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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER IV.

The journey which, at the suggestion of Charles de Valois, Count Guy was about to undertake, was a matter of no little risk, both to himself personally and to the whole land of Flanders; for there was only too much reason to believe that the king of secure to him as long as possible the possession of those wealthy provinces.

Philip the Fair and his wife Joanna of Navarre had, in order to provide funds for their reckless prodigality, drawn, so to say, all the money of the realm into their treasury; yet for all this, the enormous sums which they extracted from the people did not, suffice for their insatiable wants. His unprincipled ministers, above all Enguerrand de Marigny, daily incited the king to levying fresh taxes, raising the already exorbitant salt-duty, and laying the most intolerable burdens on all three estates of the realm, regardless of the murmurs of the people and the frequent symptoms of armed resistance. Again and again he expelled the Jews from France, in order to make them pay enormous sums for permission to return; and at last, when every other means was exhausted, he resorted to the plan of debasing the coin of the realm.

This debasement of the coinage was a desperate and ruinous expedient; for the merchants, not choosing to part with their wares for mere worthless counters, left the kingdom; the people fell into poverty, the taxes could not be levied, and the king found himself in a most critical position.

Flanders meanwhile flourished by the industry of its inhabitants. All the trading nations of Europe and Asia regarded it as their second country, and carried their goods to its cities, as to the universal market-place of the world. At Bruges alone more money and goods changed hands than in the whole of France; the city was, in truth, a very mine of wealth. This did not escape Philip's observation. and for some years he had been occupied with plans for bringing the land of Flanders into his own possession. First he had laid down impossible conditions to Count Guy, in order to drive him into contumacy; then he had arrested and imprisoned his daughter Philippa; and at last he had overrun and seized upon Flanders by force of arms.

Nothing of all this had escaped the old Count's consideration, nor did he in truth conceal from himself the possible consequences of his journey; but his grief on account of his younger daughter's imprisonment was such as induced him to reject no means, however desperate, which might possibly lead to ber release. Doubtless, too, the safeconduct promised by Charles de Valois had tended consider- bitious hopes on the conquest of Flanders, were in-

ably to reassure him.

And now the old Count set out, with, his sons, Robert and William, and tifty, Flemish nobles; Charles de Valois, and a great, number of French

knights, accompanying them on the journey.

Arrived at Complegne, the Count and his nobles able to arrange for their admittance to the king's presence of This magnanimous prince, moreover, so Alespectic; the Count of Flanders; whom he accordingly caused to be summoned before, him at his royal palace.

alespectic; the Count of Flanders; whom he accordingly caused to be summoned before, him at his struggle suffered sorely and wept bitterly, how

The Count was introduced into a large and splendid hall at the other end of which stood a throne.

with a canopy of blue velvet wrought with golden lilies, and hangings of the like falling on each side to the ground; a carpet, richly embroidered with gold and silver, covered the steps which led up to this magnificent seat. Philip the Fair was pacing up and down the hall with his son, Louis Huin; behind them followed many French nobles, and among them one to whom the king often addressed his conversation. This favourite was Messire de Nogaret, the same who at Philip's command had ventured to arrest Pope Boniface, with circumstances of special contumely.

As soon as Count Guy was announced, the king retired to the steps of the throne, without however, mounting them. By his side stood his son Louis, while his nobles ranged themselves on either hand drawing near with slow steps, knelt on one knee

before the king.
"Vassal!" said Philip, "a humble attitude truly beseems you, after all the trouble you have occasioned us. You have deserved death, and are, indeed, condemned to die; nevertheless, out of our royal grace, we will now hear you. Stand up, therefore, and speak."

Upon this the old Count rose from the ground and said:

"My prince, and liege flord! with confidence in your royal justice I have presented myself at your feet, that you may deal with me according to your

"Your submission," returned the king, "comes late. You have entered into a confederacy against me with Edward of England; you have risen up as an unfaithful vassal against your liege lord; you have had the audacity to declare war against us; and your land has therefore been justly confiscated for your manifold transgressions."

"My prince," said Guy, "let me find grace before you. Bethink yourself, mighty king, what it is that a father feels deprived of his child. Did I not supplicate you in the deepest woe? Did I not humbly pray you to give her back to me? If your own son, my future lord, Louis who now stands so manfully by your side,-if he were taken from you, and cast into a dungeon in a strange land, would not your grief carry you any length to avenge or to release your own blood and offspring? Yes! you have a father's heart, and that will understand me. I know that I shall find grace at your feet "

Philip cast a look of tenderness upon his son; at this moment he felt for all that Guy had to suffer, and his beart melted with compassion for the unfortunate Count.

"Sir," cried Louis, with emotion, "for my sake be gracious to him; I pray you have pity upon him and upon his child,"

The king, however, had recovered from him emotion, and now assumed a sterner aspect.

"Be not so easily moved by the words of a dis-obedient vassal, my son," he said. "However, I will not refuse to listen, if only it can appear that what he has done has been for his daughter's sake, and not from contumacy,"

"Sire," resumed the Count, "your majesty knows that whatever man could do I did, to have my child back; but none of my endeavours availed; all my prayers and supplications were in vain; and even the intervention of the Holy Father was of no effect. What, then, could 1 do? I flattered myself France would think all measures good which might | with the hope of procurring my daughter's deliverance by force of arms; the fortune of war, however, was against me, and the victory was with your majesty."

"But," interrupted the king, " what can we do for you? You have given an evil example to our vassals, and if we show grace to you, will they not all rise up against us, and you, perhaps, once more join give them the slip. No sooner had they received vourself to their number ?"

"O my prince!" answered Guy, "let it please your majesty to restore the unhappy Philippa to her father and I swear to you that I shall bind myself with inviolable fidelity to your crown,' "And will Flanders raise the contribution we

have imposed? And will you duly repay all the costs of the war which your insolence and contumacy compelled us to make against you?" "No sacrifice shall be too great for me to repay

your majesty's gracious favour: all your commands shall be humbly and punctually obeyed. But my child, sire; my child!'

"Your child?" interposed Philip, hesitatingly; and his thoughts reverted to his wife Joanna, who, he knew, would hardly with good will release from captivity the daughter of the Count of Flanders. Fearing to provoke the wrath of his imperious queen, he did not venture to follow the better inovements of his heart; so, without making any

absolute promise to Guy on this point, he replied: "The intercession of our beloved brother has done much for you; and, moreover, your hard lot moves me to compassion. You have sinned; but your punishment has been litter. Be of good hope; I will endeavor to sweeten your cup. Nevertheless, we cannot, on this very day, finally receive you into favour; so great a matter must first have due delib-eration. We require, moreover, that you make a public submission in the presence of our vassals here assembled, that you may be an example to them all. Go now leave us, that we may once more consider what we can do for an unfaithful and disobedient vassul."

Upon this command the Count of Flanders left the hall and before he was out of the palace the report was universally current among the French nobles that the king had promised to restore him his land and his daughter. Many wished him joy with all their hearts; others, who had built amwardly displeased; but as they could not oppose the king's will, they took care that their vexation should not be seen.

Were sumptuously lodged and entertained by the renewed happiness of their country. It seemed to Count de Valois until such time as ho should be them as if nothing could now disturb the good sucthem as if nothing could now disturb the good success of their undertaking; since, besides the graclous reception the count had met with from the well used his influence with his brother, that the king, the latter had moreover given a solemn assur-latter was quite inclined to fall into his yisws with ance to his brother. De Valois that Guy should be

pleasantly comes a ray of joy into your darkling hearts! How easily do you forget your pains, to embrace an uncertain happiness, as if you had already emptied the cup of woe; while the dregs, bitterest of all, still remain for you to drain! You ie a smile on every countenance, and press the hand of every one that seems to sympathize in your happiness. But trust not the fickle dame Fortune, nor her ever-rolling wheel; nor yet the words of those who were not your friend when you were in adversity. For envy and treason are hidden under the double countenance, as adders lurk under flowers, and scorpions behind the golden pineapple. In vain do we seek the track of the serpent in the field; we feel her poisoned tooth, but know not whence it has stricken us. So does the envious along the walls. Then the old Count of Flanders and spiteful man work in darkness; for he knows his own wickedness, and out of shame conceals his evil deeds. The black soul does not show upon the flattering countenance; and so his arrows strike

> friend. Count Guy lost no time in taking the necessary steps for satisfying all the king's requisitions immediately upon his return to Flanders, and for laying the foundations of a long peace, in which his subjects might forget the calamities of war. Even Robert de Bethune seemed to have no doubt of the promised grace; for, ever since his father's appearance at court, the French nobles had on all occasions behaved with the utmost kindness and civility to the Flemings; and as the latter well knew that the thoughts of princes are best read on the coun tenances of their courtiers, they saw infthis demeanour a certain proof of the favour and good-will of the king.

us to the heart, even while we hold him for our

De Chatillon, among the rest, had repeatedly visited the Count, and overwhelmed him with congratulations; but he concealed a devilish secret in his heart, which he contrived to hide with his smiles. His niece, Joanna of Navarre, having promised him that the fief of Flanders should one day be his, all his ambitious projects had centered upon this one goal; and now he beheld it vanishing into this air before his eyes, like a dram which is gone and leaves no trace behind.

There is no passion of the human heart which more readily and imperiously leads away those who were subject to it into every kind of iniquity than the lust of power; pitilessly it tramples down whatever impedes its path, and looks not round to count the havoe it has made, so steadfastly and constantly does it keep its eyes fixed on the darling object. Possessed by this fiend, De Chatillon resolved in his heart on a deed of treachery, of which his owniselfish interests were indeed the real motive, but which he decorated before his conscience with the fair name of duty and pairoitism.

On the very same day that he arrived at Compiegue he chose out one of his most faithful servants, and mounted him on his best horse, he despatched him in all haste to Paris. A letter which this messenger bore gave a full account of all that had passed to the queen and Enguerrand de Marigny, and urgently pressed their speedy return to court.

His traitorous design met with the fullest success. Joanna of Navarre's fury knew no bounds. The Flemings graciously received! Should they to whom she had sworn an eternal bate thus escape her at the very moment when they seemed at last fully in her power? And Enguerrand de Marigny, who had already squandered, or in prospect laid out, the enormous sums which he reckoned on extort-ing from the Flemish burghers! Both of these foes of Flanders had too great an interest in the destruction of their prey, to allow it thus easily to the intelligence than both hastened back to Compiegne, and appeared suddenly and unexpectedly in the king's chamber.

"What, sire !" cried Joanna; "am I, then, nothing to you, that you thus receive my enemies into favour without a word said to me? Or have you lost your reason, that you are resolved on nourishing these Flemish serpents to your own destruc-

"Madam," answered Philip, calmly, "methinks it would beseem you to address your husband and my pleasure to show grace to the old Count of Flanders, so it shall be."

"No!" cried Joanna, inflamed with anger, "so shall it not be! Here me, sire! I will not have it so! What! shall the rebels who beheaded my uncles escape thus? shall they have it to boast that they have shed with impunity the blood royal at the old Count and his sons, first at one, then at of Navarre, and insulted its oueen?"

"Your passion leads you astray, madam," replied Philip; "bethink yourself calmly, and tell me, is it not right that Philippa should be restored to her

At this Joanna's fury waxed still higher.

Surely, "Release Philippa!" she exclaimed. "Surely, sire, you cannot think of it! That she may be married to Edward of England's sou, and so your own child may lose a throne? No, no; that shall never happen, believe me. And what is more, Philippa is my prisoner; and you shall find that even your kingly power is not sufficient to rescue

her from my grasp!"

"Truly, madam," cried Philip, "you are exceeding all bounds! I would have you know that this unseemly defiance much disploases me; take care, An ex moreover, that I do not make you feel it! I am your sovereign, and as such I will be obeyed !"

"And you intend to restore Flauders to this old rebel, and to put him in a position once more to make war upon you? A grievous repentance will you prepare for yourself by so ill-considered a step! For my part, since I see that I am of so small account with you, that a matter so nearly concerning

This last speech of Queen Joanna had a powerful possessed by evil spirits."

""What is it you say?" cried his hearers in astonNavarre was in truth a matter of no small import. ishment; "is the king so afflicted?" ance to the crown of France, and Philip would have parted with a great deal rather than that

has told you that I intend to restore Flanders? I and Enguerrand De Marigny are at Complegue!"

have not yet come to any determination on the sub-

"You have said enough to let your intentions be seen," answered Joanna. "But be that as it may, I tell you, that if you disregard me so far as to set my wishes and opinion at nought, I will leave you; I will not stay here to be exposed to the cousequeaces of your want of prudence and foresight. The war against r landers has exhausted your treas ury and your people; and now that you have the means in your hands of retrieving yourself at the expense of the rebels, you are about to receive them into favour, and to give them all back again! Never have our finances been in a worse condition; that Messire de Marigny can tell you."

Thus appealed to, Enguerrand de Marieny addressed the king. "Sire," said he," it is impossible we can continue to pay the troops you are maintaining, for the people cannot or will not any longer pny the taxes. The Prevot des Marchands at Paris has refused the additional contribution; so that before long I shall not be able even to meet the daily expenses of your majesty's household. To carry the debasement of the coin, too, any farther is impossible. Our only resource, then, is Flanders, where the commissioners whom I have despatched are at this moment engaged in raising the money to help us out of our difficulties. Consider, sire, that in restoring this land to the Count, you deprive yourself of your last 'resource, and expose yourself to all the consequence of the existing embarrass-

"What?" said Philip, in a tone of mistrust, "can it be that the whole of the last contribution levied upon the third estate is already expended?" "Sire," replied De Marigny, "I have had to repay to Stephen Barbette the moneys which the farmers of the tolls at Paris had advanced. There remains but little or nothing in the treasury."

The queen saw with malicious joy the downcast air with which the king received this news, and she perceived that now was her opportunity for obtaining a final sentence of condemnation upon the old Count. Drawing near, therefore, to her husband with a well-dissembled return of gentleness, she thus spoko:

"You see well, sire, that my counsel is good. How can you lose sight of the interests of your own kingdom merely to favour these rebels? They have openly defied you; they have joined with your enemies, and have set at nought your just com-mands. Seeing that it is their wealth that thus puffs them up, and makes them insolent, nothing can be better in every way than to take from them this superfluity of riches; and as they have all justly deserved to die, they may well kiss your royal hand, and thank you that you do not also deprive them of their lives."

"But, Messire de Marigny," said the king, turning to his minister, "can you find no means of meeting the necessary expenses for some short time at least? For I hardly think that the moneys from Flanders will come in so quickly. What you tell me of the state of things disquiets me to the last degree."

"I know of no expedient, sire; we have already

employed too many."
"Listen to me," interposed Joanua. "If you will follow my counsel, and deal with Guy as I desire, I will procure a loan on the credit of my kingdom of Navarre, so that we shall be set free from all anxiety for some time to come."

Whether from weakness or poverty, the king gave way, and agreed to all that Joanna required. The poor old Count was thus delivered into the hand of the traitress, in order to undergo the ceremony of a public humilation, and then to be kept a prisoner, far away from his land and people!

CHAPTER V.

The evening was already far advanced when Joanna of Navarre arrived at Complegne; and while with threats and cunning she was extorting from her vacillating husband the sentence of condemuation upon the House of Flanders, its unfortunate chief was sitting with his nobles in a large room of his lodging. The wine passed round again and again in silver goblets; and joyful hopes and pleasyour king with somewhat more respect. If it is ant anticipation formed the universal subject of conversation. More than one point had already been warmly discussed, when the door opened, and Diederid die Vos, who, as Robert de Bethune's bosom-friend, was lodged in the same house with the Count's family, entered the apartment.

For a while he stood without speaking, looking the other. His countenance bore an expression of deep affliction and intense compassion. Joyous and open as his bearing ever was, his comrades were not a little terrified at his unusual deportment; and they suspected that some evil news must have reached him, thus to overcast his countenance and disturb his spirit.

Robert de Bethune was the first to give expression to this feeling in words. " Have you lost your tongue, Diederik ?" he exclaimed ; " speak, and if you have bad news for us, spare your jests, I pray

"You need not fear my jesting, Lord Robert," was the reply. "But I know not how to tell you what I have to say; I cannot bear to be a messenger of

An expression of fear pass d over the countenances of all present; they regarded Diederik with anxious curiosity. The latter meanwhile filled a goblet with wine, drank it off, and then proceeded :

"That will give me courage; and in truth I wanted it. Listen, then, and forgive your faithful servant Die Vos that it is from his mouth you hear such news. You are all in hopes of being graciously received by the King, and not without reason, Joy and confident hope now filled the hearts of the liberation and a flattering ed, I will return to my own land of Navarre, and day he found pleasure in the thought of showing anticipation was entertained of the liberation and the liberatio himself magnanimous; but then he was not, as now,

"Sir Diederik," said Robert sharply, "a truce to your flowers of rhetoric; you have something seri-Joanna had more than once threatened him with ous to tell us, that I can see, but it does not seem retiring to ther own states, and he feared that she to come readily from your lips, have the might one day carry this design into effect. After some consideration, there he replied a till have ediblederik; hear, then my news, which it sadly "You are offended without cause, madam. Who grieves me to have to bring Joanna of Navarra

These names had a terrible effect on all the company who, as if suddenly struck dumb, bowed their beads without speaking a word. At last the young William lifted up his hands, and cried despairingly: "Heavens! the cruel Joanna and Enguerrand De Marignyl ob, my poor sister! my father, we are

The same of "Well, then, now you understand," said Diederik: "those are the evil spirits which possess the good prince. You see, most noble Count, that your servant Diederik was not so far wrong, when he warned you at Wynandael against this trap,"

"Who told you that the queen is at Complegne?" asked the Count, as though he still thought the matter doubtful.

"My own eyesight," answered Diederik. "Ever fearing some underhand work (for I put no trust in their double-tongued speeches), I kept on the watch with eyes and ears both wide open. I have seen Joanna of Navarre, seen her face, and heard her voice. My faith and honor on the truth of what I tell you."

"What Diederik tells us is doubtless the truth." said Walter of Lovendeghem; "Joanna is certainly at Complegne, for he pledges his honor that it is so; and she will as certainly use every effort to destroy our hopes from the king, with whom her influence is, heaven knows, only too great. The best we can do is to consider with all speed how to get out of the trap; when we are prisoners, it will be too late."

The effect of this intelligence upon the old Count was such as to depress him even to despair. His position was so dangerous, that he could find no outlet from it; escape seemed impossible, for they were in the very heart of the king's territories, or at least too far from Flanders to have any hope of safety in flight. Robert de Dethune chafed like a lion in the toils, and cursed the journey which had thus delivered him bound hand and foot into the power of his enemies.

Thus for a while they sat in gloomy silence,-the Count disconsolate and uncertain what to do, and the eyes of all the rest on him. Suddenly a servant of the court appeared appeared at the door of the chamber, and cried with a loud voice:

"Messire do Nogaret, with a message from the king."

A sudden movement sufficiently evinced the anxiety felt by the Flemings at this startling announcement. Messire de Nogaret was the accustomed and well known instrument of the king's secret commands; and they all supposed that he was now come with an armed force to arrest them. Robert de Bethune drew his sword from the sheath, and laid it before him on the table. The other knights grasped the hilts of their swords, and looked fixedly at the door; in which position they still were when Messire De Nogaret entered, who, courteously bowing to the knights, turned to Count Guy, and thus addressed him:
"Count of Flanders! My gracious king and

master requires of you to appear before him to-morrow, an hour before noon, and there publicly to ask pardon of him for your transgression. The arrival of our most gracious queen has hastened this command. She has herself interceded in your behalf with her royal consort, and I have it in command from her to assure you of the satisfaction your submission gives her. To morrow, then, gentlemen! Forgive me that I leave you hastily: their majesties are waiting for me, and I cannot stay. The Lord have you in his keeping!"

