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VOL. XXIV.

MONTÉEAL, FRIDAY AUG. 22, 1873.

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THE

WMERICK VETERAN;

THE FOSTER SISTERS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL." (From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

> PART SECOND. CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.)

After a moment passed in the open air, Mau-

rice re-entered the hut. "Beyond the terrible doubt which, I am quite aware, must have existed on the minds

same time, whilst your family were absent from the chateau.' At this point of the stranger's recital, Mau-

rice could restrain himself no longer.

"Who are you, sir?" he exclaimed; "disclose to me your name. Good Heavens! my poor love, my Isabel, how bitterly have you been made to suffer."

A deep groan burst from the lips of the dying

"Listen; I am making the only reparation in my power," said he, "God is merciful to forgive, Colonel St. John; I am the wretched. unworthy brother of this unfortunate Isabel." "Can it be possible?"

"The words I utter are as true, as that before vonder sun shall set, I shall stand in the presence of my Maker; attend to what I say. The father of Isabel was twice married. He had a child, a boy of some seven years of age, living under the care of a maiden aunt at the time of the Rebellion of 1715, a short time before which he had married again. His son now lies before you, Colonel St. John, mortally wounded by one of your wild mountaineers.

"As I advanced to manhood, I became extravagant and dissolute. My aunt's death placed me in possession of a handsome fortune. the greater portion of which was lost at the gaming table, and the remainder squandered in Paris amongst the gay and profligate nobility who flocked about the French court.

"A bitter feud existed between myself and de Foix, arising out of what may be termed an affaire de cœur. It was in no fairly fought have done, sir." said the Colonel, in tones of duel, alas! that my rival fell; one word begot deep disgust, "in allowing her lips to be bound another, mutual recrimination followed, and in

being one of his most favored friends. I knew | ing to a man wrestling in the arms of death," my life would pay the forfeit of my crime were he added, observing a dark shadow pass over I discovered, and my aunt having told me of the unhappy man's features. the relationship that existed between myself and the young lady whom the Marshal and his and heartless; repentance has come too late." Lady had adopted in her infancy, I resolved, under the cover of night, to escape to St. Ger- said the subdued and softened Colonel. "We mains and introduce myself to her, with the are in the midst of blood and desolation; hope that she might be able to supply me with funds wherewith to make my way to England, some worthy priest, but, alas! I cannot. I, intending to enter the service of the King."

wanted was to get out of that infernal France; fired it with her? I never thought she would the death of those whose hearts would have must surely follow; in the eye of faith, they that was all I cared about."

"And to compass your ends, was it you, then, who induced that unfortunate, timis girl to seal her lips with a vow of secrecy! Oh, my God! Thy ways are indeed inscrutable; how has every hope of her life been blasted,"

"I beseech you, sir, spare me these comments on the shortcomings of my past life. I am quite aware it was all very wrong," said the dying wretch, in a tone rather leaning to the ludicrous than otherwise; "wait a while, at least, and say out your say when my tale is

"I did induce her to take an oath of secrecy. I told her that yourself and de Foix were bosom friends. Through the medium of my man Jacques, I once laid perdu in the old palace of St. Germains for some weeks; whilst there she brought me articles of value belonging to herself in the way of jewelry; these I promised not to sell, but was to raise money on for my use and return them later. She also conveyed to me her little stock of money.

"Time passed on. I was taken alarmingly ill, the blood-hounds of the law were on my track, and I endeavored to convince her that such help as she could afford was useless, that painful as it might be to her feelings to adopt means such as she might perhaps deem dishonorable, she should not hesitate when the safety of her own brother was at stake (I had concealed from her that our relationship was only half blood). I urged her to resort to any expedient rather than place me in peril, and trust to me to set things right later.'

At this point, the words, "My poor, unhappy Isabel," burst from the Colonel's lips.

"Oh, she took every care of herself, I assure you. She would not yield an inch where honor and virtue and all those fine sentiments were concerned, and the myrmidons of the law would have had me in their toils, no doubt, had I been helf so scrupulous; but, recognizing the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature, I adopted a plan, sufficiently repugnant to the feelings of a gentleman, but, at the same time, my only resource."

There was a moment's pause, and the Colo-

"Gracious Heavens! sir, was it you who committed the burglary at the chateau?"

"Pray, Colonel St. John, do not shock me of all," resumed the stranger, "as to the purity by using such a word in connection with any hersell maun come to. Put it is an unco awfu' sleet. of Isabel Fitzgerald, she must also, to a cer- act of mine," said the miserable wretch; "at sight. Puir shentelman! he'll nae doubt pe tain extent, have appeared to be mixed up with the same time, I thank you very much for dying. Fat a dismal noise in his thrapple, a matter which involved a very heavy loss to having spared me from entering into details Colonel." Lady Florence St. John, a rather extensive which, really, to a gentleman like myself, of robbery having been perpetrated about the refined and cultivated mind, are particularly painful. It was even so; I did, uninvited, clesing scene was at hand. "Will he die and bright wood fire that burned in the ample stove, visit your paternal home, under the cover of night, and appropriate to my own use, as a loan, certain sums of money and articles of jewelry, which I have never become rich enough of nature to that inexorable tyrant, death, who and all was over. you well know will take no denial from any of | as hard a creditor. Year after year I have shine. considered it a point of honor to pay his exerbitant rate of interest for money advanced on my sister, and not one farthing of the original you the documents."

It was not without many pauses that the long narration; and now he signed to the old man to extricate, from around his waist, a belt which he wore over his shirt, within which a small packet had been carefully stitched.

may be redeemed," he continued, "and I hope dress being neither more nor less than a coarse my escapade at St. Germains will not in the plaid; on his head he wore a blue bonnet, end injure the lady with whom I can claim around which was a piece of plain gold lace; been for a journey from your convent." kindred. She loved me, I really believe; also, his boots and his knees, by the way, were very I think she did all in her power to help me, far from clean. consistently, with her very exalted ideas of right and wrong."

"She did more, far more, than she ought to by a solemn oath, and in meeting you at the a fit of jealous rage I stabbed him to the heart. risk of incurring a slur on her own spotless "I dreaded the anger of the King, de Foix | fame, but, God help me, I forget I am speak-

"I have been a sad scamp, Colonel, reckless

"Repentance is never too late, Fitzgerald,"

consider herself bound to keep that yow after I rejoiced to witness it.

"Stung at the undeserred coldness of persons not of my own immediate family, she, of the Jacobite air, "The King shall enjoy his herself, broke the engagement that subsisted ain again." Their picturesque garb and wild between us, and when, after the lapse of two appearance, their prisoners, the spoils of artilof deep sorrow, and still there was a something years, she never heard from you, she left her lery and the baggage which followed in the inexpressibly soft and sweet in the venerable vent. As soon as I can leave this place for of the various clans, as also those which they not born of earth. France I shall hasten to her with what pur- had seized, rendered the sight exhilarating and pose you may well conceive."

"God be praised! allow me to clasp your hand within my own. Say that you forgive

"Ten years of our lives we have known hap-piness but by name," was the eply. "I have felt myself a moody, disappointed man; she has never ceased to pray that the cloud might be removed that had fallen upon her spotless innocence. Gladly would I have wedded her, firm in my belief in her virtue, but she ever persistently refused. But brighter days may be yet in store for my poor, heart-broken love, and I forgive you, Fitzgerald, as I hope to be forgiven."

And then he who had scare ever prayed since his happy boyhood strove to pray now. A dissolute spendthrift, a vain coxcomb, heartless, selfish, unprincipled, all this indeed he was, but still there were holy recollections garnered up in his memory. Again he was a little child, lisping out his prayers at the knee of the faithful woman who had supplied a mother's place, prayers which for more than twenty years his lips had never uttered, but the remembrance of which came back to his mind in disjointed phrases, like a broken strain of music heard in far off years the melody of which we still remember. Then he rambled on of old times, still recurring to the subject mat-ter of his late confession. Now he was on the hillside at St. Germains, then solding a violent discussion with the Jew of Aldrate, then fighting valorously on the field of Preston Pans, and urging Sir John to wear the white cockade, and thus escape unharmed, as the olds of the day were against them.

Then there came a dead pause, the pale face assumed a grayish tinge, and a frightful convulsion shook the whole frame. At that moment Dugald entered the hut.

make no sign?" thought the Colonel, who had offered up fervent aspirations for his conver- side the now aged lady, failed to dispel its obsion. Even at that moment the words "Lord | scurity, its remote nooks and corners remaining have mercy upon me a sinner" burst forth, acto return, fortune being against me, by the companied by a loud wailing cry, the cry of a way, all my life. I have now to pay the debt penitent heart. Then there was a long gasp,

"In the glorious light of Gol's boundless us; but take my word, sir, that thief of a Jew | mercy may he stand forgiven !" said the Colomoney-lender, Isaac Levy, of Aldgate, is quite | nel, as he walked out into the clear bright sun-

those jewels I borrowed of Lady Florence and of the Clan MacGregor, had with his own hands dug a grave near the field of Gladsmuir, loan, wherewith to redeem them, have I been and, with the help of the old man to whom the able to scratch together; however, I will give hut belonged, had deposited within it the remains of George Fitzgerald. The Colonel liberally recompensed them, and then hastened dying spendthrift had delivered himself of this to seek the Marshal, in order to acquaint him with the events of the morning.

most impossible to be a moment to themselves. He found the young Chevalier standing amidst "With these documents, Colonel, the jewels his friends, habited in the simplest manner, his

> cers, he rode to the mansion of the Marquis of road in a coach, too. Moreover, I am used, Tweedale, where they were to pass the night, with all my Sisters, to brave the inclemencies and at length Maurice, finding himself alone of the weather." with the Marshal, hastened to relate the confession of Fitzgerald, adding, "that he should ter," said the lady after a pause. "The rerepair to France as soon as possible, and claim | cent death of my beloved daughter-in-law, pre-Isabel as his affianced bride."

> rice," said the Marshal. "We are now en- at the sable robe she wore, "together with the gaged in sharing the fortunes of war. It is absence of my husband and grandsons, render impossible for you to leave Scotland at pre- this old chateau but a gloomy residence. One

Marshal's words, Maurice contented himself of oneself. Methinks, Sister, it is one of the with inscribing a long epistle to the much tried greatest sorrows of old age, this beholding all would that I had it in my power to bring you Isabel, with a full recital of his interview with we have ever loved oftentimes drop from our her half-brother, together with another for the side, as the withered leaves of autumn from too, am but a rough soldier, but I beg you to joint perusal of the ladies at St. Germains. "Ut the Elector, you mean, George of Hanover?

"Exactly so; it mattered not to me whether Gol."

"Exactly so; it mattered not to me whether Guelph or Stuart sat on the throne; all I seed her for my own selfish purposes. How or that his happiness would meet with alloy by are only gone a little before us; we ourselves

Early on the following morning the clans marched into Edinburgh, parading the city to but very recently, and a few tears rolled down home clandestinely and sought refuge in a con- rear, together with the banners and standards features, together with the expression of a peace the adherents of the Stuart race.

CHAPTER V .- THE SEUR MADELEINE.

"Hark! is it she, or only the Sister of Charity? Has the summons come too late? Oh! that I could clasp her in my loving arms once more, my poor, innocent Isabel."

Thus spoke the aged Lady Florence, now suffering under mortal malady, and she listens attentively, as the pausing of the gust she again fancies she hears the wheels of a vehicle coming up the avenue.

The bleak wind of a January evening, in the year 1746, blew keenly around the old chateau in the valley; it shook the latticed casements in their frames, and threatened destruction to the quaint old place itself. It was a dark night; not a glimpse of moonlight; but occasionally a few stars might be seen, ever and again obscured by the passing clouds which swept over them.

Lady Florence's sense of hearing had not deceived her; in the pauses of the gust she had really distinguished the sound of the wheels of a vehicle approaching the chateau.

In a moment the clang of the great bell resounded through the house, and a little later a waiting-maid entered the chamber to apprise the lady that the Sœur de la Charite had ar-

A spacious old fashioned room was that in which the Lady Florence sat, or rather reclined on a couch. There were three windows in the chamber, with latticed panes, placed within deep recesses, sufficiently wide to form a somewhat spacious and pleasant seat in the summer days, when these casements were garlanded by the starry flowers of the jasemine; but now, with every gust of wind, the leafless tendrils of the creeping plant beat against the "Cot help us," he murmured, tat is fat glass, ever and again mingled with the driving

The antique and cumbrous furniture of the room accorded well with its oaken wainscot, diamond shaped casements, and its huge bed That terrible sound in the throat termed the | with its heavy hangings of dark green satin; "rattles" was what Dugald alluded to. The a rich Turkey carpet was on the floor; but the and the lighted wax candles on the table bein almost total darkness.

A rosary of oriental pearl with links of gold lay beside her, also an open book from which she had been reading, but her thoughts had wandered by to the past, to her youth, then to the early days of her wedded life; she thought of the old times when the chateau had wrung with the merry voices of her own children, of her adopted daughters, of her grandsons, and And before that sun had set, honest Dugald, clasping her hands together, she sighed forth the words; "Reginald, my husband, shall we ever meet again?"

> As she spoke, the door was opened by the waiting-maid, who ushered in a Sister of Charity.

That most unattractive head-gear worn by the daughters of St. Vincent de Paul failed to disguise the loveliness of the countenance be-On that eventful day, however, it was all neath, as did the dress of coarse black serge the demeanor and elegance of the wearer.

"I am glad to see you, my good Sister," said Lady Florence, "but I could have wished you had deferred your coming hither till the morrow; a tempestuous night indeed hath this

"Ah! Madam, a Sister of Charity, if her whole heart be in her holy calling, does not A few hours later, attended by several effi- heed such trifles. I have traveled part of the

"I am very glad to have you with me, Sisceded by that of a friend, one Mistress Wil-"But that day is yet far off, my poor Mau- mot," and as she spoke Lady Florence glanced is apt when alone to ponder over the past too Recognizing the unwelcome truth of the much, for one's memory will be busy in spite the branches of the tree."

are not dead but sleeping.'

The death of Madame St. John had occurred

. The presence of the Sister was of itself supe imposing, and contributed to raise the hopes of to soothe the spirits of the invalid. As to recovery of health, her malady was of such a nature that it could not be expected.

Often, in the long hours which she afterwards passed in the society of the Sister, did Lady Florence gaze admiringly at her companion. She was a beautiful woman, with a regular cast of features and lustrous eyes, but an air of cold reserve seemed to mark her character, and she asked herself the question, had any smouldering fire ever burned beneath that calm and unimpassioned exterior? was there a story in the life of the Sour Madeleine? had she taken the veil when young and free from the world's contaminating influence, breaking with it at once, wholly and entirely because burning with the love of God? or, had she been drawn to it after having tasted, and found that its promises were deceitful, its pleasures vain? A woman lovely in form and feature, reticent very, and sparing in her speech, yet withal most kind and courteous, Lady Florence would have sorrowed much had the Sister been summoned to her convent; and still there was a something chilling and repellent at times in her demeanor which warded off every attempt to discover that very little of the past which she would have liked to know.

Meanwhile time passed on, and brought with it news that Isabel, whom Lady Florence so much desired to see, could not come to St. Germains till she had recovered from a severe illness by which she was attacked before the letter of Maurice, which brought back to her nope and happiness, had reached her hands.

If the Sister was reticent, and indeed it would not have been consonant with the character of the state she followed to have been for ever prating of the past, Lady Florence was still the very soul of frankness, as in the days her youth, and so she would not unfrequently beguile the long, wearisome days of a portion of their tedium by stories of old times, of her girlhood in the Court of Queen Mary, of her happy wedded life in that same old chateau in which she had dwelt ever since her marriage.

The Sister, too, was a good listener, and as the invalid dwelt upon the past, she lent a not unwilling ear, sometimes even questioning, in a timid and delicate manner, when she wished for further information. Then, with tears in her eyes, the lady told

of the great grief that came upon her when she lost her son and daughter, and pressing her hand on her heart, a prayer would tremble on her lips, beseeching God to spare the husband and grandchildren, who were now the last of their race. "It Maurice does but come back to me

again, I will see that his long-deferred marriage shall take place quickly," resumed the lady. "Myinnocent Isabel! how I long to embrace her, and to see her at last united to my grandson.'

In a half-hesitating way, said the Sister, affirming rather than questioning:

"Your grandson, then, is engaged to be mar-

ried, Madam?" "Yes, Sister, a long, protracted engagement

it has been. He was betrothed eleven years since to a gentle girl whom I had adopted in her infancy. Indeed I had taken two orphan children to my arms; the one gentle and amiable, the other full of pride and passion. A wilful, headstrong damsel was that Margaret Lindsey," she added as if speaking to herself, "but God knows I loved her too, imperious and stubborn as she was, and would like much to know of her well-being, though she has long since forgotten the protectress of her youth, for never tale or tidings have I of her since she bade me farewell in Edinburgh eleven long years ago. But I was going to tell you of Isabel. I had left those girls, or young women I might call them, in this chateau, whilst I, with the rest of my family, spent a few months in the Highlands of Scotland. On my return, Sister, a terrible tale was poured into my car by Margaret, who was but too ready to think evil of her foster-sister. However, to be brief, it was but too true that this Isabel, whom we had so loved and trusted, and about whom it were hard to believe ill, had been in the habit of meeting by the hillside in the valley some stranger unknown to all of us, had given him all her jewels and small stock of money, had tied herself to secresy by a solemn oath, and even in some way appeared to have been cognizant of the fact of his being concerned in a daring robbery at the chateau a few nights. before the day of our return home."

To be Continued.

FATHER BURKE.

HIS PREACHING IN TUAM.

Presentation of an Address.

(From the Tuam News, July 18.)

The Spiritual Retreat of the clergy of the diocese of Tuam and Achonry closed on Saturday morning (July 12), at the Cathedral, with a solemn Te Deum, the assembled priests having previously received, at the hands of his Grace the Archbishop, the Holy Communion. On Sunday, the 13th, after the celebration of 12 o'clock Mass, the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., having knelt to receive blessing of his Grace, ascended the pulpit and preaching a magnificent sermon on the gospel of the day to the most numerous and fashionable congregation for a long time seen within the Cathedral walls. The clergy of the college, the town, and the country around were present, and in the transepts might be observed visitors from Galway, Athenry, Loughrea, Ballinrobe, Headford, Dunmore and many other towns of more than one county attracted by the fame of the great Dominican Preacher. Indeed, the south transept was thronged almost to inconvenience; many had to seek accommodation within the rails of the sanctuary, for, without, room could hardly be provided to seat even the number of ladies, who were not the least anxious to see and hear Father Burke.

