we gather Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are to act together on the "principle" of give and take; and the question is whether the principles professed by Mr. Bright are to guide the policy of the reconstructed Ministry.

CLERGYMEN AND PICKPOCKETS.—The proceedings which occupied the last sitting of the Church Congress at Bath were interrupted by an episode which is described as being of a "strangely incongruous character," and which, indeed, almost deserves a stronger description. During the discussion of a paper "On the Life of Godliness," Archdeacon Emery (permanent secretary) rose and stated that some one in the garb of a clergyman was yesterday found in the hall with his hand in the pocket of a lady. This statement was followed by a sensation, during which the Archdeacon proceeded sadly but firmly to draw his inference from the circumstance. He feared, he said, that there must be some ungodly person there. And then, improving the occasion with great readiness, he concluded, "May the discussion which has been held lead him to repentance and a life of godliness." (Amen.) "But it is well that the audience should be aware of the sad fact. After the timely expression of a hope by the Bishop of Manchester, that 'It would not be supposed because the pickpocket was dressed in the garb of a gentleman that he was necessarily a clergyman,' a hope which was received with 'cheers and laughter,' the 'discussion on the best means of deepening spiritual life was resumed.' What effect it had upon the pickpocket will never be known, but we suspect that, with the best wishes for its success, many members of the Congress would not have been sorry to supplement its operation by the efforts of two or three detectives.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Out of the total number of about 500 noblemen who constitute the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland there are now living only 68 who held their titles at the accession of her present Majesty in June, 1837.

OUR FUTURE MEAT SUPPLIES.—We have already noticed the importation into the Clyde of live stock from Canada, and in reference to this subject our Ottawa correspondent writes:—"A trade has sprung up on this side of the Atlantic which, although new, gives a fair promise of assuming large proportions, and to be of great importance to the Canadian stock raisers. Mr. Bell, of Glasgow, some three months ago bargained with the Anchor line of steamships to bring him with each trip of their vessels 21 head of cattle. The cost of their freight is said to be £14 per head, including insurance and keep during the voyage. Mr. Bell states, nevertheless that he clears from £10 to £15 upon each animal. The cost of transportation can be materially reduced if ocean steamers are constructed with a view to accommodate this trade. The Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and the eastern townships of Quebec will greatly profit by this trade, for the State of New York does not raise sufficient cattle for its own consumption. The numerous railways running through Ontario will enable farmers to ship stock on the cars at their own doors, and land them at the vessel's edge on the New York docks, or at Montreal harbor, while New Brunswick can ship them from St. John's.—Scotsman.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Taunton election, says, "that the Conservatives on the present occasion have had the assistance of allies who are not naturally associated with them, for the bulk of the Roman Catholics polled against the Solicitor-General." We may inform the Daily Telegraph that Catholics are the "natural allies" of any one who will promote the "natural" combination of religions with secular education, and are the "natural enemies" of all candidates of the godless way of thinking. We make this remark quite independently of the Taunton election.—Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

All the Catholic and parochial schools of New York are extending their accommodation, with the view of withdrawing Catholic children from the public schools. The Times of that city says that the object is to break up the public schools, as the *pro rata* of the school money in favor of the remaining children will not be sufficient to pay teachers.

Bishop Gravo, of St. Paul, Minn., consecrated his diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the 7th of September, and commends the establishment of Confraternities of the Sacred Heart in all parishes.

Quincy, Ill., has 1,709 Catholic children attending school.

Five Catholic priests died while attending yellow fever patients in Shreveport and Memphis.—R.I.P.

Rev. Father Phienpost of Logan, Ohio, died on October 17.—R.I.P.

Right Rev. Bishop Demonec performed the ceremonies of reception and profession on Oct. 3, at Lawrenceville.

At Milwaukee, on Sunday, Oct. 12, St. Stanislaus' Polish Church was dedicated.

For the erection of a new Catholic Church at Wabash Ind., \$14,000 have already been collected.

Bishop De Gossabrand, of Burlington, recently laid the corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Mt. Holly.

The Catholic Orphan's Fair at Milwaukee opened on Oct. 13. A very creditable display of goods was made.

The Dominican Fathers lately gave a very successful Mission at St. Francis' Church, San Francisco, Cal.

Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky confirmed, on Oct. 16, 800 boys and 400 girls at the Catholic Protectory, New York.

BALTIMORE CONSECRATED TO THE SACRED HEART.—The consecration of the Archdiocese of Baltimore to the Sacred Heart of Jesus took place on Sunday, Oct. 13, at the Cathedral, with the most solemn and imposing ceremonies Archbishop Bayley celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by a number of deacons and clergymen. Rev. William Wayrich, C.S.S.R., preached the sermon. While the solemn ceremonies were taking place in Baltimore the same service was also celebrated by 173 Catholic churches in various parts of the State, and sixteen in the District of Columbia, belonging to the Archdiocese.—Western Catholic.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN THE WEST.—The following is taken from an American paper:—"In the United States the Jesuits have in all 20 academies, institutions, or colleges that confer degrees, besides six novitiates. There are about 1,100 of the brotherhood in America. The Benedictines do not exceed in number 260 or 300. Their headquarters are at Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and they have a college at Atchison, Kansas. There are about the same number of Franciscan friars. These monks lead a purely monastic life, but attend somewhat to the education of youth. The Dominicans are next in power and influence to the Jesuits. They furnish the Church with its great theologians and philosophers. They do not maintain schools, but spend most of their time in travelling from place to place where their services are needed, returning to their convents when unemployed. Their mother-house, at Saint Rose, Washington County, Kentucky, was founded by English members of the order in 1808. The Redemptorists are a strictly contemplative order, numbering about the same. There are in the United States about 75 of the order of the Trappists, whose mother abbey is at Gethsemane, Kentucky, with branches at Louisville and Nashville. The Augustinian friars have their headquarters at Philadelphia. Besides these there are the Resurrectionists, Lazarists, Sulpicians, and Paulists. The Lazarists have seminaries at Capo Girardeau, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and in Louis-

ville, and number not far from 200. The Sulpicians are found only in Maryland. The Paulists are a new and devout order, founded by Father Hecker, of New York, which has not yet in its cloisters more than 25 friars. The whole number of monks in the United States does not exceed 3,000, while there are probably as many as 7,000 nuns, members of the various sisterhoods. Of the Sisters of Charity alone there are fully 3,000 in the United States.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 5.—The whole Republican ticket, except Treasurer, is elected in this county. The Republican or farmers' candidates are generally successful throughout the State.

There is nothing like having a good command of language. A Western editor recently had a paragraph (of seven lines) to write about oysters, and within the brief extent of this he called them—1. Oysters (plain); 2. Succulent Bivalves; 3. Dainty Luxuries; 4. Viscid Morsels! This last phrase caps the climax. "Viscid Morsels" is good.

THE PANIC AND ITS EFFECTS.—Slowly but surely the financial panic is subsiding and business is resuming its wonted movement. The effects of the crisis, however, will long be felt by the laboring classes especially in the manufacturing districts where thousands of men have been thrown out of employment. Large numbers of people are already seeking charity in Brooklyn and in Connecticut 20,000 employees are idle. A letter from Cabot, N. Y., says that thousands of factory hands will be driven to the verge of starvation. The suspension on the 20th ult., of the Sprague's immense manufacturers in Rhode Island, has had a very bad effect in financial circles. They are perfectly solvent, however, their assets amounting to \$14,000,000 against only \$7,000,000 liabilities.—American Paper.

The Rev. Thomas K. Bowler, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has written a long letter to the New York Independent in favour of confession and absolution, but omits to recognize it as a divine institution.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—New York, Nov. 3.—The conflict with labor has come sooner than expected, and this morning the first indication of the storm appeared among the workmen belonging to the Laborers' and Bricklayers' Union. That a strike will break out and include all classes of workmen is evident. If a return to specie payment is effected there will be a corresponding decrease in prices of all the ways, necessitating and lowering of life. This decrease will necessitate a cutting down of wages paid the workmen, and when this is attempted, the struggle will begin. Over 5,000 struck to-day, and around the different buildings where they have been employed they stood discussing the probability of making their employers forego the idea of cutting down their wages. On the other hand the bosses seem equally determined to fight it out. They say they cannot in the present state of affairs pay the wages now given, and the men must comply with their wishes. The 5,000 who struck this morning increases the number who are now out of employment in the city to 15,000. It is probable that within a few days the number will be largely increased.

Moralizing on the recent "financial panic" in Wall street, the Nation says: "If a Roman or a man of the middle ages had been suddenly brought into view of the scene, he would have concluded, without hesitation, that a ruthless invader was coming down the island; that his advanced guard was momentarily expected; and that anybody found by his forces in possession of Western Union, or Harlem, or Lake Shore, or any other paying stock or bonds, would be subjected to cruel tortures, if not put to death. For neither Roman nor medieval could understand a rich man being terrified by anything but armed violence. Seneca enumerates, as the three great sources of anxiety in life, the fear of want, of disease and of oppression by the powerful. If he had seen Wall street brokers and bankers last week trying to get rid of stocks and bonds, he would, of course, have supposed that they were not poor or feared poverty; he would have judged from their physical activity that they were in perfect health; so he would have been driven to the conclusion that some barbarian host commanded by Sitting Bull or Red Cloud, was entering the city, and was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the owners of personal property. Any one looking upon it could hardly avoid feeling that a new plague had been sent among men, that there was an impalpable, invisible force in the air, robbing men of their wits, of which philosophy has not yet dreamed."—in other words "panic."

ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET.—In last week's issue the simple announcement was made that our Most Rev. Archbishop had left Portland for Oregon. This announcement does not reveal the amount of missionary zeal which our venerable Chief Pastor evinces for the spiritual welfare of the children in all parts of his extensive diocese, unless it is known that his illness is now close upon eighty years of age, the last thirty-five [forty-five?] of which have been spent in this country, and that he had just recovered from a severe spell of sickness. Besides this, it is well-known to all who have travelled over the route His Grace must take, that it is by no means a pleasant or an easy one, as the greatest portion—about 200 miles—must be made in stages over rough and often very dangerous roads. It must also be remembered, in order fully to realize the fervor which animates this Prelate of God's Holy Church, that he travels unaccompanied by either servant, secretary or priest. Can the world show a nobler example of devotion to the duties which a high and important office imposes than this act of our beloved Archbishop? Does it not bring the blush of shame to many a Christian's cheek, who, upon the slightest and most trivial pretence neglects to do his duty by hearing Mass on Sunday? Let us hope that the noble example of our courageous and venerable Archbishop may have the effect of reminding us, his spiritual children, to suffer privations and inconveniences when the duty we owe God, which we cannot consistently pass over lightly, is in question. Let us also hope that the fatigues and labors which our Archbishop must necessarily undergo during his trip to Eastern Oregon, may have no evil effect upon his health. Let every Catholic worthy the same offer up prayer, no matter how short, so it be fervent and comes from the heart, for the happy and safe return of our noble Archbishop.—Oregon Catholic Sentinel.

INTERESTING SCENE.—There was an interesting scene at the Indian Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the Government and delegations of the Arrapahoes, Cheyenne and Ute tribes of Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands, between whom there had a long and bitter enmity existed. After a consultation with the commissioner the various chiefs finally shook hands all round, and it is believed that peace is now established between these heretofore hostile tribes.

