

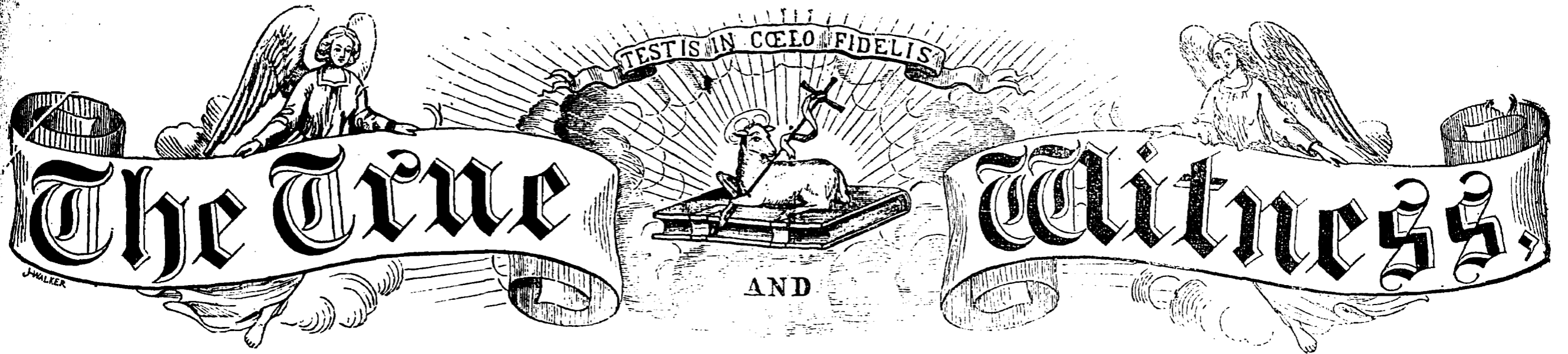
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1873.

NO. 12

BOOKS.

The Works of the Right Rev. Bishop Hay. Edited under the supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Stran. A new edition in 5 vols., crown, 8vo. Price..... \$6 25

she, 'and the luck and the blessing be in your store; will ye help the poor woman?' and dwowl a gleed was on the hearth more than on my nose.

had gained the victory, there would have been seven years' plenty; but now there will be seven years' dearth, an' a Mara fastie on yes.

night with O'Fallon, the last night was no less so. Such is the natural disposition of the Irish, who are often betrayed into error from their openness of heart and frankness of communication.

diately lowered, and the minstrels admitted into the castle. 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 kerus, with their bards or seanchaies playing in concert, while the great hall resounded 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 IRISH LEGEND OF M'DONNELL, AND THE NORMAN DE BORGOS. A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 her country, she wore 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.

\* God bless you. † God bless yourself. ‡ Come up to the fire. § Leave that.

\* 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 Scotti-Irish receiving most willingly, offered to them daily food, also books for study and professors gratuitously.

† A broonie was a spirit supposed by the Irish to lie around the fire or hearth in farmer'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 necessary to say such a thing is to be done, only necessary to say such a thing is to be done, and it was performed in the morning.

‡ By Ptolemy called the Vidua. § Which signifies the town on the fort.

\* 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.



direction of a local engineer, and are expected to be in readiness for ships within a few months. No more cheerful evidence could be given of the progress of the trade and commerce of the northern capital, and we only hope that the day is not far 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, Emlygerran, Galbally, Knocklong, and part of Athensy, in the barony of Coshma and county of Limerick. The barony of Coshma, 1866, is also revoked as a proclamation of January, 1866, in the county of Tipperary, and the parishes of Dromkeen and Rath-Tipperary, and the parishes of Achilishormick, Templebroden, Doon, Green, and Kiltely, in the barony of Coonagh; the parish of Tuogh, in the barony of Doon, in the barony of Owey-part; the parishes of Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballinard, Hospital, Killeulane, Killyrush, and Knockainy, those parts of the parishes of Kiltely, Athensy, and Uregare, in the barony of Small-Athensy; and that part of the parish of Uregare which is in the barony of Coshma, all situated in the said county of Limerick. A subsequent proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act of 1866 shall state that the Peace Preservation Act of 1865 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 abolition is we know not. Why certain parishes should be freed from the provisions of one Act to be placed under the provisions of another is a mystery beyond our comprehension. The 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 fortune-teller, and the public will be not a little interested to observe how it acquires 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 superadded a virtuous 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 stage 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 peasant is not more striking than will, we hope, be that between the picture drawn by the gall-tipped pencil 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 the most 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 demonstrations in the North have proved how strong is the national sentiment in that province, and how little disposed 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 Ulster will not be unworthy of their race and lineage. The example of Dunganon 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 manes 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 objurate.