And with this greeting he left the room. "Thanks be to Heaven, gentlemen!" exclaimed Count Guy; "the king is gracious to us: now we

may go to rest with hearts at ease. You have heard his majesty's commands; be pleased to hold yourselves in readiness to obey them." The knights now recovered their spirits once more. They conversed for some time upon the

alarm Diederik had given them, and the happy result which seemed now to await their expedition : while a goblet of wine was emptied to the health of their aged Count. As they were separating for the night, Diederik

took Robert's hand, and in a suppressed voice said to him : "Farewell, my friend and master! yes, farewell;

for I fear it will be long before my hand shall again press yours. But remember that your servant Diederik will ever stand by you and comfort you, in whatsoever land-in whatsoever dungeon your lot may be cast." Robert saw a tear glisten in Diederik's eye,

which told him how deeply his faithful friend was moved. "I understand you, Diederik," he whispered in

reply; "what you fear is what I too foresee. But there is no escape left now. Farewell, then, till better days." "Gentlemen," pursued Diederik, turning to the

company and speaking aloud, "if you have any commands to your friends in Flanders, I shall be happy to convey them; but I must beg you to be quick." "What do you mean?" cried Walter of Loven-

deghem; "are you not going to court with us tomorrow, Diederik?"

"Yes, I shall be there with you; but neither you nor the Frenchmen shall know me. I have said it, it will take a better huntsman than King Philip to catch the fox; God have you in His guard, gentlemen !"

He was already out of the door while he addressed to them this last greeting.

The Count withdrew with attendants, and the rest of the company likewise left the apartment, and betook themselves to their beds.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

विक्र हो हो के के के किस्ता है के किस्ता है के कि A worthy tobacconist, in the High-street of Auld Reckie, was complaining one day of a book which a very erudite doctor had published, "It's a bad one," said he: " How?" said his friend; "I always thought Dr. Findlay had been 'a worthy good man." "It's the worst book I ken," said the shopkeeper; "it's ower big for a pennyworth o'anuff, and it's no big enough for three bawbees' worth."

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

THE MAGDALENE AT HER MO-THER'S GRAVE.

ence.

The night, it is dark, and the churchyard is drear The wail of the wind is the one sound I hear, The night birds sing 'round me, in low, mournful

All nature is dormant-I'm alone, I'm alone-Alone! near the grave of my childhood's best friend, Where my tears with the dew-drops of evening blend:

Alone! while the stars their patient watch keep-I sit by the grave of my mother, and weep. And I rest my white cheek on the cold marble stone

That marks the green spot where she slumbers alone.

And I peer thro' the darkness, till my weary eyes ache.

In futile attempts one more look to take At the form of my Mother! May God grant her rest. Of all in this world, the kindest the best And I clasp the cold grave, in a long, wild embrace Midst the sweet scented flowers, hiding my face And calling on God, from the home of the blest-To bid my poor soul " Rest, weary one rest-Too long to sorrow and sin doomed a slave, Find respite from thy guilt-find quiet in the Grave"

The Grave! 'tis the one only friend to be found By those upon whom the cold world has frowned. Thus musing and weeping, the dark night crept on The dawn will soon rise—and I must begone Perhaps, ere its close, I too may have flown - To the land where sorrow and Sin are unknown Oh call! call me hence, thou Magdalene's God Tis a long, weary road, the path I have trod I've mourned for my guilt, with sorrow and tears-For the sin of an hour, I've languished for years: Prolong not my exile, Great God bid me come To find Mother and Rest, in thy Heavenly Home.

SAINT BERNARD AS NOVICE.

Nobil porto del mondo e di fortuna. Di sacri e dolci studi alta quiete. Silenzi amici, e vaghe chiostre, e liete! -TASSO.

By J. F. L., D.D.

I.

Carried along by Bernard's enthusiasmefor the cloister, we had quite overlooked a touching episode in the history of his retirement from the world-I mean his bidding farewell to home. Bernard and his brothers, before shutting themselves up in Citeaux, went to Fontaines to embrace their father and to ask his blessing. What a terrible sacrifice Tecelin was called upon to make! "To lose in one day five sons, whose noble qualities had been his delight! to be robbed in his old age of the rightful hopes of his whole life! It was too much for an old man bowed down beneath the weight of years. 'The thought of this farewell,' says an historian, 'convulsed his heart, his eyes closed as he gazed on them, his voice failed him, and he almost lost consciousness." But those were ages of Faith and Tecelin remembering the words of Christ: He that loveth father and mother more than me, is not worthy of me, checked the emotions of nature, gave them his blessing, and bade them depart in peace. How often has the sacrifice of Abraham been repeated in the Catholic Church! Of the six sons given him by Providence, one only-Nivard, the youngestwas left him, nor did this one stay with him long. As the heroic band of brothers were issuing from the castle-yard, they caught sight of Nivard, who was at play with his companions. Guido, the firstborn of Tecelin, calling the boy, embraced him tenderly, and said, "Good bye, little brother, you are now sole heir of our father's possessions." "How generous of you," replied the child, "to appropriate heaven and leave me earth. No, no, this division is unfair." Returning home, Nivard wept bitterly and was so unhappy that in spite of the efforts of his father, relations and friends, he, too, left the paternal castle and followed his brothers to the monastery; followed in his turn by Tecelin himself who "died full of days in the arms of St. Bernard!"

But while Bernard and his companions, with hymns and canticles are threading their way to Citeaux through trackless forests, let us ask them what they are in quest of, and how it is that their hearts overflow with joy at the thought of leaving

the society of men.

Paganism had its anchorets, Timon shunned the human race. Crates, they say, distributed his large fortue among the poor. Demosthenes in the beginning of his career retired into the deepest solitude. I employ these instances not as comparing, but as contrasting them with Bernard's retirement. Our hero and his companions were not Timons. They had no deep-seated grudge against fortune. It was not disappointed ambition nor the treachery of hollow friends that drove them to the woods Not one of them felt inclined to say :

"I am misanthropos, and hate mankind." Why should they? They were rich and noble, high in the favor of their feudal lord-some for deeds of volor achieved, others for deeds of valor

expected. Moreover, Paganism, the religion of a corrupted heart, can logically produce its Timons, and Protestantism, the religion of an egotistic mind, can breed its Swifts, but can a true Catholic be a misanthrope? A Catholic misanthrope is as patent a contradiction in terms as a square circle. The term Catholic implies a community of thought with all true believers, and of good-feeling with all mankind. It implies the sacrifice of peculiar opinions and selfish desires upon the altars of Faith and Charity. Hence neither "he that believeth not" nor "he that loveth not" can lay claim to Catholicity.

Demosthenes retired from the bustle of the world so did Bernard; but the Pagan orator retired, only to reappear with greater splendor; the Christian monk, in the hope and resolution that his name

should die and be forgotten.

Bernard left his home, sold what he possessed and gave it to the poor; this Crates, the philosopher had also done, and many other pagans despised riches," says St. Jerome. But their motives were different. If we are to believe Cicero, the philosophers, in this, as in their other extraordinary actions, were urged on by desire of praise and glory. It is not to be believed that the most cynical of them would have deprived themselves of the conveniences of life, purely for philosophy. They could speculate and philosophize in a palace as well as in a hovel.

In Bernard's age, there was little glory to be gained in embracing a life of solitude and poverty. What was rare and striking among the Pagans had become an every day occurrence in the Church. His motives were higher. He retired into the wilderness to secure the salvation of his soul, to mortify his passions, to commune with heaven. But why did he not stay in the world, he might enlighten the darkness of his fellow-men? Now, in the first place, who knows whether, instead of giving light to others, his own lamp might not have been extinguished? whether, instead of converting others. he himself; might not have been perverted? Our, first care ought to be to save our own souls. And, secondly, it is a mistake which I hope you will not

Though many historians deny if the steen and wished for day. The every two closests of all addresses will be enterly not but one engineers to be a considered to the enterly of the enterly one of the enterly

full into gentle reader to imagine that the prayers and the good works of the monks and hermits are of avail to themselves alone. Although they have left the world, they have not left the Church. She still claims them to be her members, and by an old maxim of philosophy, what benefits any part benefits the whole. The Church is a large and well disciplined army. She has no want of soldiers in the plains, but her chief reliance is upon those whose hands are uplifted on the mountains. Satan understands this well, for his first and fiercest assaults are always directed against the heights on which our monasteries are founded.

But what a long digression! "In the year 1113, from the Incarnation of our Lord, the fifteenth of the founding of Citeaux, Ber-nard, servant of God, about twenty-two years of age with upwards of thirty companions, Stephen being then Abbot, entered Citeaux, and bowed his neck to the sweet yoke of Christ. And from that day the Lord has showered blessings, and the vineyard of the God of Hosts has yielded abundant fruit, and extended its branches to the sea, and beyond the sea its off-shoots."

The Cistercians adhered strictly to the rule of St. Benedict. They ate little, they slept little and divided their time between prayer, study, and heavy work in the fields and forests. Not a moment was left unemployed. They assembled for prayer seven times each day, and their Hours were hours indeed. Seven hours more were devoted to manual laborthe clearing of the forest or tilling of the soil. Two hours remained for reading. This was the distribu-tion of time, according to the Benedictine Rule, subject to the discretion of the Superior, to whom the monks promised prompt and unreserved obedi-

Bernard's conduct as novice is recorded to have been exemplary. His obedience, humility, recollection were such as to astonish and gladden the aged Abbot. As instances of his utter disregard for external things, we are told that he did not know, at the end of his year's novitiate, whether the ceiling of his cell was flat or vaulted, or that there were more windows than one in the chapel where he had daily prayed.

In his fasts and vigils he allowed his youthful ardor to carry him to an excessive length. His constitution, naturally frail and delicate, demanded a care and indulgence which the zealous novice was not disposed to exercise. In vieing with able bodied men in labor and penances, his health failed his stomach became incurably deranged, and, we may say, he never afterwards enjoyed a day's health until his death.

He, however, persevered in his efforts to comply with the rule, though it needed his spirit and resolution to dig the earth, fell trees, and carry wood while scarce able to stand. He was willing enough but it seems he was not a success as a farmer and forester. The following incident is characteristic:

"When harvest time came all the brothers went out to reap, Bernard among the others. But he was so weak and so unskilful that he was ordered to stand aside. Immensely grieved he fell to praying, and with large tears besought God to show him how to reap. The desire of the simple-hearted religious was accrded, and from that day he was acknowledged the most skilfull reaper of them all.'

It was chiefly at this period of his life that Bernard acquired his unequalled knowledge of the scriptures. "To the present day," says the ancient chronicler, "he will confess to you that if he knows aught of scripture, he owes it to prayer and meditation in the woods and fields, and he is in the habit of saying pleasantly to his friends that he never had any other professor of Sacred Scripture than the oak or the beech tree.

After a year of novitiate Bernard and his companions pronounced with deep emotion the solemn vows which severed all connections between them and the world .- Cutholic Standard.

THE SCENE OF ST. PAUL'S WRECK

THE ROCKY COAST WHERE THE APOSTLE OF THE GEN-TILES WAS STRANDED-MALTA AS IT IS-A VISIT TO THE GROTTO OF CALYPSO.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Malta to the San Francisco Chronicle as follows:-

"All day we plowed an ugly sea, slowly plowing our way toward Malta. Sicily lay like a blue cloud in the horizon when I went on deck in the early morning, and like a blue cloud it faded out of the horizon and was seen no more. I knew that Sicily was but sixty miles from Malta, and took hope, though St. Paul had a rough time of it in these waters, and came to shore on the little island in anything but ship shape. Towards twilight, before the sun was fairly down, we were all astir on board. Some one kindly raised the cry of land on our starboard bow, and though it was a poor land to look at, and might have passed for a big turtle asleep on the waters, we accepted it, and began to congratulate ourselves that we would ride at anchor that night, and take breakfast right side up instead of horizontally, as was the case only a few hours be-

" Malta is certainly a very unlovely island. It is quite the fashion to speak lightly of its soil : there is little of it: and to call the water brackish, and to wonder why there are three little islands in the group when one of that sort would be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable soul. The Maltese on board are indignant, and point out its celebrated resorts and speak with enthusiasm of its charming climate. It lies half way between Italy and Africa. It is better than either in many respects, the dwellers on this lonely rock think, which means, in reality, that it is neither the one thing nor the other. As we draw in nearer the shore, a fellow-passenger, who has made his home in Malta for many years, grows jubilant and seizes me by the arm to tell me the old story of St. Paul's wreck. 'There is the very spot,' says he, and many a pic nic have I enjoyed in the

cove under the hill' "Sure enough, there was a certain creck with a shore, and on the cliff above the shore, a colossal statue of the Saint, just distinguishable in the twilight, a great white figure like a ghost, brooding over the fretful sea. It was undoubtedly a favorable season for refreshing one's memory of that notable shipwreck, and in half an hour no fewer than five versons of the wreck were given in as many languages by men who spoke as if they had been eye witnesses of the scene. We recalled how St. Paul was shipped to Italy, how he touched at Sidon, and how Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go on with his friends and refresh himself.' How afterwards they sailed under Cyprus and over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, and came to Lysia. How they cruised by Cnidus and Crete, and the Fair Havens, and then the prophetic lips foretold the danger that lay in store. But the old salts of those days had as little coufidence in landsmen as in this, and 'when the south wind blew softly' they loosened sail and bore down under the shores of Crete. It was a bad move, for Euroclydon, a tempestuous wind, caught them, and they could not bear up against it, so 'we let her drive,' saith the Scriptures. For many days neither sun nor stars appeared, and the ship was driven up and down in the raging sea. They lightened that storm bound bark, they undergirded her, with their own hands they threw out the tackling of the ship, and yielded to their fate. Again the Saint was moved to prophecy, and had them this time. "You should have staid at Crete, said he; 'yet fear not, for not a man of you shall be lost, but only the ship. They came to a land which they knew not after fourteen days of unutterable misery. It was

midnight and very cold. They sounded and found

that it was twenty fathoms, and then they threw

The Saint was, after all, the liest seamen of the lot for without him that company would not have got not in one class but in all classes of society, fighting safely to shore. In the morning they got up their was the great pastime in the Ireland of ninety years anchors, made sail and drove their bow right into the sandy beach, and the ship went to pieces, and the saint was the great pastime in the Ireland of ninety years ago. The list of noted duellists includes the names of Lord Chancellor Clare, Lord Chief Justice Clonder one of the two hundred three score and six mel. Baron Metge, Justice Patterson, Lord Chief the country, in the country, and the ship went to pieces, and six mel. Baron Metge, Justice Patterson, Lord Chief the country of the two hundred three score and six mel. Baron Metge, Justice Patterson, Lord Chief the country of the two hundred three score and six mel. Baron Metge, Justice Patterson, Lord Chief the country of the two hundred three score and six mel. Baron Metge, Justice Patterson, Lord Chief the country of the count teen souls set foot on Malta without stopping to consider the beauty or barrenness of the island at the

"My Maltese friend assures me that the snakes in Malta, and there are plenty of them, are all perfectly harmless, and that this has been the case ever since St. Paul shook the viper from his hand into the fire, on the bank yonder, on the morning after the wreck.

"When I had come to the end of my sojourn in Malts, and was thinking on the chief point of interest on the sixty monotonous miles of coast, my eye chanced to fall upon this paragraph in a small history of the island that lay open before me :- St. Paul's bay is now a watering place, where many of the inhabitants spend the summer months.'

"Half an hour's ride from Saint Paul's watering place is the grotto of Calypso. Could Homer have ever seen it, or was he born blind that he sung of the spot in a strain that ought to increase immigration to Malta?-It is now celebrated for the enormous quantitles of sandwiches and soda water consumed on the premises, and there is not a line of Homer discernible as far as the eye could reach.

"It was after sunset when we steamed into the harbor of Valett and let go our anchor. Half an hour before we had been rolling up and under the low cliffs of the island, and finding it difficult to locus any given object; but now we lay as still as a picture in the deep, xuiet waters, only a stone's hrow from the shore. All above us toward the hills that are literally clothed with fortifications. The city stands on end, with one house beginning where another leaves off, so that you can see noth ing but windows and roofs stretching from the water's edge to the very sky. There are hanging gardens, tier upon tier, that carefully hide all traces of verdure, and you don't know there are green, and lovely gardens until you wander about the town, climbing hither and thither, and suddenly find yourself in one of them. The house windows are mostly pushed out over the narrow streets, like small balconies enclosed in glass, and dark blinds give them a tropical appearance that reminds us that we are not far from the African coast."

TRELAND NINETY YEARS AGO.

Nearly a generation since a little work entitled "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," was published in Dub-lin, and was attributed—we believe accurately—to a distinguished barrister, who afterwards found his way to the Bench, the late Rt. Hon. J. E. Walsh, sometime Master of the Rolls in Ireland. This little book attracted great and natural interest in this country. Written in a very simple and unpretentious style, it was a most graphic and amusing sketch of Irish society in the closing years of the last century, viewed, perhaps, from a too pessimist point of view, but, we repeat, most graphic and amusing. Everybody read the little volume when it first appeared, but it has been long out of print and Messrs. McGlashan and Gill have done a service to a new generation by their just issued reprint of the book (with notes) under the title of "Ireland Ninety Years Ago." We have just concluded the perusal of the new edition, and we must say that our early favorable impression of its merits is more than confirmed. The book contains very little of the politics of the last century, about which we can all discover enough elsewhere; but it does give a most interesting account of the social state of our country some generations ago, and it is especially rich in details of the Dublin of the eighteenth cen tury. We would recommend the libellus as a useful dose for those who are apt to complain of the Dublin of our own times. Let us endeavor, from its pages, to summon up a sketch of what manner of city Dublin was less than a century back, when King George III. was on the throne, when the Irish Parliament still sat in College Green, when gentle-

men wore swords and wigs, and ladies hoops and court patches. To commence with, be it always remembered. that ninety years ago Dublin had no police, and the sole guardians of the peace of the city were certain decrepit and useless old watchmen, appointed under an act which directed that the posts should be hil ed "by honest men and good Protestants." The state of the streets was from every point of view appalling. There were no areas in front of houses, and the spouts projected out either from the roof or half way down the wall so as to pour in torrents over a large space below after every shower. Sewers there were few or none, and refuse of every kind was flung from the doors into the middle of the street. As late as 1811 there was not one covered sewer in the Liberty south of the Coombe, and when, in 1806, the Paving Board commenced a covered sewer in Capel street, it was covered in at the desire of the inhabitants and left unfinished. Even in Sackville street refuse of every kind was as late as 1810 received in pits dug before the houses and covered in, and when one of these was opened and emptied, the appalling stench may be well im-The streets were not alone abominably filthy, but they were miserably narrow. One example will suffice. Near Bridge streets is a wretched purlieu, "Chancery-lane." Ninety years ago Chancery-lane was the Dublin Merrion-square, being one of the most fashionable streets in the city, and the residence of all the leaders of the legal profession. The streets were in such a condition that no one who could belp it ever thought of walking in them, the fashionable method of going from place to place being a sedan chair. The leading streets were miserably lighted; the small streets were scarcely lighted at all. In 1812 things had greatly improved, but even then there were only 26 small oil lamps to light the four sides of Stephen's Green. Ninety years ago the streets swarmed with footpads, who ran riot in the unlit and unpoliced city. Their method of plying their trade was peculiar. The robbers congregated in a dark entry, choosing the shady side of the street if the moon shone. A cord was provided, with a loop on the end of it. The loop was laid down on the pave-ment; the thieves held the end of the rope. Every passenger who went by was watched until one of them put his foot in the loop. The rope was instantly "chucked" by the thieves, and the passer by thus lassoed by the leg. The rope was pulled with might and main, the victim was thrown down and dragged with lightning speed to some entry in the lane where he was robbed of everything he possessed and sometimes murdered. But it was not of thieves alone that passengers in the streets stood in awe. Young gentlemen of fortune and station associated themselves into clubs known as "Hell Fires," "Mohawks," "Hawkabites," "Cherokees," Sweaters," "Pinkindindies," and so on. The object of these creditable associations was to haunt the streets of Dublin, waylay harmless passers-by, prick them with sword-points, and torture and assail them in every possible way. A detailed account is given of the doings of six of these marauders on the night of the 29th of July, 1784. They were all officers of high rank—one was a noble lerd—and they had been dining with the Attorney-General of the day. We have not space to here relate the story at any length, but it must suffice to say that these gentlemen in the course of a few hours stormed and entered a public-house, "pinked"—that is to say, stabbed—the waiter, beat the publican, insulted his wife, had a grand battle with the neighbors, were driven out of the house, returned, aided by some

