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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1874.

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CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

A confused uproar as of an assembled multitude met her cars as she approached the upper part of the Corn Market. Several persons hurried past her conversing with great eagerness, and more than once the name of Edward Wood, the warden of the watch met her cars, accompanied with some epithet of reproach: considerate numbers too seemed hastening towards the Chepe. Now, with all her very superior endowments, our fair Gertrude was not altogether exempt from a failing which has been attributed, we do think, rather too exclusively to her sex. She was not free from curiosity, and at a less anxious moment she would the tumult. As it was, however, she hurried on, face it?" a tear for her cousin occasionally stealing down "By my her cheek, and her heart full of apprehension for the success of her mission to Vitelli. A long walk was before her, for the Envoy lodged in Blackfriars, at that time a fashionable quarter of the town. Hastening along with her eyes cast down, at the top of the Corn Market, she was startled by feeling herself suddenly clasped in the arms of a person who was running so fast in the opposite direction that it was with difficulty he could preserve either her or himself from falling. The cracked tones of the voice of Master Williams, however, reassured her, and with a jest at their rude meeting, she was about to pass on, when she was delayed by the unusual disorder and carnest entreaty of the old man.

Master Williams was an ancient coxcomb of the days of Queen Elizabeth, most particular as to the make and fashion of his doublet, superintending himself the construction of every loop and buttonhole, though this might have been something of a professional perjudice; however that might be, the habit of Master Williams was always made of the finest cloth, and brushed with the nicest care, adorned too with such fopperies as crystal buttons and gold twist. Not a worn thread or a speck of dust was, till this fatal morning, ever seen on this little, carefully kept person. Indeed it had been observed by Gertrude and two or three malicious damsels of her acquaintance, that in color and size the wizen faced little tailor presented no inapt resemblance to a dried cockchafer; and yet the creature thought himself a beau, twisted up his copper-tented features, nodded, and winked, dames of the city. With them he was indeed a favorite, for the enormity of his vanity was to them a source of much amusement, which their victim most happily, and to his own complete content, attributed to a very sentimental emotion, a hint by the bye, to many a self-esteemed Adonis, both young and old, in a more modern era then that of Queen Elizabeth.

Alas! however, for poor Master Williams, who now appeared in the Corn Market in a pair of grey worsted hose, an old doublet patched and stained with continual wear; and his wig—oh, that de-lightful invention of a wig !— famous in the days of Master Williams. His wig was twisted hind part before, and showed that it was not assumed, as he would have had all the dames of the city believe, in humble compliance with the courtly fashion which decked a cavalier or a lady, one day in locks of cimmerian hue, and the next seemed to have stolen the color of the hair from a sunbeam, but was worn to hide a very bald pate indeed. The disorder of Master Williams' dress tully developed true, been sundry spiteful whisperings from certain envious young men, that the little tailor, when safely concealed in the recesses of his dwelling, was in the habit of solacing himself with somewhat more substantial refreshment than the smiles of the fair; and that on these occasions when he

ly to threaten his own precious person he could she lived had given her, at seventeen years of age, even forget his vanity in anxiety to serve others. It all those prophetic apprehensions of sorrow which was with no small astonishment that Gertrude looked at the old man as he stood for a moment panting and unable from mere want of breath to speak. The unusual violence with which he had run from his own house immediately upon the receipt of a very good breakfast, and the great heat of the morning, had, brought big drops of perspiration chasing each other over his face, in which appearance of view and affight that ed so strange a mixture of piety and affright, that Gertrude paused in real alarm to ask him what

was the matter.
"Alas, the day!" answered the old man. "I Colleges, Convents, Separate marvel not, pretty Gertrude, that you have no schools, and Catholic Private but if the city smart not for last night's prank, our gracious Queen hath no share in the spirit of her regal sire, which, God's blessing rest on her anointed person, she hath never yet seemed to lack, Alas, Master Wood! courteous Master Edward Wood, it makes my heart sore that thou shouldst bear the penalty of this deed."

"Good Master Williams," said Gertrude, "I pray you tell me without delay what other disorderly leed hath been committed? Was it not enough in one night that a poor maiden should be torn from the house of her father and conveyed as yet, I grieve to tell thee, we know not where, What evil hath been done by Master Wood? The kind youth was occupied during the night in attempts to discover the villians who have deprived us of my cousin, and since the morning hath he been in the house of my father endeavoring to comfort my poor uncle in his loss,"

Well," returned Master Williams, with a look of terrible alarm. Then approaching his lips to the car of Gertrude he whispered. "Certainly the poor warden will be hanged. Ten thousand blessings on the great Elizabeth; she liketh not delays or idleness in office; she idleth not herself; and if her servants have a mind to be lazy, their laziness will surely prefer them to an eminence more lofty than agreeable, you understand—a royal command, a great elevation, rather a tight collar—a little struggle, and they are never more troubled with any work for her Highness!"

"For heaven's sake, Master Williams!" said Gertrude, what is the matter; how hath our good warden of the watch come under the Queen's displeasure? Alas! you well know he spent the best part of last night in an attempt to recover for us our poor Lucy."

"There is the matter, my lily Gertrude. While this good warden was looking after thy cousin, he chanced to neglect a more especial duty. When the cat is away, my Gertrude: if the mice take liberties in her absence she must look out for due punishment of her carelessness in return; and to some purpose have the mice played this night. Thou knowest Eleanor's Cross in the Chepe?"
"Nay," exclaimed Gertrude, at once startled in-

to attention. "After the orders of her Grace probably have paused to enquire the meaning of surely the Puritans have not again ventured to de-

> they ventured. The image of the Virgin is again torn down, and oh fie! Look not at the Cross as you pass by, my pretty maiden. It were not meet that the eyes of an innocent damsel should be-Lord have been bold enough to put up in its place. This must they have done during the latter watches of the night; but all blame falls upon our poor friend the Warden, whose duty it is to guard against such breaking of the peace within the limits of the city. Her Grace too, ill it haps for Master Wood, has heard the news, and cometh her self to inspect the Cross in the Chepe, and the damage which has been done. Poor youth, he will certainly be hanged. So says every one in the crowd about the Cross, and no one knows either where the warden now is. But I guessed, Gertrude; and so when I heard what had happened, I set out even in my morning attire for the house of thy father. Nay, look not so red and pale by turns, my tender heart. Go thy ways, I will put thy friend Edward on his guard. Let him but keep out of the way for a few weeks till the first burst of the Queen's displeasure be past or till they find these dull witted saints."

"Heaven grant that they may," said Gertrude

anxiously.

"Oh," returned Master Williams, "I pray you think not I retain any preference for the old religion, unauthorised by the wisdom of our sagacious queen; but yet I am free to confess I most truly hate these Puritans-fellows with a pursed up lip and a leering eye, sour and licentious, inand insinuated an awful degree of favor among the dames of the city. With them he was indeed a uncharitable words they would fain hide a heart full of all worldly corruptions. A bitter set they are, Mistress Gertrude. They would rob a man of his very bread. Would you believe it, they have lectured me upon the sin of trimming the doublets of my customers with gold lace, and named me a son of Beelzebub, that I live by the fabrication of such vanities, Nay, thy uncle's villain servant, Ralph, told me one day that, did we wear our habits in compliance with the injunctions of the Lord, we should appear clad only in the undressed skins of beasts; for, in sooth, Adam possessed no more curious covering. Think of with white. Another person there was, who, at that, Miss Gertrude, a man to walk through the moment of Gertrude's entrance, had been con-Corn Market with a calf or a sheepskin over his shoulders. Such is the decency of these saints, forwards by her sweet and imploring accents. Oh, I could forgive them for any thing but such malicious attempts to destroy the credit of maiden go, and fulfil her errand to thy master; a Christian apparel: and then the figure in the she hath rebuked thee well. Can'st thou not read Chepe."

. "Good Master Williams," interposed Gertrude, "delay not, I pray you, if you were going to the all the secrets of his household. There had, it is house of my father. Master Wood is indeed there true, been sundry spiteful whisperings from certain, and if you really think that aught of danger that it is without offence to the best born beauties threatens him, hasten, I pray, to give him warn-

that is to give thee pleasure, Gertrude, barring that I have a most true affection for our honest was not quite so curious in his apparel; and this on your errand, and I on mine." So saying, the when her brow is darkened by a frown. Here scandal his present appearance very fully con-old man warmly pressed the hand of Gertrude and

naturally belong only to an advanced period of life—the bitter fruits of constant disappointment and unmerited neglect. The caution of Master Williams that she should not look too curiously at the figure which had been so audaciously put up during the night at the cross of Chepping was quite unnecessary, for so dense a crowd of the citizens had collected that it was with difficulty that Ger-trude made her way through them. Yet a short time before this beautiful specimen of Gothic art had been covertly defaced by the zeal of the Puritans, by whom it was bitterly hated as a remnant of Popery highly offensive to all discreet eyes .-Their gracious sovereign happened, however, to entertain a different opinion, and the Cross being repaired she ordered that the figures of the Virgin and child with which it was before decorated should be replaced; but these Papistical figures were not to be tolerated even at the command of Elizabeth, and accordingly, on the night of Lucy Fenton's abduction, they were again torn down.— The persons concerned in this daring act—fixing upon the Cross a licentious figure of Diana, no doubt intending thereby to convey to the Queen. and to posterity a correct notion of their modesty, forbearance, and other highly Christian virtues. The anxious mind of Gertrude did not prevent her observance of the anxiety depicted on the countenances of many of the loiterers in the Chepe. Queen Elizabeth being known for a lady quite as self-willed as could be any of her Puritan subjects, s sort of nervous apprehension prevailed among the inhabitants of the city as to the full results of the past night's adventure. The scene was how-ever marked by a worse character. It was not merely the idle inquiry, the unconcerned gaze of a simply curious crowd, or even an honest apprehension of the Queen's anger. The dreadful spirit of suspicion or selfishness lurked in many a cunning, half-closed eye, many a sly question, for he only felt himself secure who could legally crimin-ate another. Fear now added fleetness to the step of Gertrude. Knowing how her family was im-plicated in Edward Wood's absence from his post, and secure that the latter would be warned of his danger by the good-natured little tailor, she shrunk in appalling apprehension from the curious gaze of the citizens. Breathless and exhausted, she paused for a few minutes when she reached the dwelling of the Italian. It was an old and gloomy house, built in the reign of Henry the Sixth. A large garden surrounded it, and though within the precincts of the Blackfriars, it was considerably secluded, standing in the midst of a garden which swept down towards the river. At noon-day even, there was something dreary in the stillness of this spot. The wall which encircled the garden was green with age, and in some places garlanded with ivy, and the old beech trees that stood on either side the gate-way, with the red leaves that yet remained on their already half arely the Puritans have not again ventured to de-dec it?"

stripped boughs, presented only a stately image of desolation. With all her heroism, Gertrude was not quite free from the nervous affections which so largely predominate in the temperament of modern fine ladies, and her heart beat somewhat quicker that usual as she struck upon the portal bell, and thought of the weighty secret with which hold the figure which these self-elected men of the she had been entrusted. The gate was at once opened, and she found herself surrounded by a crowd of gaping menials, the customary effrontery of whose manners her youth and beauty were not calculated to check.

"I pray you," said Gertrude, whose sensitive modesty recoiled from their rude gaze, "I pray

you, will the Italian captain give me audience for

a moment ?" "Fair damsel," cried a youth of some three and twenty years, waving back the lacqueys with an air that bespoke his station in his master's household to be superior to theirs, "the bright sun of la bella Italia has shone in vain on the head of our gallant Captain, if he refuse aught to so fair a petitioner. But the potent Elizabeth honors him at the mid-day meal, and he is at present fully occupied in preparations for his august visitor, and scarce will his leisure allow a moment even for so lovely a guest as thyself. Might the most humble service of a poor secretary suffice in the interim, or prevail for the withdrawal of the envious screen. whose malicious attempt to conceal the face beneath it is so ineffectual?"

"I beseech you, sir," returned Gertrude, "as your speech and appearance mark you of gentle birth, do not disgrace them by so uncivil a bearng. Though only the daughter of a citizen, I am

little used to freedoms such as these." As she spoke thus, she vainly strove to extricate herself from the youth, who, firmly clasping her round the waist, had pushed back her hood, and exposed her blushing countenance to the gaze of his companions. This young man was attired in a doublet of scarlet cloth puffed with black and trimmed with gold. On his head he wore a small cap with a plume of scarlet and blue feathers. His deep olive complexion and piercing dark eyes bespoke him a native of the "sunny south," though his language was very slightly marked by a foreign The serving men who stood round him accent. were habited in murrey colored cloth guarded versing with the secretary, but who was now drawn

"Fie on you, Mancini," he exclaimed, "let the a difference between that blushing face and the

of the land, the fairest that ever gladdened mine ing of it."

eyes to behold. But you, my ascetic, my frozen hermit of the north, with dreams of an unapproachable star, content you with the cold visions it bestows. And be assured, that even this love-

"Fair maiden," he said, "if you will please accept my conduct I will make an effort to obtain you an audience of Vitelli."

"I thank you, sir,"! she answered, at once re-assured by his altered manner, "and you, too, most gentle stranger," she added, turning towards the gentleman who had checked the rudeness of Mancini. His appearance, however, fixed her attention, and she lingered for a moment ere she accompanied Mancini towards the house.

Though he was seemingly very young, the tall figure of the stranger was marked by that bending in some dreary prison in her stead. From these of the neck and shoulders which is usually the reflections she was roused by the sound of racharacteristic of advanced years. Luxuriant but pidly approaching steps and loud voices in the neglected curls of chestnut hair clustered round a vaulted gallery. True to the instructions of Mancountenance, the expression of which was equally wild and sad. Even in her transitory glance, Gertrude almost fancied that she could trace something of the wavering of insanity in the deep blue eyes, and more than common grief in the furrowed brow and marble paleness of the cheek. The face was one, too, whose earliest and most natural expression the beholder might have thought would have been amiable and joyous .-The fair complexion, the finely cut lips, the Grecian outline seemed unfitting to the look of fierce severity that marred their beauty, and awoke in the hearts of others a mingled feeling of terror and surprise. The heavy folds, too, of his black mantle, the sable plume that nodded over his pale face, gave an additional air of wildness and singularity to the appearance of this young man. A cold "Thou art welcome, maiden," was his only reply to the thanks of Gertrude, folding his arms in his cloak, he was strolling down one of the quaint and trimmed avenues of the garden, when

the voice of Maneini arrested his steps.

"Stay you, Antonio, mio," he said, "take this key and go to the garden entrance at the back of the house. It will admit to my chamber. I will be with you anon. Now, gentle damsel," he continued, taking the hand of Gertrude, and leading her down one of the paths, the tall form of his friend slowly progressing among the trees at the other side of the garden. More than once Mancini cast his eys in that direction. "Oime," he muttered to himself in his native tongue.—"Oime, il povero Antonio! Antonio! mio."

Signs of the bustle attendant on the promised visit of the queen to Vitelli, appeared, as Ger-trude approached the house. Servants hastily crossed the narrow paths of the garden. The voice of the sewer was heard in a loud tone through the open window of the buttery; while his attendants were seen hurrying through the hall, bearing pastics, dishes of spiced meats, and curious confections.

"I almost doubt me, gentle maid," said Mancini, "if after all I be able to procure you speech

with the Marquis; but I will essay my best." "Could you, sir, obtain me that grace even for a moment," answered Gertrude, "I should feel

most truly grateful." While thus speaking, they reached the princias before observed, in the troubled reign of the sixth Henry. The unquiet nature of the times when civil disturbances exposed even those who would fain have avoided all share in the conflict to be alternately plundered by either of the contending parties, had, perhaps, induced the original proprietors of the house to secure it by defences not common in those days to a city dwelling .-The casements were few and narrow, deep sunk in the wall, and defended on the interior by shutters of massy oak lined with iron. The house itself was of deep red brick, with copings and buttresses of stone; before it stretched a small lawn, mowed smooth, and dotted here and there with a tall elm. Heavy folding-doors of oak, lined like the shutters with iron, admitted Gertrude and Mancini to the hall of the dwelling. This was a somewhat spacious apartment, obscurely lighted by two narrow arched casements, and with its roof strengthened by ponderous beams of oak. At either side was an open door, from that on the left issued the attendants of the sewer. In the apartments to the right, Gertrude perceived as she passed it, a long table being set out for the Queen's entertainment At the upper end of the hall was a broad staircase, on ascending which, she found herself in a vaulted

gallery.
"Fair maid," said Mancini, on unclosing a door, "this is the apartment in which I am used to wait the summons of my master. Will it please you tarry here while I crave him to give you audience? Should you, however, hear voices approaching before my return, you will perhaps step into this corridor."

So saying, Mancini removed the crimson hangings of the apartment and pushed open a small door, through which Gertrude perceived a narrow and misty passage. Accustomed as she was to perilous adventures, her heart beat with a nervous rapidity when the secretary disappeared. The room in which she now waited was situated at the back of the house. It had a deep bay window overlooking the garden and the Thames. It was furnished in the fashion of the time, with cumbrous chairs and piles of cushions. Gertrude was well aware of the dangerous nature of her own undertaking, and the promised visit of the Queen to the Italian, did not excite any very pleasur-able emotion. Her idolatry of the Queen of Scots had wrought in her mind a corresponding horror and dislike of Elizabeth. She shrunk as from a basilisk at the bare idea of a near approach to that terrible woman, whose will to commit evil was, she believed, only equalled by her power to bold looks of thy light o' love?" subvert good. Perhaps, even in her deep-rooted "Faith," answered Mancini, "to my eyes this aversion, Gertrude's mind had hitherto failed somewhat in its accustomed acuteness, and she did not render justice to the abilities of the sovereign whose evil passions were ever paramount in her thoughts. Elizabeth—the mean, malicious woman, the tyrant of a beautiful and hapless rival, the ungenerous, the unjust-she who promised shelter like the unyielding oak, and broke as the frail willow wand beneath the trusting grasp .-Evilly was Elizabeth pictured in the soul of Gerends thy penalty, and my offence, my beauty." trude—the foremost figure on the canvass, marked.

So saying, Mancini bent down and kissed the strongly by its own deformity—the better points

dark triumvirate-Cecil, Walsingham, Leicesterserpents at the car of Eve, prompt with the whispers of sleepless cunning and never dying maice. The mind of the humble daughter of John Harding yielded not in energy and activity to that of the stern Tudor herself, and a world of wild thoughts chased each other through her brain as she leaned in the deep embrasure of the window awaiting a summons to the Italian Captain; ever prominent was the fair form of Mary on the English throne, and her rival drooping reflections she was roused by the sound of raeini, she raised the hangings and glided into the passage he had pointed out to her. The mistiness of twilight prevailed there, one very small casement placed high in the wall and half covered by the brond-leaved ivy, alone admitting the broken sunbeams. Gertrude now heard voices and steps in the apartment which she had just left, and instinctively she crept further into the long passage. What, however, was her terror, when she perceived that she was not alone.-The figure of a man muffled in a dark manife steadily approached her. She had thrown back her hood on entering the passage, and as she stood at the moment immediately beneath the casement, the faint light that stole through it settled full upon her jeatures. She perceived at once that she was recognized by the intruder, who, suddealy clasping her in his arms, drew her into the obscure part of the passage, and kissed her lips and brow with a violence which excited her astonishment and terror. A scream half stilled by the remembrance of the important mission with which she had been entrusted by Lord Dacre, rose to her lips, as she struggled in the embrace of the bold stranger.

"Hush, pretty Papist! for your life, or for what it may be you value more, for your plots," said he in a voice, the tones of which were unrecognized by Gertrude, while a pair of penetrating eyes glared down upon her, sparkling through the obscurity that veiled the other features of her assailant. "How were it," he continued, clasping her yet more closely, "if I inform the she-lynx of your visit to Vitelli; think you that the darkness shrouded your father's visitant from every eye, or that the Dacre, once seen, were readily forgetten?"

A low sob of terror, a half-muttered prayer for mercy, was Gertrude's only reply. "Fear not, loveliest of traitors," returned the stranger, "thou dost not kneel more devoutly to the idols of the ancient faith than I will kneel to thee; one tress of thy golden hair, fair daughter of Babylon, were dearer to me than all the gems which mock the decaying beauty of the vain Eliza-

beth." "Who, who art thou?" gasped the terror-stricken Gertrude.

"One who knows well how the old leaven of Papistry taints the heart of John Harding, and pal entrance of the house. It was a somewhat how he has nursed his fair daughter amid the despacious but very gloomy looking mansion, built, lusions of that forbidden faith; one too, who, even for that daughter's sake, would spare his life, already forfeit to the law. But look thou sweet, and thy old father shall yet remain proof against suspicion."

"Villain!" exclaimed Gertrude, "whoever you are, let me go; my voice, if not my strength, may free me from this ruffian grasp."

