

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

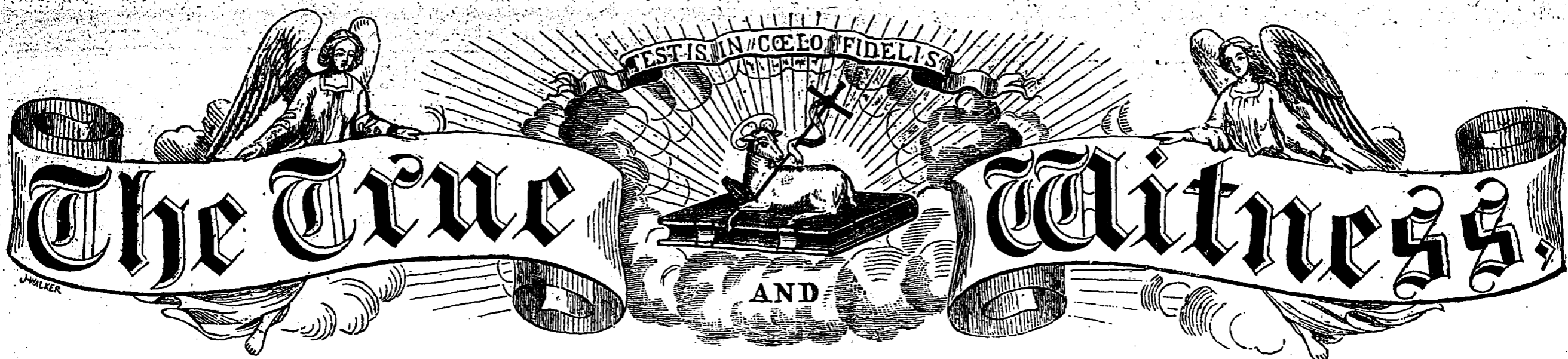
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1872.

NO. 6.

BOOKS FOR AUGUST.

THE OLD GOD. A narrative for the People. Translated from the German by Very Rev. T. Noethen. 75
DRAMAS: THE WITCH OF ROSENBERG. THE HIDDEN GEM. By H. E. Cardinal Wiseman. 1 50
TRAVELS IN EUROPE, EGYPT, ARABIA, PÆTRÆA, PALESTINE, and SYRIA. By Rev. Eugene Vetroville, D.D. 2 vols. in one. 4 00
HORNEHURST RECTORY. By Sister Mary Frances Clare. 2 vols. in one. 2 50
LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH, Patron of the Universal Church. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 1 00
MARION HOWARD; or, Trials and Triumphs. 2 00
GOING HOME. A Catholic Novel. By Eliza Martin. 2 00
ST. HELENA; or, The Finding of The Holy Cross. A Drama for Girls. By Rev. J. A. Bergth. 0 30
DEVOTIONS FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR. By the Author of "Jesus and Jerusalem." 1 50
THE EXILED SOUL. A Legend. Also, SEMIA, THE CHRISTIAN. From the French. 0 50
SIX WEEKS ABROAD in Ireland, England, and Belgium. By Geo. F. Haskins. 1 00
DYRBINGTON COURT; or, The Story of John Julian's Prosperity. By Mrs. Parsons. 1 25
EXCELSIOR; or, Politeness, Education, and the Means of Obtaining Success in Life. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. 1 50

THE LAST OF THE CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

A TALE. BY M. TAUNTON.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

She related how they had left Seely's Lane, as we know, and how they had got to Achill. I think you will remember Grace's power of listening, without interrupting the person relating anything in which she was deeply interested, fearing to break the thread of the story; as she gave evidence when the old butler tried her so sorely. Had she not this invaluable quality (and a rare one, too), she must have betrayed the inward start she felt when she heard that her child had been so near her as Achill, whilst they were looking for him elsewhere. Then Katey told her how she had wondered not to see her (Grace) arrive, or send for the child; and the cunning ("betwixt me and all wrong for saying the word of my mother!") of nurse in giving Katey to understand that Grace was going to marry, and did not wish the boy to be seen by the new husband, and that that was why she was to keep him dark. Katey did not mind telling how cold-hearted she thought it of his mother, and how she never seemed to care for her any more, "Saving your presence, and axing your pardon for telling you that same, mam."

seen the big drops of sweat as stood like beads on her forehead; and it was as much as she could do to sit it out" (Grace could not help thinking serve her right). "Fortunately, Tim soon went away. When he was fairly out of sight, my mother got up from her seat, and tottered out into the open air. I went to her, but she pushed me back, and sat, or almost fell on the grass, and there she remained for ever so long: at last she called me, and said—" "You see, Katey, if you don't hold your tongue, you'll get me hanged; but I'll take the boy, and leave him at her door some night, when there is no fear I'll be seen. But you be silent; keep dark, unless you want to hang me!" She made me swear by everything sacred that I would leave it to her, and never even to my own John tell what she had done. And then, mam, I knew that it was none of your doing the hiding Master Teddie, but all my mother's work. But, please, what could I do? Would you have told, and got your mother hanged?" "Go on," said Grace.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

"From that time my mother was miserable—nor would she let the boy out of her sight, especially if any strangers came—either on business or to the neighbors. She kept him with her." "Then he never learnt to read or write?" enquired Grace. "Then, indeed, he did, mam! "You know how mother was set upon that for me even, for she had me taught—for she said, she knew how bad it was not to have a bit of learning."

"But if she never let him off the island, how could he learn?" asked Grace. "Why, you see, mam, one of the neighbors had a son, who kept a bit of a school at Castlebar, and he used to come home now and then, and generally on a Sunday morning, and mother paid him to teach Master Teddie, and wasn't it he that was the good scholar? He beat all for the good writing! He was so fond of his book, that mother got Barney Cogan to bring him a new book once in a way; and he would sit, the poor soul, as quiet as a mouse, spelling the words, until he could read quite well."

"After we had been about three years at Achill, I received a letter from John, to say that his ship, the 'Kelpie,' had come into Plymouth; and he sent me the money to take myself and the boy there to him. I only returned to Achill two years ago with my husband and the three children we now have, saving your presence. It was too much for me to have charge of so many by myself, and the reason why I returned there was, that mother sent word that she was growing weak and ill, and wanted to see me, and I'd best come and take care of things, or they'd go to rack and ruin.—You see, mam, our cousin Mary was dead some time, and had left mother the place, and the bits of things she had; and she had saved a good penny, which mother found in an old tin mug under her bed in a corner."

"So mother said that she would pay my expenses if I'd come. So, as I said, we went, as to be sure we ought to do that same, not only because mother was growing old, but as John said, says he, we ought not to let the property go to strangers, and we got children, you see, mam."

"Well, I found Master Teddie still with mother, and grew ever so fine a boy! I know that he was thirteen, because he was the same age as my Johnnie; so says I, 'mother, have you never let Mrs. O'Donnell, the creature—saving your presence, mam—know about her boy?"

"Why, you see, Katey," says she, 'I did once go to Galway, and found that she had gone to Dublin, or somewhere else. No one knew where she was; so, sure, I could not go travelling the world over to find her, and maybe get myself hanged, drawn and quartered!—And then, you see, it would have gone hard with me to part with Master Edward's boy—who I loved almost, yes, sure as much, as his own father! And then to be sure, how could I get on without him, now you was gone? He did everything for me; and a stronger, kinder boy isn't to be met this side of Mullerina—if I'm ill he tends me—he does the bit of work like a girl!—' At this part of the recital poor Grace could not conceal a look of indignation, which Katey, sharp-witted as she was, perceived. "Well, mam, you're thinking that's not the work his father's son ought to have been put to, and I won't say but that it's true for you; but she's gone, and, please, you'll forgive her, as I trust the Lord has this day. Well, mam, my John used to amuse the young lads—that's my Johnnie and Master Teddie—with stories of what he had seen, and where he had been, and how he had fought the French, until Master Teddie got to love it so much, that he began to wish that he too could go to sea!"

"My mother was not pleased, but the more she scolded the more it seemed to fix it in the boy's mind, and he more than once said to

John, 'Take me with you, daddie John. I must go. I can't stay here no more.' "Well, mam, the long and the short of it is, that we persuaded mother to let the boy have his own way. For, says John to her, says he, 'Now you've got Katey and the young children with you, you don't want him so much; and if you don't let him go with me, he'll go without me, he will, for he's as good as told me so.' And then, mam, I told mother when I was alone with her that that would be a way of getting him off her hands, in case it should be found out the thing she had done, for if he's not here, he can't be proved, says I. So by going on at her in that way, we got her to let John take him with our boy, when he returned to England in about six weeks time."

"And where did your husband take him to?" "Well, mam, you see he went back to Plymouth, and then he found the same boatswain that he had gone to sea with before, and who was a good friend to him, so he, up and he told him how he had got two boys with him, and that he wanted to get them to sea; that they was both about thirteen, and very slightly lads, too, and both able to read and write. 'Why,' says he, 'if that's true, ye are in the nick of time, for there's wanting midshipmen, and there are posters put up asking for them.—Take your boys,' says he, 'or I will for you to the office, and I'll be bound I'll get them passed as midshipmen. Worse nor them has got in.'"

CHAPTER XL.

"Well, mam, so he did, bless him this day, and the Lord be good to him, for Master Teddie and my Johnnie had as good a chance of being captain as the best of them, if the Lord spare them, the creatures!" "And in what ship did they go out?" For it immediately struck Grace that Robert would find out all the rest for her.

"Well, mam, it is the 'Mercury.' This is the writing I am to put on when I send a letter," and Katey took out of her pocket a piece of brown paper, folded several times and in the middle of these folds was a piece of white paper, on which was written—"His Majesty's sloop of war 'Mercury,' one of the fleet on the coast of Italy. *Ibi ubi.*" "Please, mam, when last John wrote he said that both of the boys was doing well, and Master Teddie was the bravest boy in the fleet, and a great favorite with all the sailors. Every one had a good word for O'Birn. Oh!" said Katey, reddening to the very roots of her hair, covered with confusion, wondering how the missis would like it—"oh, bedad! I forgot to tell you that he always was known by my mother's name, and was put on the books as Edward O'Birn."

"And what has made you at last come to me after so many years of silence? and how did you find out where I was?"

"Sure, mam, from the day John took away Master Edward, my mother never held up her head, she fretted that much. She was always fancying that now the whole business would come out, and she would get the punishment. Well, it told on her that much that she had to take to her bed, and could not eat or drink. This went on for three or four months, and at last she got so bad that I had to get a doctor from Castlebar, for you see, mam, I could well pay him out of my mother's picanic."

"He told me that she was just wasting away, and that she would not last long."

CHAPTER XLII.

"Oh, mam, if you knew the trouble it was to her, and to me, that she could not see the priest. There had been a kind old man, who had come three year ago to the Island, but mother would not then go to her duty. You see she had Master Teddie on her mind, and was afeared to tell, because she knew that he would; (the priest, I mean) would tell her that she must make it known before she could be received to the absolution, and tell it she would not. Now, how frightened she was to die, like a dog, as she said. No priest!—no confession! I did my best for her; and said the rosary by her bedside every night."

"One night she woke up in a great hurry. 'Katey,' says she to me, says she, 'I'm going fast; promise me on your sacred oath that you'll find Mrs. Edward out, wherever she may be, and tell her about Teddie, the darling! and ask her to forgive me, for I shall never rest in my grave until she does forgive me. I know that I shall walk until she gets her boy; and she clutched my hand, and held it so tight that she frightened me. I did not answer, because you see, mam, I did not know where you was; and how was I to leave my children? But she held me fast, and said, 'Swear, Katey, swear! I'll never leave you quiet if you don't. I'll curse you with a mother's sorrowful curse, if you won't promise to go to all parts of the earth's end, till you find her or hers, and ask for the forgiveness!'"

"What could I do, but promise; for sure a mother's curse is worse than having to leave

one's children for a time. So, mam, I swore, as she wanted me. 'And now,' says she, 'you can't forego your swearing, Katey, for anybody, or anything. Sure, now, I'll bless you.' And then she let go my hand, and fell quite tired out, on her pillow, and I thought that she was going to die, for the excitement was great for her, you see, mam. However, I got up and gave her something out of the bottle the doctor had given me for her, and it quieted her."

"But what is the use of telling you more, mam? She died that next night. She had been in a sort of doze all day, and never spoke any more to me."

"I felt very lonesome; for, hard woman as she had been to others, she had a soft spot in her heart for me. You see, mam, she had only me," and Katey's eyes filled up with tears; "but now," she resumed, after wiping the tears away with the corner of her apron, "but now, I had no peace night or day about my swearing, mam. I was always fancying that mother was looking at me, with the black look she could put on when she was angered. So I went into Galway, and looked out my aunt's daughter, Joan; and I found that she was married, and had two children, but her husband was listed; and, as she was all alone, I asked, her would she come to Achill, and take charge of my things, and my children, whilst I had to go a journey. 'To be sure I will,' says she, 'and thank you, for Galway does not particularly agree with me, nor the children.' (You see, mam, my mother's people came from the other side of Limerick, so they never much warmed to Galway, though there's many a one likes it, and lives well there). So, as she consented, that was off my mind, for she was ready to come when I wanted her; so I agreed that she might as well come at once, to learn my ways."

"I then went about Galway a bit, asking questions about you; and there was one Mrs. Maloney, they said, could tell me a good deal. I went to her at once."

"You mean Mrs. Maloney in Claddagh Street?" inquired Grace.

"Yes, mam, that same. Well, she's a good woman, is that same Mrs. Maloney; and didn't she talk of you, mam, and the kind friend you'd always been to her, when she wanted a friend. 'And what do you want with her?' says she. But you know, mam, I could not let on for fear of angering my mother's spirit if I told her the bad deed that had been done; and then always for the shame, I would not tell. So I thought of Maruth, who used to live with you, and I asked whether she knew was Maruth still with you, for I knew she was friends with Maruth's friends."

"Indeed, then, she is," says she, "and a good steady girl she is, and a credit to her people, to stick by her missis," says she. 'You may say that same, Widow Maloney,' says I; 'she comes of a good stock, you see,' says I. 'And so she does,' says she. 'And where will I get her directions?' says I. 'At her sister's,' says she; 'and where else?' says she. 'Then be good enough to have the kindness to tell me,' says I, 'and in what street is her sister living in, if you please?' 'Owen Street,' says she; 'but perhaps you'll stop for a cup of tea,' says she; 'for I'm thankful that I am doing that well that I can give you that same, the Lord be praised, and Mrs. Edward who helped me to the bit of a shop when I was a widow, and got some of the quality to buy their cottons of me.' 'No thank you, kindly, Mrs. Maloney,' says I, 'and its myself that is obliged to you, this day, for your kind offer, but I want to get back to Achill—will you believe me, mam, I let it slip out unthinking, and I felt frightened when I had, for I had been accustomed you see, mam, never to let on where mother and I lived; but I need not have minded, for there was no reason now the poor mother was gone—rest her soul.'

"I need not tell what passed between Maruth's sister and me; she gave me the directions, and Maruth's last letter to see, and I copied the words on to a bit of paper."

"That night I took my cousin and her children home with me, for she was only in lodgings and earned her bread the best she could. I stayed to the home until I thought she knew all my ways, and one of my neighbors promised to see she did all right by my children, and then I began my journey."

CHAPTER XLIII.

"I got a passage over to Liverpool, and I've walked all the way from Liverpool to this, for I thought it was more like doing penance for my mother if I walked it, and now, mam," said Katey, throwing herself suddenly on her knees, and clasping her hands together, "now, mam say that you forgive my poor mother the wrong she did you, that her poor soul may rest in peace. Oh! mam, do not refuse me, as you hope to be forgiven."

Grace knelt down for a moment, covering her face with her hands, praying her heavenly father to help her to forgive the dead woman the injury she had done her, and not only her,

but the injury such a bringing up might have done to her son.

After a few minutes she rose up, and laying her hand on Katey's shoulder, she said—"Yes, good daughter, I do forgive, as I hope to be forgiven; and now let us say a 'de profundis' for her poor soul."

With what devotion poor Katey joined in that prayer, and what a calm—what a peace Grace felt as the sweet words of that psalm fell from her lips!

Oh! what a grace; what a blessing comes with that divine and entire forgiveness of injuries. The heart which has throbbled with painful emotion whilst enduring the wrong, as had Grace's so many years; every time that she thought of Nurse O'Birn; now seemed eased of some deadly thing, and as if peace and love took full possession of it. What a weight had been removed! The constant keeping down unkind thoughts, bad wishes for the punishment of the offender, is a most wearisome task, and one which makes "life a pedlar's pack which one would fain put down."

Yes; those heartfelt words, "forgive" and the mountain is removed! Beat on, poor tried heart, all now is peaceful; no more uncertain or subdued throbs of indignation. The heavenly messenger has come with his "peace on earth to men of good will." Oh! cherish your guest, and reap the rich reward of the effort you have made to imitate your model.

After a few minutes Grace rang the bell. "Tell Nurse to come to me! I shall send you with Maruth, Katey, to get some refreshment; I must be alone. However you must stay here with Maruth. I will speak with you again to-morrow!"

What an evening Grace passed! She hardly realized all she had heard; she could hardly put it in order. How much she wished her dear husband was with her—how tiresome that no mail would go out for another week or ten days! How odd that Robert should be in the same fleet as her long lost boy, but yet how lucky; for would it not facilitate the meeting him?

And then she could not help thinking what a strange bringing up for an O'Donnell! So different from what she had anticipated or intended; no teaching but in the desultory manner described! With such an ignorant person as Nurse O'Birn, it was well that he had got even the little he had. Then she began to build castles; that if he was clever, as she was sure he must be, she should soon make up for lost time by having a tutor for him; and then it did not require a very learned man for the sea. It was true that Robert had received a college education—his mother having intended him for the Church, though he had chosen the sea after all. Still Grace had met plenty of naval men who were gentlemanly but not learned, so it did not signify about her Edward; the great point was she should see him again.

Then Grace wondered what the lad himself would think when he found that nurse was not his mother, as Katey had admitted he had always called her. What would he be like?—like poor Edward! would he be fond of her? What would he think of his brothers and sisters, would they be kind and loving to each other? And so Grace would have gone on for hours thinking and wondering forgetful of time, had not her faithful maid, Maruth, come in with some slight refreshment, which she always took at night, and roused her to reality.

"Oh! Maruth, has she told you? What a strange story!"

"Well, no, mam, I did not encourage her to talk, for the poor thing seemed quite broken down and done up with fatigue. She tells me that she walked all the way from Liverpool; sometimes twenty miles a-day, never less than ten; and her poor feet are in such a dreadful state with blisters that I bathed them, put her to bed, and then gave her a sup of tea in bed! Now she is fast asleep, the poor thing. God help her!"

CHAPTER XLIII.

Grace bade Maruth sit down, and then she told her the pith of Katey's communication. You may be sure that there were plentiful ejaculations of "Oh, dear me! now think of that's!"—Nor must you be astonished that Grace so far unbent to her maid, as to talk of such an event with her; but remember how many years Maruth had been with her! and that this humble but trustworthy friend had been with her when she first lost her child; and knew and took part in all that trouble. So she felt it was a sort of duty to tell Maruth all about it. She knew full well how entire would be her sympathy with her, and what a tender feeling heart beat in her honest, though homely breast.

I may as well finish about Katey, as we shall not want to hear of her again, though I cannot help wishing her well.