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 expedition 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 sibillith, 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 with the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, president of the 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 composition of the British House of Commons which obstinately refuses all efforts at conciliation, and excites embarrassments and difficulties at every opportunity. All administrations find in it a stern and obdurate opponent. This is *Irlandism*—over 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 properly to grant them Home Rule (*Home Rule*). The hopes held out by different parties in the State of lending an ear to this prayer, have caused the Home

Rulers of late to support sometimes Conservatives—sometimes the Liberals. Among these "Irlanders" are religious Catholics, and Radical Catholics; the former support the reactionary policy; the latter may be classed as Liberals of the most advanced type, and regard with supreme indifference the progress of Protestantism. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the Catholics of the 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 Steel.

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, 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 wide 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 immediately communicated the astonishing fact to their friends and neighbours, but so rapid and unexpected was the motion of the bog that it was with great difficulty they were able to save even the live stock grazing upon the land. In an inconceivably short space of time all the crops, both cut and uncut, in 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 irrevocably lost. There is at present 100 acres (value for at least £2,000) of the valley covered by over 12 feet of bog-stuff. To the eye of a stranger nothing unusual would appear, so completely has the bog assumed its natural appearance, except that here and there, wherever a hillock of rising ground had been, small patches of crops are to be seen peeping over 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, Ballinacree, and the remaining portion belongs to Major O'Reilly, M.P.

**ACTION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN CHARLEVILLE.**—Mr. Thomas Nagle, of the firm of Pennington and Nagle, Cork, sold, in the Courtrooms, Charleville, on Saturday, the interest in the house and premises, with spirit licence, in the matter of Michael Carroll, a bankrupt. The bidders were:—Mr. John Ryan, solicitor, £250; Mr. John Lee, £325; £350, £380, £400; Mr. Garret Bourk, £300, £350, £378, £390, £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 99 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 particular districts, while in others a portion has succumbed by the disease. Again, as we learn from the most successful farmers, there are whole fields without the slightest evidence of failure.

**THREATENING 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 Castle-town-Convey 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 Fermah, 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 Arlow 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.—Times-DublinCor.

**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 defending 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 exercise of impartiality to do as the Archbishop of Westminster did when he attended the meeting convened at Exeter Hall by Mr. Arch and his fellow delegates of the Laborers' Union, to plead earnestly 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 Gazette 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 others where it is most wanted—the grate. Coal is at present in the position of a well-to-do young

Frenchman who has been drawn into the Conscriptio. Everybody is in search of a "substitute." But no substitute has yet been found. There was a notion that coal is improved by being mixed with chalk. But pie-bald coal has not yet apparently come into fashion. All sorts of contrivances for the economical use of coal have been suggested, but 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 coal. 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 shales, 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 pit-fork as the men were removing the refuse from the midden. Three weeks ago the man was seen drunk, and it is supposed, he staggered from the public-house to the yard and falling into the pit was suffocated, as he has not been seen since. The effluvia from the body was so great that one of the men fainted whilst at work in the yard, and had to be carried home.

In speaking the other day on the Church of Scotland endowment scheme, the Duke of Argyll 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 against the Bishops. "The Empire of Germany," he said, "one of the most powerful governments in the world, or which perhaps had ever existed, was just now in violent contest with the renegade pretensions of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which had advanced a series of claims that were an exaggeration almost of everything that it had previously advanced. He was sure that in that contest they all most heartily sympathized 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 Caldonia 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 Highlands,"—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.

**TYPHOID AT ISLEINGTON 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 Times of the previous Saturday, several persons suffering from typhoid fever had been admitted into the workhouse to mingle there with some 700 or 800 uninfected 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 Hornerton. The committee to whom the matter was referred at the last meeting of the guardians now reported that having investigated the matter 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 workhouse, 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 presented last week was a very alarming one, and 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, while 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 Government Board.