"Doubtless," returned the stranger ironically, but still speaking in a subdued tone, "your shricks will soon summon assistance, why then brook that I should detain you for a moment? above all, when it will so well accord with the fame of a modest damsel to be found lurking in a dark passage of the gallant Vitelli's abode. Would it like you best, beautiful Gertrude, to declare the real motives of your visit, or would chose rather to be made a tale for the dames and damsels of the city and the Court, and let them flout at her frailty, whose charms have alike filled the heart of the proud peeress and the merchant's wife with gall? Know you neither why the Queen visits Vitelli? She is on her way to the Cross of Chepping, incensed at the late audacious violation of her command, resolved at once to see what injury had been committed, and to heap the full measure of her wrath upon the heads of the offenders. So much did the Italian learn at court this morning, and he prayed her to grace his house by pausing to take in it the mid-day meal. Now, bethink you, Gertrude, how thy father or thyself may be implicated with the offenders of the Chepe."

"Man! man!" said Gertrude, "thy craft counts not thy malice. If my father and myself be suspected of clinging to the ancient faith, even that suspicion shall be as a shield of brass to screen us from all charge of confederacy with the bold men who dared deface the cross. Would a Catholic tear down the sculptured form of the Madonna?"

"Have you lived, Gertrude," returned the stran-ger with a low biting laugh, "even through your brief period of existence, and have you yet to learn that envy and hatred call not on reason to sauce their banquet of revenge? A charge of guilt in these days, at least, will not fail, because it may

happen to be incongruous."
"Good heaven!" cried Gertrude, "what will become of me?" She felt the bitter truth of the concluding remark.

"Give me but a token," answered the stranger -"a glove, the ribbon that binds your hair, or the girdle from your waist, that by its possession you may know me, and hard must be that strait in which my power would be insufficient to preserve you."

"Never!" replied Gertrude. "I know not whether your power to execute be as great as your will to treat; but neither threats nor such bold conjectures as you may hazard respecting the visitants and the faith of my father can appal me into a compromise of my honor by a bestowal of a token upon I know not whom, but upon one whose present conduct, indeed, speaketh but slenderly in his favor."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

So saying, Mancini bent down and kissed the strongly by its own deformity—the better points hastened towards the house of her father.

So saying, Mancini bent down and kissed the strongly by its own deformity—the better points hastened towards the house of her father.

With all his monstrous folly, and quiet as monwrith a new anxiety, added to the crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. Then releasing her of the unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy, the keen but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy is a counsel in the crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy is a counsel in the crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy is a counsel in the crimsoned brow of Gertrude. The unyielding energy is a c

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ARCHEISHOP LYNCH HANDLES HIM WITHOUT GLOVES, AND TOTALLY DESTROYS THE PATCH-WORK OF HIS HEATED IMAGINATION.

(From the Irish Canadian, Aug. 26th)

We mentioned last week that it was announced Archbishop Lynch would reply to certain calumnies, lately uttered against the Catholic Church in her relations with education, at an early day. His Grace has been prompt, as on Sunday evening he delivered one of those brilliant discourses which have ranked him not only prompt and decisive, but irrefutable and convincing in defence of the Ancient Faith and its bearing on society. The vast Cathedral was filled, the subject being of absorbing interest to Catholic and Protestant alike; and the impression made by him must have been fatal to the flimsy pretences and gilded oratory of Professor Godwin Smith. We give below an accurate account of the Archbishop's lecture, specially reported for this journal, and invite its careful perusal. The text will stand good in time to come as a reference that cannot be denied. His Grace began :

So is the condition of our fallen nature, that if a bad habit of mind or body be contracted in youth, that habit will return constantly, and in old age will assume even youthful force. If one be educated in false principles and in false history and in false ethics, the whole man is distorted. Others see this deformity better than he does himself. If a child be educated a Protestant, it will probably remain so; if an Atheist, it will retain their tenets. As many diversities of education, so many diversities of views and opinions. This pervades in politics, in medicine, and especially in religion and education. Alas for any man edu-

cated and formed in a false mould! The Catholic Church, founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ, containing the deposit of truth, proclaims the truth, fights for this truth, endeavors to propagate this truth by means of that spirit of truth which Christ promised should always abide with her. Whilst contending for truth and right she has to struggle with adversaries who are always warring against this truth. who malign her doctrines and institutions, falsify her history and misrepresent her actions. The ministers of this church are engaged in writing, explaining, refuting calumnies but the same calumnies and errors are constantly repeated. The Catholic Church is therefore, especially for the last few centuries, put upon the defensive, and yet from time to time she exposes the false doctrines and the false positions of her adversaries. Her adversaries are multitudinous. All who are enemies to the spread of the real doctrines of Christare her adversaries. All who are setting up their own private judgment and views, not in accordance with the doctrines of Christ, are her adversaries. She has an ominous phalanx of adversaries called Protestants, the off-shoot of personal inspiration, so-called, and of personal infallibility in the in-Expretation of the Divine word and of the Divine mind of God in the Sacred Scriptures. Of consequence, the Protestant sects must be innumerable as the diversities of human genius. Man make a human religion founded on reason alone, but none can make a divine religion with its mysteries and Sacraments, except God.

We often hear of the Protestant doctrines of the Reformation, that they must be upheld and propagated. Would it not be better to hear of the doctrines of Jesus Christ held and promulgated by His Church from the beginning? Misrepresentation of Catholic doctrine has always been the great mode of warfare against the Catholic Church. Do Catholic elergymen misrepresent Protestant doctrines? No. The best thing to do would be to explain them. The Catholic Priest has a lamp to his feet to guide him-the teaching of the whole Catholic Church. The Protestant has only individual inspiration and very vague formulas of doctrine. Hence the constant splitting into since Spain has been in a state of civil war and con-

lecture to a very respectable body of mon in one of our public educational halls. He said many good things which would make one wish that his reading were not so much one sided. He gave utterance too to many things that, considering his position and the publicity they got through the newspapers, we would deem it almost criminal to all times for education than Ireland; and in no allow to pass unchallenged. We won't pretend to review the whole lecture, but only portions of it. This learned gentleman allows himself from time to time, to emit some flashes of truth, as, for instance, when he concedes that education was to a limited extent given to the poor, and this from early times. Who gave this education, even to a limited extent, to the poor? The Catholic Church principally. The Catholic Church got a universal command to go and teach all nations, and she has fulfilled this task, teaching first all truths of Christianity, and, as helps to the understanding of these divine truths, all natural sciences. On this Ireland, a school kept by a Catholic, or was pripoint we need not enter as we have amply proved it on a former occasion.

In another part of his lecture the learned Professor appears to contradict himself when he says that the Catholic clergy, and especially the Jesuits, were almost inimical to popular education. Those who don't tell the whole truth, they say need long memories; but the learned Professor forgets this when he says "High honor is due to the monasteries, and especially to those of the Benedictine Order, for the services thus rendered by them to education as well as to learning in the darkest hour. But their pupils, all told, must have been few in number; and of these, while a few were scions of the lay nobility, the bulk, and probably all those taken from the poorer classes, were destined for the ecclesiastical order. That order indeed was far more comprehensive than it is in modern times; it included not only the priest sides his child being disinherited. These laws were proper, but all the intellectual professions, the applicable to England. Where do we find any Calawyer, the physician, the literary man, the architect, the artist, the mechanician, every one, in short, but the soldier, the trader, and the tiller of the soil. Still it was limited compared with the mass of the population which remained in a state of total ignorance," &c.

The learned Professor says the mass of the population were in a state of total ignorance; and yet he says that all the intellectual professions were well provided for-the lawyers, the physicians, the literary men, the architects, the artists, the mechanicians-no inconsiderable proportion of the inhabitants—and those must have shed some light of learning around them, and all this the Church did without school tax. "But," he insists, "the soldier, the trader and the tiller of the soil remained in a state of total ignorance. Total ignorance of what, I would ask? The soldier did not know the use of arms, and the trader did not know how to make a trade, and the tiller of the soil did not know one season from anotherthen they were worse than our present Hottentots! The soldier, the trader and the tiller of the soil were not in total ignorance, they were instructed in the commandments and in the sacraments; every Sunday they heard in the Gospel the truth of religion explained to them. A learned fields, who loves God and keeps His command- for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, who loves God and keeps His command- for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, who loves God and keeps His command- for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, who loves God and keeps His command- for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, who loves God and keeps His command- for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the world, He did not from the apostles, and the remainder for the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the use of proclaimed His doctrines to the use of proclaimed His doctrines had the use of proclaimed His doctrines had the use of proclaimed His doctrines had the author has said "the humble husbandman in the

Professor is speaking of a period before the age of rinting, when books cost a fortune. Had the Protestant church existed at that time

would it have done better, with its married clergy, and no monasteries or convents? I presume not. What is the Prorestant Church doing for education at the present hour unaided by state taxation? Take printing from the world and state aid and old Catholic foundations from the Protestant church of to-day, would it do what the Catholic Church did 400 years ago. The Catholic Church still pursues her policy of educating her children. In the United States at the present hour she is forced to pay taxes to support common schools that her children cannot use, and she erects school-houses and pays her teachers large salaries to give a christian education to her own children. Our American Protestant friends are 'astonished at the small salaries our priests get, a few hundreds a year, whilst their own ministers get so many thousands. Our churches have as much revenue as the Protestant churches in the great cities of the United States, but it is devoted to the support of schools and schoolmasters, who receive a salary equal to that of a priest. A church of such sacrifices must progress, and hence the terrible fear of Popish domination and supremacy in America. Here in Canada, on account of the Separate School Law, Catholics are in a better condition though not treated so fairly as the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, who have their Normal School and other advantages that we have not. In our anxiety to have our Catholic children educated we premit them to frequent the Common Schools where the paucity of their number prevents them having a Separate School. We know it is a risk, they are surrounded by a Protestant atmosphere; the teacher, whose opinions silently influence his surroundings, is a Protestant; the majority of the pupils are Protestants; the absence of Catholic teachings and Catholic prayer, week after week and month after month, act banefully but surely on the youthful mind; and yet, for the sake of education we tolerate all that, hoping at the same time that Catholic priest and parent will counteract the effects of this want of daily religious school education. We have besides in Upper Canada a vast number of our children also frequenting Common Schools with our full consent, because the township is Catholic, the trustees are Catholics, the teacher is a Catholic; because we look on it as our own Separate School, but yet this fact is commented on as a proof of how Catholics love the Common School System. They do love it in such circumstances, when it suits them. The Catholic Church must love education, when we find in its bosom so many joint stock companies of men and women devoted to the education of the poor, gratis, and that by vow, content with their food and raiment only. I mean our Religious Orders. I don't know their number myself, but I know it would be easy to count the number of men and women in the school and Church of our learned Professor, who teach the poor gratis. The Christian Brothers alone teach in the United States 45,000 pupils, and in Canada 15,000.

The Professor says "a church which can herself teach all truth needs not the aid of the human intellect, perhaps naturally mistrusts it and therefore has comparatively little interest in education;" this is simply a sentence full of blunders. How teach all truth without the aid of the human intellect in the Church aided by divine light that instructs the masses; and this is done by education both in the pulpit and in the schools. Education is the great aid of the Church, and so far from mistrusting education the Church courts it.

Our Professor remarks that a "church which appeals to reason and to private judgment must of necessity educate." Here the Professor truthfully explains the standpoints of all Protestant churches, reason and private judgment, both of which are faulty, and a poor foundation for true education. I don't now speak of sciences which depend on reason and observation alone. I speak of education in its comprehensive meaning. The Catholic Church has always proved herself accurate in all science, even human.

Spain, the Professor says, is wofully deficient in the education of the masses. It is not surprising, spiracies for the last half century. Ireland, he says, science that came within his grasp, delivered a ant power. The majority of the inhabitants of Ireis being educated by the interposition of a Protestis Protestant, the aristocracy is Protestant, the recognized and well-paid church of the country until lately was Protestant, and only lately were Catholics allowed to be educated. No country on the face of the earth has done more at country in the world was education of the people, till lately, prohibited with more diabolical cruelty and yet Ireland battled for and preserved her education. Listen to a few of the enactments against a people professedly Catholic. In 1692 and following

years it was enacted as follows that: "If a Catholic kept school or taught any person Protestant or Catholic, any species of literature or science, such teacher was, for the crime of teaching, punishable by law by banishment-and if he returned from banishment he was hanged as a felon. If a Catholic, whether a child or adult, attended, in vately instructed by a Catholic, such Catholic, although a child in its early infancy, incurred a for-

feiture of all its property, present or future.

"If a Catholic child, however young, was sent to any foreign country for education, such infant child incurred a similar penalty, that is a forfeiture of all right to property, present or prospective.

"If any person in Ireland made any remittance of money or goods for the maintenance of any Irish child educated in a foreign country, such person in-

curred a similar torfeiture." In addition to all this a fine of £10 a month, a great deal for those days, was imposed on the person who employed a Catholic schoolmaster in a private family, and £2 a day on the schoolmaster so employed. So he was robbed of all his personal property before he was banished; and £100 fine was imposed on the father who sent his child to foreign parts, betholic country making against the education of Protestants such barbarous enactments. These laws continued until the reign of George III., when the American revolution brought on a pressure. But the Irish loved learning, and schools were kept under the hedges and ditches, in the bogs and mountains. A boy was kept in a tree to watch the soldiery. Gentlemen sent their children to foreign parts to be educated, and colleges for their education sprang up all over the continent of Europe. In Rome, all through Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal Catholic powers and noblemen vied with one another in founding colleges for the persecuted Irish. I may mention a fact of recent date utterly disgraceful to all concerned. After the French revolution Napoleon I, in making restitution for the deeds of rapine perpetrated on foreign residences in France, paid over an immense sum of money to the English Government for the losses sustained by the Irish college at Paris. What did the English Government do? Instituted a Commission for the disposal of the money, and passed an Act of Parliament freeing the Commissioners from any blame or punishment personal or pecuniary for whatever judgment they would pronounce on how the money was to be disposed of. They found that there was no

ments, is wiser than the proud philosopher who the King. This amount was expended on the reason of Casar, but Casar waged war tents tried to overthrow the force of these expressions counts the stars." We must remember that the pairs and extention of Windsor Castle. So much for against Christ and His Church. Casar was defeated; by referring to the expression of its counts the stars." We must remember that the pairs and extention of Windsor Castle. So much for against Christ and His Church. Casar was defeated; by referring to the expression of its taken preliminary steps to sue for the money Now if this were done by a Catholic state against a Protestant institution, what an outcry !

And how did the great Reformation treat the schools and colleges of education: No country in Europe was so well endowed for education as England; 1040 colleges, monasteries and hospitals, more or less, all engaged in education; in Wales 43 and in Ireland 995. These were suppressed, books destroyed, and funds given to the Court harpies -Now what have the Protestant ministers individually or collectively done for education or what sacrifices have they made? True, celibacy stood in the way. Had the church been entrusted to a married Protestant clergy would they have performed all the laborious services rendered to education by monks surrounded as our Professor admits by many difficalties? Imagine the labor of transcribing the whole Bible by hand and multiplying those copies a thousand times. Would they have endured the cold of such a scriptorium as our Professor sketches, for the sake of transmitting the Word of God to our times, for the preservation of the classics and of the records of their country? No indeed! they would have quite enough to do to educate their own chil-The state educates, taxing Protestant and Catholic alike, and in most cases the taxes of the poor have to be spent in educating the rich; and to exclude the Irish from the benefits of education, though the University (Trinity College) was supported from Irish reverues, the Sacramental Test was applied to the students. Before they could get an education or honors they had to receive the Protestant Sacrament, swear that it was not Our Lord's Body, and abjure the Catholic religion. Then the cry was raised, "Oh, the Catholics are inimical to education." A drink is not wholesome from filthy vessels, or when mixed with poison!

Our Professor says "no Jesuit was ever a hearty friend to popular education. We need not press the case too far." As this sentence reads, and will be generally understood, the assertion is false; a thousand facts and imperial decrees against Jesuit colleges prove the assertion to be utterly without foundation. However, the Professor may mean by popular education, education without religion. Then indeed the Jesuits and all good Catholics are opposed to such education. Strangely enough he asserts in another place that the Jesuits are good educators, ye they are not the friends of popular education !-

The Professor again says that in Spain it was considered immoral for a woman to be able to read!

Here the rhetorician evidently hallucinates. The Professor again, by a strange flight, tells some ruth when he has said in another part of his lecture christianity was a religion of light, and in the early Anglo Saxon times, while the conversion of the nation was still going on, we find in the mission centres the centres also of learning and education. The Church, in fact, in those days was the school." Precisely so; as the Catholic Church was in Anglo-Saxon times she is now. She fears not the light of education; she rather encourages it. The Church believes that the child has an immortal soul placed upon this earth principally and especially to know and serve God and to be happy for ever. Our first grand duty therefore is to educate that child for eternal life. The immortal soul of the child craves divine instruction, and that instruction which tends to make it happy for all eternity. Secular instruc-tion is principally to make a man useful for this life; it is very good as far as it goes, but does not go far enough.

From the tenor of the reasoning of the learned Professor, he appears to worship an educational system free from religion and "a religion that appeals to an open Bible and to reason as the inter-preter of its page." Our Professor then would want reason to extract a religion from an open Bible.-But reason cannot find or appreciate the mysteries of the Trinity or the Divine Incarnation, which are above reason. Therefore our Professor wants a natural religion only; a supernatural religion cannot be the work of reason.

He still proceeds, "the state clergy of the Church of the Restoration were almost as indifferent to public instruction as the state clergy of Spain." Putting this sentence into plain English, it means that the clergy of the established Church of England as the Catholic clergy of Spain. Well as far the English clergy were concerned, as I have said, their own little families appear to be quite flough for them to educate. The clergy of Spain, however, educated in their monasteries, colleges, and universities, without any support from the state, a vast

number of rich and poor. Let us now turn to England with the learned Professor. The fearful picture of a modern voting booth in Protestant England shows that the poor are very badly educated. We quote the learned Professor: "These miserable possessors of a misbestowed power, flocked to the poll, drugged with beer, and inflamed with fury, ignorant of everything, devoid not only of the rudiments of political knowledge and duty, but of the knowledge which is imparted in an infant school. Swarms of them were unable to make a cross opposite a candidate's name and had to vote by the form appointed for illiterates. In the trial of a controverted election a witness was put upon the stand who never heard the names of the leaders of the two great parties, and only knew that in his own town one party was blue and the other yellow. In another trial the judge said that the sum spent in bribery altogether was very small; but that, nevertheless, there had been a great deal of corruption, for the voters were so ignorant of what they were doing, and their duty as citizens, that they could be bought for a pot of beer. Yet these were arbiters, not only of the destiny of England, but of the colonies of India." Alas, Protestant England, with all her schools and expenditure, stands in need of the proper schooling. The ignorance and degradation of the English poor in general, as proved by a learned Professor of Camoridge University, is much more degraded than Englishmen would like to hear. The great question in dispute between two classes of men is this. Whether religious instruction should form part of public education or not. The clergy of the Church of England, and many other denominations of Christians, say with the Catholic clergy that education is not only incomplete without religious instruction, but hurtful. Education will render a man more powerful for evil, without religion. The Secularists, many of whom profess no religion, and others not overcharged with any religion, say let the state supply an education in all the branches of secular knowledge, and eliminate from the schools all religious teaching; let religion, they say, be taught by parents at home or by ministers of various denominations on Sundays. In other words, let religion be a home and Sunday affair. The difficulty of the Sunday and home religion is, the parents themselves are very often ignorant and too much occupied to teach their children. The poor mother has to administer to the wants of the little ones and the father is working all day and comes home wearied at night, and cares not to teach his children their catechism, even were he to know. The Sunday teaching occurring only once a week will be ineffective; children, as in the United States, will find Sunday-school too irksome, and will end by no religion at all as is the case with a great majority there. Or they may become like the besotted voters as described above. The world is undergoing a terrible rovolution; the state wants to gain complete control

English justice where Catholic Ireland and Catholic ships could float in the blood of the martyrs, if it interests are concerned. However, the President were gathered together. Casar was converted but and Faculty of the Irish College at present have no sooner settled on his throne than he began to The present Emperor of Germany enters upon the same war of usurpation, to prescribe what the clergy are to do and to teach, and what education they are to receive. But the Catholic Church will resist, as it did before, this usurpation, and will say to the king, "You have the Government of the affairs of this world; we, the Government of Christ's Church in spiritual things."

