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THE IRISH LEGEND OF

M'DONNELL,

THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.

BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

The old woman had kept conversing with the supposed fairies in the most affable manner, as she went back and forward about this exorcism, until she thought it was boiled enough; letting it cool sufficiently, and skimming the top off, so that she might have the strongest part of the decoction, then holding it in her one hand, and drawing a circle round her with the other, she heaved all in their faces; but to her utter astonishment and confusion, all remained as formerly.

Och. didn't I try all these things already,'

of ashes at them!"

with the good man in the wood, and how he mistook them for what he supposed to be fai- good night's rest to you."

At this declaration the faces around the fire all brightened up, and drawing nearer to them, asked their occupation, their destination, and, in short, opened their store, their hospitable cottage was hung round with beef, mutton and fish, all the produce of the neighboring woods

The travellers asked them were there any such things as fairies in these districts, of which they seemed so much afraid?

"Is that all you know?" said the old weman. "Have yes not heard of Evenney, in the rock, who is through the glens every night, with the quality, galloping on great black horses, formed out of benweeds? Sometimes he is seen standing on the hanging walls of Knockanbaan ould castle, sometimes on the ould church aver bye there, and at others sweeping aver our heads like wild gecse, and geegling and laughing at us."

to my great grandmother, and was taken away ther, rest her soul.

it might be, that had to luck for her bit as far as she could see, covered with an army through the world, dear; and, moreover than of soldiers, marching to the music of a pair of that, she had six small childer, and the youngest of them a clarenagh hushla machree. Ar-O'Cahan, or O'Kane, of the ould stock, the of them? who but her friend, Evenney. ould breed, the very same as Granie Ree O'Kane, of Benbraddagth, the Banshee, musha. Well, what would you have of it, she was lucken for her bit, as I was telling yes just now there avillish, and coming into a house in the bottom of Magilligan, in a could frasty marnen, with her five starving brats at her feet, and the clarenagh on her back.

"'Arrah, good marrow marnen to yes,' says

she, 'and the luck and the blessing be in your had gained the victory, there would have been night with O'Fallon, the last night was no less diately lowered, and the minstrels admitted my nose.

in this house.'

says she. 'Maney Deawit fein,' says the back again to the tip top of Benn Evenney, other; "go nees na htinna." Well to make where he keeps his eastle. What's that flew a long story short, they were sitting down to past the window there? put the boult in that is of old date poculiar to them; and such was their breakfast. 'Much good may it do yes,' door." says she. 'Thank you,' says the other; and gave her and her six garlaghs as much break- and the guests were beginning to feel a little fast as they could swallow. Howanever, sir, hungry, while Knogher, rising up, filled a large she travelled on till near night, as I was saying; and as she was lucken for ladging, she thought she would call in the first house to brought down from a cross beam over the kitsee what they were about, avourneen; and the chen; but how it could be prepared in time, ould carlin says to her, 'Will you sup a noggin of brath, poor woman?' The woman's name on the fire, and when he had cleared it off the was Bridget.

"Och, I believe nat,' says she, 'for I'm somehow or other all throughother, saving your presence; but the blessing of the clargy be about ye; will ye give me the shilter of your house to-night?

"'Oh, dwowl a shilter nor shilter; faughshin,§ in the cracking of a nut, ar I'll throw yes on the dunghill.' In she comes that instant; nar a ladging she could get, high nor low. She though she would go up the mountain a bit, where one Barny Roony lived, an ould cronic of her, and may be she would get a layer; above this, with a handle fixed to it, ladging there. So she travelled on and on till was the other, which is called the runner. A night came aver her, and dwowl a bit of Barny's she could make out.

the mountain, and saw a great light at some distance; and coming up to the light, what was collected and sifted through a close sieve, it this but Evenney's castle?

"' Arrah! kead miel faultie, Bridget, come | particles being put into yeast for flummery. up and take a glaze of the fire.' There, d'ye see me, there was quality of all descriptions more than an hour and a half. The bread was dressed in green, dancing, fiddling, piping, and remarkably sweet, from the grain being toasted keeping in all the noise in the world. He in the juice; and this, with a roast haunch of brings herself up till a fine room with all the venison, and two or three methers* of good childer, and placed them beside a good fire.-In a short time two men came to the castle leading a branded cow all sparks and bogs. - very possible he often took. Thanks were They knocked her down, and in a few minutes sincerely returned by the family, in the giving had fresh griskens on the coals for her and the of which tribute, the two strangers were as said Knogher, "and bad luck to the morsel of garlaghs. She got warm water to wash her much interested as any, nor, indeed, had they good it did more than I had thrown a handful | feet, and a good feather bed. 'Now.' says he | less right. to her, 'you were in such a place to-night, The travellers, at length wiping their faces, looking far ladging, but did not get it. Did they after you any brath?'—'Yes.' 'Did you supernatural beings, that they really were not, sup them?'-'No.'-'It was good far yes; but human creatures, flesh and blood such as this is the cow that they thought they had themselves; they also explained their meeting killed. But here is a horn, take it with you, and look to-marrow what you may see; so a

"She and the childer went to bed, asthore, and slept soundly to breakfast time; but when she wakened, lo I behould you, they were lying behind a stone ditch. Well, she put her hand inte her meal-bag to see if she had the horn, board, and even their hearts to them. The and, indeed, she had it. Well, hap well, rap well, says she to herself, I'll go down and call brath pat was boiling.

"'Arrah,' says the ould woman to her, and last night?'

"Musha, no then,' says she, and with that, putting the horn to her eye, she saw in the pat the grey head of an ould man, and the tongue wallopping out at the one side of his mouth; and along the ribs she saw his legs, thighs, and arms hanging like a gallagher of harrings.

"Out she comes, for she was frightened, and settled in a little baghag down by there, and always had plenty while she kept the horn .-"And pray who is Evenney?"

She was sitting spinning one clear moonlight
"Why, he is of the family of the O'Cahans, night, far all the world such a night as this, a near friend of our own; he was full brother save us, barring there was no snow. She had put all the childer to bed on a wisp at the firewhen he was a young man, and always has a side, and was sitting spinning alone, as it might young appearance, bless you. I'll tell you a be. There was a kind of road past the door, story about him, which I have from my mo- and, lucken out, she thought she heard a great soughing coming along the way; at last, out "There was a poor woman in ould times, as she runs, and there does she see the whole road, bagpipes. A little ould man sat above them in the air, as if he was flying, and played to Tah, I forgot to tell yes that her own name was them. But who do you think was at the head

"'Arrah, musha, kead miel a faultie, Even-

ney,' said she.

"' Ramnation to you for an ould harridan, said he, 'why did you speak to me? I was going to fight the fairies of Scatland, and if we

• God bless you. God bless yourself. † Come up to the fire. § Leave that,

other house beyand there, and going her ways, that instant took wing, the piper playing at the

tub with corn, and, spreading a cloth, began to clean it by fanning with a weight which he chaff, put all into the pot. This culinary article was formed with a broad bottom, which rendered it more fitting for this purpose, and being heated with a fire of timber billets, one he was pleased to say. stood beside it with an iron ladle, constantly turning, while the corn was cracking like shot; then, when it was properly toasted, taking it off, they put it through another process of fanning, to clear it of those husks which the fire had raised. After this, having brought in the querns, which consisted of a square frame, on which lay the under stone that is usually called winnowing cloth was then spread on the floor below the machine, and while one turned the "Howsomever, sir, she came near the top of handle, another poured in the grain, until it was twice put through the querns; then, being was made into cakes, the husks and coarse

The time occupied in the process was not done old Bryan Borohoime, and a supper, it is

They retired to a small apartment, which was warmed by the same materials that prepared their supper. In this apartment was one bed, surrounded by straw mats in place of curtains; it was a good feather bed, with the skin of a large stag stuffed with the same for a bolster. Although it had not the most superb appearance, yet they rested comfortably until the sound of the woodcutter's axe awakened them next morning. It is reasonable to think that he intended not to be so late with his faggots that night as he had been the former. and, therefore, avoid all danger in regard of

the gentry. Breakfast was prepared when they entered venison, with a store of dried salmon and white in the house; so what would yes have of it, off the kitchen. It was placed close to the fire on she comes, and just when she came in, the a low bench of timber, around which thev all seated themselves, with the most hospitable cordiality to the strangers. After it was ended, a sour ould earlin she was; 'Arrah,' says she, they set out on their journey, accompanied by 'are you here the day again? Did yes lie out their host, and a world of well-wishes and happy return from all the family, who flung the besom and all the old brogues in the cabin after them, vociferating Bannacht leat, bannacht leat, r as long as they could hear them.

"Grey morning rose in the east; a green narrow vale appeared before us, nor wanting was its winding stream."-Oss.

It was one of those foggy mornings, wherein the frost falls in a kind of misty shower. The heights of Benn Evenney were hooded in a rolling cloud; the old walls on Kneckanbaan were enveloped in the same, and Cruick na huirclet was wrapped to his base in the kindred robe. Uncapped by snow or fog, and high above them all, stood old Benn Braddagh, like a hoary sage, whose locks were turning grey, while round his stately shoulders hung a verdant robe, entwined with heath and mountain

Having bid adieu to their host, and, indeed a credulous, good-natured man he was, yet such another as we would suppose fitting to live in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, they pursued their way, being surrounded by forests, hills, or old towers.

They began to converse on the past night's entertainment, and, truly, if they had a happy

· A mether was a wooden vessel formerly used by the Irish and hewn out of one solid block. It was narrow at the month, and wide at the bottom; it was also without hoops, and might hold two

† My blessing be with you. ‡ The former name of Donald's Hill, county Derry.

store; will ye help the poor woman?' and seven years' plenty; but now there will be so. Such is the natural disposition of the into the castle, dwowl a gleed was on the hearth more than on seven years' dearth, an a Mara fastic on yes. Irish, who are often betrayed into error from Have you that horn about yes, that I gave to their openness of heart and frankness of com-"'Musha, is it help you, ye lazy rullian ye, yes? You ould traitor, go slaht, musha, bad munication. Far from this characteristic is and your scroodery of lowzy childer,' said a luck to the ill-lucking breed of yes;' and with that slow, cunning, deliberating nature, which great big stokagh that was sifting mail; 'bad that he snapped the horn out of her hand, and is common in many other countries, calculating luck to the bit nor sup shall enter your wizzen putting it to his mouth, with one puff, blew out upon an act before they perform it, whether it this house.'

both her eyes, and left only two red holes in may be beneficial or not; whether it may be the place where they were. He and his men consonant with all the different quirks of the law. If life, person, or property is in danger, as she entered the door, 'Maney Deawit,' same time, and went soughing over her head the Hibernian asks not whether he be a friend or an enemy, but rushes upon his deliverance, often at the forfeiture of his own. Hospitality* gether with all his credulity, was very religious. No morning or evening passed that did not witness his private as well as his public devotions; nor did he searcely ever venture out artillery in a cavern below the fortress. They support his courage in such times. He returned homeward, regretting, in his turn, the departure of his cheerful and facetious guests, at whose presence the whole cabin smiled, as

> "Arrah," said be, "if I hadn't traited them so badly at our first meeting, I would be aisy now; but they had as much right to take me for a broonie or fairie, and more, by the frast, than I had to take them; and if ever I could clap my eyes on them, bad luck to the bit myself would care, jewel; but I was draining last night af two sheep that I was running after to eatch them, as I may say, this good marning; but, lo, behould yes, one of them boults through my fingers, and leaves the tail in my hands, achree. I never dream of a sheep jumping thro' my fingers in any such fashion but I'm sure and sartin to lose some ould friend or cronic, or something of that kind, jewel. Och on, what shall I do? Arrah, just now I'm thinking on it. I believe I'll climb up on this ould hawthorn and look after them, but I'm afeard it's a gentle bush, and that would be the worst jab I met yet. I'll get up on the tap of this ould standing stone, it may do as well. Oh, hoh, hoh! manamasthee, bunnarammer, made a supper that might have see them yet. Arrah, my bennacht leat twenty times, say I, and a dhooragh by the hokey."

Thus O'Brady went on raving, until they were out of his hearing and seeing. As they gained the height above the glen, a flock of wild geese! went clanging over their heads, and chattering to each other, as they winged their liquid course, keeping regular order like an army of soldiers, and pointing their flight to the mountains.

It is the nature of those aquatic fowls to leave the sea at the approach of a storm, and make for some of the fresh water lakes further in the country, such as Lough Neagh, or those smaller lakes on Cookstown mountain. If the wind is against them, they usually form the van thin, and in the manner of a wedge, so that it may cut the air the better, taking the precedence alternately, the front in rank falling back to the rear and so on.

Around the sky the horizon appeared of a dusky brown, and the watery sun from behind a dark cloud proclaimed a thaw. They now came to Moycosquin, where was another monastery. The brotherhood received them kindly, and all entreated them to spend that night with them, as there was all appearance of an approaching storm; and another barrier was the river Bann, S that lay in their way, over which there was no bridge. All these objections were to no purpose.

They said there was day enough for them to arrive at their journey's end, and they would probably get a ferry-boat at Culrathain or Coleraine, and then they were within small distance of the castle of Dunluce, where their embassy ended. And so they proceeded, meeting with everything favorable until they arrived at the drawbridge, which was imme-

· There were in Hibernia many noblemen, and at the same time, of the middle order, from the kingdom of England, who left their native island, and retired thither on account either of learning divinity, or a monastic life, all whom the Scoti-Irish receiving most willingly, offered to them daily food, also books for study and professors gratuitously.

This is from the venerable Bede, born A.D. 678.

† A broonic was a spirit supposed by the Irish to lie around the fire or hearth in tarmer's houses after the family went to bed, and if a stack of oats was to be threshed, or any such task to be performed, it was only necessary to say such a thing is to be done, and it was performed in the morning. No reward was to be given, or if so, the spirit was heard to go away howling and calling, "I have got my reward," never returning to the same house again.

‡ I have often listened to the ducks, as well as geese, flying both to and from the mountains; sometimes they take the day time, sometimes the night; but in regard of the geese, the gander's voice is audibly heard above the other, as if direct-

By Ptolemy called the Vidua. Which signifies the town on the fort, This was a festive night with the great Mac-

Quillan, who had his friends, the O'Neills of Clanbuoy, surrounded by their clansmen, their gallow-glasses and kerns, with their bards or senachies playing in concert, while the great hall responded each note in numberless echoes, and the rusty armour suspended on the walls, the trophies of many a bloody field, rung in accordance with the general choir. The storm which threatened during the day now burst from the north in a tempestuous hurricane, driving the sea in wild commotion against the rock which supported the eastle, and shifting the spray around the loop-holes, where the two bards were enjoying the terrific scene. Some times the water appeared like a flame of fire, and every third wave broke with the report of wanting his beads; but when the idea of attempted to converse, but it was in vain; witches, broonies, or fairies seized him, his therefore, removing from this appalling situafaith immediately gave way; nor could the tion, they entered the festive hall, where neither power of iron circles or handfuls of dust storm, rain, nor wind was heard. Here they got ten thousand welcomes, and after some refreshment and change of garments, took up their harps and mingled in the choir.

As the minstrels always led a wandering life,

in straying from one place to another, their arrival was in no way remarkable, nor did Mac-Quillan think any farther of it. They were asked by Baron O'Neill to play the old includy called, "Thro' the green valleys of Erin, which they entered upon, and performed with more than usual sweetness, the company remaining in deep silence all the while. At the end of this they were asked, would they perform an old melody called Finvola O'Cahan? Three of them commenced this, and executed it with equal judgment, singing with their harps," Farewell to the streams of the Roe."-"These are the only fragments we have remaining of the poetical pieces of poor Toal O'Cahan," said O'Neill.* "My ancestors of Tara were often entertained; with his wit, his music, and poetry. Fear Flatha, our family bard, I have heard them say, could have performed many of his pieces, and also could have related some good anecdotes concerning him.-I believe his last request was, that his remains should be brought to the old burying-place of Dungiven, and there interred."

At this moment M'Quillan's only daughter entered, a rising girl, and clothed in those modest blushes that sometimes adorn the sex at a tender age. Like the young ladies of try, she were her hair flowing over her shoulders, which added a natural sweetness to her appearance, not often found among the artificial beauties of the present day. She had received her education in a convent, which gave rather a serious cast to her manners; but if it did, it gave to her altogether a grace which nothing else could bestow. Being remarkably fond of music, particularly the harp, and being accustomed to converse with the minstrels who attended at the eastle, she acquired a just idea of that science, and was no mean performer on this, as well as on many other instruments.-She was also fond of hearing from distant countries, as well as from those parts of her own which she had not visited, and her constant interrogations to every traveller were, had they ever seen the ruins of Tara, or what sort of a place was it? A conversation was immediately entered upon between her and the two strangers respecting the family of Tyrconnell. She was acquainted with Laura O'Donnell, a young lady about her own age, who had been educated in the same convent with her. although it happened that she was daughter to that O'Donnell, who had sent her present guests as messengers on an embassy so disagreeable.

She asked them had they no word from her gentle friend to her, or could they carry a letter on returning to the country of Tyrconnell.

"Fair lady," said Tuadhar, "your name has been mentioned in our presence often with tender regard and affection, not by your female friend alone, but by all the family of O'Donnell. I have heard young Odo O'Donnell and his brethren, times without number, solicit and entreat their sister to tell them something regarding you, and this because she accustomed them, when seated around her, to listen to

. Many of the O'Neills filled the royal seat in Tara, and were called in early times Hy Nials; they were elected by casting a shoe over the head of the person about to be chosen. As proud as an O'Neill going to Tara, was a common saying.

† At the death of any great personage or hero, the chief minstrel usually tuned his harp over the grave of the deceased, and at certain wild affecting pathos, was joined by the inferior musicians. To pathos, was joined by the interior musicians. To his harp he sung the praises of the dead, and often went far beyond what he deserved. This had a powerful effect on the soldiery in stimulating them to attempt meriting an equal share of glory. This provoked Edward First to collect the bards of Wales and have them butchered, for opposing his overreaching and ambitious views, as the poet Gray

sweetly sings,—
Ruin seize thee, ruthless king, Confusion on thy banners wait, Though fann'd by conquest's crimson wing, They mock the air in kile state.

in have beginning

her recitals, none of which she could finish unconnected with your name; but from the severe message which I bear to your father, I fear it may stop such friendly and pleasing intercourse.

They did not deliver their orders to Mac-Quillan, until after breakfast next morning, when, finding him alone, they, in as plain a manner as they could, delivered the mandate with which they were charged.

In answer to this, he said that their great had been disposed to be on amicable terms with him, the message which they bore was well calculated to turn him from it. However, as to that matter, his intentions were the same as they always were, firm and sincere to his noble and disinterested neighbor, great O'Neill of Clanbuoy, whose ancestors swayed their sceptre over the green island.

"Notwithstanding," said he, "that such threats cannot intimidate me, I have no wish to commence hostilities with him, but perhaps might be a means of healing the breach between him and his countryman; that is, if he is disposed to become a friend. If otherwise he will not, I fear not to meet him; so, my answer is, that I am equally prepared, whether bundle of fortuitous opinions, which even to the as a friend or an enemy, and, therefore leave natural intellect are beneath contempt. the alternative to him. But never until I have further reasons shall I wish to dissolve alliance with the noble family of Clanbuoy, who have stood faithfully by me in every difficulty."