ELECTIONS.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—From the latest returns it is estimated that the legislature will stand as follows:—Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democratic, 68; Republicans, 15. Democrats majority on joint ballot, 73.

OFFER FROM JAY COOKE.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Jay Cooke & Co. have offered to make settlements with a number of their creditors at par for their deposits, payments to be made in Northern Pacific bonds at eighty-five cents.

POINTED.—An inmate of the Utica Insane Asylum has had three hundred needles, extracted from different parts of her person. How or when they got there it was impossible to tell. Suffice it to say she was a dressmaker.



**The True Witness**  
AND  
**CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 210, St. James Street, by  
**J. GILLIES.**  
G. E. CLERE, Editor.

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**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.**  
**ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.**  
NOVEMBER—1873.  
Friday, 14.—St. Didacus, C.  
Saturday, 15.—St. Gertrude, V.  
Sunday, 16.—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 17.—St. Gregory, B. C.  
Tuesday, 18.—Dedication of the Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.  
Wednesday, 19.—St. Elizabeth, W.  
Thursday, 20.—St. Felix of Valois, C.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**  
The relations between France and Italy are suspiciously cordial, if not precarious, owing to the present uncertainty of the future policy of France. According to the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal of some weight, M. Fournier does not return at present to his post at the Italian Court, and his resumption of its duties will depend upon the turn impending events may take. From the Catholic journal of Lugano we have the news, that in Swiss Catholic Jura a salutary reaction is beginning against the Radical persecuting Swiss Government. At some recent elections in the district of Delemont, the Conservative candidates obtained 1,500 votes, against 400 votes obtained by the Radical candidates.  
Five of the men arrested at Autus, on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the niece of President McMahon and hold her as a hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The three bureaux of the Assembly which deferred naming their members of the committee on the prolongation of McMahon's powers have since elected Count De Remusat, M. Leon Say, and M. T. Laboulay, all candidates of the Left.—This gives the Republicans a majority of one in the committee. The result has given rise to intense excitement. It is said the Right, which, on the opening of the Assembly, submitted a motion prolonging McMahon's powers ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years. M. Leon Say, at the request of the Government, consented to a postponement of the debate on his interpolation for failure to order elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly.  
Intelligence has been received of a great victory by the Carlists over the Spanish Government troops after a desperate fight, near the town of Miranda del Arga, in the Province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieut. General Primo de Rivera. General Morionos was wounded and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers of the Government army. The Carlists also lost heavily; among the wounded on their side is General Ollo and other chiefs. Madrid despatches report that the Spanish government has advices from Manila of the capture by a Spanish war steamer, in these waters, of two German merchantmen, having on board as part of their cargo, 2,000 rifles intended to be sold to Malay pirates. The news has created an excited feeling in government circles at Madrid.  
Prince Bismarck has laid before the Federal Council the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the Philadelphia Exhibition, with a recommendation that it be accepted. It is probable that the German Reichstag will soon be dissolved, and the elections for the new one ordered to be held the last week in December.  
The resolutions of the Irish bishops to recognise the Catholic University as a voluntary institution independent of State patronage and granting degrees on the authority of the Pope, has been received with satisfaction by the *Tablet*, which declares that the lesson of this policy will not be hard to read. "Heretical bigotry, warping the judgment of statesmen, refuses education to the Catholics of Ireland. The Pope, the constant friend of truth liberty and culture, throws open to the youth of that country the domain of elevating literature and exact science. The State may yet for a while endeavor to ignore the validity of Catholic degrees. Let it be remembered, however, that degrees are above all things certificates and

badges of educational attainments, and if the Catholic University, as we do not doubt that it will, proves itself the home of real knowledge, the *Alma Mater* of a learned and efficient professoriate and of diligent and gifted students, then it will become as impossible for the State to refuse recognition of Catholic scholarship in the face of a noble university in Stephen's Green, as five-and-forty years ago it became impossible to refuse the political emancipation of the Irish Catholics in face of O'Connell's election for Clare."

Sir John Duke of Coleridge has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Sir W. Bovill, deceased. Mr. Hawkins on Thursday last, applied to the Queen's Bench for an extension of time for further hearing in the case of the Tichborne claimant until November, 1874, which was granted.

There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, Ireland, on the 5th instant, growing out of the Guy Fawkes's celebration. The police had a fight with the Orangemen, and several persons were wounded on both sides.

The *New York World* estimates the Democratic majority in the State at 14,843, and makes the State Senate a tie. James D. Centre, one of the jurors on Stoke's trial, was sentenced to 31 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$250 for contempt of Court in speaking too freely of the case while the trial was in progress.

The Manitoba Assembly opened on the 4th inst. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech referred chiefly to the enlarging of the Province, now under discussion.

During the debate on the address on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald entered the House, and stated that the Ministry had resigned, and that His Excellency had commissioned him to report the same to the House. His Excellency shortly afterwards sent for Mr. McKenzie.

The following list, as given by the *Globe*, supplies the personnel of the new Ministry:  
Mr. Mackenzie, Premier, and Minister of Public Works.

- Mr. Blake, without portfolio.
  - Mr. Christie, Senator, Secretary of State.
  - Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance.
  - Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General.
  - Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice.
  - Mr. Letellier de St. Just, Senator, Agriculture and Immigration.
  - Mr. Fournier, Inland Revenue.
  - Mr. R. W. Scott, without portfolio.
  - Mr. A. J. Smith, Marine and Fisheries.
  - Mr. Isaac Burpee, Customs.
  - Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General.
  - Mr. Ross, Minister of Militia.
  - Mr. Laird, Minister of Interior.
- At the time of going to press the Presidency of the Council was still vacant.  
Parliament was prorogued on the 7th inst.

As we expected the fuller accounts come to hand of the reported great and decisive victory by the army of the Madrid revolutionists under the command of General Morionos, over the Royalists under General Ollo; thoroughly refute the telegrams.—The republican victory turns out to have been a republican defeat, as the *London Times* of the 13th ult., editorially frankly admits. "It appears," says that journal, "from the statements of our Correspondent that General Morionos, the Republican commander, was really worsted in the conflict, and had to give way, though it is not so clear that he surrendered any important military positions to his adversary."—From this the public will learn what reliance is to be placed on the reports of republican victories transmitted by the cable which is entirely under the command of the revolutionary party. The account of the battle by the *Times*' correspondent, an eye witness, is interesting.

On the 6th ult., General Morionos with 8,000 men and 16 guns advanced upon Lorea where, to oppose him, General Ollo had but 5,000 infantry, one squadron 150 strong of cavalry and four guns. At first the republicans had the advantage, and the Carlists gave way. The enemy crowned the heights the latter had abandoned, and affairs looked bad indeed for the Royalists, when General Ollo got his guns to play with effect, and the columns of the republicans fell into disorder. The conclusion of the battle is thus narrated by the *Times*' correspondent:—

"Fresh shots followed from the Royalist artillery men, and Morionos began to withdraw his men by retiring in echelon of battalions from the left. The Carlist left was then ordered to attack. A deadly fire was directed at our men by the regiments formed up on the Republican right to protect their comrades' retreat; but nothing could check the hot blood of the Navarros and Alaveses. 'Con la bayoneta' had been the order given to them, and the bayonet is their favorite arm. Cartridges, too, were wanting, and there was nothing left but the cold steel. At a racing pace the Royalist soldiery traversed the valley; never once checking, they doubled up the hillside. Fathers might fall, struck by the deadly hail showered from above, but sons did not stop. 'Adelante!' was the cry, and the enemy, already cowed, at last ignominiously fled. General Ollo did not spare himself; he and his son, a young aide-de-camp, were throughout in the thick of the fight, and the ordinarily calm General, for perhaps the first time in his life, became a little excited.—'Let the Cavalry come to the front,' called out some soldiers; 'Caballeria be —' or something in Spanish very much to that effect, escaped the General's

lips, and then, seeing me at his side, he laughingly apologized for the expression. 'For what horsemen could ride over this ground,' he remarked; 'a little later, yes, but now it is too absurd.' At this moment his servant was struck full in the chest by a shot, and, staggering back a few yards, fell heavily to the ground. A few yards further we came upon an officer shot through the throat. 'Poor fellow, he is my first cousin,' said Ollo; and then the bullets began to hail around us; man after man went down; and an Artillery officer, riding up to the General, asked him where the guns should be placed. 'There' was the answer, pointing to the heights of Santa Barbara, from which point some of the enemy who had rallied were devastating the Royalist files. Dead men were lying about the ground in all the varieties of grotesque and strange positions in which they had been when the Grand Destroyer laid his scythe upon them. One was behind a low mound in the act of loading his rifle; the cartridge had fallen, but the weapon was in the dead man's hand, and a stern expression still to be traced on the countenance would make the passer-by believe that if the owner of the rifle had fired his last shot it would have been aimed with a will to mete out to another that lot just doled out to himself. It was too late.

"The moon rose, and the ghastly remains of humanity were thrown still more repulsively into relief by its shadows. 'Let the cavalry charge,' said the General, and away went our single squadron helter skelter after the breathless Republicans.—Here the ground was favorable, and if Ollo could then have disposed of two good regiments of horse, the whole of Morionos's artillery must have been captured. Presently the squadron returned. It had taken some prisoners, killed a good many of the foe, and its Lieutenant had sabred a Republican commander. 'There he lies,' said the young officer to Ollo, 'and here I cut him down,' and the lieutenant drew a sword still reeking with his victim's gore. There is something especially repugnant when we attempt to analyze our nature and find how strong the love of destruction is prevalent with the best of us under certain circumstances. The officer in question is one of the kindest and best-hearted fellows you can well imagine, but he was positively delighted he had killed the Commandant.

"Along the best road we marched towards Ciranqui. 'Where is A?' 'Poor fellow! He is dead.' 'And B?' 'Wounded.' 'Glorious victory! How pleased the King will be,' and such were the themes of conversation till we arrived at our quarters for the night."

So much for the great republican victory, and the crushing defeat of the Carlists.

The election of M. Loysen, as one of the *Cures* in Geneva is accounted for in the report of the *Times*. The Catholics of course took no part in the sacrilegious business, and the election was managed by the enemies of the Church. There were polled 1,256 votes, of which 1,256 were cast for the apostate priest. This tells the whole story.

The Catholic Bishops in Germany continuing firm, and the penalties hitherto inflicted on them having failed in their intent, the *Times*' correspondent thinks it likely that the Archbishop of Pozen will be deposed by the Government; and that, if he should persist in exercising spiritual functions after his deposition, he will be imprisoned. Should this fail, the State must either avow itself vanquished, or must sentence the contumacious offender to death.

Thus at last shall the glorious principle of "civil and religious liberty," as understood by Protestants, be triumphantly vindicated.

We have received three beautiful photographs of the vision of the Immaculate Conception, which took place on the 11th of Feb., 1858, by the Blessed Virgin appearing to the little peasant girl, Bernadetta Sobrius, near the village of Lourdes, in the South of France. Published and for sale by Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md., at 25, 50 cents and \$1.00 each, according to size. They can also be obtained from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, and from all Catholic booksellers.

**ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM BAZAAR.**—We have much pleasure in stating that the "MacMahon Flag" has been presented to the St. Ann's Total Abstinence Society who polled more votes than all the other Societies combined, we believe some 3,036. We congratulate this Society on being thus publicly acknowledged the favorite of the Irish people of this City.—Com.

**A CARD OF THANKS.**  
It is with feelings of very sincere gratitude to God, and to their generous patrons, that the Ladies who conducted the St. Patrick's Orphan Bazaar, just ended, have the pleasure to announce that the net proceeds of the Bazaar amount to \$6,600.25. To realize this unusually large amount the Ladies think it right to state that their portion of the labor was even less than usual;—a proof of the deepening interest of the community in the welfare of the little orphans, and of the helpless and aged poor whose wants are thus provided for. The cause of so excellent and favorite a charity seemed, as might be expected, to remove every distinction of religion or nationality. The cause of the little orphan children of God was the common cause of all, and was espoused with the same cheerful and ready charity by all. The Ladies offer their best thanks in return for this generosity, inspired by such high and holy motives, and they shall be happy to engage their little proteges to unite in asking the choicest blessings of Heaven for their constant and noble benefactors. Special thanks are due to the young gentlemen of the Independent Band who attended gratuitously every evening during the Bazaar, and also to the gentlemen of the St. Patrick's Temperance, and the Catholic Young Men's Societies, for their invaluable services in the Hall of the Bazaar.

**WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.**  
**SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.**  
No. 43.

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY."

If courtships contribute to inflame the breasts of young people with the unholy fire of impurity, so also do balls and dances. Between these two evils indeed there is but this difference: courtships are the private schools, balls and dances are the public schools of licentiousness. I am not speaking of those modest and decorous dances with which the children of Israel celebrated their deliverance from Pharaoh and the waters of the Red Sea; I am not speaking of the dances with which the faithful people of God returned thanks for the victory of Judith over Holofernes; I am not speaking of such dances as those with which King David greeted the Ark of the Covenant on its journey from the house of Obededom to Jerusalem. The balls and dances I would now denounce are those balls and dances which are carried on as our modern balls and dances are carried on; those balls and dances with their immodest dresses and lascivious movements which modern society tolerates whilst it cannot approve. Behold our modern ball-room even in the houses of those who are deemed discreet and prudent as the world goes. A room lighted up with a sensuous glare. Crowds of young women rouged and painted; dressed, or rather undressed, to the very verge of immodesty; their forms exaggerated, their every movement and attitude voluptuousness personified. Nothing has been omitted in their toilet that can serve to render them more attractive; which is only another phrase for more sensuous and provocative of carnal love. And these young women dressed as at other times they would not dare to leave their bed-room; these young women are led about on the arm of young men heated by wine, by the excitement of the moment, and by the whispered remarks of their lewd companions. Can these young women call themselves pure and free from sin? If there is a purity of the soul as well as of the body; if there is a purity of mind as well as of action, can these young women claim to be beyond reproach? Alas! have we not assembled here in this ball-room the whole of those three forces that are ever battling against God;—the world, the flesh, and the devil. But music is heard, and the dance begins. Gracious God of Heaven! what do you behold? Can it be possible that we are in a Christian land? can it be possible that we live in an age that deems purity or modesty a Christian virtue? Were a husband to enter his wife's room suddenly, and to discover a strange man or an acquaintance with his arm round his wife's waist (I speak plainly as becomes the gravity of the evil) what would be his feelings, what estimate would he form of his wife's virtue? And yet, fy, oh, fy, Catholic mothers, this is what you permit; nay! encourage and approve of in your daughters. Watch your daughter, whom you received an angel of purity from the baptismal font; watch her circling round this crowded ball-room with that young man as they dance the fast dances. Ought you not to die of shame? ought you not to sink into the floor to hide yourself from the gaze of man?—And if this merey is not vouchsafed you, ought you not to fly from your seat, to rush after your hitherto pure daughter, to tear her away from this shame, and to hurry her home from this crowd of sin before the anger of God is provoked to call upon the walls to fall upon you? Do not tell me that there is a difference between your daughter's case and that of the wife. Yes, there is this difference, it is true, and to your shame be it said. The husband is too jealous of his wife's purity to tolerate such conduct for one instant; whilst you, Catholic mothers, care so little for your daughter's modesty as not only to tolerate this outrage, but to encourage and approve it. Nay, more; not only may a friend or an acquaintance encircle your child's waist, but any man may exercise the liberty who chooses to claim her in the dance. Was there ever outrage against decency equal to this? But the one, you say, is public; the other is private. What! is, then, the courtesan less a courtesan because she flants herself in brazen impudency before the public gaze? Does a crime become less a crime when done in public? You are not content with the crime only, you must needs add the scandal also.

I fear, Christian parents, that with some of you at least, my words will fall upon your ears unheeded; and I fear it on this account, because the Fathers of the Church, in all ages, even the Cypriens, the Basils, the Chrysostoms, the Austins, with all their burning eloquence and glowing zeal, have denounced these evils, and they yet exist. What did I say, exist? They not only exist, but are sanctioned—I had almost said sanctified—by social custom.

That lascivious dances existed in society even in the first ages of the Church is abundantly evident from the fact that Tertullian and St. Cyprien, two of the earliest Fathers found it necessary to denounce them in two entire works. And do not persuade yourselves

that it was not your kind of dances that they denounced but rather those pagan spectacles which so often ended in bloodshed and murder. No, Tertullian speaks of them as those dances which men persuade themselves to look upon as lawful and allowable; for the devil, he says, uses the strategy of those who when they wish to destroy an enemy, offer him not poison in vinegar and wormwood, but in highly seasoned meats, in cups full of exquisite wine, or in delicate liquors in order the more surely to conceal the poison.

And the holy Bishop Basil, thus raised his voice in holy protest before high heaven against balls and dances. "Men and women assemble together for diversion to sing and dance, and often piercing each other with the darts of concupisence, they return leaving their souls in the hands of the devil. They give themselves up to immoderate laughter, to lascivious songs and to gestures and postures which provoke sensuality. Tell me; how dare you rejoice; how dare you laugh, when you ought to weep and mourn for so many sins committed? How dare you amuse yourselves with profane songs when you ought to bless God in hymns and canticles? How dare you dance when you ought to prostrate yourself in homage to God and to Jesus Christ? For whom ought I to weep? For this young and as yet innocent girl or for this married woman whom you are leading out to the dance? The one will return having left behind, her modesty and virginal purity; the other will be received back with her fidelity suspected, if not destroyed; and if either indeed should still preserve her purity of body, she will carry back at least thoughts and desires contrary to purity. What excuses can you offer for thus exposing yourselves to so evident a danger? Assuredly you will have to carry those excuses with you to the bar of divine justice.

Nor did the great St. Austin speak less rigorously against these balls and dances. Denouncing the custom amongst some of dancing on festival days after having been at Mass, he tells them they came to Church Christians and left it Pagans. And in another sermon he says the women had far better break the Sabbath by spinning and the men by ploughing in the fields than by dancing. St. Ephrem speaks of dances in equally energetic language.—*Whosoever there is dancing and music there is there blindness of men; spiritual ruin of women, weeping of angels, and rejoicing of devils.* "Who," he asks in another place, "who established this unholy custom? Not St. Peter nor St. Paul nor St. John nor any other of the Apostles, founders of the Church of God. Who was it then? It was the horrid dragon with his interminable folds that taught it."

St. John Chrysostom having heard of a certain ball, and having reason to suppose that some of his flock then present had participated therein ascended the pulpit and in most vehement terms denounced the evil, declaring, that did he know the individuals who had been present there, he would immediately drive them ignominiously from the Church and would forbid them for ever to assist at the services of the Church. Arguing against these balls in another place he calls them that devil's game wherein the players are inevitably caught in the meshes of the enemy of their souls and fall under impure temptations, for if sometimes even in the Church where all is holiness and retirement and reverence, impure thoughts will overcome you, how can you reasonably hope to escape them in the dance where everything is done which is calculated to arouse carnal love and to draw you from purity.

**THE CATHOLIC RECORD—November, 1873.**  
Hardy and Mahoney, Philadelphia.  
The contents for the current numbers are as under:—1. The Evangelical Alliance. F.; 2. Sister Mary Patricia, S.N.D. *Chas. H. A. Esling*; 3. The O'Donnells of Inismore: or, The Two Marys. Chapters I, II, III, IV.; 4. Divine Authority Essential in the Institution of the Church. *Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O.S.A.*; 5. Temporal and Spiritual. *London Tablet*; 6. Autumn Leaves; 7. The Broken Pitcher; 8. The Best Solution of the School Question. *Chas. H. A. Esling*; 9. The Martyrs of Sebaste; 10. Conferences on the Bible and the Church—The Conformity of the Hebrew Gospel a proof of the Truth of the Scripture Narrative. *Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O.S.A.*; 11. Pictures in Stone. *C. J.*; 12. New Publications.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—The Sisters of St. Joseph of the House of Providence, Toronto, return sincere thanks to the congregation of the different Parish Churches of the city, for the liberal sums contributed in aid of the House, on Sunday last, the 2nd inst. The following are the respective sums:—  
St. Michael's.....\$334 00  
St. Mary's and Brockton..... 214 00  
St. Paul's..... 160 00  
St. Patrick's..... 98 00  
St. Basil's..... 93 00  
—*Irish Curian.*  
Mr. Green, builder, and five men working at a building at St. Thomas, Ont., were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of one of the beams at the top of the building. Two of them were seriously hurt, while a third had died.



THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The following correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor, is published in the Berlin Official Journal. Some discredit was at first thrown upon this correspondence; the Archbishop of Westminster, however, has written to the London Times, stating that another letter written by the Pope has not been given to the public. The London Tablet says:—

"The signature of his Holiness is evidently incorrectly given, but for this, as well as for the substance, the official German paper has made itself responsible. The letter of the Holy Father is benevolent, carefully moderate, and at the same time frank—a frankness for which the Holy Father adduces as a reason his duties to all who have been baptized, whether they are Catholics or not. Even to this exception is taken, but let this pass. What we wish to point out is the studied disingenuousness of the reply. The Emperor says or is made to say, that 'a portion of his Catholic subjects have organized for the past two years a political party, which endeavours to disturb, by intrigues hostile to the State, the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have unfortunately not only approved of this movement, but joined in it to the extent of open revolt against the existing laws.' 'The existing laws!' When, we would ask, were these laws passed? Did the difference begin by the Catholic clergy revolting against any existing laws? It is well known that they did not, and that there was no question whatever of their resisting the Civil Power, until that Power claimed to prevent the exclusion of heretics from Catholic communion and to usurp a control over the appointments and education of the clergy."

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Emperor has received a letter from the Pope, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"Vatican, August 7, 1873.