Our Professor speaks of Catholic resistance to public education as having been minimized in this oountry. Do Catholics anywhere resist and prevent Protestants from educating their children as they please? But Catholics resist and will continue to resist a system of education imposed upon them by Protestants—that is, an education divorced from religion; and Catholics do protest against being taxed for the education of Protestant children, and to build palaces in which the Protestant children of the well-to-do people are educated. The learned Professor again says, "In this respect, if the foreign Jesuits will only refrain from troubling us with their alien intrigues, I believe we shall all do well." Well, what a pettish sentence. Nursery terrors again! Children will hide their heads and cry out "Oh! the awful Jesuits." The meaning of these intrigues may be that, if the foreign Jesuits will refrain frow plotting to bring the Pope here with a large army, assisted by Don Carlos of Spain and the Mexicans, who will drive all the Protestant Canadians across the borders, and establish a Popish Dominion, we will be all right. Or the sentence may mean, if the Jesuits stop intriguing to carry off the Queen of England to Quebec, force her to become a Catholic, and upset Protestant ascendancy. we'll all do pretty well, and our Indian possessions will be safe.

In the nineteenth century, in this our present age, when every man, except the Catholic of course, claims the right to make up a religion of his own, to suit his own views of eccentricities; and when there is so large a number of pretty well defined denominations of christians, it is very difficult, I concede, for Governments to devise a system of education to answer the views of so many classes of individuals .-We hold that it is the parent's duty and his right to educate his children in that form of belief which he considers before God to be the best. It is the duty of the state to help the parent to fulfil this duty, but it steps beyond the limits of its power to assume the obligations of parents and to instruct the children in any state religion. It is true that the state has a right to see that its citizens are properly trained for the duties of citizens, but it can do so without interfering with the consciences of its subjects. Would it not be enough for the state to require certain qualifications in teachers and certain conditions of school requisites which it can do by means of Inspectors; then subsidize these schools as is done in England, according to the number of schools attending them. Then the best School Teachers and the most attentive will have the most pupils, parents can select that school to which they wish to send and all will be satisfied, except perhaps the teacher who is unfit to teach. All Protestants have a kindred spirit; they can easily agree to have their children associate for their differences are after all very inconsiderable. The Catholics may have schools apart as at present in this country but let them enjoy the same privileges that Protest

ants enjoy both for a higher and minor education. I am glad to find that the school teachers of this country begin to look upon their profession as one of the most honorable, and as useful to the community at large, and perhaps to themselves, as any other calling in the country. We exhort them to continue their noble efforts for God and the people. As a great deal is said about the open Bible, I will on a future occasion tell what the Catholic Church did for the preservation of the blessed work, and for its spread amongst the people even before the "Re-

WAS ST. PETER EVER IN ROME?

formation."

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford preached last Sunday night to a crowded congregation in the Church of the Holy Name, Oxford-street, Manchester on the question, "Was St. Peter ever in Rome?" He said he had been asked by some whom he wished to oblige to speak on this subject. He could not consider it necessary to prove by direct argument that St. Peter ever went to Rome, for it had been proved abundantly, and superabundantly, by arguments which were indirect, and which had the greatest force. The doctrine of the supremacy of the Holy See was argument sufficient that St. Peter was the predecessor of the pontiffs of Rome, that he was the Bishop of Rome, and that, therefore, he was in Rome. Those who asserted that St. Peter never was in Rome, and those who said that it was doubtful whether he was there or not, performed one and the same office. They cast dust into the air in order to blind and to deceive the unwary. They who had reduced themselves to deny the presence of Peter in Rome, had reduced themselves to what he would call the back slums of religious controversy, and the weapons which they too frequently used in this warfare were weapons which corresponded to the position which they had chosen to enter into. They ignored the most salient and undoubted passages which occurred in the writings of the Fathers bearing upon the question, and they offered the most forced and absurd explanations of many of those passages which stared them in the face, and which they could not otherwise get over. As a specimen of the weapons to which this class of controversialists resorted, he referred to a pamphlet which had been distributed broadcast over England, purporting to be a speech made by Bishop Strossmayer in the Vatican Council, denying that Peter ever was in Rome, and full of abuse of the Holy See. It happened that last year he was at Rome, and he took with him a copy of this pamphlet, and Bishop Strossmayer being then also in Rome inquiry was made, and the Bishop indignantly denied that he had ever made such a speech anywhere, and it was known before that he had not spoken it in the Vatican. His first argument was that the doctrine that Peter-was Bishop of Rome was never called in question for fourteen centuries, and in these fourteen centuries there lived men as acute as any of the present day, and many who had been excommunicated and anathematised by the Popes on account of heresies, but none of them ever called this doctrine in question. It was first challenged in the 15th century by Marsilius of Padua, a heretic and schismatic, who was the abettor of one of the princes of Germany in his war against the Holy See. In the time of the Reformation this, no doubt, became a useful weapon, and some of the Reformers made use of it, but not all. For instance, Calvin, who was to acute, and who prided himself too much on his learning, never, committed himself to such an assertion. His second argument should be from the of Polycarp, the friend of St. John, who wrote in [Irish patriot achieving the emancipation of his control in the said in his treatise against heretics, "We con- religionists, all but achieving the restoration of his found that here is the restoration of his said in the restorat testimony of the Fathers. St. Ireneus, the disciple found them by pointing out the tradition which the country's independence—we prefer to speak of him greatest and most ancient and universally-known as the greatest European tribune and statesman of Church of Rome, founded and constituted the resinanting Church of Rome, founded and constituted by the the 19th century. We have said that the mainspring

more powerful principality," which occurred in the passage, which they said confined St. Ireneu's mean. ing to a statement that, because Rome was the seat dogmatize and interfere with the Church. Condense of the church and arrange its discipling according to his own fancy; and so with other emperors and kings, for they appear to embody, the spirit of the kings, for they appear to embody, the spirit of the church and that the Church in Rome was persecuted for the first three hundred years of kings, for they appear to embody, the spirit of the church and its pontiffs, one after another, were martyrs, his hearers could judge how lift. dogmatize and interfere with the Church. Con- of the Empire therefore it had a greater authority, stantius, his son, strove to prescribe the doctrines of a greater principality. When however, world that fights against Christ. From King Rufus | were martyrs, his hearers could judge how little to Henry the VIII., true to the instincts of the authority the early Fathers, would attach to Rome world, kings opposed the Church and its doctrines, on account of its political importance. In another passage St. Irenseus said, "Matthew also issued a written Gospel among the Hebrews, in their own dialect, while Peter and Paul were preaching at Rome, and laying the foundations of the Church, These were passages which no man in his senses had ever called in question. Tertullian, who wrote in 195, referred to Rome as the place "where Peter had a like passion with the Lord, and where Paul was honoured with an end like unto the Baptist's St. Cyprian, writing about 246, referred constantly to Rome as the "chair of Peter;" and St. Optatus, writing in the next century, spoke in the same way, Speaking of the chair of Peter at Rome as one of the marks of the Church, his lordship proceeded to quote passages in which it was taken for granted that Rome had been the see of Peter from St. Epiphanius who wrote in 385. St. John Chrysostom, writing in 387, speaking of the resurrection of the dead, said: "From Rome the body of Paul will be borne in rapture; from Rome the body of Peter will like. wise ascend." He also mentioned St. Jerome (whose testimony was most distinct both that Peter went to Rome and that he was buried there), and other later writers down to the time of St. Leo. He next quoted Protestant authors, in which the same doctrine was granted, as Cane, who affirmed without hesitation with the whole body of the ancients that St. Peter was at Rome, and Leibnitz (the correspondent of Bossuet); Horne in his introduction to the "Study of Holy Scripture," Whiston Geisler (the German Protestant Church historian), Bertbold in his introduction to the Old and New Testament, Wilberforce, Maitland, and others. The only argument against the doctrine which had any colour or pretence was that Peter said in his first Epistle, The Church that is at Babylon saluteth you," It was argued by some that in this epistle Peter referred to Babylon in Chaldea, but that had not been held in the Catholic Church, and it was not believed by the most learned commentators amongst the Protestants; the obvious explanation being that St. Peter in this passage referred to Rome as the modern Babylon, by which name it was also designated by St. John in the Apocalypse.

In conclusion, the preacher appealed to those in the Church of England who were only separated from the Catholic Church by the doctrine of the supremacy of Peter, and who through no fault of their own, had been defrauded of their inheritance at the Reformation, to examine the question carefully, with prayer for the Divine guidance.-Catholic Times, Aug. 7.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY. We have entered upon the hundredth year which

has elapsed since the occurrence of an event for ever memorable in the annals of the Irish race. On the 6th August, 1775, Catherine, wife of Morgan O'Connell, of Carhen, near Caherciveen, presented her husband with a son, who was, in due time, christened Daniel. Seventy-one years afterwards the body of that son was borne to its last resting-place, amidst the tears and lamentations of a bereaved nation. In the three score and ten years which clapsed between the hour when the birth of a son gladdened the house of Morgan O'Connell and the hour when a stricken nation mourned its lost and glorious chief, Daniel O'Connell had won for himself the most brilliant and the most enduring reputation which has been the meed of any man springing from the old Celtic race. To the last-up to the moment when Disease laid its giant hand on that majestic figure, the moment when "the scene darkened ere the curtain fell"-O'Connell was not alone the loved, the honored, the adored Chief and Tribune and Liberator of his own people, but the most conspicuous and remarkable figure on the great stage of Christendom. What he did for Ireland needs no recapitulation here. He was at once the hero and the epitome of the Celts. In that breast every virtue, every characteristic of the Irish race was mirrored and intensi-A Celt of the Celts, it was given to him t lead his people out of a bondage which has been a bitter and more enduring than that in which the Egyptians held the people of God. Before the meteor genius of O'Connell blazed across the western sky, the Irish Celts had for seven troubled conturies been the Helots of Christendom. Their falls was banned, their race was despised, their county was but a name. Even the good men who had pleaded their cause before the Parliaments of Itland and of England pleaded for concessions to be accorded to bondsmen, not for rights to be yielded to the free. In the darkest hour of the nation's history, when Treason was consummating the work which Despotism had commenced—when the best and bravest of the land had perished in the field of on the scaffold-when a recreant Senate was higgling for the price at which it was to sell its own existence and its country's freedom-a young barrister, just admitted to the profession, attended a meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, held to protest against the Union, and there delivered a maiden speech which was a fiery denunciation of that infamon measure. That young barrister was O'Connell-

that speech was the keynote of his life. We repeat that we have no intention of following the stirring incidents of that career. The people of Ireland do not need to be told the story of Irelands mightiest son. They do not need to be told how he breathed into the soul of his country the divine fire of Liberty-how he led her from victory to victory -how he struck off the chains which bound her fair limbs—how he confounded her foes—how he conducted her to a place among the peoples of the world, and all but replaced the diadem of Nation-

hood upon her brow. We have said that the Irish patriots who preceded O'Connell were wont to adopt a suppliant attitude, o teach---

Millions to kneel down

And ask of thousands for their own. O'Connell's voice was a sursum corda to the Irish heart. He found his country bound; he left her free-free in the freedom of the spirit, which is above all freedom. Faultless he was not; who is? but never yet did tribune leave behind a tale of givices so splendid, of devotion so unswerving. The undertone which harmonised and modulated is whole career was an intense, passionate, absorbing love of Ireland—her hills and valleys, her generous people, her history, her archaelogy, her crunbling ruins, her traditions, and her customs.

The lines which he penned when Miss Mitted asked him for an autograph summed up the whole history of the man-

Still shalt thou be my waking theme, Thy glorics still my midnight dream, And every thought and wish of mine, Unconquied Erin, shall be thine.

Love, even in the world of politics, is mightier than hate, and it was love that strengthened the high heart and mind, the giant arm, of O'Connell, Bat we prefer to speak of him here, not so much as an college abroad, voted a large sum of money as salary hence it is the old story over again. When Christ two most glorious apostles, Peter and Paul, derives of O'Connell's career; was love of Ireland; let if for their judgment, and the remainder for the use of proclemed His described to the use of the use

the world. O'Connell was not slone a great Irish chief; he was in the Parliament, of England the chief; he was in the content of the oppressed training the unfairness of any sweeping condemnation it ruest and most potent champion of the oppressed training the unfairness of any sweeping condemnation of all absentees. What we say is, the list is so of every race and clime. The same magnificent eloof every race and clime. quence with which he pleaded for treland was heard. lengthy as to be disgraceful, and that explanation of the most enduring and the emancipation of the English Dissenter. That conscience should be free, education free, the press free, the people free, was he once declared, the press free, the most enduring and the residual to the second to the residual to the most enduring and the residual to his ambition. But the most enduring and the noblest claim of O'Connell to immortality remains to be stated. Up to his time the sword had been the only weapon of the oppressed. Liberty had been only weapon of sallant hearts, but it was alrays amidst the flash of arms, and the dreadful carnage amidst the man of arms, and the dreading carnage, of the battle field. The great political discovery of O'Connell was that "Peace hath its victories no less than war," that public opinion directed by the hand of genius is more potent than the swords of many legions. The open secret which he taught Ireland was that every blessing which she had hitherto sought, and always sought in vain, by violent and bloody revolution she may attain by peaceful and legal reform. In the very last public speech he delivered in Ireland he said :-

"Oh, are there not some of you old enough to remember 1798? Such of you as have not witnessed it must have heard your fathers tell of it. The innocent and the guilty suffered. The prisons were full. The scaffold recked with human gore. Terror reigned throughout the land. I heard the shricks of horrible suffering re-echo through the Royal Exchange. Cries of agony and despair were heard in every quarter. Human blood was shed like water, Every crime was committed, and the yeomanry were frantic with bloodshed and slaughter. Oh, those who would inculcate such doctrines, or who would in the slightest degree favor them, are the worst enemies of Ireland. I am going from you, for a short time. If I find that in England I cannot do something beneficial for Ireland, I will come back immediately and see what can be done in the country."

The lesson that he taught was not alone a great truth, but a great discovery. What Watt was in the world of natural science O'Counell was in the world of politics. Catholic Emancipation was the first great popular victory ever won by peaceful agitation The Greye and Attwoods, who led the agitation for the Reform Act of '32, the Brights and Cobdens, who conducted the struggle for Free Trade, only followed in the footsteps of O'Connell. As far as Ireland is concerned, every subsequent event in her history showed how wise was the policy of O'Connell, how mistaken the theories, how disastrous the results of the action of those who differed from him. Is it to be wondered at, then, that in his closing years such a man became the most famous statesman and popular chief in Europe, that his speeches were translated into every tongue, that the money markets of the world watched eagerly his acts and sensitively reflected his policy, that monarchs sued in vain for his autograph, and that such a man as Montalembert pronounced him "the greatest and most illustrious Christian of his age?" When in Genoa the Superb the last sad hour arrived, a tremor ran through Europe, and the lovers of freedom from the Frozen Ocean to the Southern Sea mourned their doughtiest and trustiest champion.

To-day, we repeat, we enter upon the hundredth year which has clapsed since the birth of O'Connell. The 6th of August, 1875, will be the centenary of that event. In recent years a goodly practice has sprung up of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of famous men. Within the last few years Scotland has celebrated with well-deserved honors the centenary of Scott, her immortal storyteller, and Burns, her peasant bard. England has also commemorated the tercentenary of the birth of "Avon's tuneful swan." Only last month the poets of Italy and Provence met in the grand old city of Avignon to throw a wreath on the tomb of that Petrarch whose birth, five hundred years ago, heralded in the cycle of European lyric song. Patriotic are those celebrations of Scotchmen and Englishmen and Italians. True and noble is the sentiment which inspired them. But are we, the Irish people, to allow the reverence in which foreigners hold bard or romancer to outweigh our reverence for our mighty chief? A little year, and the O'Connell centenary will be upon us. Let us trust that it will find us prepared. Let us trust that that great national festival will be commemorated in a manner becoming the Nation and the Man-in a manner worthy of the unrivalled genius, the enormous services, the European reputation of the Hero. land has, indeed, already shown that she has not forgotten her Liberator. Ten years ago, in this city, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of men, the first stone was laid of the O'Connell Monument. We look back with pardonable pride to the fact that it was by the Freeman's Journal that that movement was originated and conducted to a successful issue. That monument has been entrusted to the Phidias of the Victorian age, the Irish artist who is proclaimed by the voice of enlightened criticism as the greatest living master of the noble art of the statuary. Mr. Foley has thrown into the work all his genius and all his skill. It is to be his chef d'œuvre, the work on which he will base his claim to the favourable judgment of posterity. Those who grumble at the lengthened period which has elapsed since the work was entrusted to the hands of the sculptor forget that the magnificent conceptions of the true artist are slow of growth, that inspiration cannot be compelled, that genius lingers lovingly over every detail and idea. We rejoice to say, however, that it is rumored that the task proceeds apace, and that at an early date a delighted city will gaze upon a work worthy of the Irish patriot it commemorates and the Irish artist who has executed it. Far be it from us to urge that that artist should be subjected to unseemly pressure, but we may be permitted to hope that the O'Connell Committee will take early and effective action in the matter—that the O'Connell Centenary may be commemorated by the unveiling of the O'Connell Monument—that just as the hundredth year since the birth of the Liberator closes, the eyes of the people; he loved may be gladdened by gazing on a group which will be equally dear to patriot and artist, an enduring memento of Irish gratitude, a glorious product of Irish genius -Dublin Freeman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

ABSENT FROM DUTY.—We print in another page a carefully compiled record of the Irish voting on the recent coercion debate. Some of the lists there set forth will, we doubt not, cause much regret. We allude to the lists of absences. We need not repeat at any length here what we have written olsewhere,—that we are far from being unmindful of the fact that some of the best and most valued of our representatives may happen from time to time to be absent with good cause. But this consideration in nowise avails to avert the declaration that the number of absontees from the late coercion debate was positively shameful. Among the absentees were not a few Irish members who permanently reside in London, and of whose absence no explanation of any sort has been given. A few others away in Ireland "paired"; some of them, such as Mr. Shaw, being then absent for the first time, and then only with satisfactory reason. If Mr. O'Connor Power was absent, it was because he was elsewhere doing stout battle in defence of the National cause, where it needed such advocacy. Mr. Lewis of Carlow, who was seldom absent from his post, was called away by the illness of one of his family; while Mr. OShaughnessy; the faithful and self-sacrificing secretary of the party; threw up "sick self-sacrificing secretary of the party, threw up "sick contributors of Foley's genius, it is said, will be the monument loave" and in deflance of his physicians, returned to loave" and in deflance of his physicians, returned to character would, at this day, be entirely superfluous. On which he had, lately been duty only to break down in health at his post, and character would, at this day, be entirely superfluous. The letter is compelled by his companions to retire. We be conveiled by his companions to retire. We

of gentlemen absent with good cause, but as illusmere." pairing" than his being too busily engaged in trying to smash up the Home Rule movement, the fact ought to be stated. If he had not, we incline to think the people of that gallant county. would much prefer that he was at his post helping the handful of Irish members to make a gallant stand against such heavy odds in the coercion debate, rather than be away hard at work helping England to split up the national movement for Home Rule. If what we have heard of Lord Robert Montagu's conduct be true—and most heartily we shall hail correction or explanation—we can only say Westmeath has been badly served on all hands. Lord Robert Montagu, we are assured, was not absent from Lendon—was seen in the clubs—was not unaware that the struggle was being waged, and that his help was needed. But he never showed his face. If this be not so, no one will rejoice to learn the fact more heartily than we shall. But we do emphatically say that an explanation is called for. The brunt of the work in the late session was allowed to fall upon some twenty or thirty members, and these by no means the men who were best able to afford time for such close attendance There were nearly always a score or more of absentees out of the fiftynine who constitute the Home Rule party in Parliament. No complaint of this ever escaped the men on whom the whole of the load was thus cast, as long as they were cheered by the confidence that, whenever a real emergency arose, a call for aid would bring their absent comrades to their sides. But when, as on the coercion debate, they found such a call so feebly responded to, they felt, not without reason, that they had been unfairly dealt with. One man has as good right as another to take his case in absence; and if, without any complaint from the constituencies, men are allowed to disregard an urgent summons to duty, we may be sure the attendance of Home Rulers in Parliament will soon be small enough to please even the Pall Mall Gazette.-Dublin Nation. IRISH RECORDS.—Although rich in ancient manu-

script chronicles illustrating the piety, learning, wit, and patriotism of her people, Ireland has few such records as State papers, charters, and other similar documents, compared with either England or Scotland. Of the eight charters which have been chosen for representation in the first volumne of facsimiles of Irish National MSS., six form part of the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Hereditary Grand Butler of Ireland, being grants by Diarmait King of Leinster, Domnall King of Limerck, Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert, William of Braosa, Theobald Walter, and William Marischall, Earl of Pembroke. All these are in excellent condition, Braosa's especially having a very fine seal, and are of great interest if only for the famous historic names mentioned in them. The two other charters are furnished by the Corporation of the city of Dublin, one granted by King Henry II. of England, the second by Prince John, in the third year of the reign of Richard I. The Public Record Office of Ireland is represented in the same series by a fine membrane of a pipe roll of the 44-46th years of Henry III.'s reign. The remarkable collection known as "the Royal Letters" in the Record Office of England furnishes many specimens. On of these letters, ovidently to be referred to the latter part of the 13th century, is from Nicholas Cusack, Bishop of Kildare, to Robert Burnet, Bishop of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, wherein he narrates how Gerald Tyrrell, a youth of noble birth and of approved manners and skill in arms, had been taken prisoner in a conflict with the Irish, after all his comrades and his horse had been slain, and himself had been dangerously wounded. His captors had loaded him with chains and cast him into a dungeon, from whence they swear not only never to release him, but devote him to a cruel death,, unless the son or a certain Irish noble, formerly a tenant of Hugh, Bishop of Meath, who is detained as a hostage in Dublin Castle, is given up to them in exchange. The concluding part of this letter had unfortunately been worn or torn off. It is dated on the Reast of the Decollation of St. John. demy.