Having received this intelligence, they took their friendly leave of M'Quillan and his family, carrying the proposed message from the young lady.

On their return they stopped a night with Knogher O'Brady, and partook of all the festivity and rustic happiness which his cottage could afford, together with ten thousand Kead miel a faulties from all the family. He was by trade a creel and basket-maker, the materials for which the wood that surrounded his cabin supplied him plentifully. He drove these wares as far as Daire Calgae sometimes, at others to Culrathain and round the neighboring villages. With the sale of these he purchased any article of which his family stood in need; and likewise brought home the only public news which the entire neighborhood received during the season. At his return from market his house was filled with all the neighbors, anxiously waiting for a recital of his own adventures, and also those of others, for he carefully kept all in his mind, in order that he might gratify them with the relation on his first returning. From the setting in of winter, until spring, this was his continual trade, making the article, and selling or bartering it for some other commodity.

(To be Continued.)

"THE BLESSED REFORMATION!"—UNITY IN DISCORD.

We are assured on underlable authority that there exists in our England a parricidal conspiracy against what some people still call "the blessed Reformation." The fact is not disputed. Every week the Bishops of the Establishment, who sorrowfully announce it, are adjured, by those who continue to regard the Satanical outbreak of the sixteenth century as an auspicious event, conducive to the credit of the Christian religion and the general interests of mankind, to deal with the traitors and baffle their evil designs. No one doubts that they would gladly do so if they knew how. They have no quarrel finally, one of the organs of the High Church party themselves with the "Reformation." It made them has lately proclaimed, in language of which the what they are, and are content to remain. If they levity does not obscure the truth, that "the blessed are forced to witness its funeral rites it will be in Reformation is a gone "coon. the garb of true mourners, with "inky suits" and "forced suspirations." No one will lament its de-mise more sincerely, nor with better reason. But they seem to understand that all which they can do to arrest the anti-reformation torrent, which threatens to sweep them away in its course, will be as teeble a defence as the sand-hills which children throw up with toy-spades by the sea-shore. "We would if we could," is their only answer to the appeals vociferously incoherent, which disturb episcopal repose without augmenting episcopal vigour.

The so-called "principles of the Reformation have had a long reign in England. Not a protest has been heard against them. They were accepted in all their crudity by such men as Andrewes, Laud, and Bull, even when in their controversies with other Protestants they found it convenient to employ Catholic arguments. We see now pretty clearly to what they have led. Bossuet predicted that their final result would be a general apostasy, and D'Alembert exclaimed, amid the fiendish joy of the Encyclopædists: "Eagle of Meaux, your prophecy is fulfilled!" In Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and many parts of the United States, "Protestantism" is now only a general term for unbelief. In each of those lands a few priests struggle for such fragments of Christianity as they still retain, but of all it may be said, as a Prussian statesman said of his own "We are ripe for the coming of Antichrist."

The pretended Reformation, which has been incomparably more disastrons to the human family than the Arian outbreak in the fourth or the Mahometan in the seventh century, has produced the same chaos in the social as in the spiritual sphere. Everywhere the political has grown up side by side with the religious demagogue, and the Luther of the club is as contemptuous of all authority but his own as the Luther of the conventicle. This is what is sometimes called "the logic of the masses." If it was lawful to revolt against the Church, after all which she had done for mankind, a fortiori it is lawful to revolt against the State. The civil authority has sustained as rude a shock as the spiritual Everywhere it rests on a precarious basis, and oscillates between fitful severity and impotent concession. In many countries revolution is permanent. A glance at the present state of Europe supplies the proof.

Philosophy, always tending to a lower depth of materialism, has become as purely tentative as religion. "Natural science," observes a writer in the ultra-liberal Edinburgh Review, " is fast becoming identified with what is most fluctuating, hypothetical and uncertain in current opinion and belief while its chief pontiffs, such as Bain, Darwin, and Herbort Spencer, suppress, he adds, even observed facts. "in the interest of their theory;" and Huxley, with his fierce intolerance of every opinion but his own resembles, according to the same witness, "a Reundhead who has lost the faith." The philosophy of Mill, as an illustrious writer in the Duublin Review asserts and proves, is "incredibly shallow," and "the whole mass of human knowledge is made utterly dependent on what is about the most gratuitous and arbitrary hypothesis which can well be imagined." This is what Protestantism has done in the sphere of pure reason.

In dealing with the chief problems of modern society, and especially the ominous conflict between labour and capital, it does not even pretend to pos- expressing the shortest time, is now.

sess or suggest a remedy. It folds its arms, and leaves events to take their own course. Yet it continues to be boastful even in its impotence, and is always promising the "progress" which it never attains, and always on the point of doing something which it never does.

The reaction towards Catholic truth which has commenced in various lands, and notably in those which were most Protestant, was critical before it became religious. Reason began to spurn the socalled reformation, while conscience still slumbered. Mr. Hallam was the first to remark that any thoughtful man must cease to respect the reformers "in promaster, he thought, took rather an irritable manner of treating with him, and if he even had been distanced by the state of his reading." They "appealed," he adds, "to the ignorant," and it is only ignorance which can accent them for anything but ignorance which can accept them for anything but what they really were. Mr. Froude tells us in one of his essays that " advanced thinkers " are learning to esteem them less and less. By degrees these disparaging comments have become general, and acute observers-scandalized by the senseless contradictions of Protestantism, and the degrading spectacle of a National Church which teaches a dozen religions at once-begin to announce, in the pages of the Westminster Review and elsewhere, that if a Divine revelation was ever made, the unchanging Roman Church is evidently its only witness. They perceive that, whatever may be true, Protestantism is transparently false. Even its artistic failures, which contrast so ludicrously with the triumphs of Catholic genius and faith, are attributed by a writer in the Anthropological Review to "the purely transitional character of Protestantism." They all perceive that it is neither a religion nor a philosophy, but a mere

Its deadly influence in heathen nations, where it has only extirpated natural without knowing how to substitute supernatural virtues, has been deplored by a host of non-Catholic writers. Even in New Zealand, with half-a-dozen Anglican Bishops, immense resources, and the continuous labour of sixty years, Mr. Trollope says in his recent work—Vol. II, p. 463-that "whatever is good in the natives existed in them before the missionaries arrived, while " these virtues are fading away under their assumed Christianity." Even in India, a Protestant correspondent of the Church Review, whose letter is dated Madras, August 15, 1873, says that the Catholic missionaries, in spite of their poverty, "are universally respected except by the most rabid of Protestants;" and that, " go where you will in India, the establishments of the Romanists outshine those o our communion, though we receive much more aid from Government," while the only fruit of Protest ant teaching is to convert the Hindu into an infidel Wherever the heathen becomes acquainted with Protestantism, in the Anglican or any other form, as Mr. Trollope observes, "familiarity has bred contempt." It may be said, indeed, that by all except conceited preachers who are a law to themselves, and certain female disciples whom St. Paul describes as "silly women laden with divers lusts," Protestant-

ism is definitely judged. But it was the Oxford revival which was destined to give it the death-blow. It was fitting that the idol should be destroyed by those who once adored it. Hardly had the leaders of the movement begun to recite, with stammering speech, truths long ban-ished from England, than their disciples recoiled from old delusions with a shudder of disgust. A ray of light was admitted, and the unsuspected tenants of their dark abode—"dire facies inimicaque nu-mina"—were revealed. From that hour Anglicans have been busy, without design, in proving that every charge which had been brought against the Church of God by the so-called reformers was a de-liberate lie. Unconscious agents of the Most High, they have been forced to undo their own work. The very doctrines which impious men had blasphemed, and which they had pretended to "reform," were now declared by their spiritual heirs to be Divinely revealed. But the justification of the Church was not vet complete. One of the earliest writers of the new school had said that it was necessary "to undo the Reformation," but the day was to come when a conspicuous Anglican clergyman was to announce publicly that the Reformation itself was a "miserable apostasy." By others the reformers have been compared, to their disadvantage, with the most

Rationalists and Ritualists have thus arrived, though by a different process, at substantially the same estimate of the so-called Reformation. And the discovery has been equally unprofitable to both. The only difference between them is this, that while Rationalists have decided to believe henceforward in nothing, Ritualists prefer to believe in nothing but themselves. Yet the Catholic revival has not been barren. If to some it has been a savour of death, to others it has brought life and peace. Many have already been restored to the Church from which they had been exiles, of whom only a very small number, unworthy of the grace offered to them, have, in the words of the Apostle "returned to their vomit," and "crucified the Son of God afresh." Meanwhile, the movement grows, England is learning-from teachers who, as an old writer says, "are like torches, a light to others, a waste only to themselves"-the truths which concern her salvation. In God's appointed hour the full harvest will be reaped, lingering delusions will vanish, and tens of thousands who now cleave to a condemned and decaying sect will be gathered into the fold of

That the leaders of the Ritualistic party, more violently Protestant than Luther himself, will continue to fight against God, and strive to mar His work of mercy, we do not doubt. "What do they care," asks the candid Church Herald, " for Rennion? priests' hats,' 'priests' pectoral crosses.' 'priests cloaks,' and other similar tomfooleries, are far more in their line." We are glad to find our estimate of

them confirmed by so capable a witness. The same journal piously rebukes the insane ravings of Dr. Littledale against the Church, which it calls "the highest living authority," as "inexpressibly sad and melancholy," and "thoroughly unchristian." Yet this person sneers at his Anglican reprovers as jauntily as he does at the Catholic episcopate. Of course he avows his sympathy with the sect of Reinkens, of which he ventures to say that "the irreligious infidel school" in Germany "are as enraged against the Old-Catholic movement as the Papists are." A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, quite as anti-Catholic, but not quite so blinded by passion, reports to that journal, in an account of the comedy at Constance, "the satisfaction which German newspapers of the Liberal school generally express with regard to its proceedings :" Mentita es iniquitas sibi.

That the only unity possible to the Anglican Church is the unity of discord is curiously illustrated in the Standard. The Council of the "Bath Congress," it says, "includes clergymen so antagonistic in their opinions as"—and then it gives a list of them, and adds this comment. Such an assembly of " men of all schools, High, Low, and Broad, engaged in the same holy work" must produce-what do our readers think ?-" a sense of the littleness and minuteness of their theological differences."-The Church of England is certainly a unique institution, but why do its members mock Golf by pretending to care about truth?" Is there anything in the world, or out of it, which they really care about, except their own opinion ?- London Tablet.

The sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word be held on Monday, and on Wednesday the mem-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Home Rule and the Clergy of Tuam - The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Catholic Clergy of the Deanery of Tuam, in conference assembled, at Tuam on Wednesday, the 1st of October, 1873-His Grace the

Archbishop presiding:—

Resolved—"That, impressed with a deep sense of
the social and moral evils of which the Legislative Union has for more than seventy years been pro-ductive to our country, we deem it a duty to lend every legitimate aid towards their abatement, and Times Cor. for that purpose, towards the total or qualified repeal of the disastrous union from which they continue to now."

Resolved-"That whatever may have been the advantages of that measure to England-an inquiry into which it is not now our business to enter-to Ireland and to its people it has brought nought but continued misfortune, corresponding in its range with the extent of the benefits which it poured into the lap of England."

Resolved-"That notwitstanding such oppressive and long-continued injustice inflicted by the Union, our people, deeming a total separation from England impracticable, are convinced that their Imperial Union with separate and co-ordinate Legislatures would rather be a mutual benefit, imparting to each of the two countries the cordial assistance of the other."

Resolved-"That in order to co-operate with the laudable and constitutional efforts that are now being made to improve the legislative relations of both countries, and render those efforts more productive of the public good, we forward to the Provisional Society for a Federal Union our contributions,hoping that it may be soon placed on a very firm basis and that it may acquire wider dimensions."
† John, Archbishop of Tuam.

Very Rev. John Canon O'Grady, P.P., Athenry. Very Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke, President, St. Jar lath's College.

Rev. Peter Waldron, P.P., Annadown. Rev. John M'Gough, P.P., Lackagh. Rev. Patrick Lyons, P.P., Spiddal.

Rev. David Mylotte, P.P., Moore. Rev. Patrick Heaney, P.P., Caherlistrane. Rev. John Concannon, P.P., Arran Isles. Rev. Patrick Ryan, P.P., Headford. Rev. Thomas Ronayne, P.P., Mount-Bellew.

Rev. Thomas M'Donagh, P.P., Cummer. Rev. Henry Cahill, P.P., Abbeyknockmoy, Rev. Joseph Judge, P.P., Menlough. Rev. R. Prendergast, C.A., Tuam.

Rev. M. Heaney, C.C., Tuam. Rev. A. Waters, C.C., Tuam. Rev. R. MacHale, St. Jarlath's College. Rev. P. Kilkenny, St. Jarlath's College.

Rev. P. MacPhilpin, do do Rev. James M'Girr, C.C., Moylough. Rev. M. Mellott, C.A. Killcen.

Rev. James Ronayne, C.A., Killererin. Rev. John Flatley, C.C., Cummer. Rev. Thomas Hosty, C.C., Annadown. Rev. John M'Greal, C.C., Arran Isles.

Rev. John Walsh, C.C., Athenry. Rev. M. Meaney, C.C., Spiddal.

The sum of £30 was forwarded to the Home Rule

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The requisition for a conference

on Home Rule has not yet made its appearance, though it was promised early this week. Active efforts, however, are being made in all directions to obtain signatures, and circulars have been scattered broadcast over the country calling upon the clergy of different denominations and other persons of in fluence to assist in promoting the movement. There is reason to believe that the responses received from some of the parties addressed have not been very encouraging. The Protestant clergy, at least, are not likely to join the agitators. Specimens of the answers they have given are beginning to find their way into the journals which are opposed to Home Rule, and in the North of Ireland will increase the feeling against it. The Rev. S. Greer, for instance, the rector of Enniskillen, publishes in the Derry Express the reply which he has given. He reviews the leading events in the political history of Ireland, and the solemn declarations and pledges which preceded every popular concession, and argues from past experience that no reliance is to be placed on the assurances which are now given that if the measure sought for were conceded it would satisfy the party who demand it, or promote prosperity. Another clergyman, the Rev. W. H. Fleming, of Clogher, writes as a member of the Orange Society, and de clares that, as a member of it, he considers himself bound to maintain in its integrity the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He reminds the honorary secretaries of the Conference that the Rev. Mr. Gillooly, a Roman Catholic priest, had written to the effect that the Church Act of Mr. Gladstone had given a somewhat more lengthened period of "existence to an assembly which had been crumling to ruin under the weight of its own corruption."-This statement has not had a conciliatory effect upon the revd. gentleman. He objects to Home Rule on the ground that it would increase religious strife, and that the "scenes of 1641 and 1798 would be 10-enacted with still greater brutality." He asks Home Rulers to " consider how well they are able to govern their own constituents, and derive from their inability a proof of the way in which they would govern the nation at large." He declares his belief that the feeling of the people, so far as he had an opportunity of knowing it, is decidedly against Home Rule, and that their determination is to have nothing to do with it." On the other hand, according to the organ of Home Rule, the agitation proceeds "still onward." It has the utmost pleasure to find that the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Ballinrobe and of Mill-street, county of Kerry, have followed the example of their brethren in Tuam and enrolled themselves members of the association The two contingents, the former 12 strong and the latter three, are described in military phrase af "falling into the ranks," and other recruits are expected. At the rate of 15 priests a week at the first start of the movement, when the impulses of patriotism are fresh and vigorous, it will take a longer time to have the whole force of the clergy marshalled than may be convenient for the leaders of the electoral campaign. A more rapid system of recruiting must be adopted if any very formidable array is to be made at the Conference proposed to be held this month. There is manifestly no pretext for imputing rashness or precipitancy to the clergy. There is yet no sign of any general desire on their part to join the agitators. They are certainly not rushing onward with impetuous zeal, but proceeding with unusual calmness and deliberation. The Nation is still enthusiastic and declares that the national "spirit is rising and surging as it never swelled within the memory of living man" The description may be quite accurate if the facts be viewed in a certain light. It is perhaps a ground swell, but "the memory of living man" recalls a very different scene of popular excitement when the Repeal storm was at its height. The Nation, however, is prophetic and predicts that "before many months shall have passed away the Irish nation will be seen in array with a unity, a power, and a determination never before so fully displayed in its history." These are the momentous consequences which it feels warranted in anticipating from the accession of the twelve clergymen of Ballinrobe and the three parish priests of the deanery of Millstreet with their subscription of £1 each to the Home Government Association. The council of that body met yesterday, and gladly received the new recruits. Roscommon

is to be its next scene of action. A meeting is to

pledge of the sincerity of their conversion to Home Rule by attending the moeting, are to address their constituents on the political questions of the day At Loughrea there was a demonstration on a small scale on Wednesday last. Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. make a display of their popular feeling by burning tar barrels and illuminating their houses. The three hon, members acknowledged the warmth of the reception by "spirit-stirring speeches," deli-vered from the windows of the Bishop's residence.—

THE LATE LABOUR MEETING IN MARYBOROUGH .-- On Sunday the parish priest of Maryborough, Rev. Dr. Taylor, cautioned the people at Mass against attend-ing such meetings as that held in that town on the previous Sunday under the auspices of a society called "The Labourers' Union." At that meeting, said the rev. gentleman, principles were laid down and doctrines inculcated which, if acted on, would upturn society and reduce it to one mass of confusion, violence and bloodshed. By way of improving the condition of our labourers, a gentleman comes here from London to tell us that the people born on the land are the owners of the land; that, they being the true proprietors of the soil, those who now hold possession of it are usurpers and inheritors of stolen goods; that landlords are a nuisance and should be got rid of-peaceably if they would, forcibly if they must; that it is the man who puts his spade, and his boe, and his plough into the ground that has the first right to the produce of the soilwith many other startling propositions to the same effect. Language of this kind, said the rev. preacher, was not only dangerous, but wicked-calculated to lead ignorant, unsuspecting people astray-putting false notions into their heads by persuading them that they have rightz which they have not. If the landlord has no right to his estates, what is to become of the tenants who derive under him? They must fall to the ground. Again, if the labourer who puts his spade, or his hoe, or his plough into the ground has the first right to its fruits' will he scruple to help himself liberally to what grows on the land if he can only escape detection? See how all order. all notions of right and wrong, of justice and injustice would be levelled to the dust by such Communistic principles. After a few words to the same effect he went on to observe that some of those who attended the meeting might say to him, "We knew very well that it was all mere talk-not one present had any idea of violence. What harm was there in going to the meeting?" Great harm. Is it no harm to give countenance and encouragement to evil? Is it no harm that the proprietors who live amongst us be filled with the belief that we look on them as usurpers and a nuisance to be got rid of? Is it no harm to encourage the sowing of discord between classes—between employers and their labourers? Is it no harm to ventilate such rank Communism in the town of Maryborough in open day as to assert that, if the land of Ireland was divided as it ought to be, every man, womon, and child would have three acres? But you would not go, you say, if you thought such speeches would be made. How, then, are you to act prudently for the future? Take my advice, and do not go to a meeting unless you know that some of those whom con have been accustomed to follow as friends and guides are engaged in getting it up. Their Character will be a guarantee to you that you will not be entrapped into the false position of appearing to approve of what you really condemn. In conclusion, the rev. gentleman reminded his congregation that they were well aware he would make no observations on the meeting if it had been merely a political one. As far as he was concerned they might be Home Rulers, or anti-Home Rulers-Rewalers or non-Repealers-Federalists or anti-Federalists-but, where morality was deeply concerned, he would hold himself gravely culpaple if he were silent.—Freeman