"Your Majesty.—The measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's Government for some time past all aim more and more at destruction of Catholicism. When I seriously ponder over the causes which may have led to these very hard measures, I confess that I am unable to discover any reasons for such a course. On the other hand, I am informed that your Majesty does not countenance the proceedings of your Government and does not approve the harshness of the measures adopted against the Catholic religion. If then, it be true that your Majesty does not approve thereof—and the letters which your Majesty has addressed to me formerly might sufficiently demonstrate that you cannot approve that which now is occurring—if, I say, your Majesty does not approve of your Government continuing in the path it has chosen of further extending its rigorous measures against the religion of Jesus Christ, whereby the latter is most injuriously affected, will your Majesty, then, not become convinced that these measures have no other effect than that of undermining your Majesty's own throne? I speak with frankness, for my banner is Truth. I speak in order to fulfil one of my duties which consists in telling the truth to all, even to those who are not Catholics, for everyone who has been baptized belongs in some way or other, which to define more precisely would be here out of place—belongs, I say, to the Pope. I cherish the conviction that your Majesty will receive my observations with your usual goodness, and will adopt the measures necessary in the present case. While offering to your Most Gracious Majesty the expression of my devotion and esteem, I pray to God that he may enfold your Majesty and myself in one and the same bond of mercy.

(Signed) "Pio."

The Emperor replied as follows:—

"BERLIN, Sept. 3, 1873.—I am glad that your Holiness has, as in former times, done me the honour to write to me. I rejoice the more at this, since an opportunity is thereby afforded me of correcting errors which, as appears from the contents of the letter of your Holiness of the 7th of August, must have occurred in the communication you have received relative to German affairs. If the reports which are made to your Holiness respecting German questions only stated the truth, it would not be possible for your Holiness to entertain the supposition that my Government enters upon a path which I do not approve. According to the constitution of my States, such a case cannot happen, since the laws and Government measures in Prussia require my consent as Sovereign. To my sorrow, a portion of my Catholic subjects have organized for the past two years a political party, which endeavours to disturb by intrigues hostile to the State the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have unfortunately not only approved this movement, but joined in it to the extent of open revolt against existing laws. It will not have escaped the observation of your Holiness that similar indications manifest themselves at the present time in several European and in some Transatlantic States. It is not my mission to investigate the causes by which the clergy and the faithful of one of the Christian denominations can be induced actively to assist the enemies of all law, but it certainly is my mission to protect internal peace and preserve the authority of the laws in the States whose government has been entrusted to me by God. I am conscious that I owe hereafter an account of the accomplishment of this my kindly duty. I shall maintain order and law in my States against all attacks as long as God gives me the power. I am in duty bound to do it as a Christian monarch, even when to my sorrow I have to fulfil this royal duty against servants of a Church which I suppose acknowledges no less than the Evangelical Church that the commandment of obedience to secular authority is an emanation of the revealed will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia subject to your Holiness disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine in this respect, and place my Government under the necessity—supported by the great majority of my loyal Catholic and Evangelical subjects—of extorting obedience to the law by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that your Holiness, upon being informed of the true position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid deplorable distortion of the truth and abuse of priestly authority. The religion of Jesus Christ, as I attest to your Holiness before God, using as I do with these intrigues, any more than His truth, to whose banner, invoked by your Holiness, I unreservedly subscribe. There is one more expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradiction, although it is not based upon the previous information, but the belief of your Holiness—namely, the expression that everyone that has received baptism belongs to the Pope. The Evangelical creed which, as must be known to your Holiness, I, like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept, in our relations to God, any other mediator than Our Lord Jesus Christ. This difference of belief does not prevent me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering your Holiness the expression of my personal devotion and esteem.—J. &c.

(Signed) "WILLIAM."

The London Telegraph, of October 16th, says that in view of the great public interest which has been excited by the correspondence between the Pope and the German Emperor, it may be interesting to give translations of the exact text of the documents and speeches connected with the recent ceremony of swearing in Professor Reinkens as Prussian Bishop. The form of oath administered to the new Bishop was as follows:—

"I, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, swear an oath to Almighty and Omnipotent God, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I, having been raised to the dignity of a Catholic Bishop, will be subject, faithful,

obedient and devoted to His Royal Majesty William of Prussia, and to the legitimate successor in government of His Most High Majesty, will advance the interests of His Most High Majesty, according to my ability, avoid injury and prejudice to them, will conscientiously observe the laws of the land, will particularly endeavor to achieve that a feeling of awe and fidelity towards the King, of love for the fatherland, of deference to the laws, and all those virtues which denote the good subject in the Christian, shall be carefully fostered in the minds of the clergy and communities entrusted to my episcopal direction; and I will not tolerate that my subordinate clergy shall teach and act in a sense opposed to the above. More especially I vow that I will not entertain any association, be it within or without the kingdom, which may be prejudicial to public safety; and, should I become aware that propositions shall be made anywhere which may result in injury to the State, that I will signify the same to His Royal Majesty. I promise to fulfil all this the more irrefragably in that I am persuaded that my episcopal office obliges me to nothing which can be opposed to the oath of loyalty and fidelity to His Royal Majesty, or to that of obedience to the law of the land. All this I swear, so help me God and this holy Evangelium!"

The patent of recognition signed by the King, and handed by Dr. Falk to the Bishop after he had taken the foregoing oath, reads thus:—

"We, William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, etc., give to know, and make hereby known that we herewith, in virtue of the episcopal election held in Cologne on the 4th of June, 1873, and of the consecration to the Catholic Episcopate, performed by the Bishop of Deventer, in Rotterdam, on the 11th of August, 1873, do recognize the Ordinary Professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Breslau University, Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, as Catholic Bishop, and accordingly, we command our Upper Presidents, Presidents and Provincial Colleges, as well as each and every one of our vassals and subjects, of whatsoever name, position, dignity or condition herewith, graciously and earnestly, that they shall recognize and respect the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens as Catholic Bishop, and let the same possess, have and enjoy, fully and without question by anybody, all that which may be dependent upon his office, may belong thereto, or may be exacted in virtue thereof, in the way of honors and dignities, profits and other advantages, on penalty of our royal displeasure and heavy, inevitable reprobation; without prejudice, however, to all that belongs to us, and to our royal and territorial princely privileges.

"In witness whereof we have completed this present patent of recognition with our most exalted signature, and have caused it to be sealed with our royal signet. Thus given.—Berlin, Sept. 19, 1873. (Signed) "WILHELM."

The Bishop, in answer to Dr. Falk's address, observed *inter alia*—

"This oath is in no way a trammel to my actions, for it only promises what I feel myself joyfully free to fulfil. It is also a joy to me, taking into account the circumstance that those whose mission it is to instruct the people respecting that sacred duty, obedience to its superiors and their laws, excite the masses and fill them with ill-will towards that duty, to bear solemn testimony in this place to my conviction that such obedience is a truly religious duty, and that he who infringes it is guilty of sin against God. I declare, also, that I foresee no collision between the fulfilment of this duty and the exercise of my office; I contemplate the future with peace and confidence, for the present State government pursues in its legislation as well as in its administration principles, which not only appear suitable to the sensible thinking mind (*vernünftig denkenden Geist*), but also are eminently Christian, generated by the spirit of Christianity. They, therefore, do not hinder me in, but stimulate me to the task allotted me.—Should I, however, contrary to all expectation, come into conflict with my oath, I would instantly resign my office rather than clash with that oath in the least respect. And I now declare once more that every word of the oath subscribed to by me will be sacred for me."

It is unnecessary to point out how entirely Bishop Reinkens endorses the view of the relations of Church and State which form the basis of the ecclesiastical policy of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

CIRCULAR FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, by the Grace of God and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c., &c.

To the Venerable Clergy of our Archdiocese, Peace and Salvation in our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN.—About to proceed to Rome on important business connected with our Province. We wish, in the first place, your prayers especially during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, for the protection of Almighty God and His Blessed Mother, during our journey. In the next place, we wish to inform you that we have appointed, in our absence, the Very Rev. Vicars-General, John Francis Jamot and Francis Patrick Rooney administrators of our diocese. We expect to return, with the blessing of God, before Easter. From our Heart we wish you every blessing.

Yours faithfully in Christ,  
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association was held on Friday in the St. Patrick Society's Hall, in Toupin's Block. The chairman, Mr. Edward Murphy, in opening the meeting, stating when Ireland obtains Home Rule Protestantism will be tolerated as in the time of James II., and in all other times when she made her own law, and as obtains in Lower Canada where, although Roman Catholicism is in the ascendancy, all people are allowed to worship as they pleased. He remarked that, although Mr. Oumet was so liberal in regard to these things, he was a zealous Roman Catholic. The following were then elected officers of the Association:—T. F. O'Brien, President; J. J. Curran, 1st Vice; F. Callahan, 2nd do; P. McCaffery, Treasurer; J. Kehoe, Cor.-Secretary; C. Shea, Sec.-Secretary. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by a member with the tone of the *Witness* towards the movement, and Mr. Howley took exception to the compliment paid to Mr. Oumet. Mr. T. Kehoe proposed, and Mr. McNamara seconded, a motion to present the thanks of the Association to Mr. M. Ryan, for his able letter to the *Witness* in answer to that journal's reflection on the Home Rule movement. The motion was enthusiastically adopted, and the Chairman, in tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Ryan, expressed his delight with the letter, which he said he had read and re-read. It contained a complete answer to the *Witness*, and in a form so brief as to ensure its being generally read. Mr. Ryan briefly acknowledged the compliment, taking occasion to say that the fact of the Editor of the *Witness* cheerfully admitting his letter was worth remembering by those who, not without cause, were offended. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.—*Herald*.

CROSBY MILLS, Oct. 29.—A young man named John Lee, son of Mr. Wm. Lee, of Storrington, while working in the phosphate mines of Mr. Thos. Steele, near this place, was this morning badly crushed from the falling in of a side wall of one of the pits. His physician, Dr. Preston, is of opinion that his injuries will prove fatal.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society was held at their hall on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant. The reports of the Auditors and Treasurer were read and approved of, and showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition, having increased its funds during the last six months to the extent of \$300, and added quite a number to their membership. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term:—P. Doran, President (re-elected); T. Jones, 1st Vice-President (re-elected); J. Meagher, 2nd Vice-President; M. Nowell, Secretary (re-elected); T. L. Dunn, Assistant Secretary (re-elected); T. Buchanan, Treasurer (re-elected); J. McKillop, Collecting-Treasurer (re-elected); Jos. McCann Assistant Collecting Treasurer (re-elected); J. Dwyer, Grand Marshal (re-elected); M. O'Brien and T. Kinsella, Assistant Marshals. Committee of Inquiry.—L. Power, P. Corbit, D. McKeown, A. Jones, M. Harrington, J. Griffin, P. Tobin, A. Woods, M. Ferron, J. Curry.

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week.

The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

- Mrs. ANNE TOMES, Lancaster.
- Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, "
- THE MISSES O'NEIL, "
- Mrs. Wm. McPHERSON, "
- Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.
- Mrs. WHITE, Lancaster.
- Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
- Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.
- Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Ste. Famille St., Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway in London, on Thursday, Lieut.-Col. Francis Douglas Gray, of Ludgrave, Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., Kingston, Ont., and Thomas Barkworth, Austin Friars, London, were elected Directors in place of Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Weir.