To attempt to convey in a mere bare report any adequate idea of the eloquence of Father Tom Burke would be futile. One must be present : one must not only hear but see the preacher, as clothed in the picturesque robes of his Order, his fine figure drawn to its full height, his mobile features radiant with the light of truth, and full of the spirit of earnestness and the sense of power, he bursts into a torrent of oratory, charming at the same time that he convinces, but never sacrificing strength of argument to rhetorical ornamentation, and gracing with all gesture attractive at once by its appropriateness and its startling peculiarity.

The following is a resume of THE SERMON.

In the name of the father, and of the son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. The Gospel of the sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Mark viii., 1.9.

"At that time when there was a great multitude with Jesus, and had nothing to eat, calling his disciples together, Hq saith to them: 'I have compassion on the multitude, for behold they have been with Me now three days, and have nothing to eat; and if I shall send them away fasting to their homes, they will faint on the way; for some of them came from afar off.' And His disciples answered Him: From whence can anyone fill them here with bread in the wilderness?' And he asked them: 'How many loaves have ye?" Who said: Seven. And taking the seven loaves, giving thanks, He broke and gave to His disciples to set before them; and they set them before the people. And they had a few fishes; and He blessed them and commanded them to be set before the people. And they did eat and were filled; and they took up that which was left of the fragments-seven baskets. And they that had eaten were about four thousand; and He sent them away.'

Dearly-beloved Brethren,-It is not without deep meaning that our Holy Mother, the Church, puts such passages before us for contemplation, as those in the Gospel which I have just read for you. She has two objects in view. The first of which is to make all her children love the Lord Jesus Christ with all their hearts and all their souls, with all their mind and all their strength; the second is to teach all her children their wants, their necessities and their duty. For both the Gospel answers most admirably. God commands us from the beginning to love Him: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind." And then I fairly ask with the blind man in the Gospel : "Where art thou, O Lord, that I may love thee? And Jesus said to him, " It is He who talketh with thee. I am He." And the blind man said, "I believe, Lord," and falling down he adored Him. So | whole world; Divinity, Power, Greatness, Gracedoes God command all to love Him-to love Him with an intense love-to love Him better than stance into the Body and Blood of the Lord.themselves—better than their passions—to love Christ then said to His disciples: "You have heard He, the great God of justice, will announce to you Him above and before all things in heaven or on My words: Go you now, and what you have seen then comforting things: He will come and enter earth. We say then, Where art thou, O Lord, that Me do, do you also for all the world: go unto all we may love Thee? Art Thou away in Heaven, in the nations; the people are fainting on the way, that inaccessible height where Thou hast every sufficient happiness and glory? Ah, my brethren, when God invited us to love Him He did not propose to us a difficult task. He made it casy—very casy. He sent His own only Son, that Son equal to Himself, consubstantial with the Father, and clothed Him with the body of man, gave to him a human soul, and gave Him leave to bring all, by love, back to God. And thus the Son of God became the most lowable, the gentlest, the kindest, the tenderest, and the most loving of souls. He came to take away sin. Purity was not only around Him: it was in Him: it was radiant from Him. And coming thus to save, perhaps we might expect severity. We might expect that He would come with a scourge -with the holy indignation of justice on His lips and flashing from His eye. No! He came to make us love Him. Because fear alone would never save unless united with that glorious reverential feeling, which is the offspring of love to God. And so He took the gentlest heart, overflowing with the most loving—the most lovable love. Thus it is in the Gospel of to-day. He led the

people out into the desert. They flocked as to-day around Him, to hear Him. He spoke of the flame of divine love for them. He taught them about Paul says, "that your bodies are the hidden temples God. And they were so delighted that they remained three days and three nights without food. They were so charmed with the divine elequence, and so won by the divine wisdom, that they never thought of eating or drinking-never felt hungry or thirsty-never thought that they had eaten or drank for three days. They were out in the desert place —four thousand of them—a surging multitude, far away from any village or house. There they were; and amongst them there was nothing that they might eat but seven small loaves, which a boy had in a basket. But God having fed their souls-" not by bread alone does man live, but by every word that falleth from the mouth of God"-He said to His disciples: "My soul grieveth with them, I will not send them home fasting, lest they faint by the way." Oh! the tender, gentle, loving, compassionate heart of our Lord! "I will not send them away, for my soul feels for them!" And He asks His disciples is there any bread amongst them? And they reply that there are only the seven loaves which the boy has in a basket. But taking those seven loaves, which would not of themselves be sufficient for seven little children. He lifted up his hands to heaven, and giving glory and praise to His Father, and inviting His Father to co-operate with Him, He distributed the bread amongst the multitude, and every man partook of the bread that was touched by the hands of the Virgin's Son, and the four thousand were fed by the seven small loaves. Oh! glory and praise and thanks for ever be to Thee, great and good God!

But you may ask why did He say, "I have compassion upon them." Why? Could He not have worked His miracle without saying this? What reason was there for speaking of the compassion which He felt for them? There was this. Christ wanted to let us know how tender, how gentle, how loving, how loveable was that heart of His which life, so His Body is necessary for the support of our He had taken-how He sympathised with man spiritual and supernatural life.

whose form He had adopted, a soul like to whose He had taken. How deeply He felt that sympathy of man for man, which is not in heaven, because there is no hunger there; there is no misery there; there is no thirst there; there is no pain there; all is happiness and joy unalloyed. Christ then says, "I have compassion for the multitude; I feel for them lest they should faint in the way;" just as when He raised Lazarus from the dead, He had the miracle in His mind long before. And when He came to the house where Lazarus lay dead, Mary came forth, and bursting into tears, fell at his feet and cried aloud, "O Lord, if Thou hast been here, my brother had not died." And Jesus, casting his beautiful eyes upon the woman at His feet, shed tears; and the tears fell upon the loosened hair of Mary-the tears of a God upon the head of a poor woman! This, all this, was necessary that we might know Him-know His gentleness and His lovingness-and knowing Mim that we ourselves might love Him, for it is impossible to make this contemplation of Him without loving.

Before leaving this part of the Gospel and its contemplation, I will ask you now to reflect on the fact that this is the gentle heart—the same gentle heart of Jesus which is tormented with agony every time any man amongst you commits a sin against purity—commits an impure act, uses an impure word—every time one of you blasphemes—every time oue of you gets drunk-every time he is disrespectful and outrageously disobedient to his parents-every time he neglects the duty he is under of communicating at Easter-in fine, every time one commits a mortal sin. Every time, every time. he really, though mystically, puts a lance through the most gentle, loving, and adorable heart of Jesus, and draws forth the blood of that heart which bled for him on Calvary. Oh! ye thoughtless men! This is what you do each time for odious, execrable sin. Think that you cannot commit it without once again making a mockery of Jesus Christ! Does He merit such treatment at the hands of mortal man? He came down upon earth to teach us to love Him; and for this we have—He has afforded us-not only the argument of Faiththe divine argument—that He spared not Himself, but also the human argument—that if it were man only that had done all these things for us, it would be hard-would it not?-to refuse our love to Him. It was this that the Son of God came down to teach us to do; but He also came to teach us our wants, our necessities, and our duty; and this is the second

What is told in the Gospel of to-day is not merely an historical fact. That miraculous multiplication of bread certainly came to pass. It was accom-plished. The people were fed. There was an end of it. Oh! but there was more than the bare fact. The miracle had a hidden, a sacred meaning. It meant that God had come down to earth to feed His people till the end of time; that He came to give them food; that He came to break bread for them, to enable them to make their way home without fainting under sin in the desert of sorrow or temptation. What is that bread, then, that He came to break, not to 4,000, but to the whole human race? What bread has the Son of God come to break, and to say to His disciples about which Break this bread to them, lest they faint by the way?" You and I have a right to it at their hands. That bread is the bread which He took into His hands on the day of the Last Supper. On the evening of that memorable day our Lord took plain, unleavened bread,-bread such as one might ordinarily use,-real, true bread, and wanting to show you how dearly He loved you, He said : " Take this bread; amen, I say to you; he that eateth this bread shall have life in him forever;" and He commanded them to communicate, and said, "This is my body," the body which was to be broken upon Calvary; and that moment the bread became the Living Body of Jesus Christ in the hands of our Lord, and His disciples partook of It. All of Divinity, all of Power, all of Greatness, was there concealed under the form of a little common bread. It was not alone His own human self that was there ;-that was there, indeed-He was man there -the Virgin's true child-that human soul, so capable of sorrow, even unto death-all man was there, but all God was there also-all honor, all strength, all that was to wipe away the sins of the everything that moment lies under the appearance better than anything in the world—to love Him of a morsel of white bread, truly changed in sub-larrive. He vill announce to you peace: He will they are famishing, they are dropping down into life; why should we be separated in death? and I hell; go out and teach, and when you have baptized am He whom you will meet in judgment." Oh! them, then remember this, your other power: Amen, Amen, I say unto you, unless they eat of this Bread they shall not have life in them."

This is the Bread, this is the banquet which is offered to us in the Eucharist every day. Oh, Sacred. Bread! Oh, Sacred Banquet! in which all that was done in the Incarnation, and all that He suffered in His Passion, all is renewed; for where our Lord Jesus Christ is, when hidden in the recess of the of death. May the blessing of God, the Father, Son, tahernacle, as He was hidden during His life on earth for thirty years, there is God. Adorable Bread! Adorable Body! Mystic Separation! For as the Body and the Blood of our Lord were divided on Calvary, so are they divided on our altars. There, under His feet, lay the pool of His Heart's Blood,there, under His hands and feet, lay the pools of Blood which had dropped from these wounds, and apart, lay another pool of blood sprinkled from His thorn-crowned head. That blood, instinct with an immortal life, and that mystic separation are renewed again on the Calvary of the Tabernacle. And the burial takes place in the soul. The heart of the Christian is the tomb; "for know you not," as St. of the Living God?" Everything is as real as it was in the Garden of Gethsemani.

And why did our Lord and Saviour do all this for us? Because He loved us, and He knew that we could not live without it. God could not help doing what He did. Ob, the marvellous greatness of that act!—when we consider that every Catholic priest has that power, and exercises that power, of bringing a God down from heaven every day upon our altars! At that supreme moment, every angel rushes down with Him, who would leave the society of angels and of saints, and all the joys and beauties and glory of heaven, to be shut up in a prison-in a tabernacle, small, close, confined, where He is so frequently contemned-nay, so often treated with the last indiguity, and the horrors of Gethsemani renewed to Him by an unworthy communicant!

When we consider this, we are compelled to ask ourselves, why has He done all this? It is more than we would do for another; for which of us would seek insults, and suffer injuries, and shut himself up in a dungeon for his friend? Yet God has done infinitely more. And why? Because He could not help Himself, because He is God, and being God, He must love as God—infinitely. The greatest proof of this infinite love of God, is, that He came down from heaven to earth to save you-that He disguised Himself, because if He had not done so the sight of Him would kill you, for only a beautiful soul and body can see God and live-one being only-one blessed being alone has been accorded that privilege, and that one is the Blessed Virgin. She is body and soul in Heaven with her dear Child of Bethlehem and Nazareth, and whom she saw on Calvary, unable to help Him. The sight of God would destroy us; therefore it is that He shrouds Himself and He takes the form of broad, in order to teach us that as bread is necessary for the support of our mortal

Jesus Christ could not then help Himself. "Oh," said He to His Apostles, "what shall become of them?" Why this. "They will faint and death will come upon them in the way. But I will feed them," And how? He then looked upon them with the eyes of God, not with the eyes of man. He saw all races of min before Him. He saw you, He saw me, as we are here to day; we were amongst that countless multitude that passed before the eyes of God in the desert; and it was to us He said, "I have pity on then. Give me bread, that I may bless it; that I may send then home." What is that home? The Kingdom of Heaven. What is life? The way home. But in order to reach that home we must est from His hand that precious bread. 'He alone who eats can reach home, and the man who is indiferent and the min who folds his arms and says, "I will not eat; I will look for other food;" that man faints on the way, and the first demon that meets 1im-be it the demon of drunkenness, or be it the demon of pride-whatenever demon of iniquity meets him-flings him flat to the ground with a touch. Yes, it is the blessed and joly Bread of the Lord. "Without Me you can do nothing. Unless you eat of My flesh and drink of My blood, you shall not have life in you. He is in Me and I am in him who eats. We will stand together, live together. I am God, and the strongest of all. Now, answer me, or rather let each one answer

himself and God this question. Is there a nan

here who has not been at his Easter duty? 's there a man here indifferent to the God who has done so much for him? Is there a man here who prefers the life of a drunkard, the life of a spendthrift, the life of a fornicator, to the life which God has ordered him to live, which God wishes him to live, and which he knows himself is the only fit, proper, and happy one for him. If there be, let him just reflect for a moment-let him think of the goodness, the gentleness, the love of God-let him act like a man, and go and give up his sins and insane follies. If there be one here who is guilty, all I can say to him is-Do you believe in death? Do you believe that that awful hour shall come for me and for you? Do 70u believe that the time shall come when the trumpet of the Angel shall call forth that dreaded summons: "Arise, you dead, and come to judgment" You do. Do you believe that then you must go to heaven for eternity, or to hell with the damned for ever? You do. Do you believe that unless you go to Communion, at least at the time prescribed, you shall not have life in you, and that of those who frequent that Communion Christ Himself said: "I will raise them up on the last day?" And se enabling us to obtain forgiveness, and by forgiveness to make satisfaction, and so to test our love for God-enabling us to conquer our weak fallen nature, this Communion enables us to conquer; in life not only shielding us, but "raising us up on the last day." For what enabled the Blessed Virgir to endure her great, unapproachable sorrows? "Oh!" says the Prophet, " to what shall I liken thee for great as the ocean is thy sorrow." She ought o have died; she ought to have sunk under her sorows. She stood at the foot of the Cross. She bved as no mother ever loved: who knew her chill as no mother ever knew her offspring; who lived in His smiles, and knew Him from His cradle to His grave; who knew Him to be her Ged, at the same time that He was her child And she was able to look up at Him as He hung suspended on the (ross. She heard the nails driven into His tender hards and feet (she was not able to see him then, for the burly figures of the soldiers who knelt upon his body as they nailed Him, hid Him from her view); she heard their blasphemy as they proceeded with their cruel, horrid work; she saw Him slowly, slowly raised upon the Cross before the jeering multitude; she saw Him stretched out on the Cross in the fullness of His agony-the sweat of death upon His face-His eyes on Mary. She stood all this; she did not die. Oh, mothers! oh, Christians! how did she bear it? It was because she had Him still. It was only when He went up to heaven that her heart broke, and she followed Him!

So if you are with Him here on earth, He will be with you. He will sweeten all the bitterness of your life. He will smooth all its difficulties. That which is bitter to day will be sweet to-morrow. He will bestow mon you the patrimony of life. And when on your lips is death and when that strong, terrible and inevitable agony of dissolution shall bring to yor fortitude, and strength, and courage: into your hearts, breathed with your last breath, and He will vhisper to you-"We were together in my brethen, do not fling away from yourselves these blessings, the only happiness here or hereafter: do not sand hungry, and fainting from hunger, when the banquet is spread before you, and you are pressingly invited to partake of it. You may live for a good while, but you will die at last: as you live so shall you die. United with God in life, you shall not dread falling into His hands at the hour and Holy Ghost, descend upon you and dwell in

your hearts for ever. Amen.

Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament, his Grace officiating, with Rev. Fathers Heany and Kilkenny as Deacon and Sub-deacon, and the Very Rev. U. J. Bourke, as Master of Ceremonics, concluded the solemnities

THE CONFEDERATION OF KILKENNY. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO. Readers of Irish history are familiar with the

name of Riruccini, the Papal Nuncio, who played so

remarkable and important a part in the period lying between the years 1645 and 1649. Of his character, his policy, and his acts, much is said in every work relating to the events of that time. In modern treatises on the subject it may be noticed that references more or less copious are made to a narrative of his labors in Ireland written by the Nuncio himself. On that authentic source of information the Rev. C. P. Meehan has drawn largely in his excellent "History of the Confederation of Kilkenny"the fullest and most reliable narrative of those events hitlerto published in the English language. But the issue of a translation of the "Nunziatura" has long been desired by men who wished to see all the available materials of Irish history collected and popularised in this country, for the better information of all inquirers into the past life of the Irish nation, and for the use of inture writers who may arise gifted with the great powers requisite for giving full and effective treatment to that tale of complicated troubles and chequered fortunes. One of those who entertained that desire in reference to this pecular work was the lamented Thomas Davis; and we believe that to his suggestion, carried into effect by a friend who was very dear to him, we owe the volume which is now before us. Thus, even at this distance of time from his death, we find our-

brightness of the Italian. The work consists mainly of a large number of letters written by the Nuncio to Rome during his stay in Ireland, and of a report on the condition of the country, addressed by him, after his return from Ireland, to the Holy Father, Pope Innocent the Tenth, by whom he had been sent on the embassy.

selves indebted for a new acquisition to Irish litera-

ture that large-hearted and sagacious patriot, whose

too early loss Ireland has never ceased to mourn .-

It was to no incompetent hand he suggested the per-

formance of the work; the translation has been ad-

mirably accomplished; its style is clear, easy and

graceful, and possesses almost the softness and

scribed, and throw much light on the complicated issues, the confused councils, the ever-varying combinations, and the extraordinary events of the period. The strength and the weakness of the national movement, the causes of the early successes and the ultimate failure of the great war for "God and the King," are rendered clearly apparent. In those the verdict always passed by native writers on the course of that gallant struggle for Catholic and na-tional interests—that the faint degree of regard for both entertained by the Anglo-Irish Catholics, and their peculiar susceptibility to merely selfish considerations, proved the ruin of Ireland. The English blood of these men told in its own way in that time of trial. That profound disinclination to sacrifice material possessions for spiritual considerations or political principles which marked the conduct of all classes of Englishmen at the period of the Reformation, and indeed throughout the whole course of their history, existed, only in a somewhat medified form, in the breast of those Anglo-Irishmen.— They took up arms, indeed, for their faith, when it peril of absolute extirpation; but a little concession was enough to cool their ardor and gather them into a party distinct from and unfriendly to the more resolute, chivalrous, and devoted native Irish. This tendency of the English nature, and also the deep-seated antagonism of that race to the Irish, under every variety of circumstances, was well understood even at Rome in those days; and we find in the paper of secret instructions given to the Nuncio before he left Italy for Ireland, a paragraph which supplies a very clear evidence of the fact.-After having advised him as to the interviews which he was to have with the Queen of England, then staying at the French Court, the writer says:—

"He must be on his guard against many English Catholics at the Court, whose zeal for the faith is not ardent enough to hear with pleasure of the victories gained in its cause by the Irish; on account of the natural and undying hatred which exists between the two nations; the English always desiring to keep the Irish under their yoke, on account of their being useful in carrying out the decrees and strengthening the authority of the Government."