She stayed at Heath Cottage for two or three weeks; until, in fact, she was not only rested, but felt vigorous enough to undertake the journey home. Nor, you may be sure, did

Grace, her own foot to Liverpool, but paid her expenses all the way to Achill. She also presented for her two children, and gave several nice keepsakes for herself. Nor was the widow Meloney forgotten, who remembered Grace so kindly. Maruth charged her also with some little packages for friends. "But," said Katey to Maruth, the evening before she left, "you might give me a ton weight to carry back. It would not be equal by half to the load I brought with me. For oh! Maruth, it is a dreadful weight on you to have your dead mother frowning at you until you keep your promise to her."

CHAPTER XLV.

I am now going to take my readers to a great distance from Heath Cottage, even to the coast of Italy, where a small English fleet were keeping watch over French proceedings.

In one ship, the "Mercury," Katey's husband, his son, and Edward O'Donnell (alias O'Birn) were serving. In another of the six ships which composed the squadron Captain Noel commanded.

Robert's astonishment was great on receiving Grace's letter, telling him all about Katey's visit, and that her son was in the very fleet he was attached to.

He determined on the first opportunity to go on board the "Mercury," so as to be able to assure his wife that he had seen her son. He thought that it would be best not to make himself known to Edward until he had ascertained what kind of character he bore.

On ordering his boat out to go on board the "Mercury," he was informed that the Admiral had recently sent that ship as far down as Trieste, and that it had not returned. They were then, the rest of the squadron, lying at the mouth of the Po. So, giving orders that some one was to be on the look-out for the return of the "Mercury," and to acquaint him as soon as it was in sight, he had to take patience, and to occupy himself with beginning a letter to Grace, to be sent when he could add about Edward.

In a couple of days it hove in sight, and the next morning Robert determined to pay his visit.

When he came on deck to proceed on his visit, he found his men here and there talking in a very excited manner. He inquired "what was the matter?" and then was told, that one of the midshipmen of the "Mercury," they had heard, had met with an accident, in consequence of some order given by his captain, and which order was out of the regular course of things for the lad to be required to execute.

"What's his name?" inquired Captain Noel; "I mean the midshipman's?"

No one could rightly say. One fancied it was this, another that. So, Robert at once ordered his boat to be lowered, filled with anxiety, yet thinking himself a fool for his pains. "Why should it be Edward? Only it would be such a misfortune, just as Grace was enjoying the idea of seeing him, to have to write home such news!"

He was soon alongside of the "Mercury," and, after shaking hands with the first lieutenant, he inquired for Captain * * *. He was not on board; he had gone to the flagship, to make his report to the admiral. Lieutenant McKinnon said this in such a peculiar manner, and his expression was so strange, that Robert could not help saying, "Is anything wrong?"

"It is not for me to say," answered Lieutenant McKinnon, "at least, I had better not?"

"Well, well, you are right," returned Robert, "and I was wrong to ask you; however, oblige me by answering this question: have you a midshipman on board, of the name of O'Birn?"

The lieutenant started! "Yes, sir, we have, do you know him?"

"I can't just say that I do; but I know his friends, and was requested to look him up; would you mind telling me, what kind of a lad he is?"

The lieutenant looked round, and seeing that there were several officers and sailors hanging about, he asked Captain Noel, "would you come down to my cabin, and then I will answer your query; I cannot talk here." He said this in a low tone; but added aloud, "If you will please to walk down, Captain Noel, you can wait for Captain * * *'s return."

Shutting the door of his cabin, McKinnon begged Robert to be seated, and then gave him a rapid account of young O'Birn, which I shall retail by transcribing a letter which I afterwards read when I went on a visit to dear Grace; suffice it to say here, that Robert did not wait to see Captain * * *, as he was sure that he should not be sufficiently master of his feelings to meet him with ease of manner; and that the contrary might entail disagreeables on Lieutenant McKinnon after his having been so long closeted with him, as would be sure to come to the captain's ears.

CHAPTER XLV.

"MY DEAREST GRACE:

"Of course your communication surprised me not a little; how very peculiarly things happen! People are fond of attributing to chance, events, which instead, are beautiful leadings of Providence. In the fact of Edward's being in the same squadron as myself, what becomes of your theory of sympathy? Ought I not to have felt drawn towards my step son by some secret and unaccountable magnetism? I must have seen him several times, and yet never felt any attraction nor inclination to follow him, even with my eyes.

"Do not think the worse of me, nor imagine that Edward's is not a congenial soul with mine! but to put aside badinage, I have seen him. He is so like you that I wonder at myself for not having remarked him before.—Above all, dear wife, he is worthy of being your son, and I am proud to be able to tell you that just now he is quite a hero, and that it is quite a feather in my cap to claim him as my step son.

"I know that you like me in all stories to begin at the beginning, so prepare for a very long yarn.

"I have quite a week before me for writing, as we will not put in anywhere to post this, so I shall add a little each day.

"It was unfortunate that Edward got into the "Mercury," for the captain, whose name I will not mention, is one of the greatest tyrants that disgrace our navy. His punishments are something atrocious. To give you an instance; He had a man rolled up and down the deck in a barrel as fast as the men could do it; and another for a week was fastened in a barrel and fed through the bung hole, the only air he got (however, don't fear that I am going to add that Edward has been subject to such horrors). You will ask how a man could be allowed to act in such a barbarous manner; remember, we are all powerful on board our own ship; there is no appeal. Well, to get on with my story.

"Such is the man Edward was placed under, and although midshipmen have not much to do with their captain, yet, of course, every one, more or less, comes under the captain's observation.

"Now, it seems that Captain * * * took a fancy to our Edward, and on several occasions, singled him out, to send on some message; the youth being quick and bright, pleased him.

"Like all tyrants, Captain * * * was very tenacious of what was said of him, and he especially disliked his first lieutenant, McKinnon; perhaps McKinnon could hardly forbear showing his disgust at some of the captain's cruelties—and perhaps he feared that he might talk at head-quarters—which, between me and you, I think McKinnon ought to have done; but subordinates are so afraid of meddling with their superiors.

"As I said, Captain * * * took a fancy to Edward, and on one or two occasions called him into the cabin and gave him a glass of wine and some fruit, knowing that to be the way to a boy's heart.

"When he thought he had insured the boy's gratitude, so to say, he one day called him into his cabin, gave him his usual 'treat,' and then opened his mind in these words—'O'Birn, I think you are an intelligent lad, and I am going to entrust you with a commission, which I would not give to any one else.' 'Thank you, sir,' said Edward. 'I shall expect you to do your best, and I shall reward you if you do. I want you to listen to what the officers and men say about me. Anything you hear them say, you must come directly and tell me. You can come at any time to my cabin. I want specially to know what they think of my punishing Dalby. You can ask one or two just to know what they say about it. Do you understand me?"

"The boy all this time was alternately getting red and pale, he was so frightened; but it was only for a moment. His spirit rose—(after all, Grace, there is something in good blood, or what made him act as he did?), and he looked at the captain and said, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but I can't do it.' 'Not do it!' cried Captain * * *, stamping his foot and getting into a towering passion; 'but I tell you you must and shall!' The lad merely shook his head; he was afraid to speak. 'What! after I have been so kind to you?' He thought to appeal to the boy's better feelings of gratitude for past favors. 'Yes, sir,' at last said Edward, 'you have been very kind to me, and I am obliged to you, sir; but I can't do it—they are all so kind to me! I'll tell you what, sir—Once, about three years ago, I was caught listening at my mother's door, when she had a stranger with her, and she caught me, and the only belaboring she ever gave me was that; and then she hissed at me, and the stranger did the same; they called me a mean sneak to listen at doors—and please, sir, if you were to pay me this full of gold' (showing his cap) 'I never could do it again. No, sir, I never can oblige you.' The captain took him by the shoulder and pushed him out of the door.

"Edward took the first opportunity to tell his foster father; who wisely cautioned him. 'For the life of him, not to tell anyone what the captain had asked him to do; nor, like a brave boy, to listen for a moment to the captain's base proposals.' Grace—that Burke, (Katey's husband)—is worth his weight in gold! After that effusion I will go on. From that time, or rather after Captain * * * had once more tried to shake the boy's resolution, and received the same firm refusal; as I have said, from that moment the youth had no peace. The wretch!—(excuse my using a strong term, I cannot help it, although it is not *esprit de corps* to call him names, but I cannot help it, nor will you spare an explosion of wrath when you know the sequel)—annoyed him in every possible way. This happened last year.

"Edward and Burke thought the captain had forgotten all about the affair; not so—he was only waiting his opportunity.

"The Admiral heard that the French fleet was coming up to Trieste, so he sent the "Mercury," off to reconnoitre, and lay in as near the shore as possible, to watch what was going on.

"They lay about three miles off Trieste.

"The morning after their arrival, the captain came on deck, and said, after looking some time through his glass, 'I tell you what, Lieutenant McKinnon, do you see that barn lying there, close to the shore? I'll send a few men to take possession of it, as it will be a good position to have a lookout for the French.—They can plant our flag on it; so if the French do come, they will see that we are here, and ready for them.'

"I do not see the use of that, sir, as you ask my opinion," replied McKinnon. 'I did not ask your opinion, as it happens, Lieutenant McKinnon. I was merely observing how good the manoeuvre would be. Here,' he cried, looking round, 'You, and you—well pick me out a dozen men, and I will send young O'Birn, he has plenty of pluck! He shall plant the flag!' 'What!' said McKinnon, 'So young a boy—only fifteen! One of the older officers had better go, if you wish it to be done, sir.' 'Excuse me, Lieutenant McKinnon, I know what I am about. I would rather send him—

he has plenty of courage.' O'Birn, listen to me: As soon as you have hoisted your flag on the top of the barn you can all return to the ship—do you mind? And if you want help before that, fire off one or two guns; we shall be sure to hear; the wind lies this way. Now, mind I expect my orders obeyed.'

"McKinnon, before they started, took the boy aside, and said, 'Edward, don't be fool-hardy, and stay too long on shore; and if you see any danger, save your flag at all risks. Do not attempt to hold the place against too great odds. I see no benefit that can arise from such an expedition; however, orders must be obeyed, whatever the result.'

"I shall now, dearest Grace, let the boy speak for himself, repeating what he said to me, but, perhaps, in choicer words.

(To be Continued.)

FATHER BURKE'S SERMON

ON
"Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God."

(From the N. Y. Irish American.)

The following exquisite discourse, on "Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God," was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Burke, in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrers, New York:—

"Thou art all fair, O My beloved, and there is no spot or slightest stain in thee."

These words, beloved brethren, are found in the Canticles of Solomon; and the Holy Catholic Church applies them to the soul and body of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the Scriptures the King addresses his spouse by these words. The King represents no other than the Almighty God. And surely, if among all the daughters of men, we ask ourselves, who was the spouse of Almighty God? we must immediately answer, the Virgin Mother who brought forth the eternal God made man. Wherever, therefore, the Scriptures and the inspired writings of the old law speak words of love, and denote attributes belonging to a spouse, these are directly applicable to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Now, among the many gifts and graces which the Prophet beheld in her,—and upon which he congratulates her, are these: he tells us that he saw her "at the King's right hand, in golden garb, surrounded with variety;" that everything of beauty and loveliness was upon her; but, in addition to this, he tells us that a vision of such perfect immaculateness rose before his eyes, that, filled with the Holy Ghost and the joy of God, he exclaimed: "Thou art all fair, O My beloved, and there is no spot or slightest stain in thee." Behold, then, dearly beloved, the first great grace that the Virgin of virgins received at the first moment of her existence.

When we reflect upon the relationship which the Incarnation of our Divine Lord established between the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Almighty God,—namely, that she should be the Mother of God,—that He, taking His sacred humanity from her, should be united to her, so as to be the flesh of her flesh, and the bone of her bone;—that He was to be altogether hers, as the child belongs to the mother at birth,—and in this new relation of His humanity He was not to suffer the slightest diminution of the infinite sanctity which belonged to Him as see the awful proximity in which a creature is brought to Almighty God in this mystery of man's redemption,—the very first thought that strikes the mind is, that God must have forfeited something of His holiness, or else the creature that He selected for His mother must have been all pure, all holy, and, so, fit to be the Mother of God;—either God must have forfeited some of His holiness, coming to one personally a sinner, taking tainted blood,—the nature that belonged to us He took in her, and which was a broken, a disfigured, and a deformed nature, tainted with sin, and steeped, if you will, in sin,—for what, after all, is the record of man's history but a record of sin;—or else Mary must have been sinless.

But, if the Almighty God took that nature from one who bore in her own blood the personal taint of the universal sin, we must conclude that He thereby compromised His own infinite holiness;—nay, that He did more than this; that He contravened His own word: for the word of God is, that nothing defiled, nothing tainted shall come near to Almighty God. The soul that departs from this world with the slightest taint of sin in it must pay to the last farthing, and purge itself into perfect purity before it can catch a glimpse of God in heaven. And if this immaculateness and purity be necessary in order even to behold God, think of the purity, think of the immaculateness, that must have been necessary to Mary in order to fit her not only to behold God, but to take Him into her bosom, to give Him the very human life by which He lived, to give Him the very nature that He took, and united to Himself in the unity of His own divine person;—to give Him that humanity that He literally made Himself!

What infinite purity, what perfect innocence and immaculateness did these involve, unless, indeed, we are willing to conclude that the Almighty God came into personal contact with a sinner, and so allowed something not undefiled to come into contact with Him. But no; the mystery which brought so much suffering, so much humiliation, so much sadness and sorrow to the eternal Son of God, brought to Him no compromise with sin; brought to Him no defilement of His own infinite sanctity; did not in the least lower Him from that standard of infinite holiness which is His essence and nature as God. And, therefore, it was necessary that, coming to redeem a sinful race, the individual of that race from whom He took His most sacred humanity should be perfectly pure and immaculate.

More than this, we know that the Almighty God never yet called any creature to any dignity or to any office without bestowing upon that creature graces commensurate with the greatness, the magnitude and duties which He imposed upon him.—Hence it is that we find when He was about to create the Prophet Jeremiah,—when He was about to make him a prophet, to put His divine inspiration into his mind; when He was about to send His man to announce His vengeance to the people,—the Scriptures expressly tell us that He sanctified that man in his mother's womb, before he was born, and that the infant prophet came into this world without the slightest taint of sin. Hear the words of Scripture:—"The word of the Lord came to me, saying: Before I formed thee in thy mother's womb, I knew thee; and before thou camest forth out of the womb I sanctified thee, and made thee a prophet unto the nations." So, in like manner, when the Almighty God created the man who was to arrive at the highest dignity of the prophets—not only to proclaim the coming of God, but to point out God amongst men in the person of our Saviour,—John the Baptist, created for the high and holy purpose,—created to be amongst men what Gabriel the Archangel was to Mary,—namely the revealer of the Divine counsels,—God sanctified him in his mother's womb; and John the Baptist was born without sin. If the Almighty God sanctifies a man before his birth, anticipates the sacramental regeneration of circumcision, sanctifies him before the sacrament, as in the case of Jeremiah and John the Baptist, simply because that man was called to the office of proclaiming the word of God, surely there must have been some distinctive sanctity, some especial grace in reserve for Mary, as much higher than the grace of the prophet or of the prevision of the Baptist, as Mary's office transcends theirs. Jeremiah had but to announce the word of God revealed to him.—

Mary it was who was to bring forth the Word of God incarnate in her immaculate womb. John the Baptist was to point him out and say, "Behold the Lamb of God," Mary was to hold Him in her arms and say to the world, "This Lamb of God, who is to save all mankind, is my Son." And, therefore, it is that,—as her office exceeded that of prophet, preacher and precursor; as her dignity so far transcended anything that heaven and earth could ever know or imagine in a creature,—so the Almighty God reserved her alone amongst all that He created upon this earth, that she should be conceived, as well as born, without sin;—that the stream of sin which touched us all, and in its touch defiled us, should never come near nor soil the immaculate Mary;—that the sin, which mixed itself up in our blood in Adam, and upon the stream of that blood, found its way into the heart, into the veins, of every child of this earth, should never flow in the immaculate veins which furnished to Jesus Christ the blood in which He washed away the world's sin.—Therefore, the Almighty God for this took thought and forethought for all eternity. "The Lord possessed me," says the Scripture, "in the beginning of His ways, before He made anything from the beginning." That is to say, in the divine and eternal counsels of Almighty God, Mary arose in all the splendor, in all the immaculate whiteness of her sanctity and purity, the first, the grandest and the greatest of all the designs of the eternal wisdom of God; because in her was to be accomplished the mystery of mysteries, the mystery that was hidden from ages with Christ in God,—namely the Incarnation of the eternal God.

Thus did the prophet behold her, as she shone forth in the eternal counsels of God, when he looked up in that inspired moment at Patmos, and saw the Heavens opened and the glories of God revealed, there in the midst of the choirs of God's angels, there in the full blaze and effulgence of the light descending from the Father of Light; and he exclaimed: "I beheld, and lo! a great sign appeared in Heaven; a Woman clothed with the sun, and the moon beneath her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars." Who was this woman? Mark what follows, and you will know for yourselves. "And she brought forth a man-child who was to rule all nations with an iron rod; and her son was taken up to God and to His throne." Whom can she be but the woman that brought forth the man-child, Jesus Christ, the Son of God? Thus did the prophet behold her, the sign and promise of victory and of glory. And how significant are the mysterious words that follow:—"And the Serpent cast out of his mouth, after the Woman, water, as it were a river, that he might cause her to be carried away by the river. And the earth helped the Woman; and the Earth opened her mouth and swallowed the river which the Dragon cast out of his mouth." The earth, indeed, swallowed up those fatal waters; the whole world was saturated with them; but they never touched the Woman; and we behold in this the mystery of the Immaculate Conception, for I can call it nothing else than a mystery of divine grace which is a triple triumph, namely, the triumph of God, the triumph of human nature, and Mary's own triumph and glory.