The Quebec Government has established a police force for Hull Village, composed of two men. This speaks volumes for the peaceable character of the inhabitants, which now number fully 8,000 souls.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—In reference to the Norwegians confined in gaol here, the Norwegian Consul says that when they were arrested here on their arrival from the Moisie Iron Company he engaged counsel. The case had already decided twice in their favour, but has been carried by the Company to the Court of Appeal. Pending the decision the poor fellows remain in gaol, and their families are supported, partly by Government and partly by private charity.—*Corr. of Globe*.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—Chief Justice Duval passed sentence this morning on the following persons, found guilty during the present term:—Joseph Richard, for burglary, seven years in the penitentiary; Joseph Moisan, for highway robbery, five years in the penitentiary; M. Odillon Soucey, larceny, five years in the penitentiary. The case against Richard Baker, for murder, was postponed until next term on account of the man Hart who could not be found. The absent Grand Jurors were each fined \$30, and the term was declared closed.

A laborer on the Gosford Railroad track, named James Ennis, aged 40 years, was yesterday found dead alongside the track in a lonely place, about a mile on this side of Drolet's hotel, Ancient Lorette. Coroner Panel held an inquest on the body this morning, when, on due medical examination of the body, the verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain and lungs, brought on by exposure.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Last week, The Bethelhem Children's Hospital, situated on Richmond Square, was formally inaugurated with an imposing ceremony by Archbishop Tache, and a full complement of clergy, in presence of the founder, ex-Mayor Bodier, and a number of citizens. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to Mr. Bodier's residence close by, and partook of a sumptuous breakfast. In the course of the proceedings the Hon. H. Starnes spoke eloquently of the practical philanthropy of Mr. Bodier as evidenced by the splendid building which they had just inaugurated. Mr. Bodier replied briefly, seeming much affected, and alluded to the time when he welcomed and received the Jesuits on their first arrival in Canada. The new Hospital is large and well adapted for the purpose intended.

Mr. Bellow, who is already very favourably known throughout the Dominion, proposes shortly to pay us another visit. The great elocutionist is at present in New York, but on the 19th and 20th instant he will be at Ottawa, and on the following day will leave for Montreal. We are sure our readers will look forward with pleasure to a renewal of their acquaintance with Mr. Bellow.—*Gazette*.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning no little excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Ville Marie Bank, St. Lambert street, by the report that a robbery of a very bold nature had been perpetrated, by which the Bank were the losers to the extent of ten thousand dollars. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that soon after the opening of the office, two men, apparently Americans, entered the Bank. Both stated a desire to open an account, and hinted that they were engaged in an extensive lumber business, with headquarters some distance up the Ottawa river, and that their account would be consequently a large one. Naturally anxious to secure good customers, they were treated with some consideration by the officials of the Bank, and taking advantage of the apparent interest exhibited in their statements, one of the Americans slipped behind the counter and vigorously proceeded to examine a map of Canada, asking at the same time many questions as to the exact course taken by the Ottawa river, over which their timber had often floated and would yet float. The teller of the Bank had deposited his exchange packages with the Bank of Commerce (amounting to \$10,488) on the counter, and in response to a question turned to make a proper answer to the eager enquirer. No sooner was his back turned than the friend of the energetic examiner of the map extended his arm, seized the package of money and made away with it. The map examiner quickly finished his examination, and promising to make the promised deposit in the afternoon, quickly left the office. He had gone but a minute or two when the money was missed. An outcry was raised and a vigorous search instituted, but no trace of the bold robbers could be found. The package was composed of cheques to the amount of \$2,065 and bills representing the balance of the amount stolen.—*Gazette*, 7th inst.

IRISH EMIGRATION AGENT.—Mr. Chris. J. Shiel, Ontario Emigration Agent for the South of Ireland, left this city on the 29th ult., en route to Quebec, whence he sailed in the Steamer *Corsica* on Saturday 1st Nov. for Liverpool. Mr. Shiel is accompanied on his voyage by his lady and infant daughter.—*Id.*

NIAGARA, Nov. 3.—At the Welland assizes, in the case of Shultis, charged with shooting his wife and children at Chippewa some time since, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." They also acquitted him of the charge of shooting Ben Duffin with intent. The case was one of jealousy of his wife.

RELIGION AND CHURCH-BUILDING IN MONTREAL.

During a very brief visit to Montreal lately we were struck with the rapid progress which the material interests of religion, the outer superstructure, so to say, are making from year to year in that truly Catholic city. Some fifteen months only had passed since our last visit to that dear old city of the North, and in that short time we found that much had been done. The Church of Nazareth, on St. Catherine street, then in process of erection, had been completed; the new Cathedral had risen in solid grandeur of gray granite, to a very considerable height, while a noble church to Our Lady of Lourde, of that blue stone which is seen to such fine effect in the Grey Nuns' new buildings, and the Ecclesiastical Seminary on the mountain side, is almost ready for the roof. Montreal has thus the honour of erecting the first temple on the soil of the New World to the Immaculate Virgin of Lourde. And how rapidly churches do go up in that old city, so rich in faith, in charity, in devotion! On the last Sunday in September a grand procession took place, being intended as a solemn and public profession of faith in the miracles of Lourde and other places, where the Virgin Mother of God has made herself visible to mortal eyes, during these last troubled years, in her well-beloved France. Fully 20,000 persons took part in this grand manifestation of faith and piety. The procession set out from Notre Dame and marched to the Church of Bonsecours, the most ancient Sanctuary of Mary which Catholic Canada can boast, and where a miraculous statue of the Queen of Heaven has been honoured for ages. There, all that could obtain admission, entered, while a vast multitude knelt outside, filling all the adjoining streets. After the prescribed devotions to the Immaculate Virgin, with an appropriate sermon, Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given the people bowing in rapt devotion before the Sacramental God, the Divine Son who, from all eternity, chose the Virgin of Nazareth for His Mother.

TRIBLE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—GREENVILLE, Oct. 31.—A fearful explosion of nitro-glycerine took place this morning on the canal, near Greenville. Two men, one named Andrew Thompson, and a Frenchman named Foreault, were blown to pieces.

CAMDEN EAST, Oct. 29.—This morning a man named Jackson, a hotel-keeper of this place, while out shooting, met with what might have been a fatal accident. While stepping over some stones his gun was accidentally discharged, taking one finger completely off, and badly injuring both hands, while part of the discharge entered his face. It will, no doubt, be some time before he will recover the use of his hands.

St. Joux, N.B. Nov. 3.—A dreadful scene was enacted in one of the streets of this city yesterday. A man named Doyle, of River John, Pictou, but for some years a resident of Onondia, N.Y., arrived from the West on Saturday with his wife, on their way to Truro, and put up at Barn's hotel. On Sunday afternoon they went out for a walk, and when on Queen street, the man drew a pistol and shot the woman through the head, killing her instantly. He then shot himself. The motives are not yet understood, but are ascribed to jealousy.

Coal as an article of fuel has been unknown here, but now it is being used in several houses in Winnipeg. The coal was imported at a heavy cost from Duluth, its price here being from \$30 a ton upwards. At that price it can only be looked upon as a luxury to be enjoyed by the richer classes able to afford it; but the day is not far distant when we may expect to see it in general use, and not an imported article. So says the *Manitoba*.

Such scenes as this, grand and imposing in their majestic unity, and worthy of the best ages of faith, are only to be met with in Catholic countries, and we thank God that our western world can show, in its fast-maturing youth, such old-world manifestations of Catholic piety, so often seen in the commercial capital of the New Dominion. It is cheering and consoling to know that after all the persistent efforts of the French Canadian Missionary Society and its legion of *colporteurs*, the descendants of the gallant Breton and Norman soldiers who first colonized New France, are just as vigorous and robust in their Catholicity as their fathers who "came with Jacques Cartier," that most pious Breton sailor, the Columbus of the North.—*New York Tablet*, Nov. 8.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Captain Howard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers, returned from the wreck of the Bavarian this evening. He reports that the accident was caused by the breaking of the working beam, the fore derrick of which fell on some barrels of spirits stored on deck, bursting them and causing the fire. It is the intention of the company to have the pilot and men of the first boat that left the burning steamer, at present in Montreal, arrested for leaving contrary to orders.

An Ottawa paper says:—On Thursday night about half-past eleven o'clock, while a man named James Ennis was quietly strolling along Sussex-street, was treacherously stabbed from behind by a man named John McDonald. The would-be assassin immediately ran off at full speed towards Major's Hill, but was instantly pursued by Constables Luttimer and McKenna, who had been attracted to the spot by the cries of the wounded man. After a desperate struggle, the policemen succeeded in overpowering McDonald, and the bandits being adjusted the fellow was soon lodged in the cells of the Police Station. Ennis in the meantime was removed to the same place, and his wound examined by Dr. Gibb. It appeared that the knife had entered the back near the left shoulder blade, severing an important artery, from which blood flowed very profusely.—Yesterday morning he was removed to the hospital and subjected to the necessary treatment. The prisoner, McDonald, was taken before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and remanded until the opinion of the medical men could be ascertained. McDonald has been in the employ of Messrs. Bate & Co., and had hitherto borne a good character. It is believed that a too free indulgence in intoxicating liquor has been the indirect cause of his present troubles.

The bridge to be built by the Grand Junction Railway contractor, across the Moira near Reed's, is to be of the Howe truss pattern. It will be commenced next spring, as material for its construction is now being got out, to be delivered on the ground during the winter.

A gentleman who has just returned from Point des Anglais, informs the *Ottawa Citizen*, that there are thousands of wild duck to be seen every day at that place. Game of every description is plentiful.

GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Letters Patent have been issued, incorporating the "Toronto Gold Mining Company," with power to carry on business in the township of Marmorina, in the County of Hastings, with the head office at the city of Toronto, and with the nominal capital of \$500,000.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—chartered by Congress issued in October \$1,115,000 of new insurance, a larger amount than in any previous month, save one, since July, 1869. This shows the public appreciation of this strong stock Company.

THE BURNING OF THE BAVARIAN—FULL PARTICULARS.—OSHTAWA, Nov. 7.—The steamer Bavarian was burned off this port on Wednesday night. She left Toronto on her regular trip, with six passengers and a crew of thirty persons. The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock, and seemed to envelope the centre of the vessel instantly in flames. Two boats only could be launched, and these nearly filled with water. Into one the pilot and eight others of the crew got, and made for shore; in the other, the mate,

and eleven others sprung. Three of the six passengers were ladies. They found they could not be got at. The names are Miss Ireland, of Kingston, and Mrs and Miss Sibbald, of Brockville. The other passengers were Hilliard Weir, of Chatham; J. J. Parmentier, of Toronto, and James Clara, a young boy, of Toronto. The latter is the only one saved.

Captain Carmichael was seen floating on a plank but he could not have lived long, being exposed to the severe cold. The boats landed near this port, and those in them were received into the house of Mr. J. O. Guy, and everything possible was done for their comfort. Some of them were almost naked, and suffering severely from exposure. The hull of the vessel, which is of iron, has been towed into Whitley. The fire has been got under, but the smoke and heat prevents a search. No bodies have yet been rescued.