**LONDON, Oct. 28.**—The Times this morning publishes a note from Archbishop Manning, enclosing an extract from the Mainz Journal, 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 deed 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."

**RITUALISM IN BIRMINGHAM AND NEWINGTON.**—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 biretta, 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, grinde, and rosary and biretta. 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 views 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 all means, for already, in view of the forthcoming election, eight Protestant gentlemen have been nomi-

ated 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, will 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) forbearance" 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 practices 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 Colonists' 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 IRISH HOME BILLS.**—In reply to a letter from the secretary of the London Irish Election Committee to the metropolitan members of Parliament, asking them for a written declaration on the subject of Home Rule, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has replied, asking for a succinct 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. Pancras Board of Guardians, it was stated that one of the inmates was the Hon. Miss Eyre, an old English lady of 83. 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 sole resources abstracted and a means of protection she had been sent into the workhouse, and she desired that the surplus of the £10, after paying for her maintenance, should be taken care of to give her a decent, and not a pauper, burial.

**DENSITY OF POPULATION.**—In England the population is equal to one person to every 7,310 square yards; in Wales one person to 12,777 square yards; in England and Wales together one to 7,953 square yards; in Scotland one to 28,081 square yards; in Ireland one to 18,021 square yards. In the United Kingdom as a whole the population is one person to every 11,935 square yards, or about 250 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the area of a county averages 1,037 square miles; in England 1,275 square miles, 1,917 in Ireland, 923 in Scotland, 615 in Wales.

**FOREIGN COAL.**—A great fuss has been made about the importation of American iron, but—as we expected—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 penny importations, even if they were effected, would be more likely to provoke the laughter than the anxiety 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, SUNDAY AND MEMBERS.**—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 diversity of nationality and race, centered in one grand focus to search out Popery. The septic German the infidel Gaul, the sleek, well-fed Briton, the shrewd Scot, the bigoted Hibernian and liberal American figure in this ecclesiastical comedy, and are the comings of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. What can we expect from such conflicting elements, but discord and confusion worse confounded. Since the first session of the Alliance, how many subjects have been discussed with more or less ability, but without, as yet, any perceptible fruit. The worthy members of this evangelized 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 Infallibility 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 hourly 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 National Religion,' 'The Cost to Christendom of the Foreign Mission System,' 'The National Unity of Religions,' 'The Platform of the Evangelical Alliance as opposed to Alliance for 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 God prevents) becomes in some measure a missionary of indifferentism."

One of the results of the recent financial panic in the United States has been to bring to light numerous defalcations in various institutions, which remained hidden till the monetary disturbance passed over the country. The developments of the defalcation have been compared to the sudden drainage of a great river, and the disclosure of the sluy 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 \$200,000, supposed to have been lost in speculations.

A Question.—Why didn't the heroes of the Christian Alliance take a trip to Memphis or Shreveport? They might have made themselves useful there at least as nurses. They had a splendid opportunity of giving a magnificent denial 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 Silver State still goes on. The latter paper, after severely rebuking on the paternity of the editor of the former, says that he is "a bunch-back ap who can't write his own name without wiping his nose with his tongue." A grating, de-luded and decrepit wretch, whom had he even the semblance of human being, we would kick publicly through the streets of Winnemucca. Now fetch on your Oregon editors!

To hold a postmortem examination on a horse who afterwards recovered, \$150, was one of the items in a horse-doctor's bill paid by an Oregon stock-owner.

At a camp meeting at Middleton, Lake County, Cal., recently, a lady under great excitement, and while shouting and clapping her hands, declared that she wanted to die then and there. Her wish 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 Members in Oak Week.—A city paper places this heading to the account given of it of two numbers which took place in Louisville on Tuesday last. It is not to this city, however, that the bloody 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 even 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 society is afflicted.—Catholic Advocate.

As the yellow fever struck, its heaviest blows on the Dominian fathers in Memphis, grace 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 Edeken, 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.