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY MURDER .- Our Maryborough correspondent informs us that a reprieve arrived on Tuesday for James Moore, who was to have been nanged on Thursday for the murder of Edward Delaney at Trumora towards the end of May last -When Moore was told that his sentence had been commuted to neual servitude for life, he exclaimed. "I would much rather have been hanged!"-Free-

THE LIMERICK DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. -We had sincerely hoped that it would not again have been necessary to refer to any further evidence of trouble and disorganisation in the above institution in the sister country; but unhappily since the notice which appeared of the proceedings in regard to its conduct in our July number, and the steps taken by the Lord Lieutenant to correct the irregularities complained of in its internal government, instead of a new order of things and a cessation of hostilities as a matter of course resulting therefrom, quite the contrary has been the case, inasmuch as a second investigation was recently entered upon by the local board of governors into certain cruelties towards a patient by an attendant, stated to have occurred more than a year ago, and this on the information of a former inmate; but after going into the whole matter, the inculpated attendant appeared plainly to have been "more sinned against than sinning," and to have been singularly forbearing when seriously assaulted by the patient who was said to have been injured by him. Again, the board of governors, not satisfied with the appointment of a new medical superintendent, have peremptorily called upon the Lord Lieutenant to give them authority, amongst other powers required by them, for the punishment and dismissal" (no less!) of the medical superintendent, and most strange to state, the Lord Lieutenant has so far yielded to the highhanded governors as to inform them, through a recently-published letter of the Under-Secretary, that he "will bring under the notice of the Privy Council the various objections made by the governors to their rules"-a vielding on the part of his Excellency which we cannot but think more than questionable under all the circumstances of the case, and ill-calculated to promote the future and continued well-being of the public institutions for the insane in Ircland, which hitherto, with but one or two remarkable exceptions, have borne the highest char-

acter — Quarterly Journal of Mental Science. CONVENT FOR BALLAGHADERKEN. - The people of Ballaghadereen and of the surrounding locality must be delighted to learn that through the exertions of their lordships the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan and the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack a community of the Sisters of Charity is soon to be established amongst them, to the great blessing of themselves and their children. Mr. Charles Strickland, J.P., Loughglynn House, has, with his usual willingness to promote religion, kindly procured from Lord Dillon a most beautiful site for the convent. On Friday he visited the grounds to arrage with Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan, architect, the exact spot on which the convent is to be built. Mr. Thomas M'Glynn, builder, Ballaghadereen, has been declared the contractor.-Mayo Examiner.

THE TYRONE COAL FIELDS .- The company formed some time ago to work the coal fields lying between Dungannon and Coalisland, known as the Tyrone Coal Fields, have now completed their arrangements and are about to commence on an extensive scale. A party of directors have just gone over the ground, and report that coal found is at least equal to the best Scotch coal. The machinery erected will be ample for a daily out put of from 600 to 800 tons, the quantity of which is said to be immense, and two shafts have been already sunk for the purpose of bringing it up. On one field alone it is estimated that there are nearly 3,000,000 tons of unwrought bers for the county, having previously given a coal.

FIRE IN THE TURKISH BATHS .- A fire broke out on Monday night in the Turkish Baths, Donegallstreet. The fire broke out in the rere of the premises towards Little Donegall-street, and seems to have The alarm was quickly given and responded to by Butt, and Sir John Gray were on a visit to Dr. Duggan, the Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, and the people took advantage of their presence in the town to make a display of their popular feeling by burning plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under the make a display of their popular feeling by burning plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under their days of their days. without any material damage being done.—Ulster Examiner.

The Town Councils of Belfast, Londonderry, and Sligo; the Township Commissioners of Blackrock, Clontarf, Dalkey, Kilmainham, Pembroke, Rathmines, and Bray; and the Town Commissioners of Newry, Enniskillen, Queenstown, and Dungarvan, have all acquired the right of managing independently of the grand juries of the counties in which they are situated, on roads and streets within the boundaries, but the towns contribute to certain charges on grand jury cess in common with other districts.

DARING OUTRAGE IN MEATH.—On Thursday night the residence of Mr. Thomas M'Cormack, of Church. town, about four miles north of Trim, was entered by a body of men. It appears that one man first entered, and on finding Mr. McCormack at home, whistled, when six others entered, and closely searched the house. They then retired in front of the house and fired in through the door.

A Moving Bog.—On the night of the 3rd ult., a great portion of the bog at Bilwell, near Tuam, shifted its position, owing to the recent heavy rain, on to some low lands adjoining, causing great destruction to the potatoe, corn, hay, and other crops. Two houses are said to have been overwhelmed, and three hundred acres of prime pasture land is now covered over with bog. No lives have been lost,

Arrangements are being made in Limerick for an early open-air amnesty meeting. Mr. Butt and several prominent members of the Home Rule movement are expected to attend.

The Belfast Harbor Commissioners, on the application of the Poor Law Guardians, have sanctioned the establishment of a cholera hospital on the North Town Island.

Home Rule.—A meeting was held in Roscommon on Wednesday. The attendance was very numerous and very influential, while the national colours were plentifully interspersed through the assemblage. Many of the mottoes inscribed upon the banners expressed the aspiration after Irish independence. The O'Conor Don made the speech of the day. He praised the British Constitution, but he said the laws were not equally administered, and they possessed one ineradicable defect—they are not made by Irishmen, or in accordance with the voice of the people of this country. The O'Conor Don commits himself, intentionally, no doubt, to Home Rule principles, but he did not give his opinion as to what precise changes these principles involve. Alluding to the federation of the United States, he observed, what must first strike one with regard to this is, that to establish such an union the most complete good feeling must exist between the states so united. Without this, Home Rule would be impracticable, and he could say with confidence that there is not in history an example of federal union where there was not a full, tree, and ready concurrence of all parts of the Empire. We cannot, he said, find it in America. The history of the United States teaches another lesson. So long as the States continued in amicable feeling towards each other, so long the union lasted; but when this feeling ceased, the hond of union snapped, a bloody civil war ensued, and though the war ended in the restoration of the Union, it was the union of the taskmaster and the slave. These remarks suggest many reflections which must occupy the minds of those who seek a Home Rule based upon the American model. The O'Conor Den does not entirely endorse the views put forward by the leading advocates of Home Rule. His observations show that the question is not fully undesrtood even by himself, and that a Home Rule plan has yet to be set forth. Dublin Irishman,

have decided, by a majority of nearly two to one, not to re-institute Mr. O'Kceffe in the management of the Callan Schools until he has satisfied them that he is a fit person to exercise the trust necessarily imposed on all managers of Educational Establishments. The commissioners might have acted with greater courses by rejecting all, the retrospective action of the new rule thrust on them by Mr. Gladstone's Government; but to look for such proper conduct under the circumstances, would, perhaps, be looking for rather too much, and we are willing to give them some little credit for the line they have taken. The whole case now turns on the unfitness, or fitness, of Mr. O'Keeffe for the position he seeks, and the matter has been relegated to the District Inspector for full investigation. There can be no two opinions on the point in the minds of Catholies, or indeed of any honest person who cares for the due moral and religious training of the young. As we have so often pointed out a minister who defies the known laws of his persuasion is ipso facto, "unfit" to have control over the schools of that persuasion; and no possible evidence that can be collected by the Inspector of the National Board will alter the stern reality of that fact. Therefore, unless in the meantime Mr. O'Keeffe really submits himself to the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors—the question is really only postponed for a time, and will come up again as fresh and brisk as ever on the conclusion of the investigation of the Inspector. If the commissioners then consider Mr. O'Keeffe still "unfit," and appoint a fresh manager, all well and good; if, on the other hand, they iniquitously accept him as manager, they at once fly in the face of justice of law, and of the whole Irish people, and the board and system of National Education at once will tumble to pieces. On this matter there is no compromise possible. The Irish people have never yet, allowed their children to be taught by heretical or schismatical teachers, and it may be taken as the most positive of all certainties that they will not, at this stage of their history, alter their principles to suit the Government of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, or Mr. anybody-else.

The Irish Commissioners of National Education

A GUARANTER.—A remarkable case came out lately. A farmer near Tralee had sold a cow to a person near Listowel, the buyer summoned the farmer in order to recover damages, seeing that he had given false information about the cow. "I asked him," said the plaintiff, "if she was a good milker." 'And what was his reply?" He said, "She'll astonish you!" "I took the cow home, but she has not a single drop of milk!" "Well," said the Justice, "I rather think she did astonish you."

The growth of Belfast is amongst the few certain signs of Irish advancement concerning which there is no doubt whatever. The change in exterior has been almost as rapid as that in London itself, and those who were intimate with its streets ten years since would hardly recognise in the spacious town of to-day the Belfust of their time. This is due solely to the fact that Belfast is the centre of a great manufacturing country. The trade of the town must advance in spite of national difficulties and the rivalry of English capitalists. A local journal tells us that the Harbor Commissioners are energetically pursuing the task of making "Belfast a port of the primary class." Within the last ten years they have made large tidal basins and graving docks on the Down and Antrim sides of the river. They are now engaged in the extension and renewal of the Albertquay, and the building of a stone quay about 269 feet long. When the wharf is finished, additional accommodation, to the extent of 620 lineal feet, will be afforded. The works are in progress under the

in readiness for ships within a few months. No more cheerful evidence could be given of the procapital, and we only hope that the day is not for distant when our southern cities will regain their vigor and wealth under the fostering care of native administration .- Freeman.

Last Saturday a supplement to the Gazette was issued containing a proclamation revoking the proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act of September, 1865, of the parishes of Emly and Lattin, and part of the parish of Templebroden, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary; also the parishes of Ballyscadan, Emlygrennan, Galbally, Kuocklong, and part of Athneasy, in the barony of Coshlea and county of Limerick. The proclamation of January, 1866, is also revoked as far as it concerns the parish of Doon, in the county Tipperary, and the parishes of Dromkeen and Rathjordan, and parts of the parishes of Aghlishcormick and Grean, in the barony of Clanwilliam; the parishes of Ballinnclogh, Castletown, Oola, and Tuoghcluggin, those parts of the parishes of Aghlishcormick, Templebredon, Doon, Grean, and Kilteely, in the barony of Coonagh; the parish of Tuogh, and part of the parish of Doon, ir the barony of Owneybeg; the parishes of Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballinard, Hospital, Kilcullane, Kilfrush, and Knockainy, those parts of the parishes of Kilteely, Athnessy, and Uregare, in the barony of Smallcounty; and that part of the parish of Uregare which is in the barony of Coshma, all situate in the said county of Linerick. A subsequent proclamation states that the Peace Preservation Act of 1866 shall be in force in the parishes in Tipperary which are removed from the operation of the Peace Preservation Act of 1865. What the meaning of these absurd proclations is we know not. Why certain parishes should be freed from the provisions of one Coercion Act to be placed under the provisions of another is a mystery beyond our comprehension. Coercion Acts are confessed departures from the Constitution, only excusable in time of great disturbance. Their continuance in a country profoundly tranquil and peaceful now is an outrage and a blunder of the first magnitude .- Ib. THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.—The approaching

Home Rule Conference has elicited an oracular outburst from the Ministerial python concerning the mode of procedure and the probable result of that important meeting. The Telegraph has not hitherto acquired any great reputation as a political fortuneteller, and the public will be not a little interested to observe how it acquits itself in the unwonted character. The weapons with which it has been accustomed to combat the claim of Ireland for Home Rule have been alternately made up of threats and sneers, to which was recently supperadded a virulent appeal to the latent bigotry of its countrymen. These artifices having been expended without producing any visible effect on the imperturbable enemy the discomfited journal has betaken itself to the realms of prophecy, and gives us a doleful picture of ourselves as we shall appear at the impending conference. It will be observed that its predictions have been mainly drawn from the pictures of the typical stago Irishman, who is never "aisy" only when there is a fight. But the difference between the conventional Paddy and the real frugal, industrious, religious Irish pensant is not more striking than will, we hope, be that between the picture drawn by the gall-tipped pencil of the rates of the Telegraph and that which future historians will have to hand down to posterity. We trust we believe, we are confident that the Conference and the proceedings of the gentlemen who will take part in it will be in every respect worthy of the solemnity of the crisis. It will be an occasion pregnant with momentous consequences to our country, and we do not fear for the demeanour of those upon whose action its future destinies may in a great measure depend. The Telegraph reckons upon it to bring out "the discords rather than the harmonies of party"; but Irishmen have long since learned to forget the phrase. The day has gone by for the successful introduction of this ancient device of our enemies, except with a few miserable fanatics who still cling to the watchwords of party; but even in their most remote and obstinate fastness bigotry and intolerance are fast becoming plants of an obsolete growth. The late domonstrations in the North have proved how strong is the national sentiment in that province, and how little deposed are its antagonists to interfere with the opinions of their neighbours. We have little doubt that when the critical moment arrives for an appeal to their patriotism the men of Uister will not be unworthy of their race and lineage. The example of Dungannon will not be forgotten; its lessons of tolerance and love of country will not be thrown away. We have no doubt that we will soon have the gratification of chronicling the discomfiture of the mantes of the Telegraph, nor is it at all unlikely that it may one day be brought to bless, like Balaam of old, what it now takes such pains to objurgate.

The following is from the Daily Telegraph:-Dublin is to be the scene of a Home Rule Conference, a sort of playing at Parliament. The expedient has been often tried, but has never met with success. We are told, "The National Conference will commence the great mission of nationalities, a phrase so meaningless that it could only be paralleled in the addresses with which the ruddier section of the French Republicans take delight in amusing each other. That the idea of holding a sham Parliament is not new is shown by the adroit attempt which Mr. Patrick Smyth made last session to repeal an obstructive statute. It is not at all improbable that a conference of Home Rulers, if held will help to bring out the discords rather than the harmonies of the party, and that should any resolutions be adopted they will take the vague, sonorous shape of assertions a thousand times repeated and as indefinite as possible. The platform which divides us the least will be most acceptable, and the base of operations can only be discovered in vigorous general affirmations. At all events Home Rule will be brought to the test of discussion, and we shall know more clearly what is meant by a cry which serves the purpose of agitators so well. Those who utter it are by no means at one in their interpretation of the shibboleth, and it is open to doubt whether a conference will result in unity or schism. Meanwhile we may note that the more moderate Home Rulers look with something like panic on the idea of a "separation from the Empire," and exercise of impartiality to do as the Archbishop of with the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, president of the Westminster did when he attended the meeting con-Queen's County Independent Club, would not accept an Irish Parliament which involved absolute independence. How Home Rule can be realised on any other terms is a question unanswered, and that it cannot be obtained on these conditions is a fact which the Conference will do well to bear in mind. Dublin Freeman.

There is one refractory element in the composi-tion of the British House of Commons which obstinately refuses all offorts at conciliation, and excites embarrassments and difficulties at every opportunity. All administrations find in it a stern and obdurate opponent. This is Irlandisms-ever striving to obtain the realisation of one fixed, all-absorbing idea, and sacrificing all to gain the re-establishment of national independence and autonomy. The Irish members at Westminster are quite like fish out of water. They go there and stay there with the simple and sole object of securing the separation-legislative and administrative—of their island from English interference. Their votes and influence are completely at the disposal of the Minister who will prohopes held out by different parties in the State of others where it is most wanted—the grate. Coal is it all means, for already, in view of the forthcoming leading an ear to this prayer, have caused the Home at present in the position of a well-to-do young election, eight Protestant gentlemen have been nommise to grant them Home Rule (I Home Rule.) The

direction of a local engineer, and are expected to be Rulers of late to support sometimes Conservatives sometimes the Liberals. Among these "Irlanders" progress of Protestantism. At the same time, it Ultramontane school may at any moment prove a thorn in the side of a Conservative Administration, since the latter are bound by numerous ties to zealously support the Anglican Church.—Paris Siecle.

A place called Woodfield, situated within four miles of Glennamaddy, Co. Galway, has been the scene of a most singular and calamitous occurrence. There is in that locality a large bog, several thousand acres in extent, and close beside it is, or rather was prior to the event of which I write, a large and fertile valley, one mile at least in length, and nearly a quarter of a mile width in its narrowest part, to which yearly additions are made by cut-away and reclaimed bog ground, which yielded rich and plentiful crops. On last Wednesday morning, while some men were reaping corn in that portion of the valley which is nearest to the bog, they perceived to their great astonishment a portion of it moving in upon the field in which they were working. They immefriends and neighbours, but so rapid and unexpected difficulty they were able to save even the live stock grazing upon the land. In an inconceivably short the neighbouring fields were lost for ever to their view. The bog continued to move during Wednesday night, on Thursday, and up to Friday morning, when there was a complete cessation for several hours, but towards evening it resumed its motion and spread further over the land, to the extent of at least forty yards. Crowds of people continued during those days to dig the green crops which would otherwise be submerged beneath the bog and irre- against the Bishops. "The Empire of Germany," vocably lost. There is at present 100 acres (value for at least £2,000) of the valley covered by over 12 | the world, or which perhaps had ever existed, was feet of bog-stuff. To the eye of a stranger nothing just now in violent contest with the renewed pre unusual would appear, so completely has the bog assumed its natural appearance, except that here and | had advanced a series of claims that were an exagger there, wherever a hillock of rising ground had been, ation almost of everything that it had previously small patches of crops are to be seen peeping over advanced. He was sure that in that contest they al the surface, access to which would be now impossible. One poor man out of 14 acres has but three remaining, and two others have been expelled from their houses by the bog entering at their very doors-a more cruel and determined eviction than either the landlord's or the sheriff's. Two-thirds of the land covered is the property of Mr. J. Barrett, of Green Hills, Ballinasloe, and the remaining portion belongs to Major O'Reilly, M.P.

AUCTION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN CHARLEVILLE -Mr. Thomas Nagle, of the tirm of Pennington and Nagle, Cork, sold, in the Courthouse, Charleville, on Saturday, the interest in the house and premises, with spirit licence, in the matter of Michael Carroll, a bankrupt. The biddings were :- Mr. John Ryan, solicitor, £250; Mr. John Leo, £325, £360, £380, £400; Mr. Garret Rourk, £300, £350, £370, £300 £410, at which figure it was knocked down. The sale was subject to the approval of the court, and was largely attended. The premises are held for a term of 90 years from March, 1859, at the yearly rent of £8. About two months ago the property was sold in Cork, and a considerably higher figure realised, but the court did not approve of the sale.

The Northern Whig says: There is still much uncertainty abroad relative to the potato crop, and, as has been usual for the last six and twenty years, reports from the country districts are very conflicting. Some varieties of potatoes are quite sound in partienlar districts, while in others a portion has suffered by the disease. Again, as we learn from the most successful farmers, there are whole fields without the slightest evidence of failure.