These words were written, as we have said, previous to the departure of the Nuncio from Italy. Here is what he said of the two parties, in the very first page of his Report to Pope Innocent, after three years of observing and experience among them :-," The Catholics of Ireland have, from time immemorial, been divided into two adverse factions. One under the name of the Old Irish, although dispersed over all the four provinces of the kingdom, are yet more numerous in that of Ulster. The other faction may called the Old English. to distinguish them from the New English who came over with the Protestant heresy. . . The discord between those factions may be attributed to the following causes; the old party averse to heresy

are also averse to the dominion of England, and refused to accept the ecclesiastical property offered to them when the King of England apostatised from the Church. The modern Irish, on the contrary, enriched with the monastic possessions, and bound to the King no less by obligation than interest, desire nothing better than the increase of the royal prerogative, acknowledge no laws save that of that Kingdom, are completely English in their prejudices, and, in consequence of their connexion with the heretics, less jealous of the difference of religion." Later on in the same report, he says :-

"I have done no other good but delayed in some degree for three years the miserable peace, and increased the desire for Divine worship but if your Eminence will allow me to speak only, I believe I have done much to unveil the real inclinations of the English party who rule here, so that for the future people may not be so ready to celebrate their purity and their sincerity towards his Holiness and the Court of Rome. In truth, they have neither reverence nor affection for the Church of Rome, and hold almost the same opinions as Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth."

Again, in a letter to Father Joseph Arcamoni, the Nuncio, having set forth the reasons which induced him to declare a sentence of excommunication against the pro-English party in the Confederation,

glo-Irish of this kingdom have shown their perverse inclinations at the present time, as the Holy See may take into consideration whether any further aid given to them by it may not serve to the increase of heresy and the overthrow of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and on the other hand, whether it would not be advisable to bestow it on the other party, the old Irish, who never in the memory of anyone have deserted the Catholic faith, or come to any terms with the hereties."

Similar testimonials appear in various parts of the work, from the whole tenor of which, and from all other evidences of the actual facts of the case, It is clear that the Anglo-Irish party at this periol, as at other times in our history, were the weakness and the ruin of Ireland. There is a well-known saying, invented by one of themselves, that they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." but the saying is not a true one; they became only half Irishmen, and never took up the native feeling of thorough and hearty enmity to English domination in Ireland. The quarrels of some of the most eminent among them with the English Government had usually no larger motive than their own aggrandiscment; and many of the worst scandals charged upon Ireland and the Irish people, in ancient and

modern times, have been entirely their work. Of those two parties the Confederate Generals Owen Roc O'Neil and Thomas Preston were representative men. The Celtic chieftain stood up bravely from first to last for " faith and fatherland;" the Anglo-Irishman, though for a time in arms on the same side, dreaded lest it might become entirely successful, hampered the operation of his more competent military rival, thereby contributed to the failure of the struggle, and ultimately turned his sword against the cause he had undertaken to maintain. The character of O'Neill, though at first not fully or fairly appreciated by the Nuncio, won subsequently his highest regard, and it stands out brilliantly in his reports. The two generals as every reader of Irish history knows, were directed by the council of the Confederation to co-operate in an attack on Dublin, and it is also known how the attempt ended. The following passage from the Nuncio's Report shows that the danger of uniting the Anglo-Irishman with the native chief in that enterprise was carly appreciated by some members of the Assembly :-

"To the generals were assigned two different himself the places in the possession of the Protestants. Hence, O'Neill, beginning in the Queen's County, took Maryborough, and all the places round up to the village or country of Leixlip. But Preston, passing by Gorey, having boasted to me that he would take Carlow in a few hours, quite unexpectedly and without consulting the council, signed a truce and left that fort behind him. Everyone who heard of this act complained loudly, inasmuch as it was clear enough indication that he was playing double and was in accord with the adversary; so when his actions were minutely observed after he had thrown out continual sneers against O'Neill, and had made an open declaration that he would not fight against the Marquis (Ormonde), it became sufficiently clear what were the designs he entertained. These two chiefs, so different in their aims, so opposite in their management of affairs, were

esting. They bring before us in a remarkably man of few words, cautious and phlegmatic in his realistic manner the chief actors in the scenes de operations, a great adept in concealing his feelings: the other very subject to fits of anger, in which he was so rash and outspoken that he often had to re-tract with apologies what he said—so hasty in his warlike enterprises, that he was sometimes called inconsiderate. And if O'Neill was deld to be the imitator of Fabius, so may Preston be compared to Marcellus. Already the council saw the effects of documents will be found abundant corroboration of | having sent this second general on the enterprise, and repented too late of their resolution; they met, therefore, one night in the deepest secret, and de-bated whether, in a case of such decided develiction of duty, it did not appear necessary to imprison Preston. The votes were divided.

So without going more deeply into a matter, in many respects so momentous, the council dissolved. But there were not wanting many who prophesied with sighs that a slaughter of the Confederates was more probable than the taking of Dublin."

In a letter dated August 29th, 1647, and addressed to Cardinal Panzirollo, the Nuncio says that he has at last discovered the precise designs of Preston if his army had been victorious. "He intended to wrest from the hands of O'Neill and the Ulster peowas laid under grevious persecution, and placed in | ple all the places in Leinster and Connaught recovered last year by that General, and, under pretext of enforcing obedience, weaken him to such an ex-cent that he should no longer be a cause of fear to him. To this all Muskerry's movements tended, and to this also the difficulties thrown in O'Neill's way by the Connaught Commissioners, who hoped by doling out the provisions in small quantities to fetter him and prevent his moving." This sort of foul play" is shown to have been largely practised throughout the whole course of the war, and it had very much to do with the failure of the Confederate cause. To it is to be attributed the successful progress made by the English commanders in various parts of the country at times when the utmost resistance to them might have been offered. O'Neill's great victory, the glorious battle of Benburb, is joyfully described by the Nuncio, who gives free expression to the high hopes which it excited in his heart. In one place he says :-

"O'Neill, at the head of his army, which consisted of 5,000 infantry and eight troops of horse, advanced to meet the Scotch at the Castle of Benburgh, upon the borders of the county of Armagh. The enemy, far more powerful than he, had resolved to make a descent upon Leinster, and to open a way thither by force. There were nine regiments of infantry and fifteen companies of horse under the command of Robert Monroe, a Scotchman, who boasted that he would not only fall upon but conquer the then disunited Catholics. O'Neill delivered a grave exhortation to his soldiers and that whole army, after receiving the Sacrament, rushed to battle, in which, after a doubtful conflict of five hours' duration, they obtained a complete victory. The Scotch retreated, but being followed and surprised in the mountain passes were killed to the number of 5,000. Monroe fled in disguise; sixty officers remained prisoners, and, besides, O'Neill seized all the baggage, six field pieces, torty ensigns, and the principal standard of the cavalry, and, what was of more importance than all the rest, the enemy were so weakened that never during my time were they able to raise their heads in that province. I should expatiate upon the thanksgivings returned for the aid and benedictions of your Holiness, were it not that at the time a full account of the victory was written, and that at this day the visible proofs of our success are to be seen in the Roman Basi-

In another account of the battle the Nuncio writes :

"The first preparations on the part of the Catholics deserve notice. The whole army confessed, and Owen O'Neill with the other Generals piously partook of the Holy Sacrament; the testimonials of their canfession were given by the hands of O'Neill to one of the generals of the Observations deputed by the Nuncio to the spiritual care of the army, who, after a short exhortation, pronounced the apostolic benediction, and, instantly calling on the name of his Holiness, they rushed to the con-

"The Scotch cannon opened the battle; but after many rounds, only one Catholic soldier was killed. Hand-to-hand they fought for four hours, with such valor that it was impossible to know which side had the advantage, although the Catholics, besides being er in number, had the disadvantage of the sun and wind in their faces; this last, however, as if by a miracle, began to fall soon after the commencement of the battle. At length the general, perceiving that the Scotch were about to retire, and assuring his troops that retreat must be fatal to the enemy, gave the order to charge, promising them certain victory. 'I,' he exclaimed, 'aided by God and the good augury of the benediction which we have just received, will go before you all; and let the man who refuses to follow me remember that here he deserted his leader.' At these words a universal cheer rose from the army, and the colonels all dismounting, in order to cut off their return, the whole army rushed forward with incredible ferocity.

".The Catholic horse broke the opposing squadron, and having come to pikes and swords, the Puritans began to give way, disordered and confounded, so that at last they were dispersed or remained dead upon the field; even every common soldier upon our side being satiated with blood and plunder .-Those killed on the field have been counted to the number of 3,343."

It is impossible, he says, to know how many were killed in flight, but as the slaughter-by which he evidently means the pursuit - continued for two days after the battle, he thinks it certain that not one of the infantry escaped. Sir Phelim O'Neill, he says, when asked for a list of his prisoners, "swore that his regiment had not one, as he had ordered his men to kill them all without distinction." On this this latter point we think it most likely the Nuncio was misinformed. Sir Phelim could certainly allege in defence of such order, if he ever gave it, that "no quarter" was the common rule of the English in their Irish wars; but such was not at all the spirit in which the Confederated Catholics fought their battles. A testimony to this fact occurs in the recently published "History of the Wars in Ireland," in which the writer, who had been a participator in these events, states that the opposing commanders in this very battle-Owen O'Neill and Robert Munroc-put a stop to all practices of murder on both sides, "gave fair quarters like soldiers, and halted those inhuman acts before done"

The celebration of the victory in the city of Limerick, on which occasion the thirty-two captured ensigns and the great cavalry standard were borne in procession, was assuredly to Irish eyes an inspiring sight. We read that "the trophies were brought in procession from the Church of St. Francis, where roads by which they were to meet together in the neighborhood of Dublin, and each was to recover by of Limerick, armed with muskets; next came the ensigns, borne by the nobles of the city. The Nuncio followed with the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Limerick, Clonfert, and Ardfert, and after them came the Supreme Council, with the prelates and magistrates in their robes of states. The people were collected in the streets and at the windows, and as soon as the trophy arrived at the Cathedral, the Te Deum was sung from the music of the Nuncie, who, after the customary prayers, gave a

solemn benediction." Limerick was fortunate in witnessing such another scene soon after, when ten more English standards, taken by the Irish at their capture of Bunratty, were similarly displayed through the streets of the city. These are more than once mentioned by the Nuncio. Writing to Cardinal Pamphili, he says: "The taking of Bunratty is of no small consideration to Mun-These documents, in every page, are vividly inter-still more different in their nature. The O'Neill, a standards have been taken from the English, and

will be carried in triumph when the Te Deumis Report to the Pope, he writes: "In the twelve days that I remained at Bunratty, the siege was concluded; I provided everything that was needed, lent money to prevent any shadow of an excuse, inspected the batteries myself, and at the conclusion of the siege I had the English ensigns carried through the city of Limerick as a trophy of the Catholic religion." These flags also appear to have been sent to Rome by the Nuncio; for in another of his letters to Cardinal Paraphili, bearing date, Kilkenny, December 30, 1646, we read—"I shall send to Rome as soon as possible the ensigns taken in battle last summer, and which were hung up in different cathedrals. I shall have them taken off the banner staffs, although many were so torn in the rage of battle as to leave little else; but I trust that the blessed God may deliver into our hands many more." And he adds, "Your Eminence will, in the meantime, receive from Father Scarampi the great standard of the cavalry which I promised some time ago. And cavarry which I promises some of English banners captured by Irish valor; for, in a despatch to the Pope, dated January 9th 1648, the Nuncio writes :- "The ambassadors from this kingdom will, in my name, present to your Holiness twenty-five ensigns taken by the Catholics in the battles of this year. They were taken from the Scotch in Ulster, and from the Parliamentary armies in the other provinces, under the auspices of your Holiness, the greater part by the aid of your suppTies."

Here were banners enough to decorate gaily a good many of the Roman churches? Have they all mouldered quite away, we wonder; or would it be possible now to find out and bring back to Ireland any of those interesting relics? Father Mechan has been mainly instrumental in effecting a somewhat similar restoration-in replacing in an Irish home a number of valuable historical manuscripts which long had lain in safe keeping in the holy city, but which, after the Piedmontese usurpation dience. We will bend our knee before him who were no longer secure there. As the Irish historian of the Confederation he should feel a special interest in the fate of these trophies. Could he, or any good priest at all, manage to procure for us even a small scrap of the "Saxon bunting" captured at Bunratty or Benburb?

In every page of this volume matters of deep interest to students of Irish history, and even to the casual reader, will be found. Of course that feeling cannot be other than of a historical character, and the facts cannot convey any other than a useful moral to the minds of Irishmen at this day. The war was waged by the Catholics of Ireland mainly for the right of a free exercise of their religion. The right has since then been won, almost completely, and there is no chance of its disturbance, Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants of the present time may therefore read, with close attention, these remarkable despatches, and afterwards be none the worst friends. It would be a gross and stupid misuse of the work to draw from it any incitement to ill-feeling between the Irishmen of this generation. But of course there may be and will be difference of sympathics and of opinions with regard to the principles contended for, the issues at stake, and the chief actors in the scenes with which these pages are conversant. For our part the work seems to us to confirm the view of most or our native writers that the cause of Catholicity, and of Irish nationality in those days had its truest representation in the party so vigorously directed by the Nuncio, and so skilfully maintained in the field by the gallaut Owen Roe O'Neill. However this may be, we regard the issue of the work in its English dress as a decided gain to our stock of Irish historical literature, and we think gratitude is due to all those concerned in placing it before the public. It strikes us that a few pages of judiciously written historical introduction would much enhance its usefulness to the general reader; but, as it stands, it is an exceedingly attractive and instructive volume, and will evermore be regarded as a valuable possession by the Irish people.—Dublin Nation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECUATION OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.—The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. wer to the united Secs of Waterford and Lismore took place on Sunday, July, 20, in the Cathedral of the former city. We take the following report (abridged) from the Waterford Citizen, where the admirable sermon of the Rev. Dr. Cleary is given in "The vast edifice, calculated to accomodate 10,000

people, was thronged from the altar steps to the very remotest standing-place in the galleries. The sun poured in through the magnificent windows, and as his rays sparkled on and played with the rich dresses of the rank and beauty of both city and county, the eye looked upon a spectacle which, for grandeur and magnificence, has never, we venture to say, been seen in a church of Ireland outside the Metropolitan Cathedral. So immense was the crowd, and so glorious the array, that the spectator forgot the beauties of the building, and became lost in admiration of the living grandeur of the magnificent seene. No such ceremony was ever witnessed by so distinguished a multitude since the year 1855, when the late and deeply-lamented Dr. O'Brien was consecrated, and even on that memorable occasion the surrounding circumstances were not so imposing. There were two facts to account for this. The first and principal was-that Dr. Power was about to be consecrated Bishop of these great and united dioceses, and the second that he had been lately a parish priest in Cloumel, which sent its thousands of most respectable townsmen and women to behold their beloved pastor raised to the Episcopal dignity. The magnificent ceremony was pregnant with importance to all who witnessed it; and we fancy there was not a single person present who could fail to be struck with the imposing grandeaur which surrounded every scene in the glorious enactment. The ceremonies were advertised to commence at ten o'clock; but it is needless to say that unavoidable delays on the part of the clergy prevented their being gone into until half-an-hour had elapsed after the appointed time. The following are the names of the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Prelates, who took part in or were present at the ceremony, viz, :-His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Bishop of Cork, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Ross, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Galway, the Bishop of Providence, U. S., the Bishop of Ossory, and the Right Rev. the Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray Monastery. "It would be tedious, alike to us and to our read-

ers, to name the many distinguished ladies and laymen who formed a great portion of the congregation. The Aldermen and Councillors of the Clonmel Corporation headed by the Mayor, and all arrayed in their full official robes, formed a most striking feature, and, on the part of the Catholics of Waterford, we have to thank them for their presence, whereby they did such honour to their late pastor, the new Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. At halfpast ten o'clock the procession of clergy filed into the sanctuary, which was speedily filled with clergymen. Mr. Bilton made the great organ speak out In tones of welcome, as under his direction the choir poured the magnificent strains of the Ecce Sacerdos by Stadler. Immediately behind the clergy came the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Prelates, followed by Dr. Power. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashal and Emly, officiated as consecrator, while Dr. Power's assistant Bishops were Dr. Belancy, the Bishop of Cork, and the Bishop of Cloyne. During the celebration of High Mass, the Rev. Dr. Butler acted as assistant-priest, with the Rev. M. Keating as deacon, and the Rev. M. Flynn as sub-deacon. The Rev. R. I tion have dwarfed Mr. Gladstene's expected residue;

Power, and the Rev. J. A. Phelan, were the masters sung, as was done on the former occasions." In his of ceremonies. Everything seemed to have been prepared with the greatest order, nor was there anything wanting to render the ceremony one of the most imposing we have ever witnessed."

The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, who concluded an able discourse as follows: "Literal language is weak of expression, compared with the picture drawn by our Blessed Redeemer of the confiding simplicity, the love and un-hesitating obedience that should characterize His sheep in their relations with their pastor. 'The sheep hear His voice, and He calleth His own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when He hath led out His own sheep, He goeth before them; and the sheep follow Him because they know His voice. But a stranger they follow not, but fly from him, because they know not the voice of straugers.' To you, faithful Catholic people of Waterford and Lismore, I feel that this exhortation is wholly unnecessary. It is good, nevertheless, on occasions like the present, to awaken into vivid conception our habitual forms of thought respecting the power and dignity of the office with which our best and dearest interests are so closely allied. Your late venerable prelate, who spent his years amongst you from the beginning of his priestly ministry to the close of his earthly career, edifying you in the days of his strength by his piety and example of life, the wisdom of his instructions, the zeal with which he sought the exaltation of the Church in all things, found, as did also the Bishops who preceded him, iov and consolation for every trouble in your docility and the reverential spirit of your oledience. In his last moments, when the horizon of eternity announced the dawn of his day to which no night succeeds, he gave expression to the graftude of his heart, and praised God aloud for the raigiousness of his people and the virtues of his priests. His staff passes to the hands of another; its power is the same, its authority undiminished. Your duty and mine remains unchanged. It is reverence and obebears the emblem of divine arthority over us, and will kiss his ring, in acknowledgment of the sovereign priesthood of Jesus Christ with which he is vested in its plenitude. We will 'obey him and be subject to him,' with cheerfulness, confiding in him as a father, whilst we revere him as our master and our lord in Christ; and so we shall help him to bear his burthen with joy and not with grief.' Among the sublime invocations of the ritual pronounced over him, is 'Whosoever shall bless him, may he be filled with blessings.' Wherefore we pray that God's best blessing be upon him. May the spirit of his saintly predecessors be his for the continuance of the holy works to which their lives were devoted. May St. Otteran and St. Carthage (our diocesan patrons), and St. Patrick and St. Bridget (the protectors of our Irish Church), intercede for him at the throne of mercy. May he have the grace to imitate St. Ambrose in firmness, St. Gregory in zeal for the sanctification of the clergy and the ecclesiastical formation of his youthful Levites, St. Alphonsus in the cultivation of tender piety to Jesus in the tabernacle, and to Mary, the Immaculate Mother of Jesus, and to the Roman Pontiff, His Vicar. 'O God of Hosts, look down from Heaven, and see, and visit this vineyard; let Thy hand be upon the man of Thy right hand, and upon the Son of Man whom Thou hast confirmed for Thyself.' And if a son is at liberty to address his father in the language of exhortation, let me, in conclusion, say to my Bishop in words not mine, Feed the flock of God, providing for them, not by constraint, but willingly according to God; not for filthy lucre's sake, but voluntarily: neither as lording it over the clergy, but being made a pattern of the flock from the heart. And when the Prince of Pastors shall appear, you shall receive a never-fading crown of glory."