MONUMENT TO CAROLAN.—A monument to Carolan the last of the Irish bards," executed by Mr. John Hogan, of Dublin, son of the famous sculptor of that name, has just been placed in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral, bas relief, in the Mediaval style. The bard is represented seated and touching the Irish harp his costume being that of the period of his death, nearly a hundred and forty years ago. The figure and harp are raised on a tondo or circular base, and are nearly five feet high. The features of the bard have been reproduced from an engraving by Rogers and an old picture in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, which, from the likeness, to the face in the engraving is manifestly a portrait of Caralon. The forehead, curling hair, and melancholy smile are stamped on the marble with the utmost delicacy and finish. A bequest was left by the late Lady Morgan for the purpose of carrying out this memorial. The monument, which is fixed in the northern wall of the nave, close to its western extremity, and about six feet from the ground. bears the following inscription :- "Erected by the desire of Sydney Lady Morgan to the memory of Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, Obiit A.D. 1738, Ætatis succee an '68." This work does the utmost credit to the talents of Mr. Hogan, who, having devoted himself ito the same profession as his illustrious father, will, we have no doubt, hereafter win additional laurels for himself.

Referring to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the representative peerages of Scotland and Ireland, the London Times, after stating that "everyone will approve the proposition that her Majesty should be advised to renounce the prerogative of creating fresh Irish peerages," adds the following remarks: "The Duke of Richmond demurred to this suggestion when broached by Lord Courtown, saying that it was an interference with the Act of Union, and the good sense of the proposition may be accepted as established if this antiquated argument is all that can be advanced against it." Antiquated, no doubt it is, especially since the Church Act utterly abolished what was expressly declared in the Act itself to be one of its fundamental stipulations. Yet there are some fools who think it almost treason for the Irish people to propose any interference with a statute which the English Par-

liament has completely riddled. The Act of Union, it appears, is to be regarded as "a solemn treaty" whenever the Irish people complain of it, but England is to be free to cut it up as waste paper. The Times now treats its provisions as mere rubbish which nobody need regard, knowing well that what is called the Union depends not on that iniquitous and "antiquated" measure, but is maintained by a code of Coercion Acts, an armed police, a swarm of spies, and an army of thirty thousand men. The Act of Union is antiquated and torn to tatters, but Armstrong guns and Snider rifles are not antiquated yet, and it is just as well to confess plainly that these form the binding links between the two countries.—Dublin Nation.

FROUDE FROM AN IMPARTIAL ENGLISH VIEW.—As an historian, says the Irish American, Froude has been work, two commissions which were especially asso sufficiently crushed beneath the heel of enlights signed him by Queen Victoria. The greatest work and investigation that a reference to him in the ened investigation, that a reference to him in that of Foley's genius, it is said, will be the monument

mention these instances; not as exhausting the list London Saturday Review which, traveling somewhat street, Dublin, on the north side of Carlisle-bridge out of the customary rut of literary criticism, gives us a faithful pen-portrait of the man, and for that OBrien. The statue of Moore is at the end of West-reason we reproduce the picture. The Review says: moreland street, a short distance from Carlisle Mr. Froude's case is different from that of the most violent and most unfair party writer. We make some excuse for Irish Papists and Irish Protestants speaking of one another. But here is a writer who, with no temptation, no interest in the matter, without the poor excuse of a national or religious ranworks on which he was engaged remain unfinished. out the poor excuse of a national or religious ran-cour, puts himself forward, in cold blood, to defend the evil deeds of one side and to blacken those of the other. What may be Mr. Froude's motives we cannot guess; the only practical result of his labors can be to make old memories and present disputes bitterer than they need be. If Mr. Froude wishes to stir up another Irish rebellion, to find new victims for new torturers, he could not take better means to compass the end. He stands alone in modern English historical literature as having habitually applied no small natural powers to a purpose which we can only pronounce immoral. The downward course is easy; the panegyrist of Henry the Eighth has sunk into the panegyrist of "Flogging Fitzgerald." If writings so flimsy and inaccurate as those of Mr. Froude live to be remembered in another age, it is something to think that they will carry their own moral condemnation with them. If the man who can jeer over the gibbet of Whitting in one age and the gibbet of Crosbie in another is to find any lasting place in men's memories, it is something to think that the character in which he will be remembered will not be as the defender of British sculptors-MacDowell, Lawlor, and Foleythis or that doubtful historical or political theory, but in the character which he has chosen for himself,-as the champion of evil, the apologist of

> A great fall of rain took place on Thursday, 13th Aug., in Dublin. It commenced at two o'clock, and continued without intermission till ten o'clock at night. During the afternoon there were several peals of thunder. The line of railway from Kingstown to Dublin was flooded that the trains had to run through water which reached nearly to the axles of the carriage wheels. At the Kingstown terminus the gas reservoir was invaded by water, the lights became extinguished, and the station was left in darkness.—On Saturday last Jeremiah John Murphy made his last appearance in the Court of Chancery, where ever since the year 1846 he has filled, with eminent ability and credit, the position of one of the Masters in that Court. He was educated by the Jesuit Fathers at Clongowes Wood, having entered the College immediately after its first establishment in 1814. He was called to the Bar in 1828, and has left behind him, in practice or on the Bench, no-Catholic who is his senior. He was the contemporary and intimate friend of O'Connell, Shiel, O'Loghlen, Pigot, Monahan, and the brilliant band of unemancipated Catholic barristers. Belonging to a distinguished family of Cork, his deep faith, earnest piety, and ardent patriotism were worthy of their race and name. He entered the college immediately after its first opening, in 1814.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet, Aug. 15.

> SUDDEN DEATH. - Very much regret was felt in Ennis, Co. Clare, on Sunday morning, 9th Aug., at the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Robt. Magrath, stationer and general haberdasher, at his residence, Church-street, Ennis.—R.I.P.

> THE STRIKE IN BELFAST.—The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Belfast on Sunday, says:—It is with great satisfaction I report that a change is taking place in the attitude both of mill owners and operatives, and that there is now a disposition to have an amicable settlement of the serious dispute which has lasted so long. Yesterday the mills completed their fifth week of idleness. It is understood that the employees are willing to return to their work on the following terms—namely, the immediate introduction of the 56½ Hours Bill, which would not otherwise come into operation, till the 1st of January next, with a corresponding reduction in wages. The reduction thus effected would be equivalent to five or six per cent. The mill owners have arrived at no formal decision on the subject of the proposal, but it is believed. there is a disposition on the part of several of them to agree to these terms, provided the mills over the country would place themselves on the same footing. Negotiations on the basis thus mentioned are at present going on between masters and workers. The destitution which prevails in Belfast is very great, although, strange to say there were not nearly so many mill girls seeking alms in the streets last night as there was on the previous Saturday. The Relief Fund continues to administer some little assistance to the more distressed operatives. A meeting was held yesterday evening in Lurgan, having been convened by the following placard:—"To the rescue!!! Help in the hour of need! Working people-male and female-go to the meeting of sympathy in the Mechanic's Institute at five o'clock this (Saturday) evening. Your brethren and sisters of Belfast are now in a death struggle! Clouds of darkness cluster round them! The lion of famine is let loose upon their homes! Tyranny and wealth are combined to subdue and enslave their noble hearts by hunger and privation! They make heroic resistance. Assist them in their fight. A deputation from the Strike ReliefCommittee of Belfast will address the meeting and implore your aid. A collection is to be made and the proceeds are to go to the millworkers' Relief Fund." The large additional force brought into Belfast in consequence of the disorderly proceedings on Thursday 30th of July, still remain here, but their services have, happily, not been as yet required. By the adoption of a system of three "relieves," instead of four, a greater number of the permanent town force is kept constantly in the streets. The strike still continues in Lisburn and Gilford, but it is to be hoped the terms referred to above will lead to a settlement all over the North.

> DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN.—A despatch from London announces the death of John Henry Foley, the eminent sculptor, the mention of whose name at once brings recollections of some of the most classic and best known statues in England. He was born in Dublin in 1818, and after receiving a thorough art education he went to London, and contributed to the art exhibitions there his first works, "The Death of Abel" and "Innocence," attracting universal attention in 1839. His fame was secured the following year, when he produced the marble group " Ino and Bacchus," which was bought by the Earl of Ellesmere for a heavy sum of moncy. Other well-known works followed rapidly and won him renown, until he was chosen as one of three sculptors to execute the statues for the new palace at Westminster receiving commissions for "Hampden" (1847) and "Selden" (1853) in St. Stephen's Hall. The bronze group, "Lord Hardinge and Charger," sent to Calcutta, was so much admired by the English public that a requisition signed by hundreds of the first names in art and literature was presented to its author, expressing a desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" for the London Mansion, and was elevated to the rank of member of the Royal Academy. His diploma work from "Comus" followed, and from that time the demands upon him for portrait and monumental statues were so numerous as to leave no opportunity for the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. He is better known, however, by his colossal statue of Prince Albert on the national memorial in Hyde Park, and also, the group "Asia," a composition of fine figures in the same

on the south side of which stands the statue of Smith moreland street, a short distance from Carlisle bridge and within sight of it; while a few steps farther, in front of Trinity College, are the statues of Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith. Dublin So jealous was he of his reputation that no press of orders could induce him to permit faulty work to leave his studio. It was one of his great merits that he never degraded his art to a trade. Although he received very liberal remuneration for his works such was the care he bestowed in finishing them that he made less money than artists who enjoy not a tithe of the patronage he did. No British sculptor achieved so great or lasting popularity in his time, and none labored harder to deserve the patronage showed upon him. If the work of this artist had a fault it was want of warmeth and sympathy. The pervading tone of his mind was coldly classic, and at times his art was hampered by conventionalsty, but it was always pure and faultlessly correct. In this he differed essentially from his great rival, MacDowell, who wasfull of poetic feeling, but restive under the formal traces of classicism. His works are full of nature, but lack the careful finish which was a distinguishing feature of Foley's work. The genius of this artist received ample recognition in Continental countries; he was one of the three who were awarded prizes in the Great Paris Exhibition. Gifted with refined taste, considerable invention and great executive skill, he was to the last year of his life a close and earnest student of nature and ancient art., Indeed, his respect for Grecian sculpture was carried to the point of reverence. The death of this remarkable man will leave in the ranks of British art a gap which will not easily be filled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON TEMPERANCE.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, Archbishop Manning addressed about 5,000 persons assembled on Tower-hill, London, in the cause of total abstinence. At the back of the van which served as a platform, some tectotal banners were displayed, and there were three temperance societies' bands on the grounds. Several Catholic clergymen and some leading Catholic tradesmen of the East end supported the Archbishop. Dr. Manning, in an address of some length, pointed out the wonderful progress which the temperance movement had made within the last year or two amongst the Irish Catholics of London. He took particular pains to scan the newspaper police-court reports, and he was glad to say he missed the Irish names with which cases of drunkenness used to be so frequently associated. He begged of the women especially to take the pledge. It was a hard thing for a working man to arrive in his home and find his wife "in beer," to find no fire in the winter, no comfort, to find everything which would lead him to plunge into the path of temptation. At the conclusion of Dr. Manning's address about 400 men, 50 women, and a good many children, knelt down and took the

CATHOLIC ORDER OF UNITED BRETHREN, LEEDS .- A delegate meeting of the Catholic Order of Odd Fellows took place last week in Leeds, and was numerously and respectably attended. Through the kindness of the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, Mount St. Mary's, the library of the Young Men's Hall was placed at their disposal. Delegates were present from most of the principal centres of the Irish population throughout England where branches have been established, and the utmost harmony and good feeling characterised the proceedings. One important decision arrived at was to abolish all signs, ceremonies, &c., and to conduct all their proceedings free, open, and above board. It was generally felt that everything in the least degree approaching —though that only on the surface—to societies not acknowledged by the Church was out of place in any association of Catholics. It was also proposed, and unanimously carried—"That the name of the Lodge be changed from 'The Catholic Order of Oddfellows' to the 'Catholic Order of United Brethren.'" . The society is making steady progress, and if only conducted with economy and circumspection will attain great success .- Catholic Times, Aug. 14.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC HALL FOR LONDON .-- The tholics of London are desirious of following the good example set them by their brethren in Liverpool by giving every encouragement to the erection of a Catholic Hall under the direction of a limited com-pany. The capital is fixed at £10,000, which is to be realised by 10,000 shares of £1 each. It is not made a matter of necessity for the shares to be paid at once, but it is agreed to accept instalments of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than three months. It is very necessary that a building of this description should be erected in the centre of the metropolis, The proposed Catholic Hall would meet all requiremeuts—for in such a building the Catholic body could transact their public business, as well as hold temperance demonstrations, meetings, entertainments, &c.

THE COMING PILGRIMAGE.—Preaching on this subject in the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Aug. 16, the Very Rev. Monsignor Patterson contended that pilgrimages were based on laws which the Scriptures and society had always recognized. No Englishman could view without reverence the tomb of Shakespeare or Sir Walter Scott, and if it was with similar feelings that the faithful paid homage to saints. As for the "cheap philosophy"that miracles were impossible, because of the natural laws of time and space, his answer was that God was above all law, and he referred in proof of this to the numerous miracles recorded by the Fathers of the

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. THE PRESTON REANCH.—The usual weekly meeting of this branch washeld at the Hall, Forth read, on Sunday evening when there was a good attendance, Mr. Sharrock, a Laucashire man of the right stamp, proposed that the reports of the meetings should be published in the Catholic Times, and the motion was carried unan imously. The quarterly meeting will be held next Sunday, when officers will be appointed, &c., and it is hoped the members will muster in force, as there is certain business of great importance to be laid before them.

BANQUET TO HUGH HEINRICK Esq.,—A banquet in honour of this worthy and much respected gentleman is announced to take place on Monday next. Mr. Heinrick is the Secretary of the Irish members of Parliament, and has done much in his official capacity, to further the question of Home Rule. The leading members of the London Home Rule Confederation recognising his services, have determined on inviting Mr. Heinrick to dinner. The event is looked forward to with much interest by the friends of Home Rule, and is expected to give an impetus to the movement in the metropolis

ORMSKIRK BRANCE -A crowded meeting was held by the members and friends of the Ormskirk branch on Monday evening last. F. Murphy, Esq., solicitor presided. Mr. P. Ryan moved the first resolution -"That it is expedient and just that Irishmen should have the control of their own affairs, and that Home Government is the only remedy for Irish grievances." The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Crumbleholme, an Englishman, of Preston, who in a most logical manner argued the Home Rule cause. Mr. McShane then proposed :-"That the best thanks of this meeting be returned to Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C. M.P., and his colleagues, for their services in the cinnati. He sends his blessing to all the fock, but the contributors. The letter is dated

forward and enrol themselves as members of the branch. Mr. McNicholl seconded the resolution, and it was also spoken to by Mr. Lathom an English-man, who begged of his fellow countrymen to visit Ireland before they form decided views, upon Trish questions. Votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers terminated the proceedings. Many persons signified their intention of joining the branch.— Liverpool Catholic Times, Aug. 14.

THE END OF THE SESSION. - Parliament was prorogued on Thursday week by commission. The Queen's Speech, a pretty long affair of no fewer than nineteen paragraphs, says never a word of Ireland, save in stating that the pressure of business has prevented the measure for re-arranging the judicature of England and Ireland from being passed into law. After opening with a word of thanks for the annuity to Prince Leopold, the Speech buds forth in the most commonplace allusions to the Brussels Conference, the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, the war in Spain, the treaty with Zanzibar, the Indian famine, and the status quo on the Gold Coast. The domestic subjects touched upon in a similar watery strain are reduction of public taxes, health of factory employes, and the Acts which concern the Scotch and English Churches. This is a singularly meagre record for a session full of sound and fury. And not a word about the publicans who put the Tories into power. Ungrateful Mr. Disraeli!—Nation.

A VERY BROAD HINT, - Sir Andrew Agnew was fomous for giving broad hints. Having for some time been pestered by an impertment intruder, it was one day remarked to the baronet that this man no longer appeared in his company, and asked how he contrived to get rid of him. "In truth," said the baronet, "I was obliged to give the chiel a broad hint." "A broad hint," replied the friend, "I thought he was one of those who could not take a hint."-"By my faith, but he was forced to take it," answered Sir Andrew; "for, as he would not gang out by the door, I threw him out of the window."

A JUTENILE HABITUAL DRUNKARD. - A boy of 13 years, named Andrew Hoy, has admitted, before Bailie Muirhead, at the Edinburgh Police-court, that he had created a disturbance in the vicinity of Hill Place. The superintendent of police stated that the case was a particularly distressing one, as the boy, who could neither read nor write, had become quite a drunkard, his mother having to feed him with liquor. As he thought the boy a fit subject for the reformatory, the bailie delayed the case that the ordinary report might be prepared.

THE PRICE OF COAL .- Regarding the price of coal, the Commissioners of Customs in their report say -No housekeeper needs to be told that coals have been dearer, nor need it surprise him to learn that the economical law that increase of price checks the demand has naturally diminished the quantity exported. He may, however, bear the increased cost with more resignation when he reads that our customers abroad have had to pay more in money, at the rate of 26.3 per cent, for less in quantity, at the rate of 4.4 per cent. for this commodity.

EDITORIAL PRIVILEGE -A case of great importance to newspaper proprietors was decided by Vice-Chancellor Little, at Liverpool, on Wednesday. Mr. John Vaughan, editor of the Liverpool Leader, had been summoned before the registrar to answer questions as to the sources of his information for a ticles which appeared in the Leader with reference to the Civil Service Association. Mr. Vaughan refused to disclose his informants, taking the responsibility of the article upon himself, and after many adjournments and long arguments on both sides the Vice-Chancellor decided that he was not bound to answer the questions.—Tablet, Aug. 15.

IMPROMPTO BY A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—The late Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce having been defied to find a rhyme to Timbuctoo, immediatedly uttered the following :-

Oh, would I were a Cassowary, On the plains of Timbuctoo! Soon would I cat the missionary Cassock, bands, and hymn-book, too!

FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.-The result of the first Session of the 21st Parliament, which commenced on the 5th of March and ended on the 7th ult., has been the production of 96 public statu-tes, against 81 of the session last year. Of local Acts there were 200, against 253 of the previous year: and nine private Acts, against two of the year 1873. When the police "have a clue" to a murder in

this country it is well known that all chance of discovering and capturing him is over, and there is a general understanding that the "clue," if it leads anywhere, points in an opposite direction to the object of pursuit.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE NEWGASTLE COAL TRADE .- At a conference of coal-owners at Newcastle on Saturday 15 Aug. the owners intimated that they would on October 1st make a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.

VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY .- Messre. Hards, Vaughan. and Jenkinson, of Moorgate-street, have recently sold by private contract the freehold premises, 9 and 10, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, and 27, Love-lane, in the rear and in connection with the same, forming one block, and covering an area of about 3,600 square feet, for the sum of £15,250.—London Tublet.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIO GROWTH IN THE SOUTH .- A correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal says :- " Complaints are alleged of the lack of conversions in the South. Such complaints are unjust, as they are untrue. Comparatively there are, and have been, more conversions in the South than in the North. I heard Bishop Gross say he made more converts in Georgia in five months than he did during his stay of two years in New England. The South will owe its conversion not to immigrants, but to the establishment of numerous monasteries of missionary priests. How can Catholic immigrants settle in districts where the Catholic Church is unknown? Their conscience forbids it. Catholics, clergy and laity, hail with joy the initiatory steps taken by some of the bishops for the establishment of missionary homes."

NOTER DAME, Ind .- At Notre Dame, Ind., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, who has recovered sufficiently from his late serious illness to be able to perform the ceremony, raised to the dignity of the priesthood Revs. J. M. Hunt, C. Cheveraux, J. Klute, H. Kollop, and H. Derner. Father Hunt goes to Newburgh to take the place of Father Gallagher, whose failing health obliges him to seek rest; Father Cheveraux goes with Father McMahon, of Elmore, to the Cathedral, Cleveland; Father Kollop goes to Elmore ; Father Klute goes to Defiance, and Father Derner to St. Malachi's, Cleveland, West Sido .- Western Watchman.