THRRATENING LETTER CASE IN THE COUNTY CORK-On Sunday a young man named Carey, son of a small farmer residing near Drum, was arrested on suspicion of having sent a threatening letter to a land bailiff named Toomey, in the employment of Mr. Lyons, of Cork, and residing on that gentleman's Castletown-Convers property. It appeared that Mr. Lyons is at present increasing the rents very considerably-ten shillings per acre, exclusive of a fine, and this bailiff was employed to serve a notice to quit on three or four tenants living near Fernagh, and hence the threatening notice. Very general sympathy has been expressed for Carey, who is a well-conducted young man, in no way connected with the tenants .- Irish Times.

Some threatening letters have lately been received by Lady Carysfort and two tenants on her estate in the County Wicklow, in consequence of some changes in certain holdings being required in order to carry out substantial improvements. Great indignation has been expressed by the tenantry at the attempt to intimidate Lady Carysfort and the tenants, and a meeting was held at Arklow on Tuesday to denounce the conduct of the writers of the threatening letters, and express the utmost respect and gratitude for the kindness which they had received from her ladyship. All creeds and parties joined in the expression of sympathy. Mr. Hodgins, J P., occupied the chair, and Archdeacon Redmond, J.P., who moved one of the resolutions, bore cordial testimony to the liberality of Lady Carysfort, and characterized the outrage in strong terms of condemnation.—TimesDublinCor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Protestant Bishop has declared himself upon the Agricultural Laborers' side. Dr. Harold Browne. Bishop of Winchester, at his last Conference at Ely told the clergy that he was afraid that in all Protestant countries, not the Church only, but religion was losing its hold upon the poor. There was no sufficient reason for this in the Church of England, at all events, for, "of the two, it had far better lose the rich." The minister of God, he said, is the natural defender of the poor, and he had better err by de-fending him too much than by deserting him when he needs defence. It is admitted that in many parts of England the laborers has had wrongs. The Spectator says that the speech was received by the poor almost with enthusiasm, and was understood by the clergy as a strong hint, at all events, to stand neutral in the contest. To our minds this is the soundest policy: "to stand neutral;" and in the vened at Exeter Hall by Mr. Arch and his fellow delegates of the Laborers' Union, to plead carnestly for a fair consideration of their grievances. There might be temporary estrangements, but mutual explanations must lead to union of rich and poor, rather than to the "loss" of either.

Mr. Serjeant Simon's conversion to Home Rule is considered by the Pall Mall Guzette a somewhat alarming portent. It remarks there are a good many boroughs in the North of England where the Irish vote is powerful, and fears that in the present organised state of the Liberal party other aspirants to Parliamentary honors may be tempted to follow the learned Serjeant's example; but it believes that the cause of Home Rule will not be forwarded by the success of candidates of this stamp.

The London Echo remarks that :- "There is nothing more remarkable at the present moment than the ubiquity of coal. Go where you will you find coal. Coal is in every newspaper, it finds its way to the police courts, and into the washerwomen's bills. In fact there would seem to be no place from which coal is banished, except that one place of all

Frenchman who has been drawn into the Conscription. Everybody is in search of a "substitute." are religious Catholics, and Radical Catholics; the But no substitute has yet been found. There was a more cheering the trade and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with gress of the trade and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some and commerce of the northern former support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with some support the reactionary policy; the latter notion that coal is improved by being mixed with support the reaction of the re type, and regard with supreme indifferencece the come into fashion. All sorts of contrivances for the economical use of coal have been suggested, but must be borne in mind that the Catholics of the none of them seem to have got into anything like general use. And in this matter of the fuel famine the necessity, which is said to be the mother of invention, has produced little except complaints. He would do a great service to mankind who should invent, or manufacture, a slow-burning cool. Possibly this was the benevolent object of a coal merchant who made a sensation last week. But though his motive doubtless was good, his zeal for humanity carried him too far, for he invented a coal that would not burn at all, and was fined £5 for his discovery But who can say what might have been the result if the dust, and the slates, and the coal had been mixed by a more scientific and practised hand."

SHOCKING DEATH OF A DRUNKARD .- In Birmingham the body of a man called "Tommy Don't Care," has just been found in a midden. One of the night men was nearly struck in the face by a human foot which separated from the body on being raised by the pitchfork as the men were removing the refuse from diately communicated the astonishing fact to their the midden. Three weeks ago the man was seen drunk, and, it is supposed, he staggered from the was the motion of the body that it was with great publichouse to the yard and falling into the pit was sufficiated, as he has not been seen since. The effluvia from the body was so great that one of the space of time all the crops, both cut and uncut, in men fainted whilst at work in the yard, and had to be carried home.

In speaking the other day on the Church of Scot land endowment scheme, the Duke of Argyle took occasion to refer to Bismarck and the Catholic Hierarchy in Germany, and, as a Calvinistic and Scotch consequence, found it necessary at the same time to express the most hearty sympathy of himself and his hearers with the German chancellor as he said, "one of the most powerful governments in tensious of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which most heartily sympathised with Count Bismarck and the German Government." His Grace might easily feel assured of the sympathy of his audience in this matter, for what consistent son of Calvin and Caledonia could refuse his sympathy to such a crusade and such a crusader? And yet his Grace-blasphemously nicknamed in his own country, "The Lord God of the Hielands,"-" could not," as he hastened to add, " help feeling, and he was sure many of those of all churches must also feel very great doubts as to the particular measures that are being adopted? by the new-created prince and government. "Many of those measures appeared to him, and appeared to many in this country, to be a violation of the principle of religious liberty. - Cath. Times.

Typhold at Islington Workhouse.—At the meeting of the Islington Poor-law guardians on Friday a letter was read from the Local Government Board, asking for information as to the circumstances under which as reported in the Tirus of the previous Saturday several persons suffering from typhoid fever had been admitted into the workhouse to mingle there with some 700 or 800 unaffected inmates. The central authority also desired an explanation from the out-door medical officer (Dr. Harston) as to why he had not sent the cases in question to the Metropolitan District Fever Asylum at Homerton. The committee to whom the matter was referred at the last meeting of the guardians now reported that having investigated the attair they did not think the medical officer was deserving of censure. He had explained the circumstances under which the family had been sent by his sanction into the workhouse, and the committee thought the explanation could be accepted. A guardian, who moved the adoption of the report, said that fever had not broken out in the work house, the family had happened to get well, and therefore, there was nothing wrong. There had been rather an excess of zeal on the part of Mr. Cowan, the indoor medical officer, who was afraid that fever might break out. Another guardian said the report he thought some one must be to blame. Now, Dr. Harston said the family in question were not suffering from typhoid fever when he sent them in white Mr. Cowan said they certainly were when he saw them after admission. Both these officers were ordered to send a written report to the Local Govern-

London, Oct. 28 .- The Times this morning publishes a note from Archbishop Manning, enclosing an extract from the Mainzes downed, in which it is stated that the Pope has written a second letter to the German Emperor, and that this letter has not been given to the public.

FIFTEEN POUNDS FOR A VOTE.—At the Dumbarton Registration Court on Thursday, the Liberal agent stated, with reference to a case which the sheriff had reserved for consideration, that he found by the payment of £4 stamp duty, £10 penalty, and £1 in addition, he was entitled by the Stamp Act to have the leed on which his client based his vote taken into evidence. He had paid the money, and now tendered the deed whereupon the sheriff allowed the vote.

The Hour says :- " It is reported in good quarters that the question of dissolving Parliament has been under discussion at the Cabinet Councils which have been held during the past week, and that it has been finally decided that no dissolution shall take place until the spring."

EITUALISM IN BIRMINGRAM AND NEITHBOURHOOD .-Birmingham and the towns within a radius of ten miles of it, seem to be rapidly becoming ultra. Ritualistic. Already in the "metropolis of the Black Country," i.e., Wolverhampton, these new lights of the Gospel, the Ritualists have fought and gained a position of decided influence. They have several churches, all well attended, and in one of them the Bishop of Lichfield some time ago placed his son as incumbent, thus giving his approval to the High Church party, but not satisfied with thus tacitly approving their performances, his lordship quietly snubs those who oppose them. For instance when petitions against Ritualistic practices reached him from the congregations of West Bromwich. Smethwick, and Wolverhampton, he urged upon the petitioners charity towards their neighbours. and advised them to enlarge their views, and at the same time carefully avoided in any way condemning the High Churchmen. But in Birmingham things are carried to a greater length. There we may occasionally meet a Protestant parson walking the streets in a cassock and birretta, calling himself Catholic priest," and speaking of himself as Father So and-so; but, strange as it may seem, if a Catholic priest were to appear in the street in his clerical garb he would be liable to prosecution, whilst the "Evangelist Fathers" may, without danger, perambulate the town in cassock, grindle, and rosary and birretta. Seeing these results we Catholics can afford to laugh at the simple parsons who "play at priests;" but not so the Low Church Protestants. It annoys them beyond measure to see their own riows gradually deserted, and their dearest friends joining the "party that leads to Rome." But if anything were wanting to fill up the cup of their wrath, it is supplied in the present demand of the Ritualists of Birmingham to have a member of the School Board, who shall represent "Church of England principles"-in other words, Ritualism. The Protestant Scriptural Education Society wonders what

Brook A. Hire Land

inated as candidates for the School Board and pledged in every way to oppose the work of the league. Birmingham Protestants of the Low Church type, well know the influence of their Protestant brethren of the High school, and fearing the split in the camp, are trying the conciliation plan, and by the mouth of the vicar of St. Paul's, the Rev. R. Burgess, advise the high (sic) brethren to have high (sic) forbeatance" and not make evident to the world the truth that there is still in the Protestant mind a hankering after Catholicity, as proved by the rapid growth of the section of the Protestant community which in its practice nearest approaches our Church .- Catholic Times.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND .- A second party of free-passage emigrants, going out to settle upon the farmsteads of the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation in New Zealand, have been embarked on board the ship Salisbury, in the South-West India Dock. Admiral George Elliot, one of the directors, and Mr Stuart Bailey, the secretary of the corporation, were on board the ship to receive the emigrants, to inspect the arrangements for their comfort on the voyage, and wish them God-speed to their new homes in the colony.

LONDON M.P.S AND ISSU HOME BULKES-In reply to a letter from the secretary of the London Irish Election Committee to the metropolitan members of Parliamete, asking them for a written declaration on the subject of Home Rule, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. has replied, asking for a succint definition of Home Rule. Mr. Locke, M.P., wrote that he would be glad to hear an explanation on "Home Rule," and would then state his opinion respecting it.

A DUBLIN LADY IN AN ENGLISH WORKHOUSE, - At the last meeting of the St. Paneras Board of Guardians, it was stated that one of the inmates was the Hon, Miss Eyre, an old English lady of 80. She was the Sister of Colonel Eyre, of Dublin, and a close connection of the celebrated Governor Eyre. She had never been married, and at one time possessed considerable wealth, and, as cards and documents in her possession proved, she was visited by large numbers of the aristocracy, even by members of the old Royal family. She had, however, got into bad hands, and was ruined, and her relatives had settled £10 a year upon her, but even that little she had been robbed of, and her sovereigns abstracted and bright farthings put into her box as a substitute As a means of protection she had been sent into the workhouse, and she desired that the surplus of the £40, after paying for her maintenance, should be taken care of to give her a decent, and not a pau-

DENSITY OF POPULATION.-In England the population is equal to one person to every 7,340 square yards; in Wales one person to 18,777 square yards; in England and Wales together one to 7,953 square yards; in Scotland one to 28,081 square yards; in reland one to 18,621 square yards. In the United Kingdom as a whole the population is one person to every 11,935 square yards, or about 260 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the area of a county averages 4,037 square miles; in England ,270 square miles, 1,917 in Ireland, 923 in Scotand, 615 in Wales.

Foreign Coal .- A great fuse has been made about the importation of American iron, but—as we experted-this wondrous importation has proved a failure. Now we are told that American coal is on the road. This kind of thing is almost "played out." America can no more spare her coal than her iron, and the effect of a few puny importations, even if they were effected, would be more likely to provoke the laughter than the auxiety of English coal masters. Three thousand tons of coal are nothing likely to produce much effect upon a coal market which demands an output of 2,500,000 tons per week.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Shrevgrout and Membris -That every poison has its antidote is no less true in the spiritual than in the natural order of things. To-day the strange spectacle is presented to the world of disunity united, of diversity of worship, belief and sentiment, of nationality and race, centered in one grand focus to seorch out Popery. The sceptic German the infield Gaul, the sleek, well-fed Briton, the shrewd Scot, the bigoted Hibernian and liberal presented last week was a very alarming one, and American figure in this ecclesiastical comedy, and ape the councils of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostelie Church. What can we expect from such conflicting elements but discord and confusion worse confounded. Since the first session of the Allianer, how many subjects have been discussed with more or less ability, but without, as yet, any perceptible fruit. The worthy members, of this evangelical body have betrayed their usual acrimony on such subjects as the revival of Catholicism in France; and the pilgrimages of that country and England evoke all their spleen. While confessing their inability to understand the Catholic doctrine of justification, and the dogma of Infullibility they do not hesitate to grapple with the monsters, and expose them in all their deformity and hideousness to their allied brethren. But their darts are impotent; their venom has lost its power; and their slanders houry and weak with age fall helpless and harmless at the feet of the Church they would fell to the ground. We are strongly reminded of the viper, which the sailors saved from shipwreck with the Apostle of the Gentiles, saw fasten itself to his hand and believed him a murderer whom an avenging deity would not suffer to live; but waiting long, and seeing no harm come to him, changing their minds they said, that he was a God. If reasoning Protestants would but use the same argument. For eighteen hundred years have the powers of darkness used every means to destroy this temple not built with hands; not a weapon has been left untried; enemies from within and without have all united their efforts. But in vain. The Church has at times been completely enveloped in the smoke of battle; but the sun again rose upon her; and the astonished world saw her unharmed, her enemies dispersed, and empires and thrones in ruins around her. As then, so it is now. Her enemies talk and gabble in New York, her ministers act-go about doing good in Shreveport and Memphis. By their fruits shall ye know them. Nine priests prostrated by death in the discharge of their duty will speak with greater force with more eloquent tongue to the practical mind of Americans than the sophistry, slander and vituperation of the alliance.—Catholic Citizen.

The Boston Globe says: "That the pleasure of a striking contrast will be enjoyed by New Yorkers when the Evangelical Alliance is followed, as it will be, by an alliance of the Free Religionists. These people will discuss such topics as The Ecclesiastical Foes of Rational Religion, 'The Cost to Christendom of the Foreign Mission System," The National Unity of Religious, The Platform of the Evangelical Alliance as opposed to Alliance on the Basis of Humanity, The Effect of advancing Free Thought on Religious Institutions,' Science and Religion-are they at War ? ' The Church and Social Evils,' and 'The Taxation of Church Property and other Demands which the Principle of Religious Liberty makes upon the State. The whole object of the meeting will be affirmative and not negative. These meetings never lack in the important element of brains, and the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance has suggested so many topics, and will call out so much criticism, that it will render the Free Religious gatherings much more spicy and interesting than usual."

A correspondent of the Protestant New York Observer notes that the "religious aim of public schools, so far as he can see, is in favour of complete indifferentism," and affirms, as a necessary result, that " every scholar so trained (unless the grace of (Hod prevents) becomes in some measure a missionary of indifferentism.

المراشعة إمال مرول أأرب

One of the results of the recent timmeial panic in the United States has been to bring to lig' t numerous defideations in various institutions, which remained hidden till the monetary disturbance pused over the country. The developments of hidden erime have been compared to the sudden draininge of a great river, and the disclosure of the slimy bed. One of the most serious of these defalcations is the last announced. Charles H. Phelps, Cashier in the State Treasury at Albany, is found to have made away with some \$300,000, supposed to have been lost in speculations.

A Question.-Why didn't the heroes of the Christian Alliance take a trip to Memphis or Sineveport? They might have made themselves useful there at least as nurses. They had a splendid opportunity of giving a magnificent demal to the old charge that Protestant preachers are the first to show the white feather whenever a dangerous epidemic appears.

The war between the Winnemucca Register and the Unionville Sibrer State still goes ov. The latter paper, after severely redecting on the paternity of the editor of the former, says that he is a hunchback ape who can't write his own name without wiping his nose with his tomue. A cringing, debased and decrepid wretch, whom had he even the semblance of a human being, we would kick publicly through the streets of Winnemucea." Now fetch on your Oregon editors!

"To holdin a postmortim examinashun on a horse who afterwards recovered, \$1.50," was one of the items in a horse-doctor's bill paid by an Oregon

At a camp meeting at Middletown, Lake County Tal, recently, a lady under great excitement, and while shouting and clapping her hands, declared that she wanted to die then and there. was granted, for she almost instantly fell back, and died in a few minutes. The excitement was more than her delicate frame could bear

"FOUR MURDERS IN ONE WEEK." - A city paper places this heading to the account given to it of two murders which took place in Louisville on Tuesday last. It is not to this city, however, that the bloods work is confined. Knife and pistol and bludgeon are being put to infamous uses every day and all over the country. And yet we look upon ourselves as a Christian and morally progressive people! We ven subscribe money for "evangelizing the heathen." The heathens are at our own doors, and instead of decreasing in numbers they are becoming more plentiful every day. We boast and hold up our heads when our faces should be in the dust --Alas, for the land if our wise ones cannot devise means to put an end to the terrible crimes by which ociety is afflicted .- Catholic Advanta.