soldiers, again stormed the house defeated the

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Justice Norbury, Grattan, Curran, Hely Hutchinson, Dr. Duigenan, &c. The people followed the examiness of the present generation, they are allowed to ple of their betters, and for whole days the quays of Dublin were impassable owing to the furious battles waged between the tailors and weavers of the Coombe and the butchers of Ormond-market, on Ormond-quay. That the conflicts were sufficiently sanguinary will appear from the detail. The but-chers were wont to "hough" their captives with their knives, that is to say, to cut the tendons of their legs, thereby rendering the victims incurably lame for life; while the Liberty Boys having on one occasion captured the Ormond-market, dislodged the meat they found their, hooked several captive butchers by the jaws, and retired, leaving the wretches hanging on their own stalls. It is an extraordinary specimen of the spirit of the times that in these desperate battles a select body of the jeunesse doree of Trinity College were wont to make common cause with the Liberty Boys. On one occasion several of the students were captured by the Ormond butchers and it was instantly rumored that they had been hung up in the stalls as an act of retaliation for the fearful ciuelties of their allies. The authorities, at the head of a large body of watchmon, marched to the spot, and there found the Collegians hanging, indeed, to the hooks, but only suspended by the waistbands of their breeches, for the butchers had taken pity on their age and condition. Drinking, gambling, and highway robbery was also among the national pastimes of ninety years ago. The volume before us adds a few to the countless stories which illustrate the conviviality of our ancestors. The devices for making men "drink fair" were legion. If a guest left the room, bits of paper intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone, were dipped into his glass, and he, on his return, was compelled to swallow a glass for each, under the penalty of so many humners of salt and water. Sometimes the decanters had round bottoms, like sods water flasks, so that "stopping the bottle" was a physical impossibility. Sometimes the guests, as they sat down, put off their shoes, which were taken out of the room, and the empty bottles were broken outside the door, so that no one could pass till the close of an orgie, which often lasted forty-eight hours. Gambling was practiced by all classes the rich dicing away their estates, the poor thronging outside the room in Capel street, where the government lottery was drawn. The roads were haunted with desperate villains, such as Freney, Crotty, and Brennan; and the state of popular education may be shown by the fact that in the hedge-schools the manuals of education were the "Lives of Irish Rogues and Rapparees" and "Laugh and be Fat," a collection of grossly indecent tales. Such is in brief an outline of the picture of Ireland "Ninety Years Ago," presented by the book of that name. Ireland is yet very far from what her sons will make her; but when we look around us, when we notice that duelling hat ceased, drunkenness disappeared in the bitter classes, that gambling is confined to a few, that there are no highway-men and few footpads, that sanitary science has raised its head amongst us, that the streets of the metropolis are well watched and well lit, that the filth and misery of Old Dublin are rapidly disappearing, that the savage old manners only servive in a few outof-the-way places-when we see these things, we are reminded that To-Day is brighter than yesterday, though we are allowed to hope that both may be eclipsed by the radiance of To-Morrow. - Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF IRE-LAND.

The heanties which nature has with hounteous hand, bestowed on Ireland, have been extolled by many pens and many tongues. Tourists have visited the country from England and Scotland, from France, Germany and other parts of the Continent, and all have paid the same tribute of praise to the grandeur of its coast and mountain scenery, and to the tranquil loveliness of its lakes and rivers, of its favor of the defendant, and that gentleman nodded plains and valleys. What one of them has said of often to his attorney, as much as to say, "It's all Wicklow, cannot, with truth be restricted to that right—I have secured the judge." But, as the case county alone:

"There may be seen lakes of Alpine beauty: streams that wind through quiet dells, or roll their sparkling waters down rugged precipices; deep glens and sombre ravines, where the dark mountain shadows make twilight of the summer noon; mountains whose bare and craggy peaks seem to pierce the clouds; romantic woods and picturesque glades, with fertile, warm and pleasant valleys."

These natural advantages are enhanced by the ancient ruins which are scattered far and wide over the island. Linking the present with the glories of the past, those majestic remains stand for the most part in the midst of scenes of great natural beauty, and the additional charms which they impart to such favored spots has been felt and acknowledged even by strangers, unacquainted with their history. Those old ruined piles possess a peculiar attraction for the Irishman who loves the country of his birth. He gazes on the ivy clad remains of once mighty castles, and his mind is carried back to the time when the walls and towers bristled with sword and spear, and the court yard rang with the neigh of steeds and the tramp of armed men, when around those grim fortresses surged the tide of war, and the air was filled with fierce battle cries. He paces the roofless cloisters of farfamed abbey's, like Glendalough and Clonmacnoise, or meditates within the walls of one of their churches; and if it be the evening time, when the shadows deepen, he almost imagines that those hallowed spots, wrapped in gloom are once more peopled with the long robed monks, and that hymns steal softly on his ear. Or he seats himself beneath a lofty tower, and indulges in wandering speculation as to its original use; while, perchance near him gleam the limpid waters of one of the "Holy Wells," of which the poet sang:

The holy wells-the living wells-the cool, the fresh, the pure— A thousand ages rolled away, and still those founts endure :

As full and sparkling as they flowed ere slave or tyrant trod, The Emerald garden, set apart for Irishmen by God.

The Scripture of Creation holds no fairer type than they-That an immortal spirit can be linked with human

clav. These old ruins, then, are a treasure which every Irishman should prize; and the following item of news relative to them which came by one of the late mails, is calculated to afford pleasure: "At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy"-we quote from the Dublin Daily Express-"The President, Dr. Stocks, delivered an inaugural address, in the course of which, after referring to several of the more interesting papers read before the Academy during the last session, he said he sincerely hoped that Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monument Bill would be passed during the next session of Parliament. No effort should be spared by Irish members in support of the measure. He would strongly urge on the Academy the desirability of recommending a uniform administration and consolidation of funds for the preservation of ancient monuments in Ireland; and that the direction and administration of sheriff and his force, and were only driven off in the this work should be left in the hands of the Trish And now about that wension and dose fried oysters Government. He also desired to draw attention to dev has also arrived sources and by history

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the extremely defective character of the list of ancient Irish monuments now before the Church Temporalities Commissioners, a list which specified only twenty-five monuments. Of the 125 Round Towers, which were noted as in existence at the close of last century, only 75 are now standing. It will be truly a shame if, through the neglect and careless. perish, after having for centuries so nobly resisted the wasting power of Time: The verses of Denis Florence McCarthy, on the "Pillar Towers of Ireland, contain a mute appeal for their preservation. We may be permitted to cite the first two stanzas The Pillar Towers of Ireland, how wondrously they stand

By the lakes and rushing rivers, thro' the valleys of our land :

In mystic file through the isle, they lift their heads sublime, These gray-old pillar temples—these conquerors of time!

Beside these gray old pillars how perishing and weak The Roman's arch of triumph, and the temple of

the Greek. And the gold domes of Byzantium, and the pointed Gothic spires-

are gone, one by one, but the temple of our sircs.

We earnestly hope that effective measures will be taken to preserve these relics of Ireland's past greatness. The preservation of her ancient language and literature will be the surest means of keep ing alive the spirit of nationality, and of transmitting from generation to generation, that love of country for which her children have ever been remarkable - Dublin Irish Times.

THE BITER BITTEN. Chief Justice Pyne, who was appointed Chief

Justice of the King's Bench in 1694, had the reputation of being influenced in his judicial capacity by gifts. He had a landed property on the banks of the Blackwater in Munster, called Waterpark, to which he repaired after the fatigues of the Munster Circuit. Being of a bucolic taste, he cultivated good breeds of cattle, and was noted for the value of his stock. The trial of a very important record, in which the claims of a Mr. Wellar were opposed to those of a Mr. Nangle, was fixed for the Cork Assizes. On the day before that on which the Chief Justice was to leave Waterpark for Cork, he received a present of twenty-five splendid heifers from Mr. Wellar, the defendant in the action. The Chief Justice returned a very gracious message to Mr. Wellar by his steward, who came in charge of the cattle. This man was treated with great courtesy. He returned home to his master, well pleased with the urbanity and kindness of Chief Justice Pyne. The judge set forth the next day for Cork. When driving along in his coach and six, passing near Rathcormac where the bridge spans the Bride river, the read was blocked up by a drove of cattle. The Chief Justice looked out, and beheld a prime herd of most valuable shorthorns. He beckoned a man who was driving the cattle to appreach him, and demanded, "Whose beasts are these, my man?" They belong, please your honor to a great gentle. man of those parts, Judge Pyne, your honor," replied the countryman. "Indeed," cried the Chief Justice, in much surprise; "and where are you taking them now?" "They are grazing on my master, Mr. Nangle's farm, your honor, and as the assizes are coming on at Cork, my master thought the judge might like to see that he took care of them, so I am taking them to Waterpark to show to the judge." The judge felt the delicacy of Mr. Nangle's mode of giving his present. Putting his hand in his pocket, he presented the herd with a guinea, said he was Judge Pyne, and "that as his master, Mr. Nangle, had taken such good care of his cattle, he, the judge, would take good care of him." At parting he desired the herd to give the animals to his steward at Waterpark, and bade his coachman "drive on," which he did. During the hearing of the action of Nangle v. Wellar, the bearing of the Chief Justice seemed, at first, quite in and it was the province of the Chief Justice to charge the jury, he put the case so strongly for the plaintiff, that, to the dismay of Mr. Wellar, the jury brought in a verdict for Mr. Nangle without leaving the box, and the judge certified for immediate execution. Mr. Nangle and his counsel were, of course, quite satisfied. No exceptions were taken to the judge's charge, and the case was won. When, on his return from the Munster Circuit, the learned judge arrived at Waterpark, his first question was, " Are the cattle all safe?" " Perfectly, my lord," replied the steward. "Where have you put the beasts I received when leaving for the Cork Assizes?" "They are where you left them, my lord' Where I left them—that is impossible!" exclaimed the Chief Justice. "I left them on the road near Rathcormac," The steward was puzzled. He thought the wits of the Chief Justice were not so clear as those of a Chief Justice ought to be. "Con," said Sir Richard Pyne, putting on his hat, "I'll have a look at them myself." The steward led the way across the lawn to the grassy paddock, and there were found within twenty five fine heifers cropping the grass, as happy as it their late master retained his property. "I don't mean those," said the Chief Justice, rather testily. "I want to see those fifty shorthorns which came after I left home." " Bedad, the long and the short of it is, them's all the cattle on the land, except what we bred ourselves, my lord." And so it was; the sagacious Mr. Nangle had so timed the departure of his cattle as to meet the Chief Justice on the road. He had properly drilled his herd, who, with the tect of his country, relished the plot of "doing" the judge, for Mr. Nangle had no great faith in the integrity of that functionary. The judge's coach was no sooner out of sight, than the herdsman turned his cattle and before nightfall they were once more in the familiar fields of Mr. Nangle, where they were reared. The Chief: Justice felt he had been outwitted, but, of course, had no power of showing his disappointment .- " The Munster Circuit" in the Dublin University Magazine.

INFLUENCE OF GREENBACKS.—He looked like a man who might have had fifteen cents last fall, but who had used the last of it weeks ago. When he sat down in the restaurant the waiters paid no heed to him, and he rapped several times before a colored man slid that way.

"I want fried oysters," said the man, as he looked over the bill of fare, "Dey is jist out, fried oysters is," replied the waiter.

" Bring me a chicken, then."

"Dere isn't a chicken in de place."

"Got any vension?" inquired the man. "Not an inch, sah,"

"Any ham and eggs?" "No, sah."

"See here," said the man getting vexed, "I want a square meal. I've got the ducats right here, and I can pay for my dinner, and buy your old cook-shop besides " han davely det au

He lifted a big roll of greenbacks out of his pocket, and shook it at the darkey and continued :

Have you's chicken ?" "Yes, sab, I guess so, sah ; I have de biggest kind o' belief dat since we commenced to talk a chicken has blown right into de kettle an been cooked.

Lalba Ha The Court was irreedneed buts a torge and selland half at the orner end of which amend a through

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. Sapina i Jesuskaj gržajin čjernije e an

William Alexander Craig, Esq., of Naas, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Captain Dawson Townley, of Tullyvin House, Tullyvin, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Cavan.

The Waterford News of the 11th ult., says:-"The harvest is coming in very fast, and never was seen finer weather for cutting down the growing

The Limerick Reporter of the 8th ult., says "The weather has again taken up beautifully, promising a fine aftergrass crop, and sending in loads of mushrooms, the sign of a plentiful season. The potato crop is excellent."

On the 6th ult., a large and influential depu-tation, representing the clergy of the Deanery of Navan, waited on the Very Rev. Father Lynch, at his residence, the Parochial House at Painstown, for the double purpose of congratulating him on his recovery from a long and severe illness, and of presenting to him a very munificent testimonial.

A farmer named Frank Daly, residing near the Curragb, lost twenty sheep worried by dogs, on the 6th ult. Mr. Waldron and Mr. John Walsh lost some sheep on the night previous from the same cause. On the ground where Daly's sheep were killed are 450 sheep. The farmers suppose that this nightly slaughter is caused by wandering dogs from the Curragh Camp.

A sample of potatoes (says the Tuam Herald) grown in the gardens of the (Protestant) Lord Bishop of Tuam has been kindly forwarded by the gardener at the palace to our office this week. They are probably the largest and finest specimen of the "flounder" species we have ever beheld. Six of these potatoes, when weighed, turned the scale at seven pounds four ounces.

At the last Tallaght petty sessions a summons at the suit of the Corporation against the Old Bawn Paper Mills Company for an alleged pollution of the Dodder by the outcome from the mills came on for hearing. It appears that the Company are under liquidation, and the case was adjourned for a month, in the expectation that in the end of that time all the materials in the mills will have been worked off, and there will be no further pollution of the river from them.

We are happy to learn (says the Kilkenny Journal) that at the Chapter of the Irish Province of the Franciscan Capuchin Order, held on the 8th ult. at the new convent, Rochestown, Cork, the Very Rev. Albert Mitchell, O.S.F.C., was elected "Custos Mitchell was stationed as guardian in Kilkenny he won the esteem and respect of all, by his zeal and extremely remunerative." exertions in the cause of religion, and whilst the citizens rejoice at his promotion to the highest office of the order, they will hear with regret of his departure from amongst them.

The managers and teachers (says the Belfast Examiner) of schools attended by half-timers in Belfast some time ago memorialised the Commissioners of National Education to reduce the number of attendances necessary to qualify those half-timers for the result examinations. Owing to the change from the half-day to the alternative system, about the beginning of 1875, very few half-timers attending on alternate days would have been eligible for examinations if the number of attendances for ordinary pupils had been adopted as the standard. The commissioners have granted the prayer of the

An inquest was held on the 5th ult., on the body of Mr. Nicholas Furlong, an opulent and highly respectable farmer, residing near Ballycogley, county Wexford, whose body was found lying on the side of the public road at Tullicanna, on the evening previous. From the evidence elicited it appeared that Furlong was proceeding home from Wexford on his car, which was drawn by a highwestered young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-spirited young horse, which, it is presumed ran draw his proposal, and the graph has a spirited young horse, which is presumed ran draw his proposal, and the graph has a spirited young horse, which is presumed ran draw his proposal, and the graph has a spirited young horse, which is presumed ran draw his proposal, and the graph has a spirited young horse. wall, and that his death was caused by concussion it did not give city ratepayers all they were entitlof the brain, the result of the fall; death was al- ed to, it gave them a good deal. most instantaneous. Furlong was about seventy years of age. He was a married man and leaves a large family.

The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe, has recently made the following alterations amongst the clergy of his diocese;—Rev. James Meagher, Roscrea, to adminstratorship of Lorrha; Rev. Eugene Moloney, Nenagh, to curacy of Roscrea; Rev. John Kennedy. Borrisokane, to curacy of before the next annual recurrence of the festival Nenagh; Rev. Denis O'Brien, Monsea, to curacy of Templederry; Rev. Hugh Gleeson, Doonas, to Castleconnell; Rev. John Walker, of Ballywilliam, old church, which was first opened in dark and to curacy of Toomavara; Rev. Mr. Mockler to curacy of Ballywilliam; Rev. Mr. Marinane, to chaplaincy of convent at Roscrea; Rev. John Mc-Namara, from Kilbarron, to Lorrha; Rev. Mr. Hickey, to Borrisokane; and Rev. Michael Courtenay to Monsea.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN KINGSCOURT.-A COTrespondent of the Weekly News, writing under date Kingscourt, August 14th, 1876, says:—The picturesque village of Bailieboro' presented a most patriotic appearance on Thursday last, 10th inst. A gathering of about thirty thousand people, very orderly and sober, assembled to hear Mr. Fay, M. P. for Cavan, and Mr. Kirk, M. P. for Louth, and our pious and cloquent curate, Rev. Father Tormey, the gifted pulpit orator of the diocese of Meath. communicating their views on national subjects, which were heard with great patience and respect.

The long desired college for the training of ecclesiastical and secular students for the see of Cork will soon le established in the modification and enlargement of St. Vincent's school, which has come into the Bishops hands on the expiring of the lease of the Vincentian Fathers. What is con-templating now is the establishment of a boarding school, in conjunction with a large and highly efficient day school. To effect this, of course, a building of a totally different character from the existing one is required. The new establishment will be of greater capacity and especially adapted to the requirements of a College and day school, as the acquisition of a fine dwelling house in King street enables the College to cover an immense area, extending from King street to Sidney place. Rev. Father Coghlan is to be president of the new college, which will be called St. Finbarr's.

The crops throughout Galway are it a promising condition. The turnip crop will exceed anticipation. The mangold crop is much improved and it is anticipated that the eyield will be fully up to that of last year. The oat crop is not up to expect with charming sang froid that the court as at pre-ation, as the straw is short and the produce will sent constituted was recognised for its ability, and not be up to that of last harvest. This is not a had the entire confidence of the public in the matwheat growing locality, but in districts where it has been sown it is doing well. In many instances, the meadows are cut wand saved, although hay is

At the last meeting of the Limerick guardians, the chamber.

Hon Mr. Fitzgibbon in the chair-Mr. J. Barry proposed that the board should adopt a resolution congratulating Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, the junior member for the city of Limerick, on his promoting and successfully carrying through Parliament a bill. extending the age for boarding out pauper children in Ireland from ten to thirteen years. He moved that the board tender their warmest congratulation to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., for his parliamentary action relative to such an important measure. Mr. M. Kenihan, J.P., supported the resolution, as did also Mr. John S. Dwyer, J.P., who expressed himself to the effect that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was eminently deserving of the vote of thanks, as he by his action in Parliament has shown that he was not a mere party man or the slave of any party (hear, hear), but that he could successfully devote himself to the carrying of measures tending to the benefit, social and commercial, of the country. The resolution was carried unanimously.