CATHOLIGITY ON MANHATTAN ISLAND .- The N. F. Herald says :- " Within the limits of Manhattan Island there at present upwards of forty Catholic churches, and a number of others are in course of erection, so that before the end of the present year it can safely be stated that there will be fifty Catholic churches in the city of New York, When it is considered that these edifices equal, and in many cases surpass, in beauty of architecture the churches of other denominations, the members of which are both wealthy and powerful, the comparatively poor. Catholics of New York deserve all the praise that they receive from those opposed to them in religious belief.

The Holy Father, by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, acknowledges, with the greatest thanks, the receipt of 20,000 francs from the Archbishop of Cinespecially to the contributors. The letter is dated

THE THE THE WITCHESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICED SEPTEMENTS 1874.

AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER-1874.

Friday, 11-Of the Octave.

Saturday, 12-Of the Octave. Sunday, 13-Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 14-Exaltation of the Holy Cross .-Tuesday, 15—Octave of the Nativity. Wednesday, 16—Ember Day. SS. Comelius and

Cyprian, MM. Thursday, 17-Stigmata of St. Francis.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The escape of Bazaine, and the manner in which it was accomplished continues to form the chief topic of conversation in France? The Cologne Gazette publishes the following accounts said to be from the escaped prisoner himself :--

" From his sitting room the prisoner was obliged, in order to arrive at the terrace, (his promenade), to pass a bridge, and to descend some steps at the end of it. The bridge was enclosed by walls on both sides on one of which stood the guard. A tent roof was spread ever the bridge to keep off the rays of the sun, which also concealed from those standing at the foot of the steps the persons on the bridge. On the South-eastern point of the island, which has a deep descent into the sea, Bazaine had arranged a little kitchen-garden, in which he worked much and watered his beans. There his flight was to be effected. On a far projecting part of this garden Bazaine discovered one day that an old gutter for carrying off the rain water which poured through the rock was filled up by fragments of wall and rubble. Every day Bazaine worked to open it gradually, and had to conceal with stones and grass what he was doing from the eyes of spies. At last the opening was completed. If inside the gulter two strong iron bars were placed across the rock, and if to the bars a strong rope, ending with an iron ring and penetrating through the other side of the gutter, was attached, a rope ladder could be fastened to it strong enough to carry even so corpulent a man In thegutter there was room

enough to hide the rope ladder and ropes till the decisive day. The most difficult part was to arrive unnoticed at the gutter. Every evening, Marchi (the jailor) accompanied the prisoner on his return from the terrace across the bridge to his rooms. Then the door was closed by the warders, and escape rendered impossible. Bazaine resolved to trust to a happy chance, and to expect the day agreed on with his wife for the daring act. The night from last Sunday to Monday was chosen. When at 19 o'clo k Bazaine arrived with Marchi at the flight of steps, he asked him not to take more trouble, as the way to his rooms was now very short. Marchi let himself be persuaded. Bazaine mounted alone, crossed the bridge, the tent-roof of which concealed him for a moment from those outside, feigned to open and shut the door, which was closed later by the unsuspecting warders, leaped across the wall at the left of the bridge, went softly along the outer wall, and reached the gutter, having now passed the first danger. A thick rope, provided with many knots, and at the end with a strong iron hook, was fastened to the ring, and the descent, eighty feet deep, began, with the danger of being smashed against the projecting cliffs or of falling into the sea, lashed by a furious mistral. Bazaine who had gained much strength during his captivity, had also put on a strong, tightly fitting belt, with an iron hook, in front, so that he could fasten himself to a knot of the rope whenever he required a short rest. Arrived at the middle of the rope, he perceived a feeble light beneath him. He knew now that his wife was there. He replied by the signal agreed

on, lighting a match, showing him thus suspended. His hands swelled and bled, the cliffs hurt him everywhere—thick cloth trousers, still damp from the sea water, are covered all over with holes, and show what the daring man must have suffered. Having reached the end of the rope, but not of the strand, he let himself drop into the sea, and swam toward the boat in which were his faithful wife and her courageous cousin. Before reaching it his strength left him, and Alvarez De Rull, his youthful deliverer, had to lift the heavy man into the rolling boat. After one hour's rowing they reached the peninsula of Croisette, At some distance the barge of the steamer Baron Ricasoli, hired by Mme. Bazaine for a pretended pleasure trip, waited for

them, and brought them toward 1 in the morning on board the steamer. The Captain did not know the name of his guest. Mms. Bazaine, when going on land with the barge, had announced she would engage a valet and perhaps a chambermaid for her voyage. Bazaine was introduced as the newly engaged valet, and went at once to his cabin, which he did not leave again before the landing at Genoa. Bazaine and Mme. Bazaine state most explicitly that they have had no accomplices, and began and

executed their work alone." On the other hand it is confidently ascried that the rope story is all an invention to put the authorities on a wrong scent, and that the escape was effect. ed by the simplest means imaginable, Bazaine quietly walking through the gates, and getting on board the boat waiting for him, with the connivance of the guards. Thus the Union Republicaine du Midi publishes the following version of the escape, which if less romantic, is more truthlike than that in the

Cologne Gazette :-"Bazaine, according to this account, issued from the inner gate of the fortat 9 p.m., accompanied by the Sergente-de-Garde, as if intending to take a walk, the sentry taking no notice. They descended the most made the round of the fort, and reached the gate looking out on a small wood, a second sentry posted there allowing them to pass. They then went down the walk of the Grand Jardin, at the extremity of which a boat was in waiting, while the Italian steamer was only 80 yards from the shore, Everything was quiet meanwhile on the island, and behalf; and were it necessary, we could appeal did not Protestantism sanction polygamy, and will take thereupon remains to be seen. Italian steamer was only 80 yards from the shore,

olonel Villette, on leaving at 6 the next morning gave directions that the prisoner should not be dis turbed, as he had passed a sleepless night. This is partially confirmed by the *Droit*, which says Bazaine undoubtedly left the prison by the gate, and that the complicity of some of the officials is conclusively

The trial of Col. Villette and other alleged accomolices in Bazaine's escape will begin on Septem-

Panis, Sept. 2.—The English pilgrims arrived at Pontigny to-day. The party numbers 313, and in-cludes Archbishop Manning, the Earl of Gains-borough, and other members of the nobility.

The Times Paris correspondent pretends that the peasantry are firmly convinced that Louis Napoleon is still alive and at the head of the Government. In this they are confirmed by the tour that the Marshal President is making. The writer in the Times

"Now, the peasants have for some time become very suspicious. They have been told so many things, so much evil of this party and of that, that they no longer believe anything that is said to them they will no longer believe anything but what they see. They do not see the President of the Republic except on horseback at a certain distance, and in Marshal's uniform. Well, what do you think has happened? A friend of mine has conversed in the environs of Mans with peasants who told him there had been an attempt to deceive them, that the Empire existed in Paris, and that as a proof of it they had with their own eyes seen the Emperor in the very costume which he formerly wore, with the same large red riband, with moustaches and short hair, but a little grayer than formerly. They had been told it was the Marshal-President, but this was an attempt to trifle with them. A Marshal would not have been dressed exactly like an Emperor; it was really the Emperor who was making this journey and the peasants were kept at a distance to prevent their recognizing him. All that my friend could say was fruitless; and they added that the soldiers at the Mans Review had been forbidden to cheer, because they would naturally have exclaimed. " Vive l' Empereur," being near enough to recognize him. My friend returned this morning perfectly astounded at such a phenomenon. As to the first object, therefore, of the Marshal's journey, the result is assuredly strange, for his Marshal's uniform and large red ribbon will give rise in these districts to the legend of an Emperor who is not dead but has returned, and is going through the Provinces to pre-pare them for the accession of his son."

The 2nd inst, anniversary of the overthrow o the Empire and the declaration of the republic, did not pass off without some disturbances. In some instances the regular troops had to be called out to quell the mob, and at Lyons, and other places, arrests were made.

The French Government has suspended L'Univers for two months because of some severe attacks against Serrano, chief of the revolutionary Government at Madrid. The Carlists are blockading Pam-

The revolutionary party in Spain boast of severa successes over the royalists. The Carlists have, it is said, raised the siege of Puycerda, before which place their losses are said to have been heavy. Little reliance can be placed however on statements which reach us through the telegrams made up by the revolutionists. A despatch from Bayonne, under date 6th inst., reports heavy fighting as going on in Catalonia, and severe punishment inflicted on the revolutionists by the royal army.

As a proof the intensity of the persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany, it is stated that in the course of one week, 5 priests were arrested; 11 were expelled from their respective churches; 4 Catholic societies were dissolved, and 20 cases of confiscation of Cathelic property had taken place. This is not bad for one week. A German publishing house in Leipste which was engaged to issue a translation of Beecher's "Life of Christ," has discontinued the work, owing to the recent disclosures of the immeral life of that notorious Protestant minister.

The long fight betwixt the farmers, and the agricultural laborers in England is now over, the latter having had to give in. This result will very likely give a great stimulus to emigration, and Canada will in that case be a gainer.

The conversion to the Catholic faith of the Marquis of Ripon is reported. This nobleman was Grand Master of the Masons in England; but a short time ago he withdrew from the situation, which has been taken by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The resignation of the Quebec Ministry is an nounced. The names of their successors are not yet given to the world.

The Sovereign Pontiff has been pleased to appoint as Bishop of Sherbrooks, the Rev. M. Antoine Racine of the Church of St. John the Baptist, of Quebec. The Consecration of the new Prelate will take place on the 18th of the present month.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Ontario Tribune, a new weekly paper published at Toronto, professedly in the interests of the Catholics of the Dominion. We regret that the editor should deem it his duty to inaugurate his career with an upprovoked attack upon the TRUE WITNESS which he couches in the following words :-

"An organ which would place the interests of the Catholic people of Canada above the interests of any political party has been a want long felt, as there has not been for years (and perhaps never has been in this country) a journal which, uncontrolled by political considerations, gave this body its first at-

Or in plain English: the Ontario Tribune accuses the TRUE WITNESS of subordinating the interests of Catholicity and the Church to those of some political party-said party of course not indicated; and of being controlled, or guided in its advocacy of, or opposition to measures, not by considerations of Catholic interests, but by political party considerations.

We respect ourselves too much to dream even of offering a denial to these very in sulting accusations. The TRUE WITNESS has now been before the Catholic public of Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its readers amongst clergy and laity must know what of truth, what of falsity, the language of the Ontario Tribune contains. Our ecclesiastical superiors too, the Prelates of the Church in Canada, are fully competent to answer in our

during our long career, in any one single in on which the sanctity of the family is based, terests of the Catholic community, our sole ob- negation of authority, and the assertion of the moral part of the United Kingdom? ject, regardiess of the obloquy and the hostility right of private judgment; so in the material of the politically influential, which we have order, Protestantism is a revolt against the reoften incurred by so doing.

But we scorn, we say, to answer to the charges which the Tribune brings against us. The character of the TRUE WITNESS, whether for good or evil, is made by this time, and can not be affected injuriously by what the Tribune may think fit to say against it, or beneficially by anything that its editor can say in its favor. That the sacred cause of Catholicity might have found many thousands of champions, far more learned, far more able than our humble selves, we fully admit; but whether we have even for a moment, on any matter involving Catholic interests, lacked zeal or integrity of purpose, is a question which we respectfully leave for decision to the Catholic public who have honored the TRUE WITNESS with perusal; and above all to the Clergy and Chief Pastors of the Church who for many years have honored us with marks of their good will. If these condemn us we bow our heads, and say no more; if these absolve us, we are indifferent to what the Tribune may say either for or against us.

INDISSOLUBILITY OF MARRIAGE. - The disregard for the sanctity of the marriage tie: which contempt, conspicuous in all Protestant communities, is perhaps more openly displayed in the United States than in any other country -as evidenced by the recent controversies betwixt a precious pair of Protestant ministers at New York, the obscene details of which are, for the delectation of its readers, carefully published by the Witness-is provoking a strong impression amongst honest and intelligent Protestants that there must be something danger ous to society, and to the well being, even in the material order, of those communities amongst whom respect for the sanctity and indissolubility of the marriage tie is becoming weakened. In the indissolubility of marriage lies the safety of the family, and therefore of society. Thus we find the Star in an excel lent article of the 26th ult., giving utterance to the following truths, which under the spiritual leadership of such fellows as Tilton, Beecher, et hoc geno omne, have been long loss sight of in the model ropublic. The italics are

"It is the existence of the family which gives the spur to earnest labor, and willing self-sacrifiee. For the wife of one's bosom, and the children that apper tain to father and mother alike, whom an indissoluble tie has bound together, a man is willing to labor and strive, to plant and build, for they are the links which unite him with his fellowmen. Destroy the sanctity of the family, and the nation perishes. -Evening Star, Ang. 26th.

. But this is just what for generations the Catholic Church has been endeavoring to impress upon the hearts of a protesting world, and for proclaiming which the Pope is denounced as the enemy of nineteenth century civilisation, as the opponent of progress, as in antagonism with the spirit of the age. Now the life of society is dependent upon the sanctity of the family; and the sanctity of the family in turn depends upon the indissolubility of the bond or tie, which binds together man and wife, father and mother. Declare that tie to be dissoluble. and the sanctity of the family is destroyed, which destroyed, the nation perishes. Not he then who defends, but he who attacks the sanctity of marriage, is the enemy of social progress,

But by whom is the "tie" by which, as the Stor expresses it, father and mother are bound together, declared to be not indissoluble, but dissoluble? By all Protestant communities, By whom is the marriage tic asserted to be indissoluble? By the Catholic Church, and by her alone, and that in the teeth of the Protestant and liberal world. Who then, if the premisses of the Star be correctly laid down, who is the enemy, who the guardian of society, and civilisation? The Protestant State which legalises divorce, which proclaims the competency of its tribunals to dissolve the indissoluble tie which binds together man and wife, father and mother? or the Catholic Church which denies the competency of the State and of any earthly tribunal, civil or ecclesiastical to dissolve the indissoluble, or to put asunder those whom, in Christian matrimony, God has joined together?

We discuss not with the Star the evils in the supernatural order of which Protestantism may be the cause; but here in the natural order, in the order of social well being, of civilisation as the Star understands the word, of domestic happiness, and national prosperity, we may well ask our contemporary if Protestant. ism has not approved itself inimical to man's temporal interests? Is not divorce part and parcel of the social system of every Protestant community? an essentially Protestant institution in short? Is not the indissolubility of the marriage tie openly denied by every Protestant State upon earth? From its inception,

them whether it be true in any degree that declare war against the fundamental doctrine, preted by the Catholic Church, places upon has asserted, and will to the end of time-in spite of Acts of Parliament, of Bismarckian laws, and the hostility of liberals-persist in asserting the indissolubility of the tie which binds together man and wife, father and mother, and which no State, no law enacted by and of a very widely open bible. man can sever.

The hideous revelations as to the condition of society in the U. States, the exposure of the gross contempt that there prevails, even amongst the professed preachers of righteous. ness and the pastors of the people, for the sanctity of marriage, have opened the eyes we hope of many Protestants and displayed to them the a friend to a friend, or a lawyer to his client; by consenting to it or approving to it outwardly; by up what remains of Christian civilisation; we sin; by concealing the thief or the thing stolen; by pray to God that it may have the effect of hindered the evil, or by not denouncing it to the causing them to ask themselves this question. Can Protestantism, which has everywhere, by sanctioning divorce, weakened the tie which binds together man and wife, have God for its authór?

A very pretty quarrel betwixt the Methodists and the Anglicans has been set a going by a controversy as to the right of ministers of the first named sect to use the prefix of Reverend to their names. A Methodist minister named Keet who had buried a child in the parochial burying ground was desirous of putting a tombstone over her body in which the deceased was spoken of as the daughter of the Reverend Mr. Keet, Wesleyan minister. To this the Anglican minister objected, and an angry controversy ensued the question at issue being whether Wesleyan ministers had a right to be dubbed reverends, a title which courtesy invariably tution to kim, who has made the restitution. accords to ministers of all Protestant denominations, as well as to priests of the Catholic Church.

In itself the matter is of little consequence but every little thing helps to intensify the ill will and jealousy with which the members of the non-conforming Protestant sects regard their more wealthy, and by the State more highly favored Protestant sister of the Establishment. In this case differences of dogma are not causes of strife, but it is the social superiority over their non-conforming Protestant brethren, which the ministers of the Establishment affect, that irritates the first named. and intensifies their jealousy of the Established Church. Social equality rather than religious purification is what the non-conformists have in view in their agitation for disestablishment, and the silly attitude adopted by an Anglican minister towards a brother Protestant minister in withholding from him the ordinary prefix of reverend, will give additional stimulus to the movement in favor of religious equality in England.

PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE B. VIRGIN. -On Sunday next, 13th inst., immediately after Vespers will take place a Solemn Proces sion from the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours to that of the Parish of Notre Dame. All the religious Societies and Confraternitiesare invited to assist in this public demonstration of love and respect for the ever Blessed Mother of God, and to implore her intercession for the Church in these stormy days when all the fury of hell seems to be about to burst upon

We see by the Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal that His Lordship Mgr. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton, has procured the services of fourteen young ecclesiastics for his diocess. These sailed about the middle of last month in the SS. Phænician, of the Allan Line, under the care of the Reverend Father

On Sunday afternoon last, at 1.30 p.m., took place the solemn benediction of the stone of the Chapel now in course of erection on Dorchester Street by the Grey Nuns. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated; and there were present besides the Clergy a large number of our most respected citizens, amongst whom we noticed M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., our City member. J. W. McGauvran, Esq., M.P.P., and His Honor the Mayor. A handsome collection in most cases of making full and proper restitution; was taken up.

We have received the first number of the Chicago Pilot, a very handsome eight page weekly paper, published in the interests of the Catholic religionpublished in the interests of the Catholic religion-from its appearance we should say that the Chicago upon the injustice, and obtained a promise that he Pilot well deserves success, and we trust that it may obtain it.

The Annual Report for the current year of the Montreal Hospital in Dorchester Street is before us, and we regret to see that there is an excess of expenditure over income.

Riel has again been returned from Provencher by acclamation. What action the Federal Parliament that was restored to them, but meanwhile their

We are indebted to the Montreal Witness for the following item, which furnishes us with stance we have failed to make the promotion of work with one and for ever?" If in the spidata to determine the much vexed question what we honestly believed to be the true in- ritual order Protestantism be considered as the Which is the most drunken, and therefore in

"The number of gallons of proof British spirits consumed in the United Kingdom for the year end. ing December last; was 28,908,501; the proportion straints which the law of Christianity as inter- being, England nearly 16,000,000 gallons; Scotland nearly 7,000,000 and Ireland not quite six and a man's animal lusts; in that she asserts, ever Scotch. Montreal Witness.

If to this the Witness would append the returns of illegitimacy in the several parts of the United Kingdom, as furnished by the Reports of the Registrar-General, the "record" would be a good deal worse for the land of Calvinism.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS, No. 65.

" THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-7th Com.

Theologians enumerate six different ways in which we may participate in our neighbor's sin. By com-manding it, as a master to his servant, a parent to his child, a superior to a subordinate; by advising it as praising the person so as to encourage him to the proper authorities. In all these ways may we participate in our neighbor's sin, and thereby bring upon ourselves the duty of restitution, for not only are all those who do the act guilty of the sin, but all those also who participate in the doing of it. This is put beyond all doubt by these words of the Apostle (I. Rom.) "Who having known the justice of God did not understand, that they who do such things are worthy of death, and not only they that do them but they also that consent to them that do

All then, Christian soul, having sinned; actors as well as participants, and participants as well as actors, all have brought upon themselves the duty of restitution; though not all in the same order.

In what order then ought restitution to be made? 1st. First and foremost, he who holds in his possession the thing stolen is undoubtedly first bound to restitution, because as holder of it, he is always and continually the unjust detainer of it; (in holding it, in fact as we have so often said, he is continually stealing it) and because the thing always cries out for its owner. And let the holder bear this also in mind-If, through his not having made restitution, any other either of the actors or participants should at any time have made restitution, he, the holder of the thing stolen, is bound to make resti-

2nd. After the actual holder, should be not make restitution, he who commanded the theft or unjust act is next bound. It might at first sight appear to you, Christian soul, that after the actual holder the actual thief or perpetrator of the injustice should be next bound; and this is so, when there was no one to command the deed; but when the deed was done under a command or threat, then the commander of the dead, or the threatener, becomes the actual thief, and the perpetrator or actual door of the deed, is only the instrument or executioner of the deed.