DISCONTENT IN THE DUBLIN POST-OFFICE.-We are in a position to state that very great dissatisfaction per meates in nearly every grade of the employes of the Post-office, but most particularly the sorters, subsorters, and letter-carriers. The men seem to consider that the representation they had hitherto made to the Government have not received that attention to which they were entitled, and in consequence of this several meetings have within a very short period been held, at which the course of a manly effort at the next election to improve the procedure to be adopted in the future was discussed position of themselves and their families, they will and fully considered. The result of this is that it prove to the world that freedom is thlown away on has been resolved to forward another memorial, indeed, we think, we might more correctly describe it as an ultimatum to the Postmaster-General, in which his attention will be called to the grivances of which the men complain. On the reply of Mr Monsell to this memorial depend the future proceedings of the men; but, we believe, we do not exaggerate the importance of the situation when we add that they are determined to do everything in their power to attain that equality with their London brethren to which they insist they are entitled.

FATHER O'MALLEY'S BOOK .- In a review of Father O'Malley's book on Federalism, the Nation thus expresses the feelings of pain which every Catholic who reads the work must assuredly feel respecting the veteran author's condonation of the sacrilegious usurpation of Victor Emmanuel :- Indeed it is with more than ordinary regret we find ourselves obliged to dissent from and censure portions of his work. The reverend author is now advanced in life—he is probably the oldest Catholic clergyman in his diocese; he is on many grounds recommended to the considerate treatment of a national journalist; but it would be a great wrong on "the Irish Conservative party" and a deadly injury to the Home Rule movement, to let it for one instant be supposed that in certain portions of this book he represents the op-inions of Cathelic nationalists. We are sorry to say that in certain portions of his book he displays a touch of what the Mail once eulogistically characterised as a "fine Sardinian spirit. Beyond all doubt there are many men among "the Irish Conservative party" who would be ardent Home Rulers if they believed Irish Catholic sentiment to be truly and faithfully expressed or represented in these chapters. Even more readily, and in far better numbers, would such men take such a step if Father O'Keeffe could persuade them that he is a type of Irish Catholics. To go a little further still, if we would only become Old Catholics" (or rather " new Protestants"), like Father Loyson, or the author of "Harmony in Religion," it is hard to say what the Mail and the Express would not do. Gladly as we would welcome Irish Conservatives to the ranks of their country's defenders, we tell them honestly that ninety-nine per cent. religion, his next to country. It is a Christian maxim. We also hold it. Only a Pagan would put any duty before that which we owe to God. No sincere Protestant does so. Yet, simple and plain and admirable as was Lord Denbigh's meaning, he is sneered at for saying he is "a Catholic first; an Englishman after." One of the greatest virtues in a priest, canonical obedience, is almost identified by the reverend author with "abject slavery." But, worst of all, in a book protesting against the absorption or "unification" of Ireland by England, we have the foul invasion and absorption of the Italian States by the Sardinian thieves condoned if not applauded, and the words of one of the invading blacklegs quoted to palliate acts of international perfidy and open sacrilege such as might well make one

THE IRISH CHURCH LANDS .- The so-called Irish Church is disestablished, but not disendowed, although legally supposed to be so. As to the endowments there will be scarcely a remnant left. The creation of curates and new interests and commuta-

conclude that liberty and justice had fled the world!

but another dodge threatens to drive this residue to the vanishing point. In the sald of the Church and Glebe lands Protestant purchasers obtain the feesimple at almost nominal prices, while the Catholic tenants who propose to take adventage of the preemption clause have their rents faised, in anticipation of their purchase, and upon which augmented rent the capital is computed. Even the Bishops and clergy are most active in the acquisition of these lands; thus Dr. Beresford, the Primate, has so obtained large tracts of glebe land in Cavan, in the Diocese of Kilmore.

O'KEEFFE v. MORAN-The case of Mr. O'Keeffe against the Bishop of Ossory, for libel, expected to have been tried at the Naas Assites, is postponed to next November, that a demurrer against the pleas in defence may be argued. The unhappy man continnes to make the altar of the interdicted parish chapel a galette for the proclamation of all proceedings, legal and journalistic, past pending, and projected, in relation to his numerous contentions.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD .- At the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, an unusually large number of Bishops and clergy attended, while the corporation of Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other towns were represented on the occasion. His Iordship's old parishioners, of St. Peter's, Clonmel, ent a deputation and presented the new Bishop with an address and a purse of 800 sovereigns.

Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. O'Keeffe of Callan, may ay the flattering unction to their souls that they have dissolved the National School Board in Ireland. We do not say that the event has as yet actually come to pass, but it is just as certain, in the future, as if it were already an accomplished fact; nor is the reason far toseck. The Board, under the thumb-screw pressure of the Irish Chief Secretary, have consented not to suspend any manager of schools, under ecclesiastical censure, until they have investigated the reasons of that censure-a rule tantamount to making them judges of the Irish bishops and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the most extreme powers. If any man really thinks that the Irish hierarchy will stand that sort of insult, he must be little better than a drivelling idiot, and we would recommend his friends to watch him closely. The very first case that occurs-probably, indeed, before one occurs—the Church and the Board will come into contact, and almost at once the National system will dissolve into thin air. Does the Marquis of Hartington think the Irish people are common fools, to allow their bishops to be trodden upon by his Government? If he, does, he will find out his mistake very soon-perhaps much sooner than he expects .- Catholic Times,

DUBLIN TENANTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting of the above association, held in their rooms, 55 Bolton-street, on the 17th July, the following address to the farmers of the county was unanimously adopted :—

"In this agricultural country every class has to depend, either directly or indirectly, on the farmer. That the farmers are not in a position to manage their business properly is best proven by the fact that the majority of the occupiers are at the mercy of their landlords. It is a notorious fact that the tenant interest has never been represented in Parliament; hence the laws have been all made against the tenant and in the landlords' interest. Before the passing of the Ballot Act the power which the tenants possessed was only a mockery, as the landlords could make them use it against themselves. But now beyond yea or nay the ballot leaves them free. This being the case, a few carnest men, who have no particular interest to serve beyond the interest of their class, are endeavoring to rouse up a spirit of self-reliance and manhood amongst the farmers of the county. Unless the farmers are prepared to come forward and band themselves together, as we see other classes doing, to put their hands in their pockets and create a fund to de fend the rights of any member of their class who may be unjustly attacked or forced into litigation by landlord or agent, they may be prepared to see themselves, time after time, crushed either out of their holdings, or into unjust contracts at exorbitant rents. Unless the county Dublin tenant-farmers are prepared to make them, that they are ready to work for any one but themselves, and that they are now as well as they deserve to be. The principle upon which this association is conducted is that every man becoming a member has the right, if he wishes to exercise it, of influencing its management and policy by taking an active part in its proceedings, and the men who are endeavoring to push on the business, are only in the front because better men have not yet surned up. In order to bring the rights of membership within the reach of the humblest man, the annual subscription has been fixed so low as 5s., but this may not preclude any member who wishes to forward the interest of the association from paying a larger sum, as many have done. The acting secretary of the association, Mr. James Kavanagh, is at present canvassing the county for members and subscriptions.

" NICHOLAS CAROLAN, Chairman. "A. J. KETTLE, Hon. Secs."

William Nixon, Esq., Thorn Hill, Gortachill, Enniskillen, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Cavan.

The Royal Hibernian School and the Royal Hospital Kilmainham are now supplied with provisions through the Contral Department at Dublin.

True bills have been found against the nine civilians charged with complicity in the recent robbery of arms at Bandon.

At Wimbledon the Elcho International Challenge Shield was carried off by the Irish team. Hitherto the trophy always fell to England or Scotland.

FAREWELL, IRELAND .- A bright summer sun smiles upon the scenic grandeur of the Western Highlands, smiles so sweet, so calm, that the purple hills, the green valleys and glassy lakes appear an Eden of rest and peace. A stranger would suppose that a holiday reigned over this portion of Connaught, for the fields are deserted and the fishing boats are drawn up high and dry on the beach. Yet it is no Why, then, are not the people in the holiday. Why, then, are not the people in the fields? Where are the hardy fishermen who at this season of the year are so brisk with line or net, or cutting the streamy weed from the rocks? Ah, dear of Irish Catholics abhor this "fine Sardinian spirit." sir, come in imagination with me to yonder hill. Lord Denbigh once declared his first duty was to It commands a view of four roads leading into the city of Galway. See! the roads are thronged. Hear that anguished cry of sorrow rising on the breeze. Now it swells into one long mournful wail, as if sisters, wives and mothers were following the earthly remains of some one dear and beloved! Is it one great Funeral? No! but hundreds of manly youths and bright eyed maidens, and scores of hale old fathers and kerchiefed mothers are bidding farewell to the land of their birth. And their friends have left work and home, and come many weary miles to Galway, there-for the last time, perhaps-to embrace those who are so dear to home and heart .--Yes, there is no concealing the fact. Connemara is becoming sacred only to cattle and sheep. The cheerful hearth, the humble but peaceful shieling are vanishing, that the ox may browse and fatten. There they go-the young, the gay, the bright, the strong; there they go-the old, the gray, who, glad to rejoin sons and daughters beyond the sea, yet mourn the "ould sod," thinking

"Green glow the valleys of the West-There are my father's bones at rest, Where I shall never lay my own!"

All this tells clearly that there is semething very wrong with this social fabric of ours here at home. Well do the emigrants bear out Cowper's stanza to the value of religion. No Irish Catholic sails from his native shore until he has approached the Altar of Grace and Love.

Last Sunday I chanced to attend Mass in a little village church. I had business with the clergyman, and walked around to the sacristy where I found more than thirty-five persons, old and young waiting for confession. It was an hour before the time appointed for the Divine Celebration, but these thirty-five filled the little room and passage. "Away with ye until after Mass," said the good priest, "I must hear these going to America first." "Bedad, yer Revirince," said a rosy cheeked, laughing-eyed youth of sixteen, " ye'll hear us all, so," "All!" wied their pastor, and two big tears rolled down the old man's checks, and his voice quivered with emotion! This large number went to Boston in two batches last week, and were all from and around one village-Barno. I, too, had friends going to the States, and found myself one morning last week,

"When the corn was springing fresh and green, And the lark sang loud on high,"

trudging along to the railway station in company with a throng of intending emigrants and their friends. The remembrance of that morning will never leave my heart; the swaying crowd—the heart breaking cry—the close embrace—ch! I can never forget it !- Catholic Advocate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTATION TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. A deputation of ladies waited upon the Archbishop, at Archbishop's House, on Monday, the 21st July—it being the day of his Patron Saint, St. Henry, as kept in England-for the purpose of presenting him with a sum of money for the decoration of his private chapel. His Grace received them in the large reception room, when Mrs. George Lane Fox read the address, which was afterwards presented to the Archbishop, with a list of the names of all those ladies who had contributed. Mile. de Stacpoole, a charming little girl of seven years old, carried the basket. It was filled with rare flowers, in the middle of which was most artfully concealed a little white satin purse containing a sum of about £200. The address was as follows :-

"My Lord Archbishop,-We have asked to see you on this the Feast of your Patron Saint, first to wish you every blessing and happiness during the ensuing year, and then to beg your gracious acceptance of a small offering towards the decoration of the chapel in this new and beautiful house which your generosity has secured for the Diocese of Westminster and the Catholic Church of England Future generations will witness the results and reap the benefits of the sacrifices your Grace has made for this important object; our desire is to contribute in however small a measure to the embellishment of the sanctuary where so many children of the Church receive at your hands the Sacraments which impart strength to fight the good fight and to become fuith ful soldiers of Christ. It is always a joy to help in the adornment of a tabernacle where Our Blessed Lord resides. This subject of joy is in the present instance combined with the pleasure of presenting to your Grace this little token of respectful affection which, slight as it is, we know you will receive with paternal kindness. We all unite in begging your blessing for ourselves and all those who, though unable to be here to-day, have joined us in signing this address."

His Grace was much affected at this little token of respect and affection, and made the following reply to the deputation :-

"My dear Children,-I can say with truth that I never thought or dreamt that you would have had so kind an intention as this; and it is all the more grateful to me for that reason. But believe me, that your works of charity and your good deeds, for which I take this opportunity of publicly thanking you, are more to me than all you can offer.

"Still, this kind thought of yours touches me very much and pleases me the more as a proof of your filial and child-like feelings towards me. The surh you have collected shall be devoted, as you wish, to the fitting up of my poor little chapel, and especially to a new tabernacle, which is greatly needed.

"And now, I thank you from my heart for this always remember you, and many of you by name, before the altar; for every Sunday of my life I offer up the Holy Sacrifire for the people of my diocese.

"And now, my children, I want you to listen to me. I wish to say a word to you about the state of the Church at this moment. You will hear people in the world say that she is in her decadence: that she never was so debased, so weak, or so powerless as she is now. Now, you know Spenser's story of the shepherd on the top of a hill, who saw more, therefore, than any one else. Now I am like that shepherd, and I tell you that the Church was never stronger than she is now; that she has never put torth more blossoms of Faith, Hope and Charity, aye, and of contrition too, for the sins of those who blaspheme and despise her. Therefore, instead of being disheartened and fearful at the present state of things, let us rejoice and take courage; for believe me when I say again, that there never was a moment when the power of the Church of God was greater than it is now; and you yourselves, by your lives, are contributing to this.

"Now, I must once more thank you, not only for this offering, but for all the good works you are each and all of you doing in my diocese. There is a saying of a pious writer which I met with the other day, that: "Those who live quiet, homely lives of love and charity, and who are earnest in prayer, though they may be like the balsam tree, which never moves, and yet scatters the sweetness of its perfume around, do more to strengthen the hands of those that are placed in the front of the battle than they will ever know till the day when all things shall be revealed.' Therefore, my children, go on working and praying for God and His Church, and may God bloss you in your families and homes and in all your undertakings .- Benedictio Dei, &c."

The following ladies formed the deputation. Many who would have been present were prevented by illness or absence from town :- The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, Marchioness of Bute, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lady Constance Noel, Lady Edith Noel, Hon, Mrs. Leopold Ellis, Lady Clifford, Hon. Mrs. Philip Stourton, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. G. Lane Fox, Misses Bishop, Miss Stanley, Miss Tatton Browne, Miss Hanmer, Mile. de Stacpoole,-London

THE PRICE OF COAL.—It seems to be admitted on all hands, says the Newcastle Chronicle, that a few weeks more will see a substantial reduction in the price of coal and coke. Although somewhat slow the downward tendency of prices is sure and steady. One large firm in the district closed a contract a few days ago for 5,000 tons of coal at 14s. 6d., while 20s. 6d. was being paid for the same quality of coal six months ago.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF LETTERS AND PAC-KETS .- With the view of diminishing the temptations to which servants of the Post-office are exposed by the practice of sending articles of value in unregistered letters, and in order to give greater security to correspondence of that class, the regulation respecting letters containing coin will be extended to all inland letters and packets not duly tendered for registration, which unquestionably contain any of the following articles, viz. :- Bank notes, postage

tration fee of eightpence. The regulation came into force on the 1st of August.—By command of the Postmaster-General.

Miss Nightingale and Professon Hunley .- Florence Nightingale, in a remarkable article in Fruser's Magazine, attacks some of the leading writers in science and literature. Of Professor Huxley she says: "We have a professor, a real man of science undoubtedly one of the prime educators of the age, but making a profound mistake when he says to mankind: 'Objects of sense are more worthy of your attention than your inferences and imaginations. You can't see the battle of Thermoplym take place. What you can see is more worthy your attention." To which Miss Nightingale responds: On the contrary, the finest powers man is gifted with are those which enable him to infer what he can't see. They lifted him into truth of far higher import than that which he learns, from the senses alone." We are of opinion that Miss Nightingale, good a woman as she certainly is, spoke a truth in these words that she has not yet fully understood .-Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

In a rather long argument, remarkable for nothing out its length, the organ of the Methodists, the Christian Advocate, concedes an important point to the advocates of denominational education. It says: If, as they well state the case, the public schools, already stablished and paid for at the public cost, are Protestant in their management, then how can the Romanists be denied like support for their schools?" How indeed? Not logically, justly or constitutionally.—Catholic Review.

The Catholic Standard of Philadelphia has just received the particulars of another conversion to Catholicity. Walter Ross, Esq, a member of the ritualistic branch of the Episcopalian denomination. was received into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. Mr. Ross belongs to an old Pennsylvania family of distinction in the legal circles of our State, and we are informed, is a cousin of the Hon. Judge Ross, of Norristown, Pa. He is himself a well-read scholar both in secular and in sacred learning. He first studied law, and was a member of the Philadelphia bar. Subsequently he studied theology in the celebrated Episcopal Seminary of Nashotah, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF NEW JER-SEY-NOTICE REGARDING INTOXICATING DRINKS .- The oledge of the Union as adopted unanimously by the ate State Convention at Elizabeth, was afterwards submitted to His Grace, the Right Rev. Bishop, and received his approval. It is as follows:

"I promise, with the Divine assistance, and in honor of the sacred thirst and agony of Our Saviour, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, to prevent as much as possible by advice and example the sin of intemperance in others, and to discountenance the drinking habits of society."

In his letter of approval the Bishop says: "I consider this pledge a very good and proper one." We respectfully communicate it to the Societies.

It will be observed that it prohibits "all intoxicating drinks." The Constitution, Art. I., also provides that all Societies, members of the Union must be not merely "temperance" but Total Abstinence Societies, discarding all intoxicating drinks.

The Board have been called upon to define the bearing of the pledge and constitution regarding the drinks called Weiss Beer, Malt Drinks and Cider. In Hudson county the delegates voted, 29 to 5, a resolution requesting a decision, and by the same vote offered their testimony against the use of malt drinks among Total Abstinence societies. From other places through the State similar communications were received. A meeting of the Board was held on July 15th, at the residence of the Rev. Director, Father Hennessy, in Jersey City, to take action on these questions; all the members were present. After a full examination into the matter and receiving testimony as to the composition and effects of these drinks, the Board unanimously decided that the drinks known as Weiss Bier, Home Brewed Beer, and all Malt Drink, and Cider are of the nature of "intoxicating drinks" prohibited under the Total Abstinence Pledge, and are to be excluded by all Societies, members of this Union, under the Constitution thereof.