TOWNSMEN.—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 scorn by the founders of Anglican Protestantism. Cranmer, Ridley, Hooker and the rest. They not only asserted that there was no difference between Bishop and Priest, but even declared that every Christian was a priest. No words of superiority were too strong for these men to apply to the sacred ministers of the Church, and no ideas were so ridiculous to them that those of ordination, consecration, apostolical succession or priestly powers. But in the reign of James I., when the fathers and learned writers of the early ages fall, with the exception of St. Augustine) despised by the Reformers began to be studied it was found that altar, priests, Bishops, &c., existed not only amongst the orthodox, but even 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 gentlemen the question of "Anglican Orders" is vital, for without orders which 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!) is once impressed with these ideas is more than likely to be dignified than ever Sts. Ambrose or Chrysostom were. We had a late example of this in the case of "Bishop" Tozer, who calls himself Missionary Bishop of Zanibar. 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 somebody quote our canons and our confessions. Why, if any of them was to have put in an appearance at any of these early councils 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 laymen 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-against-itself-house is the Tower of Babel, their only proper act absolute submission 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 denouncing 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 Sea, viz., English aristocrats who were sojourning at Nice, Naples, Malta, &c., we 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 Irishman who happened to hear a long account of their doings read from the daily papers "Lord forgive 'em, they are poor ignorant critters!"—Catholic Standard.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—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 principle—the principle symbolised by the white flag.—This flag, or this principle rather, he refuses to resign; and in a letter to M. de Cheselong 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 MacMahon 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 Puenta.

The counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case have concluded the evidence for the prisoner. The trial has been adjourned to the 17th inst., to give time for bringing over some important witnesses from this Continent. In Ireland demonstrations in favor of Home

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

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 Penitentiary. 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 General 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 propounded 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 attempting to account for the alleged phenomenon.

What is civilisation? in what does it consist. 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 dollar-and-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 deprecates 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 vast ratio at which the wealth of England is increasing, every year the masses remain coarse and untowardly 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 Protestants place lowest in the scale of civilization, stand highest in the scale, and contrast 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 of Italy."—Lb.

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 true 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 proceeds 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 paying tythes. It is something however to the Witness confess that "schools \* \* \* voluntarily supported" are conducive to material progress, and that consequently State-Schoolism is of no advantage.

The London Times gives the Church of England warning that its days are numbered in so far as it is an Establishment. Its greatest enemies and the most dangerous are, not those without, but those within. "Not only is there a large number of Englishmen outside her communion, but her own members are divided into hostile camps, and regard one another openly as enemies. It is in this fact, as we have said, that her greatest danger lies."—Times.

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 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 last.

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 explanation 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 friends."

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 black-guarding 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 throats; 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 Ireland, 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 in England.

COME TO GRIEV.—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 Jury—whose 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 "not guilty" on the fourth. The Attorney General said the Crown would not prosecute on that indictment, the prisoner having pleaded guilty on the others.

We much fear that this little unpleasantness will deprive the F. C. M. Society, at its next Anniversary Meeting, of the services of M. O. Soucy, whose presence will probably be required elsewhere.

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 officers be properly supported.

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

The Ontario Local Legislature, it is reported will meet in November.

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 recommend 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 Abstinence 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-Roy, Nfld., and in a few hours became a total wreck. She was then on her passage from Barbados 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 elapsed before the alarm was given, first among the few poor and scattered fishermen of Grand Bay, and afterwards communicated with wild rapidity to Channell and Port au Basque, where every 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 grinding away on the rocks, and the crew washed incessantly by the heavy sea, blinded with the spray, numbed 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 taken themselves to the remains of the poop, which, with the mizen 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 rises 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 ebbing, and all 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 mar-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 another 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 as ropes was

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 Yearnis, 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 fellow, 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 condemn 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 thing 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 leader of the movement, and embracing such well-known Irish Protestant names as the Hon. King Harman, Sir John Gray, John Martin, R. P. Blennerhasset, Joseph Biggar, of Belfast; William Bolster, Tipperary; J. O. Blundell, 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 Rule 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 seventy years after the Union, I cannot but approve of the renewed exertions now being put forth to secure more expeditious and effective legislation for a country which has so long suffered from culpable neglect.

MATTHEW RYAN.

Montreal, Oct. 1873.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

Sir,—When, some few months since, our Canadian National Illustrated paper, *L'Opinion Publique*, descended 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 feeling,—that however excusable such a production might be in the columns of *Chirivari*, or *Daguer*, or *Arrow*,—in the columns of a journal professing to be a *journal littéraire*, it was not only unbecoming, but simply disgraceful. This exemplar 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 present the favorite pastime of the people of that dear little "Isle of the Western Ocean," 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 ours" as have any other section of her population. The *Editeur-proprétaire* presents his readers with a full-sized plate bearing the title: SCENE IRLANDAISE.—*Meurtre d'un landlord par son tenancier*. The letterpress 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.