3rd. Should neither the holder nor semmander make restitution the actual door then becomes bound, because next to the commander the doer is the efficient cause of the act. Should there be more doers than one (and the same is true of the com-manders and holders in their own order) each is bound to his own share of the restitution; and should not the rest perform their part of the restitution, each becomes liable to that share of the restitution which has not been made by the others.

4th. After the efficient causers or agents of the act, those who have been the positive cause, that is those who have advised, consented to, favored or aided the deed in any other way than by the actual theft, are bound.

And lastly, those who have been the negative cause, that is those who might have prevented it and did not, are bound to restitution.

Such is the order to be observed, Christian soul, in making restitution whenever many have cooperated either in theft or any unjust act.

But you say I have received no part of the profit, I took no part in the act, I merely was silent when I might have prevented it. How can I be held to restitution?

Alas, Christian soul, if you did not prevent the evil when you were able to do so, you undoubtedly consented to it, and the Apostle tells you, that he who consents to an evil is equally deserving of death as he who did it, hence you are bound to restitution. I acknowledge that there are particular cases, where you may be excused, but they are few, and the general rule is, that he who does not prevent an evil when it is in his power is bound to restitution. Should the danger to yourself in preventing the evil, be so great that it would be greater than the injury inflicted on the injured man, you might be excused from restitution since the injured man could not rationally wish you to defend him under such circumstances; but unless in some such case as this, you are bound to defend him, and should you fail, you will be held as a participator.

But three of us committed the theft, and each of us got only our share of the spoil; how can I be held responsible for the whole? If each restore his share, you are not bound to the whole, because the owner will get his own; but if the others do not restore their share, you are bound to the whole. For beware, Christian soul, your self-interest is blinding your judgment; let, therefore, self-interest resolve the doubt. Answer me. A company of three merchants owes you a debt; from whom will you collect it? Is not each merchant's property liable for the whole debt, and is it not by the liquidation of the debt that this liability can alone be cancelled?— Would you have any scruple, think you, in making one pay the whole, if the others either could not or would not? Undoubtedly you would not. And why? Recause in all partnerships the goods of each are vested in all, and the liabilities of each are held by all. So also in the partnership of stealing. Whan you stole in company, you assumed the liabilities of the company, and if others cannot or will not make restitution, you are liable for the whole.

And there is another consideration, Christian soul which, above all others, should make you fear the sin of theft; and that is: the almost utter impossibility for it is not only necessary to repair the injury itself, but the injury also which the injury has caused .-We read in Zozomen that Ladislaus, King of Poland, had levied an unjust impost upon the lands belong ing to the Church, and upon the farmers who rented would restore all that he had received. Alasi answered the pious Queen - (and it is astonishing, Christian soul, what a correct theology piety ir spires). Alas! she exclaimed, that is well; you or n return these poor families their grain, bushel for bushel; but who shall make amends for their tears? Yes, Christian soul, you may restore ill-gotten goods; you may repair injuries inflicted; but how will you be able to estimate the injury which the injury has done? These poor farmers lost their grain, but creditors were upon them for the debts they owed;

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Home Rule League was held on the 1st inst., in the hall of the St. Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets.

Edward Murphy, Esq., President, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members and much spirit manifested. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, the president gave a general and most encouraging account of the progress made during the late-session of the British Parliament, in the advancement of the great cause which they all had so much at heart.

He referred to the great Home Rule meeting held in the Rotunda, Dublin, after the defeat of the Home Rule motion in parliament to show that the spirit of the Irish people is as hopeful as ever in the final success of their just cause-their motto was a Though beaten we are not vanquished." Dr. Butt, A. M. from being a useless bog to a good agricultural Sullivan and other leading gentlemen spoke at this

meeting. The president next referred to the attempt of the Government to continue for two years longer the "Coercion Acts" at present in force in Ireland. Tewards the close of the session some twenty or thirty expiring Bills, mainly of an unimportant character, such as gus, railway and Petroleum Bills, were introduced by the ministry, amongst these were included the Coercion Bills (which were not to expire till the end of next session) these were "veneered" or "sandwiched" between the unimportant Bills, in the hope that they would pass without notice or comment from the members unsuspecting the deception attempted to be practised on them. This unworthy trick the Rome Rule members discovered and exposed; they opposed it vigerously throwing themselves into the fight with the greatest zeal contesting the ground inch by inch till they secured a great victory, obliging the government to confine the extension of the acts to three mouths, instead of two years and extorted a promise from the ministry that if such acts were ever again introduced into the House they would be brought forward openly upon their merits, as were other measures and due notice for their discussion be given accordingly.

· In holding up the O'Donoghue to the scorn and contempt of the Irish race we did not condemn him too much, as he voted for, and supported by a speech the extension of the Coercion acts-thus add Ing insult to injury.

The president gave a brief account of the terrible nature of these Coercion acts, now and for years in force in Ireland. These acts empowered any of the I6.000 constabulary, which is imposed on poor Ireland, to enter the houses of persons at night, or at any other time, under the pretext of searching for arms, papers &c., and arresting and dragging to prisen any one against whom they might bear a personal grudge or dislike, and that without warrant or legal process of any kind. In one case, several young men engaged in amateur theatricals employed swords; they were in consequence arrested and thrown into prison, and held in custody until the next day, when explanation was given. Another case a young man named Casey, was thrown into prison two years ago, on suspicion without a warrant or any definite accusation, and lies there still-out of reach of an "Habeus Corpus" for in the proclaimed counties the constitution is suspended, yet these Coercion Acts are in force in 25 out of the 32 counties of Ireland, in the face of light calendars, universal good order and quiet throughout every part of the

country. The firm and moderate attitude of the Home Rule members, during the late session, had illicited wide spread commendations from the London Times, the Speciator the Saturday Review and other able journals in England. Mr. Disraeli also spoke of them in praise. The steady persistence with which they had conducted the contest in parliament had worked greatly in their favor besides giving a flat contra-diction to those who had announced that their fervor would soon cool and vanish under the influence of Ministerial blandishments and official seductions.

The chairman said he was happy to inform them that since the prorogation of parliament a series of meetings had been held in the north of Ireland—at historic "Dungannon," Lurgan, Clogher and other places—these magnificent demonstrations, were attended by immense multitudes and were addressed by Dr. Butt, M. P., Mr. Biggar, M. P., the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, T. C. D., and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at those meetings and judging from their spirit "Home Rule" is progressing rapidly in the "Black North" and should opportunity be soon again given to the people "Home Rule members." will be returned in many places where the enemies

of Ireland now misrepresent the country.
In Scotland the cause is progressing favourably An immense demonstration took place on the 15th August in Glasgow where 50 to 70 thousand Irishmen marched in procession. The Scottish papers commenting on it spoke in the highest terms of the event and of the favourable impression made by the fine manly bearing of the men who had taken part in it. He thanked the Irish societies for invitations courteously extended to him as president of this Branch of the League, and hoped such good feeling

would always exist.

The Chairman announced that he had since last meeting received a number of books and pamphlets on Home Rule and cards of membership from the parent association for subscribers to the League funds since 1st March last. These with the pamphlets he distributed to the members present.

J. J. Curran Esq., B. C. L. followed in an eloquent speech. He referred to the books and pamphlets just received and said that when they were distributed and copies sent to the local press, much good would result; he commended their perusal to his fellow citizens, feeling quite satisfied that when the claims of Irishmen, with respect to their right to manage their own affairs, were honestly and conscientiously studied all would admit their fitness and

support them in their demand for Home Rule.

Their cause was not an ephemeral or sentimental one, it was a great National Movement full of life and energy and the hope of millions of Irishmen at home and abroad. He said that much good practi-cal work had been done by the Montreal Branch and

concluded by urging perseverance in the cause.

Mr. Carroll suggested that the members might meet in the rooms every Tuesday to read Irish

papers.
Several signatures were added to the National

action of some routine business the meeting additional source of some routine business the meeting additional sourced with three cheers for Dr. Butt, A. M. Sulli- Edinburgh Review July 1874—New York: Leonard ment, the Government organs denounced it as a van and other Home Rule Leaders.

THE PARTY OF CANADA AND IRELAND

From the Irish papers to hand this week we find that the Most Revd. Dr. Criman, Bishop of Hamilton, has paid a visit to his native parish, Callan in the county Louth. His Lordship came to this country at an early age, studied for holy orders, and some restore life. Grain for grain might be paid back time since was raised to the episcopacy. After arinto the dead man's granary but not all the grain in riving in his native county he was present at the Poland could pay back that poor man's life; not all consecration of the Cathedral of Slizo and a few consecration of the Cathedral of Sligo, and a few days after went to see the battlefield of the Boyne, Mellifont Abbey, Monasterboice &c.; he also paid a visit to the residence of the Revd. Mr. Kentney, Tullyallen, where a great number of the local-clergy awaited his arrival as also some students, of Maynooth college. Their conversation very naturally turned on how Canada was getting on compared with Ireland; His Lordship informed them that Canada was every day getting more prosperous and happy, principally in consequence of the great blessing of Local Government which they enjoy there. There is nothing ever referred to more in the old Country than the position of Canada, They are constantly asking to be placed on the same footing; and when some Orangemen went over to Dublin a short time ago one of them was compelled to admit in speeching to his brethren that it was owing to self government every one here was so contented and happy. To a person who visits Ireland and looks into it properly, go out among the rural districts, see the huts of the labouring classes, and even the miserable hovels which large land holders in a good many cases have to live in, it at once shows him that there is something wrong, and after making enquiries the principal reason he can arrive at for such a state of things is that no man can say the farm and place he lives on is his own. We every day read of wholesale evictions. The crow bar brigade are constantly on the move and the hard working industrious man who has a large family, good cheerful sons, and fair interesting young daughters, has to leave the place perhaps that he converted ground, where every happy day of his childrens' youngest' years were spent, where every tree around, or even stone in the house was loved by himself and his family, he has to leave on that day, whether snow is on the ground or rain falling in torrents. That day he has to leave the home he loved so well, his wife may hap with a young child in her arms has to turn out; she cries and appeals to the sheriff and his posse of police; but all is no use, out they must go to die or live, and except a kind neighbour reaches them a helping hand they have not a place to cover their heads that night. It was thought by a great many that Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill would put an end to such a state of affairs; but it is seen that that very bill only makes the thing ten times worse than it was before as it is simply a license to evict. The farmer will bring his case on at the land sessions, but the land-lord will put in a "set off" that will only leave him a few pounds which prebably would not pay quarter the passage of his family to this country. Some one may perhaps say that the landlord has a right to do whatever he wishes with his property, but as long as men will be hunted to make room for cattle it is a sad state of things and a

"Where wealth accumulates, and men decay." We have to thank God that we hear in Canada do not witness among our "Tanneries Land Swaps" &c. such a state of affairs, and we have only to express hope that such a state of things are near an end in Ireland; and that either Liberal or Tory Governments will in the shape of Home Rule or some other Rule remove the grievance.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.

We are glad to see that the societies which have done so much service here and in the States are being established in Ireland. Nothing would crown the success of the good works to which Catholics all over Ireland devote themselves than to do all in their power to establish temperance societies in every district. Clare has been foremest in many a good Catholic battle and we are glad to see from the following that it is now leading the way.

"The grand anniversary demonstration of the Temperance Societies of Clare took place on Sunday, 9th of August, in that most romantic, salubrious, and delightful of watering places-beautiful, healthgiving, world-renowned Kilkee. The zealous, active, and able president of that well-managed and glorious society, the Rev. Laurence J. Browne, C.C., had left nothing undone to render the great mass meeting a splendid and brilliant success, and one in every way worthy of that lovely town and its intelligent and patriotic inhabitants. The splendid Kilkee brass band, probably at present unequalled in the county for superior playing, lent an additional charm to the scene, accompanied, as we are glad to hear it was, by the several other grand bands of the country, with societies marching in procession in full regalia, and with flags and banners floating to the breeze, varied by the lofty strains of native eloquence, from whom the feast of reason and the flow of soul was attentively heard by the admiring thousands."

In Limerick also there is a Society of 3000 men who although not to tally pledged to temperance are by the rules of the Society of the Holy Family not permitted to enter public hauses—or saloons on Saturday night or Sunday and they rigidly adhere to the rules. The greatest number of the Saloon proprictors also assist the good work as they do not open their places on Sunday although permitted by law to do so from two in the afternoon to nine and in the diocese of Cashel all the Catholic Saloen keepers in obedience to the order of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy keep entirely closed on Sunday.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Freeman. Ontario Government Emigration Office. 19 Eden-quay, Dublin, Aug. 13.

Sir-May I ask you to insert the subjoined letter just to hand, from my friend Father Stafford, whose practical sympathy is doing so much for Irish emigrants to Ontario, and oblige your obedient servant, C. J. SHEIL.

Lindsay, July 20. My DEAR MR. Shell—Your emigrants are all well and doing well. You need not send us any clerks, as the market is over-stocked at present. Send all the farm labourers that want to do well-single men are preferable just now. We still want more girls to de housework, both in town and cenntry. We want carpenters and bricklayers and a few harness, makers and blacksmiths, also a few shoemakers. There is a good opening in Canada, as you are aware for first-class school teachers. First-class teachers of classics are rare birds among the Catholics of Canada. I think eight or ten could get employment next January, at salaries varying from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, but they would have to be first-class scholars and gentlemen. Please push on with your usual activity. Apart from your official duties you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are benefiting your fellow-countrymen. May God bless you. Call this way and see your subjects, whenever you return. With kindest regards your obedient servant.

To C. J. Sheil, Esq., Agent to Ireland for Government of Ontario, Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 3.—From all parts of the Roll and subscriptions handed in, and after the trans- country come good reports of the crops

Scott Publishing Co.; Messra. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The first article Ocean Warfure, treats of naval tactics, and the changed condition of warfare since the introduction of steam as the motive power, of armoured ships, heavy rifled ordnance, the ram, and the torpedo. The systems followed by Nelson, Howe and Jervis, and which give us the great victories of three quarters of a century ago, must now be abandoned for new, and very different systems of conducting a naval campaign. The second article is interesting to biblical students and is entitled The Speaker's Bible. Next comes a review of Nas-myth's Physical History of the Moon; and another on Motley's Life and Death of Barneveldt. Then we have articles on Hall's Modern English; The Canon of Beauty in Greek Art; D. Guizot's History of France The Cleashy Vinfussen Icelandic Dictionary; and last a notice of the Journal of Henry Cockburn. It will be seen from the above list that the current number of the Edinburgh is rich in good things.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-August, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Co, New York ; Messrs. Dawson Bres., Montreal.

The contents of the current number are as follows:-1. The Abode of Snew, part i., in which the writer introduces us to the heights of the Himalaya Mountains, and their grand scenery. In the next article, the Story of Valentine and His Brother is continued followed by notices of New Books, after which comes a continuation of Alice Lorraine. Then we have some original peetry, Seven Village Songs, followed by a Letter from a General Officer of the late Confederate Army to the Editor of Blackwood and in which the said Officer shows up the inaccuracies of a work called The Civil War in America by the Comte de Paris. A short poem, Montaro's Flight. and an article on the Agricultural Strike conclude the number.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW-August, 1874 .-London : Simkin Marshall & Co.; D. & J Sadlier, Montreal.

We find articles on the following subjects:-1. Rome at the Jubilee of 1690; 2. Experiences in the Prussian Ambulances; 3. The Fortunes of Virgil; 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions: Three Years at Ormur; 5. Iona; 6. The Drama of Alexander the Great; 7. Harvey and his Times; 8. The Measures of Catholic Progress,

Catholic Review-1. Reviews and Notices; 2. Selections from Foreign Periadicals.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- September 1874 .- D. & J. Sadlier &Co., Montreal.—Terms \$4.50 per year in advance; Single copies 45 cts.

The following are the contents of the present number.-Matter; Antar and Zara; The Veil Withdrawn; Pius VI.; Assunta Howard; Church Music; A Week in Wordsworth's Haunts; On the Wing A Discussion with an Infidel; Hymn of the Flowers Kathleen Waring; New Publications

THE HARP FOR SEPTEMBER .- F. Callahan, Montreal. We have received the 5th number of this Magazine which like its predecessors is first rate. We are glad to see that every number shows a marked improvement. The contents of the present number are as follows :-- Where the grass grows green (poetry); Kilsheelan; a romance of Tipperary; A lesson for all; The Lord's Prayer Illustrated (poetry); Irish Music; Editorial :- War; The Papacy; The Church; Mr. Butt and the Marquis of Hartington; Amnesty and Peace: John Mitchell (portrait); Mr. Mitchell Henry (pertrait); A Review of the Church; A Wife's power; Casilda, the King's Daughter; The Serpent of Appetite; Ireland (poetry); The Madena of Einsiedein; The Irish Drummer Boy; Face the Music; Men and Wemen; Music. "The Meeting of the Waters."

A Good Beginning.—The annexed paragraph is clipped from the columns of the Winnipeg Free Press of August 19th:- "Mr. Mulligan has to-day deposited the sum of £100 (sterling) in the Merchants' Bank in the name of four trustees, viz: Patrick Boyle, editor of The Irish Canadian, Toronto; M. P. Ryan, M.P., Montreal; Robert McManus, Winnipeg; and James Mulligan, the donor. The money, together with any further sums that may be added to it, is to be applied to assist Irish Emigrants to take up land under the auspices of the Society represented by Mr. O'Leary, who took an acknowledgment from Mr. McArthur that the money is properly invested for that purpose, and to present to his committee in Ireland as a certificate of deposit."

Should our countrymen, at any time, decide on coming to Canada in 'arge numbers, a fund like that mentioned above would be the one thing needed on their arrival. The want of such a fund in times past has been a reproach to the Irish as a class and the fruitful cause of disappointment and hardship to many a poor stranger who expected a kindly welcome on touching our shors. We, who boast of our love for Ireland, and our proverbial generosity, have been noisy enough, the world knows, in our self-laudation; we have coaxed ourselves into the belief that we are far ahead of our neighbors of the English and Scotch races in the matter of love for kith and kin; and we have at times fancied that we have been generous to a fault in playing the role of the Good Samaritan; but however rosy and agreeable all this may appear in theory, unfortunately for us it will not allay the hunger of a single empty stomach. It is time, therefore, that we descended to something practical—that we followed, in fact, the example set us by Mr. Mulligan of Winnipeg. Here is an Irisbman whose sympathy with his country-men intending to make Canada their future home is worth five hundred dollars in gold. We are so unused to this sort of sympathy that Mr. Mulligan's large donation takes us by surprise, and we ask. Who will follow? Finaly we have Irishmen amongst us that can afford to cotribute handsemely to the fund, the nucleus of which comes from Manitoba. We may not all hand in hundreds or fifties; but very few there are that would begrudge a dollar to aid the stranger Irish in quest of that denied them at home—the means of an honest and independent livelihood.—Irish Canadian.

THE UNITED STATES AS A FIELD FOR THE CANADIAN EM-GRATION AGENT.—The Acadian Recorder says: "We are firmly of opinion that there is no better field for the Canadian Emigration Agent to operate than in the United States. It is not now for the first time that the idea suggests itself to us. For various causes a large number of people who emigrate from Europe to the United States, find themselves disappointed and sometimes even disgusted on arriving at their new intended home, In most instances, they know nothing of Canada, and in very many cases if they were well informed they would gladly cross the border and become Canadians and a credit to the home of their ultimate adoption. We observe that, during this current year, Eurepean Immigrants are, by thousands, migrating back from the United States to Europe—the reason, lack of omployment on this side of the Atlantic. At the same time, we, in Canada, are really in distress through lack of labour in nearly all the industrial occupations of the country; and we have agents scattered through the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Scandinavian Kingdom, striving and freely expending money to induce emigrants thence to Canada. We firmly believe that active and well informed emigration agents stationed at New York and a few other Yankee ports in our immediate vicinity, could effect more in inducing a healthy Immigration into Canada, than could be effected from any port in Europe. We earnestly recommend this suggestion to the Government of Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 .- When the Mail, Gazette and Citizen announced some time age that Agent General

EDINBURGH REVIEW July 1874 New York: Leonard ment, the Government organs denounced it as a Scott Publishing Co. Messra: Dawson Bros. canard got up by the Opposition. However, Mr. Jenkins is expected to arrive at the capital this week on summons of the Preinier. It is rumoured that all the Dominion Emigration Agents have been recalled, and the whole immigration policy is to be remodeled. When the Government decided to recall, Mr. Jenkins, they intended to dismiss him, but it is understood they find it inexpedient to do so at present, and they intend to circumscribe his powers in accordance with Sir John's advice last session .-Gazette Corr.

On Tuesday, 1st inst., as the gravel train was passing through the pit at Thamesville, a person named Wm. Eaton, recently of Manchester, Ingland, got on one of the cars, his feet hanging over the side of the car. The train had not moved far when Eaton's feet came in contact with the side of the gravel pit, causing him to full off the car upon the track, where the train passed directly over his body, cutting it almost in two. An inquest was held on the remains by Dr. Tye, coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above-recited facts. The company was entirely exculpated, as it was contrary to orders for labourers to ride on the train.—Toronto Globe.