It was Resolved, That this decision, signed by the proof of your filial affection and I promise you all a Officers with the approval of the Spiritual Director, special memento in my Mass. Not that I do not be made known to each Society of the Union, immediately; that each Society be requested to provide for the observance of the Total Abstinence Pledge defined, and that the Secretary obtain information is to the action of each Society in the matter and lay the same before the Board at its next meeting.

The President of each Society will please have this circular read to his Society at the next meeting after receipt; have action taken upon it, and have the local Secretary to report the same at once to the Secretary of the Union, John Kenny, 142 Nossau Street, New York.

Signed, by order of the Board of Government, JAMES W. O'BRIEN, President. JOHN KENNY, Secretary. PATRICK McNulty, Treasurer. CHAS. H. DOUGHERTY, Sergt.-at-Arms.

Submitted to and approved by Rev. Patrick Hennessy, Spiritual Director, and by the Right Rev. Bishop. July 26th, 1873.

BARNUN AND THE LITTLE CRIPPLE .- The Cleveland Plaindealer tells this charming little story about the great showman. P. T. Barnum's love for children s proverbial. In Cleveland a little five year old cripple at a friend's house became quite a favorite with the veteran showman, and the child has learned to expect a visit from his kindhearted patron immediately upon his arrival in the city. This morning the little fellow was all excitement when the bell rang and Mr. Barnum stepped into the sick room. The usual greeting followed, but a shadow came over the invalid's countenance as he remembered his inability to attend the menageric. " Never mind," said Mr. Barnum, "if you cannot go to the show, we must bring the show to you," and then departed. Presently the child, and indeed the whole household, was startled at seeing a procession of elephants, camels, and dromedaries walk quietly past the house, and halt in the back yard. The little invalid was wild with delight, and upon being held at the window, checred merrily at the novel spectacle. The performing elephants gave a mati-nee, and the beautiful child bolstered up at the window, gave his orders with the air of a prince. In half an hour the procession reformed, and under the charge of their keeper, the docile but ungainly animals marched quietly back to the menagerie.

AN EXCITING SCENE ON THE PLAINS .- The Denver News: "Out on the plains, about two hundred miles from Denver, is a vertical bluff seventy five feet high. A party of hunters recently stampeded a herd of buffaloes right to the brink of the precipice. The foremost brutes, appreciating their critical situation, attempted to avert the calamity, but the frightened hundreds behind crowded forward with characteristic persistency. The front rank, with legs stretched loward each cardinal point of the compass, bellowed in concert, and descended to their fate. Before the pressure from behind could be stopped, the next rank and the next followed, imitating the gesture and the bellowing of the first. For thirty seconds it rained buffaloes, and the white sand at the foot of that bluff was incarnadine with the life blood of wild meat, and not until the tails of fifty or seventy-five of that herd had waved adieu to this wicked world did the movement cease.

An Illinois girl having six lovers offered to marry the one who should "break up" the most prarie in three days. The result was that she got a smart stamps, jewellery, watches. Any such letters or husband, and her father found his form ready for packets wills herefore he subject to a double regis-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 22, 1873.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

The True WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 22-Octave of the Assumption. Saturday, 23—Vigil. St. Philip Beniti, C. Sunday, 24—Twelfth after Pentecost. Monday, 25—St. Louis, C. Tuesday, 26—Finding of St. Stephen. Wednesday, 27—8t. Joseph Calasanctius, C. Thursday, 28—St. Augustine, B. C.

OUR TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

To-day we have the henor of presenting our readers with the first number of the 24th Volume of the TRUE WITNESS. We avail ourselves of the occasion, to return our hearty thanks to our many friends for their good will and kind offices, trusting that they may never have cause to regret these or change their opinion of the TRUE WITNESS.

Bucouraged by their approbation we continue the publication of the paper. In the future it will be as in the past it has been a nonpolitical paper, and treating editorially those topics only in which the interests of the Church are concerned: and on these as it is our duty to be guided by the voice of the Church, so it will always be our object to submit ourselves unreservedly to her instructions. She alone is competent to determine her legitimate sphere of action, to say with infallible certainty what matters fall beneath her jurisdiction, and what belong to the State or secular authority. The Church never encroaches on the rightful domain of Cæsar, though the latter is ever trespassing within the sacred inclosures of the Church. To denounce and urge resistance to these encroachments is the first duty of the forfeitures.' In the second place, he describes the Catholic journalist, and in the discharge of this duty, we pray that we may not be remiss. With politics, except in this sense, the TRUE WIENESS will not interfere.

our New Volume to invite those of our subscribers who may be in arrears to discharge their indebtedness to the office as soon as possible. We hope that it will be enough to remind them of their obligations to ensure the payment of the very large sums due to us.

With these remarks we respectfully solicit the patronage and support of the Catholic public of Canada.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rumours are again current in Paris of negotiations for a fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists, with a view to a combined effort next session to re-establish the monarchy in France. Special significance is attached to the journey of the Orleans Princes to Austria. The Orleanist journals are beginning to agitate the question of the monarchy, and much attention has been attracted by an article in the Journal de Paris, which has been taken as a declaration that the Orleans Princes are prepared to waive their claims in favour of the Legitimists. The article lays down that the Republic has had a fair trial and has been found wanting, and that nothing remains practicable but the re-establishment of a hereditary monarchy.

The Versailles Council has resolved not to convoke the Assembly until the Prussian army of occupation has quitted Verdun.

It is announced that the Prussian Government has just given an earnest of its intention to proceed with vigour with the persecution of the Catholic bishops, by at once withdrawing the State allowance of 4,009 thalers hitherto made to the priests' seminary at Fulda, and by ordering that the episcopal boys' seminary be closed on the 1st of October next. A telegram from Posen states that Archbishop Ledochowski has been summoned before the criminal section of the district court to offer a justification of the disciplinary proceedings taken by him against the priest Arndt.

We learn that the Asiatic cholera is spreadin Berlin, and the number of futal cases are rapidly increasing. The disease is of the most virulent type. The authorities are enforcing the most stringent sanitary measures to prevent to break the door. The O'Neils flew to arms. The it spreading.

which it is well to be prepared, is the death of the German Emperor.

Herald Cable, Carlist Head Quarters, Sanque, Aug. 18-The French Government has taken an initiatory step towards recognizing the Carlists as belligerent, having issued orders permitting the transit of arms and ammunition of war between the two Custom House lines in the South of France. A decree, dated in March, 1805, which prohibited such transpertation on the borders is now rescinded by Paris. The Government border authorities have been notified by circular, thus enabling the Carlists to dispense with the use of a steamer, and the risk of her capture.

The motion which Mr. Butt is to submit to the English House of Commons next Session is to the effect, that the system of Government and administration at present existing in Ireland is in many respects opposed to the principles and spirit of the English Constitution, and inconsistent with the right to participate in English liberty, to which the people of Ireland became entitled on the first introduction of English law; that, resting as it does on measures of coercion and restriction of popular privileges, it has failed to secure to Ireland a Government in accordance with the wants and wishes of the country; and that Parliament is bound to find a remedy for this state of things.

The Pall Mall Gazette says during the disturbance in Pernambuco, growing out of measures taken by the Brazilian Bishops against the Freemasons, the Jesuit College was broken into, sacred pictures destroyed, confessionals shattered and four of the reverend fathers beaten, one of whom, who was ill, is dying from blows received.

Cholera is prevailing extensively in Gerrard County, Kentucky.

MR. FROUDE'S ATTACK ON IRELAND. (Continued from our last.)

According to promise we continue our exracts from the British Quarterly Review. The subject immediately under his notice is the Great Rebellion of 1641, and the apocryphal massacre, on which Mr. Froude so strongly insists as a justification of the cruelties perpetrated by Cromwell upon Ireland:-

"That the enormities of the Irish Government provoked the rising of 1641 has been admitted long ago by the best authorities; we need only refer to Burke and Hallam to see what history has said on the subject. The 'rebellion' was doubtless bloody and cruel, but in many particulars Mr. Froude's account is unjust and one-sided in the extreme. In the first place, he quietly suppresses the immediate provocation of the outbreak—the rapacity of the two Lords Justices who, it has been truly said, 'were pair of scoundrels who did not scruple to goad the Irish into rebellion in order to get a good crop of rising as the crime of the whole Irish race, especially of the Irish Catholics, whereas it was the act of the Ulster Irish alone, whose leaders beyond question had no other object than to regain lands iniquitously torn from them. In the third place, he says hardly a word of the atrocities of the colonists at bay We also avail ourselves of the first issue of though the deeds of Coote and St. Leger were simply execrable; and the crimes they perpetrated far outside Ulster aroused deep indignation in men like Ormond and the high-souled and loyal Clanricarde. And lastly, and most important of all, he gives a most undue prominence to the 'massacre,' and represents what really was a mere episode in a long drama of hatred, as a portentous outburst of savagery and bloodshed which has for ever diagraced the Irish name. The result is, that his picture of the rebellion is essentially unfair; it places events in a false light; and this is the more to blame because. according to the political faith of Mr. Froude, the Irish had a perfect right to rebel, as at this crisis they were very 'strong,' and had a reasonable prospeet of success. One or two passages from Mr. Freude's own works will show how unjust it is to dwell on the 'massacre,' as an isolated fact, without reference to preceding events in which the Irish race were the victims. Here is Mr. Froude's high-

wrought sketch of the effects of the rising :-Savage creatures of both sexes, yelping in chorus, and brandishing their skenes; boys practising their young hands in stabbing and torturing the English children-these were scenes which were witnessed daily through all parts of Ulster. The fury extended to the farm-stock, and sheep and oxen were slaugh-tered, not for food, but in the blindness of rage. The distinction between Scots and English soon vanished Religion was made the new dividing-line, and the only crime was to be a Protestant. The escorts formed in most cases but gangs of assassins. In the wildest of remembered winters the shivering fugitives were goaded along the highways stark naked and foodless. If some, happier than the rest, found a few rags to cover them, they were torn instantly away. If others, in natural modesty, twisted straw repes round their waists, the straw was set on fire. Many were buried alive. Those who died first were never buried, but were left to be devoured by dogs, and rats, and swine. Some were driven into rivers and drowned, some hanged, some mutilated, some ripped with knives. The insurgents swore in their madness they would not leave English man, woman or child, alive in Ireland.'

"This, no doubt, is terrible enough; but let us hear Mr. Froude narrating, in his 'History of England,' some of the deeds which marked the progress of conquest in Ireland, and of which the massacre' was the fearful requital :--

'The patience of Sidney and the patience of England generally was worn out; the Irish were no longer looked upon as subjects of the Crown, to be reclaimed with severity or tenderness, but as having themselves lost their rights as citizens by their turbulence, and as deserving only to be hunted down and destroyed. Carew set upon Sir Edward Butler's house, and massacred every man, woman, and child that he found within the walls not sparing even a little boy of three years old. It was the beginning of the general extermination which was contemplated in the scheme of settlement. . . . A party of soldiers made their way to the Barony of Shillelagh, whence the report says, "they burned Garrald's house, with sixteen towns, and hamlets, took a prisoner or two, and forty-five head of cattle, and had other killing! The revelling was protracted late into the night before Sir Brian and his wife retired to their lodging outside the walls. As soon as they were supposed to be asleep, a company of soldiers surrounded the house, and prepared

A Berlin letter says one of the events for out to defend their chief; but surprised, half armed and outnumbered, they were overpowered and cut to pieces. Two hundred men were killed. The Four Masters add that women were killed. . Two hundred were killed in the castle. It was then discovered that several hundred more, chiefly mothers and little children, were hidden in the caves about the shore. There was no remorse, net even the faintest shidow of perception that the occa-

sion called for it. They were hunted out as if they were scals and offers, and all destroyed. . . Backwards and forwards the tide of havoc swayed, and at last so wretched, so desolate became Munster, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of a plough man was not to be heard that year, from Dingle to the Rock of Cashel To kill an Irisiman in that province was thought no more of than to kill a mad dog.

"We oppose Mr. Froude to Mr. Freude, and if, in the affairs of mankind, wrong, as a general rule, is avenged by wrong, assuredly the 'massacre' of 1641 was a phenomenon naturally to be expected.

"Setting aside anistic descriptions of horrors in which the Irish of 1641 are made to appear wild beasts of prey, and the colonists meek and inoffending sufferers, contemporary documents condusively show that atrocities were committed on both sides; and probably the deeds of the dominant race, as usually happens on such occasions, were, in the long run, most cruel and remorseless. Lord Castlehaven

—a trustworthy witness—says :— "'All this while parties were sent out by the Lords Justices and Council from Dublin, and most garrisons throughout the kingdom, to kill and destroy the rebels; but officers and soldiers took little occasion to distinguish between rebels and subjects, but killed in many places promiscuously men, women, and children. . . It is very certain that there have been great cruelties committed upon the English, though I believe not one-twentieth part of what is given by report. But the truth is they were very bloody men on both sides; although some will throw all the blame on the Irish, yet it is well known who they were that gave orders to their parties

. to spare neither man, woman, nor child."
"Another eye-witness, probably a Protestant,

"Doubtless the Irish did in many places kill men resisting them in their pillaging; but the report of their killing women or men desiring quarter, and such like inhumanities, were inventions to draw contributions, and make the enemy odious. But sure am I that there was no such thing while I was there in Ircland about six months after these stories began. And though married men, vomen, and children were killed in thousands by command of the Lords Justices, the Irish sent multitudes of our people, as well officers and soldiers as women and children, carefully to the seaports and other places of safety; so let us call them what we will-blocdy inhuman traitors or barbarous rebels-we have suffered ourselves to be much excelled by them in charity, humanity, and

"We have dwelt on the massacre of 1641 because Mr. Froude endeavours to make it a justification of the misrule which ensued, and because, for this purpose, he has described it in a singularly unfair and deceptive manner."

It will thus be seen that the writer in the British Quarterly rejects as apocryphal the story of a wholesile massacre by the Irish insurgents of 1641 and though no doubt many ruthless acts must have been committed during these terrible day; on both sides, the candid Protestant is compelled to admit that in the qualities of "charity, humanity and honor," the Irish Catholic insurgents far excelled their Anglo-Protestant opponents.

Over the subsequent events of Irish history, the Reviewer passes swiftly and lightly. The conquest of Ireland by the English under Cromwell was followed by the "Act of Settlement" at the Restoration, which of course made anotherwar in Ireland inevitable; and the great faut on the part of Mr. Froude that the Reviewer signalises is the incapacity of the former to perceive and do justice to the noble qualities of the Irish and their leaders in that struggle which terminated with the Treaty of Limerick, a Treaty violated in all important particulars ere scarce its ink was dry:

"It is a sign of the quality of his judgment that, while he properly admires the constancy of Derry, he says not one word of the heroism of Limerick; that he hardly alludes to Sarsfield at all—the noblest figure on either side; and that he sneers at Irish valour at the Boyne, the fact being that the Irish horse—the infantry were a mere levy of peasants fought with desperate and splendid courage, as we know, not only from the mouths of their foes, but from the cruel law which prohibited 'Papists' from having a horse more than £5 in value. As for the legislation of the Parliament of James II., it was, probably owing to fear of retaliation, not nearly so atrocious as many measures which Mr. Froude regards with delight; and a writer who praises wholesale 'transplantation,' thinks the 'execution' of Drogheda a noble work, and dwells with rapture on the proscription of a nation, has no right to condemn a faint emulation of the same policy by those who suffered from it, and still less to suggest that 'Popery,' as such, had really aught to do with the matter. Mr. Froude carps at William III. for having endeavoured to earry out against the will of intolerant Parliaments, measures of conciliation and mercy in Ireland; but a true view of history will note with regret how this humane attempt was frustrated, with consequences even now too apparent. Mr. Froude also is evidently sorry that the treaty of Limerick was not violated more completely than it actually was; and thinks it was a great mistake that the Penil Code was not made a more perfect engine of toxure, and was administered with weak and feminin: slackness. On this subject Mr. Froude's philosophy seems to have been prophetically glanced at by Burke when he condemns with scorn 'the doctrine repugnant to humanity and common sense that the security of any establishment, civil or religious, can ever depend upon the miscry of those who live under it, or that its danger can arise from their guilt and prosperity' and we shall add nothing to the word of the master."

To the slanders of Mr. Froude the article from which we have quoted is a sufficient reply. Coming from such a source as it does, from the organ of the non-Conformist section of the evangelical Protestant community, it cannot be attributed to the Romish preclivities of the writer; and at the sametime it confirms the historical truth of the statements of those Irish Catholic writers who have often fruitlessly insisted upon the injustice with which their country has been systematically treated, especially in the matter of the Great Rebellion of 1641, and the accompanying Massacre. This story henceforward must be left to writers of the Witness class, for all intelligent Protestants disproved by late researches; and, as Lord but are rather altogether dangerous to faith Castlehaven says, it is now well known "who . to spare neither man, weman, nor child."—See p. 269.

SECULARISM Ver. SECTARIANISM. — Were we at a loss for arguments against Common or non-Denominational Schools for a pepulation of no common religious belief—that is to say, composed in part of Catholics, in part of Protestauts-we should find these arguments in abundance in the controversial writings of the latter. For were there no such disturbing elements in the population, were it all one non-Catholic population, but broken up into different sects, there would still be carried on the same controversy on the School Question, the battle would be fought betwixt Denomination and Denomination, betwixt what we may call the "Religionists" and the pure "Secu-

For of two things one. Either all religious education, all instruction that would tend to prejudice the child in favor of one form of religion rather than of another, in favor of Trinitarianism tather than that of Unitarianism, of Christianit rather than of Heathenism, must be carefully chiminated; or if, on the other hand, any distinctive religious element in instruction be retained it must needs be Denominational. Indeed, as Protestants themselves admit, a purely "Secular System in State Schools," for a religiously mixed population, would be intensely Sectarian.

This argument is well put by the London Times in an editorial on the School Question which is to be found in its issue of the 16th of April last. The occasion was furnished by the meeting at Manchester of the "National Education Union"-a "monster meeting," the Times calls it -at which were present at least 5,000 people, "representing various Denominations, differing in other respects, but agreed in resisting this common fee"-the Secular or Birmingham "school of educationalists." This meeting was opened by the Protestant Bishop of Monchester, by an address, "so forcible, so perspicuous, and so triumphant, that the question it will leave on the reader's mind is-How can there be any case

What then was the principle contended for by the Bishop of Manchester, and maintained so forcibly, with such perspicacity, and so triumphantly that the only question that can now suggest itself is-" How can there be any case against it?" The principle was simply the principle that in U. Canada Catholics so long fought for against the Liberals and Clear-Grits of that Province; that for years the Catholic minority in the United States have been contending for; the very principle asserted by the name of his unjustly treated flock in the Province of New Brunswick. We will state it in the words of the Protestant Bishop of Manchester; for from his mouth it is unanswerable; though when coming from the lips of mere Papists it is too often contemptuously ignored. We again copy from the London $Times: \rightarrow$

"Those"-said the Protestant Bishop-" who were on the platform with him were striving, probably from different standpoints, but united in general sympathy, and associated for one common objectviz, that the education of this country, particularly in its elementary department, should be based on religion in the future, as it had been based on religion in the past." (Cheers) .- The Italics are our own.