As the yellow fever struck its heaviest blows on the Dominican fathers in Memphis, grave kindled the hearts of others with devotion and charity. As soon as an appeal was made from Memphis, seven, we are told, volunteered cheerfully to go to the scene of danger and sacrifice their lives for the salvation of souls. Of the number, Father Edelen, a Kentuckian by birth, but residing in Dayton, O., received the approval of his superiors and set out on his journey as a bride to her wedding, remarking, as he parted from his brethren, that they might expect to hear of his death in a few days .- Ib. Tozenism.-Many Catholics may not be aware of

the fact that in the Anglican Established Church,

and its daughter, the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, exist a party who claim that the Protestant Bishops are really and truly the authorized successors of the Apostles and invested with the same rights and privileges as Catholic Bishops enjoy! It is hardly necessary to state that such an idea would have been repudiated with the utmost searn by the founders of Anglican Protestantism, Cranmer, Ridley, Hooker and the rest. They not only asserted that there was no dimension eletween Bishop and Priest, but even declared that every Christian was a priest. No words of seurality were too strong for these men to apply to the sacred coremonies of the Church, and no ideas receividicated by them than those of ordination, constration, apertolical succession or priestly powers. But in the reign of James I., when the fathers and learned writers of the emly ages (all, with the exception of St. Augustine) despised by the Reformers began to be studied it was found that altars, priests, Bishops we, existed not only amongst the orthodo amongst the heretics of that time. Accordingly the English writers found out all of a sudden that they had Bishops, yes, real Bishops, whose titles and authority were not derived as had been positively asserted merely from the law of the land but from God by a succession of Bishops, reaching back all through the ages of "Popish darkness" to the very Apostles themselves! Having found this out our High Church friends proceeded to cut off the ears and put in prison all Protestants who did not admit of these unheard of pretensions. This, in time, caused a revolution and many other troubles in England, familiar to the readers of history. In our own day the claim has been revived by the Puseyites, Ritualists, or High Churchmen. To these gentry the question of "Anglican Orders" vital, for without orders what becomes of their sham altars and bogus confessionals? A modern Anglican Protestant Bishop, who can do nothing without the permission of the Queen (who, on account of her sex cannot even speak in the Church and yet governs it by the law of England () if once impressed with these ideas is more touchy about his dignity than ever Sts. Ambrose or Chrysostom were, We had a late example of this in the case of "Bi-shop" Tozer, who calls himself Missionary Bishop of Zanzibar. This dignitary has discovered that an English Dean of Canterbury (whose deanery by the way, as well as the archbishopric of which he is dean were erected by the Popes!) has violated some canon by taking part lately in a Presbyterian Communion. If it was not laughable it would make one indignant to see the cool effrontery with which these Protestant nobodies who wish to be somebodies quote our canons and our countles. Why, if any of them was to have put in an appearance at any of these early conneils whose canons they quote. the entire assemblage would have fled in dismay .-Neither Tozer nor the Dean have either right or title in the Church. It is so doubtful even that they have been baptized that if they made their submission they would have to be conditionally baptized. Their ordination is utterly null and void. They are neither priests, Bishops nor deans, nothing but havmen at the very best. They profess openly all sorts of heresies, any one of which would exclude them from the Church. They are schismatics and all members of a schismatical and a heretical Church. The only emblem for their divided-againstitself-house is the Tower of Babel, their only proper act absolute sumission to the Catholic Church, their only hope even of salvation lies in their invincible ignorance. For one to call the other a schismatic is like the pot denominating the kettle black, and to hear one trying to prove the other guilty of canonical irregularity is like a burglar laying down to a footpad the unlawfulness of his courses. Why, one of these so-called Bishops, who occupied the "See" of Gibraltar and whose flock consisted (by act of Parliament!) of the faithful scattered around the Mediterranean Sec, viz., English aristocrats who were sojourning at Nice, Naples, Malta, &c., wo remember once actually asserted that His Holiness, the Pope, was a schismatic on account of exercising jurisdiction at Rome which was within his "diocese!" We could give other instances of the folly these men utter but will content ourselves by saying, with the old Iriehman who happened to hear a long account of their doings read from the

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

ECCLESIASTYCAL CALENDAR. коуемвек-1873.

Friday, 7-Of the Octave. Saturday, 8-Octave of All Saints. Sunday, 9-Twenty-third after Pentecost. Monday, 10-St. Andrew Avellino, C. Tuesday, 11-St. Martin, B. C. Wednesday, 12—St. Martin, P. M. Thursday, 13—St. Stanislaus Kostka, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Comte de Chambord is not only an honest man, but he is far sighted. He knows that what is needed for France is, not merely the restoration of a man, but of a principlethe principle symbolised by the white flag .-This flag, or this principle rather, he refuses to resign; and in a letter to M. de Chesselong he has signified as much. Hereupon the republicans are jubilant, and their organs boast that by his letter, the Comte de Chambord has ruined his cause. True; if personal ambition be his cause; but not true, if he be the representative of a great principle, the principle of legitimate government.

It may be admitted, however, that the letter in question does seriously diminish the chances of his immediate recall to France. As in exile, and in expiation of the sins of his Bourbon ancestors, he has lived, so in exile he may die. Better thus, far better for him, better far for France, than that he should submit to a degrading compromise with the Revolution. He may lose his throne; but he will still be able to say with another King of France "tout est perdu pour l'honneur." Now the King of France must be something more than a King; he must be the first gentleman of France, or he is nothing.

Failing the restoration of the legitimate monarchy, the provisional republic seems to be the only form of government at present possible for France. This form, with Marshal Mac-Mahon as President will very probably be adopted. As Marshal Bazaine's trial proceeds the case looks blacker against him. There is no prospect of its being brought to a speedy conclusion.

The German government having discovered that it has no hopes left of intimidating the Catholic Hierarchy into a voluntary surrender of their functions into the hands of the State, is, so we learn from the Times-taking steps for driving Mgr. Ledochowski from his See, to be followed of course by other steps for nominating thereunto some servile creature of its own The battle evidently must go on to the bitter end; possibility of a compromise there is none; the general condition of the relations betwixt Church and State in East Prussia may be judged from this circumstance mentioned in the Times; that when at a dinner table at which any of the Catholic clergy happen to be present the Emperor's health is proposed, they get up and leave the room. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome is going on briskly; many have left for the United States, but Malta is spoken of as likely to be a place of shelter for others until the fury of the storm of persecution be spent. In Spain, Cartagena up to latest dates still held out, but its fall cannot be much longer delayed. The Carlists since their victory over the revolutionary General Moriones, have received large supplies of ammunition of which they stand greatly in need. The Times correspondent denounces in no measured language, the lying, braggadocio despatches of the revolutionary government, its reports of pretended victories, and the garbled accounts which it publishes of the battle of Manerva. It seems to forget says the same writer, that its pretended victory was a "most disgraceful rout the soldiers of the 'invincible' Moriones being pursued and bayoneted up to the very entrance of Puente."

The counsel for the defence in the Tichporne case have concluded the evidence for the prisoner. The trial has been adjourned to

Rule continue to be the order of the day. The Catholic clergy look approvingly on the move. ment, thus showing how essentially it differs from Fenianism to which it is known that they were strenuously oppposed.

The third trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk has just come to a close, and by the verdict shows how very difficult it is in the U. States to send a murderer, provided he has money, to the gallows. That verdict was "Manslaughter" in the third degree, for which Stokes gets off with four years in the Peni tentiary. A more rational verdict, and more consistent with the evidence would have been one of " Not Guilty" on the grounds first that Fisk is still alive and well; secondly, that there never was such a person as Fisk. Indeed it is quite as rational to doubt the existence of the latter as to doubt that Stokes murdered him. Owing to the financial disturbances, employers in the United States are reducing their establishments and dismissing their hands.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The debates on the Address was resumed on Tuesday, 28th ult. Mr. Lantier gave notice of intention-to move an Address to Her Majesty recommending the granting of an amnesty for all crimes and offences committed in Manitoba previous to the union of that Province to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Schultz gave notice of a motion for the production of correspondence on the Gordon kidnapping affair. Mr. Young of Waterloo gave notice of a motion for an Address to the Governor Gene.al praying for a return showing the number of money letters lost, or stolen from the Post Office with particulars of each case; and Mr. Almon moved for an Enquiry as to whether instructions had been given that members' letters be put into the said members' boxes. This was in reference to the Montreal Post Office business. The debates continued on Wednesday and may for aught that yet appears to the contrary, continue till Christmas, Nothing new has been elicited, for all the main facts of the so-called Pacific Scandal were brought out by the Royal Commission. What inference is to be drawn from these facts, is the question that is discussed in the House with much vigor on both sides. An amendment to Mr. Mackenzie's amendment has been proposed by Mr. Macdonald, to the effect that the House whilst deploring the general prevalence of electoral corruption and inviting stringent measures to put an end thereto, desires to express its confidence in the present Ministry and in their management of public affairs.

The Witness casts about him to discover what is "the cause of the backwardness in the race of civilisation" of the French Canadians as compared with the superior race in the Western Province. Does our contemporary not remember the story how Charles II. once pro pounded to the Royal Society, the why the weight of a bucket of water was not increased by the addition of a living fish, so long as the latter balanced itself on its fins. After much debating it was proposed that the truth of the alleged fact should be tested before attempting to account for it. So, we venture to suggest to the Witness it would be well to establish the higher civilisation of the people of U. Canada as compared with the French, before attempt ing to account for the alleged phenomenon.

What is civilisation? in what does it con sist. On this point there are many theories. The Rev. Mr. Beecher is reported in the N.Y. Nation that civilisation consists in the pursuit of wealth. "The history of civilisation in its best sense is the history of the efforts of great numbers of men to make money." This is the moral code of Wall Street and the Gospel according to Jay Gould. And if it be the true Gospel and the highest morality, then we may perhaps rank French Canadians rather low in the scale of civilisation.

But there may be, and are, entertained doubts as to its truth. Why, even the Witness, who never seems capable of taking any but a dollarand cents view of things, appears as if he had misgivings; for in his issue of the 9th October, the man admits that "if the French Canadians do lack enterprise and the sustained energy that leads to success, they are thought to lack along with it much of the extravagance and vice which come with a more high-strung mode of life." So, too, the Toronto Globe deplores the fact that the pursuit of wealth, and success in that pursuit, have not, as yet, at least, had the effect of making those foremost, and most successful, less brutal.

"One of the most disheartening facts which meets us in modern times is, there is no necessary connection between a nation's advancement in wealth, and progress in the art of living"—which surely has some connection with civilisation. "Notwithstanding the connection with civilisation. "Notwithstanding the vast ratio at which the wealth of England is increasing, every year the masses remain coarse and un-lovely in demeanor and character."—Globe.

Now, if courtesy, and urbanity, be any signs of civilization, it is a striking fact, also admitted by the Globe, that those nations which the 17th inst., to give time for bringing over Protestants place lowest in the scale of civilizasome important witnesses from this Continent. I tion, stand highest in the scale, and contrast In Ireland demonstrations in favor of Home most favorably with their wealthier neighbors-

"Every body who has travelled on the Continent knows what a startling contrast the lower class of Englishmen furnishes to the peasantry of France, of Switzerland and or Italy."-Ib.

And what is true of the last-named country holds true of French and Catholic Lower Canada. Not only, as a general rule are its people honorably distinguished for their trac civilisation as manifested in courtesy and urbanity, but they are no less remarkable for their general freedom from those vices which are, according to the Witness, the usual concomitants of a more enterprising and energetic pursuit of material wealth.

The one instance on which the Witness relies in support of his theory of the inferiority in the scale of civilisation of the French Canadians is the inferiority of their agriculture; they do not grow such good wheat crops as do the people of U. Canada. But may not this be accounted for by difference of climates? by the longer winters of the Lower Province, and the consequent material disadvantages under which the French Canadians labor? The agricultural inferiority of Lower Canada proseeds from causes over which man has no control, and may be admitted, without any impeachment upon its moral culture, civilisation.

The Witness however with its usual penetration discovers the cause of the only inferiority with which the French Canadians can be taxed in their schools and ecclesiastical institutions. With good schools and churches, voluntarily supported, our French Canadian fellow-citizens would soon challenge the people of Ontario to competition in every line of progress."-Witness, 9th Oct. We shall believe the Witness to be sincere in what he says, and then only when we shall find him advocating "schools and churches voluntarily supported," for New Brunswick, as well as for Lower Canada; when he shall take up his testimony against the compulsory system which the Protestants of the first named are now tyrannically enforcing upon their Catholic fellow-citizens. We would remind the Witness also that if the tythe system be enforced here by law, it is enforced only on those who voluntarily submit themselves to it; for it reaches only Catholics; and no one is by law obliged to profess the Catholic religion, so no one is by law made subject to the burden of paving tythes. It is something however to have the Witness confess that 'schools * * * volunturily supported' are conducive to material progress, and that consequently State-Schoolism is of no advan-

The London Times gives the Church of England warning that its days are numbered in so far as it is an Establishment. Its greatest without, but those within. "Not only is there | guilty on the others. a large number of Englishmen outside her have said, that her greatest danger lies."-

The Church of England in virtue of its liberality, or comprehensiveness comprises within its communion, even amongst its clergy every conceivable phase of belief or unbelief; amongst its members are to be found all the differences that distinguish one Protestant sect from another. Now so long as the essence of Christianity was held to be indifferentism, and the only dogma insisted upon was that of contraries, both might be, and possibly were true, this was all very well. The wolf and the lamb, the Trinitarian, and the Unitarian, could fraternally browse together on the rich pastures of the Establishment, and their bellies filled with the good things and fatness thereof, could together lie down and take their rest. But when some troublesome men began to be earnest, and went so far in their narrow zeal as to pretend that the contradictory of the truth was a lie, bringing over many to their way of thinking in this matter, this pleasant state of things came to an end. No longer content mutually to tolerate, they for years have been trying to supplant one another, and the history of the Church of England for the last quarter of a century is to be read in the records of the Courts of Law. Such a state of things cannot

The Times correspondent in his report of the proceedings of the Church Congress held the other day at Bath, relates an incident that brings out strongly the bitter animosity that prevails within the enclosure of the Protestant Zion. Archdeacon Denison was in the chair, and delivered an address, in the course of which he vindicated some of the Ritualistic practices by a quotation from Horace. This was the signal for a row commenced by an indignant interruption from a low church minister. A scene of violence ensued thus described in the Times :-

"The interruption gave rise to a scene of strange confusion. Half the clergymen rose from their seats and raised a deafening cry of 'Turn him out,' 'Order,' 'Chair,' &c. One clergyman was seen gesticulating with him in a very threatening manner, and a scuffle seemed imminent. The ven. Archdeacon got hold of his big stick, and, brandishing it towards the rev. offender, shouted at the top of his

voice, If you interrupt again I'll have you turned out. My friend, I can reach you with the policeman's baton if I cannot with my own stick. The delinquent persisted in trying to make an explanstion amidst a terrific noise and renewed cries of 'Turn him out;' but a kind of threatening movement towards him by several of the clergy had the effect of causing him to retire behind some fri**end**s.¤

And scenes like this are of constant occurrence whenever two or three ministers of the Establishment are gathered together, and the discussion is not severely restricted to blackguarding the Pope, and denouncing the aggressions of Rome. On this topic, and on this topic only, can the clergy of the Establishment be found willing to unite.

The warning of the Times is therefore not out of place. Disestablishment cannot for many more years be delayed. It will fall, not before the attacks of Catholics or of non-Conformists, but because its defenders, its own garrison, are bent upon cutting one another's threats; its fall will be swift, and ludicrous,-"There are many signs," says the Times, "of danger to the Church, and the catastrophe, if it comes at all, will be sure to come suddenly.'

A writer in the London Times points out that as in Ircland, so in England, the cultivation of the land for wheat and other cereals is being supplanted by grazing. " England is becoming a meat growing country as opposed to cereal crops." This is the result of laws over which man has no control. Foreign wheat can be imported, and thus comes into competition with the wheat grown by the English farmer diminishing his profits. In the meat market the home producer need at present fear no competition, for in the present condition of physical science, meat cannot be imported in large quantities at prices which will remunerate the importer. This is the argument of the writer on The Future of Farming in the Times; and if he be correct all the social conditions of Ireland will be reproduced

COME TO GRIEF .- M. O. Soucy, the interesting convert from the errors of Popery to the truth as it is in Jesus, whom we have already alluded to, and who, by ways mysterious had been led from the darkness of Rome to the full light of the Bible, made his appearance before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Quebec, on Tuesday, 28th ult.; the Grand Jurywhose members do not seem to have yet realised the full value of Gospel privileges,-having found True Bills for larceny against him on four indictments. M. O. Soucy pleaded "guilty" on three of these indictments, and fire rapidity to Channel and Port au Basque, where "not guilty" on the fourth. The Attorney General said the Crown would not prosecute on enemies and the most dangerous are, not those that indictment, the prisoner having pleaded

We much fear that this little unpleasantcommunion, but her own members are divided ness will deprive the F. C. M. Society, at its ing away on the rocks, and the crew washed incesinto hostile camps, and regard one another next Anniversary Meeting, of the services of santly by the heavy seas, blinded with the spray, openly as enemies. It is in this fact, as we M. O. Soucy, whose presence will probably be required elsewhore.

> In the Montreal Witness, of the 28th ult. and amongst its items of news sent by Telegraph from Quebec, we find the following paragraph:--

> "A carter married a girl of 16 without consulting her parents. The latter got out a writ, and carried off the young lady from her husband, and so far keeps possession."

This would seem to indicate that in Quebec, as in Montreal, the trick of marrying minors, without the consent of their parents and guardians, is being played. We hope that in this case, if the circumstances of the case justify it, legal action may be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The Kingston British Whig emphatically repudiates any design of reflecting on the teachings of the Catholic Church with respect to the validity of Protestant marriage, in that it published a paragraph on which we have made some comments. We accept the explanations of the Whig and are satisfied that our contemporary entertained no intentions of misrepresenting the Church or her teachings. The Whig has always in its controversies approved itself an honorable opponent, and would scorn to resort to the tactics of the Montreal Witness.

The Bismarckian blade is two edged and cuts both ways. We read in the journals that some forty-five Lutheran ministers have been fined for refusing to submit to the new ecclesiastical code, whilst the civil power has taken upon itself to reinstate a certain Protestant pastor named Sydow excommunicated by a Lutheran synod for publicly teaching that Jesus was the son of St. Joseph.

THE MEAT INSPECTOR.—It is asserted in the papers that Mr. Moore, the meat inspector, is obstructed in the discharge of his duties. and has been threatened with violence. The civic authorities should see to it that their offi. cers be properly supported.

We have received the November number of Chisholm's International Railway Guide.

The Ontario Local Legislature, it is reported will

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto left on the 28th ult., en route for Rome, where business of importance connected with the Spiritual interests of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto require his attendance.

Bible History for the use of Colleges, Schools, Families, and Biblical Students, by Rev. James O'Leary, D.D.-Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal

We have great pleasure in recommending this book to the notice of the Heads of our Colleges and Schools. It has the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of New York, and contains illustrations of the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

It is very important that our Catholic youth would be well grounded in Bible history, and if proper attention be not given to this branch in our schools, the defect should be made good in the family circle. We therefore recommuned to parents to procure this book for their children, and a chapter read in the family occasionally, would be found edifying, pleasing, and instructive.

We have received the first number of a new Monthly Journal entitled Catholic Total Abstenence Union, a handsome eight page paper. Edited by J. W. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary of the C. T. A. U. of America. Published at 142, Nassau Street, New York,

It is but proper that deeds of heroism should be duly recorded, and that the names of those who bravely risk their own lives for the sake of their fellow-creatures should be held in honor. We have therefore much pleasure in copying from the Montreal Gazette the subjoined particulars of the wreck of the barque Rivoli, and the names of the gallant fellows who, under God, were the means of saving her crew:-

On the 21st of September, at two in the morning, she struck upon the reefs off Duck Island, near Cap-Ray, Nfid., and in a few hours became a total wreck, She was then on her passage from Barbadoes to Quebec, with a cargo of molasses.

It would appear, from what has been gathered from Captain Corriveau and the crew of the vessel, that the light upon Cape Ray, which burst suddenly in view from the gloom and fog, was mistaken for one of the lights upon St. Paul's Island, and that on bearing off to clear the supposed island, the vessel ran inextricably among the reefs and breakers. The place is

ONE OF THE VERY WORST SPOTS of all the coast of Newfoundland, especially when the wind and sea are coming from the westward-as they were upon this occasion.

Early as was the hour when the catastrophe happened, and dark and dismal as was the night, little time clapsed before the alarm was given, first among the few poor and scattered fishermen of Grand Bay, and afterwards communicated with wildevery hut and house sent forth its contingent of assistance.