Consider these things, my friends. First of all, let us consider God's triumph in Mary. Recollect, dearly beloved, the circumstances that attended the fall and the sin of man. God made us in a perfect nature;—perfect in its organization, perfect in its origin, perfect in its eternal destiny, perfect in the freedom and the glory with which He crowned the unfallen man. "Thou has made him little less than the angels; thou hast crowned him with honour, and glory." Then came sin into this world and spoiled the beautiful work of God. All the fairest work of God was destroyed by Adam's sin. The integrity of our nature was injured. The harmony of creation was disturbed. Bad passions and evil inclinations were let loose; and the soul with its spiritual aspirations, its pure love and unshackled freedom, became their slave. But although the devil triumphed over God in thus breaking, destroying, defiling and spoiling God's work in man, yet his triumph was not perfect. God wished still to vindicate Himself. God would not give His enemy a total and entire triumph over Him, in the destruction and spoiling of His work. God set Mary aside and said: "For her let there be no soiling influence; for her no taint." He took her, in His eternal designs, in the bosom of His own infinite sanctity and omnipotent power; and whilst all our nature was destroyed, in her it retained its original purity, integrity and beauty, in the one soul and body of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

There we see God's triumph. And here, it is worthy of remark, dearly beloved, that, although in Scripture we often read of God's designs being frustrated, and of God's work being overturned by sin or some evil agency;—yet it is never totally spoiled. God never gives a complete triumph to His enemy. Thus, for instance, in the beginning, at the time of the Deluge, all mankind were steeped in sin; and God, looking down from Heaven, said: "I am sorry that I created this race; for My spirit is no longer among them." Yet, even then did the Almighty God reserve to Himself Noah and his children; and out of the whole race of mankind; these were saved in purity and in sanctity, that God might not be utterly conquered by the devil. Again, when the Almighty God prepared to rain down fire upon Sodom, He could not find ten holy men in the land. And yet, in the universal corruption, Lot and his family were saved. They were holy, where all else was unholy, and they preserved God in their hearts. Again, when the tribe of Benjamin was destroyed from amongst the other tribes of Israel, a few were saved, that God's work might not be utterly destroyed. And so the prophet, speaking of the Jewish people, says: "If the children of Israel were as the sands of the sea, yet a remnant shall be saved." Thus it is that we find, invariably, that the Almighty God allows, in His wisdom and in His vengeance, the devil to go to a certain point, and to revel in destruction so far; but yet, suddenly he stays him; "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

This ought to be a good lesson to us in our day. True, it seems to us in this our day, that this devil of pride, this devil of infidelity, this devil of revolution, this devil of self-assertion, is let loose among the nations, to play riot with the Church of God, to strike the crown from off the Pontiff's head, to pervert the ancient, faithful nation which has upheld him for centuries, and make it the bitterest enemy of the Church, and to deprive the Head of the Church, for the time, of power. To-day, this devil runs riot in the world, shutting up Catholic churches, expelling Jesuits, tainting the fountains of education, loosening the sacred bonds of marriage and of society, blaspheming Christ in the Eucharist, persecuting His priests and bishops and representatives upon earth. But we know that, at some moment or other, and when we least expect it,—perhaps right in the mid career of its apparent glory,—the terrible, invisible hand will be put forth, and a voice will be heard: "No more—back! So far in My vengeance, and so far even in My mercy, I have allowed you, Back! Let there be peace." So the Almighty God triumphed even in the fall of Adam, which brought death into the world, polluted our blood, stirred up the passions, destroyed the equilibrium and harmony of human nature, and caused the very beasts of the forest to assume the savageness that they have to this day. All nature was tainted except that of Mary. Her, the hand of the Omnipotent Lord held high above all attacks and attempts of her enemies; and in Mary God has triumphed, in that, in her, His glory has been preserved, she never having been tainted with or spoiled by sin.

It is, also, the triumph of our nature, my friends. If Mary had not been conceived without sin, we might have been redeemed, we might have saved our souls, as we hope to do now; we might have

gone up into the glory of Heaven; but a perfect human being we never could have seen: Heaven would be a congregation of penitents if Mary were not there; tears upon their faces; but no tears upon thine, O immaculate Mother! the blood of Christ upon the hands of all; but no blood of thy divine Son upon thy immaculate hands, O Mary! The unfallen man would have been a thing of the past. Even in Heaven, the representative of what God had made in Adam would be wanting if Mary were not there. And, therefore, our nature has triumphed in her. We may look up to her in Heaven; we may all contemplate her; and we may glorify our humanity in Mary without the slightest fear of pride or blasphemy against God, because the humanity that is in Mary, being conceived without sin, is worthy of all honor and of all glory.

I will not compare her in her Immaculate Conception with sinners; I will compare her with the Saints, and behold how she towers above them. All sanctity,—whether it be wrought out by words of penance, by fasting and mortification, by laborious efforts for the conversion of souls, by utter consecration and sacrifice to God, by martyrdom, by any form of sanctity,—attains to but one thing; and that is perfect sinlessness and perfect purity of soul.—Perfect sinlessness and perfect purity of soul mean perfect union by the highest form of divine love with Almighty God. God so loves us, dearly beloved, that He wishes to have us altogether united to Him by that intimate union of the strongest and most ardent love. How is it that that union is not effected? Because of some little imperfection, some little sinfulness, some little crookedness in our souls, which keeps us from that perfect union of love with God. Now, the aim of all the Saints is to attain to that ardent and perfect union with God, by purging from their souls, from their bodies, from their affections and from their senses every vestige or inclination or even temptation to sin. When they have attained to that, God crowns their sinlessness with a perfect union of love, and they have attained to the acme or summit of their desires. It is here—precisely where all the Saints have ended—here, precisely where all the Saints, tired and fatigued with the labors of their upward journey, knelt down in blessed rest on the summit of Christian perfection—that Mary's sanctity begins; for, in her Immaculate Conception, she was conceived without sin. No thought, or shadow of thought "to sin allied" was ever allowed to fall upon the pure sunshine of her soul. No temptation to sin was ever allowed to quicken the pulsations of her sacred heart. Nothing of sin was ever allowed to approach her. Entrained in the perfect sinlessness of her Immaculate Conception, the moment she was conceived, she surpassed in sanctity,—that is to say, in perfect sinlessness, and, consequently in perfect union of love with God,—all of the Saints and Angels in Heaven. This is the meaning of the words in Scripture, where the prophet says: "Wisdom built unto itself a house; and the foundation thereof is laid upon the summits of the holy mountain. The Lord loveth the threshold of Sion more than the palaces and tabernacles of Judah." You all know that every word of Scripture has a deep and God-like meaning. What meaning can these words imply? Apply this to Mary's sanctity; you find the first moment of her existence upon the summit of the holy mountain; that is to say, her very first step in life—is dearer to the Lord than the palaces and tabernacles of Judah; that is, than all the edifices of sanctity that were ever built up on this earth. This was the beginning—the conception—of the woman who was destined to be the Mother of God, made man.

But you may ask me, in that case, if she never sinned, even in Adam, surely she stood in no need of a Redeemer; surely she was the only one for whom it was not necessary that God should become man. God became man to redeem sinners—to save them; if this woman did not require redemption or salvation, why does she say in the "Magnificat": "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saviour?" Well, my friends, she owes as much to the blood of Christ shed on Calvary, as we do. He was more her Saviour than ours. Whence came the grace of her immaculate conception?—whence came the power that kept her out of the way when all the rest of mankind were swept away into the current of sin? It was her divine Son, foreseen in the years of His humanity,—foreseen by the eye of God's justice in the agony of His crucifixion; it was the blood that was shed upon Calvary to save us that saved Mary from ever being tainted with sin. Do you not know that the Almighty God may save in any way He likes? Do you not know, my friends, that the Almighty God is not bound to save this soul or that in this or that particular way? For instance, the Almighty God appointed circumcision as the only way by which original sin was to be removed under the Old Law. And yet we know that He saved and sanctified Jeremiah and John the Baptist without circumcision, and before; because, although circumcision was the ordinary way, Almighty God did not tie His own hands, nor oblige Himself never to apply an extraordinary way. And so, wherever there is a human spirit that is saved and made fit for heaven, that saving and that fitness are equally purchased by the blood of Christ, and by that alone. It saved Mary, as it saved us; only in a different manner. It saved us by falling upon our sinful heads in baptism,—literally washing away the stain that was already there; it saved Mary by anticipating baptism, by removing her from the necessity of the sacrament, by anticipation. In us this blood of Christ is a cleansing grace; in Mary it was a preventing grace. She is saved as much as we are. For instance, suppose a wise prophet—a man that had a knowledge of the future—were to stand on the seashore, and see a number of persons about to embark on board a ship, leaving for a distant port; and that he said to one of them: "That ship is going to be shipwrecked; do not go on board," and the person followed his advice and was saved; the others went on the ship, and it is wrecked, as was foretold; the prophet is there, by some mysterious means, and saves them all;—he is as much the saviour of the person who stayed on shore as of those he saved on the vessel after it was wrecked. And so it is with God. He set Mary aside, and His spirit overshadowed her and saved her. O, how gloriously did God save her!—how magnificently He vindicated Himself in her!—how kindly and mercifully He preserved one specimen of our pure and unbroken nature in her! Well might He hold her forth, as it were, in His omnipotent hand, to fight the devil, even in the day of his triumph, when He said, "The woman, O spirit of evil, whom thou knowest well, shall crush thy head." Because hell was afraid from the beginning, of the pure, unfallen nature of man; and that was saved only in her. Let us, therefore, meditate upon these things; and, giving thanks to God for all He did, for the greatest boon of mercy to our race—in that God so sanctified a creature that she might be worthy to approach Him;—and endeavor, in our own humble way,—by purifying our souls, putting away from us our sins, and weeping over the follies and errors that we have allowed to come upon our souls,—thus to fit ourselves, that, at some measurable distance we, too, may be able to approach Him, and Mary, the Holy Mother of God.

An Iowa John lately courted and engaged to marry a young girl, who, in a miff at some neglect on John's part, revenged herself by marrying Isaac, John's father. John counteracted by marrying the mother of his recent betrothed—John becoming the step-father of his own step-mother, while Isaac's wife was compelled to become the daughter-in-law of her step-son. And thus John became his own grandfather by brevet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The spectre of war still shakes her bloody torch over the unhappy city of Belfast. Last night rapine and murder and riot were still rampant in the streets of the second city of Ireland. Every account from the doomed city, reflects with fearful unanimity the carnival of blood and discord which has been enacted. The hospitals are filled with wounded; the night air resounds with the rattle of fire arms; the lives of some have been lost, other victims are not expected to recover, and it requires great military skill and an armed force almost as large as that which marched on Magdala to keep the furious combatants from each others throats. As to the original responsibility for these fearful disorders there can be no question whatever. The Belfast riots of 1872 are the last fruits of the blood-stained tree of Orangism. Orange blood-thirstiness, Orange insolence, Orange truculence, Orange ferocity were never displayed in characters so striking as in the conflicts which now shake to the centre society in the "Northern Athens." The history of the riots may be summed up in a couple of sentences. This year the usual Orange celebrations with every circumstance of pomp and display. We need scarcely say that of their very essence the celebrations of Catholic disorders are insulting to Catholics, and these celebrations are ingeniously arranged so as to level at the breast of the Northern Catholics every weapon of outrage and exasperation. On former occasions these outrages and insults had stung to madness the Catholic people at Belfast. This year in obedience to the prayers and behests of their pastors, the Belfast Catholics bore with admirable patience the insults of the Orangemen, and did not disturb the celebrations even by a word. After a time the popular party in Belfast organized a demonstration which differed from the Orange saturnalia in that it was solely intended to proclaim allegiance to certain political principles and in no way calculated to alarm, insult, or annoy any human being. The Orangemen, however, behaved with a characteristic atrocity. They attacked a harmless demonstration, they wrecked houses, they assailed churches, they indulged in all the horrible atrocities with which their name has long been associated. The Catholics would have been more or less than men if they did not defend their lives and properties, and for the commencement of hostilities the Orangemen are alone responsible. This hateful organization has proved itself true to its old traditions of bloodshed, strife, and rapine. As long as it exists so long will the most prosperous districts of Ireland be periodically torn by intestine conflict. That an association which, both in principle and in practice, is the deadly enemy of peace, order, and society, should be permitted to exist, is a gross blot on the laws of England. In any other country in the world so infamous and anti-social a conspiracy as the Orange Brotherhood would long since have been trampled out of existence by the iron heel of power.—Dublin Freeman.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The description of the fearful scenes nightly enacted in Belfast remind one of nothing so much as the vivid picture of the Lord George Gordon riots presented to us in one of Dickens' most popular tales. All the finds of civil discord and disorder, bloodshed, and rapine, have been let loose in one of the greatest cities in the empire, and are shaking their ensanguined torches over unhappy Belfast. Men have been shot dead in the streets, the hospitals are filled with wounded, and gutters are running with blood, churches have been wrecked, shops have been plundered; and this saturnalia of disorder, this festival of misrule has lasted not for an hour or a day, but for nearly a week. And yet while these fearful scenes are in progress the authorities in Belfast have at their disposal scores of sabres, hundreds of bayonets, a regular little army in fact, which ought to be able to reduce Belfast to a state of profound peace in an hour. The authorities have, we fear, fallen into the very self-same mistake as that which was committed by the London authorities during the Gordon riots. In both, significantly enough, it was an outbreak of fanaticism which led to the bloodshed and disorder. The London authorities paltered with the followers of the mad lord so long that London only escaped from conflagration by a miracle. When at last the Ministry acted, the sky was lurid with a hundred fires, and life and property had been sacrificed to an appalling extent. Then, and not till then, did the authorities act. So also, we fear, has it been in the North. In Belfast no sufficient means have yet been adopted to check the rioting. In Lurgan the authorities appear to have acted with the most shameful plothoery. An Orange mob marched into the town, committing acts of outrageous violence. One of them was arrested, whereupon the mob besieged the authorities and police in the Mechanics' Institute, and insolently demanded the release of their comrade, and the arrest of Mr. Donnelly, a Catholic. Extraordinary to say, both these audacious demands were complied with. Had the magistrates been men of sense and spirit they would have resisted to the death the insolent behest of the mob. Concession to such demands only adds fuel to the flames, and by exhibiting the weakness of those in power encourages the rioters in the insolent extravagance of their demands. We trust that these fearful riots will have the effect of directing the serious attention of Parliament to the entire question of a secret society whose sole raison d'être is to promote disorder and civil strife; which keeps in a perpetual ferment the most prosperous of the Irish provinces, and has, on a thousand occasions, lost the evil spirits of murder, violence, and pillage. Such an association would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. In free America, even the Ku-Klux Klan—a society exactly similar to the Orange body, in that it sought to perpetuate the memory of a civil war, and to terrorize and insult its political opponents—was put down at the point of the sword. The Government sentences to punishment of fearful severity men found guilty of Ribboism or Fenianism. We have no intention, we need scarcely say, of defending secret societies, but we unhesitatingly assert that Orangism is a deadlier foe to peace and order, a more fatal stumbling block to national advancement than all the other societies that have ever existed in Ireland. We repeat that in no other country in the world would such an organization be allowed to exist. What would be thought if the French Government would permit the existence of an association formed for the purpose of celebrating the defeat of Sedan by illuminations and rejoicings, winking occasionally with riot, arson, and murder? The British Parliament could confer no such boon on this country as would be the rooting out of that dangerous and anti-social conspiracy, the Orange Brotherhood.—Evening Telegraph.

THE REV. MR. O'KEEFE AND FATHER LAVELLE.—The following letter has been addressed to the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe by the Rev. Patrick Lavelle, the parish priest of Cong.—Cong. 16th August, 1872. Dear Father O'Keefe,—If I am outrageous don't blame me. I address you, God knows, in a friendly, priestly spirit; and, having carefully read every line published in reference to the melancholy dispute between the late Dr. Walsh, and yourself, I have come to the conclusion that, in the interest of our holy faith—that faith for which our fathers bled, and exiled, and died—your only course is humble and honourable submission. Believe me you will, by this course, raise yourself infinitely more in the eyes of the Irish priesthood and people than by further resistance; while, before God, your submission will be crowned with boundless merit. Your patrons are the hereditary foes of our creed and country. Even this, of itself, ought to make you pause and ponder. Surely it is not for your sake, or for the sake of our dear Irish Catholic Church, or of our martyred Holy

Father, that these people and papers clay you on the back; on the contrary, they do so through sheer hatred and hostility. Do then, my dear Father O'Keefe, put yourself at the feet of your good, paternal, holy young Bishop, who, as he said, will be only too happy at the reconciliation, and—be Father O'Keefe again.—I remain yours very sincerely, PATRICK LAVELLE. Rev. Robert O'Keefe.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—A Parliamentary return of the number of criminal trials for the past year, the cost of prosecution, the sums paid respectively in counties and boroughs at the Central Criminal Court, London, and at the Dublin Commission Court, has just been issued. We had occasion for some years back to contrast the eminently peaceful character of our countrymen as compared with criminal England and criminal Scotland, and we are happy to see, from the returns now before us, that the same healthy features still obtain. If we except the comparative immorality of the Scotch element in Ulster, and the annual roidism of the Orange Lodges, our country can point with pride to its wonderful immunity from crime. In the recent return of the three countries the criminal prosecutions are separately tabulated, which affords the pleasing opportunity of contrasting the criminality of each. In round numbers the total of criminal trials during the twelve months was fifty thousand. In English counties the total number of criminal trials was 12,825, at an expense to the country of £118,428. In boroughs the total was well nigh double those in counties, rising to the enormous figure of 22,321, with an aggregate expense of £102,801. At the Criminal Court, London, 928 criminal trials took place, at a cost to the country of £7,072. The total number of trials for England and Wales, during the twelve months, was 36,074, costing the respectable sum of £228,301, or well-nigh a quarter of a million sterling. Exactly 2,971 trials took place at Assizes in counties, and 9,854 at Quarter Sessions. In boroughs, there were 3,028 trials at Quarter Sessions; 16,545 under Criminal Justice Act, and under Juvenile Offenders Act, 2,748. Each criminal trial in counties cost to the country an average of nine pence per trial; in boroughs the cost was less, being something under five pence.

In Scotland, in Circuit and Sheriff Courts, there were during the year 8,257 trials, costing £19,364, besides miscellaneous cases, amounting to 2,517. The cost of trials in Scotland is much lower than in England or in Ireland. Even in the administration of the law the characteristic parsimony of the Scottish nation breaks out. In Ireland the returns are exactly tabulated like those of England. In counties there were 2,381 trials, the expense of prosecution being £12,732. In boroughs 3,014 trials took place, costing the county £7,014. At the Dublin Commission Court there were 162 trials, which cost the comparatively enormous sum of £1,115. In the Irish counties 744 trials were held at the Assizes, and 1,637 at Quarter Sessions. In the boroughs 534 trials were at Quarter Sessions, 2,141 under the Criminal Justice Act, and 281 under the Juvenile Offenders Act. The total number of trials in Ireland during the year was 5,337, costing an aggregate of £15,277. Each trial on an average cost in England something near six pence, in Ireland within a fraction of three, and in Scotland something less than two pence. The number of criminal trials, and expense of prosecution, during the year for each of the three kingdoms stood thus.

	Number of Trials.	Expense of Prosecution.
England and Wales.....	36,074	£228,301
Scotland.....	8,257	19,364
Ireland.....	5,337	15,277
Total.....	49,668	£262,942

Now, from this table we find that England had numerically the largest number of criminal trials, and hence we may legitimately conclude the largest number of criminals. Scotland stood next, and Ireland had the creditable position of having the least number of criminal trials, and, hence, the least number of criminals. Now, if we compare the gross number of trials with the relative population of each kingdom, we find that, in a portion of the population of England and Wales, equal to Ireland, there were 9,018 criminal trials, or well nigh 95 per cent. more than in Ireland; and in Scotland, for an equal population, there were well nigh 10,000 criminal trials. From this we find that relatively to its population, Scotland is the most criminal of the Three Kingdoms, outstripping England, and having double the criminal population of Ireland. From this authentic parliamentary return we have this gratifying fact, that in one year the criminal trials for an equal portion of the population stood relatively thus:—Scotland, 110; England, 100; Ireland 55. There can be no greater proof than this of the comparative immunity of our population from serious crime. We are burdened with a police force more than twice as great as that in England and Wales, and well nigh three times as large as that in Scotland. Our means of detection is quite as great in one case, and three times as great in the other, and yet the result is, that our criminal detections are less by more than one-half than in either of the sister kingdoms. Talk of Irish crime with such statistics staring one in the face. The Irish are the least criminal of any nation in Europe. Despite the slanders of our enemies, we can point with satisfaction to our criminal returns, and challenge our neighbors, whether they be Scots or Saxons, to show as clear a calendar. Ours is the freest of any nation in the world from serious crime. Under happier circumstances our criminality would largely decrease. Poverty naturally engenders crime. We are notably the poorest nation in Christendom, and withal the most virtuous. If we were as wealthy as other nations, arguing from the present conditions of affairs, we should have no need whatever for law courts. We would most earnestly urge this fact on the notice of our English masters that speak so frequently of the criminal disposition of Irishmen.—Belfast Daily Examiner.

PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH.—A tourist through the North of Ireland writes as follows:—A week before the Lord Lieutenant went North I made a little trip in the same direction, and confess I was greatly pleased with what I saw. Every place in the counties through which I passed (South Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Tyrone), presented an appearance of prosperity for which, I confess, what I had heard about Ireland had not prepared me. The weather was fine, and the hay was in progress and consequently everything was looking its best; but that best was so very good that I was delighted. The fields were mostly so well farmed, that an occasional thriftless meadow of may-weed, only served as the confirmatory exception. Handsome country seats are scattered over all these counties, but I can speak most knowingly of Tyrone, which I believe is by no means ranked among the first. Yet there I saw dozens of well kept elegant places, with smooth lawns, neat gardens, thrifty plantations, well hung gates, level roads and most hospitable houses and hosts. I saw well dressed tenantry, and snowy cottages which were neat, dry, and generally clean. There were fields of graceful flax, waving with blue flowers, and there were streams with heaps of ready stones piled near wove the flax, in a week or two will be laid to sleep, after being pulled, and from whence, in consequence, an anything but pleasant odor will presently proceed. This year there will be a small crop of flax. About every other year this is the case. Last year the crop was so large that the price came down to a point that made farmers desperate, and they planted something else. Of course this year's crop means high prices, and next year every one will grow flax again. Every one had a contented look, it seemed to me, and I saw none of that wretched poverty which one as-

sociates with the name of Ireland. Many of the small towns had thriving manufactures, and Belfast is as prosperous, bustling, handsome a city as any one need wish or hope to see in any country. Everything seems to denote prosperity; if the coal famine in England only hold out long enough to divert attention and capital to the Irish mines, there may be grandeur and wealth in store for the old Kingdom of Ulster, and such as Brian Borohme in his palmist days never dreamed of.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Biggar, who forwarded him a resolution passed at Hannahstown in favour of the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners and of Home Rule, after acknowledging receipts, reminds Mr. Biggar that all whom the Government could regard as political prisoners have long since been released.

Four of the prisoners who were arrested during the late riots in Lurgan were brought before Captain Keogh, resident magistrate, at Petty Sessions yesterday. In the case of a man named Savage, who was accused of firing out of the house of Mr. Donnelly, the charge was withdrawn by the sub-inspector, and the prisoner discharged. A young man named French, a Catholic, who formed part of a riotous mob, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Captain Keogh, in passing sentence, bore strong testimony to the consideration and forbearance of the constabulary, and stated that certain evoc reflections which had been cast upon them were not deserved. A meeting of Catholics was held in the town to memorialize the Government for a Commission of Inquiry into the origin of the riots.

The general appearance of the potato crop in Fermanagh, is much better than was expected from the wet character of the season. In some places there are indications of "the old complaint" on the leaves, but so far, although it would be idle to say that no fears are entertained, the crop appears remarkably safe, and, with very few exceptions, what is brought to the market for sale seems sound and free of the disease.

FEARFUL OUTRAGE IN WATERFORD.—A terrible attempt was made recently to strangle a man named Walsh, who is acting as porter to the Waterford workhouse. It appears from the informations which Walsh lodged to-day that a discharged pauper named Drohan, who has been but lately discharged from prison after undergoing six months' imprisonment for a murderous attack on the late assistant master, went to the gate of the workhouse, and, catching Walsh by the handkerchief which was round his neck, made the most deliberate attempt to strangle him, Walsh struggled until assistance came. Drohan then absconded. Walsh was in a very weak state for some time after. Drohan was arrested this evening and committed for trial. About three days ago the paid porter of the Waterford Union, named Brown, disappeared in the most mysterious manner from his post at the workhouse. Mr. Ryan, the master, at once put himself in communication with the police, but all efforts to trace him failed. He was known that day to have £23 on his person. He had no friends and had but one arm. He was remarkable for sobriety.

DEATH OF MADAME O'CONNOR.—We deeply regret to announce the death, at Clonliffe, on the 18th ult., of Madame O'Connor, the wife of The O'Connor Don, M.P. The deceased lady, who had only attained her 25th year, was the daughter of T. A. Perry, Esq., of Bitham House, Warwickshire, and was married to The O'Connor Don in 1868.

In the quiet, orderly, peaceable, prosperous county Tyrone an excise officer has just discovered at Cappagh an illicit still, as hard at work as if it were in Galway or Mayo. It was capable of producing 200 gallons a week, and had been, it is said, for six years in operation. As it was on the land of a Mr. Patrick McIlhatton, he is supposed to have known something of it, and has been arrested.

Reports from Cork and all parts of the south say the potato crop is very bad. Wheat and oats harvest has begun in that part of the island, and is good.

The riots at Belfast have not been renewed. The number of houses more or less injured, many having been completely wrecked is upwards of 1,000.

THE GAWAY ELECTION TRIALS.—We learn that the trial of the Bishop of Clonfert and the priests inculcated in Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment has been fixed to take place in Dublin in January next.

COAL IN WATERFORD.—An extensive coal bed has been discovered about two miles from Waterford.—Great enthusiasm prevails in the neighbourhood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. WORDSWORTH AND THE GERMAN HERETICS.—The Protestant Bishop of Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the leaders of the new German sect to be present at their Congress shortly to be held at Cologne. He is careful, however, to explain to his diocesan clergy that he goes, not as Bishop of Lincoln but as Dr. Wordsworth, and so nobody is committed to anything, and everybody is quite comfortable. Everybody, that is, except Dr. Wordsworth himself, who is not at all comfortable about the doctrinal orthodoxy of his new friends. He asks Dr. Wingerath whether the "Old Catholics" could not manage to believe a little less. They have rejected a good deal, but they have not brought themselves down to the standard of Anglican belief—a fact which we recommend for the consideration of those who profess to believe that the Anglican communion holds "all Catholic doctrine." At the Munich Conference last year "the Old Catholic" faith is declared to rest upon "the dogmas of Pius IV., (1564), which are presented as necessary to salvation." "Why," asks Dr. Wordsworth, if you now profess the faith of the primitive and undivided Church, do you revert to these new doctrines? Why, indeed? Probably because they, like Dr. Wordsworth and his friends, draw the line between what is old and what is "new" precisely where it suits them. We have no doubt that the Eutyrians complained that the doctrines proclaimed at Chalcedon were very "new doctrinal figments," and never promulgated before 451. Dr. Wordsworth, however, considers those decisions authoritative, because they do not condemn him; and for the same reason do the Dollingerites receive the decrees of Trent. So on precisely the same grounds that the one rejects the decrees of the Vatican the other rejects the decrees of Trent. And while Dr. Wingerath fails to see that the decrees of the Vatican were not any newer in 1870 than those of Trent were in 1564; Dr. Wordsworth forgets that those of Trent were not any newer in 1564 than those of Nicea were in 325. It is not the newness or antiquity of a definition that signifies. The real question is the authority of the body which propounds it.

GOLD AND WAGES.—A highly-esteemed correspondent reminded us the other day that "Strikes" are no novelty in this country, that the Price of any given article of necessity has often been higher than now, that it is beyond the power of labour to dictate a rate of Wages, and that upon the whole we need not expect such a social revolution as looms before some eyes. His re-assurances are timely; but, as he found them chiefly upon one or two considerations, he leaves still some room for the apprehensions he would dispel. He notices that most people connect the rise in Prices and Wages with the gold discoveries, and with the additional fact of enforced paper currencies over considerable portions of the world, aggravating the abundance of gold in this country and some others. The relation of gold to silver, he says, is not yet so low as one to fifteen, so that recent discoveries have made but little impression on the value of silver, not to speak of other commodities. We are ready to agree with the writer that the influence of gold is immensely exaggerated. Talk

of the increased wealth of the world by the Californian and Australian discoveries! We might almost as well suppose the world richer by the discovery of new diamond fields. It is not, however, to be supposed that a metal so scarce, so rare, so precious as gold should not perform more than a secondary part in the world. A part, indeed, it does play. Its discovery in distant regions of the earth has contributed much to the present dispersion of people. There were populations at home and continents abroad; but the populations were home-tied, over-civilized and coddled with the comfort and security of civilization. All at once their arose the shout of "Gold." It was like the first turn of the crank that opens the floodgate. Perhaps a couple of millions find themselves where they are in consequence. But by any test the discovery, at its highest computation, goes for very little in the way of social change. We agree, then, with our correspondent in rejecting the idea that the world has been revolutionized by the recent addition to its stock of gold. Yet we cannot feel so sure that we are not in fact entering on a very great and almost radical change in the institutions and customs of society, of which these present "Strikes" and the general rise in Wages and Prices are the first stage.—Times.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.—Parliament is "up," "my lords and gentlemen" have gone off to the moors or the continent, the Queen is at Osborne, and as if to signalize these momentous events, we have just executed five criminals, Mr. Calcraft is having "a good time of it." On Monday he hanged a wife-murderer at Worcester—a wretch named Holmes, who slept soundly the night before his strangulation, and faced his doom stolidly on a solid breakfast of eggs and coffee. Christopher Edwards, who had beaten in his wife's skull with that characteristic index to British morality—the poker—was done to death at Seaford on Tuesday, and is reported to have "gone to his rest." On the same day, three murderers "passed through the straight and narrow gate"—I wonder where Millie Rhoads Broughton got this quotation at Maidstone. One had kicked his wife to pieces; another had cut an Irishman's throat, and the last had cut the throat of a comrade. It is early in the week, but five fresh horrible wife-murders are already reported, and as there are three days to the good, it would be rash to anticipate the crop of bloody sensations which are in store for us. Whilst the country is qualifying for perdition in this fashion, it is good to read the appeal of the African Missionary Society for fresh subscriptions to enable its agents to evangelize "the poor savages" of the West Coast and Southern Mozambique. If his Majesty Ja Ja, or the ghost of that Madagascar Queen who was buried the other day with her fifteen criminals and a live French poodle, could only get a peep at our daily literature, their reflections would be, to say the least, entertaining. The Society, meanwhile, is sure to get what it wants; and more luck to it. Fools and their money soon part.—Tatler, in the Evening Telegraph.

Everything is tending more and more to cause people to be valued, not for what they are, but for what they have. If a man wishes to get the greatest amount of respect and consideration with the least amount of labour, let him make a fortune, and perhaps invest it in land. Now this state of feeling leads to national ruin. For though valuable qualities are necessary for success in the race for great wealth, yet as a rule they are by no means the highest. Any one can make a fortune who has fair average abilities, who keeps his word, is temperate, industrious, has sound judgment, and gives his mind to it. But he must not be chivalrous, he must not be scrupulous, his conscience must not be above the average level, and he must be prompt to take every advantage of his competitors; he must be sharp, he must be pushing. We are so accustomed to compare the respectable man of good wealth-acquiring qualities with the criminal and vicious, that we fail to see what a low level respectability is after all. Even such respectability is often only on the surface: men of another stamp get on quickest: these are the lucky speculators, and adulterators, the dealers in shoddy, the bubble-company floaters, the contractors of scamped work, and those who delight in being the achievers of such exploits. In the eyes of such prosperous and well-to-do men, who can be more contemptible than Michael Parady? He might have made half a million, and he lived poor. He only enlarged human knowledge, added honour to the name of England, lived a blameless life, and died renowned throughout the world.

Was anything great or good ever done by these men of quick-won wealth, and by these words we mean, in plain English, dishonestly acquired riches? Men who have got rich by public jobbery, political fraud, by short measures, light weights, puffing, adulteration, unfair use of capital causing unfair use of workman-organization, lying prospectuses, legal or illegal suppressions, breakers of implied trusts, false balance-sheets, cooked accounts, and all the abominations that cause political and national desolation. Upon such men as these comes in honest nations the good administration of just laws to dock their gains and paralyse their power; and under base governments upon them bursts the invader and the communist and avenging conflagration.—Westminster Review.

The Tichborne claimant grows bolder and more impudent as the time for his trial for perjury draws near. On the 12th August he informed a meeting of ten thousand people assembled at Loughborough, that one of the crew of the *Bella*, a vessel on which the true Tichborne was a passenger, and of the wreck of which the claimant asserted he was the only survivor, had been found in Spain, whether the opponents of the claimant had sent him, and that he would be produced at the forthcoming trial. It is difficult to say whether the impudence of the claimant or the credulity of those who believe in him is the greater.

Dr. Pusey has written a second letter, in which he repeats that the withdrawal of the Athanasian Creed from the services of the Church would compel the secession of himself and those who accept the truth of that Creed.

UNITED STATES.

A VENERABLE CONFESSOR.—The San Francisco Chronicle announces the death of Father Francisco de Bassot, one of the exiled monks who arrived from Guatemala on July 1st. The funeral took place from St. Ignatius' Church. The solemn and impressive Requiem Mass was chanted by Archbishop Alemany, assisted by two of the Capuchin Brothers. Besides the companions of the dead priest, nearly all the clergy of the city were in attendance. The exiled monks stood around the uncovered coffin where lay the mortal remains of their venerable brother, clad in the garb of his Order, the hood drawn over his head and his hands folded peacefully across his breast, whereon a small crucifix was placed.—The snows of seventy-five winters had whitened the long beard of the good old man, whose life had been devoted to the service of his God, and there was a calm expression of repose upon the features. The funeral sermon, was preached in the English language by Rev. Fr. Baroli, S. J.; and was a very eloquent and touching discourse. He related how the venerable Father had left his native land of Spain in early life, so soon after ordination, and had gone to Guatemala, where he established a monastery of his Order, and labored zealously among the people for their earthly improvement and eternal salvation. After the sermon, the congregation marched around the Church, and as they passed the coffin many burst into tears as they stooped to kiss the dead man's hand. The coffin was placed in the hearse and conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place, the burial service being performed by

the Capuchins, who manifested great emotion as the body of their venerable Superior was laid in the grave. Thirty-six of the exiles are with the Fathers of St. Ignatius' Church.—Of these, sixteen are suffering from chills and fever, contracted since leaving their home.—Of course, the burden of providing for these penniless priests is a serious one for the Jesuit Fathers, but such relief as they can give is gladly furnished.

PROTEST BY CATHOLIC GERMAN OF CINCINNATI AGAINST PRUSSIAN PROSECUTION.—A meeting of German Catholics was held on Sunday, August 4, at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, for the purpose of adopting resolutions condemning the course of the German Government in expelling the Jesuits from Germany. It was at first intended to hold the meeting in the small hall, but the crowd got so large that it had to adjourn to the large hall. About a thousand people were present, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. F. Springmeyer (the chairman) opened the meeting by stating its object in a few words, and was followed in short speeches by Messrs. Godar and Fredevert, who explained the action of the German Government in regard to the Jesuits, and concluded it in the most emphatic terms. A committee to draft resolutions was then appointed, and while they had retired the Rev. Father Leopold, of St. Augustine Church, was called, and received with thundering applause. He said that he had been in the country but a little while, having left Europe only three weeks, and had been an eye-witness to the acts which they were going to denounce. But they knew but a little part of the wrong to the clergy in Prussia, and yet this same clergy which Bismarck was now persecuting had helped him to conquer France. They had done this hoping that Prussia would come to the aid of the Pope. But they had been doomed to utter disappointment, for this same Government which they had aided, and to whom they had given victory, was now persecuting them in every way. Bismarck did this to court the friendship of the Liberals and unbelievers, who used him as their tool. But he would not overthrow the Catholic Church, but, on the contrary, parish in the struggle—for all Catholics were earnest in their struggle, and they meant to fight it out to the bitter end. They were first Catholics, and then Germans; and the German Empire might fall into a thousand pieces, but one stone should be taken from the Catholic Church. This speech was greeted with tremendous applause, whereupon the committee brought in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—"Whereas: A series of measures of violence have recently been adopted in the new German Empire against Catholic Bishops, Priests, and Catholics in general, but particularly a law by which the members of the Order of Jesuits and kindred organizations are expelled from the German Empire, and deprived of the right of organising missions, which virtually places them beyond the pale of the laws, and inasmuch as other measures have been adopted against other religious societies, this meeting, held by the German Catholics of Cincinnati, on Sunday, August 4. Resolved:—That the acts of violence committed against their fellow-Catholics in Germany are deeds of brutal force, and that they are to be considered unjustifiable attacks on civil and religious liberty, which they condemn, and that the so-called Jesuit law is a dirge to the German laws. Resolved, also, that the German Catholics of Cincinnati herewith thank the members of the Conservative party of Germany for the gallant struggle they made for civil and religious liberty. Resolved:—To assure our fellow-Catholics in Germany that we are very sorry for their sad position, and that we shall pray to the Lord to rid them soon of their tyrants by speedily hurling down a stone to demolish the feet of the anti-clerical Colossus of Liberalism." It was then resolved to transmit copies of these resolutions to Emperor William, or Bismarck, after which the meeting adjourned.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE NATHAN MURDER.—A telegram from New York which we publish this morning, states that the murderer of Nathan has been brought to that city in irons. The prisoner is a character well known to the police under a variety of aliases—Billy Forrester, or Billy Marshall, or Frank Campbell, or Frank Harding, or Frank Howard. Now that Forrester is in custody, the police profess to have had their suspicions directed to him from the first, and they say that the only difficulty has been to put their hands upon the man. The circumstances of the murder, it will be remembered, have long been involved in great mystery. It was in the morning of the 19th July, 1870, that the report was circulated in New York that Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy banker, residing at 12 West Twenty-third street, had been suddenly murdered in his own house early that morning. The body was discovered lying stiff upon the carpeted floor, the head beaten in and the brains exuding from the skull. The appearance of things within the house, the condition of the safe and the quantity of papers strewn around, showed that a robbery had been committed, and that a desperate struggle had taken place in which the unfortunate banker had lost his life. Various were the theories started, and many the quarters to which suspicion was directed, but when all was summed up the mystery surrounding the deed was as black as ever. Some time after the crime was committed, however, the police noticed certain foot marks upon the outside wall, and it was inferred that the deed was committed by a burglar who had effected his entrance at his work. Detectives were instructed to mingle in disguise among the thieving fraternity of the metropolis in order to learn which way their conjectures pointed, and the result was that suspicion fell upon Forrester, who had been seen in the city on the Wednesday night, and had disappeared immediately after the murder. Inquiries were immediately instituted, but no trace of Forrester's whereabouts or of any of the stolen property could be discovered. For a long time the fact that suspicion had alighted upon Forrester was kept a secret, but finally the matter became public through a Chicago man pretending that he knew where to find the culprit. A reward of two thousand five hundred dollars was then offered for the apprehension of Forrester, and his picture was sent all over the country. Subsequently, the Superintendent of Police was informed that the man was in New Orleans, where one Connors offered to point him out for a consideration of five thousand dollars. A brace of detectives were immediately dispatched to that city with the required sum. It is rather a curious commentary upon the police system of the Union that these detectives went in disguise, chiefly in order that the New Orleans detectives might not get wind of their presence, and give Forrester the hint to escape! Connors who had professed to be able to put his hand upon the right man, showed an amazing desire to get the five thousand dollars into his possession first. All sorts of compromises were offered him, even to putting the money into the keeping of his wife, and placing her in safe keeping till the arrest should be made—but all in vain; the offer was evidently insincere, and the detectives at length returned in disgust. Before leaving New Orleans they learned that some of the detectives of that city had got scent of their presence; and communicated the intelligence, to Forrester, who consequently kept out of town while they were there. From that time the police authorities have endeavored to keep track of Forrester's movements, and finally, on Saturday night, the New York Superintendent was apprised that an "arrest" had been made at Washington. The man had been caught, and from the dexterity which he has shown in evading pursuit, there may be good reason to suspect his complicity in the murder; but the grounds of suspicion have not all been disclosed, and the precise value of the testimony against him cannot yet be appreciated.—Montreal Gazette.