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SALE OF LORD POWERSCOURT'S WEXFORD ESTATE.-The Wingfield estate of Viscount Powerscourt was put up for sale in the Courthouse, Gorey. The entire estate, containing 1,735 acres, was put up in one lot. A private offer of £126,000 had previously been made, but this was considered insufficient, and there being no offer in advance of that amount now made, the estate, the aggregate rental of which is over £5,777, was then put in separate lots, and although thirty years' purchase was offered for some of the lots, none were sold except one, it being the wish of Lord Powerscourt that the estate should not be broken. The lot sold was Lot 18, being part of Bomadown, containing 94 acres 16 perches, yearly rent ±87, which was sold to Mr. McDermott, of Dublin, for a sum of £2,320. Messrs. Bennett & Sons were entrusted with the sale by Messrs. Battersby & Co., Dublin. There was a very large attendance, and it is understood there is every prospect of an immediate sale by private offer. The portion sold to Mr. McDermot, as it adjoins another estate, does not break up that of Wingfield

The Irish Times of the 11th ult., says of the crops in the King's County :- "The weather during the past fortnight has been of the most favorable description for the harvest operations, which are now in full swing throughout this county. Complaints regarding the yield of grain are few and far between and the prospects in every instance are of the most reassuring character. Hay is the only commodity which is likely to be scarce, and farmers are freely paying from £5 to £7 per ton for mediocre descriptions at our markets. There is now a plentiful supply of new potatoes selling at from 8d to 10d per stone. The crop is everywhere likely to be remunerative and there is no sign of blight in this locality. Root crops, in general, are making rapid progress, and with the present genial weather, are likely to be up to the usual standard. Late meadows and aftermaths are wonderfully improved, and the pastures present a green and luxurant ap-Provincial" of the order in Ireland. While Father pearance. Corn-cutting is advanced in many parts of this locality. Fruit crops, peas, beans, &c, are

> The Local Government Board have caused an inquiry to be made at Nottingham relative to the case of Margaret and Ellen Slattery, who were deported from that town to Limerick some time ago, and have ascertained that the women had been resident in the same house in Notthingham for a period of three years without any intermission save one fortnight in 1872, when Margaret Slattery came over to Ireland for a holiday to see her friends, with the expressed determination of returning. As it appears upon these facts that the women had acquired a clear "settlement" in Nottingham at the time they were deported, the Local Government Board have taken the necessary steps to appeal against the order and have apprised the Limerick board of guardians of their intention. A general expression of approval of the Union Rating Bill was evoked on the same occasion. Alderman Myles said that the country was greatly indebted to Judge Barry, for it was he, when member for Dungarvan, who first raised the question of union rating in Parliament, and made the first favourable impression in its regard (hear, hear). The question then lay in abeyance, until it was taken up by Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, and he urged it in such an able and convincing manner that Sir Michael Hicks Beach asked him to with. | them that you are no friends of ignorance that you draw his proposal, and that the Government would are athirst for knowledge as any of your country-

Sunday, the 6th ult., being Rosary Sunday-a day of special solemn devotion with the Dominicans, as it is the anniversary of the institution of the Holy Rosary-was observed with the usual time-honored devotions in the Dominican church, Drogheda. The ceremonies were all the more impressive from the fact that probably it will be the last time of its observance in the old, church, as the splendid new church will be opened for the ceold church, which was first opened in dark and troublous times, both in Drogheda and Ireland, when the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in retired places and yards in the cities and towns, was filled to overflowing, many coming to bid a last farewell to its hallowed and sanctified precincts wherein the fathers and mothers of those present were wont to kneel in prayer to the God they adored in the long years gone by. High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Mr. Farrelly, O.S.F.; decon, Very Rev. M. A. Cavanagh, ex-Provincial O.S. F.; sub-deacon, Very Rev. P. V. Mend, O. P., (Prior); master of ceremonies, Rev. Douglas Boyd, O.P. After Mass the Very Rev. J. B. Cooney, Prior, O.S. r., preached an instructive and eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought the sacred

proceedings to a close. THE IRISH COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- In the House of Commons, immediately before progoration, a discussion arose on the subject of the vacancy in this court, of which the Freeman correspondent writes :- As sundry notices for next session had to be given, very little time wes left before the approach of Black Rod for the disposal of serious business. Several of the Irish members, however, had two or three little matters to settle before the end came, and soon after the Speaker took the chair Mr. Butt raised the question as to the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas. So far as could be gathered from Mr. Butt, who spoke in an unusually low tone, the hon, and learned gentleman did not enter any objection on the general policy of the reduction of the number of judges, but he strongly sbjected to the reduction in the case of the Common Pleas, as that court had so much to do with very sharply on the member for Limerick, and cast upon him the whole responsibility of the existing state of things in having shore. opposed the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill., Then the Chief Secretary fairly took away the breath of his hearers by declaring, with charming sang froid, that the court as at preter of election petitions la Mr. Butt sat apparently paralysed but from his side started up Dr. Ward to express surprise at the marvellous statement the House had just heard from the Chief Secretary. the whole it is anticipated that the harvest will be were only settling down to a long inight's business when the knocking of Plack Rod was heard all over

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cardinal Manning recently evinced his earnestness in the temperance cause by presiding at an open-air meeting on Clerkenwell Green, London, when His Eminence dwelt upon the home blessings and comforts which the spread of temperance was bringing to the people of the metropolis and the country.

In sentencing a prisoner at Gloucester Assizes, Mr Justice Grove said that intemperance had destroyed large numbers of people, and at its present rate of increase would in time destroy the country itself. He characterised as rubbish the cry of "robbing a poor man of his beer," and held that intoxicating drink was totally unnecessary.

The Agricultural Gazette, Aug. 14, says :- The trade in Cauadian horses and cattle is increasing in importance. On Wednesday the Dominion steamer Dominion landed at Liverpool 110 very fine horses in splendid condition. They were little or no worse for the voyage. The Dominion also landed three thoroughbred, nine harness, and nine cart horses, all very fine. The last importation of these horses brought by auction from 75 to 100 guineas each.

ROBBING THE MAILS, LONDON, Aug. 29 .- A sorter of letters named Bauer, employed in the travelling post-office on the railway between Holyhead and London, which carries the Irish mails, was brought up at Bow- street yesterday on a charge of stealing bills of exchange from the United States. The arrest was made in consequence of the loss of many valuable letters from America.

BRITISH CORN TRADE WEEKLY REVIEW, LONDON, Aug. 28 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the corn trade says: - "Harvesting is progressing satisfactorily, and the bulk of the grain crop has been secured. The wheat yield will be less than an average, and probably not larger than that of 1875. This result is disappointing. However, the quality is fine and the weight heavy. New barley is satisfactory."

Confession in the Church of England was discussed in the House of Lords recently, by Lord Oranmore and Browne, who believed that there were now several thousand clergymen who practised it, nothwithstanding that the bishops had spoken against it in their charges. There were now notices in several churches in the diocese of London to the effect that the churches would be open for two hours three days a week for the purpose of confession and absolution. The Bishop of Manchester had said in his pulpit that, though he did not approve of it, he dared not forbid it, so many of the most earnest of his clergymen being favorable to it. In the speaker's opinion, that was a direct sanction to the practice. The clergy encouraged young women to attend confession surreptitiously. Lord Oranmore narrated how a clergyman in the diocese of Canterbury kept his church open between 10 A. M. and 5 P.M., to hear confession and give absolution, and described the case of one girl whose family relations he has embittered by enticing her to the practice of confession.

On the 1st of January last year, there were, according to a Parliamentary return just issued, in the several union work-houses in England and Wales, 54,088 men, 47,370 women, and 44,634 children. Of these, 52,968 men, 46,260 women, and 43,030 children were in English, and 1,120 men, 1,110 women and 1,604 children in Welsh workhouses. Of the total number, 43,734 men, 36,391 women, and 35,592 children belonged to the "Church of England," while 10,275 men, 10,835 women, and 8,996 children belonged to other religious communities. Of all the counties in England and Wales, Middlesex claimed the largest number of paupers at the date mentioned, and Rutland the smallest, the numbers being-tor Middlesex, 9,626 men, 11,234 women, 7,678 children; for Rutland, 66 men, 33 women, and 42 children.

TRUTH BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED -At a recent meeting of Catholics in England to consider the subject of Catholic education, the Marquis of Ripon made this noble declaration:—"There are those who represent the Catholic Church as the enemy of education and of knowledge. Send back your answer from this great meeting. (Applause). Tell All that we ask in addition is this—that for | are numerous cases of same sort, bu us, at all events, education shall be complete and full, that it shall embrace not the intellect only but the soul, and shall be applied to the moral qualities as well as to to the mental faculties of man; above all, that its base shall be laid deep and strong on the solid toundation which, as we believe, it is alone possible to raise in true and perfect beauty the glorious fabric of human knowledge. (Applause).

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN ENGLAND .- Cardinal Manning, on taking the chair at the educational meeting held in London recently, said " he believed that they were now in a crisis. Some years ago the denominational schools were the great system of English education, and had been traditional from the time of their forefathers. Five or six years ago a system was set up necessarily, he would admit, for those who could not agree in religion, and altogether inevitable for those who, unhappily, had not got a religious unity left-and it was believed that system was to supplement the existing one and to provide for those who would not take advantage of the traditional means of education. But he was sorry to say that doctrinares and those whom he must call educational revolutionists had been endeavoring to invert the old order, and to cover the face of England with a new system, and to make the old traditional schools which were voluntary and Christian, merely supplemental. Whatever system might be found necessary for those who were concerned in religion, he hoped that that system might be treated as exceptional, supplemental, and exclusive for them. He knew nothing more certain than that only Christian education could raise a Christian people, and education from which Christianity was excluded would rear the people without Christianity, and a people who remained without Christianity would very rapidly become anti Christian. Therefore at the present time, they were at that point between ebb and flow at which they ought with great energy to develop not only the extent of their voluntary schools, but also their efficiency, to the highest pitch."

UNITED STATES.

A new Orleans 'longshoreman, Tom Cox by name, election petitions. Sir, M. Hicks Beach turned has saved eleven persons from drowning in two years. His last exploit was rescuing a woman and two boys whose skiff upset some distance from the

> The initials of the Democratic candidates, S. J. Tilden, and T. A. Hendricks, stand for "Shall Justice Triumph?" and "Truth and Honesty;" the Republican, R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler, for Ruin Beyond Hope," and "Worse and Worse."

In 1869, when General Grant went into office, he

are parched almost to a cinder. The little creeks and streams are nearly all dried up.

What we wish is to put a man in the President's place who will honestly and diligently search out, expose and remedy the corruption and other evils of Grantism. What the Republican leaders wish is to elect a man who will keep them buried, and never disturb the dust which gathers about the suspicious departmental pigeon holes. Therefore they are for HAYES, while we are for TILDEN.-N.Y.

Two men who applied for admission to membership in the Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg were refused on the ground of their connections with secret societies. One of them was an Orangeman and Odd Fellow, the other an Orangeman and Good Templar. The question of their reception was afterwards referred to the Presbytery, which decided that, according to the standards of the United Presbyterian Church, members of secret societies cannot be admitted to Church fellowship.

THE BISHOP OF NEBRASKA -On the 20th August, the Very Rev. Dr. James O'Connor, of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, was consecrated as Bishop of Nebrasks, in the chapel of St. Charles Borromeo's Theological Seminary, at Overbrook Station near Philadelphia. For a number of years he presided over that seminary, and then, after a trip to Rome, he accepted the pastorship of a Catholic church at Holmesburg. At his request the consecration was private. Archbishop Ryan, of Missouri, officiated as consecrator, and was assisted by Archbishop Wood, Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, and Bishop Quinlan, of Alabama. Bishop O'Conuor is to go at once to Omaha.

Chicago is in rebellion against gas extortion. The city has shut down on the gas companies, notifying them that after the 1st of September it will pay only \$1,50 per thousand feet; if it is not furnished at that rate by some company then the jets are to become lamps again, and are to be supplied with kerosene, whale oil, or other illuminating agency. The companies have been charging the city the same prices that prevailed in war times, taking no account of the reduction in the price of labour and staples. The Council has remonstrated in vain and now heroic measures are adopted.

Posers for Protestants .- The Baltimore Mirror puts the following very pertinent questions to Protestants :

1. Did Christ establish a Church?

Himself err?

2. Did he promise that the gates of Hell should not prevail against her; that the Holy Ghost should teach her all truth, and that he himself would abide with her forever? 3. On what day of what year did the Church

4. If the Church erred before Luther existed, or

before he had founded his Church, was she not a false Church, and consequently no Church?

5. If the Church erred, did not the gates of Hell prevail against her, and consequently did not Christ

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—SAN FRANcisco, Aug. 29.—About eleven p.m., last night a fire broke out in a box factory on Braudon-street, in the southern part of the city, in a neighbourhood closely built up with frame dwellings, stores, and manufacturing establishments; and before two o'clock this morning the fire had almost completely swept away the large block bounded by Brandon, Townsend, and Third and Fourth streets, the only buildings saved being the offices of the Central Pacific Railway and a few frame houses of small value. Over two hundred poor families were burned out of doors. The losses will aggregate half a million dollars. A fireman fell from a ladder and was instantly killed. A number of minor accidents are reported but few of them are of a serious na-

The actual suffering among the poor of New York says the Graphic, surpasses the conception of most people. Business is very dull, and work is scarce and hard to get at any price, and the prices paid for it in some cases are frightfully low. The burden falls most severely on poor women who have families to support, and in one case a mother and daughter could earn only fifty cents by working from morning till midnight, and after paying their rent had just twenty cents to support five persons. There painful than the instances coming to light every day of people who have no work at all and are actually dying for want of food. With such a state of things in midsummer the outlook for midwinter is black enough.

CANADA.

The main roads leading to Ottawa through the township of Maniwaki is in a very bad state' It is expected, however, that it will soon be repaired, as there is nearly one thousand dollars in the hand of the Warden for the country to be applied to that section of the road, being the amount due the township out of the Seignorial tenure fund.

The Brantford Expositor Bays :- It was ours to " interview" a couple of young men lately returned from Texas after a four years' experience of "the lone star" State. An hour's relation of their experience will give any intending resident of that country the cold chills, dreams of fever and ague, knives, scorpions, alligators, and-a particularly hot locality. Young men and maidens, think twice before you

leave the shade of the maple leaf. RIVER DESERT, 26th .- The harvesting of oats has fairly commenced in this section Owing to the lateness in getting in the seeds, on account of the high water during the spring, and the exceptional dry and warm weather for the last two months, the yield will not be up to the average. Fall wheat is a failure. The farmers state that it is scarcely worth the cost of saving. Spring wheat is likely to produce a fair average yield. The potato crop looks very well, and a bountiful yield is expected.

The Strathroy Age illustrates the mischievous results of practical jokes by relating the following incident which occurred in that town :- On Friday night last Mr. H. H. Ireland, of the Revere House, while making change for some customer, laid his pocket-book, containing \$25, on the counter, and when his back was turned Mr. John Aikins, who was standing by, took the pocket-book, unnoticed and entirely in a joke, and walked out. Mr. Ireland did not miss his money until the next morning, and as the circumstance just mentioned occurred late the night before, he concluded that the theft had been committed during the night by some one who stayed in the house. He accordingly took out warrants on Saturday morning for two young men, the only strangers who had been in the house over night. In the afternoon the joker returned the money to Mr. Ireland, who was considerably chagrined at what had happened.

The Amprior Review relates the following almost incredible case of a person surviving serious cranial fracture :- Last week a son of Mr. Patrick Greeley, increased to 75,605. In 1873 he still further vincreased the payroll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran round it up to the enormous figures of 94,119. It is limited to the enormous figures of 94,119. It is limited to the enormous figures of 94,119. It is limited the sand. He was, for some time unconhabit went have fallen in with one of ourselves, I'll give you have fallen in with one

removed, however, than it filled up again, and the doctor on further examination discovered that the whole side of the head had been crushed in by the blow, the edges of the fracture being plainly discernible. The boy was seventeen years of age. We have not heard how he has fared since, but it is probable the skull will have to be raised before he can recover. It is something remarkable that insensibility did not at once set in from the pressure on the brain, which must have been caused both by the depressed parietal bone and the hemorrhage. The judges appointed by the Algoma Electoral

Division Agricultural Society to visit the different

settlements and award tha prizes for wheat offered

by the Society, have made their report, from which we make the following extracts:—"On arriving at Hilton, St. Joseph's Island, we were much surprised at finding as fine fields of oats, wheat, and peas as could possibly be desired. Great credit is due to the farmers in this section who have, in spite of no roads, and bad school accommodation, truly made the wilderness to blossom as the rose. We are fully satisfied that all that is required to settle up the large extent of good land lying contiguous to the great highway to the west is a different land policy and the opening of leading roads which can be intersected by the hardy settlers already here. There is excellent land here, in sufficient quantities to make homes for thousands who are now wandering to the land of grasshoppers and treeless prairie. The next point visited was Manitoulin Island, and here we found crops which cannot be surpassed in Ontario; heavier crops of wheat, barley, and oats, we never saw anywhere, end we also found a continua-tion of the difficulties which besst the settlers upon St. Joseph's Island, namely, bad roads and no schools. We also visited the American side and found excellent crops of grain of all kinds. The land policy adopted here is such, that if a person purchases a piece of land as a homestead, and does not improve it within the space of six months he forfeits his claim thereto, and some one else has an opportunity of getting it; 640 acres are reserved in every township for school purposes, and all roads are built by the State. We visited the township of Korah, and found a marked improvement there, partly arising from the inducement offered by the Agricultural Society; several small fields of wheat vere examined, which are equal in quality to any we have seen in the district, but there was an evident want of good farming; the soil here is superior to that on the American side, and in much larger quantities than is found at Manitoulin Island, and fully equal to it in quality; and from all we have seen, and the information given us, we are convinced that for the production of all kinds of grain, Algoma stands second to none in the Dominion. The prizes were awarded as follows:-First prize, ten acres, Robert Johnston, Manitoulin Island; second prize, ten acres, John and Hector Brown, Michigan ; first prize, five acres, Martin Hise, Manitoulin Island; second prize, five acres, William Shunk, Michigan; first prize, two acres, Richard Fisher, Hilton, St. Joseph's Island; second prize, two acres, Thomas McCulloch, Korah, Sault Ste.

The Connubial Controversy.

The bolt on the back door had needed replacing for a long time, but it was only the other night that Mr. Throcton had the presence of mind to buy a new one and take it home. After supper, he hunted up his tools, removed the old bolt, and measured the location for the new one. He must bore some new holes, and Mrs. Throcton heard him roaming around the kitchen and woodshed slamming doors, pulling out drawers, and kicking the farniture around. She went to the head of the stairs and called down: "Richard do you want anything?"

"Yes, I do!" he yelled back. "I want to know

where in Texas that corkscrew is?" "Corkscrew, Richard?"

"Yes, corkscrew, Richard! I've looked the house over and can't find it!"

" Why, we never had one, Richard!"

"Didn't, eh! We've had a dozen of 'em in the last two years, and I bought one not four weeks

ago. It's always the way when I want anything." "But you must be out of our head, husband," she said, as she descended the stairs. "We've kept house seven years, and I never remember of seeing vou bring a corkscrew home

"O, Yes. I'm out of my head, I am!" he grumbled, as he pulled out the sewing machine drawer, and turned over its contents. "Perhaps I had better go to the lunatic asylum right away."

"Well, Richard, I know that I have never seen a corkscrew in this house."

"Then you are as blind as an owl in daylight, for I've bought five or six! The house is always upside down, anyhow, and I never can get anyhow, and I never can find anything!"

"The house is kept as well as any of your folks can keep one!" she retorted growing red in the face.
"I'd like my mother here to show you a few

things," he said, as he stretched his neck to look on the high shelf in the pantry. "Perhaps sho'd boil her spectacles with the

potatoes again!" answered the wife. "Do you know who you are talking to!" he yell-

ed as he jumped down. "Yes, I do!"

"Well, you'll be going for York State, if you don't look out!" "I'd like to see myself? When I go this house

goes?" "Look out Nancy?"

"I'm atraid of no man that lives, Richard Throcton ?"

"I'll leave you?"
"And I'll laugh to see you go!"
Going close to her he extended his finger, shook

it to emphasize his words, and slowly said: "Nancy Throcton, I'll apply for a divorce to-

morrow! I'll tell the judge that I kindly and lovingly asked you where the gimlet was, and you said we never had one in the house, which is a bold falschoed, as I can prove!"

"Gimlet, she gasped. " Yes, gimlet!"

" Why I know there are three or four. You said corkscrew I"

"Did I!" he gasped sitting down on the corner of the table; well, now, I believe I did!" "And you went and abused me like a slave because I wouldn't say a gimlet was a corkscrew!'

she sobbed falling on the lounge.