The crew first attempted to escape by the boats, but these were

DASHED TO PIECES

as soon as they were launched, one sailor being drowned in the struggle. The ship was now grindnumbed with the cold, and all expecting to meet a watery grave, crowded up in the bows, which were nearest the land, and where there was the most shelter, but very temporary place of security they were destined soon to be deprived of, for she was dashed round as upon a pivot in the reverse position, with her stern towards the shore.

A TOTAL WRECK.

By 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the fore and main masts were gone, the deck and sides completely knocked away the cargo washed out, and all the barrels stoven, and the remnant of the ship laid a helpless mass, crumbling away bit by bit before the fury of the merciless waves, which danced with a ceaseless and relentless roar all round. The wretched crew had by this time betaken themselves to the remains of the poop, which, with the mizzen mast, still stood, and it was a sad and painfully exciting sight to witness these poor creatures still clinging instinctively to life, all hope of saving which, by human means, seemed utterly to have vanished. In this extremity some of the noble fishermen who inhabit that rugged coast, among whom may be mentioned Wm. Blackburn, Joseph Moison and G. Buckley, proceeded to Duck Island in a small boat and by means of the greatest skill, courage and activity they got safely to the shore and dragged their flat over the island for nearly half a mile to a point as near to the wreck as possible, where the rescue must be effected, if to be done at all. Between this place and the wreck a rock raises its rounded head over the water's edge, which at low tide and calm weather is dry; but at the present time it was but as the centre of a BOILING CALDRON OF BREAKERS.

Fortunately the tide was obbing, and alt depended upon the chance of getting a line to connect with the wreck from the rock before the tide rose again when certain utter destruction was inevitable. It was at this juncture that the cool intrepidity of the British sailor (Ralph Blackburn, who is an old man-of-war's man) so conspicuously displayed itself on the part of the three adventurers. Having procured a line of sufficient length-i.e., a rope usually termed a rode by the fishermen—a boat-hook was firmly secured to the end of it, with which they advanced to the flat, watching the recession of the tide, and keenly looking out for an opportunity, till at length with a rush they were enabled to get a foothold on the rock, their retreat being secured by another line between the flat and the island, where plenty of hands were now in readiness to give their aid. On board the wreck a line was prepared in the same manner, and the next thing to be done was to get the two lines to grapple, one another, and so get a means of communication. Time after time, and for more than one weary hour, the much-desired connection failed in being accomplished, and many AN EXPRESSION OF HORROR

burst from the spectators on shore, who deemed destruction inevitable both to the crew and the gallant fellows on the rock who were trying to save them. It was a sight to see and one never to be forgotten -the brave seaman on the rock with the furious breakers surging around and over him, deliberately hauling in, and readjusting his coil for snother throw, time after time, as each throw missed his hold; while the poor creatures on the wreck were staining every nerve, with certain death staring them in the face should their efforts fail to accomplish the same end. Mercifully it succeeded at last, and ra ope was

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—NOV. 7, 1873.

Street was the first of the second of the second

hauled from the ship, and made fast to the rock. By means of a line the men were slung to this rope and hauled to the rock one by one, and in the same order were transferred to the flat, which was hauled across to the island, where a fire was kindled and sundry impromptu measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunates.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

In this way nine of the eleven men were saved; the tenth having escaped shortly after the ship began to break up, by lashing himself to a board and swimming. How this man escaped with life is a mystery; for not only was he dashed over and through the breakers but he was surrounded and repeatedly overwhelmed by the puncheons of the cargo, which at the time were driving about in every direction and smashing against the rocks; yet as if by a miracle he was carried over and finally launched into comparatively safe water, where he was picked up by a boat more dead than alive. He was quite insensible for some time afterwards, but soon recovered when some simple restoratives were applied. Great credit is due to one Samuel Yearns. who persisted in taking his boat to make a last effort to save this man, while all the other lookers on had given him up as already dead.

The poor fellows, naked and famished, were liberally supplied with food and clothing by the fishermen, thankful that they had been as it were snatched from the very jaws of death.

HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR.—By a portion of your short article on the recent demonstration in this city in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, you have offended many who, notwithstanding that it is so often offensive to them. contribute in no inconsiderable degree to the support of the Witness. This, I am aware, is not of the order of considerations likely to influence your course, but were you to test the grounds upon which you stigmatize the motives of the large number of your fellow-citizens referred to in your paper of the 29th instant, the result might be different. Upon what authority, for instance, do you say of the Home Rule movement that "it looks very like Fenianism in a guise decent enough to allow of the Roman Catholic clergy patronizing it if they choose, without seeming to encourage treason?" The Catholic clergy, one and all, opposed Fenianism upon religious and patriotic grounds; they are not, to-day, so devoid of intelligence, or so ignorant of the springs of action amongst their own people, as to be deceived to the extent you would appear to insinuate. Perhaps, however, I misapprehend you. Do you mean to say that they (the clergy) know the Home Rule movement to be, in reality, Fenianism, and avail themselves of the "decent guise" to encourage treason? In either case you are mistaken. Neither designedly nor otherwise are that portion of the Irish clergy who have espoused this cause attacking the true interests of the Crown of England. They simply desire the restoration to Ireland of rights which she once enjoyed with the full consent of that Crown, and of which she was subsequently deprived by means of almost unparalleled criminality. No doubt, you would condone that crime; and, mirabile dictu, you quote Archbishop Manning to prove that " the Irish peasantry are better off than those of the sister kingdom." Well, if all Mr. Arch and others say be true, this would be no great height of bliss after all; and I, for one, can scarcely wonder that Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic, who desire to preserve for their country her rank as a Christian nation, should seek another form of "Rule" than that which, according to authentic public statements, has brought upon the English peasantry an amount of ignorance, crime, and want, which really borders upon barbarism. Your allusion to "one Protestant Professor being a Home Ruler" might have been spared, and still less worthy of you is the sneer at the Protestantism of that gentleman. Professor Galbraith, of Trinity College, is not thus spoken of by those who know him. In Ireland, his character as a Christian, a scholar, and citizen, is high and stainless. To prove how far from the mark is your "one Protestant" idea, I could furnish a long list, beginning with Isaac Butt, Q.C. and M.P., the lender of the movement, and embracing such wellknown Irish Pretestant names as the Hon. King Harman, Sir John Gray, John Martin, R. P. Blennerhasset, Joseph Biggar, of Belfast; William Bolster, Tipperary: J. O. Blundel, T. C. and J. Fisher, of Waterford. These men could not be connected with Fenianism in any form, guised or otherwise,—their instincts and interests are alike opposed to it. It would scarcely be comme il faut to propose to discuss the question of Home Hule in the columns of the Witness, but you will perhaps allow me to state that it is one quite susceptible of argument, and that those who have taken the affirmative side by no means admit that they have yet been worsted. For my own part I am convinced that large and vital questions in Ireland's interest have yet to be dealt with; and when I consider that England would not, or could not, deal with the Established Church, or grant even an imperfect measure of land reform till out the project. of the renewed exertions now being put torth to secure more expeditious and effective legislation for a country which has so long suffered from culpable | emigrants; 23 are natives of France, and 2 of

MATTHEW RYAN. Montreal, Oct. 1873.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

Sin,-When, some few months since, our Canadian National Illustrated paper, L'Opinion Publique, des-cended so low as to publish an indecent caricature of one of our Canadian public men,—a production copied from the Paris Illustration, which, let me remark, would have disgraced even Harper's Weekly or the New York Police Gazette-it was generally conceded-apart from personal or political feelingthat however excusable such a production might be in the columns of Chiravari, or Dagger, or Arrow,—in the columns of a journal professing to be a journal litterarie, it was not only unbecoming, but simply disgraceful. This exemplaire of Canadian literature has, however, excelled even itself in the low, scurrilous line in its last number. It has dared, by implication at least, to represent the favorite pastime of the people of that dear little "Isle of the Western Occean," whose children and children's children have, both by brain and muscle, at least done as much towards the building up of "this Canada of much towards the building up of her population. whose children and children's children ours" as have any other section of her population. The Editeur-proprietaire presents his readers with a full-sized plate bearing the title: Scene Irlandaise. -Meurtre d'un landlord pur son tenancier. The letter-press explanation only tends to show the ignorance,

or worse, of the writer. As well might he give one representing " Immorality" as the distinguishing characteristic of French-Canadians because of recent developments in the management of the "Immigrants' Home," (so called) and the Custom House, at Montreal; or represent husband poisoning and wife-poisoning as the favorite pastime of the people, grounding his assumption on the cases which have so frequently turned up in our Courts; as well might he give us a plate representing "Treason to his country" as the distinguishing feature of Frenchmen, because of the charges laid and with every semblance of probability, at the door of Bazaine and others. So might he also charge the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Welshman, with being Mormons, for the reason that some of each of those nationalities are to be found within

the jurisdiction of Brigham Young.

Bisir, no people deserving to be called a people can

outraged as in the present instance. Suppose for an instant that it pleased the conductors of this would be " Opinion Publique" to held up to public scorn any of the other classes of our Dominion to whom I have alluded, would you not find the French-Canadian, the Englishman, Scotchman, Frenchman, Welshman, and very properly too, rising to resent the insult. Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen within the Dominion are not to be, must not be despised; they are numerous, they are wealthy, they possess at least a common share of intelligence the means are in their own hands; patronage is as necessary to this sheet as it is to others,-let these means be availed of by Irishmen as well as by those whose proud boast it is to be

IRISH-CANADIANS.

Quebec, 25th October, 1873. P.S.—The idea has evermore been instilled into my mind that a slanderer must necessarily be a coward. Proof: The plate above alluded to is not reproduced, as is usual, in the sheet which circulates amongst the English-speaking community, the Canadian Illustrated News.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. MICHAEL'S.

The Catholics of Toronto, very generally, availed themselves of the invitation of his Grace, the Archbishop to make a pilgrimage in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to St. Michael's Cathedral, on Sunday the 29th inst. During the previous Friday and Saturday, the clergymen of the various city parishes were kept busily occupied in hearing the confessions of those who were determined to approach the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday morning, and accordingly a large number of the penitents were present at 8 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Archbishop with all the magaincence of ceremonial neculiar to the church, on occasions of great festivals. Large numbers approached holy communion, conspicuous amongst whom were several of the members of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, and who were distinguished by a neat rosette of white satin ribbon being worn on the breast of each.

After Holy Communion a procession was formed in the Sanctuary, and the Archbishop, attended by his clergy, and preceded by acolites, cross-bearer. and thurifers bore the Blessed Sacrament beneath canopy upheld by four members of the Christian Brotherhood, and followed by the members of the

Temperance Society,
The procession was confined to the precincts of the church, and the ceremony was completed when the Sanctuary was approached through the centre aisle.

In the afternoon and evening also, the Cathedral was crowded by penitents from the outlying parishes who were to be seen converging towards the sacred edifice from all parts of the city. The services on these occasions were principally confined to the recital of the rosary, and the litanies of Jesus and the Saints, in which the people took part, giving the usual response in an audible voice. After the public prayers were ended, the people knelt and renewed their vows, dedicating themselves particularly to the Sacred Heart, after which they approached the railings of the Sanctuary, where they enrolled themselves as members of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus .- Irish Canadian.

BAZAAR.

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

building a Chapel at Lancaster. Contributions will be thankfully received by the

undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

Mas. Angus Tohin, Lancaster. Mrs. James McPherson, " THE MISSES O'NEIL, MRS. WM. McPHERSON, " MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Williamstown. MRS. WHITE, Lancaster. Mrs. Duncan McDonald, Martintown, MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Stc. Famille St.,

Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

JUDGE COURSOL -This gentleman is now en route for Europe, accompanied by Madame Oorrsol, having left Quebec on Saturday in the steamship Caspian. On departing from Montreal, a large number of personal friends and citizens together with a number of police officials, assembled to bid them "God speed." It is the intention of the Judge to spend six months in Great Britain and on the continent.-Gazette.

THE SEIENER LADDER ACCIDENT .- It has been proposed to crect a monument in the Roman Catholic Cemetery to the victim of this lamentable accident Patrick Kelly, and an appeal to the public is made by the Guardians to enable them to effectually carry

seventy years after the Union, I cannot but approve | Queeze, Nov. 3.—Mr. Bossange, Dominion Emigration Agent at Paris, has forwarded by the steamship Circassian, which arrived in port to-day, 25

The Earl of Roseberry and Lord Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, are staying at the St. Louis Hotel.

So far during the present year 28,257 emigrants have arrived at Quebcc. During the same period last year the number of arrivals was 28,317. Of these in 1872, 15,094 went to Ontario, and in 1873, 18,001 Oats and barley are a good crop this year in Nassaagweya, and will average from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Fall wheat, however, was badly thinned

out by the frost last winter, and will only yield about ten or twelve bushels per acre. Spring wheat is also a poor crop, and will not average more than from ten to twelve bushels. The Police Magistrate of Kingston fines any one

\$5 who is charged with drunkenness between Saturday evening and Sunday; either that or the option of informing as to the liquor sellers who are guilty of infractions of the law.

The Chaudiere lumbermen are complaining that they cannot dispose of their square lumber at Quebec this Fall to advantage, and some of them expect to hold it over until next year.

The total yield of coal from the coal mines in this

Province for nine months of the present year was 773,428 tons being an increase of 142,959 tons over the production during the same period last year .-Halifax paper.

A WARNING .- The way some Montreal ladies, who have plenty of money, carry it with them when out shopping or marketing, gives thieves and pick pockets fine opportunities for robbing them. Day after day, women go down to our markets with purses full of money, and in paying out a few cents, expose the whole of it to the bystanders, and afterwards, in the crush around the stalls, the thicf successfully plies his avocation. Only this morning a Mrs. Indeau, of St. Catherine st., had her pocket picked of \$60 at the Bonsecour Market, while a Mrs. C. Picard, of Visitation street, lost \$6 in the same way. Ladies when going marketing should only take with them the amount of money they intend to spend.

THE SUPERIOR COURT-ARTHABASKA.-A pleasing incident occurred this morning in the Court House here. On the arrival of the Honorable Judge Doherty for the first time, the members of the Bar, with the officers of the Court all attired in their robes, proceeded in a body to his chambers, and there, afford to have their fair name thus stigmatized, and | through Mr. Austin, one of the senior members, in never in Canada has any one class being so grossly | a few appropriate words, warmly welcomed the new

the Bar retired to the Court Hall, and His Honor a ok his seat on the bench, when the commission appoin. 31st ult. ing him was read the Bar rising to their feet and standing while this was done. When the ceremony was over, the Judge addressed the members of the Bar, kindly assuring them that nothing would be wanting on his part to make their professional duties agreeable, and that his best efforts would be exerted towards promoting the pure administration of justice in his district. The Honorable Judge will meet an accumulation of arrears sufficient to tax his best energies .- Arthabaska, Oct 28th .- Com.

Christianity such as they have been taught, and civilization as it is known to them, have done little for the moral or national improvement of the people of the Sandwich Islands. When Cook discovered those Islands the people numbered 300,000; now they are scarcely 80,000, and the decrease is owing mainly to the immorality of the people. Now we are told by a religious paper :--

"The Leprosy is becoming so fearful in its ravages in the Sandwich Islands that the ministers have begun to preach a strict observance of the old Levitical law touching that disease, and the State is disposed to enforce its provisions."-St. John Freeman.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE MEAT INSPECTOR.—The butchers are again petitioning the City Council to remove the present Meat Inspector, who is giving them much offence by the conscientious manner in which he discharges his duty.

CITY MORTALITY -Last week the interments in the Protestant Cemetery numbered 17, and in the Roman Catholic Cemetery #4, making a total of 91.

A Bad Brainning.-A young immigrant from the old country, named Charles Williams, was brought up at the Police Court on Monday, having been caught in the act of stealing a bag on the previous day. Since his arrival he has done nothing but hang about the wharves, whether from necessity or inclination may be judged from this act. He was sent to prison for ten days .- Gazette.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 .- Mr. T. D. Time, of the Audit Office, has returned from Manitoba, where he has been on departmental service. A son of the Earl of Minto accompanied Mr. Tims from the Prairie Pro-vince. It is Mr. T. K. Ramsay; Q.C., late an assist-Canada, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Drummond, and not Mr. Thos. W. Ritchie, as stated by mistake in my dispatches of Friday. Mr. Richard Wallace, late M.P. for Vancouver Island, has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices for British Columbia. - Gazette Cor. .

A Nice Wife.-It is not often that a man finds it necessary to take legal proceedings against his wife' but few men, we should imagine, could view without anger a wife's constant intoxication or go supperless to bed without making an effort to improve her manners. Still less, we think, coild a husband regard a coal oil lamp flung at his head as an illustration of affection, even if the lamp did not endanger the destruction of the "household gaods" by fire. Mr. William Williams, whose wife somewhat exceeded the above suppositions the other day, certainly holds to the opinion that there is a medium in all things-even in a woman's domestic habits; and he has given information at the Police Court, in the hope that a little magisterial wisdom will tend to ameliorate what has not the appearance of being a happy condition.

The Chatham Banner says :- On Saturday, the 11th ult, at 9 a m., Mary Campbell, aged six years and a half, daughter of Mr. Campbell, a farmer of West Tilbury, was sent to the store to purchase two pounds of sugar, which she obtained. Returning home, by some mischance she lost herself in the woods, which extend for miles, east and west, south of the Middleroad. Not returning in due time, she was searched for by her parents, but without success. All day Sunday, the search was continued by a large number of persons, but they failed to find her. Sunday night being extremely cold, and the child's clothing of the lightest description, it was feared she could not be found alive. On Monday, at an early hour, every available man in the country for miles turned out (upwards of one hundred in number). At noon on Monday, she was found by Mr. Meddagh, hotel proprietor, of Comber, in the woods south of Mr. Borrington's farm, in the township of Rochester, a distance of ten miles from her home. Although exhansted and weak when found, the poor child had not broken upon her narcel of sugar, which she said was for her sick grandmother. She was carefully carried out of the woods and taken to the house of our good friend, Christian Simons, where suitable food was given her. After an hour's rest, she was sent home in a waggon to her disconsolate parents. For a child, six and a half years of age, to exist without food or water for fifty-one hours in the dense bush, is almost incredible. Much credit is due to the parties who turned out, and the thanks of many are due to Mr. C. Simons, who liberally provided a gratuitous dinner and supper to many of the wearied huntors.

Subject for a Moral.-An old man, a farmer, named Bruno Contois, of Varennes, came to town on Wednesday with farm produce, and at night got drunk to finish the day's business. He fell in with a notorious vagabond named Louis Denis, and with some others, had, as the old man thought, a good time. Yesterday morning, however, Farmer Contois discovered that he was in the vicinity of Longueuil | O C, 2. Ferry, and on searching found he had been robbed of \$40. Denis was arrested, but the charge of robbery could not be made out against him, although it was known he was quite capable of such, and in all probability did it. Being well known as an habitual loiterer and frequenter of disreputable houses, as well as "a penitentiary bird," he was sent down for six months .- Herald.