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 210, St. James Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from that date.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.
To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
SEPTEMBER—1872.

Friday, 20—Ember Day. Vigil of St. Eustachius and Comp., M.M.
Saturday, 21—Ember Day. St. Matthew, Ap.
Sunday, 22—Eighteenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 23—St. Linus, P. M.
Tuesday, 24—Our Lady of Mercy.
Wednesday, 25—St. Thomas of Villanova, B. C. (Sept. 22.)
Thursday, 26—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The last rumor about the Sovereign Pontiff is to the effect that he will not leave Rome. The plundering of the Church still continues, and the Piedmontese conquerors exert the rights of the sword to the utmost. In Germany the decree against the Jesuits is being actively enforced. Why all Catholics throughout the Empire are not dealt with in a similar manner it is not easy to explain; for the same argument that is relied upon to justify the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the confiscation of their property, would equally justify the expulsion and spoliation of every member of the Church to which the Jesuits belong. The Jesuits are, in every respect, as are other Catholics; they teach no doctrine that the Church does not everywhere teach; they hold no principles but what are common to all Catholics, whether priests or laymen. As when the French Guards invaded the sanctuary of the Parliament of Paris to arrest d'Esprenonil who had given offence to the Court, they were met by the cry—"We are all d'Esprenonils," so Catholics with equal truth may exclaim to the Liberals of Germany "we are all Jesuits; all as guilty, all as worthy of spoliation and expatriation as are the particular priests whom you have singled out for persecution." It is very probable that the so-called Liberal party in Germany will not long be contented with the paltry concession made by Bismarck to their hatred of the Church, in the persecution of the Jesuits, but will insist that the measure be extended to all professors of the hated religion. It is not the Jesuits only whom the Liberals hate but all Papists nor all Papists only, but all Christians. "Erasez l'Infame!" is their motto today, as it was of Voltaire before them; therefore they pat weak vain men like Dollinger on the back, because he, perhaps unconsciously, is doing their work; and affect sympathy with the new Protestant sectaries who call themselves Old Catholics.

The Continental news is of no great importance. The Emperors have met and parted, and the world is no wiser than it was a week ago as to what transpired betwixt them. Fresh Carlist troubles are reported as brewing in Spain. In France all parties seem to be quietly awaiting the death of M. Thiers, which will be the signal for another civil war, and probably another Communistic outbreak.—Strikes in England are the order of the day; and these, coupled with the high price of meat, coal, and the prime necessities of life, cause grave apprehensions for the peace of the country during the coming winter. From Ireland we have reports of great coal discoveries. We hope they may turn out to be true; but, though the existence of coal in Ireland has long been known to the geologists, it has not yet been proved that it exists in quantities, and in quality, sufficient to make Irish coal-mining a profitable undertaking. The great rise in the price of coal in England will however tend to make even the inferior qualities valuable in the market; and we hope therefore that we may soon see the development of another industry in Ireland and an increase in its material wealth. England is now importing coal from France and Belgium. Who knows? perhaps in a few years she may be indebted to Ireland for a supply of this to her, essential element of all her prosperity, of all her commercial and naval greatness!

The great event in the U. States has been the arrest of the notorious Forroster the reputed murderer of Nathan the New York

banker, some two years ago. The police have been on the tracks of the prisoner for a long time, but he managed to baffle pursuit up to a few days ago, when he was arrested at Washington.

We are at last in possession of the finding of the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva. The amount of damages is Fifteen millions and a half of dollars. These are awarded for injuries done by the Alabama, the Florida, and the Shenandoah, the only ships for whose acts the Board holds Great Britain in any manner responsible. This is a proof how actively the British Government must have worked to enforce its neutrality laws. Only three cases of failure during a long war can be established against it! Sir Alexander Cockburn dissents from the judgment of his brother Arbitrators, and will publish his reasons for so dissenting in a few days. It is said that, whilst admitting the liability of his Government in the case of the Alabama—he denies that there was lack of due diligence on its part, in the case of the other vessels mentioned above, and for whose depredations Great Britain is held responsible.

The question "Was St. Peter ever at Rome?" has we see by the *Globe*, been again taken up, and answered in the negative, by a Protestant minister of Toronto, a Rev. Dr. Fuller; who, so the *Globe* tells us, quoted from the New Testament to show that the Apostle was not crucified there, i.e., at Rome.

The texts so quoted the *Globe* does not mention; and we should be well pleased to see them, since they do not occur in any copy of the sacred writings of Christianity that we have ever met with.

But if there be such texts, and if they were known to the Christians of the second century, amongst whom the tradition that St. Peter was crucified at Rome was universal—how did that tradition, so contradictory of the New Testament, ever arise?

St. John the Evangelist, who perhaps knew something about the matter, writing at the very close of the first century, alludes, towards the end of his gospel 21, 18, to the prophecy of Our Lord as to the manner in which St. Peter should die: and without expressly mentioning that the Prince of the Apostles was crucified, his language is such as to make it clear that he knew, and that all of those for whom his gospel was written, well knew, the particulars of St. Peter's death; for he alludes to it, as to a striking and well known instance of the fulfilment of Christ's prophecy, respecting His servant's death, and as an additional proof of the Master's divine authority. But had the manner of St. Peter's death been doubtful even, to the Christians living at the close of the first century, St. John's appeal to the words of Christ, signifying what manner of death St. Peter should die, would have been without force or meaning. It was because everybody knew, A.D. 93, that some quarter of a century before St. John wrote, St. Peter had died upon the cross, that the Evangelist's allusion to Christ's prophecy had any force or significance whatever. We may therefore take it for granted, that when St. John wrote his gospel, the manner or the how of St. Peter's death was a matter of notoriety, about which there was as little uncertainty as there is to-day as to the manner of Louis Napoleon's sudden fall from power.

But if the manner or how of St. Peter's death—by crucifixion—were so notorious, so universally known at the close of the first century, that St. John in alluding to it as a striking instance of the fulfilment of Christ's prophecy, did not deem it necessary to remind his readers that St. Peter was crucified, it is to be presumed that they knew something, and a good deal, more about the last moments of the great apostle; that, if they knew how he died, so also they knew when and where he so died. It must certainly have been somewhere in the Roman Empire; for beyond its limits, we have no reason for believing that any persecution of Christians prevailed so early as the first century. And from St. John we learn that St. Peter suffered for the faith.

It is therefore clear, from the fact of the merely incidental allusion made by St. John, to the manner of death that St. Peter died, that the particulars of that death, the how, the when, and the where, must also have been fully known to the Christian world at the close of the first, and the commencement of the second century. Now long before the close of the latter, and even before the generation living when St. John wrote his Gospel had all passed away, we find writings in which the martyrdom of St. Peter, by crucifixion, in the reign of Nero, and at Rome, are all spoken of as things well known to the Christian world, which no one dreamed of disputing about.

How then, if the writings of the New Testament prove that St. Peter never was at Rome, and consequently was not crucified there under the reign of Nero, could the tradition that he, St. Peter, was there, and was there crucified, have come into existence, and have obtained universal acceptance amongst Christians in the

short time that had elapsed since the writing of St. John's Gospel—when the facts of St. Peter's death were well known; and a matter of notoriety?

The impugnors of the Catholic tradition find themselves therefore in this dilemma.

They must either take the position that, when at the end of the first century St. John wrote his Gospel, nothing whatever was known with certainty as to the particulars of St. Peter's death; in which case, the allusion by St. John to the prophecy of Christ "signifying by what death he—Peter—should glorify God."—St. John, 21, 19, and to which death St. Peter alludes in his second epistle 1, 14—is irrelevant, and in short mere buncombe;

Or they must assume the equally untenable position that, although the particulars of St. Peter's death were well and universally known to the generation of Christians living at the very close of the first century when St. John wrote—within about seventy years all the particulars of that death, one of the events to which Christ had dedicated a special prophecy, deemed by St. John worthy of special record—had been thoroughly forgotten; and all memory of them so utterly obliterated, that a false tradition, and that contradicted by the writings which Christians most esteemed, had obtained universal and unopposed acceptance!!!

COAL.—The great and sudden rise in the price of coal in Great Britain, may well excite grave fears. Coal is the one source of the commercial prosperity, and of all the material greatness of the country; it is to its cheap coal, and to that alone, that it is indebted for all its wealth, all its industries, its manufactures, its commerce, and its formidable navy. It is coal, and coal alone, that enables its small area to maintain so many millions; it is coal that builds up its factories, that covers its soil with the villas of its merchant princes, and the seas with its ships. In a word coal, that is to say cheap coal, is the Alpha and Omega of Britain's power and prosperity.

And coal has risen nearly 33 per cent. in a short period; and even the importations of this article of prime necessity from Belgium fail to keep the price down, or to prevent it from rising. What may this mean? Is it the beginning of the end?

The rise it is hoped may not be permanent. Some would fain attribute it to temporary causes, amongst others to the strikes of late so prevalent in England; and it is hoped by sanguine people that in a few months prices will again come down to something like their former rates. Still it cannot be doubted that the present aspect of the coal question is very serious indeed; and by many it is accepted as a proof that the event so long spoken of, though sneered at by some as impossible, is actually at hand—when the coal fields of Great Britain shall no longer be able to stand the excessive and constantly increasing demands made upon them.

Not but what the quantity of coal known, on good grounds believed, to exist in these coal fields is enormous and apparently inexhaustible. A Commission recently appointed to enquire into the subject, estimated the amount of coal remaining in the United Kingdom at upwards of 90,207,000,000, more than ninety billions of tons. But of this a very large quantity lies at such a depth beneath the earth's surface, that it can scarcely be called available, at all events in the actual state of physical science. The Commissioners include all coal that may be found within 4,000 feet of the surface; but as at that depth the permanent temperature must be at about 122° Fahrenheit at least, it is not likely that men will be able to carry on their labors under such conditions; and in the opinion of many, workings cannot be carried at a greater distance from the surface than 2,000 feet. This view of the case, if correct, at once reduces by an immense amount the quantity of coal available.

And with every foot that the miner descends, the cost price of the coal at the pit's mouth must rise; so that long before the extreme depth can be attained, the expenses of working will have so augmented as to render British coal so costly as to leave no margin for profit to the manufacturer. It is cheap coal that is needed, if Great Britain is to maintain her place amongst the nations of the world. Great Britain cannot even afford to stand still; she must advance; to do this she must annually increase her consumption of coal; what suffices for 1872 will not suffice for 1882; and it has been calculated that, if the present rate of increase in consumption be maintained—without which Great Britain will have to let other countries pass ahead in the never slackening struggle for commercial supremacy—the quantity of coal consumed in 1887 will be double that consumed in 1869. At this rate of consumption it is calculated that the available coal of Great Britain, would be exhausted by the middle of next century, or whilst persons now living shall still be in the world.

But setting aside theories, the ugly fact stares us in the face, that coal is becoming dearer; and that therefore the present supply

is not able to keep pace with the present demand. The consequence is that British manufacturers are no longer able to execute orders sent to them from the Continent; and that Belgium and France are already beginning to do the business of which till lately Great Britain enjoyed almost the monopoly. So we read in the *Times*, of the 20th August, how large orders from the Italian Government, for iron for naval purposes, had been transferred to France, the price of coal rendering it impossible to execute them in England; so also orders from South America for iron for the construction of a theatre, had been taken up by French contractors, English contractors being unable to execute them for the same reason, the high price of coal. Great Britain is no longer the workshop of the world.

And this means that, unless Great Britain can regain her position, the artisans of the country will be thrown out of employment; that the millions who are dependent for their bread on the wages paid by the great ironmasters, and manufacturers of England will be reduced to want. How long, under such circumstances would the political and social constitution of Great Britain, be left standing? It is fearful to contemplate; but it is as certain as is any proposition in Euclid, that a considerable failure of coal in Great Britain must be followed by a political and social revolution more terrible by far than that which astonished our fathers in 1793. For this it will not be necessary to wait until the British coal fields be exhausted, for these may yet furnish coal for thousands of years; it will be enough that the cost of working the mines shall have so increased as to raise the price of coal to such a figure that it shall no longer be possible for the British manufacturer to undersell his French and Belgian rivals; and perhaps, more formidable than either, his rivals on this Continent, whose coal fields are as yet almost untouched, but to which the rise of price on the other side of the Atlantic will impart fresh value.

Macaulay's New Zealander is perhaps after all, not a mere misty phantom of the poet's brains, but the well defined vision of the clear-sighted political economist. The present increased price of coal may not be permanent; it may in great part be the result of strikes, of the depreciation of the value of money, and other causes no way indicative of any exhaustion of the British coal fields. But it needs no prophet to tell us that, if ever those fields should become even partially exhausted, Great Britain will sink into a very paltry third or fourth rate power, unable to feed one half of her actual population, and useful chiefly for growing of wool, and feeding of horned cattle. We should in such a contingency see repeated on a large and terrible scale, what, after the potato famine of '47, we saw on a comparatively speaking small scale in Ireland; for then would there be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this day.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" ON IRELAND.

—The prospect of an increase in the number of Jesuit priests in Ireland as one of the results of the persecution to which in Germany they are exposed, is causing much uneasiness to our evangelical contemporary. In his issue of the 13th inst. he thus expresses his opinion of Ireland:—

"We can hardly see what room or need for them—the Jesuits—there can be in that unhappy, priest-ridden country, which already resembles the man into whom the seven evil spirits entered whose last state was worse than the first, or rather like him who was possessed by the whole legion of devils."—*Witness*, 13th Sept.

We hope Irishmen appreciate the compliment paid to them, and their native land, by the *Witness*, and that they will testify their sense of the compliment by the support that they extend to its circulation.

The *Witness* also looks with alarm at the extensive emigration from Ireland to Scotland of the Irish Catholic population, which our contemporary greatly fears may help "to deteriorate the native population." Yes! when we compare the statistics of bastardy and child murder as furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland and Scotland respectively, we assuredly have cause to tremble for the moral deterioration of the last named from the effects of Irish Catholic immigration!

COMMUNISM AND PURITANISM.—It is instructive to note the striking similarity of the moral effects wrought on their respective professors, by Communism and Calvinistic Puritanism. Of this similarity, indicative again of a common spiritual origin, betwixt Communistic morality, and Puritanical morality, we have a striking instance in the recently published statistics for 1870, of Communistic, Catholic priest and archbishop shooting, Paris; and in a late report of the Registrar-General for Puritanical and Sabbatarian Scotland.

From the Paris statistics, as published in the *Montreal Herald* of a late date, we learn that, out of 57,112 births, 15,428 were born out of wedlock. Knowing to what extent revolutionary Paris has been won over to

liberal and anti-Catholic principles, how widespread in Paris is the hatred of the Church and her clergy, we do not wonder at this great amount of illegitimacy; to which nothing of the kind in Europe approaches, except, strange to say, in the more thoroughly evangelical portions of Scotland.

In Paris, revolutionary and Communistic Paris, the number of illegitimate births was upwards of 27 per cent. of the whole; in Scotland, according to the *Registrar-General's Report*, though things are not quite so bad, yet in these parts where the population is the most profoundly evangelical or Sabbatarian, the rate of illegitimacy varies from 15.4 per cent to about 20 per cent of the whole number of births. Aberdeen which may be set down as Sabbatarian, giving 15.4; Wigtownshire, which is Sabbatarian, yielding 17.5; and Kirkcubrightshire which is the Sabbatarianest of all, footing up, 19.9 per cent of illegitimate births. These are not our figures, but those of the Registrar-General; and it thence appears that Communism and Puritanism of the ultra evangelical type, produce very similar moral consequences; and that where we see a population practically giving evidence of its love of liberty by shooting down Catholic Archbishops and priests, and hunting down nuns, and Religious generally; or of its Puritanism by its zeal for the strict observance of the *Sabbath*—there we may be sure, that the percentage of illegitimacy is fearfully great.

A CATHOLIC DAILY PAPER.—Over the signature Cornelius Donovan, a gentleman well known to, and respected by the Catholics of Canada, we have received the annexed Prospectus of a Catholic Daily Paper. We may have some remarks to offer in our next upon this important project, but for the present week we content ourselves with calling attention to Mr. Donovan's Prospectus:—

"CATHOLIC DAILY PAPER."

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

HAMILTON, September 14th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to call your earnest attention to the following, which, I feel confident will be interesting to you, as well as the great body of our co-religionists:

That in this great Dominion of ours, forming as we do so vast a proportion to the bulk of the population, the want of a daily paper in advocacy of "our element" is a desideratum that has long before now no doubt, presented itself to your mind. It is true that we have several excellent weekly publications in support of our cause, but, as you are well aware, although they are handled with considerable ability, yet the comparatively long intervals between their different issues render them devoid of that weight and importance always attendant on a well conducted daily paper. Why this did not attract the notice of some of our prominent men before now, is to me a matter of much surprise. The capital necessary to establish the enterprise on a solid foundation is comparatively trifling, and once in operation under the direction of that native talent, which is so prominent among our people in this country, we can refer with confidence and certainty, and thus rid ourselves forever of those transient journals whose aim on certain occasions is to breed dissensions in our ranks, or obtain our support by copious "bits of blarney" falling in which to pour down on our devoted heads their well-filled phials of wrath and vilification. It can be conducted in a manner mild and peaceful, refraining from giving offence to the intelligent among them who differ from us in belief; and in matters politic to advocate such measures and principles as will conduce most to our welfare. By following such a course we will have a sound, healthy journal, beneficial to ourselves and respected by all others.

Having had considerable experience in all the branches of the "Art preservative," I can form a pretty correct idea of the cost of the above, and will therefore submit the following statistics. The "plant" of an office for an average size daily paper, including a power press, would cost \$2,000, and a moderate job office and the sum total will be \$3,000. This will make a respectable establishment, and can be run at the expense of about \$180 per week. This is the expense, now for the receipts. 1,000 subscribers would pay \$100 per week; advertisements \$100, and jobbing would be slack if \$50 or \$100 were not the receipts. From this you will see that a moderate support only would make it a success. To make the "needful" for the start, form a joint stock company, and surely two or three thousands can be subscribed for without difficulty.

Hoping that the above will receive the earnest attention of your numerous readers, and thanking you for your valuable space,

I remain sir,

Respectfully yours,
CORNELIUS DONOVAN.