Sir, no people deserving to be called a people can afford to have their fair name thus stigmatized, and never in Canada has any one class been so grossly

outraged as in the present instance. Suppose for an instant that it pleased the conductors of this would be "Opinion Publique" to hold 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*.

I. C.

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 magnificence of ceremonial peculiar 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 acolytes, cross-bearer, and thurifers bore the Blessed Sacrament beneath a 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 Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week.

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

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

Mrs. ANGUS TOMIN, Lancaster.

Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, "

THE MRSSES O'NEIL, "

Mrs. WM. McPHERSON, "

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.

Mrs. WHITE, Lancaster.

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.

Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserville.

Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille St., Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

Judge Consul.—This gentleman is now en route for Europe, accompanied by Madame Consul, having left Quebec on Saturday in the steamship *Cassian*. 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 SKINNER LADDER ACCIDENT.—It has been proposed to erect 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 out the project.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—Mr. Bossange, Dominion Emigration Agent at Paris, has forwarded by the steamship *Cicassian*, which arrived in port to-day, 25 emigrants; 23 are natives of France, and 2 of Alsace.

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 Quebec. 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 Nasagweya, 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 142,939 tons over the production during the same period last year.—*Hallifax 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 pickpockets 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 thief successfully plies his avocation. Only this morning a Mrs. Ideau, of St. Catherine st., had her pocket picked of \$60 at the Bonsecour Market, while a Mrs. C. Picard, of Visitation street, lost \$65 in the same way. Ladies when going marketing should only take with them the amount of money they intend to spend.

TEN SUPERIOR COALS.—ANTHABASKA.—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, through Mr. Austin, one of the senior members, in a few appropriate words, warmly welcomed the new

Judge to the district. After these congratulations the Bar retired to the Court Hall, and His Honor took his seat on the bench, when the commission appointing 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.—*Antabaska, 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 43, making a total of 61.

A BAD BEGINNING.—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. Tims, 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 Province. It is Mr. T. K. Ramsay, Q.C., late an assistant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower 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, could 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 goods" 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 Middle-road. 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. Dorrington's farm, in the township of Rochester, a distance of ten miles from her home. Although exhausted and weak when found, the poor child had not broken up her parcel 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 wagon 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 hunters.

SUBJECT ROY 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 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 *Nestor*, 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 Colpoys 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 Company will doubtless immediately set about raising the bridges."

The following case of horseshoe making extraordinary is noted by the *Clinton Monitor*. On Monday last, John Haggitt and Joseph Ravello, 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 one in the same vicinity, over seven feet in thickness, and said to be the most valuable coal oil.—*Acadian Recorder*.

GALLANT RESCUE.—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 succeeded in rescuing the poor fellow, who was in a very exhausted state when hauled out.—*Gazette*, 31st ult.

A SWEET MOUTH.—A Swedish laborer, named John Jurdland, 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 days.

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

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The science of lacrosse in this city seems to have degenerated into a medium for malice, and there exists a well-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 match, but before the first game had been played out the unprecedented roughness which distinguished both sides culminated in a "foul" more than usually gross, whereupon the flags were removed and the field vacated.—*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 Chapeau 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 railway, crossed from the Canadian to the American side, returned, and were afterwards entertained at a lunch given by Messrs. Gowinski and McPherson, the contractors. An immense traffic is immediately expected. Regular passenger trains commenced crossing to-day.