The cause of the fire is not known, and various theories are propounded, but it seems to have taken from the furnaces, and before it was discovered had enveloped the whole centre of the vessel. A thorough investigation is necessary, both into the origin of the fire and the conduct of the crew who escaped. The pilot's boat could have held three times the number it had in it, and why the other boat made no attempt to save the Captain, although it grasped the plank he was floating on, is inexplicable. There seems to have been a terrible lack of discipline and no attempt to stay by the steamer to pick up any who might have jumped overboard. There are conflicting accounts respecting the lady passengers. It is said they were seen on the bow shrieking for help, but the purser, who was in the mate's boat, declares he heard no shrieks or screams, but it is evident they were seen in the boat. The stewardess, who was the only other woman on board, was below and escaped in her night dress in the pilot's boat. All these saved were taken east by the *Circassian* yesterday.—*Corr. of Gazette*.

DIED.  
At Drummondville, P.Q., on the 24th of October, aged 73 years, Eleanor Gannon, wife of Mr. Patrick Lewis, a native of the county of Roscommon, Ireland.

In Ottawa, on the 26th October, James Starrs, son of the late Henry Starrs, and nephew to Michael Starrs, Clara, died at the age of 24 years. The bereaved relatives are in need of our deepest sympathy in their trying affliction. An affliction that must be tempered with a melancholy consolation by a truly happy and most edifying death. May the soul of the departed rest in peace, Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.50 @	\$4.00
Superior Extra.....	6.45 @	6.55
Extra.....	0.00 @	0.30
Fancy.....	0.00 @	0.20
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.00 @	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal].....	0.00 @	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground.....	0.00 @	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	0.00 @	0.00
Western Supers, No. 2.....	0.00 @	0.80
Fine.....	5.35 @	5.45
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....	0.00 @	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....	0.00 @	0.00
Strong Bakers'.....	0.00 @	0.00
Middlings.....	4.50 @	4.65
Port—Old Mess.....	00.00 @	17.50
New Canada Mess.....	18.50 @	00.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$1.12	1.20
do spring.....	1.10	1.12
Barley.....	1.15	1.17
Oats.....	0.41	0.42
Peas.....	0.00	0.00
Rye.....	0.00	0.00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	6.00	6.50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.....	0.04	0.05
do fore-quarters.....	0.03	0.04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....	0.07	0.08
Chickens, per pair.....	0.25	0.08
Ducks, per brace.....	0.40	0.40
Geese, each.....	0.40	0.60
Turkeys.....	0.50	0.80
Potatoes, per bush.....	0.40	0.50
Butter, lb, rolls.....	0.28	0.30
do large rolls.....	0.00	0.00
do tub dairy.....	0.23	0.25
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.22	0.24
do packed.....	0.00	0.27
Apples, per brl.....	2.50	3.00
Carrots.....	0.55	0.60
Beets.....	0.60	0.75
Pumpkins.....	0.00	0.70
Turnips, per bush.....	0.30	0.40
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.50	1.00
Onions, per bush.....	1.00	1.50
Hay.....	25.00	30.00
Straw.....	20.00	21.00

KINGSTON MARKET.

Flour—XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs.—Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.  
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 55c. Barley 45c. Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.25. Peas 65c. Oats 40c to 41c.  
BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 20 to 25c per lb.; print selling on market at 23 to 25c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.  
MEAT—Beef, green \$2.50 to 3.00; grain fed, none in market; Pork \$5.00 to 7.00; Mess Pork \$19 to \$19.50; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 6c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 6 to 6c. Bacon 13 to 14c.  
POULTRY—Turkeys from 50c to \$0.90. Fowls per pair 30 to 40c. Chickens 20c to 30c. Hay steady, \$0 to \$26.00. Straw \$5.00 to \$8.00. Wood selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for hard, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.  
HOPS—Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 36c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 8c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5.00 to \$5.30 per 100 pounds.—*British Whig*.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the Matter of ISRAEL PARIS, Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 24th day of November, instant, at which dividend will be paid.  
G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee.  
MONTREAL, 16th November, 1873. 2w-14

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the Matter of JEAN BRE. LEPINE, of the city of Montreal, Contractor and Trader, as well individually as having done business with ZEPHIRIN LEBLAIR, under the name of "LECLAIR & LEPINE," Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, of No. 286 Amherst Street, Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of November instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.  
G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.  
531 1/2 Craig Street.  
Montreal 10th Nov. 1873. 2w-14



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.—PARIS, Nov. 5.—The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President McMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after re-opening. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of territory and maintenance of order, and continues as follows: "Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace; therefore, without fear, she sees us resume possession of our territory. The Administration has always acted in a conservative spirit, which animates a great majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart. The agitation of the public mind redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss the constitutional bills which necessarily involve the question of form of government. I had neither to intervene in these discussions nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within legal limits and provide that the latter should be respected. Your power, therefore, is intact—nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definite form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain existing institutions. If so permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion. To thoroughly ensure public peace the government absolutely lacks two things, essential conditions of efficiency. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority; it can do nothing durable. If the rights of the Government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment, it can secure peace to-day but not safety to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible; industry languishes. We are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of the nation. Government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents or to repress excesses of journals which are corrupting the public mind. You will consider these dangers, and create a strong, durable Executive which can energetically defend society."

The French Assembly deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message.

The Right moved that the Executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for a term of ten years; that he continue to maintain the present form of Government until constitutional bills are voted, and that a Committee of Thirty be appointed to examine the said bills.

Baron Eschasseraux, Bonapartist, moved that the people be called upon to decide on the 4th of January, 1874, whether Monarchical or Imperial form of Government shall be adopted.

M. Gouillard demanded that the motion of the Right be declared urgent. He said the country was unable to await the result of a long discussion on constitutional bills.

The Duke de Broglie on the part of the Government, supported the demand for urgency.

M. Dufaure said the Assembly at its last session had ordered that the bills organizing the executive and legislative powers, should be discussed within a month after recess. Notwithstanding this, the Government supported a motion which proposed to deal separately with and thereby postpone the question.

The message of the Executive expressed a general desire for the adoption of a definite Government, but yet advised the continuance of the present precarious regime. He concluded by moving that all motions together with the constitutional bills be referred to some committee.

M. Rouher said he could only vote for urgency if all the propositions were referred to one committee.

After further debate on the motion of the Right, it was declared urgent by a large majority.

The declaration of urgency for the motion of Baron Eschasseraux, was demanded and was supported by M. Thiers and Deputies of the Left, but it was defeated.

M. Grevy in a speech supported Dufaure's motion, and denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the government a longer term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed a belief that the Right really wished to defer the consideration of constitutional bills indefinitely.

M. Gouillard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to discussion.

M. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 334.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—Since the days when Grouchy was accused of betraying Napoleon—since the day when the gallant Marshal Ney was shot under the Bourbon restoration for having been too faithful to his old master—there has not been a sensation in France like that caused by the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

Then, the place of trial is itself mingled in a most curious manner with the history of the Franco-German war, which have concluded with the disaster in which he was engaged.

Trianon is a small palace, close by the magnificent Palace of Versailles, which Louis XIV. had built at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money. Now, when Trianon was approaching completion, Louis came to see it. He was accompanied by Louvois, the War-Minister, who was superintending the work. It struck the King that one of the windows was narrower than the rest—he remarked upon this, but Louvois maintained that the windows were exactly of the same size. The King had an accurate eye and knew they were not. He returned to the charge on his next visit, and calling a companion who had a rule, he proved to Louvois that the latter was wrong in contradicting his King.

Shortly after, Louvois rushed into a friend's apartment, quite pale, and greatly troubled. "I am ruined," he said, "the King has quarrelled with me about a miserable window." Then striding about the room, "but," he exclaimed, "but I will get him up a war that will give him something else to occupy his mind, and make my services indispensable." The war with Germany broke out soon after, and it is positively asserted that it owed its origin to this cause.

How strange it is, then, that Marshal Bazaine should be now undergoing his trial for the part he had taken in a Franco-German war, in this self-same Trianon. Perhaps the very window through which the light falls upon him is the one concerning which that dispute arose which caused the commencement of the Franco-German war in those days—from which, as wars are fertile and engender wars, our Franco-German war had birth down to the recent one. In those days—there was an Irish Brigade in the service of France.

And now—now the supreme president of all France is MacMahon—the grandson of an Irishman.

There is something singular in this fact, and it is a singularity which is complimentary to our country. But there were compliments to our country then also. When the English King, hearing of the prowess of Irishmen at Fontenoy exclaimed—"Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects"—when the French Kings gave the Irish Brigade the motto—"Semper et ubique fidelis"—"always and everywhere faithful"—our country was complimented by the monarchs of the two greatest nations of that time. Is she not equally complimented now, nay perhaps more so when her son occupies the place of one of those monarchs, and is looked up to with respect by all the monarchs, presidents, and peoples of the world.

No doubt the trial, in itself, is of absorbing interest—but to us it is of still greater interest to observe that when the fortunes of France were confined to two Marshals, it was the grandson of an

Irishman, it was MacMahon, who passed through the day of trial France was wounded, and who, as he arose from his sick bed, raised France with him to the proud position she now occupies.

That he should thus have ascended to the highest pinnacle of honor, what Marshal Bazaine is compelled to stand his trial before a court-martial, re-echoes to his glory in many ways. For it is not concealed that Bazaine was jealous of MacMahon—it is a charge against him that he did not co-operate heartily upon the frontier. On the other hand, it is known that Marshal MacMahon was opposed to that disastrous march which ended so fatally at Sedan—that he wished to fall back upon Paris—but that he was unanimously given up his own project in order to go to the assistance of Marshal Bazaine.

Into the details of the trial we cannot enter, for they are not completely before us. But so far as it has gone we can see no reason yet for changing the opinion we long since expressed, that Marshal Bazaine wished to play a political part, whereas he should only have thought of his duties as a military leader. However it be, if the charges are sustained, the punishment will expiate his offence—for it is death.—*Dublin Irishman.*

THE HOTEL DE VILLE IN PARIS.—The work of removing the ruins of the Hotel de Ville in Paris is progressing rapidly, the gallery by the Rue de Rivoli has been taken down to the level of the ground-floor, and the pavilions at the corners of this street and the Place Loban and Place de l'Hotel de Ville have been also taken down to the same level. It is expected that by the 15th instant the removal of the materials will have commenced, and the excavations for the new foundations will be at once made. It is hoped that the new building will have begun to rise above the surface of the ground before next January. Scaffolding has been erected for the purpose of taking moulds of such sculptures as are to be reproduced on the new facade, and the former garden of the Prefect has become the depot of statues, sculptures, &c., which can be re-erected; among these things are two porticoes, which have been taken down stone by stone, one of which is very fine and is unimpaired. The statues of Francis I. and Louis XIV., which adorned the peristyle, are but slightly injured.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA GOVERNMENT AND MGR. MERMILLOD.—It is stated that the Government of Geneva has requested the Federal Government to instruct Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister at Paris, to call the attention of the Duc de Broglie to the "intrigues" carried on by Mgr. Mermilod within a few miles of the frontier. These "intrigues" consist in the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation, the circumstances attending which are no doubt sufficiently disagreeable to the Geneva Government to induce them to make every effort to fix a political character upon each successive incident as it occurs. The Bishop has been giving Confirmation at Veigy at Annemasse, and at Colonges-sous-Saleve, all villages near the frontier, and the different parishes within the Genevese territory where there were children to be confirmed have been going out processionally, with their mayor and their parish-priest at their head, to meet the Bishop on a foreign and free soil. The Bishop was accompanied by the local French authorities, and after the administration of the Sacrament exhorted the Genevese who heard him to "keep inviolate their love for their country, even when they were subjected to an odious persecution," and he protested against "the hypocrisy of those who pretended to preserve the Catholic religion when they allowed it to be remodelled by Protestant legislators, and who, by the help of a Protestant electoral majority, were attempting to force a schism upon the Catholics who remained faithful." It is of course highly inconvenient to the Government that the neighbouring populations should have ocular proof of the violence to which the Genevese Catholics are subjected.