"Nancy," he said, tenderly lifting her up.
"Oh Richard!" she chokingly answered. "Nancy," I'll go right out of doors and kill

"No you needn't-I love you still! only-only -you know a gimlet is not a corkscrew!"

"It ain't—It ain't, Nancy; forgimme and less be

happy!" And that household is so quietly happy a canary

bird would sing its head off if hung up in the hall. It is related, of Foote, the humorist, who

was a man of great coolness and courage, that as he was once strolling along in London at night. of Fitzroy, was chopping down a rather tall ram. he was once strolling along in London at night, pike, which midway up, had been nearly burnt he was met by a stout fellow who pulled out a through by fire. In falling the rampike broke at this poniard and demanded his purse of Gapital " exof Fitzroy, was enopping to meet by a stout lettor was parted in 1869, when General Grant went into other, in of Fitzroy, was enopping to meet by a stout lettor was parted in 1871 that number, under his administration, was through by fire. In falling the rampike broke at this point and demanded his purse. "Capital!" exincreased to 75,605. In 1873 he still further in point, and the top parts out back, striking the Glaimed Foote. It was just about the point, and that I

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept 8, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 8-NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VINGIN MARY. Saturday, 9-Of the Octave. Sunday, 10-FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

HOLY NAME OF MARY. Monday, 11-St Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

Tuesday, 12-Of the Octave.

Wednesday, 13-Of the Octave.

Thursday, 14-Exaltation of the the Holy Cross.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is stated on reliable authority that Sir Peter Tait is about to re-open his army clothing factory in Limerick, the closing of which some months ago occasioned much distress. It is stated that Sir arrived.

In the diocese of Limburg there are now 18 parishes without a priest. The bishop who is almost blind, and in very delicate health, is constantly travelling from one to the other, in order to procure for the faithful the blessing of a Mass now and then, for he, as the bishop, has a right to sav Mass in every church of his diocese.

A severe blow has been inflicted on the cause of , apostacy in Switzerland. Three years ago, when an utterly incompetent "diocesan conference" pre-Mgr. Lachat, the entire body of the priests of the Bernese Jura protested against this supererogation. and thereupon were one and all ejected from their houses and turned out of the country. About three months ago the Federal Council of Switzerland declared that this action of the Cantonal Government was illegal, and called upon them to reinstate the exiles into their livings, "or at least allow them to officiate in a private capacity." It was a very mild and very absurd way of trying to do justice, and yet showing the persecutors a method of evading the law; but even that was not enough for the petty tyrants. The very first priest who availed himself of the judgment of the Federal Council to celebrate Mass and baptize a child in a private house was indicted at once and sentenced to a fine of £10. The "culprit" (Abbe Mouttet) again appealed to the Federal Council, and a decision has now been come to by this body, quashing the judgment and acquitting the abbe. In consequence of this all the exiled priests will be able to return and minister "in a private capacity;" and of course the people will betake themselves to the barns as they have been these three years.

In the district of Bromberg, province of Posen, there was an orphan-house at Wongrowitz, managed by Sisters of Charity. It had been ordered that the Sisters should retire from it on August 2, and that it should be taken in charge by suitable lay persons. But the trustees have obtained from the charge of the orphanage.

The Nova Scotian Local Government has offered endeavoured to wreck the Windsor & Annapolis Railway train on Saturday near Mount Uniacke.

The battle of Sedan was celebrated on Saturday throughout Germany; all of the newspapers had leading articles in honour of the day, almost all of which are remarkable for their tone of conciliation

The editor of the semi-official newspaper Islok has received numerous letters from the Permanent Committee of the Skuptschina, or Servian Parliament, municipalities of Belgrade, and Provincial towns, and from mercantile corporations, thanking him for advocating a continuance of the war. The letter from the Skuptschina Committee was signed by all the members.

A very important verdict has just been returned in a suit which has been pending for over ten years, between the Italian Government and the Sanctuary of Assisi. In the year 1860, Pepoli, Royal Commissionary for the suppression of convents in Umbria, commenced his operations, and annexed, for purposes of public utility, all the houses in that province, with the exception of the Church of St. Peter, at Perugia. the Convent of the Benedictines at Bastello, and the Sanctuary of Assisi, which latter was left to the care of half-a-dozen monks. On the 7th July, 1866, was decreed the suppression of all religious orders, and, in consequence of this decree, the Government thought fit to disregard the former exception made in favour of the Convent and Church of St. Francis at Assisi, and to treat it as the rest. The monks had the courage to go to law about the matter, and have seen their exertions crowned by a verdict wherehy the State is condemned to restore all the property belonging to the convent to the Father Conventuals, and to defray the expenses of the suit. So unexpected an act of justice deserves certainly to he recorded.

A new unheard of act of religious despotism has just been perpetrated in Prussia. The Protestant.

Strucksberg parish priest of that place, although it arrived at than an invention of." facts" on which does not contain one single Alt-Catholic. Even the Ober-President entertained some doubts about the legality of the nomination, and referred the matter to the Minister of Public Worship. Dr. Falk decided at once in favour of Strucksberg. "The appointment of Alt-Catholic priests in Catholic parishes," says the Ministerial decree, " is not forbidden by the May Laws, as these do not recognise any difference between Alt-Uatholic and Catholics."

DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ADMIT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT?

DO PROTESTANTS RELY EXCLUSIVELY ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT?

We never think of the conduct of the Reformers without being strongly reminded of the good herb helleboraster, which grew in the old woman's garden in days long gone by for the cure of worms in her neighbour's children, for that it wrought too roughly to give to any of her own. Persecution was all very just and righteous when administered to their neighbours, but " wrought too roughly" with themselves; Private Judgment was an herb which stirred the worms in their stomachs more judiciously. They might persecute Catholics, but the Catholics were by no means to persecute them. Though natural this conduct was inconsistent, and doubly inconsistent in men who professed to be such ardent advocates of Private Judgment.

In its definition of Private Judgment the Edinburgh Review tells us it implies the right to judge for ourselves. Now, this right the Catholic Church not only concedes to her children, but absolutely ordains as a duty, as we have already shewn. And Peter has got several government contracts which as a matter of fact the Catholic uses his private will be sufficient to keep the factory working for a judgment as much as and far more consistently very long period. The managers of the firm have than the Protestant. There are two ways of judging for oneself. The first by using one's own knowledge and one's knowledge alone. The second is to consider the authority of others more skilled in the things under examination and from their skilled and deeply studied conclusions to draw our own. The first is Private Judgment pure and simple and ought to be the Protestant's sole rule of faith, if he indeed feels the profound faith in it he professes to feel, and if it really be the inestimable blessing his orators would persuade him it is. The second is Private Judgment founded on authority, and is before they attain to that faith which is a supernatural gift coming from God and which is above all reason and authority. The sole difference between the Protestant's Private Judgment and the Catholic's is the mode and time of using it. The word mathematically) doctrine of infallibility, and this once established, he has obviously nothing further to do than yield himself up to that teaching; at this point his Private Judgment is satisfied, and remains in abeyance until such time as he may by any unfortunate accident be so unhappy as to lose his faith, when it again comes into play to enable him to again study the grounds of his faith.

> We have said that Private Judgment pure and simple ought to be the Protestant's sole rule of Faitb. This leads us to our second question.

Do Protestants rely on Private Judgment alone? That they profess to do so is certain, and that they would feel surprised and insulted, if you told where their true shepherd officiates, and the dese- them they did not. One thing, however, is beyond crated churches will remain as empty and desolate | doubt; if they do so in religion, they do so in noth-

ing else. But do they do so in religion? we thing not. In the first place, they have creeds or standards of belief to which they expect their members to adhere—this is authority, not private judgment pure and simple. The Anglican Church does not, since she professes to conform her teaching to the teach-Government a prolongation of the term till October | ings of the first four centuries. The Methodists do 1, for the simple reason that it has not been possible | not, since they claim a certain personal or indivito find "suitable lay persons" who could be put in | dual inspiration or "getting religion" as it is popularly called. The Edinburgh Review does not, since it treats as " absurd" the idea, that each one should areward of \$500 for the discovery of the parties who | judge for himself between all religions. "Can anything" he writes, "be [more absurd? Does any one suppose, that those who contend for the Right of Private Judgment mean that none can actually exercise it but those who have first certified themselves by actual inspection of the proofs adduced in favour of every religion that has subsisted or still subsists in the world, that their own is the only true one?"

> The reviewer's Protestantism evidently allows him to take his religion at second-hand.

> And it is very evident that between the Catholic's Private Judgment and the Protestant's, there is very little difference.

THE "TRUE WITNESS" AND THE "OTHER" ONE.

"It has always been understood that our English Roman Catholic contemporary, the True WITNESS, was founded, and is supported for the sole purpose of watching this journal, and of counteracting, as far as its circumstances will permit, the influence of the Wilness upon its Roman Catholic readers .-We are bound to say that it accomplishes the first part of its mission with the greatest diligence. As regularly and as orderly as clock-work, it takes up each of our articles in any way bearing upon the Roman Catholic Church, and laboriously sets itself to the task of contradiction and refutation. We trust it finds its reward for so much zeal in the commendation of its masters. Although we feel highly flattered at these attentions, we regret that the language and spirit which characterizes most of our contemporary's articles prevent us from responding to them."

So, our valued contemporary "the only religious daily" in an article, several weeks after date, profess ing to reply to observations of ours on Catholic and Protestant Liberality. We do not feel at liberty to complain of the prudence which postpones an. answer until the original complaint shall have passed from the public memory. Any arguments then, the most incoherent and illogical, may find acceptance with the ignorant. Nor do we experi-Baron von Dyherrn, in his quality as patron of the ence surprise, at the fact that after the lapse of Catholic Church of Ober-Herzogawalden, near adequate time to ransack the records and hunt up the death of its martyr bishop. Annual mest ledelings time to leading the actions of the company of the destroising times of the action of the company of the

Freystadt, has nominated the Alt-Catholic priest historical illustrations no better results have been to base its position - a misrepresentation of our views and demands in avoidance of the real issue, and that exploded expedient of abusing the advocate while the merits of his brief remain untouched. There was a great deal of cool worldly philosophy in the Irish lawyer who instructed Counsel-"We have no case: abuse the plaintiff's attorney," and the simple fact in Natural History of the cuttle-fish preventing pursuit by voiding its black secretions on the waters is no inapt illustration of the retreating editor who will cover the weakness of his position by an overflow of inky fluid.

"Founded and supported for the sole purpose of watching this journal, and of counteracting as far as its circumstances will permit the influence of the Witness upon its Roman Catholic readers"!! We find ourselves unconsciously adding notes of admiration; admiration at the cool self-conceitedness that deems itself of such paramount importance in the journalistic world as to need a special watchfulness on the part of the highest interest in the State; admiration at the bold pretence that there are any Roman Catholic readers, amongst the few who in defiance of episcopal command patronize out of curiosity, capable of being influenced by its teachings or led by its principles; admiration above all of the false suggestion-knowing it to be false !- that "the TRUE WITNESS was founded and is supported for the sole purpose" indicated in the extract above quoted. To counteract all false teaching: to defend our Faith and its ministers from systematic mis-representation and persistent abuse whenever and by whomsoever indulged in; to resist the wrong and insist on the right: to meet Bigotry in its own strongholds by uncompromising exposure to remove Prejudice by the irresistible logic of Truth, no matter for its surroundings of place or power; to act in all ways and in all times in a full recognition and regard of the responsibilities of our journalistic mission-these are the purposes-the sole purpose-of our being and conduct; and it is somewhat of an assumption—though perhaps not wholly unjustifiable-that the "other" Witness is the objective point of all the duties involved in our undertaking, because-'tis true, 'tis pity: and pity 'tis, 'ris true-the said Witness endeavors to make itself the concentrated essence of all that it is our pride and privilege to oppose. Our contemporary's information is none of the best-or else sumed to superscde the lawful Bishop of Basle that Private Judgment which all Catholics use its invention is wonderfully prolific in the statement by implication that we are subsidized for the special duty of keeping watch and ward on its antiquated antics-" supported" is the word. Perhaps we have some yearning that our generous contemporary could be made to prove his words; there are Protestant is bound to use it on each and every few journals in these latter days to which special article of religious belief; the Catholic uses it only | funds in subsidy or in sustentation would not be on the one article of the divine commission in his acceptable; it might be an agreeable episode in church to teach and its complementary (we use the editorial labors to have "calls" made in "the name of the Lord" for supporting special organs of religious propagandism-or irreligious as the case may be; but this auxiliary and grateful aid has not been for us; outside of the legitimate income of ou paper we know of no support and calculate on no subsidy. We hold it to be a privilege to work for good without subornation; we take pride in the fact that we work zealously in the interests of our subscribers, and depend alone on the simple results of the mercantile arrangements mutually recognized. Can our virtuous and disinterested religious daily say as much?

We have attached too large an importance and given too much space to this matter of personal application to ourselves; and left no room for reference to the cruditles and casuistries surrounding the reply to our article on Catholic and Protestant Liberality. These matters will however keep for another day: indeed according to the practice of our estremed in these matters they would keep for weeks, and yet never be the loser for the delay. There is one misrepresentation affecting ourselves, however which demands a word at once because of its gratuitous insolence. "Our Contemporary" says the "other" Wilness "seems to forget that in the Dominion Government the profession of the Roman Catholic religion is not considered an essential qualification in a Cabinet Minister" No, sir we did not forget nor did we so argue-but we held and do hold-and urged and still urge, that the profession of the Roman Catholic religion should be no bar to a man's recognition in the State and that other qualifications being equal to the requirements, Creed should be no barrier at the threshold of a Cabinet Minister's department, We shall of course return to this subject. Meantime we may close by offering to the Roman Catholic readers " who are said to be influenced by" the teachings of the Witness-the following precious morceau for digestion-Our contemporary says, 'The Roman Church has always had control of the education of the Roman Catholics in this Province and while she does fairly well at turning out priests, doctors, lawyers and notaries, she has purposely left the great mass of her people in the most be. sotted ignorance." There, ye besotted and ignorant masses! There, bow down and acknowledge the influence of your prophet and your guide and laugh to scorn the prohibitary appeals of your priesthood, and the protecting edicts of your episcopacy. There!

REASONS WHY IRELAND SHOULD HAVE HOME RULE.

Reason No 1. The lamentable ignorance of her English legislators. An English member of Parliament the other day in the debate to amend the Land Law, declared that evictions had never been very general in Ireland.

Supplement No. XI appendix to 3rd Report on the Poor Law Inquiry declares that a return of the ejectments actually tried in thirteen out of the twenty three counties constituting the South of Ireland during the seven years ending in 1833, shows them to have been 10,336; and that the mere names of the causes form a folio of 213 closely printed pages. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

The good old town of Treves, Germany, has become, if possible, more Catholic than it was before LIGHT AT LAST.

"The Grand Jury of St. John Co., in their present ment on Thursday condemned the armed procession of Orangemen in St. John on the 12th of July, also censured persons holding commission under Her Majesty, whose duty they say it is to discourage anything calculated to provoke ill-feeling or disturbance among Her Majesty's subjects."

We find this paragraph "going the rounds" in our exchanges. It evidences a new light at last—the growth and influence of a sober-minded intelligence in our midst. Not in pro-Catholic newspapers-not from platforms in "the Popish interest" has this significant condemnation come; but from a legally constituted body having charge in an especial degree the peace and well being of the country-the Grand Inquest of an important section of the Dominion. And not one moment too soon has this declaration been made. Emboldened by the "stolen march" of the last 12th July the Orange party in our own locality are already boasting of an advancing preparedness for the next " glorious and pious' anniversary. In the face of deceptive declarations that no parade would be attempted this year the Orange Young Britons sprung a surprise on the community; and though the improvised display was as contemptible as it was cowardly-as ridiculous as it was ineffective they boast of it as a triumph justifying a repetition of the insult and irritation. Well, we shall see. It is to be hoped by all good men who would stamp out these antiquated incentives to disorder that the better Counsels officially proclaimed in the paragraph above quoted will prevail—it is to be desired that all good men will lend practical aid in furtherance of the wish expressed to "discourage anything calculated to provoke ill-feeling or disturbance among Her Majesty's subjects." We, ourselves, shall with all the zeal we can exercise act so as to give effect to the suggestion within the sphere of our influence and we act thoroughly in this spirit now by offering a word of warning in time to those fanatics and fools, or worse, who in the pretended interests of loyalty to the Throne, would insult any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or in hypocritical attachment to the doctrines of Christ would pursue their fellow-Christians with the provocatives of hate and scorn. It is not in human nature to bear these things uncomplainingly and without resistance-not in that human nature particularly which derives its instincts and inspirations from Celtic descent. It would doubtless be a high order of philosophy to "keep never minding" the bravado of the bigot; the sublimest illustration of Christian Charity to turn the other cheek when smitten by the ungodly and the intolerant : but preach these things as we may we have not yet reached in practice that standard of religious excellence. If there be in ritation there will be retort; if insult resistance, and upon the heads of those who deliberately prepare and make calculations for conflict be all the consequences of the " bad blood" sure to be stirred into bad demonstrativeness. Not only on the dunes of the system should the condemnation fall. Those who from the safe shelter of their editorial desk, or in the protection of the pulpits of a desecrated sauctuary minister to and incite the worst passions of their readers and hearers are in a greater degree amenable to anathema. The one party may be excusable in their invincible ignorance; the conduct of the other can only be explaned by the suggestion of self-interest. But both-before Man and Godcommit a crime against humanity—outrage religion and imperil the integrity of our social system.

We would not be misunderstood by our Prot ant fellow citizens. To Protestantism we do not publicists pretending to represent the opinions of their co-religionists and reverend preachers presumably expounding their creeds have undertaken to declare that one means the other—that Protestantism and Orangemen are indivisible—that to attack the one is to imperil the existence of both and much more stuff in the same direction which we believe to be untrue and untenable. We know Protestants in our midst who indignantly repudiate the "unholy alliance"-men who while holding to the tradition of "the blessings of the constitution as established at the Revolution (?)" believe that "William the Third saved the Protestants from Popery, and the Roman Catholics from slavery," hold also that the present age is too enlightened to admit of public testimonials of triumph which formerly might have been tolerated in which Protestants might have mixed as pageants or have considered as standards to rally round in time of danger-but that the danger now to be apprehended is the revival in its worst shape of a foul and fell party spirit. Let us then repeat our word of warning. If this foul and fell party spirit is to be aroused it will not have its exemplification at one side only. If the public peace then is to be disturbed on the next 12th July-of which we have already the premonitary boastings-if days of misery are to be the effects of processions, party colors or other symbols of triumph, if in the seeming of loyalty but in the spirit of faction any body of men in the aggregateor any individuals in the sphere of private or professional influences—lend protecting or advisory aid to measures liable to produce such effects it will be the duty of the Government or of the Parliament to inquire into the legality of such proceedings-at any rate it will be the duty not less than the impulse of an insulted people to protect themselves from outrage and protest against the insult.

In all soberness of thought we would ask our Orangemen-and that spawn of bigotry the Young Briton organization, what is to be gained by these irritating pageants and processions for which we are told they are preparing-what the good of reminding the public of feuds which we wish to God were for ever buried in oblivion-how are they better citizens or wiser men by even the drinking of toasts unexceptionable perhaps in themselves. but needlessly insulting to their Catholic countrymen. They gain no end by it except unpopularity; they excite no spirit but that of dislike; they add no strength to their own nor do they diminish the influences which that greatest of all concillators
Old Father Time is gradually introducing. In the interests of peace—for the sake perhaps of the preservation of human life—we hope the Orangemen act as Agents for the Trop. Witness, for that city. costs and consider of the classes of the character of the characters of the characte

will take to heart the presentment of the Grand Jury of St. John Co. They may rest assured that their loyalty will not be less valuable for being less ostentatious; but appealing to less noble sentiments we may urge that the better part of valor is discretion and that the best security of safety is the avoidance of provocation to defence.