STRIKE OF MESSENGERS .- The strike of the messengers on Wednesday caused some inconvenience to the Montreal Telegraph Company, but by the hiring of several cabs they were enabled to save their customers from annoyance or inconvenience. The lads did not succeed in displacing the man, who is retained, while most of the strikers have been discharged and replaced by others.

The London Free Press tells this little story :- The Goderich jail officials are pretty witty. Those gentlemen hung out a flag bearing the word " welcome" over the main entrance of the prison on the occasion of the Governor's visit. We do not know for whom this was meant, but putting this and that together we conclude His Excellency must have been favorably impressed with the moral condition of the country when it was necessary to solicit boarders.

THE "WITNESS" REPORTER .- With reference to the statement in last evening's Witness, to have once for all to mention that the account given of the statement of the Recorder on the occasion in this paper was correct in every particular, which another reporter and an officer of the Court who was present can verify .- Gazette, 5th inst.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER.-Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Mile End, Rev J A B, \$4; Sherbrooke, H M, 4; Valleyfield, J McI, 4.50; St John, F H M, 2; St Roch l'Achegan, J M, 1.50; Milton, T H, 2; Waterleo, T R, 2; Indian Cove, M P, 2; St John Chrysostom, T L, 4; Portage du Fort, Rev P A, 2; Almonte. PQ, 2; Aylmer, G E, 2; Kingston, EB, 2; Grenville TJ, 2; Ayina, G E, 2; Kingson, a B, 2; Grenvine
TJ, 2; Stoneham, J E, 1; Sillery, M H O'R, 2;
Ottawa, J M, 2; St Isidore, Rev L A B, 2 Orleans,
Rev W H S, 4; St John, J B, 2; St Stanislas Kostka,
J J K, 150; Boucherville, Mde L de L, 2; Henryville, H W M, 4; Yorkville. A A P, 2; Weston, F

Per Rev F W, Huntingdon-P C, 1.50; D T M. 1.50; T D, 1.50. Per Rev M M, Buckingham-Self, 2; J M R, 1. Per J Q, Syduey N S.—Mainadieu, Rev J Q, 4. Per P H, Osceola.—M S, 2.

Per C O'R, Chambly Canton-T K, 5. Per Rev J B, Buckingham-A K, 1.50. Per Rev W M L, River Bourgeoise, N S-Self, 2

L'Ardoise, Rev J M Q, 2. Per Rev A C, Antigonish, N S-Self, 2; St Andrews

Rev J V M, 2.

Per J M, Quebec—Hon C J D, 4; Vy Rev C C, 2;

Mrs H O'D, 2; L A C, 4; W W, 4; B B, 2; J R, 2;

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)				
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards\$4.00 @ \$4.25				
Superior Extra				
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00				
Fine 4.70 @ 4.75				
Strong Bakers' 5.70 @ 6.00				
Middlings 4.60 @ 4.65				
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.45 @ 2.50				
City bags, [delivered] 2.65 @ 0.00				
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00				
Fancy 0.00 @ 0.00				
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland				
Canal 0.00 @ 0.00				
Canada Supers, No. 2				
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]				
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 000				
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00				
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.50 @ 6.52				
Oatmenl, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.75 @ 5.80				
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.80 @ 0.00				
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.05 @ 1.10				
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00				
Lard, per lbs 0.00 @ 0.17				
Checse, per lbs 0.12 @ 0.121				
do do do Finest new 0.00 @ 0.00				
Pork—Mess				
Ashes-Pots				
Firsts				
Pearls—Firsts 7.20 @ 7.30				
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,—(Globe.)				
Wheat fall nor hugh \$1.07 1.10				

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	Barley do		0	82	0	84
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	Peas do		0	63	0	00
;	Rye do		0	00	0	70
•	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	••	0	00	G	00
l	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb		0	00	. 0	00
	" fore-quarters "		0	00	0	60
	Mutton, by carcase, per lb		0	00	0	00
	Potatoes, per bus		0	80	0	90
,	Beets do		0	00	0	00
	Parsnips do		0	00	0	00
. '	Turnips, per bush		3	00	0	(0
	Butter, ib. rolls		0	26	0	28
	" large rolls		0	23	0	26
-	tub dairy		0	.23	0	26
	Eggs, fresh, per doz		0	15	0	16
٠	" nacked		0	124	. 0	14
	Apples, per brl		2	00	2	50
٠	Chickens, per pair		0	25	٥	50
٠	Ducks, per brace		0	40	0	60
1	Geese, cach		0	00	0	00
1	Turkeys		0	75	1	25
.	Carrots do		0	00	0	(0
1	Cabbage, per doz		0	60	. 0	75
	Onions, per bush		. 0	00	0	€0
	Hay	•••	14	.00	19	00
1	HayStraw	••	12	00	14	ÓO
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	FLOUR-XXX per bbl	7.00	to	7.00	
	" " 100 lbs	. 0,00	to	(.00	
	Family" 100 "		to	3.00	
	Ex Fancy 100 "				
•	GRAIN-Barley per bushel	. 000	to	0.00	
	Rye " "	. 0.00		0.00	
	Peas " "	. 0.00	to	0.00	٠
	Oats "	0,40	to	0.45	
	Wheat "	1.15	to	1.20	
	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	6.00	to	7.50	
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" per Ib. on market	0.10	to 0.12
	0.05	
Veal " " "	0.00	to 0.00
Ham " in store		to 0.15
Bacon " "	0.10	
Hipes No I untrimmed	5.00	to 6.00
u 2 **** u	3.00	to 4.00
Lambskins,	0.60	to 0.75
" pelts	0.50	to 0.60
Dekin Skins	0.30	
Tallow	0.04	to 0.06
Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.80	to 1.50
Geese	0.60	to 0.90
Fowls per pair	0.50	to 0.60
GENERAL-Potatoes per bushel, new	0.50	to 0.60
Turnips "	0.00	to 0.00
Beets "	0.00	to 0.00
Butter, fresh, per lb	0.00	to 0.25
Eggs, per dozen	0.20	to 0.15
Cheese, home made	0.11	
Hay per ton new	9.00	to 9.75
Straw " "	9.00	to 10.00
Wood, on wharf	5.50	to 6.00
Coal, delivered	7 00	to 7.25
Timothy Seed, per bushel.	3.00	to 4.60
Clover 4 " "	6.50	to 7.00
		1 (1)

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MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.

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of SEPTEMBER NEXT. J. I. GRATON, Pt., Superior 2-5in.

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER, able to Teach both French and English, having a Certificate to Teach an Elementary School. A married man preterred. Liberal Salary. Address (post-paid) to L. O. BLONDIN, Sec. Treas. School Commissioners of Buckingham. [Aug. 28, 1874_

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(Late of Alexandria,)

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Catholic Review-I. Reviews and Notices. II.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PRO. OF QUEDEC,
In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal: J
In the matter of JOHN PATERSON,
An Insolvent. Dist. of Montreal.

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge executed by his creditors, and on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for September next, he will apply a confirmation of the same.

JOHN PATERSON,

By T. & C. C. De LORIMIER,

his Attorneys ad litera.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

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MORE ABOUT BAZANE'S ESCAPE -PARIS, Sept 4 The official report of the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of Bazaine's escape is made public. It implicates the jallers, and states that they were instigated by Col. Villette, Bazaine's aide-de-camp, to assist the prisoner's flight, but acquits the garrison of the part of complicity.

COMMITTEE IN COUNCIL—A meeting of the Perma-

nent Committee of the National Assembly was held on Friday. M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, presided. M. De Mahey, deputy of the Lett, complained of the Government's continuous rigorous treatment. of newspapers in municipalities. He also called par-ticular attention to the speeches of Capt. Mun, at a meeting in La Vendee in which he advised his hearers to follow the inhabitants of that department. at the time of the first revolution, and draw their swords against their enemies. M. Lateur, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government would make enquiry into this matter. M. Girard, another Deputy of the Left, complained of the znequal treatment of newspapers by the Government; some, he charged were favoured and others were oppressed. He also made a complaint against the restrictions placed on the introduction and circulation of foreign journals, and of the suspension of a newspaper in Bordeaux because it stated that Marshal MacMahon was coldly received during his recent journey. M. Girard declared that, notwithstanding these proceedings by the Government, the Paris Figure was allowed to incite the citizens to hatred of each other. He demanded the cessation of these rigorous measures. Chambaud Latour justified the action of the Government in suspending that journal in Bordeaux, and in ptohibiting the publication of Bonapartist papers, because of their reproduction of attacks which were of a serious nature. He said, however, that he regretted the necessity of such proceedings M. Picard asked the Government to enforce the decision of the Assembly abolishing the Empire. He said that Berger, the Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly, in the department of Maire et Loire, sion. M. Chambaud Latour said he disapproved of had issued a circular to the electors, ignoring this decithis circular, but was unwilling to interfere, because it would be an invasion of electoral liberty. Several members of the Extreme Right uttered their protests against the recognition of Marshal Serrano's Rovernment in Spain, because it was one opposed to the interests of France. M. Latour replied that France had acted in harmony with other powers. He added also that large bodies of troops bad been despatched to the frontier to preserve neutrality.

BAZAINE'S WHEREABOUTS .- Le Bien Public says that Marshal Bazaine has gone to England.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN PARIS.—The Brothers of the Christian schools, whom the Freethinkers have accused of ignorance and incompetency for their work, have just furnished a fresh proof, in addition to the multitudes they have already given, of the superior excellence of the primary instruction imparted by them. At a competition examination for burses for day-scholars at the municipal schools of Paris, out of 185 burses to be given, 137 were taken by scholars of the Christian Brothers; the boys educated at the secular schools only winning forty-eight. And yet the secular schools (ecoles laiques) are much more numerous in Paris than those of the Brothers; it is therefore highly satisfactory as well as very significant that the Catholic teachers should have won the day.

THE COMTE DE CRAMBORB.—The Comte de Cham bord is at present following a course of waters at Marienbad. The Sprudel of Karlsbad, the journal of the bathers, relates that on Thursday last the Prince arrived in that town, and alighted at the hotel, where Mgr. Lavigeri, Archbishop of Algiers, had been residing for the last fortnight. After breakfast they both took a walk to the springs, where a handbill for a Freemasonry meeting was posted up. The sight of that placard, says the above-named journal, seemed to annoy the two promenaders, who immediately quitted the place. The Comte afterwards sent his card to Madame de Kisseleff and to Comte d'Apremont, and left in a postchaise for the Chateau of Schlackenwert, the property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY .- The French journals publish details of a horrible murder which has just been committed in a farmhouse near Chateaudun huilding had by a man and his wife named Plais, and their daughter Marie, aged 17, resided with them. They had a son Albin, older, who worked at some distance and did not live at home. During the late war the parents visited the fields of battle at night and despoiled the dead. In that execrable pursuit they had succeeded in amassing a little money. Not long since the father died, and the children became im-patient to inherit the ill-gotten gains. A few days ago the mother was taken unwell and the son gave his sister a quantity of matches to place in a bowl of warm water to dissolve the phosphorus. She obeyed his instructions, and when the old woman asked for a drink the young one gave her one-half of the liquid, accounting for the disagreeable taste by saying that it was a potion the doctor had ordered. Madame Plais drank it, and was immediately attacked with violent pains in the stomach, and threw it all up. The girl told her she must take the rest, which she did, but with a similar result .-In the evening the young man called and finding the mother still alive, he took a rope, threw it over a beam, and placed the old woman on a chair under it. He then passed the cord round her neck, and, putting one foot on her shoulder, he pulled at the end of the cord. The poor woman struggled vio-lently, but the ruffian maintained his hold, and the dreadful scene lasted a quarter of an hour before death ensued. The girl stood coolly by all the time, watching the death throes of her mother. The two together then suspended the corpse to a beam, in order to induce the belief that a suicide had been committed. However, suspicion immediately fell on the guilty pair, who were arrested, and a full confession was made by the girl.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR.—MADRID, Sept, 4.—The Carlists are entrenching themselves around Bilbao. The damage done by the bombardment of Puycerda was small.

A Special correspondent of the New York Herald interviewed Don Carlos lately. During the conversation, the special relates that Don Carlos said he interviewed Don Carlos lately. During the conversation, the special relates that Don Carlos said he Empire. Kaisar William's pride will suffer by this did not anticipate any intervention on the part of as it has deserved to do. In Ministerial circles the Germany, and expressed an opinion that such a step would do him more good than harm, as it would unite all Spaniards in his favor. He declared that if he gained the Throne his own policy would be one of non-intervention, and that he would do his utmost to restore peace and presperity to Spain. Further, he expressed himself in favour of a Cortes fairly representing the people, and the cultivation of religion and education. With regard to the prospects of his cause, he seemed very sanguine.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CUENCA .- The Spanish correspondent of the Univers gives the following account of what occurred at Cuenca, taken from the lips of an eye-witness resident in the town at the time of the capture. Here is what he says :- "When, on the afternoon of the 15th ult., the Carlists penetrated into the city the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who are for the most part Carlists, applauded with enthusiasm their Highnesses (Don Alphonse to appear before the court on account of a harmless and his wife), who were at the head of the troops. expression which she used with regard to the illness Everyone was surprised at seeing the discipline, the good order, and the regularity of those brave volunteers, who had been painted as a horde of ladies of the school kept by the nuns were ordered savages. The Prince and Princess stayed at the to appear as witnesses; the first was only fourteen

greatest kindness and attention to his Royal guests. He was not obliged to ask pardon for the prisoners, for they were treated with remarkable kindness by the "Carlists." "It is false," continued the correspondent "to say that the Carlists sacked any house. They visited many residences, but only to seek soldiers and volunteers, who had hid themselves through fear." "It is false," he adds, "utterly false that they ill-treated outraged, or plundered anyone and as a matter of fact, they did not, once the fight the ladies who presented an address to the Bishop, was over, shed a drop of blood. The humane conduct of the soldiers of the King is above praiso. They collected the Republican wounded and carried them on stretchers to the hospitals. So far from injuring the prisoners they did them acts of kindness, offering them wine and cigars. I saw many young officers (among whom was Don Francisco Ginar, eldest son of the Baron de Benicarsim) while on the one hand making sure the prisoners were in safe keeping, on the other watching that no one would insult those who had been forced to surrender because, as I heard them say myself, 'they were worthy of all consideration.' I must tell you," continues the old gentleman of Cuenca, "that during the combat, we who were known as Carlists had been the object of all sorts of insults and violences. They threatened to shoot us all the moment the first Carlist entered the city. It is also false that anyone had any fault to find with Mgr. the Bishop. On the contrary every one vied with each other in showing him respect and veneration. Their Highnesses approached him, on seeing him for the first time, and kissed his pastoral ring. Next day their Highnesses received Communion at the hands of this venerable prelate. This is the truth, and I invoke the testimony of the Liberals at Cuenca, who are as indignant as I am myself at the conduct of those newspapers - prostituted and sold to the Madrid Government—which dare to lie with such effrontery in inventing fables which no one would, surely, desire to believe. The Gazette in its official report has not a single word on all those atrocities. It has done well, for they cannot be contradicted in the press. Spain knows the truth spread by a thousand letters for the most part coming from Liberals, who has not words enough to praise Carlist generosity." The Univers correspondent gives his reader an opportunity of glancing at the manner in which the men who accuse the Carlists of cruelty carry on the Government. He gives a letter addressed to the Diario Espanol (a Liberal paper) by Don Zacharius Casaral, a gentleman well known in the world of Spanish journalism: Don Zacharius resides in Burgos, and was in July arrested on a charge of Carlism. He found the Government prison crammed with prisoners of every age and sex The day before Senor Casaral wrote, a batch of prisoners were brought in from Aranua and other places. Arrived," says M. Casaral, "at two p.m., they were left without food, and without a place for repose; at sunset they were huddled together on a terrace in the open air; they remained all night, and they are there still. As to myself, since such things are done in this poor country, I am happy to have power to bear witness to them, but if I had not seen them myself I would not have believed them." It appears to be plain from the Univers correspondent, and from other sources-firstly, that the "Carlist cruelties" are either pure inventions, or gross exaggerations; secondly, that the Government is behaving with the greatest severity towards real or imaginary Carlist sympathisers; thirdly, that the struggle was carried on with singular humanity till Concha, on his march to Estella, devoted a peaceful district to fire and sword.

SWITZERLAND.

The road across the Brunig Pass has been render ed almost impassable from the dangers done by the waters at several points, more especially at Eiwyl and Sachseln. The Melce-Au penetrated into the street and cellars of the houses at Sarnen and Alphach. The level of the Lake of the Four Cantons has risen four feet in three days, and a short while ago a steamboat was imprisoned for more than a quarter of an hour in a quantity of floating wood near the bridge of Stanzstadt At Sturtyirs, in the Grisons, two mills were swept away, the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives.

TEMPORAL PUNISHMENT .- It is amusing says the Catholic Times to read in the Swiss newspapers of this, the tourist season, the bitter complaints of the great hotel and boarding house keepers on the injury done to their trade by the Old Catholics, whose of celebrating and putting in high relief the singular doings have frightened away immense numbers of mission of this young virgin, her spotless life, her annual excursionists. From the Oberland the outcries are loud and incessant; they say Cathelics are very rare, and are daily becoming fewer and fewer. The hotel keepers of Interlaken, declare roundly that this destruction of their husiness is "the consequence of the persecution of Catholics at Geneva, and, above all, in the Jura." The Monde, commenting on these facts, says that the chastisement is well deserved by the Bernese, and the Catholics would do well to desert the persecuting Cantons in favour of those which still hold to the Faith. When the Genevese and the people about Interlaken find that Old Catholicity is destroying their trade, we may confidently expect to find those gentlemen of easy conscience turning round once more, and if they do not become again Catholics in name (a thing not at all to be desired) they will, at least insist on the cessation of persecution. For what is Switzerland without tourists?

GERMANY.

The Government here are hunting up the Catholic Unions, and the measures taken in accordance with Bismarck's orders for the suppression of Catholicism have had a tremendous success, but not precisely in the way desired by the Government. The late tyrannical proceedings against the Catholics have obliged them to stand together. There motto now is, "Right Forward!" defence by all lawful means. A new manner of fight is to be adopted, a manner which is neither against conscience nor law, but very puzzling for those who think to attain every purpose by arbitrary violence. The first measure has been the establishment of a general Catholic Society here in Berlin, to which every faithful Catholic should belong; then the Catholic nobility are to retire from every public office save the new society. Ladies and gentlemen are neither to show themselves at court nor in any other public place during the time that the persecution is carried on by the Government; no balls, no festivities will be attended by them nor by any other Catholics whatever, and this course will be adopted throughnews has already produced a sensation and not a little anger, and the more so as neither by law nor by force can they oppose such tactics.—Berlin Cor. of

A FIGHTING JUDGE.—Huger, the Judge who recently tried some noble ladies, at Munster, in Westphalia, for having signed an address to the persecuted hishop, having thought himself insulted by the splendid speech of M. Windthorst, the advocate for the defence, has challenged the latter gentleman to fight a duel. M. Windthorst, a devout Catholic, of course refused the cartel; and the judge, not being able to wash his hands in blood as he had desired, is about to seek in the law court a consolation for

his woes. PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS. - The State Congress do all in their power to bring accusations against Catholics. A nun of Coesfeld was lately summoned of the Emperor. The State Congress tried to prove that it was a case of high treason. Three young

a witness the third was prevented by illness from being present. Tho accuser was unable on examina-tion of the witnesses to find sufficient evidence, and we have to record the not uninteresting fact that their advocates have been accused of a similar of fence, namely, for contempt of the court here and of the Prussian judges in general. In a private conversation at the so-called Civil Club the subject of which was the imprisonment of the Editor of the Westphalische Merkur, he used some expressions which were overheard by a member of the Government College, who thought there was sufficient cause to bring an action against him. Although the Government lawyer has rejected the cause after having heard many witnesses, the facts have been referred to the Minister of Justice, and all now depends on his decision" In the mean time news has been received that there is no sufficient cause for accusation. -German Cor. of Tablet.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE BISHOP OF COLOGNE -The Westphalische Merkur relates the following with regard to the captive Bishop of Cologne :- "A few days ago the Archbishop's only brother, Arnold Melchers, a merchant of Munster, went to pay him a visit in his prison. It was a painful meeting. A few days before the Archbishop's only nephew, his brother's son, had died, a young man only twentyfive years old, beloved and respected by all who knew him. During this visit the merchant, Melchers, entreated the Archbishop to accept the sum of 3,800 thalers, which he had brought with him, to pay the fine, and thus be released from prison. The Archbishop absolutely refused to accept this offer. We can positively assert the truth of this statement, and can also add that the Archbishop had on former occasions refused the money offered to pay the fines imposed upon him."-Ib.