The Ottawa *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, and he accordingly retired several hundred yards from the target. 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 exclaimed, "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 GUN 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.—BOWMANVILLE, 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 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 off 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 protease 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.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa, J. W. R. \$2; Clayton, T. D. 2; Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Rev. P. G. 2; Valcourt, D. M. 2; Lower Ireland, P. M. C. 2; Glennevis, N. B. M. C. 5; Dixie, Rev. J. J. M. C. 4; Antigonish, N. S. Rev. B. M. C. 2; Maryville, E. P. 2; Ottawa, E. C. 2; St. Raphael, Rev. F. A. P. 2; Vankleek Hill, R. C. 2; Victoria Road Station, M. H. 2; Armstrong Brook, N. B. E. S. D. 2; Carleton Place, Rev. F. A. 2; Brentwood, D. G. 2; Dunville, T. O. B. 2; Britannia, C. D. 2; Hamilton, M. H. 2; Ahnoute, P. Q. 2; Longlake, D. M. 2; Alton, U. S. B. J. D. 2; Richmond Station, J. M. 2; Ottawa, J. S. 2; Iroquois, Mrs. H. M. C. 2. Per M. T. Richmond Hill—M. N. 2. Per W. D. St. Bridget—P. M. C. 2. Per P. H. Osceola—M. D. 2. Per J. B. Egerton—J. M. 2. Per N. M. C. Ottawa—J. O. R. 2; J. D. 2; P. G. 1; South Gloucester, M. F. 2. Per P. H. St. John, N. B.—J. C. 2. Per J. C. Huntington—Self, 25c.; Dewittville, O. C. 2. Per Rev. D. M. Somers—Tithe des Caps, I. M. 2. Per Rev. H. B. Trenton—Ongley, P. I. M. C. A. 2. Per Rev. D. G. C. South Douro—Petersburg, J. I. 2. Per W. C. Cornwall—St. Andrews, Vy Rev. G. A. H. 2. Per P. O'F. Uppr Wakefield—Self, 2; T. D. 2. Per J. O. B. Inverness—J. M. 1. Per F. O. N. Antrim—Pamure, E. I. 2. Per Rev. I. J. MacC., Williamstown—Self, 2; Mrs. D. M. C. 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; Miss E. C. 2; Woodstock, N. B. B. L. 4; J. C. 4; P. M. C. 4; M. G. 4; J. C. 4; J. M. C. 4; O. K. 5; F. R. 2; G. M. D. 2; Petersville, N. B. Rev. P. F. B. Frederickton, N. B. J. K. 2; T. D. 6; P. M. G. 4; P. M. P. 2; O. 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. Rev. J. S. 6; Rev. J. M. A.; Rev. F. O. 4; Rev. W. C. 2; J. J. L. 5; F. C. 4; M. K. 4; J. J. M. 6,50; 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. B. 2; J. M. M. 2; A. D. 2; J. C. F. 2; R. H. 2; J. M. D. 2; M. H. G. 2; M. A. M. C. 2; A. K. 1; P. S. 2; E. F. G. 2; M. J. D. 2; W. D. 2; J. C. 2; Carleton, N. B. J. M. C. 2; R. F. 2; Charlottetown, P. E. I. B. M. P. 4; O. C. 4; Rt. Rev. Dr. M. G.; Hon. P. W. G.; Hon. A. M. D. 2; Hon. A. M. E. 2; Hon. F. K. 2; J. B. 2,20; M. B. 2; J. B. M. D. 2; M. M. Q. 2; E. C. 1; F. M. C. 2; J. C. 2; J. D. 2; F. K. 2; J. D. 1; C. Q. 2; Rollaboy, P. E. I. R. M. R. 12; A. C. 2; M. Auley's P. Office, P. E. I. E. G. 2; J. M. C. 2; East Point, P. E. I. J. J. B. 6; St. Peters, P. E. I. L. M. A. 2; Dr. F. J. 6; J. P. S. 6; P. J. R. 2; Souris, P. E. I. Rev. D. F. M. D. 2; J. M. Q. 4; Dr. M. J. 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, P. E. I. Rev. D. G. 2; South Port, P. E. I. J. M. 3; Hopewell, P. E. I. R. M. D. 1; L. M. D. 1; Annandale, P. E. I. P. M. D. 1; Grand River, P. E. I. A. M. D. 3; Needham, P. E. I. J. M. 2; Red Point, P. E. I. S. C. 1; Bothwell, R. M. D. 2; Tready Cross, P. E. I. Rev. T. F. 2; Fort Hawkesbury, N. S. Rev. A. M. K. 2; M. M. D. 2; Fort Mulgrave, N. S. Rev. D. C. 2; L. W. 2; J. P. 2; J. C. 2; St. Francis Harbor, N. S. J. G. 2; Lismore, N. B. Rev. A. M. G. 2; Cape George, N. S. Rev. J. F. 6; Lochaber, N. B. Mrs. J. B. 2; St. Andrews, N. S. Rev. J. M. V. 4; R. O. M. D. 4; Pictou, N. S.