THE REV. FATHER ONEIL.

Probably the only characteristic, that has been acknowledged indisputably that of the Irish, is the true, sincere generosity with which they welcome the stranger. This trait is so wholly theirs, that neither years, exile nor poverty can obliterate it. Whether, an Irishman, beneath the scorching san of the South, longs for the cool, sweet vale

"Where the bright waters meet;" or amid the frozen regions of the North, he sighs for the cosy turf in the "old log cabin at home," he is still the same warm-hearted, hospitable celt. And should a stranger whether a " country man," or not, come to share his exile, his is the task to welcome him to his hearth and home, if he has one. Without, however going so far as the poles, we can find an example of this in our own beautiful city During the past few days, it has been the lot of our Irish friends, to tender a good old Irish "Cead mille failthe," to as noble a specimen of the fine celtic gentleman, and the true Catholic priest, as ever stepped on Canadian shore, Rev F. O'Neil brother to our respected fellow-citizens Messa J and R. O'Neil, and P.P. of Graigue, County Carlow. accompanied R. O'Neil, Esq., to Montreal on the oc. casion of the latter's recent visit to the old country, and many were the hearts awaiting the advent of the good ship, to give a " real Irish Welcome" to the honored guest, of their friend Mr. O'Neil. Met on his arrival by several of our prominent citizen, he has since been entertained by the leading Irishmen of Montreal-Messrs. Mullarky, A. Shannon, M P. Ryan, J. O'Brien, O. McGarvey, W. O'Brien, W. Wilson and others. But the crowning feature of the week's enjoyment was, a grand rural dinner, held at the back River, and given to the Rev. gentlemen by the many friends he has made for himself in Montreal, prior to his departure for Kingston About 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared by Mr. Lajeunesse, and served up in first class style. After partaking of it. and subsequently enjoying the beauties of nature for a couple of hours, the whole party returned to the city, "by the sweet silvery light of the moon,"

The Rev. Mr. O'Neil is at present in Kingston. whence he proceeds to Port Hope, and thence he returns to Montreal. In leaving us, for a time, our esteemed guest, only goes to meet hosts of other friends, to whom his warm-hearted manner and gentlemanly bearing will endear him. We trust the Reverend visitor will be as well pleased with his trip to Upper Canada, as he says he has been with that to Montreal: for we feel confident, our friends in Kingston and Port Hope, will tender the same cordial greeting to the respected traveler, as it has been our lot to give.

THE SECRET OF HOTEL KEEPING.

Amongst the self appointed avocations to which every man deems himself equal and in which but so few succeed is the art and mystery of hotel keeping. Capital, energy, business habits in other callings are of no avail in this, unless there be a special aptitude for the intricate details investing it, and therefore it is that we see in so many instances dissatistaction to the public and disastrous ruin to the proprietor. "To run a hotel" with refer in this connection though indeed prominent pleasure and profit, is not an easier matter to the uninitiated than to "run a newspaper" by men who, whatever their literary abilities, generally have had no practical training for journalistic work. Amongst the successful one however in Hotel enterprize we must class our genial host, Mr. Guthrie of "the Waverlay House," St. John, N.B., and a late sojourn therein enables us to endorse the universal tribute of travellers that the "Waverley" is " amongst the first in the favorite houses of the Provinces." Always in the fcremost rank of the Dominion hotels, the proprietor has kept pace with the spirit of the times by improvements, which make it equal to the best and not surpassed by any. A genial host-a generous table, promptness and civility in attendance and scrupulous cleanliness are the characteristic corroboratives of the general opinion that the proprietor of the "Waverley" knows his business and does it-proves that he has acquired the rare accomplishment of "running a hotel" without loss to himself or complaints by his patrons. This year more than ever the "Waverley" has been sought for by Tourists and Travellers; and we can avouch that one stay in the house is the best invitation and advertisement to a future visit.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

which we are much pleased to see has re-appeared again, none the worse after the late fire, in its issue of the 26th ult., contains a well executed portrait of Miss Hortense Murphy. This young lady bore off Lord Dufferin's medal in the undergraduates course at Villa Maria Convent. Miss Murphy is daughter of our respected citizen P.S. Murphy, Esq. Roman Catholic School Commissioner whose well known efforts in favor of Catholic Education in this city, is recognised in the following graceful tribute paid to him by our contemporary and which we heartily endorse :- "We may add that it is principally owing to Mr. Murphy's untiring efforts that the cause of education amongst our Catholic fellow-citizens in this City, has been elevated to the high standard it now occupies. And it is due to him to state that to his cultivated taste and love of art we owe, the splendid structure and ornamental grounds on the Plateau, St Catherine Street, and the many other fine buildings erected by the Catholic School Commissioners which embellish and adorn various parts of our City."

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Hallfax, N.S., has kindly

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE. No. 3.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

See London's Column' pointing to the sky, Like a tall bully, lift its head and lie.—Pope.

MR. EDITOR,-In my letter of last week, I alluded to an article published in the Daily Witness of Aug. 16th, entitled "The worship of Ste. Anne," of which the following is a condensed summary:—
"The place where she has consented to reside

and to receive the worship of her votaries, is at Ste.
Anne de Beaupre, a little village below Quebec.— Here the priests are trying to initiate, on a corresponding scale, the immense pilgrimages made in France to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. They have got the people to believe that there are supernatural healing qualities in the waters of a spring a little distance from the church, and the pilgrims bring their vessels to be filled with the water. But here, according to the Witness, occurs a hitch:
"The clergy are not all agreed to worship Ste. Anne at Beaupre; and a rival shrine has been established in the Parish of Yamachiche. In order to prove that Ste. Anne does not dwell exclusively at Beaupre, the priests of the former parish organ ized a miracle, which is supposed to beat anything in the same line in the latter. The subject was a young lady of St. Justin, named Toupin, who had lost the use of a leg and walked with a crutch. After confessing and partaking of the Sacrament, she took up a position near the statue of St. Anne. and in presence of a number of persons, she pronounced in a loud voice these words:—O great and good Ste. Anne! You must heal me : I give you my crutch-take it" After saying these words she rose up crying-I am healed-I am healed.' She then walked with a firm step to the church to return thanks to Ste. Anne for her miraculous cure."

Whether this miracle be true or false, it is not my object at present to investigate. There is one consideration, however, which inclines me to pronounce in favour of the former hypothesis. There is a total absence of claptrap Amaronic literature about the occurrence. We are not told, for instance that the name of the "young lady" was A.—of the Parish of B.——&c. The account boldly challenges investigation in every particular; and the simple words of that honest Canadian maiden have in them the unmistakeable ring of true faith. My object shall be to pourtray the Editor of the Daily Witness and the Reducteur of the Colonne Française sitting in the seat of pestilence, or, as it is beautifully expressed in the Protestant version, sitting in the chair of the scorner,-Pealm 1. Because the Lord persistently refuseth to reward the labours of the French Canadian Missionary Society with a miracle, they blasphemously try to persuade their dupes that He is fallen asleep or incapable of performing now what He did in olden times, when He was the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob

Before proceeding further, it may be as well to have a definite idea of what constitutes a miracle.
As defined by Webster, a miracle signifies a wonder or wonderful thing; in theology in event or effect contrary to the established order of things. or a deviation from the known laws of nature. This definition may be supposed to include human miracles-diabolical miraoles, and divino miracles. In every miracle there must be presumed an effect of which the cause is, to a certain extent, a secret. Thus, to a rustic, a common watch is a miracle—a human miracle. The wonderful and dazzling combination of its manifold parts,—its lifelike pulsa-tions and bifurcate tongue unceasingly whispering the hours and the moments as they fly, is to the ignorant man, as to the uncultivated savage—a wonder-a miracle. Not so however to the watchmaker or the man of science. Again,-the tricks of the prestigiator or juggler are to the vast majority of mankind, neither more nor less than human miracles,-effects of which the cause, except to a few, is a secret. The same remarks hold good when applied to diabolical miracles, of which the secret is known to God and the devil. But the secret of DIVINE MIRACLES—the secret of raising the dead to life-of opening the eyes of the man born olind -of causing the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak,—the lame to walk and leap like the roe, as in the case of the good girl Toupin of the Parish of St. Justin, -is the secret and the work of God

The Editor of the Daily Witness and the Redacteur of the Colonne Francaise-

("Oh! for a forty painter power to sketch"

that pur nobile fratrum) - scated as above described in the chair of the Scorner,-ridicule-flout the idea of such a thing as the possibility of divine miracles, in this enlightened ninetcenth century, or in fact, at any period since the days of the Apostles. I doubt very much if either of those worthies believes one iota of the miracles of Christ and the Apostles or any of the other wonders of God recorded in the Old or the New Testament. Hear the grinning Redacteur. He is trying Aug. 19th to account for the miraculous spring which burst from the dry rock at Notre Dame de Lourdes, at the command of the Ever Blessed among women, the Immaculate Conception. "Any one acquainted with the Pyrences, or any mountainous country—no matter where—knows perfectly well that springs will bubble up at a moment's notice; and that you have only to Scratch" (with the index or forefinger, I suppose) "and presto-a Spring wells up." That he may not accuse me of mis-translating, I will quote the original passage :-

"Ceux qui connaissent les Pyrenees ou simplement un pays de montagnes, quelqu'il soit, savent que des sources y surgissent a tout moment, et que

si peu qu'on gratte, on y en fait sortir une."

What a mortal pity that neither Monsieur le Reducteur nor Albert Redon were in the camp of the Israelites when Moses struck the rock of Horeb with his rod, and caused the waters to gush forth. That event happened also in a Mountainous Country called the wilderness of Sin. Mons. le Redacteur could have performed that celebrated miracle with

a simple scratch of his forefinger.

Whilst I have him here, as it were in a vice, and screwed to his chair, I will take the liberty of branding him to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS and to his dupes of the other Witness, as an arrant liar and deceiver. How otherwise could he have had the unblushing effrontery to palm off as an extract from some authentic source, every line bristling with quotation marks, the garbage of his own rabid anti-catholic heart? Observe, he says, how the whole affair was managed between the cure's godmother acting the role of the Virgin, and the simple little girl. Thus—" You will come here on a certain day followed by a great crowd: I will not appear to you on that occasion, but you will scratch So much in the meantime for Mons le Reducteur's indexical receipt for working miracles. I shall return to him again by, and bye; at present; I think we cannot do better than to have a little quiet talk

energy with the same of the sa

concerning the marvelous perpetuation of divine

miracles in the Catholic church. It is well known

that they have ceased to exist in Schismatical communities, and they have never had any existence whatever in any protestant sect or denomination The object of our Lord in performing so many miracles, appears to me to have been threefold. True God-he yet condescended to dwell amongst us as a man and a brother. As such he went about dispensing the treasures of his brotherly love, by raising the dead, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind and causing the lame to hang up their crut-ches, as at the present day. His miracles were all of a, beneficial nature. He could have removed mountains with the same facility as he cured the woman who touched the hem of his garment, but he performed no startling miracles of the former nature with perhaps one exception, when he said to Peter—Matt. XVII. 26. Go thou to the sea and cast in a hook, and the fish which shall first come up take, and when thou hast opened its mouth thou shalt find a stater: take that and give it to them (the taxgatherers) for me and thee. The second object of our Lord's miracles was evidently to constitute a proof of his divine doctrine and mission. If they will not believe for my words, let them believe, at least for my works." The third object may be deduced as a corollary, from the first and second. "As my father sent me, so do I send you. Continue till the end of time the work which I have begun. Heal the sick-raise the dead-cleanse the lepers -cast out devils, -freely you have received, -freely give." Matt. X. 8. From all this it follows, that the Catholic church, in claiming for herself the exclusive power of working miracles in the name of her divine Master (for it would be blasphemy to suppose that the Almighty will ever perform a miracle to whitewash a lie,) is only carrying out the provisions of the legacy bequeathed to her during his sojourn on earth—to go and teach all na-tions, assured of his continued aid and ever abiding presence in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar. If she has never attempted to repeat the astounding marvel of the multiplication of loaves and fishes, she has ever essayed to attain the same result, by multiplying asylumns and houses of refuge for the aged, the infirm and the indigent. While she, reigned predominant in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and over the extensive area of Christendom, anterior to the Reformation, no man nor woman was ever reduced to the frightful alternative of finding a day's work, or starving. No Monarch of England before Queen Elizabeth ever had occasion to utter

on your columns; but there is such a remarkable co-incidence between the unbelieving Jews and the brace of editors, writhing, at the pillory, that I cannot avoid alluding to it now-lest it should escape my memory. I advise then all your readers. Catholic and Protestant, to read carefully the ninth chapter of St. John. It treats almost exclusively of the stupendous miracle of giving sight to a man born blind. Jesus spat on the ground and having made clay of the spittle sprend it upon his eyes and said : Go, wash in the pool of Siloe. He went his way therefore and washed and came back seeing. Now this man was a beggar,-every body knew him,he had been sitting begging at the door of the Synagogue for years, like the blind beggar that you may remark every Sunday, devoutly saying his prayers in the porch of St. Patrick's. Did the Jews believe that he had been miraculously cured. Not a bit. Listen to their witticisms:-and (as I told you before, so I tell you again) read the whole chapter,—it won't hurt you. Is this the man that was born blind? Is this the man that sat and begged? No -- He is very like him, but it can't be the same. To clear up the mystery, they send for a brace of Pharisees,—(scribes or writers) and as Solomon sayeth, "what is hath already been, and there is nothing new under the sun,"-it is as likely as not that the Pharisecs in question were respectively the editors of the Daily Wilness and Pharisaical Column of that period, who came to interview the poor man. They first interviewed the parents. Is this your son, who you say was born blind? " Ask himhe is of age," was the curt rejoinder of the astonished—maternal parent (I do firmly believe.) But however incredulous these canting Pharisees remained after the superabundant evidence placed at their disposal, I decidedly prefer their conduct to that of the two pharisaical editors of the Montreal Daily Witness. The former took the trouble at least to interview their subject; —the latter appear so confident that the Almighty has gone to sleep, that they did not think it worth their while

the doleful cry. "Pauper ubique jacet" (The

I am afraid I have 'already encroached too freely

poor lie around every where.)

against the Rev. Father Proulx. Mr. Editor, as in the course of a few days my time will cease to be at my own disposal, I shall be unable to continue my review of the Mortreal Daily li'itness with the regularity of a practised correspondent. I beg you, however, to lay aside half a dozen numbers or so of that sheet for future use. Though I read it (permissu superiorum) I do not meditate any additional outlay on that sort of literature, over and above what has been absolutely necessary for the compiling of these papers. I will in the mean-time, take the lash off the back of that abortion of journalism—the Colonne Francaise. As it stands in the Religious Daily, reposing on its ornate pedestal of bypocrisy, it is nothing but a pillar of rottenness propping up the huge paper roof of the Temple of Mendacity. The modern Samson destined to tear down this edifice about the ears of a gaping multitude-gaping to devour lies-needs no superhuman strength, like the renowned Samson, the Son of Manue. Neither is it necessary that he be endowed with extraordinary mental capacity :- but what he will absolutely require, -and without which he may not undertake the Herculcan task of cleaning out the Augean Stable of British North America, is an olfactory organization proof against a hecatomb of Limburgh cheese.

to take a like precaution, whether in reference to

the "Young lady" Toupin or to an affair of more

recent occurrence—the infamous slander levelled

(Sold at Gravel Bros., 513 Craig Street, adv't gratis.) A. G. GRANT.

We shall have much pleasure in laying before our readers next week as full an account as our space will permit of the proceedings of the Convention of delegates from the various branches of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, which sat in Dublin on 21st August, together with the speeches delivered at the Banquet given them by the Irish Home Rule League. The Nation just to hand contains full particulars.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice will burst out. You will then spread a report that to ourselves we have decided that for the future we I have ordered a church to be erected here for pligrimages, and you will reveal to no one what you have just heard on pain of being plunged instanter into the flames of hell."

Shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are plunged instanter into the flames of hell." in duty bound to make their business yield to the are many, very many, in both city and country full all legitimate, profits. Space is one of the now much indebted to us, we require some money sources of the printer's income; and when this is from every body who is as honest as our purpose taken up with reading matter not of general interest is to serve them. We therefore, request those so it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully indebted to pay up quickly. Effected to commemorate the great fire in Longian don, AD, 1686. The lying inscription attributing its origin to the Boundary of the Boundary invite attention to these conditions, which are as

Manual Constitution of the State of the Stat

GAORIA ARROLD, IV

ST. HYACINTHE DESTROYED.

Loss of Life and Accidens-Terrible Destruction OF PROPERTY.

ST. HYACINTHE, Sept. 3.—The city of St. Hyacinthe 5 almost burned down. The fire commenced about o'clock p.m., and a strong wind blowing eastward fanned the flames from house to house until 10 streets and about a mile in length of the city was consumed; hotels, banks and churches were burned. The Montreal firemen were telegraphed for and re-sponded to the call. By a special train, which was placed in readiness for them about 3 p. m., by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, a steam fire engine and several firemen were despatched. On their arrival at St. Hyacinthe station thousands of the inhabitants of the place gathered around the fire engine for the purpose of lifting it off the plat-form car bodily, and it was with difficulty that they were prevented from doing so. The train hands and firemen lost no time in removing the fire engine, and steam being on, were directed to operate upon a large shoe factory, in which about one hundred hands are employed. They succeeded in saving this building and several others, amongst which was Rev. Mr. Duclos' French Protestant school. An aged woman, after leaving her dwelling which was on fire, returned again, it is supposed, for some hidden treasure, and was burned to death. In the consternation of the inhabitants fleeing from the flames, with horses and vehicles, several people were knocked down and run over; one man had his leg broken and several others were more or less injured. The tavern and hotel-keepers dealt out ginger ale and intoxicating drinks whilst flames were consuming buildings in which they were. The Insurance Companies will suffer severely.

STREETS BURNED. The greater part of William, nearly the whole of Cascade, St. Antoine, Marguerite, du Bord de l'Eau and St Louis, St. Francois, St. Simon, Mondor, De la Piete, St. Marie, Concorde and Michel. Nearly all the buildings in those streets are completely destroyed, and not a vestige of anything remains save chimneys and walls. In nearly all cases these are

The Courrier office will be re-built, and in a few days the paper will be re-issued. A press, which the proprietors endeavored to carry off, lies in the street destroyed, and the power press lies in the ruins of the building, utterly ruined. The share-holders have not yet decided where to locate.

L. Page, Chief of the St. Hyacinthe Fire Brigade. was vigilant in the prosecution of his duty, and arrested several persons for stealing. Two of these worthies name Poullotte, specially were going into the business extensively, having appropriated fifteen barrels of flour, eight or nine bottles of brandy and several other articles.

A scene of desolation was to be seen on the Island when day broke after the fire. Furniture that had been left lying in the water by tired men was then taken out, and here and there a family huddled together for mutual comfort. As if the fire had hot completed the misery of the sufferers; a misty drizzling rain poured down pitilessly on scores who had no means of shelter. People moved about in a dazed kind of way, and seemed scarce able to be-lieve the calamity had occurred whose effects they were suffering from.

PROVISION FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Relief Committee held a meeting about noon and resolved upon a plan of action. The large convent of La Presentatione, Sister St. Mark, superioress, is devoted to the reception of the homeless, and 150 persons were lodged in its apartments up to 10 o'clock, while applicants were constantly arriving. The fall term of this establishment should have commenced to-day, but the Sisters decided on postponing it for another fortnight. Monsigneur Moreau was indefatigable in his exertions, and in fact the clergy on all sides left nothing undone that lay in their power. They flocked in from the surrounding parishes, and when the calamity seemed to have paralyzed the energies of the citizens, they found employment in looking after the victims. The Sisters of Charity also were hard at work, and when our reporter called at the convent of the Presentatione the Sister Superioress was busy with a staff of assistants—peeling potatoes. The large kitchen of the convent is admirably suited for the mammoth cooking arrangements to be conducted for the benefit of the sufferers. The citizen's Committee of Relief received the large quantity of bread sent from Montreal, and superintended its delivery. Those who were able and inclined to do so paid for the bread, while the poor and destitute were provided with sufficient for their wants.