The public of Montreal will learn with much pleasure that the sweet "Rose of Erin" is again about to appear before them. The reputation she left behind her after her visit of last Spring renders it needless for us to do more than call attention to the fact, and to recommend all who have not heard her to make the most of the present opportunity, and those who have heard her, to go and hear again.—*See Advertisement.*

The Bar of Montreal has resolved to celebrate by a dinner and demonstration the Fiftieth anniversary of the admission to the Bar of C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Q.C. In this demonstration men of all shades of politics will take part, since by all M. Cherrier is held in honor both as a high-minded gentleman, and a learned lawyer.

Our readers will be much pleased to hear that our respected fellow-citizen, Patrick Larkin, Esq., has been elected a Trustee of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, in the place of the late Patrick Brennan, Esq.

Sir George Cartier is about to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, the state of which has of late caused uneasiness to his friends.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.
SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.
No. XIII.

"He shall command, that the stones wherein the leprosy is, be taken out and cast without the city." (Levit. XIV.)

But the duty of instruction, is not the only duty of masters and mistresses towards their servants. They are bound to correct their faults. "The imagination and thought of man's heart," Almighty God himself tells us, in the Book of Genesis are prone to evil from his youth (Chap. 8.). It is not sufficient then to teach him what virtues to practice; he must be warned also to fly evil and every vice. If then your servants have unfortunately acquired bad habits, you must endeavour to draw them away from them, and to lead them to virtue. Zeal for the honor and glory of God, and charity towards your neighbour require this of you, lest the souls of those under your charge—who are your nearest of kin after your children) should perish eternally through your supineness and neglect. Whenever then you perceive that by their impieties, their oaths or their blasphemies they outrage God; whenever you see that they give themselves up to intemperance or idleness, or imprudent conduct, you are bound to clothe yourselves with your authority, and with all your influence in order to put a stop to these things, and to correct them betimes. If on the contrary by a false shame—or out of human respect—or from an unwillingness to give yourself trouble, you content yourselves with exacting only their daily work from your servants, whilst tolerating in your house their disorderly lives, then have you no religion—then have you no faith—then have you become—it is the Apostle who asserts it, "worse than infidels."

Christian Masters and Mistresses would you harbour a leper in your house? In the Book Leviticus (C. 14.) Almighty God gave strict charge to the Jews on this all important subject. The disease was so loathsome—the effects upon the person of the leper were so terrible—the contagion so subtle and extended, that the utmost diligence and energy were necessary to keep it within bounds. I know that one word from an Omnipotent God would have sufficed to have chased it away from off the face of the earth for all times. But he did not deign to do thus. It was too evident an emblem of sin—the condition of the leper's body was so evidently the counterpart of the state of the sinner's soul—the subtle infection of the lepers rheum, foreshadowed so completely the even more subtle infection of sin and bad example, that the Almighty Creator of the Universe, allowed this terrible plague to disfigure the fair earth, in order that stubborn ignorant man might have before him to all time a lively, but, loathsome and revolting picture of the sinner's soul. But though he did not design to drive it altogether from the earth, he yet gave directions whereby it should be kept within bounds. "If there be the plague of leprosy in a house" said Almighty God to Moses, "he whose house it is, shall go and tell the priest saying, It seemeth to me that there is the plague of leprosy in my house, and he shall command, that they carry forth all things out of the house * * * And afterwards he shall go in to view the leprosy of the house. And if he see in the walls thereof as it were little dints disfigured with paleness or redness and lower than all the rest, he shall go out of the door of the house and forthwith shut it up seven days. And returning on the seventh day he shall look upon it. If he find that the leprosy is spread, he shall command that the stones in which the leprosy is, be taken out and cast without the city into an unclean place, and that the house be scraped on the inside round about, and the dust of the scrapings be scattered without the city." &c. Christian Masters and Mistresses behold herein what God teaches you to do under similar circumstances—behold how you must act towards disorderly servants. You must not wait for the leprosy to be declared and manifest—you must not stay until the disorderly conduct is evident and public. As soon as it shews itself only on the stones of your house, you are bound to "go to the Priest saying, It seemeth to me that there is the plague of leprosy in my house." Equivocal words, unchristian conversation, indelicate songs; absence from your roof at undue hours of the night, improper company keeping—these are the little dints in the wall, disfigured with paleness or redness and lower than all the rest, which betoken the advent of the direful plague of leprosy into your house, and which call for the intervention of strong and prompt remedies. Would you fathers and mothers of families—would you send your children willingly to an infected house?—and that house infected with leprosy? would you wish them in their turn to become horrid loathsome lepers? Turn then the leper from your door—that leper, the swearer—that leper, the blasphemous—that leper, the lascivious. Nay turn all those away on whose skins the first appearance of leprosy—words of double meaning, unchristian conversation, unholy songs,—improper hours, imprudent company keeping,—have begun to

shew themselves. "Room for the leper! room!"

But is it not exacting from us too much, to require us thus to scrutinize the conduct of our servants before we know of any evil? Is it a coming plague that we have to deal with? Yes—and more than a plague. The infection of the leper extended not only to his whole body, but to everything he touched—the vessel he drank from—the clothes he wore—the bed he lay on—the wall he leaned against—the stones he trod upon—the river he bathed in—nay even the wind might bear upon its wings the poisonous spores from his body, which would engender the disease. But subtle and poisonous as was the leper's body—and fraught with danger as was its mere presence alone, yet the subtle poison of the spiritual leper, the abandoned and reckless sinner, the stumbling block to others, is so much more subtle, that it penetrates not only the skin, and blood, and nerves, and sinews, and bones, of those it impregnates, but even the soul, that subtle something created to the image and likeness of God, which eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. Is not this then a most subtle infection? And can any precaution be too great, in our effort, to guard against it? Yes it is a plague and worse than a plague—since it injures not only the body of man, but the image and likeness of God. Yes it is a plague and worse than a plague—since it concerns an infinite offence against an infinite Majesty, and consequently a greater evil, than all the leprosy, and all the plagues, and all the evils that have ever, or ever will infect the earth. The seething sea of hell's fire is all but boundless—its duration will be infinite; and yet this is the but just punishment of the leprosy of sin; how great must be the crime that calls for such a condemnation at the hands of a merciful God? Tell me not then, that your duty is too exacting when it requires you to guard yourself, your children, and your household from so terrible a scourge.

But it is not ordinarily, Christian Masters and Mistresses, against suspicions only, but against realities that you have to guard. It is well known that your servant is a blasphemer, a gambler, a perjurer, a drunkard, a dishonest dissolute person, never approaches the sacraments, gives no indications of a christian life—what then is your duty? To do what God commanded the master to do, in whose house the plague of leprosy had shewn itself. If he find that the leprosy is spread, he shall command that the stones wherein the leprosy is, be taken out and cast without the city. If after due admonition,—if after patient endeavours to correct them of their bad habits, they refuse to be corrected; if after proper warning (—he shall shut up the house seven days—) they despise that warning, then cast out the stone wherein the leprosy is; lest you retain about you, what may draw you, and your children, and household to eternal damnation. However, christian may be your life—however, well regulated and edifying—however, conformable to the maxims of the Gospel, it will not yet be able to save you from hell, if the disorders of your household might have been prevented and were not, since Almighty God will impute them to you, and will hold you to a strict account of each and all of them. Take care then Christian Masters and Mistresses that your house be scraped round about and that the dust of the scrapings be thrown outside the city.

AN UNPROFESSIONAL OPINION.—Father Burke enumerates three systems of education—education without God, Bible education, and Catholic education; and no sensible man will affirm that Father Burke is wrong.

To the Protestant either of the first two systems is palatable; to the Catholic both are objectionable. Common sense and justice always agree that the Protestant should be allowed his choice, the Catholic his, and a fair field should be extended to both parties. In many cases Prejudice and the Law come to a different conclusion; education without God and Bible education are far superior to Catholic education; therefore the Catholic should eschew his objections, and send his child either to a school where his mind will not be burdened with the knowledge of God, or to one where he will be taught the Bible, and the Bible alone necessary to salvation.

Prejudice and the Law arrive at a more sapient conclusion still; they ordain that "no God" or secular schools and Bible schools only be supported by the State, and that Catholic schools be completely ignored,—all for the one, grand, laudable purpose of promoting Harmony. There are rather quaint ideas of Harmony prevalent in this 19th, century, if a man expects to win his neighbor's friendship, love, and esteem, by loading him with chains!

This war between Common Sense and Justice on the one side, and Prejudice and the Law on the other is waged severe, we are told, in the maritime province of New Brunswick. To us, who have ever the pages of Ireland's history before our eyes, the Law contending against Justice is certainly a familiar sight, and

yet we do not believe that they draw swords on opposite sides in this particular School fight. Prominent members of the Bar gravely tell us that the refusal of the Catholics to support the Bible schools in N. Brunswick is just enough but not legal. We admit we are not well acquainted with the intricacies and tensile qualities of the Law, but, having eyes to see, ears to hear, and a mind to comprehend, we cannot admit that the new School Act is legal, and the opposition thereto by the Catholics illegal. We are aware the question of strict legality has been referred to the highest tribunal in the land, and although we do not anticipate the verdict of the Privy Council, we are forced to believe that the Law is with our co-religionists from this fact, that before Confederation denominational schools were not only tolerated in New Brunswick, but also assisted out of the provincial treasury. The Baptist seminary, founded at Fredericton in 1836, received before Confederation, and two Catholic academies also received grants from the same Legislature. Now, if denominational educational institutions were the recipients of public money before Confederation, denominational institutions were certainly legal before Confederation; and the various religious persuasions had the double right to establish schools of their own, and to receive public aid for the schools so established. If the Confederation Act guaranteed to the minorities the exercise of the same rights and privileges held by them before the Union, evidently that Act secured to the Catholic minority in New Brunswick, their old right of establishing schools for themselves, and of securing legislative patronage for such schools.

As the above was the situation of the Protestants and the Catholics on educational matters in N. Brunswick prior to the year 1867, we have formed an opinion of our own—an unprofessional but not an unsound one—of the legality of the School Act lately passed by the domineering fanatics in that province. Contrary to the letter and to the spirit of the Union Act they have at one blow swept away the ancient privileges and rights of our co-religionists, and the Lights of the Bar call their action legal. Look now on the other side.—The sufferers demand back what the intolerants have so ruthlessly torn away, and because they dare demand the restitution of their own, the same Lights of the Bar brand their course illegal. Faith! Justice is with our co-religionists and the Law is with them too. Prejudice has the impudence to take up arms against the triple alliance of Common Sense, Justice, and the Law. MARK.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—August, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of the current number are as under:—A True Reformer, part 6; French Home Life, part 7; Dress; The Pundrapore Residency; New Books; The Late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India; The Last Month of the Session.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, 1871.—Edited by Spencer F. Baird. Harper Bros., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have recorded here the general results of the discoveries of physical science, and their application to industrial purposes, during the year 1871. The book contains much valuable miscellaneous information, and much that is very interesting as well as instructive.

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR.

RE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.—The classes of this school re-opened yesterday. We think our readers will like to know something about the origin and the progress of the establishment since its foundation—twenty-seven years ago. It is well known that numbers of the most accomplished ladies of Ottawa and of the neighboring towns and villages have been educated by the Grey Sisters. Some ingenious wits have expressed the idea that, in the intention of its founders, the Order of the Grey Sisters is not a teaching body, but a congregation established for the sole purpose of assisting the poor. It may be answered that on their arrival in Bytown, the Reverend Sisters found that it was a necessity for them to open public schools as hardly no educational establishments were then in existence in the young city, and they have acquitted themselves so well of their new duties that every class of our community must be thankful to them for their efforts.

A very remarkable feature of the education given by the Grey Sisters is that all their pupils speak and write equally well the two languages used in Canada, i. e., English and French. This is a result which all educational establishments in this part of the country should try to realize, and every person who has attended the examinations at any of the Grey Sisters' schools can bear testimony that this important object has been fully accomplished by them. Moreover, no branch of a sound education is neglected in these establishments, from the most useful and practical household duties, to the highest branches of literature, science, and fine arts. It is useless to add that in all these establishments the pupils receive those religious teachings which make the truly christian woman.

The efforts of the Reverend Sisters have been rewarded, we are glad to say, by the most complete success. Pupils are sent to them from all parts of the Province of Ontario and of the United States. Many of our readers will recollect that Lady Lisgar sent her niece, Miss Dalton, to that institution, where that accomplished lady found competent teachers in the highest branches of education. So large has been the affluence of pupils these few years past that the Communauté had to build a large wing in rear of their establishment on Rideau street, and the boarders have all the comforts to be found in the best schools on this continent, or even in the old world. In short, such an institution is a credit to our city

and we are sure that it will meet in the future, as in former years, all the support it so well deserves.—Ottawa Citizen.

BEWARE OF HUMBUGS.—One other temptation shall close our list. It besets the pathway of farmers young and old. Thousands have already been duped. Past experience should teach them wisdom. The temptation now referred to is being "lumbugged."

The portion of Canada along the Ottawa is not sufficiently remote to escape very frequent and very close shaves, generally having their origin among our cute friends over the border or those of our countrymen near the lines. If the country at large has suffered imposition proportionally with the people in this region, the drain on its inhabitants has been immense, and it is high time for every Canadian to put his foot on further levies of the sort, whether from natives or foreigners. One very offensive feature in the business is that religion is often used as a cloak in furthering rascality and ministers made tools of in the matter. The enterprising speculators who drive the humbug trade, deal in a variety of articles, such as books, stoves, clocks, maps, soaps, gates, harrows, beehives, &c., but to do them justice, so far, basswood hams and wooden nutmegs have not formed a part of the merchandise introduced here. It is now many years since the first imposition was practised in selling the "Book of Martyrs." Its title was very appropriate, for commercial martyrdom has prevailed ever since. This book, the prospectus announced, was to be published in Upper Canada, to be of the best materials and style—price, fourteen shillings. Subscribers were sought, and the canvasser, as became a dealer in such a book, was very meek and pious. He attended prayer-meetings and entered into the feelings and sentiments of the devout wherever he went. Of course he was successful in getting a large list of names. The book was subsequently delivered by another person; but turned out to have been published in Connecticut, and was miserably got up. The subscribers reluctantly took the book and paid their cash. Soon after followed a perfect inundation of wooden clocks—price \$20, or less if you proved stiff—a difference of \$10 in sales to near neighbors was no uncommon occurrence. The clocks were sold on "tick." Notes were taken with verbal provisions. A second party collected the notes. Of course he knew nothing of the verbal promises of his confere, nor did the judge when legal costs were often added to the first cost. The surviving pioneer traveller in the Ottawa Valley will have a distinct recollection how rare it was to enter any shanty, however mean, and however wanting in other furniture, to miss the clock. The "Book of Martyrs," too, very commonly kept it close company, whatever other book was wanting, even the Bible. Nor has the sacred volume escaped being made an imposition. The "Cottage Bible" received a wide circulation, aided materially by the recommendation of its contents by some excellent ministers who did not dream of the consequence of their approval. The work proved a Yankee "shave," not value for the money, showy in exterior; but lacking strength in its binding, was soon a wreck. The "History of the World" and the "History of all Nations" soon followed. Both were humbugs; but as if people loved to be cheated, the same person frequently took all. Stoves of all different patterns and qualities were widely scattered. These were excessive in price; but credit secured purchasers, and suing was the consequence when interest and costs greatly increased the first.—From "Rustic Jottings from the Bush," in New Dominion Monthly for October.

AN ELECTION DODGE.—The following appears in the Cornwall Gazette:—"One of the best jokes of the election campaign, came to us the other day from Dundas. An itinerant, who is said to know and be known in every household in the United Counties in the course of his peregrinations last month, found that a large number of six dollar bills of Molson's Bank were in circulation in Dundas. It was not long before he ferreted out the fact that these bills had been given as bribes to secure votes for one of the candidates to whom he was opposed. With true Hibernian wit—we say nothing about honesty, which as a general thing is, we fear, a scarce commodity at election times—he set to work, and persuaded a number of greenhorns that they had been swindled—that no one had ever heard of six dollar bills being issued by any bank in Canada—that they were bogus bills which had been specially struck off in Ogdensburg in order to swindle electors out of their votes! In many cases his story was believed, and it is an undoubted fact that several gave up to him the assumed bogus six dollar bills in return for four dollar bills of the bank of Montreal, and in disgust at the trick they believed had been played upon them, took his advice and voted straight for the other candidate! We do not know how much money was made by this transaction, or how much it influenced the result of the contest; but we know there was a good deal of astonishment manifested when some people deemed safe for one candidate, recorded their votes for the other, and that a good deal of soreness exists among those who were parties to the original bribe, at having been so outrageously sold."

ROSA D'ERINA.—Mlle. Rosa D'Erina, Erin's prima donna, is about to pay us a return visit, and will give us a series of musical evening entertainments which have charmed and delighted the citizens of Boston, and various other towns and cities in the Maritime Provinces. She has been everywhere received as "the truest and best living interpreter of the music of her native land." At St. John, Rosa D'Erina was more highly honoured than perhaps any artist who ever visited that city, having been escorted to her Hotel from the Academy of Music by a torch-light procession accompanied by a large number of the citizens. She was also presented on the stage with a beautiful oil painting of herself and a diamond ring, together with several other souvenirs of the respect and esteem in which the citizens of St. John hold that gifted lady. There is no part of America that Rosa D'Erina has been so delighted with as Canada, and we are sure that her return visit will be hailed by all her friends with the greatest enthusiasm. Her manager arrived here yesterday to make all the necessary arrangements for her tour of Canada, commencing, we believe, on Monday, the 23rd instant.—Herald.

A FOX.—La Minerve says there is a great excitement in St. Antoine suburbs. It is informed that some days ago the dwellers there saw a fox which has already victimized several hen-houses. On Monday it seems some children saw it carrying off a chicken. How Reynard came to fix himself in this locality is inexplicable, and the residents are preparing to make him regret his impudence.

The various Catholic temperance societies belonging to the city met at seven o'clock Sunday evening in St. Patrick's church, when addresses were delivered upon the objects and aims of temperance organizations by Rev. Pius Devine and other clergymen. Upon the conclusion of the proceedings the societies formed into procession, and, headed by St. Bridget's band paraded the streets adjoining the church.

We (St. John's Freeman) learned by telegram from Fredericton last night, that Mr. Weldon has obtained a Judge's order to stay all proceedings for enforcing payment of the School Tax (and all other Taxes we believe) in Portland.

No one need pay therefore unless he chooses. No one opposed to the iniquitous School Law should pay the School Tax.

Sir George Cartier has been returned by acclamation for Provencher, Manitoba. Clarke and Riel retired.

The Picnic at Williamstown on Wednesday was highly successful. The weather threatened rain in the early part of the day, but as time wore on it improved, so that upon the whole a more delightful day could not have been chosen. The people of the Parish and surrounding localities turned out in large numbers. Over two thousand tickets were taken at the gate, and the resources of the Committee apart from the sale of tickets must have footed up a handsome figure. It was estimated that over a thousand dollars would be realized. Those entrusted with the management deserve the greatest credit for the completeness of their arrangements in effecting which their labours were materially lightened by the superior accommodation afforded by the Agricultural Society's grounds, kindly tendered to the committee for the occasion. The Rev. Father McCarthy, and his brother clerics from the adjoining parishes, were most assiduous in their attention, and greatly contributed to the good order and satisfaction that were universal.—Cornwall Freeholder.

VISIT TO SIR G. E. CARTIER.—The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, with several of his clergy, visited Sir G. E. Cartier on Tuesday, last week.