PROTEST OF THE MAYORS OF CANTON GENEVA.—We will leave the Catholic mayors and deputy-mayors of the Canton of Geneva to answer the assertion of the *Daily News* that no Catholic citizen of Switzerland has anything to complain of. They put forth last week the following vigorous document: "We are in one of those moments when as citizens, it is our duty to speak in our own name, as we spoke five months ago openly, in the face of the country. Catholic citizens: In spite of your warnings, in spite of the unanimous reprobation of the communes, in contempt of treaties and the most sacred engagements, in contempt of all liberty, the law on the organization of Catholic worship is about to be applied in all its arbitrary rigour. This law, which presumes to impose on us a State religion, is essentially schismatical and subversive of every Catholic principle. Its avowed aim is to break every connection with higher ecclesiastical authority and to subject the Church to the omnipotence of the Government. Under the shelter of this law an attempt will be made to get possession of your churches and your presbyteries, without considering whether they are municipal property; the Constitutions are torn up, and no right of yours is any longer acknowledged. An oath will be exacted from your clergy, which they cannot take without being traitors to their faith and their honour. Up to this day, dear fellow-citizens, you have enjoyed the liberty of being Catholics; this liberty you possess no longer. Are they not about to convert your churches into temples? Does not this law hand them over to foreign renegades sent here to preach against your spiritual heads, against your clergy, against the religion and the belief of your fathers? Citizens of a free country, when you desire to worship, will you not be forced to hide yourselves in some barn, or will you not rather be compelled to seek on a foreign soil a church to pray in? In the Canton of Geneva the liberty of conscience is no longer known. Catholic electors, do not vote! To vote is to give a certain recognition to an unjust law which violates your rights; to vote is to give in your adhesion to it. Let those who give their vote know well that by this act alone they cease to be Catholics." We have quoted this proclamation, signed by twenty-seven officials, at such length because of the danger that the real sentiments of the Catholics of Geneva should be further misrepresented by the English press. The Catholics of the city of Geneva have issued another similar document, to which fifty-nine signatures are appended, and in which their fellow-citizens are reminded that, "for Catholics the parish of Geneva is not vacant," and "to vote would be to recognize the law," and "to commit an act of schism." The warning was well attended to, for even according to the hostile telegrams the Catholic abstained altogether from the election.—*Tablet.*

ITALY. ROME.—NOTRE DAME BY SACRE COUR.—On the 6th ult., in one of the halls of the Vatican, the Holy Father gave audience to a deputation from the Arch-Confraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. The deputation came to present to his Holiness, on behalf of the Arch-Confraternity, a picture representing the Blessed Virgin holding her Divine Son in her arms, while the Holy Child holds His own Sacred Heart in his hands. The deputation requested the Pope to bless the picture, which is to be enclosed in a rich frame and placed over one of the altars in the Church of St. Andrew at the Quirinal. The picture is the work of the distinguished artist Signor Silverio Capparoni.

A PAPAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The Holy Father supports a school for poor boys in the Vigna Pia, where the inmates are trained up in the works of industry under the presidency of Monsignor de Merode. Last week the boys were permitted to present to the Holy Father, in the gardens of the

Vatican, an offering of the fruits of their labor tastefully arranged in three carriages and elegantly ornamented. The Holy Father received the boys' offering with great kindness, and made them an affectionate address in reply, exhorting them to the practice of the Christian virtues; and gave to each of them a medal, which had been blessed by himself.

Let us kill the priests and begin with the Pope himself, is the language of the Republicans in United Italy. And unfortunately for the cause of peace, the Republicans are numerous in Italy and may compel the adoption of their views. But if it be certain that perilous days—and perhaps days of slaughter—await the ministers and followers of the Catholic Faith in Rome and Italy, it is no less certain that the Church will rise triumphant out of the bloody ordeal. "Thou art Peter"—said Christ to the predecessor of Pius IX.—"and on this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—*Tablet.*

Mgr. Howard, Archbishop of Neo-Cesarea, has returned to Rome, and Cardinal de Bonnehose continues to be the guest of M. de Conzelles, and the object of countless absurd reports in the Liberal papers. It is needless to observe that he has never entered upon the questions of the flag with the Pope, nor is Pius the IX. likely to interfere in a matter regarding the honor of the House of France, in a sense opposed to that of its illustrious head.

MONK PLUNDER.—The Italian Government has seized five more convents to occupy them as bureaux. Those of the Benedictines of Santa Cecilia, and the Ursulines of Santa Maria del Arco, are among those recently occupied, as well as the reserved part of the Minerva. The Garibaldian Sydic, Piancini, shows all possible zeal in the work, and is using every effort to suppress the last vestige of Christian education.

Within the Vatican Palace there is a manufactory where pictures are copied in mosaic. This process makes a picture almost everlasting. Roman mosaic is formed of tiny bits of opaque colored glass of various shades, amounting it is said, to the almost incredible number of 30,000 different and distinct shades, so arranged as to form a picture perfect in every detail—in light, shadow, shade and color. It corresponds, in some measure, to the pictures formed in Berlin wool. The various pieces of colored glass are placed in their pre-arranged order on a table covered with a sort of cement, and when this tedious process is over—for there are many thousand pieces in one picture—the surface of this picture is then smoothed and polished. The portraits of all the Popes who have occupied the See of Rome from St. Peter to Pius IX., made for that magnificent Basilica of St. Paul's beyond the Walls, come from this manufactory of the Vatican. It is said that each portrait—a bust—takes over a year to finish. This manufactory is the most celebrated in the world, and the pictures copied in it are the grandest works of the greatest masters. At present a large picture, designed by Raphael to be woven into tapestry in the looms of Aras, representing the conversion of St. Paul, is to be copied in this everlasting material.

GERMANY. LIBERAL TRIUMPHS.—BERLIN, Nov. 5.—In the elections which have just taken place for Deputies to the Prussian Diet, the Liberals gain 20 seats.

THE BENEDETTINES AND THE JESUITS.—From Bavaria we learn that the Government is now occupying itself in searching out an affinity between the Benedictines and the Jesuits, in hopes that the former may be brought under the action of the law of expulsion. If by any chance they can manufacture what they will call affirmative evidence, the following result will be arrived at—that the abbey of St. Boniface at Munich, and of Metten, founded by Louis I. will be closed, to please Messrs. Bismarck and Lutz, by his grandson Louis II.

THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE REDEMPTORISTS.—According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Bavarian Government has found the new Imperial laws against the members of Religious Orders impossible to enforce in all their rigor. The populations have complained through the Bishops of the scarcity of priests, and the Government, being satisfied of the reality of the grievance, has authorized the Bishops to confer the cure of souls upon members of the Redemptorist congregation.

In Alsace-Lorraine the Germans are carrying out their fatal blunder of setting their laws against the strongest sentiments of the conquered people: Interest and Faith. They have actually ordered the teachers in primary schools to teach no more French, making the unhappy people more intensely French than ever by vainly attempting to Germanize them. Bismarck has perhaps been studying the history of Ireland—an English version, without the moral. An Alsatian correspondent of the *Univers* says: "Persecution is the greatest of the Prussian errors. It assails the noblest, the deepest, the strongest feelings of the human heart, wherein a man becomes powerful from his weakness and invincible from oppression! Still it is a cleverly planned persecution. Bismarck would place overpriced such priests only as would please him—trained up in his national Church notions, and obliged to military service before preparing for the priesthood! Need we be afraid? Well, some defections may, of course, occur. But how glorious is the union that now prevails between the Bishops and the Pope, on the one hand—between the clergy and their Bishops on the other." The gates of hell are not prevailing.—*Catholic Opinion.*

DEATH OF A GERMAN BISHOP.—We regret to have to announce the death of the Most Rev. Christoph Florentius Koett, the Lord Bishop of Fulda, South Germany, which melancholy event took place on the morning of the 14th ult. His Lordship was in his 73rd year, but there can be little doubt that age, great as it was, had less to say to his death than had the persecution, grief, and bitterness which have been heaped on his declining years by the German oppressors of the Catholic Church. R.I.P.

AUSTRIA. THE REICHSTHAT.—VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The sessions of the Reichsthat were opened this morning by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The Emperor's speech was pacific in its reference to foreign powers. It contains no other matter of general interest.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS IN AUSTRIA.—The *New Free Press* affirms the Austrian Minister of Justice to have a bill in preparation which makes civil marriage obligatory, by prohibiting ecclesiastical marriage unless preceded by civil.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—Oct. 9, 1873.—Events in preparation at Versailles are occupying just now more of our attention than our home affairs. A Bourbon restoration is feared in Russia, chiefly because it is thought likely to produce a return to the old Bourbon policy of favouring Poland. Under present circumstances the Grand Duke Heir Apparent, who was charmed by his late visit to England, makes no secret of his desire for an alliance with your nation, but the Emperor still entertains a fear of giving umbrage to his uncle of Prussia, and prefers expedients to many resolutions. After a reign of nineteen years there is no room for mistaking the mild but nonchalant character of Alexander II. When he ascended the throne, after the terrible reign of Nicolas, after the disasters of the Crimea, he found himself engaged so to speak, in spite of himself, in a process of reform. He entered into it without fully understanding what he was doing. Nicolas Miloutine caused the reforms to deviate from the line of Liberalism to the line of Socialism and of Czesarism; the country meanwhile hoping to see very shortly a Parliament assembled. The pistol-shot of Karakoz, the unfortunate Polish

insurrection, and the fear of Constitutional Government, put the break on the wheels of the Reform movement; the status quo has since been maintained, and no more movements in advance have been made. There has even been some retrogression on certain points, and the odd thing is that the country—if not exactly resigned to political stagnation, yet accepts it as inevitable, and makes no effort to terminate it. Just as Napoleon III. used to allow the *Siecle* to cut up the priests every morning, so here public opinion has been let loose against the Poles and the Catholics. Public opinion must have its bone to gnaw. The truth is that the Emperor Alexander asks before all things that he may have no trouble, either at home or abroad—that he may be allowed to finish his reign in peace, with the minimum of work and the maximum of enjoyment. This empire of showy outsiders has at last produced an Emperor devoid of depth of any sort, wholly superficial, of natural goodness, yet allowing evil to go on unchecked simply because he attends to nothing, sees into nothing, understands nothing thoroughly, and fears nothing so much as the trouble of thinking seriously about anything.—*Corr. of London Tablet.*

APOSTATES AND MARTYRS.—The author of the document mentioned in my last has been discovered. I mean the Memorial published by Pere Martinof, proposing to emancipate the Catholic Church in Russia, from the Pope, and to amalgamate it with the "Orthodox" Church. The writer is a certain Canon Miklaszewski, who had emigrated and lately got back into Russia. The wounds of the sanctuary are but seldom healed. Very few of those who having been consecrated to God, fall away, ever rise again. On the other hand Jesus Christ has His good and faithful servants in every age and in every land. A large number of priests of the United Greek Church have lately been put in irons for the faith, just as if they had been in China or Japan. Two of them have managed to escape and have found their way to Galicia. Such an unbroken succession of real martyrs forbids us to despair of the ultimate triumph of the faith in our country, but how hard and painful are times like these to go through! *Pater noster, ut quid d' reliquisti me?—Ib.*

WHY I LEFT THE MASONS.