On receipt of the news that the city of St. Hyacin-the required assistance and food, Ald. Roy, Acting Mayor, and Mr. Alfred Perry sent in all directions to bakers, asking for bread for the sufferers. The following gentlemen returned prompt answers, and at about six o'clock over 1,000 loaves were laid down in St. Hyacinthe:—Mr. Martineau, 83 loaves; Mr. Trudeau, 84; Mr. Lafleur, 100; Mr. Lasalle, 114; Mr. Watt, 50; Mr. Scott, 120; Mr. Desnoyer, 100; Mr. Smith, 50; Messrs. Viau & Frere, 300. The bread was handed over to the authorities, and by them sold or given away, as circumstances warranted, to the citizens. Those who were able paid for the bread, and the poor received it gratis. After some little delay a meeting of citizens was held, and it was decided to organize a citizens' relief committee, constituted as follows :- G. C. Dessaulles, chairman : Rev. M. Gendreau, Rev. Mr. Gravel. Rev. N. Decelles, of the College, Rev. Mr. Decelles, cure. De La Hiller, M. M. P. Bochard, H. Mercier, J. B. Germain, V. B. Sicotte, F. Codrette, Dr. Turcotte, Leon Plamondon, Louis Delorme, Louis Belanger, Azarie Beauregard, A Ladarante, F. Renaud, J. Clunette, B. de la Bruere, H. P. Blanchard, and the whole Council of St. Hyscinthe, including the Mayor, G. C. Dessaulles, J. Sabourin, P. Roy, Joseph Nault, L. Cote, and B. St. Jacques.

The total loss cannot be far short of \$1,500,000, and the insurance on this amount will probably reach about \$250,000. Many of the residents are utterly ruined, and although they did not seem to actually realize the full extent of the calamity it will not be many days ere the full appreciation of the disaster is thrust upon them.

A hopeful feeling seems to exist, however, and although some of the burned-out storekeepers and merchants are of a despondent turn, the prevailing opinion is in favor of building the burnt district, widening the streets, and purchasing a couple of fire steam engines. The sight of the city at present is not a very encouraging one, the business part of it being a forest of tall chimneys, and a more thoroughly desolate spectacle is difficult to imagine.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there

是自己的人也更强化。

DOMINION ITEMS.

THE MELLOR SWINDLE.-Mr. Alphonse Doutre, the official assigne to the Mellor estate, had a very successful time searching for more of the creditors' property up at Prescott and Ogdensburg. He reached Prescott on Friday morning and first carefully examined the sides, covers and contents of il trunks which were held by the Mayor of Presco The lids of two were found to be hallowed out as to contain 35 and 21 ounces of gold respectivel being the 66 ounces reported on Saturday as having been found. In one of the trunks he found child's wheel of fortune, which on being closely ex amined, was found to contain a large number precious stones, and was veritably a fortuna wheel. After finishing his search at Prescott, M Doutre crossed over on Friday evening to Ogden burg, and had an interview with the United State Customs' authorities relative to his visiting Malon to search for Mrs. Mellor and her baggage; how ever, as he was walking through the streets, to his surprise he met Mrs. Mellor and her children She stated that she was anxious to get her luggas at Prescott. She declined to say where she w stopping, but Mr. Doutre tracked her to a widow house on the west side, where were found the ollady and three trunks. Mr. Doutre told the ladie they would either have to be arrested on charge defrauding the American Customs or voluntari cross the river with him and allow their things be searched. After some deliberation, in which the old lady got angry, they decided to go over the Prescott. As it it was nearly midnight the terrihad stopped running, and a very heavy thunder stori was pouring down rain. However nothing daunte Mr Doutre, though not in the best of health, foun out were the captian of the ferryboat "New York was stopping, woke him up, and arranged for him fire up his steamer, and take the ladies and trunk over to Prescot. The passage was made in the midof a terrible commotion of the elements, and the party driven to Daniel's Hotel, where Mr. Doutr ordered beef tea for the children, and refreshmen for the ladies. A watch was kept over them ti morning, when the trunks were searched and foun to contain about \$1,000 worth of melted gold brooches, &c. A lady in the hotel at Mr. Doutre request, searched the children and ladies. The of lady made a great fuss, and said it was a fearfu outrage to have to submit to, but, astonishing to sa her bustle was found to conceal a black bag, con thining a large number of jet medallions set wit diamonds, rings of great value, and gold. When th treasure was removed from her, the old lady utterl broke down and wept bitterly. The whole famil joined in her grief, and the scene was suggestive of great misery. Mrs. Mellor said they now had a but about \$100 in money, and Mr. Doutre, bein anxious to do all he could for them, paid their hote board up to Monday morning, bought them ne trunks in place of those which had been broken, are arranged for their return to Ogdensburg. He arrive here on Saturday evening with all the propert which is valued at a high figure.

HARVEST TIME.—The haying season is about over in this locality, and in some of the neighboring districts the harvest has already commenced. Th yield promises to be fully up to the standard, excep where severe storms of rain have broken down the growing crops of grain .- Quebec Budget.

Спатнам, Sept, 1.—Wm. Carruthers, station maste of the Great Western Railway, Chatham, has absconded. It is rumoured he has embezzled through false shipping bills to a large amount. Several persons have been victimized in town. The embezzlements are said to exceed \$10,000.

Died.

In this city, on the 31st ult, at his late residence 22 St. Louis Street, Eugene Flynn, Sub-Chief of Police.—R.I.P.

Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Charles O. Rolland, of the Manor House, Stc. Marie de Monnoir, eldest son of the late Hon. Jean Roch Rolland, Chief Justice of Montreal, who departed this life on the 23rd ult., aged 52 years and five months, fortified with all the Rites of Holy Church.

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed " to the Publisher."

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	ellers	uyers
Montreal	189	1881
British North America		
Ontario		
City	• • • •	
People's	993	98
Molson's		
Toronto		
Jacques Cartier	33	32 3
Merchants'	92	91 <u>4</u> `
Hochelaga	82	80
Eastern Townships	105	1033
Quebec	108}	
St. Lawrence		
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe	80	
Union		
Villa Maria	70	50
Mechanics'		10
Royal Canadian		
Commerce	124	
Metropolitan		
Dominion		
Hamilton	100	
Exchange	100	98

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazelle, Flour & bri. of 196 ib .- Follards.... \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra 5.40 Fancy 5.10 Spring Extra..... 4 60 5,30 Fine 3.80 Strong Bakers 4.80 3.90 5.05 3.50 2.32 4.25 0.53 Oats 0.35 Pease, per 66 lbs........... 0.89 0.90 do do U. Canada ... 0.00 0.18

0.60

namina (hadrer saudition reservation electron electron) and in conversal to the Port.

Pork—New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess 20.50	21.00
Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes-Pots 4.30	4.35
Firsts	0.00
Pearls— 0.00	5.00
Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.66
Clover	0.00
BUTTER.—Quiet; 16c to 20c, according to	o anality.
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J. N. OEMIPLE,

MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES.

53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

WANTED—A situation as Nursery Governess by a lady who can produce most satisfactory references. Address "STELLA," True Witness

TEACHER WANTED for School Section num-L ber two, North Algona, a male or female Teacher, holding a second class certificate of qualification. Application to be made to the undersigned at Eganville, P.Q.

EDWARD MADIGAN, AUGUST BESINTHAL.

Trustees.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the parish of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, wants four Teachers capable to teach French and English. Liberal Salary. 2-3.

N. MARION, Sec.-Tres.

MOUNT ST. MARY.—The classes of the Boarding School and Day School of this Institution will be opened SEPTEMBER 4711, 1876. 2-3

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL—PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 St. CATHERINE STREET.—The re-opening of the Academy and of the Polytechnic School will take place on MONDAY the 4TH of SEPTEMAER next. For conditions of admission and other information apply to the Principal at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT

Principal.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION—MILE END.—
The re-opening of the classes of this Institution will take place on the 1sr of SEPTEMBER. 2.2 ALF. BELANGER, Ptc. S. V.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, (AND AMENDMENTS THERETO).

In the matter of DAVID A. FLEMING,

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, Western Chambers, No. 22 St. John Street, in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of September next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignce if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
EDWARD EVANS,

Official Assignee. Montreal, 23rd August, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1065.

District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

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

The said TANOREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the first day of September

LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY

0.00 Montreal, 1st September, 1886. athening residence and delice there were in many being the control of the control of the first brings

O MOVE SOLIZ.

but disclined by the managers. The reported discovery of a conspiracy in Pampeluna, Spain, is confirmed. Two sergeants of the Spanish army were found guilty of high treason and immediately shot. Some disturbances occurred at San Sebastian, but were at once suppressed.

The French papers report the finding at Ossolaro, near Cremons, of 5,000 or 6,000 Roman Consular be of rare types.

Marshal MacMahon recently entertained at dinner Sergeant Boeltz, a brave soldier who in the late war defended valiantly a small post, received military honours from the Germans on his surrender, and was eulogized by the Government commission appointed to enquire into the defence of strongholds lost during the war.

PROGRESS.—The Kreuzzeitung discusses the fact that the German Empire is obliged to import yearly cereals to the value of 120,000,000 marks (£6,000,-000). It attributes the increase in the imports of food to the impoverishment of the landholders and farmers. Their increasing poverty makes them more and more unwilling to undertake branches of husbandry that deemed a large outlay of capital. Hence an increase of pasturage, which is less productive in the long run, but is considerably less expensive than agriculture. The area under tillage has considerably decreased within the last five

SILESIA .- On 24th July, at Peisskretcham, there was an assembly of the parishioners for the purpose of holding an election for a parish priest according to the May Laws. The assembly had been convoked by the provincial authorites, at the request of ten (1) "Catholics," who were dissatisfied at find-ing themselves without the ministrations of a parish priest, although while there was one they do not appear to have often availed themselves of his services. The first question put to the meeting was, whether they would proceed to the election of a parish priest. There were 330 noes, and only 6 ayes-the other four pious men did not appear at all. As there are no clergy in the place this is clearly an expression of lay opinion, and as such ought to content the national Liberal party.

University Examinations in France,-" Mixed Juries" is no longer an unmeaning expression. It has been shown during the past week that the in-stitution both exists and works. For the first time in France young men have been publicly examined by a board of examiners, consisting half of State professors and half of professors belonging to the Catholic universities. The public attended the examination hall in large numbers, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. The working of the new system was most satisfactory, and people have begun to wonder why so much political excitement should have been called forth about what was simply and solely an academical reform. There was no interruption of any sort to the quietude and regularity of the examinations, which passed off in the most gratifying manner. The candidates for the first year from the Catholic universities numbered 40, of whom 34 passed. There were 8 of the second year, and 6 of them were successful; and the work of both first and second year men gained high figures of merit. What can be said after this against the "liberty of higher enucation" I know not. The objections and difficulties that had been raised are now proved imaginary, and are too evidently the result not of an honest concern about educational interest, but of party prejudices. There is absolutely no reason why degrees should not be conferred in this manner, and it is the Senate we have to thank for allowing the new system an opportunity of showing its practical working. Disaster by floods has befalled the cantons of

Thurgovia, Zurich, Appenzell, St. Gall and Argovie. Switzerland. From the 10th to the 12th of June rain continually fell, swelling the smallest rivulet into a rushing stream, and every stream into a torrent, carrying appalling destruction in its course. was the struggl hands against the overpowering force of the watery elements. Whole forests, vineyards, and meadows stacked with grain have disappeared, and in many places not a vestige of roads, bridges, or fences are left. Houses, mills and factories were torn from their foundations, and their contents scattered along the course of devastation, and hundreds of our fellow-beings were reduced to abject poverty. Forty millions of francs will fall short of the loss sustained, and the Federal Government, in communicating this sad news through their representatives abroad, appeals to the Swiss and their friends of Switzerland to organize themselves into committees of relief for the sufferers.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.-In the neighborhood of Paris the greater part of the crops have been gathered. Farmers, not usually an optimist race of men, declare that this year's harvest is one of the finest within living memory. It is expected that the yield will be even more abundant than last year, though the harvest of 1875 has not often been rivaled. Since the war Providence has been very kind to France in this respect, and though the harvests have not quite paid off the indemnity, as some enthusiasts would have us believe, they have certainly helped to render a fine of two hundred millions sterling as light an infliction as it can be under any circumstances. "In France," said Vol-taire, "the sun repairs the mischief done by the inhabitants." And yet with an imperial taxation of \$540,000,000 for the present year, to say nothing of local burdens, and the prospect of an annual increase in national expenditure for an indefinite period of time, some French financiers are despondent enough to take a somewhat gloomy view of the political future. They maintain that a splendid harvest is not so much a piece of good fortune to France as almost a necessity to enable her to meet her obligations; so that if the views of these gentlemen were accepted as correct, a hallstorm next June might be regarded as the sure precurser of State bankruptcy. Others affirm, with perhaps more justice, that a bad harvest would be fatal to the Republic, the rural class being eminently practical, and consequently unwilling to support a Government which cannot guarantee fine weather.

THE EASTERN WAR.

PROCLAMATION OF ABBUL THE SECOND.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED IN HUNGARY.

Drifting into war again.

An official despatch from Constantinople, dated August 31 announces that Sultan Murad Effendi has been deposed, and Abdul Hamid proclaimed has been deposed, and both Sultan. The deposition of Murad occasions no excitement or disturbance. The deposed monarch has been assigned the loberegay Palace as a residence. Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan was Thursday received by the Ministers and functionaries at the Topicpon Palace, where he was proclaimed Ab-dul Hamid the Second 9 To is stated that the pacific tendencies of Prince Milan are being overcome by the representations of the war party. It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has formally demanded that any mediation undertaken shall extend shall be conveyed to the Porte.

to Bosnia and the Herzegovina m'A despatch from Pesth says the passage of Russian officers through Hungary is becoming a source of irritation, and several parties have been arrested and imprisoned. We have an account of a party of sixty eight, pro-vided with passports, and travelling under the protection of the Geneva Cross, being detained by the order of the Hungarian Home Ministry, but Baron Hofmann, acting for Count Andrassy during his absence, has decided that they be allowed to proceed, and that similar (travellers from) Russia be permitted to pass unmolested. Meantime the peace negotiations which have been committed to the Ambassadors at Constantinople seem not to be making satisfactory progresss. A Reuter's telegram states that at the Council of the Turkish Cabinet, medals, of Silver, in perfect preservation and of fine on Wednesday, it was determined to postpone any execution. Nearly 3,000 of those relics are said to decision regarding the suspension of hostilities, be of rare types. terms of peace were more fully ascertained. This indicates that the Powers themselves have not arrived at an agreement regarding the basis of negotiations, and tends to confirm the statement that Russia desires to include the Herzegovinese and Bosnian officers' affairs in the settlement upon the basis of the Berlin memorandum. This demand meets considerable support from the other Powers. Negotiations will be rendered extremely difficult in consequence of England's former rejection of the Berlin proposals. The feeling that the present situation is dangerously uncertain begins to be reflected by prices of international stocks upon London and continental Exchanges. A correspondent writing from Belgrade, says the Servian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. The extent of the advantage gained is only to be judged by the reflux influence upon the political situation at Belgrade. A week ago on Friday Prince Milan invited a deputation of the Powers in the most formal manner, for Servia and Montenegro jointly. This step was taken in opposition to Gen. Tchernayeff's wishes, and in face of his protests and arguments. It has been daily becoming more and more apparent that the Prince's action is regretted, at least by those in control of the Servian Government, and notwithstanding that the powers have notified them of their acceptance of the task of bringing about peace negotiations, there is evidence that he will obstruct or evade them if possible, unless some new military feat produces another revulsion of feeling. Tchernayeff's memorandum against peace was on Thursday officially published by the Servian Press Bureau. It throws additional light on the situation and its most striking features are the official repetition of the argument that Servia has nothing to lose by the war, since the European Powers will never allow the Porte to deprive her of her present political administrative rights, and the expression of the belief that Russia will soon be forced to enter the contest if it is prolonged. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in England, has written a letter to a member of Parliament respecting Bulgarian atrocities, of which the following is the concluding paragraph :- "You may be quite sure the Prime Minister and Lord Derby feel as indignant at these events as any other two men in the country, and mean to act in accordance with those feelings, but heartrending as the Bulgarian atrocities have been, we must all recollect that English statesmen are not the rulers of Turkey, and cannot use physical force in the internal provinces of that Empire upon a few days' notice of danger. The first duty of English statesmen is regard for the interests of this country, but Turkey knows as well as you do that the Government of England will never support tyranny, oppression or cruelty, wherever it may be found, and that as the Queen of England treats her Mohammedan subjects with justice and mercy, we have the right to demand from the head of the Mohammedan faith similar treatment for the various Christian races who live in the territories of the Sultan." A Reuter despatch from St. Petersburg says it is stated in official quarters that Russia has united with the other Powers in their efforts for pacification, and that the Russian representative in Constantizople has declared that should an armistic be concluded, Montenegro would adhere thereto. The conditions of peace have not yet been formulated. Russia, withto stop bloodshed, fully participated in the diplomatic action at Belgrade which induced Prince Milan to request the mediation of the Powers Russia had constantly in view the necessity of obtaining guarantees for securing peaceful intercourse between the Christian and Mohammedan populations of Turkey. The Russian policy remains the same as to the Berlin conference, and there is no reason to suppose other views prevail at Vienna or The entire city was illuminated Thursday night in honor of the new Sultan. Turkish and foreign ships in the harber were decorated with flags. The ceremony of girding Abdul Hamid with the sword of Osman is announced for the 9th instant. The Political Correspondence of Vienna, says a despatch from Constantinople announces that all the Turkish ministers will remain in office. The conference of representatives of the guaranteeing powers was held there Friday, for the purpose of discussing the question of mediation. The London Standard's special from Alexinatz reports that the Turks attacked the Servians on the left bank of the Morava on Friday, the object being to turn the Servian right. At ten in the morning the Turkish left hegan to advance. It met with a strong resistance, and for three hours little progress was made. The Turks became exasperated, and advanced step by step, the Servians retiring in good order. At 4 p.m. the Turkish right attacked the Servians with success. A Belgrade despatch to the same paper says simultaneously with the fighting on the left bank of the Morava the Turkish forces attacked Alexinatz. The Turks have already reached the Heights of Justrevatz, half way between Teschitza and Kwizvatz. They are advancing along the road

which skirts the left bank of the Morava, crosses

the river at Phoskovatz, and joins the road between

Alexinatz and Belgrade, at Jabakovatz, a short dis-

tance from Deligrad. General Tchernayeff is now marching with the bulk of the army toward Kurz-

vatz. He has telgraphed to Belgrade for reinforce-

ments, and the Servian Minister of War has ordered

Gen. Antich to march to Kurzvatz with 11,000 men.

The Times Belgrade correspondent says:-The 1st

of September will be memorable in the annals of

Turkey and Servia, for one has gained a great vic-

tory and the other suffered a serious defeat. Friday's

battle was the battle of the war. The recent at-

tack by Montenegrins upon Bilek was only a ruse.

It is stated that the Turkish commander, Moukhtar

Pasha, succeeded in revictualling Bilek, returned to

Trebinja, and proceeded to-day with 10,000 men to

Barzini. Djelaleddin Pasha, with 500 troops, is marching in the direction of Bilek. The Political

Correspondence of Vienna, has a despatch from Con-

stantinople . dated . the list instant, which

says : - The demand of the Turkish Go-

vernment for guarantees against; future disturbances on the part of Servia still occupies a

prominent position in the negotiations A Cabinet

council has definitely resolved that Servian rail-

ways shall be built by Turkey, since Servia is unable to offer guarrantees for their construction. The

Porte being disquieted by Russian news and the in-

flux of Russian volunteers into Servia, is considering

the advisability of closing the Danube. Foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, met on Saturday at the

English Embassy, when an agreement was arrived

at as to the form in which the mediatory proposals

A Good Case for the Genealogists.