Rev. R. M. D. 2; A. O. T. 2; Arichat, N. S. Rt. Rev. Dr. C. 2; Merry Dale, N. S. A. C. 2; Tracadie, N. S. Rev. C. P. M. 1; Antigonish, N. S. Rt. Rev. Dr. M. K. 4; J. O. B. 2; A. M. G. 2; C. M. D. 2; A. D. C. 2; N. C. 2; J. R. M. 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; Hon. H. M. D. 2; Dr. M. L. 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; C. M. U. 2; Bailies Brook, N. S. D. M. D. 1; Antigonish Harbor, N. S. A. M. D. 1; J. C. 2; Arisaig, N. S. Rev. W. B. M. I. 2; Truro, N. S. R. M. D. 2; Halifax, Mt. Rev. Dr. C. 5; Rev. A. M. J. 6; Rev. P. D. 14; J. O. D. 4; Dr. T. W. G. 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. G. 3; J. E. 1; F. O. C. 2; J. M. D. 1; M. G. 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.—R.I.P.

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

At Centre Street, Point St. Charles, on the 31st October, Cesarine Granger, aged 33 years and four months, the 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.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Wheat, Supers from Western Wheat, Canada, Supers City Brands, Canada Supers, Western States, Fine, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Oats, Outmeal, Corn, Pork, Fat, New Canada Mess.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, do spring, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pigs, Dressed hogs, Beef, hind-qrs, fore-quarters, Mutton, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Potatoes, Butter, large rolls, tub dairy, Eggs, Apples, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbage, Onions, Hay, Straw.

KINGSTON MARKETS.



**Working Class, Male or Female**  
\$30 a week; employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwick St., N.Y. 13w-8

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
District of Montreal.

No. 351.  
**DAME ROSANA CADIEUX**, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of **LOUIS DESEVRE**, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en Justice*,  
Plaintiff.

vs.  
The said **LOUIS DESEVRE**,  
Defendant.

An action "en separation de corps and de biens" has been issued against Defendant in this cause. Montreal, September 25, 1873.  
**BOUTILLIER & McDONALD**,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
5in-8

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**  
In the matter of **DAMASE MARSA**,  
Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, **GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL**, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.  
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, 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 meeting.  
**G. H. DUMESNIL**,  
Official Assignee.  
Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873. 2w-8

**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. 7-2

**WANTED**  
In a good locality a Large Room, unfurnished, with board. Address—Dmwer 380 P.O.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JOHN CROWE,**  
**BLACK AND WHITE SMITH**  
LOCK-SMITH,  
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER  
AND  
**GENERAL JOBBER**  
Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. 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 DUMESNIL**, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.  
Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office 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 ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.  
The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.  
**G. H. DUMESNIL**,  
Official Assignee.  
Montreal, 23rd September, 1873. 6-2w

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

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

The beginning of the year is a fit time for subscribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprints of the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company: we therefore publish their advertisement, shewing how very moderate are their terms.—  
**FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS.**  
**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.**  
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**QUARTERLY REVIEWS,**  
Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about one third the price of the originals,  
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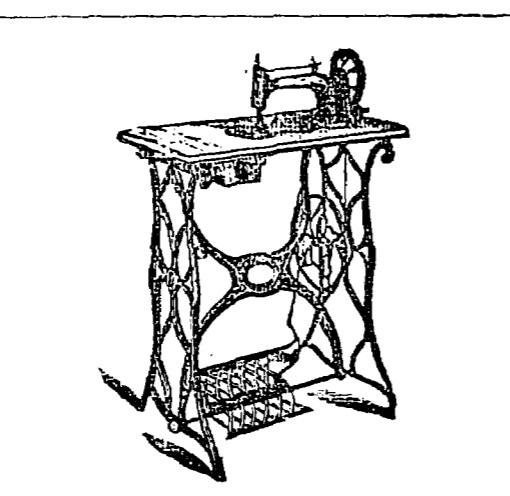
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**OLD EYES MADE NEW.**  
All diseases of the eye successfully treated by  
**Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.**  
Read for yourself and restore your sight.  
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless  
The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

**Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.**  
Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—  
1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, 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.  
2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.  
Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."  
Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye."  
Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using Spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one year old.  
Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.  
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.  
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age."  
All persons wishing for all particulars, certificate of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 657,  
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.  
Send for pamphlets and certificates res. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.  
Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing, materials and return postage.  
Address  
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,  
P. O. Box 657,  
No. 91 Liberty Street New York  
Nov. 18, 1871.