In conformity with the unanswerable logic of the said Bishop, this Protestant "National Education Union" then adopted unanimously the following Resolution proposed by Mr. Raikes, M.P., and seconded by Colonel Leigh, M.P., and Mr. Wakefield of Kendal.

"That this meeting cordially recognises the great and vital principle on which the National Education Union is founded—viz., the maintenance of religious teaching as a fundamental element in the elementary education of the youth of this country, and desites to record its unalterable conviction that mere secular instruction apart from religion is unworthy of the name of education."—Times, 16th April.

This is, word for word, the principle that Catholics lay down with respect to education, but which is so often contemptuously ignored by Protestants, nevertheless the case is so clear the arguments when in the mouth of a Proestant Bishop, are so forcible, that it is hard to see-" How can there be any case against it." For themselves all Protestants religiously inclined, protest against "Secularism" in education, especially in elementary education; it is only when applied to young Papists of tender years, as a powerful means of perversion, and as a drastic purge for purging their bosoms of the perilous stuff of Popery, that Protestants will approve of it.

Still we take our stand on the principle so forcibly, so clearly, so triumphantly enunciated and enforced by the Protestant Bishop of Manchester; so unanimously adopted by the National Education Union of England; may we add, so forcible and so clearly, if not-if results are considered—so triumphantly put forth by the First Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec-to wit: that the Schools from which all positive religious instruction

and murals. If these authorities be right: if they were that gave the orders to their parties the logic of the Protestant Bishop of Manchester be good; if the Resolution unanimously adopted by England's great National Educational Union be sound—then are the Catholics of New Brunswick right, and their opponents altogether in the wrong; then is the legic of those who condemn the N. B. School Law of 1871, unanswerable; then is the Resolution of the Catholics of the Dominion never te cease from all constitutional efforts for righting that wrong, sound, and worthy of all approval from konest men.

But the Times itself, editorially, joins in condemning the "Secularists" as "Sectarian," that is to say, as endeavoring to force a virtually "Sectarian" system of Education upon the people; for there is a religious, as well as an irreligious, phase of "Sectarianism." Listen to the Times, who, when it pleases, can assume the aspect of an apostle of truth, and can enuntiate the soundest of maxims. Pity that it will not apply to Catholics in particular, the same principles that it applies to religious Protestantism :---

"The history of the world without Christianity is just as much an appeal to faith as Christianity whether with or without the history of the world. The negative has to be believed or to be proved as well as the affirmative. Whoever has had but a little experience with opening minds, even in the indigenous soil of a National School, knows that a good deal must be propounded on the authority of the book, the teacher, or the school, and must be commended to belief in the absence of demonstration. The Secularists may attempt to avoid the pitfall by merely physical instruction—by natural history, by chymistry, by mechanics, by history reduced to names and dates, and such neutral matters. They may do this with considerable success, and with the good results sure to follow any diligent and exact teaching. But they will be sure to find that what-ever part of the mind they do not occupy will be sure to find its own occupation. The most fanatical authority and the most extravagant belief are found in the very persons bred in the purest elements of secular knewledge. If, then, the sip of erroneous belief and groundless authority does lie so heavy on the Secular conscience as we are told it does, we would ask these gentlemen just to consider that there is no escaping from these calamities. Constituted as man is, and as the world is, there will be authority and faith. When the thoroughly enlightened and virtuous citizen pays his school rates or his taxes, he may be quite sure that he contributes not only to one authority or to one doctrine, but to a good many; and that whatever he denies to ene he gives to another. Nature abhors a vacuum, and if one voice speaks not, another will; if one thing is believed not, another will be; if one religion be not taught in our schools, they will speedily show religion of their own, should none else be supplied."-Times.

What could a Papist say more in favor of positive religious teaching in elementary schools? Are not the words of the Times but a commentary on those of Him Who said, whose seweth not with me scattereth? If in our elementary schools the pupils are not taught to respect Christianity as the truth, they will practically learn to contemn it; and the Christian Protestant parent has no more right to insist that his child shall not be brought up to venerable Bishop Sweeney of St. John, in the despise Christianity than has the Catholic parent the right to insist that he be not compelled to support schools in which the pupils practically learn to despise Popery.

The "Secularists," in short, form as truly a "Sect" as do the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Quakers, the Unitarians, or any one of the Denominations which together form the Protestant community. Why then should the State establish and compel all to support the schools of one Sect? This is an argument that the Times admits to be unanswerable.

Well then! what remains? if the State is at all to interfere with the education of our children, and is, at the same time, bound to refrain from encouraging one Sect, one Denomination, one set of religionists, at the expence of any other? There is but one answer to this question. The State must accept, not as per sc desirable, but as an unavoidable necessity, the "Separate or Denominational School system." This, in substance, is the system in England; and the Times applauds it as being thoroughly popular and national. Why then should it not be popular, and national in the Dominion?

"The thoroughly popular, and national character of the existing system appears from the fact of 39,-600 Denominational Schools—that is, schools in which a religion is taught—and particularly from the fact that of these, 25,000 are the schools of the National Church."-Times, 16th April.

Note well the word or definition of the Times ! A Denominational school is one in which "a religion is taught;" a non-Denominational school therefore, if the definition be good, is a school in which no religion is taught; but by the showing of the Bishop of Manchester in an unanswerable address, and by the unanimous Resolution of England's "National Education Union," it appears that, in the opinion of religious Protestants, "mere secular in. struction apart from religion is unworthy of the name of education."

If indeed this School Question were to be fought out only with the arms of logic, and sound argument; or if Protestants would but apply to Catholics the very principles which in their own behalf they so forcibly, clearly, and triumphantly urge against the "Secularists," our victory would soon be assured. We might exclaim-Causa finita est-and prepare to intone our canticles of thanksgiving. Alas! the question cannot be fought out in the domain to break the door. The O'Neils flew to arms. The at the present day acknowledge it to have been has been eliminated are of no service to society, of reason. If our arguments be unanswerable,

as the Times admits them to be when in the mouth of a Protestant Bishop, the No-Popery prejudices of our opponents are invincible.

One other passage in the article of the Times from which we have already quoted, is worthy of the attention of both Protestants and Catholics. It is a passage in which the writer insists, and insists most truly, upon the absolute necessity of "authority in the supernatural order, or in matters of religion;" and replies to the objections of Mr. Dixon, the champion of the Secularists, that religious belief is based, net on reason, but on authority. In his reply to this Mr. Dixon, the Times unconsciously uses the very words that a Catholic would use to a Protestant, objecting that the faith of the former is based upon "authority;" that if he believes in the dectrines say of the Incarnation, Transubstantiation, or the Trinity, he does so, not because by the exercise of his natural reason in these propositions he has come to the conclusion that they are true, but by relying upon the competence of the authority propounding them. Of course, in principle, it matters not whether the authority to which a man submits his reason be the "authority" of a dead book, or of a living Church. It is to all religious teaching-because all religious teaching involves the submission of reason to authority, and, therefore, according to Mr. Dixon, the abnegation of reason-that the champion of the Secularists objects; this too is precisely the objection that all Protestants urge against Catholics: and to which objection the London Times replies in the following words:---

"This is really a question of authority. The Church and its sister schools of belief allege authority in defence of a good deal that is utterly incredible except on that supposition. But can Mr. Dixon get rid of authority? Whoever contradicts authority is, so far, himself an authority; and whoever main tains there is no such thing at all must himself be the greatest of authorities, if he is to be believed The truth is the most formidable authorities and the strongest convictions and most powerful persuasions are those which spring up in the ground just cleared from the older authorities and beliefs. Authority there will always be, for man was made in this mould; and belief there will always be, even though the newer authority and the newer belief may not affect a spiritual or a heavenly character. Mr. Dixon will get rid of all this, he thinks, by teaching that nothing is to be believed simply, nothing taken on trust, nothing accepted, unless as a fable, a poem, a tradition, a legend, or the casual version of a possible fact. For example, a good many of the Reading Books now in use in the Elementary Schools contain chapters from Greek Mythology, some of them extracted from rather obscure authors for the benefit of our village children. The children, of course, do not believe them; indeed they do not understand them; and the enly infer ence they can draw is that there is a great deal of nonsense in the world which they need not believe. We will assume that our Birmingham friends would wish all the religious traditions of the Old World, including those of the Christian Denominations, te be regarded in this light in our public elementary schools, if, indeed, they are to be allowed any appearance. But the fact remains that Mr. Dixon cannot get rid of instruction that shall be positive authoritative, appealing to the imagination, senti-

Here, as against Mr. Dixon, the Times is right. There can be no belief in the religious or supernatural order except upon authority; and if we reject authority, we must abandon all our religious belief. But the Times does not see that his argument, if good against Mr. Dixon, is equally good against the Protestant principle of "private judgment." It is a sword that cuts both ways, and fally bears out the reproach often made by the Westminster Review, that Protestants have two contradictory sets of arguments; one to be used against Catholics; the other which they urge forcibly against non-believers in Christianity and Re-

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

To the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, Father Dunphy, of Carleton, ad dresses himself in the following unequivocal

"Gentlemen,-I respectfully, but forcibly, assure you that the arrest and incarceration in the city of institutions just mentioned. St. John, of a Catholic priest for his conscientious refusal to comply with an unjust law, is but the beginning, should the law not be amended, of a state of social disorder, to which even St. John is a stranger. Had that priest not been released from prisor within twenty-four hours, no farseeing man would wish to have become responsible for the preserva tien of the peace of the city. No man has lived on better terms with the Protestant community than your humble servant, and no one would deeply deplore and severaly condemn any violation of the peace, but I repeat that it is endangered by the compulsory enforcement of the present school law, and will be still mere so when having sought re dress by every legal means and been refused, Catholics will despair of having justice done them. One who knows assures you that the Bishop and Catholics of this Province will never submit to the school law in its present form and as interpreted by bigoted Trustees. You must be convinced by this time that the law can never be enforced in its present form that it is objectionable to every Catholic in the Province and to a large proportion of the Protestant population: that an exceedingly bad feeling is being created between those who should live together in peace and harmony, and that as 'mighty things from small beginnings grow,' so reason and experience tell you that matters will grow worse and worse, and that no man can foresee what the preximate future may bring, should you refuse to amend the law. Be superior then, gentlemen, to the petty prejudice of a handful of bigots; prove yourselves wise and able legislators; amend the law so that Catholics may cheerfully accept it, aid you to enforce it, and demonstrate how beneficial it can be rendered, if simple justice be but done them."

The Catholic Priest referred to above is the Rev. Father Michaud, of the Cathedral, St. John. He was seized on the street while performing the duties of his ministry, and dragged good things. The hay crop will not be as bad as to jail where he was retained during several believing that the second crop will be better than hours, and where he would have been incar- the first,

cerated for a longer period had not his taxes been paid by a meddlesome friend who thought, doubtlessly, that in paying them he was performing an act of merit. On hearing of the Priest's arrest, there was much excitement all over the country, but no lawless demonstrations were made. Father Michaud's unexpected release did not quell the general indignation; meetings were held in numerous parishes, and resolutions condemning the authorities were fearlessly adopted.

How long is this persecution to continue unchecked? To whom are our suffering brethren to look fer redress? Justice is denied them at home in their own Province. The House of Commens attempted to assist them, but immediately a bolt in our complicated Confederation machinery threatened to give way, and so the handsome resolution of sympathy for the oppressed, and the pertinent advice to His Excellency ended in smoke. Rumor says that the case has been referred to the Imperial Privy Council, and that it is being discussed at this very moment in presence of that august tribunal. Now, on reliable authority, we deny that it has yet crossed the Atlantic. And, indeed, to speak truly we expect no satisfactory verdict from London if ever this School Difficulty be sent there for trial. The Power that persists in tramping upon the rights of a large Catholic majority in Ireland will-for consistency sake if for nothing elseconsign the appeal of New Brunswick's Cathelic minority to the waste basket. Protestant England, whether directed by Gladstone or by the descendant of the Impenitent Thief, has no justice to waste upon benighted Papists. This is our honest conviction. In adhering to it we may err; if we do, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we err in good company,

Discouraging the present phase of the School Question certainly is. Pilate sends us to Herod, and Herod orders us back again to Pilate! Some call this statesmanship; we call it shuffling, shuffling so arrant that it has aroused the indignation of the whole unsophisticated community. Let us add fuel to, and throw no water upon, this now universal indignation. The time for action has come, and before we can expect assistance from others we must learn to help ourselves. No Catholic can remain indifferent when he sees ruthless hands laid upon one of God's anointed ministers. In Ireland, under the Penal Laws, the Priest was throughout pretected by the faithful people, and shall he be attacked with impunity under this vaunted Free Constitution of ours?

"THE SUBJECT WHO IS TRULY LOYAL TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE WILL NEITHER ADVISE NOR SUBMIT TO ARBI-

This is the motto of the leading journal in Ontario. Can we be blamed if we advise Gatholies to adopt it in this emergency? Not civil strife and bloodshed do we recommend. but united moral political action, the legitimate nheritance, we are told, of true British sub-

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL ACA DEMY.—We would call the special attention of our readers and the public generally to this new and promising Institution, the opening of which will take place on the 1st of September next. at 35 St. Margaret Street, in this city.

The reputation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools as first-class teachers and religious educators, is so well known throughout Europe, America, and especially in this country, that we need not speak of it at length; we will only say that their commercial schools in Halifax, Quebec, and Teronto are not inferior to the best ones of the same kind on this Continent. The establishment they are opening in our midst, will, no doubt, be not unequal to the

our advertising columns) embraces all that is necessary to be known in the mercantile profession. Mathematics, book-keeping, penman ship, &c., will form the basis of the course ofstudies; but the other branches will also be taught according to the will and wants of the students. A good set of telegraphic apparatus, manufactured by our well known citizen, M. Chanteloup, is now fixed up in the building, ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided and a complete course of Telegraphy will be given to the pupils requiring it for the very small sum of Five Dollars.

It is to be noted that the Christian Brothers give, each year, in this city alone, intellectual, moral and religious tuition to more than five thousand children; by the foundation of their Academy,-which they open at the special request of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, of his most worthy Coadjutor, Mgr. Fabre. and many other influential citizens,-those good and devoted religious put a splendid coronation to their enlightened system of popular education.

THE CROPS.—A correspondent of the Brighton Ensign, writing from Blairton, says:—" Crops in this part of the country are coming right along, and hearts of the reapers are made glad by the abundant harvest vouchsafed to us by the giver of all was expected, and some are talking of cutting again, PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 13th August, 1873 .- This day, at three o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and, that House being present, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the First Session of the Second Parliament of the Dominion with the following Speech :-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament I beg leave to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the perfermance of your public duties. Among the Measures you have adepted are laws of great importance to the well-being of the Domi-

The interests of Trade will be promoted by the Act relating to the inspection of the staple articles of Canadian produce, as well as by the statute regu-

lating weights and measures. The several Acts respecting our merchant shipping will greatly tend to the success and development of that great branch of our national industry and to

the protection of the lives of our seamen. By the Act relating to the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons you have adopted the system which is now in successful operation in the Mother Country.

I sincerely congratulate you on the admission of the Colony of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted. They will ensure the vigorous prosecution of the great public works so imperatively called for by the wants of this growing country.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :-

I have thought it expedient, in the interests of good government, to order that a Commission should be issued to enquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which the public attention has been directed that the evidence adduced before such Commission should be taken on oath.

The Commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the enquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report, as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, as to myself. Immediately on receipt of the report, I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the despatch of business, to give you an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration. Meanwhile I bid you farewell.

Pic-nic in Aid of Father Samon's Chench-On Saturday was held at St Lamberts, in a beautiful grove, about two miles from the hinding stage, the above pic-nic, at which from two to three thousand people were present. A game of lacrosse was very spiritedly contested by the Sarsfild and Mechanics' Clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former. Mr. Hugh Hama'l sang several veryphoice songs, which were very acceptable, whilst the Band of the Church enlivened the proceedings by producing, in excellent style, a number of favorite ars.

The Official Gazette contains a tespatch from Lord Kimberly transmitting an order of Her Majesty in Council of the 26th June, requiring parties appellant in causes pending before Her Majesty to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within a limited time from the registration of the appellant.

Notice is given by the Inlaid Revenue Department, that an order in Council has been passed. directing that on and after the 6th day of August all pig-iron and iron ore passing downwards through the Welland Canal tolls shall be entitled to pass free through the canals of the St. Lawrence.

TERRIBLE DEPRAVITY .- The Ottawa Free Press, of August 8th, has the following:-A nost brutal case was brought to our notice to day. A man giving his name as Wm. Henderson, was arested for cruelly ill-treating his wife, and killing his child by lving on it. He lived in a small louse near the corner of Sussex and Clarence stretts, and is an habitual drunkard. Mrs. Henderson was confined on Wednesday last, and last night her brutal husband coming home drunk about one cclock, abused her, and then laid down on the infant, which died soon afterwards. The corpse, the sck wife, and the drunken husband, lay the rest of the night on the straw bed together. This morning Henderson procured a coffin, and more whiskey, and ordered the enfeebled woman to put the body into it. He was thus continuing his infamous conduct, when policeman Banning, assisted by sergeant detective 45c; on market from 42 to 47c. Hamilton, arrested him, and took him to the police station. Henderson is about 10 months out from England.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- The Ottawn Free Press says : The most painful accident we have had to record for some time took place near Richmond village last week. A man named Monalan, it appears, was leading a team of horses out into he field, and that from 4 to 7c.; Lamb 5 to 8c. Veal none. Hamshe at the same time carried a grain cradle thrown over his shoulder. The horses being troubled by flies, they turned their heads around frequently. On one occasion, one of the halters caught about the cradle, and the horse jerking back his head suddenly the sharp blade of the cradle was drawn with great force against the unfortunate man's body, inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. It cut almost all around the body, nearly severing the back bone, just below Their Prospectus (which is to be found in the small ribs. One arm was cut open to the bone from the elbow to the wrist, and other smaller wounds. He walked over half a mile home, and

was attended to by Dr. Beatly. George Downey, of Waterford, Ireland, was lost overboard from the barque Maggie Raynolds on the 4th inst, on her passage from Waterford to Sidney,

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFIL AND COMFORT ing.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properour breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

The Venerable Archdescon Scott, of Dunham, Canada East, says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but that three weeks' use of the Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) has benefitted him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS. Don,t fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-

ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

BEMITANCES RECEIVED

Newberough, W HF, 50c; Gatineau Mills W M \$2; Magog, J K, 1; Fenelon Falls, A A McD, 2; Head Swishaw, J McM, 2; St Johns, P M, 2; Norton Creek, A McG, 2; Ormstown, E M, 1.50; Beauharnois, Creek, A McC, 2; Urmstown, E M, 1.50; Heauharnois, Rev. Dr C, 2; L'Asaumption, H McM, 2; St Basile, Rev P G C, 2; Capt R C, 4; Lennoxville, C G, 2; Levis, M P, 2; Dickinson's Landing, T F S, 2; Six Pertages, Rev E M, 2; L'Orignal, Mrs G, 2; Cow Bay, N S, Rev D J McI, 2.50; Wright, C O'C, 2; Athelstan, H McG, 7; Stanstead, Rev M McA, 6; Perth P C N 2: Ormstown J D 150 Perth, P G N, 2; Ormstown, J D, 1.50.