Camilla Urso will give her first concert in the Mechanics' Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 1st. This will no doubt be a great treat.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Martintown, J. B. McL., \$2; Ingersoll, A. T. S., 50c.; St. Catherine de Fossambault, J. G. 5; Fingall, P. B., 1; Ofra, Rev. J. M. B., 2.38; Toronto, Rev. J. M. Q., 2; Hamilton, M. M., 2; Toronto, J. McL., 2; Somerset, Rev. D. M., 2; Point Alexander, J. McC., 2; Burritts Rapids, T. H., 2

Per F. L. E., Kingsbridge.—R. W. 2.

Per M. H., Chamblay Canton.—T. K., 3; P. O. R., 2.

Per W. C., Cornwall.—St. Andrews, Vy Rev. G. A. II, 2.

Per J. B., Eganville.—Self, 2; D. M., 2; F. G., 4; D. McL., 2; P. R., 2.

Per M. M., Chatham, N. B.—Rt. Rev. J. R., 10; Miss A. Q., 2.

Per W. O. M., Pembroke.—J. H., 2.50.

Per O. Q., Lechiel.—Self, 2; R. McD., 4.

Per F. F., Prescott.—H. M., 1; M. R., 4.

Per J. O. E., Inverness.—W. O. B., 75c; St. Sylvester, W. McL., 4.25.

Per Rev. P. Q., Richmond Station.—C. C., 2.

Per Rev. K. A. C., Athery.—Orillia, C. M., 2.

Married.

On the 7th inst., in the Catholic Church of St. Thomas, Ont., by Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., Mr. Michael Quinlan, merchant, Muskegon, Mich., to Miss Louise Emma La Fleury, daughter of the late Dr. Henry R. La Fleury, M.D., Beauharnois.

Died.

At North Shefford, P. Q., at the residence of P. Mahedy, Esq., on the 9th inst., John Marcott, aged twenty years. The deceased was a youth highly loved and admired by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace.

On 1st inst., at her husband's residence in the Township Thorah, in the 68th year of age, Ann beloved wife of Kenneth Campbell. Deceased was a convert to the holy Catholic religion, in the fervent practice of which she spent her life since the time of her conversion. She reared a large family who surrounded her in her last moments. One of her sons is Rev. K. A. Campbell, Pastor of the neighboring Parishes of Mira and Orillia, and one of her daughters is Superiress of the Community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, London, Ontario. Her death was precious in the sight of men, and surely so in the sight of God, and His Angels. Pray that her soul may rest in peace.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
Sept. 23rd and 24th,
THE GREAT LYRIC STAR,
ROSA D'ERINA,
IRELAND'S PRIMA DONNA,
Vocalist by command to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Irish Court, *celebrante* of the music of Ireland at the Dublin and Paris Exhibitions, pupil of the Imperial School of Music, Paris, and of M. Duprez.

The management has the honor to announce that this distinguished artist will appear as above, in her original unique and classic performances, illustrating the

MUSIC OF MANY LANDS.

Admission.—Reserved seats \$1.00; Unreserved 75c; Gallery 50c.

Tickets at Prince's Music Store, and Jos. Gould's Pianoforte Warehouse.

Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.15.

Chariages for 10 p.m.

WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English in the Separate Schools of the Municipality of Hemmingford, County of Huntingdon, to whom a liberal salary will be paid.

Address,
JOHN RYAN,
Sec. Treasurer.
HEMMINGFORD, Sept. 9th 1872.

FALL TRADE, 1872.
NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE IN MONTREAL.

J. & R. O'NEIL,
Importers of British and Foreign
DRY-GOODS,
DOMINION BUILDINGS,
No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF CANADA:

In presenting to you a notice of our having commenced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in informing you that we will have opened out in the above large premises a very full and complete assortment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market.

Our stock will be found very complete in all its departments.

We intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed, so as to keep a complete assortment of all goods required for the general Retail Dry Goods requirements.

We shall be pleased to see you early.

No effort will be wanting on our part to promote the interest of our customers.

Having an experience of over twenty years in one of the largest retail and jobbing trades in Ontario, we flatter ourselves we know the wants of the Retail Trade thoroughly, and have been enabled to select in Great Britain and the Continent the most suitable goods, as well as the best value those markets contain.

Assuring you of our best services at all times,
We are, truly yours,
J. & R. O'NEIL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Paris letter says that it is generally conceded on all sides that M. Thiers' death would result in a civil war in France. No little disquietude is caused by changes of the occurrence of such a contingency. When the Prince of Wales visited France M. Thiers did not treat him cordially or invite him to his house. The Prince is an aristocrat, and M. Thiers hates the aristocracy. Great comment has been made on the action of the President.

The Radicals are determined to celebrate the anniversary of the French Republic with banquets at Paris and the Provinces. M. Gambetta promises to speak at one of the banquets in the South of France.

On the opening of the French National Assembly, President Thiers will propose the creation of the office of vice-president, and it is probable that the post will be filled by the president of the assembly, Mr. Grevy. When this proposal was first made some months ago, M. Thiers opposed it, fancying that it had been brought forward in a spirit of antagonism to himself.

M. Thiers has been informed that the Pope has abandoned all idea of leaving Rome.

Constant Biron is expected at Trouville to report to M. Thiers what passed at his interview with the Emperor of Russia at Berlin.

The proprietors of several collieries in the Department of Pas de Calais have executed their first contract for furnishing coal to England. The quantity sent is 250,000 tons.

Rochefort, who has been exiled to New Caledonia, is dangerously ill, and it is feared he cannot recover. Another despatch states that information received from the Island of New Caledonia, the home of the exiled communists, makes the announcement that Henri Rochefort is dying, his constitution being too feeble to bear up under the hardships of prison life. There is much sympathy expressed for the ex-patriated leader of Red Republicanism.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—The Debats says:—"The Times has published a despatch from Paris stating that M. Thiers intends to introduce certain modifications into the present form of the political institutions of France. Thus, it is asserted that he will propose to the Assembly to create a second Chamber which shall be a kind of Upper Chamber, and the constitution of which shall be determined upon by the Assembly. It is with the assent of this Upper Chamber that the Government will acquire the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. We know not whether the information of The Times be accurate, but we do not think that, at all events, the present is an opportune time for discussing the plans which are attributed to M. Thiers. All that we can say is that the formation of a second Chamber would be under present circumstances a serious business, although many very excellent arguments may be adduced in favour of the principle of such an institution. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the Assembly has declared upon several occasions that it can only be dissolved by its own will; it is, therefore, very doubtful whether it would ever consent to confer upon the Government the right of dissolution even with the condition of the assent of an Upper Chamber. The most useful and the most urgent matter is, perhaps, the appointment at the beginning of the next Session of a Vice-President, in order to provide against the dangers of an interregnum, and to leave nothing to the chance of events." The Temps says, "We may venture to add some details to the information furnished to the Times. M. Thiers has long hesitated about the best method of forming an Upper Chamber, which will not appear unnatural when we remember that none of the preceding Governments which have attempted it have been able to succeed. It is stated that at one time it was in contemplation to form a second Chamber by selecting from the Assembly 250 of its oldest members—a plan which would have had the advantage of reducing the number of remaining members of the Assembly to 500—a number more favourable for sober deliberation and to the formation of a less demonstrative and less unimpressionable Chamber than the present one. But, on the other hand, this suggestion was so artificial and, indeed, so burlesque, that the Government speedily abandoned it. If our information be correct M. Thiers has accepted the idea of constituting an Upper Chamber by means of departmental representation, allowing the members to be chosen by the Conseils Generaux, and consequently by double elections. We abstain from discussing plans which are not yet defined, but there is one consideration which we cannot avoid pointing out to those politicians who are considering the expediency of forming a second Chamber. The plausible—even solid—reasons upon which the recommendation of a second Chamber is based form only a part of the question. It is not enough to warrant the establishment of an institution that it should be justifiable in theory, but it should also rest upon the nature of things or the reality of facts. Assemblies of the kind in question, Chamber of Peers or Senate, have never succeeded in France because they have been but a Parliamentary mechanism, a simple check intended to control the too rapid progress of the legislative power, and it will be the same always unless a less negative action is given to the institution. The idea of a second Chamber is borrowed from England, the United States, and Switzerland, but it must not be forgotten that in each of those countries the Upper Chamber represents a fundamental element of the very existence of the nation. The House of Lords represents the landed property which in England is to a great extent in the hands of the nobility. The Senate in the States represents the several States, and the Conseil des Etats in Switzerland represents the Can-

tons—that is, entities which are in some respects sovereign and independent. We need hardly say that our departments have no resemblance to those bodies, and for that reason it will be necessary that we should meet the dissimilarity by an adaptation of the functions of departmental representation. Functions which are manifestly useful could alone justify the creation of a second Chamber; if its power is limited to a veto more or less disguised it will soon disappear as the others have done before it, for in politics nothing is enduring which is factitious.

The Royalists declare, and really there is no slight ground for the declaration—that the extraordinary hold which M. Thiers is acquiring upon the confidence and attachment of France, so far from being permanently favourable to Republican institutions, is really playing the Royalist game. It not only shows that France has an instinctive taste for personal government in some form or other—the governing person Emperor, King, or President—but it steadily develops and strengthens this taste. They declare that nine out of ten Frenchmen who like the present Constitution like it not because it is a Republic, but because they believe that the President is virtually absolute, and that, however much he may be worried or hampered by those who do not like him or like their own candidate better, he can always, in the last resort, if he thinks it worth while to put forth his strength, do whatever he may please. On the other hand, it is to be feared—and this is still stranger—that the Radical party like the Republic of M. Thiers while they dislike him, less because it is called a Republic than because it seems to have, in their eyes, the all atoning merit of resembling a Democratic Despotism. If, using the Republic for his instrument, even M. Thiers can be as despotic as he pleases, what a glorious future of regeneration awaits his natural successor, the right-minded Gambetta! The Bonapartists take no less kindly to the supremacy of one man as the best preparation for the return of their Emperor; so that on the whole the President of the Republic finds himself placed in this singular position, that the more power he draws to himself, and the more complete the paternal despotism which he exercises over his admiring countrymen, the more effectually does he play the role of warming pan to the Bourbons, or the Empire, or Gambetta.—Times.

SPAIN.

The Carlists again are becoming troublesome in Spain. Fresh outbreaks have occurred on the frontier, troops have been despatched to menaced points and precautions have been taken to prevent the insurgents from crossing over from France or concentrating in any considerable numbers.

ITALY.

Garibaldi has issued a "programme letter," which conveys a democratic ultimatum to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel; one might almost say a defiance; for the conditions on which that Government is to be allowed any longer term of existence are conditions obviously impossible for it, though they may not appear so to the statesmanship of Garibaldi. The instant abolition of the first article of the Constitution in Rome may pass as a matter of course, but the abrogation of all existing modes of taxation, and "the substitution of one single tax, logical in principle and progressive in application," can hardly be a practical piece of advice to the Lanza administration. Other demands, equally wild under present circumstances—such as manhood suffrage, and Government support of operatives unemployed or on strike, lend some credibility to the ideas that something unusual is brewing amongst the extreme Italian party.

The Unita di Turin in an article on mortality in Rome, remarks upon the extraordinary number of Italian deputies who have died in that city since it has become the so-called capital of "regenerated" Italy. The following is a list of their names: "Signor Arvitabile, member for Gerace; Sig. Campisi, for Caulonia; Sig. Civini, for Pistoria; Sig. De Ruggieri, for Sala; Sig. Consilina, for Aosta; General Cugia, for Macomer; Sig. Giunti, for Verbarco; Sig. Gregorio Ugdulena, for Tricarico; and lastly, Sig. Bertolami." A very remarkable fact is, that since the Italian occupation of the eternal city, the number of births has been greatly exceeded by the deaths, an occurrence which has been noticed only twice before in the history of Rome; the first time when the Pope was at Avignon; the second when Rome was occupied by the French under the first Emperor, and now under Sella and Lanza. This may be but a coincidence, but it is, nevertheless, a very curious one. The fact of the number of deaths being so much greater than the births has been noticed by almost every paper in Italy, and the official La Riforma, says "that if this continues for a few years longer, Rome will soon become a desert."

A Rome despatch says Cardinal Antonelli has received a communication from the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, who writes that at the Imperial Conference just ended at Berlin the Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany agreed to forward a note to His Holiness the Pope, asking him to break with the Jesuits as the latter are the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church. The Nuncio states that the Emperors promise to intercede with the Italian Government, on behalf of the Foreign Corporations at Rome.

SWITZERLAND.

THE EXPULSION OF THE TEACHING ORDERS.—We (Tables) may record the actual close of the schools of the Sisters of Charity and the Brothers of Christian Doctrine at Geneva. In the midst of an immense concourse from all parts of the canton and from the neighbouring departments of France, where, to the eternal shame of Geneva, freedom is better understood, Mgr. Mermillod addressed the Brothers and Sisters whose labours have been proscribed in one of those bursts of eloquence in which he is unrivalled. "The schools," he said, "will open as before. Our Catholic schools will remain prosperous. The Government has its prisons, its gendarmes, its laws, the press, all the forces of the State, and it is afraid of 15 Brothers. What had it to fear? Were

the Brothers conspirators? They were every day at work from four in the morning, in labour, in suffering, in the fatigues of the class-rooms, and Geneva has had the ingratitude to drive them away. But let us not say 'Geneva'; it is not Geneva which expels them. It is not the true Geneva which speaks by the mouth of their proscribers; it is the Geneva of 1535, the Geneva of the buchers of Calvin. But," said the Bishop, and here he touched the real motive for the persecution, "the future belongs to the Catholics. M. Carteret (the President of the canton) knows it, and has said it in the Grand Council. 'Already,' he said, 'the Catholics form the majority of the canton; in a few years more they will be the majority of the electoral body. We must meet this eventuality, and for this reason take away the schools where Catholics are made so many Ultramontanes.' You will not," continued the Bishop, "take away our schools; we will make 'Ultramontane' Catholics, for other Catholics there are none. But fear nothing from them, they know how to forgive. When they are 'the majority' among the electors, they will return you good for evil, they will repair your errors, and call back to Geneva the freedom and the honour which you are now expelling from her walls." If the real facts of the contest between Catholics and the persecuting Liberalism of the Continent were thoroughly known in England we have sufficient confidence in English fairness and respect for individual liberty to believe that there would be a considerable change in the tone even of our Liberal contemporaries.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 11, midnight.—Emperor Francis Joseph left Berlin at 8 o'clock to-night. He was accompanied to the railway station by Emperor William. Prince Frederick William, and many officers of the army and court. He repeatedly embraced the German Emperor and Crown Prince before stepping from the platform to the car.

The middle classes of the Prussian capital, it is said, feel greatly alarmed at the increasingly hostile attitude of the populace. The menaces of which they have been the object have led them to initiate measures of self-protection.

Rioting has resulted at Essen, Germany, through the refusal of the authorities to sanction torch-light processions in honor of the expelled Jesuits. Two battalions of troops had to be despatched from Dusseldorf to the mutinous district.

It is asserted that fifty-eight Jesuits expelled from Germany have taken refuge in the Bohemian monastery of Mariaschein.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE JESUITS.—A foreign contemporary records a reply of Prince von Bismarck's about the persecution of the Jesuits, which, whether true or not, is characteristic enough. Several of the expelled Fathers have been, as is well known, decorated or specially reported for their bravery and devotion as military chaplains on the field of battle. Some one, it is reported, observed to Prince Bismarck that the cross which these Fathers will carry with them into exile will be a proof of the ingratitude of the German Government. "In politics," the Prince Chancellor is said to have replied, "one should never talk sentiment; if the Jesuits had taken Paris, Metz, and Sedan for us, I should not consider myself bound to be grateful." If he did not say the words, he is carrying out the thought.

The expenses for the repairs of the damage caused to the cathedral of Strasburg by the bombardment amount to 320,000fr.

LETTER OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—The Emperor of Austria having offered to intercede with the Emperor of Germany for the restitution to the King of Hanover of his property, which is of the annual value of two million florins, King George V. sent the following spirited reply:—"Never, at any price will I so lower myself as to ask of the King of Prussia (sic) the restoration of my property, so abominably stolen from me in 1866. I should forfeit all claim to respect. Divine Providence, which has permitted me to be vanquished and despoiled, will know well how in His almightiness and His omniscience, to avenge my right in His own day, at His own time. It is written: 'Every sin brings with it its punishment.' Sooner or later the Word of God will be found to be true."

The Berlin correspondent of the Journal de Bruxelles gives some interesting details regarding the armaments and forces of Germany and the changes in contemplation in regard to them. According to what is said in the military circles of the capital, the army will be increased by 114 Battalions, equivalent to 4 complete corps d'armees, during the course of the coming autumn. The augmentation is made by the formation of 4 battalions, in addition to the reserve battalions, for every regiment of the corps d'armees from 1 to 12; and for the 15th and the corps of the guards. Of course these new battalions will only be called out in time of war. All the corps of North Germany are now armed with the modified needle-gun, which is lighter and smaller than the old one, and is capable of being fired from seven to ten times per minute, with a range of 1,200 metres. Even this weapon is only regarded as provisional, as an altogether new kind of rifle is expected to be introduced after the results of the present experiments are known. The 400,000 French chassepots taken during the war are being transformed according to the new system. When this work is finished Germany will possess nearly two millions of the most approved pattern of rifle. The National Gazette announces that the new organization of the artillery will begin from the 1st of October next. Two or three new batteries are to be added to each corps d'armees. The old field artillery regiments will comprise nine batteries, and the new ones eight. In times of peace the artillery of every corps d'armees will consist of sixteen foot and two mounted batteries. A new uniform steel gun has been adopted, and there is some talk of increasing the horse artillery by fifty-two batteries, but that will not be for some little time yet. Considerable additions will also be made to the naval artillery. The greatest activity is being manifested in carrying out the plans for the fortification of Alsace and Lorraine.

THE FUEL SUPPLIES OF IRELAND.—The Dublin Freeman is publishing a series of articles on this subject. We give some extracts:—"We have in Ireland two kinds of fuel—coal and peat. Coal in workable quantities has been found in what may be called conventionally six coal fields—namely, 1, the Kilkenny field, extending into the neighboring Queen's County; 2, the Tipperary coal field, which may be considered an outlying part of the Kilkenny coal field; 3, the Duhallow coal field, in the county of Cork, with outlying patches in the adjoining county of Limerick; 4, the Leitrim coal field; 5, the Tyrone coal field; and 6, the Antrim or Ballycastle coal field. The coal of the Kilkenny, Tipperary and Cork coal fields is what is called anthracite, or stone coal; that of the other three coal fields, bituminous coal; so that all the workable coal found in Ireland south of a line from Dublin to Galway is anthracite, and all that found north of the same line is bituminous coal. In all these coal fields coal has been raised, and with the exception of Ballycastle, is being raised at present. But the total quantity produced does not amount to one-fourth part, if so much, of the coal imported from Great Britain. There is no part of Europe of the same extent which has so large a part of its surface occupied by peat bogs as Ireland. Leaving out of consideration small patches of what may be called timber bogs, in which the peat is largely made up of decayed trees, and some isolated patches of submarine peat and of old peat covered land may be classed into mountain bogs, which yield black turf, and flat or red bogs which occupy the sites of ancient shallow lakes in the central plain of Ireland, and which yield various

qualities of peat, chiefly what is known as brown turf. Peat is used for domestic purposes in all the rural districts of Ireland fortunate enough to possess peat bogs, and in all the small towns favorably situated as regards bogs; but owing to their irregularity of the supply, the inferior quality, and the high price of peat, imported coal has been gradually displacing it along the lines of railway. The original extent of the coal fields has been pretty accurately determined, and though we have no mining records in Ireland to enable us to exactly estimate how much of the coal has been worked out, an approximate estimate of what remains may be formed. The quality of the coal of each field, the position of the beds as regards facilities of working, cost of carriage, and most of the data required to form an estimate of the cost of production are either already known or may be easily ascertained. Good surveys of the area of our peat bogs have been made, but our information about the depth of peat is not so full, and no trustworthy information has been published respecting the weight of dried peat which a cubic yard of the different kinds of raw peat would yield. Hence the most extravagant estimates have been made of the quantity of available peat fuel in Ireland. One gentleman has recently estimated it at six thousand million of tons."