**Iron in the Blood**  
**PERUVIAN SYRUP**  
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.  
The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.  
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.  
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.  
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free.  
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,  
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)  
**J. D. LAWLOR,**  
MANUFACTURER  
OF  
**SINGER'S,**  
**B. P. HOWE'S**  
AND  
**LAWLOR'S**  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:  
**365 NOTRE DAME STREET,**  
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**J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,**  
Wish to announce to their Customers throughout Ontario and Quebec, that their  
**IMMENSE STOCK,**  
for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived.  
Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an early date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season.  
They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for  
**EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY**  
of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputation of KENNEDY'S LARGE  
**TAILORING STORE,**  
31 St. Lawrence Street.  
With regard to their  
**ORDER DEPARTMENT,**  
Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for  
**PERFECT FITS,**  
the Rule of the Store being  
**"A Perfect Fit or no Sale."**  
The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both in Design and Manufacture.  
The piled up Importations of BROAD CLOTHS, MELTONS, FINE COATINGS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, and  
**READY MADE GOODS,**  
present in the aggregate a  
**STUPENDOUS STOCK**  
that might challenge competition with anything of the kind on this Continent.

**MYLES MURPHY,**  
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,  
OFFICE AND YARD:  
135 ST. DONAVENTURE STREET,  
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All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27.]

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**J. HUDON & Co.,**  
IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS,  
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HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use.  
June 27th, 1873. 45-ly

**Iron in the Blood**  
**PERUVIAN SYRUP**  
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.  
The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.  
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Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.  
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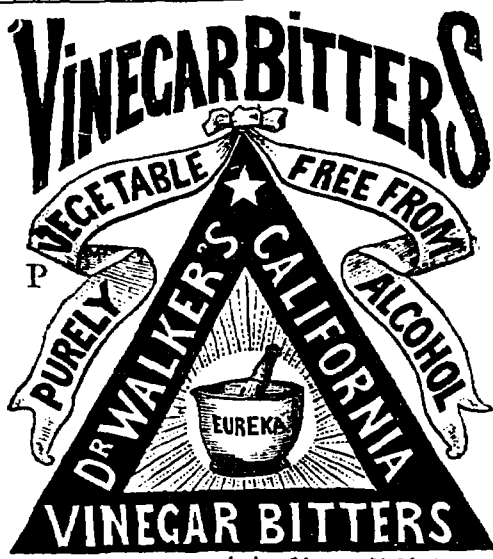
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Montreal, 16th September, 1873 6-1a-8

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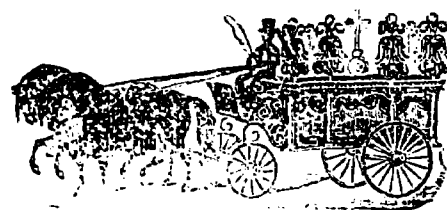
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MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 3.12 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowansville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Flat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.

EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriving in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

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Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.30 a.m. Night Express " " " " 8.00 p.m. Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at 6.00 a.m. Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations at 4.00 p.m. Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 12 Noon, 3.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING EAST.

Day Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 7.00 a.m. Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 4.00 a.m. Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at 10.00 p.m. Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe at 11.00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Train for Boston via South Eastern Counties Junction Railroad at 7.30 a.m. Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad, at 8.45 a.m. Mail Train for St. Johns and Rouse Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and Steamers on Lake Champlain at 3.15 p.m. Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Champlain, at 3.15 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at 3.45 p.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.

The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S. The Steamer "CHASE" also runs between Portland and Halifax.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director,

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA

TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart at 9.30 A.M.

Arrive at 3.00 P.M.

Arrive at 1.00 P.M.

Arrive at 6.45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRM.

Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY—TORONTO TRM.

City Hall Station. Depart 7.45 A.M., 3.45 P.M. Arrive 1.20 A.M., 9.20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5.40 A.M., 8.00 A.M. Arrive 11.00 A.M., 8.00 P.M.