The Nestorian brought £25,000 in specie for Halifax; £10,000 for the Merchants' Bank and £15,000 for the Union Bank.

The steamer Ninrod, from Sydney, C.B., for St. John's, Newfoundland, fell in with, on the 27th ult., the schooner C. Gresham, from Pictou for St. John's, dismasted in a gale the previous night, and towed her into that port.

The projected Stratford and Lake Huron Railroad is to strike the lake at Wharton or Colpoy's Bay .-The bay comes in from Georgian Bay, about twenty miles north of Owen Sound.

An unusual number of cases of typhoid fever are at present at the Montreal General Hospital.

LOFTY CARS .- The Globe says that " the American cars now used on the Grand Trunk since the change of gauge to American width, are higher than the Canadian, and much more dangerous in passing beneath the bridges on the road. If this is so, the NR, J MC, 2; M F, 2; M C, 2; Carleton, NR, J MC, 2; R F 2; Charlottetown, PE I, B M'P, Company will doubtless immediately set about raising the bridges."

The following case of horseshoe making extracrdinary is noted by the Clinton Monitor. On Monday last, John Haggit and Joseph Ravealle, two workmen in the employ of Mr. Tipling, blacksmith, performed the feat of making 180 good horseshoes in the short space of ten hours. We believe this to be very fast work, and should like to hear if any Son of Vulcan has beaten it or can beat it.

And yet another coal discovery has been made in Cumberland county by J. S. Hickman, Esq. In addition to a seam discovered by him some time ago at what is known as the 'Stiles Mine,' he has struck A M'D, 1: Needham, P E I, J M 2; Red Point, one in the same vicinity, over seven feet in thick-P E I, S C, 1; Bothwell, R M'D, 2 Tracady Cross,

very exhausted state when hauled out.-Gazette,

A Sweet-Mouts.-A Swedish laborer, named John Bratland, found it impossible to see a large quantity of raisins on the wharf without inserting his hand into one of the boxes and abstracting 20 cents worth. For this fancy of his he was ordered to be imprisoned eight da'vs.

The news from the Newfoundland cod-fishery report it a fair one, and a go od catch of herring.

OUR NATIONAL GAME. The science of lacrosse in this city seems to have degener, sted into a medium for malice, and there exists a mell-nourished feud between each of the clubs and all the others. Saturday afternoon the Tecumsehs and Young Ontarios proceeded to the field and began a mate, but before the first game had been played out the unprecedented roughness which distinguished both sides culminated in a "foul" more than usually a Toss, whereupon the flags were removed and the neid yacated .- Toronto Globe.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.-The fall term of the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side) for the district of Arthabaska, will open this morning at Arthabaska, with a heavy calendar, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty will preside, and the Hon. Mr. Solicitor-General Chapleau prosecutes for the Crown .- Gazette 4th inst.

FORT ERIE, Ont., Nov. 3.—The formal opening of the International Railway Bridge took place to-day. A train of cars, with Lieutenant-Governor Howland. Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Brydges, and the principal, officials of the railways, crossed from the Canadian to the American side, returned, and were afterwards entertained at a lunch given by Messrs, Gzowski and McPherson, the contractors. An immense traffic is immediately expected. Regular passenger trains commenced crossing to-day.

The Ottawn Citizen says that a most remarkable escape from a rifle shot occurred at Kinburn shooting range, Fitzroy, near Mr. Fraser's farm, lately. Some of the young men of the vicinity were practising at the target late in the evening, and before giving up shooting, were examining their shots. One of the party said he would have one more before he left, ant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower and he accordingly retired several hundred yards from the butt. His companions remained near the target, and forgot that a shot was to be fired. They moved in again towards the bull's eye, when crack went the rifle, the bullet from which cut the top from one of the young men's fingers. They were so close to the target that the bullet when it smashed against the iron butt, glanced off and struck another of the young men in the leg. Both of them ex-claimed, "I'm shot! I'm shot!" but on examination they found that their wounds were not dangerous.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.-FORT ERIE, Oct. 30. -The last span of the great International Railway Bridge was placed successfully on the piers at noon to-day. This completes the structure.

FATAL GEN ACCIDENT.-CARLETON JUNCTION, Oct. 30 .- A young woman named Ellis, a servant in the Ontario Hotel here, while taking wood from a wood box in which a loaded gun had been placed, in some way touched the gun, which went off, the charge lodging in her breast, killing her instantly.

Injured by Drink.—Bownanville, Oct. 28.—The railway employees at the station found an old man, this morning, lying under the west railway bridge, having fallen a distance of about 30 feet. From what can be gleaned, his name is Armstrong, and from Detroit. He was under the influence of liquor, and it is supposed he had wandered in the darkness on to the bridge. His injuries are of such a nature, that it is doubtful if he will recover,

The mail steamer "Spartan," when about 8 miles of Port Darlington this morning, lost her wheel. She managed to make the port in safety, and is now lying at the wharf, waiting for a tug to take her to Kingston for repairs.

THE WAY " to minister to a mind diseased," is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

REMITANCES RECRIVED.

Ottawa, J W R, \$2; Clayton, T D, 2; Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Rev F G, 2; Valcourt, D M, 2; Lower Ireland, P McC, 2: Glennevis, N,B, McD, 5; Dixie Rev J J McE, 4; Antigonish, N.S., Rev R McO, 2 Maryavillo, E P, 2; Ottawa, E C, 2; St. Raphael, Rev. FAP, 2; Vankleek Hill, R C, 2: Victoria Road Station, M. II, 2; Armstrong Brook, N.B., E. S. D., 2; Carlsruhe, Rev F A R, 2 : Brentwood, D G, 2 : Dunville, T UB, 2: Britannia, C D, 2; Hamilton, M H, 2; Almonte, P Q, 2; Lonsdale, D MH, 2; Alloa, US, B J D, 2; Richmond Station, J M, 2: Ottawa,

J S, 2; Iroquois, Mrs H MC, 2. Per MT, Richmond Hill—M N, 2.

Per W D, St Brigide-P MC, 2.

Per P H, Osceola-M D, 2.

Per J B, Egerton-J M, 2. Per N McC, Ottawa—P O'R, 2; J D, 2; P G, 1; South Gloucester, M F, 2.

Per P H, St John, N B-1 C, 2. Per J C, Huntingdon-Self, 25c.; Dewittville,

Per Rev D M, Somerset-Tite des Caps, L M, 2.

Per Rev II R, Trenton—Ongley, P L McA, 2. Per Rev D G'C, South Douro—Peterboro', J L, 2. Per W C, Cornwall-St Andrews, Vy Rev G A

Per P OF, Upper Wakefield-Self, 2; T D, 2. Per J O'B, Inverness-J M, 1.

Per F O'N, Antrim-Panmure, E L, 2.

Per Rev I J MacC, Williamstown-Self, 2; Mrs

D McD, 2.

Per J Gillies—Roxbury, Mass, Rev J G, 7,50; Boston, M F, 7; Brighton, P M, 5; Calais, Me, Rev O M C, 2; P H, 4; St Stephen, N B, J C, 2; J S, 4; A B, 2; Mise E C, 2; Woodstock, N B, B L, 4; J C, 4; P M'C, 4; M M'G, 4; J C, 4; J M'C, 4; O K, K B. 2; G M·D, 2; Petersville, N B, Rev P F, B Fredericton, N B, J K, 2; T D, 6; P M·G, 4; P M·P, 2; G & F M·G, 2; Rev J M·D, 4; J D, 4: D M, 3; W D, 2; J M·D, 2; D B, 2; O S, 2: J H, 2; J B, 2; T K, 2; W A W, 2; T G O C, 2; M M, 2; St John, N B, Rt Rev J S, 6; Rev J M, 4; Rev F C, 4; Rev W F C, 2; J J L, 5; F C, 4; M K, 4; J J M, 5; 0; G C, 6; P M, 4; D S, 6; Mrs J M, 5; D C, 2; D P, 2; L J C, 2; W M, 2; D B, 2; P M, 2; T M, 2; J F, 2: P F, 2; J O D, 2; J M M, 2; A D, 2; J C F, 2; R 4; OC, 4; Rt Rev Dr M'I, 6; Hon P W, 6; Hon A A M'D 2; Hon A M'E, 2; Hon F K, 2; J B, 2,20; M B, 2; J B M¹D, 2; M M¹Q, 2; B C, 1; F M²C, 2; JC, 2; J D, 2; P K, 2; J D, 1; C Q, 2; Rollobay, P E I, R M²R, 12; A C, 2; M²Auley's P Office, P E I, E G, 2; J M'C, 2; East Point, P E I, J J B, 5; St Peters, P E I, L M'A, 2; Dr. F, 3; J P S, 6; P J R, 2; Souris, P E I, Rev D F M'D, 2; J M'Q, 4; Dr M'I, 4; J T C, 2; H M'V, 2; J M'G, 2; R M'D, 1; M T M'C, 1; J M, 2; M M'C, 1; S C, 2; Souris West, Capt R M'D, 2; J S, 2; Mount Stewart, P E I, A M'-D, 3; St Andrews, PEI, Rev DG, 2; South Port, PEI, JM, 3; Hopewell, PEI, RMD, 1; LMD, 1: Annandale, PEI, PMD, 1; Grand River, PEI, ness, and said to be the most valuable doal oil.—

Acadian Recorder.

Gallant Rescus.—Yesterday morning Mr. J. J.

Creighton, civil engineer, jumped from the look gate into the canal basin, near Black's bridge, after a bargeman who was thrown over by a tow-line. He is the first state of the frence of the fren

Judge to the district. After these congratm tions succeeded in rescuing the poor fellow, who was in a Rev R M'D, 2; A O'T, 2; Arichat, N S, Rt Rev Dr C, 2; Merry Dale, NS, AC, 2; Tracadie, NS, Rev CP M, 11; Antigonish, NS, Rt Rev Dr M'K, 4; JOB, M, 11; ARUGORISH, N. S., RI REV Dr. M.K., 4; J. U.B., 2; A. M.G., 2; C. M.D., 2; A. D.C., 2; N.C., 2; J.R. M.C., D.C., 2; J.M.D., 2; B. F.P., 4; A. M.G., 2; D. C., 1; W.S., 2; R.S. M.D., 2; J. M.D., 2; A. C., 2; A. M.G., 2; W.T., 2; Hou H. M.D., 2; Dr. M.I., 2; J. O.B., 2; D. M.D., 2; R. M.D., 2; J.J. M.N., 1; H.S., 2; J. C., 2; J.G., 2; Mrs. J. M.E., 2; E. R., 2; J. J. M.K., 2; J. M.D., 2; P. M.K., 2; J. M.D., 2; CMJ, 2; Bailies Brook, NS, DMD, 1; Antigonish Harbor, N S, A M D, 1; J C, 2; Arisaig, N S, Rev W B M 1, 2; Truro, N S, R M D, 2; Halifax, Mt Rev Dr C, 5; Rev A M 1, 6; Rev P D, 14; J O'D, 4; Dr T W, 6; D C, 6; J C, 4; Sergt J M, 2; W B, 4; P P, 4; E D, 6; J C, 6; J M'C, 4; C & K, 6; P C, 3; J E, 1; F O'C, 2; J M'D, 1; M C, 2; J C, 2; F P C, 2; G W D, 2; Messrs J H & Co, 2; New Glasgow, N S, D M'D, 5.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 30th October, Henry Lanning, (late of Montreal Type Foundry), aged 27 years.

Killed accidentally, at Point St. Charles, on the 1st October, Denis Curnane, aged 29 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. R.I.P.

At Centre Street, l'oint St. Charles, on the 31st October, Cesarine Granger, aged 33 years and four months, he beloved wife of John Skelly, leaving an affectionate husband, four young children, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

		N.
1	1 1 10 4 4 DEL, OF 150 M	\$4 00
	Superior Extra 6.45 @	6.55
,	Extra 5.90 @	6.05
•	Fancy 0.00 @	0.00
•	Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
	Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	
,	Canal 0.00 @	0.00
•	Supers City Brands (Western wheat)	
,	Fresh Ground 0.00 @	0.00
ŀ	Canada Supers, No. 2 0.00 @	0.00
•	Western States, No. 2 0.00 @	0.00
	1 Fine 5.35 @	5.45
	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) a 67 @	0.00
	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 N	0.00
	Strong Bakers' 0.00 @	0.00
۱	Middlings 4.40 @	4.60
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @	2.90
.	City bags, [delivered] 3 05 @	3.05
.	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
ı	Lard, per lbs 0.10 @	0.104
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١	do do do Finest new	0.13
١	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0 37 @	0.38
Į	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4 75 @	5.0A
1	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0 00 @	0.00
	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.75 @	0.771
1	Pork—Old Mess	17.5Õ
Į	Now Canada Mess	19,00
1		
	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	
.	Wheat fall nor bush \$1.17	1 00

Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 17 do spring do 1 12 Barley do 1 16 do 0 41 Oats do 0 00 Pens Ryc do ... 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs ... 6 00 0 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per 1b. 0 044 "fore-quarters " 0 024 Mutton, by carcase, per 1b. 0 07 0 05 } Chickens, per pair. 0 25 Ducks, per brace. 0 40 Geese, each. 0 40 0 30 tub dairy..... 0 23 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 20 packed..... 0 00 Apples, per brl...... 2 50 3 00 do 0 56 do 0 60 Carrots Beets Cabbage, per doz..... 0 50 1 00 Onious, per bush..... 1 00 1 50 Hay 24 00 30 00 Stra w 18 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50. OBAIN-nominal; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.15. Wheat

\$1,10 to \$1,15. Peas 65c. Oats 40c to 45
Burren—Ordinary fresh by the tab or crook sells at 23 to 60c per lb.; print selling on market at 23 to 25c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

MEAT.—Beef, grass 2,50 to 4,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$5,00 to 7,00; Mess Pork \$18 to \$19; Mutton from 5 to 6c. 60 to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

Pourray.-Turkeys from 50c to \$0,90. Fowls per pair 30 to 40c. Chickens 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$19 to \$20,00. Straw \$5,00, to \$8,00. Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8. Hmes.-Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1

untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,00 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.

NOTICE.

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

Attorney for Applicants. Montreal 1st October 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN,

Insolvent.

, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before

me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office on the 25th day of November next, at 3 P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. No. 531 Craig Street. MONTREAL, 23rd October, 1873.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge

of the French language.
TERMS: Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150.

and the state of t

Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR. . .

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

McMahon and the Army.—Paris, Oct. 30 .- President McMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Jeneral Bellemere, and appeals to the patriotism of soldiers to maintain discipline and support

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AGAIN.-PARIS. Oct. 30 .- The Comte de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Chesnelon, one of the delegation for the Right who recently waited on him. The Count says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole truth to the country; he is asked to sacrifice his honour. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, curtails nothing of his previous declaration. His claims of yesterday foreshadowed what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the white flag; he indignantly repels the insinuation that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers; on the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories, and continues, "We have a great work to accomplish, which I am ready to undertake at any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society and the energetic insurance of law, order and prosperity; especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice-conditions and guarantees are spoken of-were any required by the court of Paris who come to me spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism. I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and I have a right to reckon an equal confidence." The letter concludes as follows: - " My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am necessary as the pilot alone capable of guiding her into port, because I have a mission of nuthority. France connot perish because Christ still loves her."

ROYALISTS' MEETING. - PARIS, October 30th.—The meeting of the Royalists' Committee was held to-day, at which MM. De Cases, Daudeffel, De Larcy, and De Mesuelon were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from Count de Chambord requesting that his letter to M. de Mesculon be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of a Monarchial coalition.

THE REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans are jubilant. A meeting of the Deputies of the Left Centre was held this evening, M. Leon Sary presiding. A resolution was adopted de-claring that the time had arrived for giving up the Provisional State and organizing a Conservative Republic.

CONSPIRACY EXPOSED. - The Gazette de Thibunaur reports that a secret society at Autun, had formed a plot to seize the niece of President MacMahon, and to keep her as a hostage. The Gazette adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.-A Paris journal publishes the following curious paragraph: to pass the night.

The allocation pronounced by the Dean of Portagonal in the world is published at Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago. The only thing changed is the writers."

ITALY.

ROME.—A SPEECH BY THE HOLY FATHER. A deputation of the Catholic Young Men's Society of the Immaculate Conception went the other day to offer their homage to the Vicar of Our Lord. It included Canon Bartoloni, editor of the Roma: Antologia Illustrata, the Marquis Andrea Lezzani, Signor Joseph Lezzani, Count Joseph Barbiellini, and Signor Lupi, Sebastiani, &c. The Marquis Lezzani read the address; after which his Holiness, who occupied the throne in the Salla del trono, replied to the following effect:-

"I have read in certain journals—not in the Unita Cattolica, nor in any Catholic paper, but in certain revolutionary organs, for, as you know. I am condemned to read the bad papers as well as the good ones-I have read, I say, that they now mean to get the entire possession of Rome, so as to restore Paganism here again just as it existed in the days of Nero or Augustus. And as they know that they cannot carry out such a plan as long as the Pope stays grims, carrying their banners, which floated in the at Rome, therefore these men of the Siecle want) to drive the Pope out. Thanks be to God, they will be prevented from accomplishing their design. It is by the prayers of Catholics that such a calamity will be warded off. The Lord has placed at Rome the See of His Vicar on earth; and He will not allow the destination of this city to be so changed. Old Rome, the Rome of the Emperors, is really fullen: all that is left of it is merely a few columns and a few statues, which people dig up here and there amongst the ruins. But you may be quite sure that it will be impossible to pull down the Rome that is now; namely Christian

"Do you, then, my children, pray, pray constantly, for the Church. Before I leave you, I wish to give you my blessing; and the blessing of Christ's Vicar, unworthy as he may behas its value. I therefore bless you, and your families: I bless your labours and your hopes and your future .- Benedictio Dei, de.'

THE FEAST OF THE PLEBISCITO. - On the anniversary day of the sham popular vote that gave Rome to the Subalpine usurpation, a demonstration of loyalty to the Pope was made by many friends of the cause who assembled at the Vatican.

ANOTHER SCANDAL .- The Sindaco of Rome,

Catholies. He is all the more so because he is played, it may soon become a passionate strggle. an apostate. Pianciani once wore the soutane, and aspired to be a Roman prelate. The other day he sent orders to the Religious men and Sisters who teach the schools at the Baths of Diocletian to attend at a distribution of school prizes that was to take place at the Capitol. He well knew that they could not come. All their principles-nay, even common decency-tho proceedings that were to take place, the songs that were to be sung, the speeches that were to be delivered, made it utterly impossible for Religious to show themselves on such an occasion. Pianciani, however, affected to be indignant at their refusal, and denounced clerical ignorance and narrow-mindedness. He at once decreed the immediate expulsion of all the Religious from the convents which they occupied. Next day, the Syndie's agents came to the convents, and informed the Monks and the Sisters that they must be turned out forthwith. The Brothers had one hour allowed them to prepare for leaving their homes; the Sisters were indulged with two hours. There were affecting scenes amongst the girls of the Nuns' schools. The children clung to their good mistresses and cried violently at the parting. The secular mistresses, who came in worldly fashionable attire to take the place of the Nuns, tried to pacify the girls, but in vain. The Sisters, twenty-four in number, have received a temporary shelter in the Monastery of St. Hubert; the Brothers have been taken into the establishment of the Borgo, which still be-

longs to the Pope. An unfortunate priest, by name Don Paolo Grassi has permitted himself to be "re-baptised" by an Anabaptist minister in Rome. The telegrams absurdly describes him as "incumbent of the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore," an office which we need scarcely say does not exist. He may possibly have occupied one of the very numerous subordinate posts under the Chapter of the Church, but the office which he really held was that of chaplain in the hospitals, in which capacity his conduct had for some time failed to give satisfaction to his ecclesias. tical superiors.