Per A L, York—Self, 1.50; JK, 1.50; JB, 1.50; Willowgrove, T W, 1.50; M K, 1.59.

Per E McG, Danville—P K, 1.

Per W C, Dalhousie Mills—J J, 1. Per J McG, Cobourg—W W, 4; J H, 1. Per J N, Kingston—Wolfe Island, P McD, 4. Per J C H, Read-Rev G B, 2; Hastings, J S, 1. Per M J F, Hamilton—Jarvis, G E F, 2.

Per M J F, Hamilton—Jarvis, G E F, 2.

Per P P L, Bellevills—M G, 2.

Per J D, Jr., Savage's Mill—P M, 1.

Per J O'M, Lembardy—J D, 2.

Per J O'R, Oshawa—Self, 2; D D, 2; P W, 2.

Per Rev F W, Huntingdon—P C, 1.50; H F

Per W H, Lacolle—P H St H, 2. Per J O'B-S, Montreal—Windsor, Mrs J S, 1.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., at St. Raphaels, Co. Glengarry, Ont., Mrs William O'Shea, eldest daughter of Mr Alexander Corbett. May she rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.						
Flour & brl. of 196 b.—Pollards\$3.25 @	\$3 50					
Superior Extra 0.00 @	0.00					
Extra 6.85 @	7.00					
Fancy 6.50 @	6.60					
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @	0.00					
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	•.••					
Canal	5.90					
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]						
Fresh Ground 0.00 @	6.00					
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.25					
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @	0.80					
Fine 4.50 @	4.60					
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00					
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.85 70	5.90					
Strong Bakers 6.00 @	6.25					
Middlings 4.00 @	4.20					
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.65 @	2.75					
City bags, [delivered] 2.85 @	2.95					
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.50 @	0.55					
Lard, per lbs 0.10 @	0.101					
Cheese, per lbs 0.00 @	0.00					
do do do Finest new 0.11 @	0.12					
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.35 @	0.36					
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 @	5.30					
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.511.00	0.521					
Pease, per bushel of GG lbs 0.821@	0.871					
Pork-Old Mess	00.00					
New Canada Mess	18.00					
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.						
Wheat fall was bush						

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TORONTO FARMERS' MAI	ЗK	ET.			1
Wheat, fall, per bush 5	51	20	1	25	
do spring do	1	18	1	18	١
Barley do	0	00	0	00	ı
Oats do	0	00	0	00	ĺ
Peas do	0	00	0	00	
Rye do	0	00	0	00	ŀ
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	00	8	00	l
Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0	07	0	08	١
" fore-quarters "	0	044	0	06	١
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	07	0	48	١
Chickens, per pair	0	25	0	50	l
Ducks, per brace	0	50	0	70	١
Geese, cach	0	70	0	87	l
Turkeys	1	00	1	75	ı
Butter, lb. rolls	0	23	0	25	ł
" large rolls	0	15	0	16	١
tub dairy	0	16	0	18	ł
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	16	0	18	۱
" packed	0	11	0	12	ı
Apples, per brl	2	00	3	00	١
Cabbage, per doz	0	75	1	00	ł
Onions, per bush	1	00	1	10	ı
Carrots do	0	55	0	60	١
Beets do	0	60	0	75	١
Parsnips do	0	60	0	70	1
Potatoes, per bag	0	80	0	00	1
Turnips, per bush	0	30	0	40	Į
Hav	25	00	28	00	I
Stra w	12	00	15	00	Ì
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KINGSTON MARKETS.

Good markets, but slight changes only in prices. FLOUR—XXX retail \$2,00 per barrel or \$4.15 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3,16 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3,50.

GRAIN-nominal; Rye 60c. Barley Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 60 to 61c. Oats sold in stores at

POTATOES 60 to 75c per bag.

BUTTER—Ordinary packed by the tab or crock
sells at 16 to 17c per lb.; fresh selling on market at 18 to 20c. Eggs are selling at 15 to 17c. Cheese advanced to 11 to 11 to; in stores 13c.

MEAT.—Beef, grass \$4,50 to \$5,25; grain fed none in market; Pork \$7; Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; Mutton

sugar-cured, 16 to 17c Bacon 10 to 11c. Poultry.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1,00. Fewls per pair 56 to 55c. Chickens 30 to 40c.

Hay steady, \$11 to \$15. Straw \$5,00 \$6,00,

Woon serling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3.21 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove delivered, per ton. Soft \$8.

Hipus .- Market unchanged quiet \$6,00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c fer good Fleeces price steady Calf Skins 10 to 11c, Tallow 7 to 71c per lb., rendered; 41c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$6,25 per 100 pounds.— British Whia.

WANTED

By the School Commissioners of the Parish of St Sophie, County Terrebonne, Four Teachers capable of teaching English and French. Apply to N. MARION, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED

By an experienced and competent Professor of Latin, Greek, English and French, a situation either now, or on the 1st September. Highest testimonials as to ability and moral rectitude. Address " Prof," True Witness Office.

THE ENTRY of the Pupils of LONGUEUIL CON-VENT will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEM-3-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEENC, Dis. of Montreal, \} In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH DION and CYRILLE J

B. DION, both of the City of Montreal, Traders,

heretofore Copartners under the name of DIOK BROTHERS, Insolvents. The undersigned have fyled in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by their creditors, and on Wednesday, the Twenty-

Fourth day of September now next, they will apply

to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge

thereby effected.

Montreal, 13th August, 1873. JOSEPH DION,

By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN, CYRILLE J. B. DION, By his Attorney ad litem, L. N. BENJAMIN, IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S



PIC-NIC,

SATURDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

Grand Lacrosse Match by the Shamrecks-the Champions.

The Steamer "Montarville" will leave the Wharf opposite Jacques Cartier Square, at 9 and 11 A.M.; 1:39, 2:39 and 4 P.M.; Return trips at 5, 6, and 7 P.M. TICKRTS-25c.; Children under 12 years, 10c. For particulars as to Games and Races see Hand-

M. NEWELL, Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE



BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The above Society will hold their Grand Annual PIC-NIC

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND,

MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

For Particulars See Hand-Bills.

TICKETS-Adults, 25c.; Children, 10c; to be had from Members of the Control the morning of the Pic-Nic.
SAMUEL CROSS, Sec. from Members of the Committee, and at the leat on

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU, of this city, want to borrow two hundred thousand dallars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladies would borrow by sums of one hundred dollars and ever, payable after one month's previous notice to

Apply at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, to Rev. Bister Bonnau, or to the undersigned. J. G. GUIMOND.

Agent to said Ludies.

August 22.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

35 ST. MARGARET STREET. MONTREAL.

The above Institution will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER, 1873, in the spacious and commodious house heretofore known as the "Bishop's School," which has been thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished for the purpose.

In accepting the charge of this Academy, the Christian Brothers, wishing to be as useful as possible to the youth of Montreal, do but accede to the earnest solicitation of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal of his most worthy Coadjutor, Mgr. E. C. Fabre, and many other influential citizens, who, on several occasions, manifested the desire of seeing them open a School in which young students could follow a full commercial and mathematical course.

They sanguinely hope that their Academy will afford ample means of providing a perfect knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and thus enable young men to prepare themselves for the counting room. Nothing so far has been spared to obtain this desirable end.

The course of studies pursued in the Academy will be divided into two departments, the Preparatory and Commercial. The English language will be the language of the Institution; but the French being a necessary qualification, especially in the Province of Quebec for every your man who embraces the mercantile profession, particular attention will be paid thereto, and daily lessons given by a special Professor.

COURSE OF STUDIES. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. THIRD CLASS.

Religious Instruction; Spelling (with written excroises), Reading, Grammar, as far as Syntax, Sacred History, Mistory of Canada, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic (Mental and Practical). COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Grammar (Syntax), Penmanship, Elements of English Composition, History (United States), Geography, Book-keeping by Single Entry, Arithmetic, Mensuration. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction; Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, with the latest and most practical Business Forms; Commercial Correspondence in English and French; Penmanship, Grammar, Composition, Synonymes, History (Ancient and Modern). Geography, Use of Globes, Arithmetic Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Draw-

The object of this Department being to prepare young gentlemen for the Counting-room, unremitting attention will be paid to the Commercial studies. The other branches of instruction will be taught to those course of the Academy.
TERMS. taught to those only who will follow the entire

(Payment Quarterly in advance). 8,00 Telegraphy (for the course)................. 5,08 For further particulars address
THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY.

59 Cotte Street. Nora .- An indispensable condition to be admitted to the Academy is that children should know how to read and write, and possess at least the first no-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro, of QUEEEC, Dis. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ISAAC EBBITTS,

tions of Grammar and Arithmetic.

On Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of Septemher now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 14th August, 1873. ISAAC EBBITTS, By his Attorney ad lilem

L. N. BENJAMIN.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE

FRAST OF St. HENRY.—LYONS, July 19th-The feast of St. Henry, on the 15th, being that of the King of France, was most devoutly celebrated not only in Lyons but in all the great cities. Thousands of persons of every class approached the Sacraments and assisted at Mass for his Majesty's intentions, and innumerable telegrams were despatched to Frohs-

The political situation continues to be a very anxious one, and the Left, who were temporarily stunned and confused by the adverse votes of the 20th of May and the 2nd of July, are making up for lost time by increased Acrimeny of attack on the National Assembly. The energy of the Government is accepting the challenge of M. Jules Favre fer his interpellation on its internal policy, las, however, had an excellent effect, and the public indignation against the man who, of all others, most contributed to the loss of the provinces, who now comes forward to attack the executive through whose zeal and efforts the reconstruction of France can alone be hoped for, is so great that it is doubtful if he will obtain a hearing. The whole line of conduct followed by the Left and prompted by M. Theirs, as a he re-establishment of public credit, industry, and financial balance: to maintain a feverish mperative is the system of the Left, and the effect will be, unless Government has the neessary energy to cut matters short, to cause a elay in the evacuation of the territory.

The absolute necessity of firmness and even severity on the part of the executive has never been more apparent than now, when class hatred is excited by M. Gambetta's menaces of destruction, nothing short of social demolition will satisfy him and his partisans, however they may try to disguise it, and a staunch opposition to such a programme is a mere instinct of selfpreservation on the part of every one having anything to lose. Six weeks of a Gambetta administration would entail a repetition of the worst horrors of the Paris Commune, and a certain renewal of civil war and forcign invasion, and, knowing this better than any man, M. Thiers accepts the invitation of the Left to preside at its banquet, with no other purposo than overthrowing the Government of Mac-Mahon and the Right.

The prominence of the Duc d'Aumale at all the recent fetes, a prominence which he evidently sought and assumed, has been much commented on. The Bonapartist journals make very severe remarks on it, and the Radical papers are also full of virulent abuse, a sure sign that both parties fear the advent of the Duc d'Aumale. This, however, would never be accepted by the Legitimists. Ernoul. universal recognition as the most honest and uncalculating body in France. Again and

enough to sway its colleagues of the Centre, and prevent the intrigue spreading.—Catholic Opinion.

It is said that in consequence of the progress of the Carlists the French Government has notified to the Government at Madrid its intention of recognising them as belligerents as mune as great and as effectual as that administered seen as they shall have taken possession of a by Marshal MacMahon to the would-be-destroyers fortified city.

M. FAVRE'S INTERPELLATION .- The great M. Jules Favre respecting the home policy of the Government. The Left Centre would have nothing to do with it, and it was known that M. Thiers entirely disapproved of it-a disapprobation which he marked by staying away from the debate. It was left to the advocacy of M. Favre himself, probably the most unpopular member of the Assembly, who had already received a telling blow from M. d'Audiffret Pasquier, when he demanded in his bureau that the Assembly should adjourn only till September—the time for the liberation of the territory-on the ground that a coup detat was to be feared. "The Government of Marshal MacMahon," said M. d'Audiffret, with Continental Radicalism—are faibful repetitions " counts no conspirators among its members; every reproach may be made against the majority rather than that of conspiracy; we have never driven away the representatives of the nation; we have never seized and retained the conviction that only in the compromise of a supreme power in opposition to the will of the country." On Monday M. Favre was listened 1 with considerable patience by a very crowded house, though every now and then he was interrupted by a sharp repartee. His line of argument was that the Parliamentary revolution of the 24th May was a virtual consecration of the Republican principle, which was also the only bond which held together the component parts of the majority. He accused the Government on the other hand of treating Republican opinions as a disqualification for office, and prophesied that, in spite of its professions, it would be unable to avoid making a coup d'état. And the authors of coups d'etat were the worst of revolutionists. He proceeded to castigate ters of France, and the degeneracy of the chivelrous the Bonapartists, alluded to the attitude of the Legitimists at the time of the decree for the discord in the ranks of the Right, called on the in several places.

Government to declare which dynasty it preferred, concluding with the announcement that, if the explanations were not satisfactory, he and his friends would "fight for a Government with Republican institutions which would save France." The Duke de Broglie stated in reply that no specific charge had been brought against the Government, and that he should therefore not reply to the speech. The Government was merely carrying out the views of the majority, which was this, that the social danger revealed by the late elections is not to be combated by a proclamation of the Republic but by the grouping of all the Conservative forces of the country round the Government, the rights of the Assembly being maintained, and the ultimate form of Constitution held in reserve. As to the charge of heterogeneous composition, the majority was agreed on all great questions, whereas the minerity was divided on most important social and political principles, which would render cohesion impossible if it should ever arrive at power. M. Louis Blanc then attempted to prove that the interpellation had not been answered, and called on the Government to pronounce for one dynasty or the other, but the House was terribly impatient and began to talk, so that M. Louis Blanc had to leave the tribune, protesting that discussion was stifled, and having, like M. Favre, completely failed in eliciting a declaramiserable vengeance on the Assembly, is so tion which might serve as a topic of accusation unpatriotic under the circumstances that the against the Government during the holidays. ountry is universally irritated. To prevent The Assembly then divided, adopting General Changarnier's resolution of confidence in the Government by 400 votes to 270-2 majority at fatal agitation at all costs, and this, at the of 130, on which voices were heard on the ery moment me call for tranquility is most Right exclaiming, How about the majority of 14? the smallness of which has been a favourite topic with the Left .- Tablet.

THE FRENCH MONARCHY. - It is stated upon the highest authority that the Count de of my faithful clildren throughout the world, who Chambord has announced his resolution to accept the constitution for France prepared by the members of the Right of the Assembly and himself, and he will rule by the will of God and the good will of the people, and that a proclamation of the monarchy will be made in about six weeks.

The son and heir of the late Emperor Napoleon has been refused admission to the Military Academy, Vienna, and must seek for the completion of his tactical studies elsewhere. The refusal may be wise on the part of Austria, but we doubt it. The Prince Imperial would be The Italian government cannot help noticing with untrue to the traditions on which his family exists, were he not to become a practical soldier, and if he cannot gain the requisite experience in Europe, he will go elsewhere in search of it, and perhaps return with new fangled notions which may one day upset the Austrian slow-coach. Will not Don Carlos give him a command? -- Catholic Times.

SPAIN.

The real struggle will commence after the fall of Madrid. Estremadura, Murcia, and other provinces of the South are in the hands of the Communists. Town after town has already fallen into never be accepted by the Legitimists. Ernoul, the power of the enemies of religion and society, and Lucian Brun, Baragnon, Defreyre, are drawn the strongest places in Southern Spain are rapidly from their ranks, and they have, above all, the maging their citizens under the red standard of the International. It is with these infamous and bloodthirsty wretches that the final struggle has to be made. On the one side we have Faith, order, again they have drawn over to their ranks the and the Catholic monarchy; on the other athevarious floating shades of Conservatism, and so ism, disorder, and the Revolution. Spanish Repub-Save the Duc de Broglie, the Orleanists are can offer no barrier to the Carlists; but in its place off by some miscreants; and the same sacrilegious and the same sacrilegious of the pedestal supporting there has arisen the anti-Christian Commune, which, before it can be subdued, has it in its power to make of the porting them agent and something of the before it can be subdued, has it in its power to make of the porting them agent and the same sacrilegious functions appreciate the fact.

A round many description of the can offer no barrier to the Carlists; but in its place of the passionate and the same sacrilegious functions are interested in general, and, for France, passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general, and the same sacrilegious in the passionate in general in the passionate in general in the passionate in general in the passionate in the passionate in general in the passionate in the passionate in the passionate in the passionate in the pa administrative capacity, and something of the a desert of the garden of Europe, to involve in desdectrinaire clings to the utterances of nearly truction, blood, and rapine the beautiful cities, towns, all their speakers. Though the old party of and villages of the southern provinces of sunny Philippist intrigue has nearly died out, or passed into the ranks of the revolution, the with pleasure that the vast majority of our countryhead and chief, the Duc d'Aumale, is known to men are alive to the great issues depending on the he working hard to reconstruct it. but, so far. Spanish contest. In England, neither Palmerstonian the patriotism of the Right has been strong legislation nor the long-continued exertions of the Radical press have succeeded in introducing a revolutionary spirit, and, when left to themselves, the people are sure to find out in the long run the magnitude of the issues at stake in Continental wars. Now that the conflict is becoming one between order and anarchy, every rightminded must wish success to King Charles VII., and we feel assured that in the Peninsula a blow will be given to the unholy Comof secial order by whom Paris was disgraced and laid in ruins. The time is fast approaching when, from the Pyrences to Gibraltar, an emancipated peoevent of the week has been the interpellation of ple will join in the anthem by which Spain ever welcomes the coronation of her legitimate kings-

Viva el Rey Carlos!
The "Spectre Rouge" is evidently frightening the people of France and Spain back into their political senses. The wild and reckless demagogues, falsely called "Republicans," have had rope enough: and the frantic game of Communists in France, and Internationalists in Spain, is nearly played out, leaving behind bitter memories of social anarchy and national degradation; and black ruins to remind posterity that a handful of fools in one generation may speedily undo the laborious work of ages. Their plausible theories have not stood the practical working test; and they are at length known "by their The massacres at Alcoy, and the atrocities which followed the revolt of Carthagena-even as with Continental Radicalism—are faihful repetitions of the horrors of the Paris Commune, another branch of the same "International." The dread of the Red Republic, or tyranny from below in a less destructive form, is compelling true patriots of all shades of political principle both in France and Spain to monarchical restoration is there hope of civilized government. The restoration of the legitmate heir to the throne of Span, an event now happily almost assured by the force of the royalist arms, and the strength of the inevitable reaction from the anarchy of misrole by rival partisans, will vastly strengthen the cause of Constitutionalism in France now enjoying a quiet interval of transition under the strong rule of MacMahon. In both these old Catholic lands the right men are at length coming to the front; their presence at the helm is the best guarantee of genuine progress, and skiltul pilotage towards the resumption of their natural position among the great Powers of Europe, by the two States, always great and happy whilst they were true to the Catholic traditions on which their greatness was built, and politically unfortunate only when they exchanged principle for that expediency which has led to the disasland of Ferdinand and Isabella .- Cath. Opinion.