During the last century we have sent to India thousands of our best and ablest men; we have subscribed vast sums of money to the support of Missionaries, and other Churches have been at least as active as our own in the attempt to convert the people of India to Christianity. Yet at the end of that time, and after all these efforts, we have reason, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to fear, instead of our army of Missionaries converting the Hindoos, a handful of Hindoos should take our Universities and our Lawyers by storm. We only wonder our correspondents have not made a greater point of this involuntary concession to their influence. They dwell with a severity we cannot deprecate on the blots which disfigure our boasted religion and civilization; but that an Archbishop should really express an apprehension that "the literature and philosophy" of England is at the present day in danger of yielding to heathen influence would be a still more melancholy evidence of relative weakness.—London Times.

We are adding to the mouths for which food must be provided at a formidable rate. Calculating the excess of births over deaths, England now adds about 1,900 souls a day to its population.—Times.

Punch indulges in a little good-natured humor in the following lines, entitled "The Knight of Belgrave," and which depict the perils of citizen soldiery:—

THE KNIGHT OF BELGRAVIE.

"Say, Maiden, wilt thou wed with me? Will be a soldier's bride? And bind thy husband's full-dress sash Upon his manly side? 'Alas! art thou a soldier, too?' The Maiden softly sighed.

"And art thou found in battle's front— O horrid sight to see!— Waving a broken sword about, And shouting 'Victory?' 'Well, not exactly that,' replied The Knight of Belgravie.

"Then dost thou teach the boor to know His loft hand from his right; To march with footsteps anseric? Ah me! a gruesome sight! 'Well no; not quite so bad as that,' Exclaimed the gallant Knight.

"Come tell me then, Sir Knight; if thou Art neither of these two, What sort of men dost thou command, And what is it they do?" "In truth," the Knight replied, "they are A somewhat motley crew.

"Some are hard-handed sons of toil; Some are incipient fops; Some walk about in broadcloth coats, And some in canvas slops, And some come from factories, and some From linen-draper's shops.

"But in a natty dress of grey We meet upon parade; Mine, to denote superior rank, Bound round with silver braid." "O, what a lovely uniform!" Exclaimed th' enraptured Maid.

"Platoon and manual I rehearse, As oft before I've done, Out of a little red-bound book: They seem to think it fun: Some recollect a slight amount, But most remember none.

"Anon, I march them out of town, To sound of fife and drum. They bravely march; and only halt When to a 'pub' they come; And then they hint they'd like some beer, And I provide them some.

"That's all, sweet Maiden; for my life Thoult' me'er have cause for fear: The danger's small, or none at all; The duties not severe. Indeed, I seldom go to drill A dozen times a year."

"My love, if this indeed be true, That thou hast told to me, I will consent to be thy bride." So spake the fair Ladye. "Thou showest common sense," remarked The Knight of Belgravie.

Few people are perhaps aware of the immense facilities that exist in New York for obtaining liquor. When they know the number of liquor saloons they will not dispute the fact that a love of alcohol is this city's besetting sin. From the 1st May, 1870, to the 30th April, 1871, the City authorities issued 7,440 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the annual fees on which amounted to \$340,141 91. Of these licenses, 18 were of the first grade, at \$150 each; 56 of the second grade, at \$109; 5,378 of the third grade, at \$59; 1,795 of the fourth grade, at \$30. Taking the population of the City at 1,000,000, there is one liquor saloon for every 134 inhabitants, men, women and children. Deducting the women and children and these men who do not drink, it is easy to conceive the amount of liquor which the remaining men must annually consume to support 7,440 liquor saloons. And then, again, there is all the liquor consumed in private houses.

An English officer was ordered on duty from one station to another. In his travelling claim appeared the item, "Porter 6d" this was struck out by the War Office. The officer wrote back stating that the porter named had conveyed his baggage from one station to another, and that he would otherwise have had to make use of a cab, which would have cost 1s. 6d. In answer to this he received an official reply stating that under these circumstances his claim would be allowed, but that he should use the term "porterage," instead of "porter." He, unable, we presume, to resist the temptation which seized him, answered to the effect that, although he could not discover a precedent for the word "porterage," he would nevertheless do as he was told, and wished to know whether he was to use the term "cab(b)age" when he meant "cab." The result, we hear, was a severe reprimand from the War Office.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT.—According to the Poona Observer, recent experiments made in India

have proved that roasted coffee is one of the most powerful disinfectants, not only rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced state of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell, on an open coffee roaster being carried through it containing a couple of newly roasted coffees. In another room the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a cess-pool was completely removed within a half minute by the use of three ounces of fresh coffee. The way coffee is used as a disinfectant is by drying the raw bean, then pounding it in a mortar, and afterwards roasting the powder upon a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark hue. The coffee must, however, be pure, as chicory possesses no deodorizing power.

Cyrus, the first Emperor of Persia, obtained a victory over the Assyrians, and after the battle was so sensibly touched with seeing the field covered with dead bodies, that he ordered the same care to be taken of the wounded Assyrians as of his own soldiers, saying:—"They are men as well as we, and are no longer enemies when once they are vanquished."

Here is a California earthquake incident: An unruly colt had broken loose from his tether, and the owner was chasing him about the lot when the shock came. The colt disappeared, but the farmer has a first-class drain across his forty-acre farm.

A Western editor, in announcing the demise of his paper says:—"The brilliancy of our career has only been equaled by its brevity and the lack of business management has only been equaled by the lack of business itself."

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 may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, Dec 9, 1871.

JAS. I. FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the Outports for your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered, in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cures these diseases, by strengthening the Nervous System; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it a more extended demand than any other remedy in existence. Yours very truly, W. H. THOMPSON.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The most stubborn cases are cured in a few days.

Do you want the best Shoe ever made, one that will not rip or come apart? Then buy the CARROLL WINS Boots and Shoes—all have the Patent Stamp.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses. 52

Millions of Pairs Sold.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES.

CARROLL AND FLANAGAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

ALL JOBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for Lower Canada. The fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

(No. 1917.) ELIZABETH DESMARTEAU and GEORGE BOND, both Merchants of the City of Montreal, and doing business there as such in partnership under the name and firm of "DESMARTEAU & BOND," Plaintiffs.

LOUIS RENAUD, junior, heretofore of the City of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Jean B. Valle, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Charles St. Amand, bailiff of the City of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant in an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Miniere, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called THE TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order,) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of EPHREM SIGOUIN, ELIZABETH SIGOUIN, & SIGOUIN and FRERES. Insolvents. A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared open to objection, until the thirtieth day of September Instant, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. MONTREAL, 10th September, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of PIERRE PICHE. An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims to me within one month, at my office No. 5 St. Sacrament street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of October next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. MONTREAL, 2nd September, 1872.

The Day School of the Sacred Heart (MONTREAL), has been removed from LA GAUCHETIERE STREET, to 778 ST. CATHERINE STREET. CLASSES will be RESUMED ON SEPTEMBER 6th.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION—Masson College—Terrebonne (Near Montreal)—The RE-OPENING of the CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER. The parents are respectfully requested either to come themselves, or send their children on the appointed day. JOSEPH GRATON, Principal.

Select School for Young Ladies.—ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, the MISSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patronage. Terms made known on application at the premises.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. The Course of Studies, in which Religious Instruction holds the first rank, is divided into two Sections: the Classical and the Commercial.

The Classical Course, principally taught in French, is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages and Literature, pure and mixed Mathematics, History and Geography, Philosophy and Natural Sciences, and whatever is necessary as a preparation for a professional career.

The Commercial Course, principally taught in English, embraces the English and French Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the other branches named above, moreover Book-keeping, and whatever else may fit a young man for commercial and industrial pursuits.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. The system of Education is paternal: the teachers endeavor to unite kindness with firmness, and make use of the means of persuasion in preference to those of severity.

To be admitted into the College, applicants must present a certificate of good character. Monthly reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. The collegiate year is of ten months, beginning on the first Wednesday of September.

TERMS: Boarders.....\$150 00 Half-Boarders..... 70 00 Day-Scholars..... 30 00

Catholic Commercial Academy of MONTREAL.—ON THE PLAZA.—The CLASSES of this Institution will be RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER next.

Three additional Professors having been added to the previous efficient staff of Teachers of the Institution, the various branches composing the Commercial Course, (Book-keeping, Telegraphy, &c.) will now attain their fullest development.

Numerous applications for admission having already been made, the parents of former pupils are requested to send their children, or retain their places, punctually, on the Opening Day, to avoid the possibility of having them refused, owing to want of space.

The detailed Prospectus and full information may be obtained on application to the Principal, at the Academy, on the Plateau. Parents' Entrance—No. 603 St. Catherine Street. Pupils' Entrance—Corner of Ontario and St. Urban Streets. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, SAULT AU RECOLLET.—This Institution is beautifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS—Board and Tuition for the scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Superior. School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND.

THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st of September, and the 1st of February.

The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Session; \$150 payable in advance. Physician's fee, &c., and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which, besides clothing, books, and stationary supplied by the College, must be paid for in advance.

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanics-town, near the College. Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

JOHN GROVE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT. F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN, ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.)

THIS Institution was established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situated on the Montreal and New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line.

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR. (Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Half-Boarders..... 25 00 " Tuition only..... 10 00 " Music, Piano...\$1 50 per month..... 15 00 " Drawing..... 0 50 " " " " 5 00 " Washing..... 1 00 " " " " 10 00 "

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required. Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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

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

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

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July. COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month,.....\$12 00 Half Boarders, " " " " " 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 4 00 1st Class, " " " " " 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00 1st Class, " " " " " 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } Montreal, No. 1889.

REBECCA LAMB, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES McLEA, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized en justice (to enter en justice), Plaintiff;

The said JAMES McLEA, Defendant. THE said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (to enter en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property, en separation de biens, against her husband, the said Defendant. J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff. MONTREAL, August 20th, 1872.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Loguechete Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

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

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

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEU,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES. PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—82 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.—103 BARRINGTON STREET.

P. J. COX, MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, 637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE: Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurer: 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. BOUTH, gent, Montreal. 12m.

February 1, 1872: INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, }

IN the matter of JAMES McMILLAN and DAVID McMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and copartners carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, aforesaid under the name or firm of McMILLAN Bros. said under the name or firm of McMILLAN Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMILLAN and Carson Insolvents.

On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JAMES McMILLAN, DAVID McMILLAN, By their Attorneys ad litem. BETHUNE & BETHUNE. MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

PETER M'GABE, MILLER, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders. Price list on application. PETER M'GABE. Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rashes or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, General Agents.

F. CALLAHAN, JOB-PRINTER, CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1868 FIRST-CLASS MEDAL ALF. LABARRAQUE AND Co. QUINIU LABARRAQUE Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine

The Quiniu Labarraque is an eminently tonic and febrifuge Wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian Bark. The Bark Wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from Barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these Wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles, and these always in variable proportions.

The Quiniu Labarraque, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which Physicians and Patients can always rely. The Quiniu Labarraque is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in childbirth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against Fevers.

In case of Chlorosis, Anemia, or Greensickness, this Wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLEY'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous. Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 49, rue Jacob. General Agents for Canada, FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos 7 and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

KEARNEY & BRO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS, Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage. KEARNEY & BRO.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL. P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE, AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, opposite the CROSSING of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot; Montreal, Sept. 30 1872.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT. SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS. OLD EYES MADE NEW. All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups. Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye-Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:— 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi-pleura, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, or loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition.

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups thirteen days, and this morning purged the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye.

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old. Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest invention of the age.

All persons wishing to participate, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease. Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye-Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address: Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. Nov. 18, 1871.

DR. M'LANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough, sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.
The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to
RETURN THE MONEY
in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.
We pledge ourselves to the public, that
Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge
DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to
FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, P.
P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from other than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take note that Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.
For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

A GREAT OFFER!!—Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including WARD, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take cash and balance in monthly instalments. New octave first class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for \$275 cash. Now ready a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music, Instruction Books and Sunday-School Music Books.

WRIGHT & BROGAN
NOTARIES,
Office—58 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS,
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,
&c.,
15 ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
(Victoria Square.)
MONTREAL.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,
TORONTO, ONT.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE
MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,
AND THE DIRECTION OF THE
REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.
STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.
TERMS.
Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50
Half Boarders..... do 7.50
Day Pupils..... do 2.50
Washing and Mending..... do 1.20
Complete Bedding..... do 0.50
Stationery..... do 0.30
Music..... do 2.00
Painting and Drawing..... do 1.20
Use of the Library..... do 0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.
Address, REV. C. VINCENT,
President of the College.
Toronto, March, 1. 1872

NEW BOOKS.
SERMONS AND LECTURES
BY THE
Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.,
(FATHER BURKE'S OWN EDITION),
Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages,
WITH PORTRAIT,
CONTAINING
THIRTY-EIGHT
LECTURES
AND
SERMONS.
PRICE, \$3 50.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,
Containing Anecdotes of
Swift,
Curran,
O'Leary,
AND
O'Connell.
Cloth. 300 Pages. Price, \$1 00

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA.
BY THE
Nun of Kenmare.
Cloth. 200 Pages. Price, \$1 00

LIFE
AND
TIMES
OF
O'CONNELL.
8vo. CLOTH. Price, \$2 00

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.
BY
Mrs. J. Sadlier.
Cloth. 350 Pages. Price, \$0 80

DYRBINGTON COURT.
BY
Mrs. Parsons.
Cloth. 400 Pages. Price, \$1 00

SENT FREE BY MAIL
OR
RECEIPT OF PRICE.
ORDERS SOLICITED
FROM
BOOK CANVASSERS
"THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION."
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
MONTREAL.


F. A. QUINN,
ADVOCATE,
No. 49, St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

GUYOT'S TAR
CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR
M. Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of the active principle.
Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar-water without any of its drawbacks: A glass of excellent tar-water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water.
Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar-water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.
Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive plasters in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs, and catarrhs.
Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:—
AS A DRUG.—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two tablespoonfuls in a bottle.
BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION
WHOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AS A LOTION.—Pure or diluted with a little water.
AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium, and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in time of epidemics.
Detailed instructions accompany each bottle
Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob.
General Agents for Canada,
FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 St. Joseph Street,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.
Remember the Address—87 St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.
O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No. 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G. & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in HATS from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. They will make it their constant study to merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere thanks.
O'FLAHERTY & BODEN,
Hatters and Furriers, No. 269 Notre Dame St.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle,
General Agents.

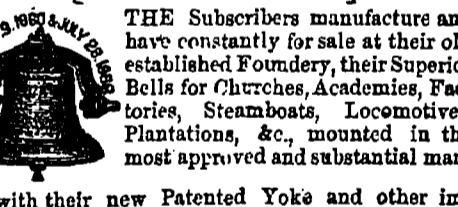
JOHN MARKUM,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &c.,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
WOOD AND COAL STOVES
712 CRAIG STREET,
(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street.)
MONTREAL.
JOBBER PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.
THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.
Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.
Sole manufacturer,
HENRY R. GRAY,
Chemist,
Montreal, 1872.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY
QUARTERLY.
The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review, North British Review, Westminster Review.
MONTHLY.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals.
Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost place.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.
E. A. & C. R. MENEELY,
West Troy, N. Y.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris




It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that Belloc's Charcoal owes its great efficacy. It is especially recommended for the following affections:
GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTION
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHEA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE
MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.
Depot in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob
General Agents for Canada,
FABRE & GRAVEL, Montreal.

HEARSESS! HEARSESS!!
MICHAEL FERON,
No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET,
BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSESS, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.
M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
Montreal, March, 1871.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.
Under the direction of the
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,
744 PALACE STREET.
HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 till 11 a.m.; and from 1 to 4 p.m.
The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.
If 1 Pupil take dinner in the Establishment \$8 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,
CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows
GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7:50 A.M.
Night " " " 9 P.M.
Night Mail Train for Toronto and all Intermediate Stations at 6:00 P.M.
Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 12 Noon, 3:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., and 6:15 P.M.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Passenger Train for Boston and New York via Roules Point and Lake Champlain steamers at 6:00 A.M.
Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M.
Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at 3:45 P.M.
Day Passenger Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 7:00 A.M.
Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, and Boston at 1:45 P.M.
Night Express for Quebec, River du Loup, Cacouna, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10:30 P.M.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains will leave Brockville at 7:45 A.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 12:50 P.M.
Mail Train at 2:15 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 6:00 P.M.
Express at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7:25 P.M.
LEAVE OTTAWA.
Express at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.
Mail Train at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 7:45 A.M., and 3:45 P.M.
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on the B. and O. Railway.
Freight loaded with despatch, and no transhipment when in car loads.
H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE & BEAVERTON RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 9:15 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Beaverton.
Leave BEAVERTON daily at 2:45 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.
PORT HOPE AND WAKEFIELD RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10:25 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. for Quay's, Perrytown, Campbell's, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville, Peterboro, and Wakefield.
Trains will leave WAKEFIELD daily at 8:30 a.m., for Peterboro, Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Campbell's, Perrytown, Quay's, arriving at Port Hope at 11:40 a.m.
A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRM.
Trains leave Toronto at 7:00 A.M., 11:50 A.M., 4:00 P.M., 8:00 P.M., 5:30 P.M.
Arriving at Toronto at 10:10 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 1:15 P.M., 5:30 P.M., 9:20 P.M.
Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

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

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commencing July 8, 1872.
Day Express leaves Montreal at 9:00 a.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10:00 p.m.
Train for Waterloo leaves Montreal at 3:15 p.m.
Night Express leaves Montreal at 3:45 p.m., for Boston via Lowell, Lawrence, or Fitchburg, also for New York, via Springfield or Troy, arriving in Boston at 8:40 a.m., and New York at 12:30 p.m.
TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.
Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8:00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9:45 p.m.
Night Express leaves New London at 2:45 p.m.; South Vernon at 9:58 p.m., receiving passengers from Connecticut River R.R., leaving New York at 3:00 p.m., and Springfield at 8:10 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with train from Cheshire R.R., leaving Boston at 5:30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6:00 p.m.; leaves Rutland at 1:50 a.m., connecting with trains over Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. from Troy and New York, via Hudson River R.R., arriving in Montreal at 9:45 a.m.
Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express trains running between Montreal and Boston, and Montreal and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy.
Drawing-Room Cars on Day Express Train between Montreal and Boston.
For tickets and freight rates, apply at Vermont Central R. R. Office, No. 136 St. James Street.
G. MERRILL,
Gen'l Superintendent
St. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1871.