SWITZERLAND.

Berness Jura, Sept. 23, 1873. - The repulsion en masse of the cures of the Bernese Jura has produced a profound sensation throughout the country, and it is now becoming plainly evident how deeply rooted the Catholic faith is in the whole district. The trials which many are undergoing are producing an effect entirely the reverse of that which had been anticipated. We are assisting at a wonderful awakening of souls, and persecution will but give us greater impetus to this return towards the Faith just in proportion as it increases in intensity.

On Monday, the 22nd of the September, being the Feast of St. Maurice, 12,000 of the people of the Jura went to implore succour and protection from Our Lady of the Rock (Mariastein), a shrine situated in Soleure, close to the Bernese-Alsatian frontier, and it is well to observe that the solitudes of Our Lady of the Rock are not attainable upon the wings of steam. It is necessary to perform ten miles of the pilgrimage on foot or in carts. Holy Communion was given to thousands of the faithful .-The earnestness and the devotion of the Alsatian population made a profound impression upon the inhabitants of the Jura. It was the sympathy of two peoples persecuted by the same enemies, suffering for the same cause. These poor people shed tears when they saw the banner of the Jura pass by clad in mourning.

The vast abbatial church, which centains space sufficient to accomodate 7,000 persons was crowded to such an extent that it was necessary to carry out several persons who, owing to the pressure and the want of air, had fainted away. After the French sermon it was requisite to leave the church in order to make room for the Germans, many amongst whom had not been able to find a lodging wherein

rentruy electrified all who heard it. When the speaker called upon the pilgrims to remain faithful to the Church, to the Pope, to the Dishop, 7,000 voices replied, "We swear it." And yet there are those who pretend that the Catholics of the Jura make a difference between the Church and the Cures who have been expelled.

The authorities of Soleure had sent the director of the police and a squadron of gendarmes to the place of pilgrimage. They behaved with propriety, but they had nothing to do except to fold their arms. Catholic celebrations are not Radical festivals. This is a fact which has been proved more than once.

The reception at the monastery, and the devotedness shown by the Benedictine monks, are beyond all praise. Taken unawares by the extraordinary number of pilgrims, the Religious left their beds in order to lie upon straw in the saloon attached to their school.

The pilgrimage will form an epoch in the annals of the persecution. The Radicals are fully alive to it, hence the sneers indulged in by the members of their party, who went to Porrentruy to play the part of spics upon the movements of the pilgrims. A professor belonging to the Cantonal schools, who styled himself a D.L., exclaimed, with a piteous ex-pression of countenance, that, "he could not have believed there were so many fools in the country." And then the whole posse of his friends were seen shrugging their shoulders, and looking with really comical gestures of rage and spite at the uninterrupted file of vehicles of all kinds, crowded with pilair, and singing their hymns and Litanies.

No, the Jura is not yet ripe for apostasy.-Liberte

of Fribourg. GERMANY. The Berlin Government appear determined to carry out the settled scheme of Ecclesiastical policy constructed by Prince Bismarck. Our Borlin Correspondent's letters of Friday and this evening describe the Government as putting in force throughout the Prussian kingdom the severe laws recently promulgated for the purpose of bringing the Clergy under the control of the State. In particular, the Government are strictly enforcing the law which forbids the appointment of Priests to livings without at by some antiquarians, that they were also used their sanction. The Roman Catholic Prelates, on as places of security, or strongholds; for it is not the other hand, appear not less resolute to disregard this prohibition, and the Archbishop of Posen has so frequently violated it, in spite of reiterated fines that the Government have at length suspended the payment of his salary, and are reported to be contemplating still stronger measures. But the infliction of fines on Bishops is, perhaps, the least important of these proceedings. The Priests thus appointed in contravention of Prussian law are deprived of the Parish Registers, and it is declared that all ecclesiastical acts, such as marriage, performed by them will be held invalid. Six villages are thus already left destitute of the offices of religion; and the Government are putting to the test not merely the obstinacy of Bishops, but endurance of the Gatholic population. The Priests and the Clerical Press are doing their utmost to excite popular indignation, and we are not likely to see the full effect of these appeals until the people feel the results of being

MGR. LEDOCHOWSKI-THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA -The sentences on the Archbishop of Posen are still going on, and he has just been condemned to pay 600 thalers more for having made an ecclesiastical appointment. His revenue has been stoped by the Government, and it is even expected that the Governor of the Province will shorty receive orders to call upon him to resign his see, after which the example of the Berne and Geneva Governments will probably be followed by the Prussian Ministry, and a Protestant State will expel a Catholic Bishop for persisting in the accomplishment of his most elementary and most strictly spiritual duties. But the Bishops will never yield in a matter of conscience, and a Polish paper draws. the following picture of what may very probably happen: "One prosecution after another will take from the Bishops their last groschen, not only what belongs to them by virtue of the Bull De salute animarum, but also their private means. The same treatment will fall upon the chapters and the rest of the clergy. The prisons will open-and there are plenty of them-the parishes will be deprived of priests, the children of ecclesiastical baptism, the confessionals and the pulpits will be empty, the altars will be stripped of their ornaments, as on Good Friday; the bells will be dumb, spiders will weave their webs in the organ pipes, and what then will become of the people? We know not. Perhaps they will be scattered like a flock whose shepherd is smitten. Perhaps they will become the prey of despair, and with a stricken heart will cry to Heaven imploring mercy. And when the abomination of desolation is complete in the holy place, then God will come to see what has been done with His people and His Church." "But never will the Catholic people be torn asunder from the rock of St. Peter and won over to Reinkens, never will it accept apostate priests, obedient only to the Pag-

Some interesting particulars of the present position of the Catholic Church in the Grand Duchy of Baden are given in a recent issue of the Correspondunce de Geneve. In the recent election to the Baden Chamber, Steinbach-where Michelis was anxious to fix himself—has proved true to its traditions; and its chief town is now honored in being designated by the enemies of religion, "the head-quarters of the Pope in these communities." Of course the defeated must find a victim on whom to vent their spleen; and the Vicaire of these "head-quarters," who has preached the absolute independence of the Church of all State control in the fulfilment of the triple ministry-who commanded the triduum and prayers prescribed by the Sovereign Pontiff-who spoke of the insults to the Holy Father, and of the persecutions with which the Gates of Hell are now issailing the Church, has, forsooth, committed a crime against public order, and finds himself in the meshes of the Lutz enactments against sermons on public affairs. The courageous priest has been summoned before the court of assize.

German Protestants are beginning to find out the serious mistake they made in helping Bismarck to pass his disgraceful ecclesiastical laws. These weak and selfish Protestants intended the laws solely to oppress and destroy Catholicity; Bismarck in tended them to oppress and destroy all creeds, all churches, save and except one completely a slave to the State. Now the Lutherans are discovering that such is the real intention of the Chancellor.— Forty-five Lutheran pastors in Hesse, were recently ordered to pay a fine of ten thalers each by the new consistory; they refused to recognise its authority; and an order has been issued from Berlin for their goods to be seized in full satisfaction of the imposition. We are sorry for the pastors individually, but we cannot regret any event which will open the eyes of German Protestants to the iniquity of a measure which they pushed forward with all their strength.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND .- Mr. E. W. Godwin, F.S.A., has the following theory respecting the

round towers of Ireland :— The great interest which is attached to these round towers is owing to the mystery with which their origin is enveloped. The purpose for which they were erected has, indeed, become such a vexed question that one almost feels loth to enter upon mystery may be said to be divided into two great parties, Pagan and Christian. To those who adopt the latter theory our thanks are especially due for having made the monumental evidences such an imnortant feature in their argument. As I may be expected to offer something like an opinion one way or the other, I shall endeavour to enumerate what I consider the important points to be observed in these singular towers without attempting to review the arguments already adduced either in favour of the Pagan or Christian origin. No one, I think, will deny that one of the principal objects the roundtower builders had in view was that of attaining as great a height as the position and the materials at hand would justify. The Tory example, although the shortest in Ireland, is, however, as good as any other to illustrate this point, for it must have required no weak motive and no inconsiderable amount of boldness to erect any sort of tower or high buildng on such an exposed island, containing no more than 785 acree, and these in a narrow strip. What, then, was this motive? What was it which necessitated such lofty but withal slender structures? It seems to me that it was primarily to point out to the pilgrim and the stranger the seat of religion and the hospitable abode of learning, with one or other or both of which these towers appear to have been invaribly connected. We know that Ireland, in the early ages of Christianity, was proverbial for her learning and her schools, and that foreigners from all parts resorted thither, the venerable Bede says, for the sake of reading God's word." Now in those days, when country surveyors and the etceteras of me ern locomotion were unknown, there was an obvious necessity for adopting some means whereby the traveller could shape his course. The round tower, by its loftiness, was highly calculated to meet this want. Again, in this northern region the brief duration of daylight during the winter months would naturally impede the progress of the traveller through a country not only strange to him, but unopened. This one at Tory must have been especially useful to the fishermen and others frequenting this dangerous coast. But even supposing that the primary use of these mystic turrets was the dual one of a pillar by day and a light by night, still the position of the doorway warrants the conclusion arrived to be supposed that the "salvage" men, as Spenser calls them, would quietly submit to annihilation; and these towers were admirably adapted to serve as places of security to the Christian settler when beset by the adherents to the old superstition. The plundering proponeities of the Danes and petty chieflains rendered these retreats equally useful in latter times. The strong masonry, the absence of openings in the lower stage, the small well-secured door, the narrow windows, and the opportunity afforded by the great height for signalling to distant friends, appear all contrived to effect this object. There can be little doubt that in later times there were many subsidiary purposes for which the round to build his own .- Tablet. towers were found well suited, such as to contain the bell or bells; to preserve the sacred utensils and other valuables of the church, &c.; but the question of design and the origin of the method of construction

should be any necessity to remark—that time which meal or course flour. Calves raised in the above manwere constructed upon a circular plan. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there were any buildings other than doubtful whether there were any buildings other than cow. (the churches and oratories) that were planned upon the square. It was at once the plan of the Druids' temple, the cemetery, the cairn, the rath, the cathair or stone fort, the clochan or dwelling-house, and even of the crannoge or artificial island; and it would indeed have been singular if the towers of about the same period had been built on any other plan. Practically concerned. speaking, it was the plan of all others best suited to the demands of the case where height without bulk was required, and where the violence of storms had to be especially guarded against; for, even as it was, with all their admirable provisions against the shock of the tempest, we have more than one record in the Annals of the damage they sustained by wind, by lightning, and by thunderbolt. I now come to a part of the enquiry where inference fails to throw any light upon the question-Why in later times, when the Fine Arts were flourishing and the primitive circular plan had died out in everything else; when square towers of lofty proportions, and pyramidal and battlemented belfries were erected; when the intercourse of nations had spread, and the square and massive grandeur of the Norman tower, the lofty and elegant campanile of the Italians and the graceful spires of the English had become known -why as we see from the details in yet existing examples, the Irish still continued to erect copy after copy of the round tower of other days? So late as A. D. 1238 (if the four masters are to be relied on) "the cloictheach of Annandown was erected." Of course the word "cloictheach" makes the record doubtful with those who argue that a belfry does not necessarily imply a round tower. Be that as it may, we have the architectonic evidence of existing examples to show that such was the case at Kildare and Timahoe, where both towers have Norman or Romanesque doorways, enriched with chevron and other characteristic mouldings; and Dr. Petrie, in his very elaborate treatise, taking probably his stand upon the documentary as well as the monumental evidence, says that towers of this description were erected at various periods between the fifth and thirteenth centuries. Whether these later details are additions to, or contemporary with, the rest of the tower I am, not prepared to say, not having personally inspected these structures: but it appears to me passing strange. that if there existed reasonable pretexts for the erection of such towers so late as A. D. 1238, the same reasons should not have been equally applicable in 1270 or any other subsequent year, unless, indeed, some sudden and at present unexplained revolution put a stop to round-tower building in the middle of the thirteenth century. Believing that the round towers (because exactly answering their purpose) were kept in good repair during the middle ages, and carefully maintained as bell-towers or cloictheachs, I am rather disposed to regard the record of the four masters as referring to the re-erection of part, and perhaps the whole, of the cloictheach of Annandown, that is if it really was a round tower; and I see no strong reason why the doorway enrichments, and other details of a comparitively late date, should not be looked upon as ornamental ad ditions, not constructive, resulting from the natural desire so peculiarly strong in the Normans of touching up and improving the plain work of their predecessors, whether Saxon or Celt, and leaving the impress of their hands wherever they could .- The

LORD BYRON ON CATHOLIC CLAIMS .- Lord Byron's speech in the House of Lords on Catholic claims in April, 1812, wears un historical aspect. The noble lord conclusively proved that Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland, which the Government largely subsidized, were recruited with children decoyed and kidnapped from their Catholic connections, and taught by means of Protestant catechisms to regard the religion af their fathers as damnable idolatry.-'Schools do you call them?" asked his lordship. "Call them rather dunghills, where the viper of intolerance deposits her young, that, when their teeth are cut and their poison is mature, they may issue forth, filthy and venemous, to sting the Catholic." To the general grievance of tithes was to be added that a percentage was granted to the gatherer, whose interest it thus became to rate them as highly as possible. In the Militia Orange lodges existed among the privates, thus separating comrade from comrade and promoting religious bitterness in military ranks. But just and generous declaimers asserted that the Catholics had already been too much indulged!— "They remind me of the story of a certain drummer, who being called upon in the course of duty to administer punishment to a friend tied to the halberts, was requested to flog high; he did;-to flog low; he did; -to flog in the middle; he did-high, low, down the middle and up again, but all in vain the patient continued his complaints with the most provoking pertinacity, until the drummer, exhausted and angry, flung down the scourge, exclaiming. The devil burn you, there is no pleasing you, flog where one will! Thus it is; you have flogged the Catholic, high, low, here, there, and everywhere, and then you wonder he is not pleased. It is true, that time, experience, and that weariness which attends even the exercise of barbarity, have taught you to flog a little more gently, but still you continue to lay on the lash, and will so continue, till perhaps the rod may be wrested from your hands, and applied to the backs of yourselves and your posterity." Now whatever may be said-and said, alas, with justice-of the religious writing in which Lord Byron too often wantonly indulged, it is pleasing to reflect that, in his sober moods, he vindicated the claims and the cause of those Catholic Christians whom pharisaical Puritans condemned as blind, superstitious and idolatrous. He used his tongue and his pen as ardently in their behalf as he drew his sword, armed his 500 Suliotes, and ultimately gave his life, in defence of the Turk-trampled Greeks. If he listened with delight to the fervid appeals of Gratian on the presentation of Catholic petitions, we may be sure that Grattan heard with kindred satisfaction of his elaborate and classical oration in the debate of Lord Donoughmore's motion. In the same debate, and on the very same night, Marquis Wellesley had preceded him in a speech to which Byron alluded, saying :- "While he (the Duke, then Earl, of Wellington), is fighting the battles of the Catholics abroad, his noble brother has this night advocated their cause with an cloquence which I shall not depreciate by the humble tribute of my panegyric whilst a third of his kindred, as unlike as unequal, has been combating against his Catholic brethren in Dublin, with circular letters, edicts, proclamations, arrests and dispersions-all the vexatious implements of petty warfare that could be wielded by the mercenary guerillas of Government, clad in the rusty armour of their obsolete statutes." Monstrous inconsist-ency (against which Byron duly protested), to fight for Catholics abroad and against them at home |--There was no measure more repugnant to the designs and feelings of Bonaparte than Catholic Emancipation; no line of conduct more propitious to his projects than that which was being pursued towards Ireland. Without Ireland England could not bear the brunt of Continental battle; and it was on the basis of our tyranny towards it that Napoleon hoped

FEEDING CALVES .- Some say "the natural way is to let the cali suck the cow," and we will not deny it, but not everyone can afford it. A good calf can be raised by feeding from the pail and using very appear to me of more importance, inasmuch as it little milk, or on skim milk. Barley, meal, mid-ANOTHER SCANDAL.—The Sindace of Rome, Signor Pianciani, is a devoted partizan of the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the specific in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the people feel the results of being appear to me of more importance, massmuch as it indicates, in the specific in the specific

should be any necessity to remark—that the round be used, but we would use some of the above-named

Morman physicians are forbidden under a penalty of \$1,000 and not less than a year's imprisonment, to prescribe any of the more powerful agents known to the medical profession, without first explaining to the patient and his friends their medical proper-ties, and procuring the unqualified consent of all

KINDNESS TO MILK COWS.—If you have a cow that kicks put a leather strap around her body just forward of the udder. Most cows will yield after a few trials, but if not, nover milk them more than one year. If a cow is kindly used she is glad to see her milker. A cow that is abused every time she is milked will not pay her keeping. Harsh treatment of cows has the same effect that it does on humans. of cows has the same enect that it does on namans. Kind words are also equally appreciated by them. No man was ever made better himself by abasing a

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operations of discussion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." erage which may save us many news acctors units."

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NOTICE.

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

October 2, 1873.

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

D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Manager.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 731 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal 4th Oct. 1873.

F. A. QUINN,

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\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.

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

The said LOUIS DESEVRE,

Defendant.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAMASE MARSAN, Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 12th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

nceting. G. H. DUMESNIL,

Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young French Gentleman, having taught for several years in Commercial Schools, desires to be employed, either as a Private Teacher, or to give lessons at the Residences. French, English, and Commerce in all its division will be carefully attended to, according to the wishes of the Parents or Guardians.

Address "Teacher" TRUE WITNESS Office.

Official Assignee.

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In a good locality a Large Room, unfunrnished, with board. Address-Drawer 380 P.O.

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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH,

BELI-HANGER, SAFK-MAKER

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GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN,

Insolvent I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 28th day of October, next, at three o'clock, P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the order-

ing of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignce.

Montreal, 23rd September, 1873.

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1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epi phera, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaran teed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7 Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, of Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness. the loss of sight.

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

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finement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: 3 3all, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, whe is incapable of intentional deception or imposi

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

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using persecles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in On-

Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

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All persons wishingfor all particulars, certificate

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bend for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

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Persons from the Country and other Provinces wt find this the

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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

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The Chas-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

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PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. BECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Rending, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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TERMS Board and Tution, per month, \$12 90 Half Boarders,

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Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

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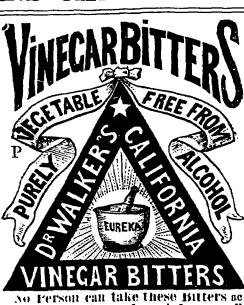
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