(From the *Tuam Herald*)

Want to know why I left the Masons? Well I'll tell you, and I rather think you would leave too, if you got into such a scrape as I did.

Years ago, when I first joined, I was very punctual in my attendance at the Lodge meetings, much to the disgust of my wife, who, with the whole family, was continually quizzing me about our doings at our meetings, and upon my asserting that riding a goat was a part of my business, they insisted upon knowing all the particulars about the animal until, to silence her, I said I would bring him home and show him. Of course I never intended to keep my promise, but an unlucky fate ruled otherwise.

One evening about 11 o'clock, as I was plodding home from the Lodge, I heard in advance of me a continuous pathetic bleating, and I soon came up with a large goat standing upon the walk, who had evidently lost his bearings and wandering away, and being in great grief, was crying—"I want to go home."

I never liked goats, and my first impulse, was to kick this one (and I have always regretted I didn't do it), but the mournful tone of his voice created a little sympathy for him in my breast, and I patted him kindly on the head, and went on. But the goat followed close to my heels, and although I assured him his home did not lie this way, but was probably down the street we had just crossed, he persisted.—As we approached my home I more earnestly remonstrated with him on his folly, and finally persuaded him by going with him and constantly patting him on the rear with the toe of my boot, to return on his own.

I was much out of breath myself, and I said to the goat, "Now, old fellow, sit down on the curb and rest yourself—you're tired—I'll be back in a minute—just wait to go round the corner"—and I started on the run, but in a moment the goat was at my heels. I reached home, darted up the steps, opened the door, and with a feeling of great relief stepped in; when, to my horror, through my legs into the hall bounded that goat with a triumphant bleat that echoed through the upper halls and chambers, awakening the whole household. The hall lamp was burning brightly, but up the stairway all was dark, and I saw at a glance that everything was arranged for the special convenience of gazers from above. The goat had retired to the further end of the hall and stood facing me, occasionally bleating, but as I began to be somewhat exercised in my mind about them, I cannot say whether the tones were those of triumph or ridicule or of defiance. Whatever they were, I declared war at once and made for the goat, who seemed to understand that I meant business, and he met me half way with a blow from his head which staggered me, following it up with another and another, till I began to imagine myself a fortress assaulted by a small battering ram, and was about to yield to an enemy, when he had driven me back to the foot of the stairs; he retreated to his position at the other end of the hall, and again faced me.

"Round number one; First hit for the goat," came to my ears from aloft and as I cast my eyes upward a peal of laughter came tearing down the stairs, and I could just perceive a crowd hanging over the banisters of both flights, which I knew full well was made up of wife, children, a waggish young friend, who lived with us, two visitors and the servants, a full audience in the dress circle, looking down into the pit to see the fun.

"Oh, Pa's brought home the goat," said one of the children.

"Yes, and he's practising with it," said another.

"Which degree is that performance in?" asked my wife.

"Glad we didn't go to the theatre to-night," chimed in one of my visitors.

"Time! Time!" shouted my young friend from the upper tier, and I thought so too, and I went for the second round.

But now I changed my tactics; I advanced slowly, keeping close to the wall, and endeavored to get behind the beast, thinking I would try the pats on his rare with my boots again, in hopes they would calm him and persuade him to retire as they had done before out doors; but he evidently objected to "change of base," and once more "charged home" upon me.

"This time I caught him by the horns, and the struggle commenced in earnest. The goat lifted up its voice in loud protestations of 'foul' play, and I opened my mouth and gave utterance to hopes and wishes in regard to the goats in general and this one in particular, which it might not be proper to repeat here, as I had my hands so full at the time that I could not give my usual thought and attention to the selection of the elegant words and expressions which usually characterize my conversation. I finally said—"you brute! you won't go out but I will"—and he batted, and he was the strongest butler I ever met with, so strong that in spite of my holding on by his horns, he spread himself all over the hall, so thoroughly stirring me up that I lay down on the floor to recover my equanimity, at which the goat suggested a series of round tumblings, which we went through with honor to ourselves, and to the great satisfaction of the delighted audience—and at the end of which I picked myself up from the floor at the foot of the stairs and saw the goat regaining his corner at the end of the hall—giving a victorious bleat as he did so.

"Round number two; first knock down for the goat," came from aloft, and an outburst of cheers and clapping of hands followed.

"Get on the goat and ride Lim, Pa," cried one of the children.

"Oh yes, do, Pa," shouted another, "that will be so nice."

"Don't you need a saddle, dear?" said my wife. "Won't the door mat do?"—Human nature could stand it no longer."

I was furious, and sprang for the animal, regardless of time and situation. He also started for me under full sail, and as we closed, I sprang high in the air with legs wide apart, and his head and neck passing under me, I lit square on his back, seized his short tail, giving him a twist, and at the same time, to make all even, gave my legs a twist, under him. I felt that I was getting the best of it this time, and as I gave the tail an extra twist, I shouted, "Now go!" but he must have understood me to say, "now go it," for away he went up and down the hall, backwards and forwards, the goat wild and I nearly so, but beginning rather to enjoy the ride as I heard the laughs and cheers of the spectators, and knew they were for me this time, and especially when, through all the chorus of shouts, I heard the commendatory words from my wife, "Don't he ride nice for a new beginner?"

At this point the goat, disgusted either with the use he was being put to, or at the peculiar curve I was giving to his tail, bolted out of the door, and as he did so I let go, rolled off, sprang up and shut the door, just as the goat, having turned on the step, charged upon me again and came with his whole force crashing against one of the panels of the door, which he split; but from the noise outside, I judged the concussion threw him down on the steps and extorted from him a loud bleat of mingled despair and contemptuous indignation.

"Round number three—Goat flung out the ring," came down the stairs followed by ringing cheers and cries of "Bravo, bravo!" I put out the light, and as I ascended the stairs, my wife, commenced singing—

"See the conquering hero come,"

with chorus by the whole company.

For some time I had a tender spot which to touch would make me leap from my chair and fairly rave round the room, and do my best I could not regain the ground I lost that night on the Masonic question. Batteries opened upon me every Lodge night, and a charge for wheat bran appeared on my grocery bill, which my wife said was for the goat when he came again, until I could stand it no longer, and effected a compromise by agreeing to stay at home nights, if the shadow of the goat would leave the house forever. Our compromise has been faithfully kept, and I would advise all masons, no matter how important their wives may be in their curiosity about the goat, never to attempt to bring him home to gratify it or they may repent it as I did.

INHERITED INSANITY.—Insanity is, beyond all doubt, transmitted by heredity. Among 1,375 lunatics Esquirol found 337 cases of hereditary transmission. Guislain and other physicians, on a rough estimate, represent the patients affected with hereditary insanity as one-fourth of the total number of the insane. Moreau, of Tours, and others, hold that the proportion of the former is still greater. The heredity of insanity (alienation), properly so called: hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, idiocy, hypochondria, may result from insanity, and vice versa, they may produce insanity. In passing from one generation to another, these various neuroses (nervous affections) are in some way transformed into one another. Herpin, of Geneva, has found, in the ancestry of 243 epileptics, seven epileptics, 21 insane, and 27 individuals who had suffered from cerebro-spinal affections. Gerget, from numerous observations made at the Salpêtrière, came to the conclusion that hysterical woman have always near relations who are hysterical, epileptical, hypochondriac, or insane. Moreau calls attention to the "prodigious quantity" of morbid nervous conditions to be found in the ancestry of idiots and imbeciles. A single fact will give the means of judging of the varied and odd complications occurring in the hereditary transmission of neuroses. Dr. Morel attended four brothers belonging to one family. The grandfather of these children had died insane, their father had never been able to continue long at any thing, their uncle, a man of great intellect, and a distinguished physician, was noted for his eccentricities. Now, these four children, sprung from one stock, presented very different forms of physical disorder. One of them was a maniac, whose wild paroxysms recurred periodically; the disorder of the second was melancholy madness; he was reduced by his stupor to a merely automatic condition. The third was characterized by an extreme irascibility and suicidal disposition. The fourth manifested a strong liking for art, but he was of a timorous and suspicious nature.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A Danbury man's order for his wife's hat is a novelty in its way. She was sick and could not go for it, so he drove in himself. He told the milliner to put on a dollar's worth of parsley, fifty cents' worth of string beans, ten cents' worth of cherries, a few green currants, a best or two, a little cabbage and about three slices of turnips, or, if it was too early for turnips, make it two new potatoes instead. *Danbury News.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

THEIR MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—James H. Johnston, Esq., Montreal, wrote in August, as follows: It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the benefits received from using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I found it a nervous tonic of great power and efficacy, curing me in a short time from GENERAL DEBILITY and NERVOUSNESS, and I have become robust and vigorous under its influence, and gained considerable in weight withal.

A large Volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$2.75. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
District of Montreal, }  
No. 351.

DAME ROSANA CADIEUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS DESEVRE, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en Justice*,  
Plaintiff.

vs.  
The said LOUIS DESEVRE,  
Defendant.

An action "en separation de corps and de biens" has been issued against Defendant in this cause.  
Montreal, September, 25, 1873.

BOUTILLIER & McDONALD,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
5in-8

**NOTICE.**

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal.  
P. A. MERCIER,  
Manager.

October 2, 1873. 8-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571.  
Montreal, 14th August, 1873.

D. D. BONDY,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.  
5w8

**NOTICE.**

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act incorporating an International Transportation Association.  
EDMUND BARNARD,  
Attorney for Applicants.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, Insolvent.  
I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.  
Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office on the 25th day of November next, at 3 P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.  
The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,  
Official Assignee.  
No. 53 1/2 Craig Street.  
MONTREAL, 23rd October, 1873. 11-2

**\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted!** All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**REMOVAL.**

**JOHN CROWE,**  
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH  
LOCK-SMITH,  
BELL-HANGER, SAFF-MAKER

**GENERAL JOBBER**  
Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.  
Montreal.

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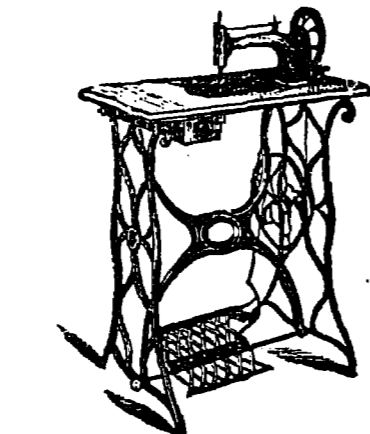
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