A young man married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. His father, a widower, eventually married the daughter. Hence all the complication of relationship involved. We venture to point out only one or two of the most striking. Readers may pursue the subject, if their heads are strong enough to trust to on a high ladder. If not, they had better turn the page. The young man's step-daughter, on becoming the wife of his father become came also the young man's step-mother; and the young man himself, as the husband of his father's mother-in-law became his fathers father-in-law that is his own grandfather in law. This was pretty well to begin with; but in the course of a year or two, the arrival of a child, in either family made confusion worse confounded. The child of the young man's daughter-in-law was also his own sister, inasmuch as she was the child of his father. And the young man's own son was also his uncle, as his step-mother's own brother; and at once the father's grand child (as his son's son) and his brother in law (as his wife's brother). Our readers have probably had enough to produce a headache, as inevitably as the perpetual motion or the squaring of the circle. Tradition relates that the complication proved too much for the young man who succumbed to a loss of identity. If a widow and her daughter must marry into the same family, a short Act of Parliament might compel the father and mother to marry and thus the identity of all parties would remain intact.

St. Peter's by Night.

If you happen to be in Rome ever on a Holy Thursday, remain after the Miserere until the hour of church closing, and give yourself up to the exquisite reverie and quiet, you will gain a repose to the soul that is unusual; a divine peace will come down upon you that will make amends for much of the wear and tear of the storm of everyday life that is forever about and within all mortals even the quietest existence. What a sight it is The vast, mysterious spaces; the huge vaults of darkness; the great dome of domes that seems unfathomable; the dark solitudes of the many unlighted chapels, and the profound depth of the Council Hall as seen over the tympanum of the great enclosure. Then the lurid light of the torches, the masses of light, enter at the sepulchre altar. These throw strange, bright streams into the far-off dome, even touching here and there a glittering stone, or a shining marble cornice down the long naves; then they plunge into the dark apse and are lost. Added to these curious unearthly effects of light in the great space is the strange population of colossal marble figures that start into a new and wierd life. They are high up in air, leaping over entablatures or stepping forth from huge dark niches-great giants clothed in ancient draperies, all of whose gestures seem to tell the one solemn story of Christ crucified. It is the most wonderful combination of mysterious space, effective architecture, grandiose decoration and strange effects of lights and shadows ever created by mortal genius.-Anne Brewster in Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Wonderful Fox Story.

The Reese river (new) Reveille is answerable for the following :- "There was one old fox which, for a period of several years, had continually evaded the fleetest and keenest-scented hounds, the scent invariably being lost in the vicinity of a house situated in the woods, and far removed from any habitation, and which was used as a storehouse for pelts. At last one day the hounds started the old fux, and away he went in the direction of the house, with a pack of young hounds in full cry after him but on nearing the house he disappeared, leaving the hounds and hunters nonplussed, as While the hunters were gathering in and around the house, discussing the frequent mysterious disappearance of the fox, a veteran bound came limping up, and entering the door, set up a vigor-ous barking, and tried to jump up on the wall. His singular action the attention of the hunters. and an examination being made, the old tox was found suspended by the tail to a nail in the wall. keeping perfectly still, and looking, unless closely observed, like the pelts with which the walls were This plainly showed that the old fox when too closely pressed, had taken refuge in the house and hung himself up on the nail by his tail, which was the reason for the dogs always losing the scent at that particular place." We have heard many strange tales told of the cunning of Reynard but none that equal this one. How the fox managed to hang himself up on a nail by his brush is not explained, but perhaps such a sagacious animal as he was had the foresight to provide himself with loops of cord, or some such contrivance. The difficulty of passing this loop over the head of the nail on the side of a wall must have given this clever varmint some thought and trouble to overcome Talk of "snake stories after this, indeed!

WANTED-Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains. Places open just now. For salary and particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas.

SITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young lady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma, capable of teaching both English and French and has had eight years experience. Address " M. T.," TRUE WITNESS Office.

TNFORMATION WANTED of Mary Ann Clin-I TON, native of Gashell, King's County, Ireland, who arrived in Montreal, in May, 1839, since which time she has not been heard from. If she will write to P. F., care of TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, she will hear of something to her advantage,

\$5 To \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

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Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTER DAME,

This Institution, situated in a healthy and elevated position in the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refin-

ed education.

English is the language of the House, but ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the French. Particular attention is given to

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Epps's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By 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 breaklast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until that a constitution may be gradually built in until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of stutle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shiaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Bolling Water or Milk Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co.," Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." London.

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Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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

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

patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denom inations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS.

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

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

TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

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2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 116 00 1st Class, and invariably, in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES. Drawing, Music, Plano and For particulars address: no out, holders of the CIAD Yaug UPERTORS: Violine II leave out on out of the count of the CIAD Yaug UPERTORS: Vices of Monthly Reports of particulars application and (Riogress, are sent to parents or guardians.)

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NEW CASTLE.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, "music, "riand and other countries of the country of the country of the country of the country of the countries of the countri

Miramichi, N. B. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

GRAND BAZAAR.

The Catholic ladies of Brockville have the honor to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and costly articles on Monday, 11th September, and the follow. ing days of the week

The proceeds will be devoted to paying the debt on the New Parochial Residence.

on the New Parochial Residence.
Contributions will be thankfuly received by the undermentioned ladies.
Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Redhead; Mrs. Braniff, Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Mathues; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. O. Donoghue; Mrs. Lachepelle; Mrs. Murray; Mrs. McGlade, all of Brockville.

And by Mrs. John McGillis, 285 Peel Street, Mont. real; Mrs. James Harty, Kingston; Mrs. Alexander Shannon, 654 Palace Street, Montreal. Brockville, Aug. 21st, 1876.

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THE COLLEGE OF O'TTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exer. cise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely re-present the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies

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

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

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sult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

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Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at...... \$1,200 00 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St, Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at 3,300 00

gation Street) each valued at \$450.. A double action Harp, handsomely 400 00 diamonds, valued at 100 8

6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo

Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of

vertu) 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-280 ent articles 230 0 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, differ-350 ent articles..... 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-

ent articles 3750 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles. 320 (14: 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different 250

C* 225 0 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 17. 200 Liots of \$1 each, different articles 200

600197 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at: Black nice of The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresse. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revolute M. Bonnissant and Tambarean

The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Gol Street. Street. Oity and District, 176 Street. Savings Banksof the Oity and District, 176 Street said at its different Branches St. Catherine, 392; 466; 867 Toseph, and 69

ner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notte Dane Street.

100 0

120 00

[3-20.

SCRAP BOOK.

There is a notice for a suburban garden fence which reads thus:—"Positively no more stealing allowed on these premises. No exceptions,"

A bad little boy rubbed cayenne pepper dust all over the back of his jacket. The schoolmaster thrashed him briskly, but dismissed school immediately to run to the nearest chemist for eye

Lord Clive asked a chaplain to one of his regiments in the East India Company's service for a tost. "Alas and alack-a-day! what can I give?" toast. Alas and alack-a-day! what can I give?" said the latter. "Nothing better," replied his lord-ship, "Come, gentlemen, a bumper to the parson's toast, a lass and a lac a day!"

A CAT SUCKING A MAN'S BREATH.—The Moberly (Missouri) Enterprise tells the following story:— Mr. French, a member of the Thorne Dramatic Troupe, playing an engagement in this city, retired to rest at an early hour, and soon fell into a deep slumber. After the lapse of an hour or two, he was aroused by a feeling of overpowering oppressiveness and suffocation, and was horrified to pressive and huge cat was sitting on his breast, and had its head to his mouth and was sucking away his breath. He found himself in an almost exhausted condition; so much so that he was unable to shake off the vampire fiend attacking him.
Struggle as he would, the cat only fastened his claws the deeper into his breast, and went on at its herrible feast. His groans and cries of agony, however, brought some neighboring lodgers to his relief, and he was rescued from his frightful position. Even then they were compelled to turn him out of bed and roll him over on the floor before the cat could be made to release its hold and abandon its purpose. Mr. French's face and chest bear frightful evidences of his terrible battle with the monster.

A QUAINT OLD BILL.—The following curious account for restoring a chapel was engraved in French on a watch crystal in the Swiss department of the Vienna Exposition. The whole was placed on a scroll less than an inch square. A painter had been employed to repair a number of pictures in a convent; he did it, and presented his bill in full for 59 fancs and 11 centimes to the curate, who refused to pay it, saying the committee would require a full detail. The painter produced it as follows:—Corrected and revised the Ten Commandments, 5 francs and 12 centimes; embellished and renewed Pontius Pilate, and put a new ribbon in his bonnet, 3 francs 6 centimes; put a new tail on the rooster of St. Peter, and mended his comb, 3 francs 20 centimes; replumed and gilded the left wing of the Guardian Angel, 4 francs and 17 centimes; washed the servant of the High Priest, and put carmine on his cheeks, 5 francs 12 centimes; renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars, gilded the Sun and renewed the Moon, 7 francs 14 centimes; reanimated the Flames of Purgatory, and restored some souls, 6 francs 6 centimes; revived the Flames of Hell, put a new tail on the Devil, mended his left hoof, and did several jobs for the Damned, 4 francs 10 centimes; put new spatter dishes on the Son of Tobias, and dressing on his back, 2 francs; cleaned the ears of Balaam's Ass, and shod him, 3 francs 7 centimes; put ear-rings in the ears of Sarah, 2 francs 4 centimes; rebordered the robe of Herod, and readjusted his wig, 4 francs 4 centimes; put a new stone in David's Sling, enlarged the head of Goliah, and extended his legs, 3 francs 2 centimes; decorated Noah's Ark, 3 francs; mended the shirt of the prodigal Son, and cleaned the pigs, 4 francs 9 centimes. Total, 59 francs 11 centimes.

FILL UP THE BLANKS,-DANIEL IN SEARCH OF A DOG. -[Fill the fifteen blanks with the name of as many varieties of dogs.]

There was a man whose name was Daniel, 1. He had a handsome-

Though soon he sold it to a farrier.

3. And tried to buy a well-trained-But found the salesman a deceiver, 4. And took instead a black-

And then to make him all the merrier, 5. He purch: s:d a most lively---; Then stepped aside and bought an eagle, 6. Yet fancied he should like a-

Which undesirable he found, So changed it for a youngthen saw upon a crimson rug,

8. What he declared "a lovely-He wished to own it when his eye 9. Fell on a little dog from——;
But as he whistled "Yankee Doodle,"

10. Up sprung a very clever—;
While close behind him there did stand II. A huge black coasted-

And yet to purchase it was folly, 12. He'd rather have a faithful-Or thought to get one might be hard,

13. He'd like to have a-Just than a man like an Albanian 14. Led by a snowy-

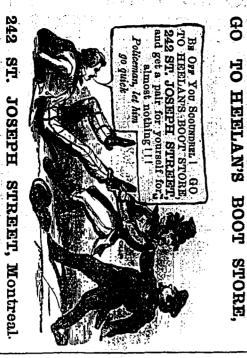
But how the little creature snarls! 15. 'Tis snappish as a small---So many dogs did he quite confuse, And Daniel found it hard to choose, And quite impossible to find One that was suited to his mind:

Some were to large and some to small, And so he'd have no dog at all. Dogs NOT ALLOWED IN THE CARS.-It happened

the other day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The train had just left Easton, and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog, with a busy tail and bright black eyes sitting cosily on the sent beside a young lady, so bandsome that it made his heart roll over like a lob-sided pumpkin. But duty was duty, he remarked in his most deprecatory manuer: "Oh! my, is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him beseechingly. "What in the world will I do? I can't throw him away. He's a Christmas present from my aunt." "By no means, miss. We'll put him in a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in spring." "What! put my nice white dog in a nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage-car?" "I'm awfully sorry' miss, I do assure you, but the rules of this company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the trakesman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth." "I just think it's awful mean so I do; and I know somebody will steal it, -so they will," and she showed a half-notion to cry, that nearly broke the conductor's heart; but he was firm, and sang out to the brakesman, who was playing a solo on the stove: "Here, Andy, take this dog over to the baggage car, and tell'em to take just the best kind of care of him. The young lady pouted, but the brakeman reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a twoweek-old baby, but, as he did so a strange expres-sion came over his face, like a wave or a cramp colic and he said hastily to the conductor: "Here, you just hold him a minute, till I put this poker away," and he trotted out of the car door and held on to the brake wheel shaking like a man with ague. The conductor no sooner had his hands on the dog than he looked around for a hole to fall through. "Wh-wh-why, this is a worsted dog." 'Yes, sir," said the little miss; demurely, a didn't you know. that?" "No, I'm most awful sorry to say I didn't know that " and he laid the Christmas dog on the owner's lap, and walked out on the platform,—where he stood half an hour in the cold, trying to think of a hymn tune to suit the worst sold man on the length Valley Road. Will the total the sold was a sold with the sold.

AUTOCATE En, &c,

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.



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[Montreal, March, 1871.] the public.



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STRONG SILVER LEVER

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TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment of ther a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try, Logie, and the French and German Languages

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N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after ne week from the first of a term will not be llowed

> Address, REV. C, VINCENT. President of the Coilege,

l'oronto, March 1, 1872

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WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Wook. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly

n advance.) TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English ... \$6.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c..... 1.00

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elsowhere. Address, charges; only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR,

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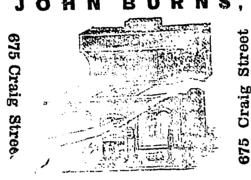
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A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus : four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to ene of Blackwood or of our reviews address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on. Circulars with further particulars may be had on

application. cation. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. MOVEMENT CONTROL OF THE COLUMN AND A STATE AND A STATE OF THE COLUMN A IRELAND DUBLIN

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HOT AND COLD BATHS.

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To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my DENTIFBIOE's to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, across, c. ous to the Teeth or Gums.

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The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS, An Insolvent. On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act. EDOUARD POITRAS per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE,

Moutreal, 3rd August, 1876.

An Insolvent. On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH DECHENE,

per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem Montreal, 3rd August, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.

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

Plaintiff.

The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, . Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

instituted in this cause. PREVOST & PREFONTANE. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

1-5 CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of JEAN BTE. FOR-GET dit DEPATI, Trader, of the same place,

duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff; The said JEAN BTE. FORGET dit DEPATI.

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

Attorneys for Plaintiff. CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal In the SUPERIOR COURT.

MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly authorized a ceter en justice.

Plaintiff: The said ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Defendant.

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

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

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

The said WILLIAM GAFFENY, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action for separation as to property, against the Defend-

Plaintiff:

JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St.

PIERRE BOUCHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a ester en jugement, Plaintiff;

The said PIERRE BOUCHARD,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

instituted in this cause. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON, & WALKER,

52-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME OELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, has, on the Fourth day of August, 1876; instituted an action for separation as to property

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idli herish. A tow marr vetage flesse fillenticks.

against there husband; DEDMOND RHEAUME

ant in this cause. Montreal, 7th August. 1876. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPT. 88, 1876.

611

Well! Farmer Smith has lost his wheat, his shed and mammoth barn; His little boy, with one small match, burnt rp the

whole concern; I'll tell you, wife, he'll feel it sore; a man on money bent Can't stand up under such & load, when not insured

a cent.

I don't know as I pity him; I call it a great sin To hoard the harvests of three years in spacious barn and bin;

I can't feel pity for a man who doubly locks his And stops his cars to all the cries that come up from the poor.

I like to see economy; I like to see men save,.
And lay up something for their kin when they are in the grave;

But you and I know very well, from what we both have seen. There is a line which, when 'tis crossed, a man gets

to be mean.

BOOD,"

When wheat was sixteen shillings-a price that paid us well-Smith said, "I'll wait for twenty, I vow, before I'll

Then, when it reached that figure, he said to me one noon. "I guess I'll hold it longer, 'twill be five dollars

He held it and he ran in debt for things to wear and est; When merchants dunned him, he would say, " wait

till I sell my wheat." Soon that old tune got fiddled out and men began to sue, And he began to borrow to pay accounts long due.

When Smith goes off to buy a thing he spins around the town, And tries with all his might and main the price to

banter down; When he has anything to sell 'tis priceless in his

And he must have the highest price-the lowest when he buys.

"Live and let live," are golden words; the other motto, too, "Do unto others as you'd wish that they would do to you."

If Smith had done as they command, he would not have to-day The ashes of three harvests to load and draw away.

Wife, if you take a berry and dry it in the sun, Twill shrivel up till it takes two to make the size of one:

So many a man in grasping gain, so shrivels up his soul. That 'twill ne'er expand again while life's years o'er him roll.

God bless the farmers of our land! They are not all like him. Who walks around the smouldering pile now in

the twilight dim; Living on God's broad acres, their souls expand and

Their ears are ever open to tales of want and woe.

God bless the men, where'er they are, in country or

in town, Who do not think it's life's great work to crowd their neighbors down;

This world would be better; this life would pleasure give,

If every man who toils to live would let his brother

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FARMER. - The following what constitutes a farmer.—The ioliowing extract we clip from a very interesting address delivered by Maj. Wm. J. Sykes, in Brownsville, Tenn.:—"To be a perfect farmer a man should combine reading, observation and practice. A man may work in the fields all his life and be a poor farmer. We should gain knowledge by reading and study, and also by what we see around us, and then this knewledge should be put into practice. Our views, if they will not stand the test of actual ex-periments, are worthless. All sound theory is based upon practice, and all sensible practice is the result of well-grounded information, whether learned by our own observation or from the experience of others. That theory which will not stand the test of experience is worthless, and that practice which is not based upon sound theory is equally worth-

A FEW HINTS .- In dressing your fields, cut your coat according to your cloth; that is, don't run in debt for fertilizers; and when your sheep are fleeced don't let the wool-dealer pull the wool over your cyes as to the price. When you feel like currying favors, go into your stable and curry your horses and cattle; that will pay best. Do not do as moneybrokers do, sell your stock of hay short; it is better to have several tons left over till another season, than to be obliged to buy in the spring. The time to shear sheep is when you throw off your coat for the season. The only kind of stakes that farmers should hold is fence stakes. After raising the best crop you can, the next thing is to raise the mort. gage on your farm; when that is taken up, a farmer feels in better spirits. Spend rainy days in practicing dentistry on takes and harrows, you can do it just as well as to employ a carpenter .- Colorado

WER SEEDS, FAIL.—In the first place, however, we will examine the cause of failure. If small seeds are planted too deep, they either rot in the damp cold earth, for the want of the warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the roots can reach the sun and air; so that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave. If the soil is a stiff clay, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that warmth and moisture are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it be becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the vourse plants from the surface, all approved forms of policies. All made and this prevents the vourse plants from the surface, all approved forms of policies. a long time under these circumstances. But place and this prevents the young plants from "coming faiting by an equal and just application of the non-up;" or if, during showers weather, they happen to forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed get above the surface, they become locked in and by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interest make but little advancement unless the cultivator ed in management with Stockholders. All investis careful to keep the crust well broken; and in do-ing this the young plants are often destroyed. If stiff, the soil where the small seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light, mould act seeds are sown in rough, lumpy ground, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties and flourish.—Hovey's Catalogue.

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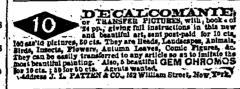
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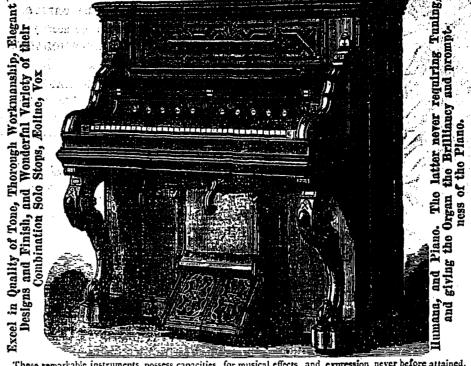
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