At Posen sur Government has been caught, as in a trap, by its own law. The Governor of that province, according to orders from the Ministry, sent notice to the Chapters of Gnesen and Posen to order the clergy of the diocese to say during Mass a prayer of thanks for the happy accouchement of the Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Chapters answered that they could not obey the order, because as the See was not vacant according to Canon Law they were not entitled to act with the jurisdiction of the Bishop. Upon this the same commands were sent to the different deans, but with no better success. The deans replied they could not comply to this command without orders of their ecclesiastical superiors.—Ib.

ITALY.

A PAPAL BRIEF .- PIUS IX. ON JOAN OF ARC.-The Abbes Lemann, says Le Monde, having placed in homage at the feet of his Holiness the two panegyrics they pronounced recently at Orleans on "Joan of Arc and the Jewish Heroines," and "Joan of Arc and Charles VII.," the Holy Father has, in return, addressed to them the following Brief:-

To our dear sons, Joseph and Augustin Lemann, Priests of Lyons:

Pros IX., Pore.

Dear sons, health and Apostolic Benediction: It is with great satisfaction that we have received well-beloved sons, your panegyries on the celebrated young maiden who, in the evil days of France, when it was surrounded by enemies, was sent, in so admirable a manner, to the aid of her afflicted country and who illustrated its annals, not only by her radiant faith and her brilliant actions, but still more by her signal and indomitable patience in the midst of the iniquitous doom to which she was devoted. Singularly opportune, it seems to us, in our cwn day is this rare example. For only too numerous are those who persist in calumniating our most holy religion as wanting in elevation, as depressing energy and as directly antagonistic to anything in the way of generous enterprises, and who dare to deny to Divine Providence any interposition in the events of this world. In direct denial of any such absurdities, there is needed no better or more solid response than confronting them with renowned and illustrious deeds well known to all. As for ourselves, we rejoice greatly that to you has been confided the charge ignal piety, her loft: chievments, and the glorious services she rendered to her country. Since you have acquitted yourself of this elevated office, not only by preaching, but afterwards by publishing your discourses, we fervently trust that your eloquent words may throw light upon the spirits of your readers and that they may draw them back from error to the truest sentiments of piety. Meanwhile as a token to you of celestial favor, and as an attestation of our paternal benignity, we bestow upon you both, with the utmost tenderness, beloved sons, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peters, on the 13th of July,

1874, in the twenty-ninth year of our Pontificate.

Pius IX., Popr. THE DEFENCE OF ITALY AGAINST FRANCE .- General Menabrea, and the Generals of Engineers, Brignone, Gianotti, and Lungo are occupied in personally examining the Alpine passes at Mont Cenis, and the Colle di Tenda, in order to select sites for building forts to protect Italy against invasion from the side of France. General Menabrea is the same Luigi Federico Menabrea who, in 1864, met Nepoleon III at Vichy, and their devised the foundations of the famous Italo-French Convention. Menabrea was then Minister of Public Works, and urged on strategic reasons the transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence as a moral guarantee for non-intervention at Rome, Then, in 1864, Menabrea spoke of the indissoluble friendship between France aud Italy. Now, in 1874, the same Menabrea fortifics Piedmont against France. At present the professions of amity between the two nations are frequent. But whether they are sincere is doubtful. It is curious that, in spite of the peaceful words of Nigra at Avignon, the French should be strengthening their forces at Nice and in Savoy, while the Italians are studying the passes of the Alps and erecting forts in the mountains capable of arresting

the march of an invading army.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The Unita Cattolica of the 31st of July was sequestrated in Turin on account of its containing the Pastorial of the Archbishop of Paris. The Doritto and the Liberta of Rome were likewise seized, because they contained the same Pastoral. But the Florence newspapers, which published the principal portions of the obnoxious Pastoral, were not interfered with. The Archbishop of Paris merely stated the facts of which he had been an eye witness in Rome, and expressed his sympathy with the august prisoner of the Vati-

UNITED STATES.

DEDICATON IN CLEVELAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Aug 23, The Church of the Holy Family, Cleveland was solemnly dedicated. A very large number of people from neighboring and even distant parishes joined the congregation of the Holy family on this occasion. The Cathedral T. A. B. Society, I. C. T. A. Society and the Knights of Erin attended with bands and regalia, as did also the C. T. A. Society of Newburgh and the Bohemian Berrovolent Society of A similar spirit of intolerance, narrow mindedness, Oleveland. Very Rev. J. V. Conlan officiated on and proscription is manifesting itself against the account of the illness of our Rt. Rev. Bishop which colored population of the South. Old Federal hatred caused bis absence. After the dedication Rev. Fa-of foreigners, and Irish forced nearly every ther Westerholt presched in German and Rev. Hibernian and Catholic into the Democratic Party, Father Thorpe preached in English.—Universe.

the corner stone of the Church of the Holy Family and a Catholic was hated, despised and persecuted on West 12th streat, Chicago, and the 14th anniversame way that the colored people in much the sary of its consecration. The Church has the grand-same way that the colored people are now by the est interior of any Church in the West, and the most "Southern White men" and Northern Democrate. It was no uncommon thing to find on "St. Partiti

speaking of the new Church and Monastery to be eighty per cent of the men of Irish birth and why erected by the Paulist Fathers at the corner of 66th, wite the Democratic ticket. The hatred, bigotry street and 9th avenue, New York, says: "The Paulish and proscription of the men who served in ists have a large amount of brains among them, and. of course have a practical turn. There is not a church in the country that has so many able men attached to it. To mileten towns . .

CORNER-STONE LAYING IN CHICAGO: - On Sunday, Aug. 16, the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church of the Annunciation, in Chicago, took place The various Catholic civic Societies formed a grand procession. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley officiated, and the Rev. Fr. DeBleck; of the Holy Family Church, delivered a very instructive address.

CATHOLIC HALL IN SAN FRANCISCO. The San Francisco Monitor says:—" The Catholic Hall and Library project which has been for some time before the public, has now reached a stage proclaiming all possibility of its becoming a failure. Rich and poor alike have indorsed it. Consequently, its realization is only a question of time, and, in all likelihood, the building will be soon completed. It is already evident that no other undertaking, dependent upon public support for its success, could meet with such hearty and universal approval. The proposed institution will be a lasting honor not only to the Catholic but to the whole community. It will be Catholic in the fullest and grandest sense of the term. English, French, German, Italian and Spanish literature will be adequately represented upon its shelves, and the works of Catholic writers of all nations will be there for the general use and benefit Inasmuch as it is intended to make it a free library, the doors will be open to all alike; whether Cath olic or Protestant. It will be a generous fountain of truth, wherein all who thirst for knowledge may satisfy their cravings. Upon this broad and liberal basis we may safely assert that it is impossible the enterprise can be a failure."

THE BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART. - Some 28 years ago, in 1846, five Brothers of the Sacred Heart came to this country, to them as new and strange, practically, as it was to its first discoverer. Their names were Brother Alphonse, the first provincial here, to whom Brother Athanasius—the present provincial—succeeded Brother Placide, and Brothers Athanasius, David and Florimond. They settled first in the South, where they established their headquarters. They commenced an Asylum and Industrial School for orphan boys in Mobile, Alabama, which still flourishes, and have an average attendance of 70. In the same city they have now three Catholic day-schools under their charge. Since 1846, the five Brothers have increased to 20 in the house at Mobile. In Bay St. Louis, Miss., Diocese of Natchez, they have founded St. Stanislaus' Commercial College, under the direction of Brother Florimond, and a parish school for boys; in New Ocleans, an academy; in Vincinnes, Ind., Frankfort, Ky., and Arthabaskaville, Canada, other houses. In all, the Society comprises some 80 active members, and at Indianopolis there are now twenty novices. There the Society owns some five acres of land, beautifully situated in the suburbs, quite close to St. Patrick's Church. Brother Athanasius purchased the ground originally for \$7,000, and \$10,000 for the building. The land is estimated as worth to-day \$37,000, and the value is still increasing.

Two Men's Riches -- A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette discourses, in a recent letter upon the wealth of A. T. Stewart and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The writer says :-- The chief holder of personal estate is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is estimated at \$40,000,000, the largest part of which is in railway property. He owns enough in the Connecticut River and New Haven roads to be a director in each, and he also owns the controlling interest in the Central, Hudson, and Lake Shore, beside his stock in Ohio and Mississippi and other important roads. It was said of George Peabody that he made almost the entire bulk of his enormous wealth after his fiftieth year. I think a stronger lish the fact that the profession may avail themstatement can be made of the Commodore, for he has made the largest part of his money since he was sixty—that is within the last score of years. I suppose that when the war broke out he was not worth five millions. The incessant and enormous increase of railroad values and the colossal extent of his operations have brought an increase so stupendous as to remind us old stories of Oriental magic. The only instance in which real and personal estate are combined almost equally in the vast possessions of one individual is found in A. T. Stewart. He owns enough in each of these shapes of wealth to make a dozen men rich. In point of real estate he has two great dry goods establishments in Broadway; also the Metropolitan Hotel, and the former Unitarian Church. Add to these the Baptist Church, in Amity st., now used as the stables of his business teams, the Depeau row, in Bleecker street, and, above all his Fifth avenue palace, which cost \$1,000,000. In personal estate is his stock in trade, capital and bills receivable, which must be \$10,000,000, and also a large quantity of bank stock. In this manner Stewart wields both classes of property. He has differed entirely from Vaunderbilt in this point. The latter has invested solely in railway stocks, while the former has eschewed this form of property in a very peculiar manner. He has a strong affinity for those things which pertain to trade and to those alone. It is said that his estates can not be less than \$30,000,000."

WHY ARE THE IRISH DEMOCRATS ?- The dark and bloodiest chapters of history are those that relate to the "war of races." What race has suffered more than the Hebrew? What race has been more oppressed, insulted, despised, compelled to stand outside of society and political equality for centuries, and yet what race to-day stands so prominent as leaders in science, letters, finance, war and progress, as the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? There is no nation, no land, where the "outcast Hebrew" does not rank amongst the foremost men of the times. Contact and progress have wrong from bigoted Englishmen that a Hebrew and a Catholic are just as intelligent, loyal and patriotic as a halfbreed Saxon, who feels more honored by a kick from royalty than a bow from a freeman. These southern braves forget that the world keeps on moving. Forty years ago Patrick was as much despised by a portion of the old Wig Party as Cresar and Pompey are now by a portion of the old rebel element of North and South. Outside of the City of New York, an Irishman then stood no more chance for election before the people than Fred. Douglass would ten years ago for Governor, Forty years ago a certain portion of the American people made war on what they called "foreign element." It was nimed at the Catholic Irish. Petitions were circulated praying Congress to pass a law compelling foreigners to reside twenty-one years in the country before being permitted to vote. Meetings were held in churches and schoolhouses, and resolutions were adopted calling on the friends of liberty and the Protestant religion to "rally round the flag" and save the country. where they have remained ever since, constituting the Churcu or the Holy Family, Chicago, Sunday back bone and brains at least of the Democratic palace of the Bishop, Mgr. Pays, who exhibited the | years old, the second was too young to be sworn as | Aug. 16, was the 17th anniversary of this State. Forty years ago an Trishman. 1-5

tion of the witnesses to find sufficient evidence, and sary of the consequences, it is in the country while was no sufficient white men and Northern Democrate. It bably in order to give time for further investigation beautiful Stations of the Cross in the country while was no sundament thing to find on st. Patrick's Another example of the way in which persecution the grand Corganist with but one exception (that of Lay in the morning, stuffed images representing against Cathlolics is carried on appears in the follow the organ in Music Hall in Boston) the largest on Ireland's Saint ornamented with a string of potatoes ing extract from the Kolmiche Volks Zeiting — As a the American continent. The spire which is now and a codifish suspended from trees and improses in sequel to our account of the action brought against being built will be the grandest of the kind in Chiscop Vindicator. The Bishop, cago; it will be 250 feet high.—Chicap Vindicator.

The Cincinnati Telegraph, people of the present generation understand who ago it will be 200 feering the Cincinnati Tilegraph, people of the present generation understand why and prescription of the men who served in opposition to the Democratic party may, in part, explain the cause. Yet, strange as it may appear, in all the mutations of party and men, our Irish fellow-citizens are more faithful to their party than their religion Three-quarters of the men who were leaders in the old Whig party are now the champions of so-called Democracy North and South, and one-half of the expounders of Republicanism of the present day are men brought up in the old Democratic faith, and who, with the liberal element of the old Whig Party have made the Republican Party more enlightened and broad viewed than the party of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. Blood is thicker than water. Dogs and most dumb animals have an affection for those who exhibit kindness towards them. Why should not proscribed and oppressed humanity whether white or black, exhibit the same instinct the same affection for those who show sympathy and friendship for them. Let the people of the South and the Democratic Party read history and be 'admonished. Let them remember the fate of all parties and factions whose corner-stone was proscription and "a war of races." The battle cry of the old American or Know-nothing Party was: "America for Americans." "This is a Protestant country, and Protestants must rule," The cry that this is a "White man's Government," and "white men must rule," is of the same intolerant and proscriptive spirit. Again we repeat, let them read history, and remember that more flies are caught with molasses than vinegar.—N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 26th.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. How happy are they, Whom the editors pay, And have squared up for one year and more. Tongue cannot express The great joy of the press. When delinquents have paid the old score.

Printers all the day long Labor hard for a song-A fate that is hard all agree-They have worked night and day, And of course want their pay, To buy sugar, and coffee, and tea.

One would hardly believe, What small sums they receive, For the paper addressed to each name; But the price is so small. That the good people all, Will pay for fear of the shame!

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT s.c.—" 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 boverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Mossrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA, OR LOSS OF VOICE.— Orange Street, St. John, N.B., 1869.—MR. FELLOWS. —Sir: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to pubu your "Compound Symp of Hypophosphites." Yours, very truly—S. Jacobs.

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Publishers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JONES & TOOMEY of the City of Montreal, Traders,

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvents filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, 1874, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignce.

Montreal, 27th August, 1874.

PROV. OF QUEEEO, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St. Philippe, in the District

of Montreal; Plaintiff. The said PAUL DUPUIS,

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Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-(stituted in this cause.")
Montreal, 11 August, 1874.

A.M. D. G. PROSPECTUS OF

建设,这个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的工程,但是一个人的

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

MONTREAL. This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. opened on the 20th of September 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament

n 1852, 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 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 Science, and what ever is necessary as preparation for a professional

areer. It comprises eight Classes : LATIN ELEMENTS, SYN-TAX, METHOD, VERSIFICATION, BELLES-LETTRES, RIE-TORIO, 1st and 2nd Year of Philosophy.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE, principally taught in English, embraces the English and French Languages, Literature, Mathematic sand the other branches named above, moreover Book-keeping, and whatever else may fit a young man for commercial and industrial

It comprises four Classes: GRAMMAR, LITERATURE,

RHETORIC and PHILOSOPHY. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preporatory

Classes for younger students, The system of Education is paternal : the teach ers endeavour 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 behavior, application and pro-

gress, are sent to parents or guardians. None but relations or those who represent them

are allowed to visit the boarders. Half-Boarders and Day-Scholars must not absent themselves without the previous leave from the

College authorities. The collegiate year is of ten months, begining in the first week of September, and ending in the first week of July. TERMS.

Tuition	\$	3.00	per mont
Half-Board	\$	5.00	-
Board	.\$1	12.00	• •
Washing	\$	2.00	••
Bedding	.\$	1.00	
Music Lessons	\$	2.50	
Use of Piano	\$	0.50	
Drawing Lessons	\$.	2.00	• •
Comments which are required i	iń	aold	or its ean

rayments, which are required in gota, or its equivalent, and strictly in advance, are made in two instalments, 1st in the beginning of September, 2nd on the 1st of February.

The College will not take charge of providing a student with clothing or other necessaries unless a sufficient sum be deposited in the hands of the

No reduction in the above mentioned terms will be granted for absence of less than one month. Each student must constantly be provided with

at least: 2 complete suits (including cap or hat) besides overcoat and fur cap for the winter season, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 12 shirts, 6 pairs of socks, 3

pairs of shoes or boots.

The College authorities request parents not to allow their sons any extravagance with respect to elething, pocket money, etc., but rather to impress upon them the importance of economy. Likewise they should not allow them to keep any considerable amount of money in their possession.

To avoid delay, mistake, or any other inconveniences, money, Bank drafts or Checks should be always directed to the Treasurer of St. Mary's College Montreal.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

PLATEAU AVENUE - 699 St. CATHERINE STREET. THIS Institution has added lately to its Programme of studies a complete polytecnic Course. This Course was established by the Minister of Public Instruction for the diffusion of the knowledge of the great industries among our Canadian youth

Young men possessessing dispositions and aptitudes for the great manufactural and mining in-dustries; for Civil Engineering, architecture, surveying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited to follow this course which is placed under the direction of a skilful professor trained, in the professional schools of France. The course embraces three years study, and for the benefit of those who have not completed their course in a Classical College a preparatory class has been opened. A Programme of the studies can be obtained either on personal or written application.

The Commercial Course will continue as heretofore, the only change being a separate class, exclusively devoted to commercial transactions. In this class practical transactions in Banking, Custom-House and commerce in general are carried on. When a pupil is ready to undergo his examination, and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma

This year the primary department will be transferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the Academy, which has been purchased by the commissioners for that purpose.

The opening of classes will take place on Monday,

For conditions and other particulars address the Principal, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 10 St. James Street, ONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1y

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tain Streets, Montreal. July 24, 1874. The error in the street miss of the

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of CHARLES LEGER dit PARISIEN

Language difference ot Lachine, A meeting of the creditors of the above named In Bolvent will be held at the Office of the undersigned, Merchant's Exchange Building, in the City of Mon-treal, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, to direct the Assignee in the settlement with the wonrect the Assignee in the settlement with the purchaser thereof of the immovable property appertaining to the Estate of the said Insolvent destreyed by fire and generally in the ordering and winding up of the affairs of the Estate.

Montreal, 128th August, 1874.

A. B., STEWART,

3-2

Assignee.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT UNIVERSITY COURSE. THE COLUEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The new Programme of Studies comprises:

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lowing rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 .00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three

Investors at short or long dates.

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selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in-

vested in Bank Stock OT OT Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.



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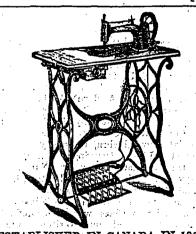
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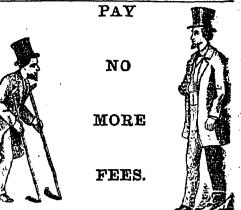
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sidered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail,—their long and tedious course of study—if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

Diamond Rheumatic Cure,

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

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Montreal, 21st March, 1871. Messis, Davins & Bolton: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumetic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you

doem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully. JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

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DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; someimes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der biade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. 3 The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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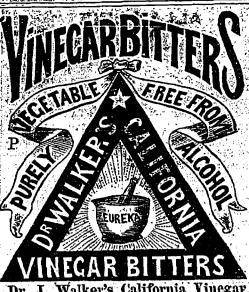
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LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates, LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

P. F. WALSH & CO., DRALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Gouldon's,) MONTREAL.



PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, private and family Recipes accurately dispensed. None but the purest drugs and

Chemicals used. B. E. McGALE, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street,

(Between Murray and Mountain Streets), July 24, 1874.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. On and after MONDAY, June 1st, trains will run as DAY EXPRESS leave Montreal 8.50 a.m., St.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

Johns 10 a.m., West Farnham 10.35 a.m., New Port 1.02 p.m., arrive in Boston at 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL leave Montreal 3.15 p.m., St. Johns 5.00 p.m., West Farnham 5.35 p.m., arrive at New Port 9.20 p.m., Standstead 9,50

p.m., arrive in Boston 8.40 a.m. TRAINS COMING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m. New Port 5:27 p.m., St. Johns 8.25 p.m., arrive

in Montreal at 9.40 p.m.

NIGHT EXRRESS leave Boston 6 p.m., New Port 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.45 a.m., arrive in Montreal 10.05 a.m.

The scenery on this line includes Lake Memphremagog, the Passumpsic River Valley, Crystal Lake, White Mountains, and Lake Winnepesaukee. This is the only direct route to the White Mountains. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston,

without change; Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO LAKE MEMPHRE-MAGOG: Tickets, good to start on either train on Saturday,

and to return on either train following Monday, from Montreal to New Port, on LAKE MEMPHREMA-GOG and RETURN, ouly \$4:50. For Tickets and all information call at the general

202 ST. JAMES STREET.

ne another of the design ear B. FOSTER, 1967 and 1969 Manager. Se MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsey

Toronto, March 1, 1872