BARCELONA, August 14 .- The Carlists have begun

LONDON, August 14.—The vessel which landed a quantity of guns and ammunition at Fontarabla for the Carlists, and was afterwards captured by a Spanish man-of-war, is the British steam yacht "Deer Hound," well known in connection with the fight between the "Kearsage" and the "Alabama."

After thirty-six hours' hard fighting the town of Igualada has been taken by Don Alfonso and Saballs. The new Government of Senor Salmeron has removed several governors for incapacity, and has struck off the army list Generals Contreras and Pierrad. As these gentlemen are in the ranks of the Commune, we fear that they will not attach much importance to the efforts of the present Ministry to convince them of the error of their ways. ITALY.

FRUITS OF LIBIRTY.—The Ferrara papers announce the murder of a poor lay-brother, Luigi Degli Eposte, belonging to one of the suppressed houses, an old man of seventy who lived on alms. Three young "patriots" of the city met him outside the walls, and stopping him, asked him with great insolence for a pinch of snuff, which he gave them. While he was handing them his snuff-box one of them took out a knife and stabbed him in the side. His murderers left him on the roadside dying, and some peasants passing by carried him to the hospital, where he expired after making a deposition to the civil authorities, who it need not be said have not succeeded in arresting the assassins, who, being noted Liberals, are free from eensure or conviction. In Palermo murders of the worst kind are of daily occurrence, and the same at Messina, and all through the Romagnas.

A correspondent from Naples assures us that the Italian government has ordered the Church of Our Lady of Graces in that city to be given over to the Freemasons for a hall. We are not surprised at this. What we do wonder at is that a single church is left open in this unfortunate country, when the hatred of God and religion seems to be the chief end and object of its government .- Catholic Review.

In answer to a recent address made to him by the head of the Roman Societa Piana, his Holiness the Pepe said: "'Although all the powers of hell are unchained, I will conquer,' said St. Peter. Yes, I will conquer through the protection which God always accords to His Church, by the powerful intercession of May Immaculate, and by the prayers form my crown and my joy."

The Journal de Florence states that in a recent interview with his new Minister, Marco Minghetti, Victor Emmanuel was earnestly recommended to try a conciliatory policy towards the Papacy. Some this visit was that Minghetti declared to his soveof Germany, she s not too certain of her alliance.uneasiness, the growing popularity of the cry, Saurez la France & Rome, which has become so general at the innunerable French pilgrimages. The multiplication of those pilgrimages is naturally a source of disquicude to the Italian government, and the position if the Pope is of such a character that it must be a centinual cause of uneasiness throughout Eurose and of difficulty not only to France, but to Eigland, Austria, and in fine every country in which there is a strong Catholic Party. 'Italy," continuel Marco Minghetti, "has a very large and formidale Catholic party within her own territory and ought not to forget that it is increasing daily."--Catholic Feview.

ROME.—SACRILEGE AT St. PETER'S.—Along with the alarm of cholera and earthquake, and the reality of scarcity—another pest has broken out at Rome. The Catholic journals exclaim with indignation at a four-fold act of daring iconoclasm, committed known colosed cherubs, a chef d'auvre of Bernini. which hold up the magnificent holy-water vases on either side of the nave of St. Peter's, have been broken masterpiec: of sculpture. Not being able to get the statue itsef, they have torn down and broken to pieces a large piece of the alabaster cornice which ornaments the pedestal on the side fronting the Papal altir. Some of the leaves of the lamps of the sanctuary have also been broken. The damage must have been done with a hammer, though how it could have been effected without attracting the attention of the officials in charge of the Basilica, remains a mystery. No clue has yet been found to the detection, of the perpetrators. The Osservatore with great reason characterizes the act as one that would have disgraced the Turks and Vandals in the most savage periods of their history; and attributes it to that fierce hatred of every symbol of the Christian faith that is one of the most distinctive features of the Italian Revolution .- Tablet.

Armenian Catholics .- The Correspondence de Geneve publishes a series of addresses from the Armenian Catholic laity and clergy to the Holy Father. These documents prove unanswerably how completely the nec-schismatics in Turkey have isolated themselves from Christian sympathy by raising the standard of rebellion against the Holy Sec and against Mgr. Hassoun, their lawful Patriarch. The addresses also exhibit in a clear light the infatuation of the Ottoman Government in dispossessing the Catholics and expelling their Bishop to please a miserable handful of schismatics.—Ib.

A FRARPUL TRAGEDY. - On Monday, 21st July, another shocking tragedy was enacted in Sheffield. England, in Westdon-street, situate in a part of the town called Philadelphia. William Maples, aged 43, a retired machine knife manufacturer, and his wife Ann, three years older, have been married some 25 years, and had, until latterly, lived comfortably together. Maples retired from business last Christ-mas, and since that time had appeared to become quite miserly and cruelly harsh to his wife. This would appear to have gone on increasing until Mrs. Maples broke down, and six weeks ago had to take to her bed, suffering, it is stated, from dropsy .-Maples refused to engage a nurse, and was in other respects so penurious as to deny his wife proper food; and further, frequently assaulted her in bed. On Saturday a woman engaged in cleaning, missing Mrs. Maples, inquired for her, but Maples, appearing agitated, immediately sent her away. On Sunday nobody wasseen about the house, and this morning Inspector Moore entered the premises. The wife was found dead in bed with marks of strangulation on her throat, and Maples himself was discovered hanging from the banisters, also quite dead. A favorite dog refused to quit the bodies.

Sir D. Salemons, M.P. for Greenwich is dead. He was the first Jewish sheriff and Justice of the Peace in England.

A Portion of a cliff near Minster, Sheppy, slipped and two persons had to be dug out of the ruins, both fearfully injured.

It is said that a negotiotions are being carried on between the Liberal and Conservative Working Men's Associations of Liverpool, with the object of bringing forward two working men candidates—one of each party—at the next election.

The damage caused by the late storm to the seaabolition of the Empire, and, seeking to sow after their batteries opened fire, the city was burning been so extensive that to reinstate it will cost £15,wall of the Chatham gunwharf proves to have 000 or £16,900.

Dr. Andrews, a London physician, has sent to the Times an account of a case of Asiatic cholera which, he alleges, to have occurred at Limehouse. The patient a strong rebust young man, died in six hours after being attacked.

It is resolved to establish a national federation of employers of labour, whose object shall be "the prcmotion and maintenance of such relations between capital and labour as will secure perfect freedom to both, and conduce to the welfare of the whole community."

In a field near Tadcaster has been found an antique ring, inscribed "Ethelswitha." It is believed to have belonged to the wife of Alfred the Great.

By an explosion of molten metal at the Dowlais Bessemer Works, Merthyr Tydvil, sixteen persons were injured, one seriously.

Fresh coal field have been found near the river Dec, and at Saughall Massie, Cheshire.

FEMALE LONGEVITY .- The obituary of the Times of the 18th ult., contained some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in seven ladies, whose united ages amounted to 625 years, giving an averago of 89 years and more than three months to each The following were their respective ages-viz., 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, and 96 years. The same obituary recorded the deaths of five persons whose ages ranged from 71, to 79 years.

SURUPLES.—English Tourist (having arrived at Greenock on Sunday morning)—"My man, what's your charge for rowing me across the Frith?" Boatman_" Weel, sir, I was just thinkin' I canna break the Saybath-day for no less than fifteen shull'u's! -Punch

The Countess of Loudoun has purchased the estates of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington for £167,000.

A Memorial cross is to be crected in honour of the late Bishop Patterson, at Spence Cross, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire.

ATTACKED BY A SWARK .- James Green, a Baltimore fisherman, had a narrow escape from death early on Monday morning. He was assisting in drawing a seine in Chester River at the time, and, when within thirty feet of the beach, jumped overboard with another, the more easily to drag the net up, as it seemed filled with large fishes, and the water was comparatively shallow; but as he took hold of the seine his left leg was seized by a shark, and he was dragged under, and a terrible struggle ensued between him and the shark. His companions were so frightened that they stood still and gazed with horror time since a miliary envoy was sent now.

ian king to Marshal MacMahon, and on his return his friends, and uttered a cry for help. This roused his friends, and they went to his assistance, when the him is to his assistance, when the shark retreated further into the depths of the heat where he at the scene. In a few moments Green came to seine. Green was taken into the boat, where he became insensible, and remained so for some time. reign that "Italy had better be careful and not excite France too much." She must keep on good completely stripped the flesh from the bones from terms with France, as although promised the help above the knee down to his foot. He was bleeding profusely [from several of the larger arteries that had been severed. His companions knew enough about surgery to bind a handkerchief tight around the mangled limb, and prevent his bleeding to death. It seems that a fishing party had surrounded a number of sharks, as there were more than one in the net. They succeeded in killing two of them. the largest of which was eleven feet in length. The injured man was removed to Lombard Street Infirmary, where the torn limb was amputated at the knee, the bone of the leg having been badly shattered by the teeth of the shark. It was a very singular adventure and narrow escape.—Ballimore Sun.

AMERICANS AND FRANCE.-We clip the following paragraph from the New York Tribune :- The sorriest of many sorry features in the embarrassed situation of the French Republic to-day is what has always been sorriest for us Americans abroad-that ninety-nine in a hundred of all American republicans in Paris to-day are what their kind always has been; first of all anti-Republican, next of all Imperialists in about a fortnight since, but only discovered it would seem on the 12th inst. The fingers of the well-thies, This is sail, bad, disgraceful; but it is true. That our poor sham-superior, high-vulgar monarchical classes, anxious for degradation in Europe, are Monarchists in general, and, for France, passionate

the aid of a microscope, was the victim of misplaced confidence a short time ago. He had been particularly sweet on a very young lady, and had previously paid her several visits. 'The girl's parents thinking both too young to be keeping company with eachother, gave them a gentle hint to that effect - first by calling the girl otu of the room and sending her to bed; and second by the lady of the house bringing into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, with molasses attachment, and saying to the youth in her kindest manner, "There, Bubby, take this and go home; it is a long way and your mother will be

The people of the United States are actively preparing for one of the greatest birth days the world has ever seen. On the 4th July, 1876, the Republic will have completed its hundredth year, and the centenary is to be celebrated by magnificent fetes in all the cities of the Union.

The University of Notre Dame opens on the first Tuesday of September, and also, St. Mary's Academy, South Bend, Inda.

A Kentucky man purchased a coffin fifteen years ago so as to have it handy, and the other day he was buried up in a limekiln, and the coffin was a dead loss.

This is the height of the presevering season. We saw through the window of a Wooster-street house, Saturday, a shirt-sleeved man trying to pull on a pair of boots, and heard him, say quite plainly; "Jam the jam stuff to jell."—Danbury News.

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman pointing to bust of Kentucky's great statesman. that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

A Pottsville man, who says he hasn't attended church for twenty years, boasts that he can remember the preacher's text on the last occasion of a visit to the sanctuary. And this is the way he remembered it when asked what it was: "It is easier for a camel to enter a circus than for a man to cat a package of

Antipathirs. Some curious instances are on record of the antipathy displayed by individuals towards certain articles of food. Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish that even the smell of it threw him into a fever. Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abono never could drink milk; and Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs. Philip II. of Spain gave a whimsical reason for his dislike of fish: "They are nothing but elements congealed, or a jelly of water. Usually the odors of flowers are agreeable; but instances occasionally occur where they exercise a totally different effect. The jonquil and the tuberose are insupportable to some; others cannot bear the fragiance of the lilac; even violets, the last flowers to be suspected, have excited the greatest antipathe. Hysterics have been brought on by the march-mallow; saffron has been known to produce swooning. Others have shown aversion to certain animals. Henry III of France, though he had driven his enemics before him at Jarnac, trembled from head to foot at the sight of a cat. When a hare crossed the celebrated Duke d'Epernon's path his blood stagnated in his veins. Albert, a brave field marshal of France, fell insensible to the ground on discovering a sucking-pig served up at his own | 52-3w

table. Ambrose Pare mentions a gentleman who could never see an eel without fainting. There is an account of another person who could fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp. A French lady always fainted on seeing boiled lobsters. M. De-Lanere gives an account of a man who was so terrified at seeing a hedge-hog, that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal. The same author was intimate with a very brave officer who was so frightened at the sight of a mouse that he never dared to look at one unless he had a sword in his hand. The author of the "Turkish Spy" tells us that he would rather encounter a lion, provided he had but a weapon in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark. Two English sailors, who had been left in charge of Dr. Livingstone's steamer at Tette, had a curious method of dealing with the traders there. Having ascertained the market price of provisions, they paid that and no more. If the traders refused to leave the steamer till the price was increased, a chameleon, of which the natives have a mortal dread, was brought out of the cabin, and the moment the natives saw the creature they at once sprang overboard. The chameleon settled every dispute in a twinkling.

Too Ban .- On Saturday Mr. Jones gave each of his boys twenty-five cents to be expended as their inclinations might dictate, but at the same time he intimated that it would be well for them to donate the money to the cause of foreign missions on Sunday. The boys, with a perversity hardly to be credited when we reflect on the advantages they have enjoyed from the cradle, went to a disreputable shop and bought—one five cigars and the other twenty-five cents worth of fire-crackers. Sauntering home, the one smoking and the other toying with the fire-crackers in his coat-skirt pocket, they met their kind father on Chancellor square. The smoker threw away his cigar which lit on a bench, and the boy with the fire-crackers, feeling sure that his father would see right through his coat-skirt, sat down on the same bench. The father commenced the kind and instructive remarks which he had hastily prepared when he saw his boys coming, but had not finished when, without any warning, his son on the bench suddenly became the centre of a brilliant and rapid series of pyrotechnic explosions. The unhappy youth gave one yell, which in its vigor far surpassed the finest vocal efforts of Captain Jack, and immediately left his affectionate parent, disappeared down Bleecker street with the fireworks still in progress, and that is all we can learn concerning the disappearance of the boy Jones. What makes the affliction doubly sad for Mr. Jones, is the fact that the lad went off before the parent had finished the instructive observations he was delivering when the affair occurred .- Utica Herald.

> ACADEMY OF MARY IMMACULATE. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GREY MUNS. PEMBROKE, ONT.

THE Scholastic Year commences on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER. Every facility is given for the advancement of pupils in the French and English languages. For particulars apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR. ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

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

TERMS:

Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has thought it proper, at the request of its Agents, to postpone the day chosen for the drawing until the First of October next.

All the Agents of the Lottery are requested to send in their reports to the undersigned from this date to the Fifteenth of September now next ensuing, for the reason that at that date all tickets, the report whereof shall not have been made, shall be sold to tner parties. Consequently all persons who have purchased

tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the Nouveau Monde, or by addressing themselves to the undersigned, if their numbers are entered in the registers, for otherwise they shall not take part in the drawing; and it is for the purpose of allowing time to the holders of tickets that the drawing is postponed, so as to give the least rise possible to criticism.

An official list of all winning numbers shall be

sent to all holders of tickets immediately after the drawing, which shall definitely take place on the First October, 1873.

1873.
(By order,)
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Manage Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, Pro. of Quebec In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis't. of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT BYERS DODDS, of the

City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, On Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of September

next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. R. B. DODDS.

per his Attorneys ad litem.
ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug. 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA. Pro. of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dis't. of Montreal.

In the matter of HUGH McGILL, trading at Montreal, under the name and style of HUGH McGILL & COMPANY.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Thursday, the Fighteenth Day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

HUGH McGILL, per his Attorneys ad titem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON. Montreal, 6th Aug., 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of MICHEL PLOUFFE and OVIDE LACAS, of the City of Montreal, Grocers and Traders, as well individually, as doing business together under the name of "MICHEL PLOUFFE & 60,"

Insolvents. THE Insolvents have made an Assignment of their Estate to me, and their creditors, are notified to meet at their place of business, No. 343, Wolfe Street, Montreal, on the 26th day of August, instant, at Ten O'Clock, A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 12th August, 1873.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Interim Assignee,

INFORMATION WANTED. OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselin

Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

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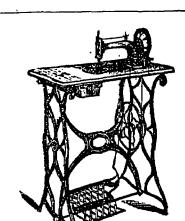
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O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No. 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied.

They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere thanks.

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Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe

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Montreal, 1872.

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No. 23 St. Antoine Street., BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public

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Montreal, March, 1871

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(Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best Currens in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed.

An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING always in stock.

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Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal, (now rented at 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 48 Lots at do do do at \$150 each. 7,200 1 Gold Prize..... 1,000 100 do do of \$5 each.....

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8. To the Sisters of Providence. 500

The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal.

The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall b obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall

have been sold. The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit. All persons who have taken Tickets and whose numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to

The Drawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Priests and three Laymon. The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on pay-

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

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NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10rn JULY, 1873, Trains will run as follows :-

GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS-Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.

MAIL AND EXPRESS - Leave Montreal at 3.15 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

EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.60 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriving in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

This Route takes you through the Eastern Townships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremagog, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route.

For particulars as to Freight and Passengers ap-

ply at Company's Office,

202 ST. JAMES STREET Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1872-73 BUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :-

GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, ay Mail for Frescott, Oguensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

Night Express Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations. 6.00 p.m.

Local Train for Vaudreuil at 5:00 p.m.

every week day except Saturday when it leaves at 2:00 p.m.
Trains Montreal for Lachine at 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 12 Noon, 3:00 p.m., 5.00 p.m.

and 6:00 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 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 Pro-

vince line.

GOING EAST. Day Train for the White Mountains, Port-

Sherbrooke, Quebec and Island Pond. 1:45 p.m. Accommodation Train for Richmond and

Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe......11:00 p.m. GOING SOUTH.

Train for Rouses Point donnecting with Steamers on Lake Champlain 6:00 a.m. Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Champiain, at 3.15 p. m Express for New York and Boston, via As the punctuality of the trains depends on con-

nections 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 Steamship "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, May 26, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME. Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M.
4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.
Arriving at Poronto 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 TIME City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:2 Brock Street Station. 9:20 P.M.

Depart 5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M. Amive 11:00 A.M., 8:30 PM