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# VOL. XXIV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1873.

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THE

# LIMERICK VETERAN;

OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL."

(From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

PART SECOND. CHAPTER XI .- A ROYAL WANDERER.

Spending but one day in the hospitable home of John Mackinnon, Charles Edward, after many hardships and narrow escapes, arrived at Borrodaile, the residence of Angus Macdonald having been conveyed thither by Mackinnon himself, after he had taken leave of his friend Macleod.

On approaching the wretched hut in which Angus was then residing, Charles was seized with an unutterable aversion to enter. At every step, indeed, in this dreadful wandering through the Highlands, his heart was wrung with sorrow by beholding the misery into which all withstanding the objections of Charles, he went those were plunged who were loyal to his race. In no instance, however, had he felt so acutely as in the present. The former comfortable and happy home of the brave Highlander had a son at the fatal field of Culloden.\*

The Prince paused as he entered the hut, vancing to Mrs. Macdonald, who had come forward to meet him, he exclaimed:

yourself and your family?"

face as the poor lady spoke, "even had I lost all my sons in your Royal Highness' service." All that n

her husband supply his wants, whilst the poor ley. On the following morning, seeking a wanderer lingered yet a few days in a hut hard by, and then a little in another, until one morn-

down royal wanderer. The enemies of the unhappy Charles Ed. ward had, however, traced him from Skye, and he was now encompassed on all sides. Near several bodies of troops, a cordon of which was placed around the entire district, and no person was allowed to pass without being examined

tances from each other. Having bade farewell to Angus and his wife, Charles Edward, accompanied only by Glenaladale, wended his way through mountainous pitiless storm.

passes and a rugged district, from whence, on reaching the brow of a hill, he sent a message to a chief, Cameron of Glenpean, to send him

help in his direct need.

On his way home, Mackinnon was seized by two of the militia, and at once taken before a certain Captain Ferguson, whose name is still held in abhorrence. He was sharply questioned, and subjected to the most rigorous examination; and when it was found that no information could be elicited Plantations. from him concerning the Frince, Ferguson commanded him to be stripped and tied to a tree, where he was lashed till the blood gushed from both his sides. He was then in company with the old chief, sent to London, and kept in prison till the July of the fellowing year.

It was drawing near midnight as they descended into a deep ravine, having ascertained that a body of Argyllshire militia were approaching the hill on which they had been stationed; and it was not without a feeling of alarm that they beheld a man advancing towards them. It proved, however, to be Cameron himself, laden with a small supply of bread and butter, and that was the only food Charles Edward tasted during the next four days.

Then they wandered on again through rugged ravines and mountainous passes almost inaccessible, so choked up were they by rocks and trees, and, at length, on reaching the summit of a hill, he could perceive the enemy's camp within a mile of him; and in the silence which reigned around when night had fallen, he could hear distinctly the challenge of the sentries, and could see the blaze of light issuing from the watch-fires, which made it evident to him that he had no greater chance of escape by night than by day.

Charles and his companions then proceeded to a hiding place on the brow of a hill, the poor Prince keeping himself concealed when those who were with him left him in search of food, 3 25 but they quickly hastened back with the intelligence that a party of soldiers were drawing near. Their only hope of avoiding detection consisted in their remaining close together.— with trees, whilst the soldiers searched around in vain. Desperately small as the chance of escape through the military cordon drawn around them would seem to be, to remain where they were was scarcely less so, added to which it was utterly impossible to procure provisions. Therefore they resolved to brave the worst, and made the attempt that same night.

They made their way over a steep hill, and, n consequence of his foot slipping. Charles would have been dashed to atoms by falling over a steep precipice, had not his companions caught him, one by each arm.

On reaching the summit of the hill, they crept stealthily along till within earshot of the sentinels; and as the day began to break, they crawled up a deep and narrow ravinc, and watching an opportunity till the back of the men were turned towards them, they crept on all fours, in the deepest silence, till they found themselves out of sight of their enemies.

Then bidding farewell to one of his faithful friends, Cameron of Glenpean, Charles, as soon | during which time they served him with the as night again set in, commenced his journey | most devoted attention, though the means they with Glenaladale, his brother, and whose father often had recourse to were odd and faulty had been killed by the soldiers on the previous enough. day. Suddenly, Glenaladale discovered that he had lost the Prince's purse, containing all they possessed, about forty guineas, and, notin search of it, accompanied by his friends, Charles concealing himself behind an aclivity till they should return.

Charles had only been a few moments conbeen burnt to the ground, and he had also lost | cealed when the sound of many feetsteps struck upon his ear, and a party of soldiers defiled along the very path by which he would have his eyes overflowed with tears, and then ad- proceeded but for the less of his purse. The loss was but temporary, too, for Glenaladale shortly returned with it. Its loss had been "Is it possible, Madam, you can endure the the means, under God, of saving the life of sight of one who has caused so much misery to Charles, and they all united in returning Him hearty thanks, the Prince expressing his con-"Yes," and a mournful smile lighted up her viction that he was under the special care of

All that night did Charles and his compa-Carefully, then, did this neble weman and nions pursue their way through glen and valhiding place for a few hours, the painful march was again resumed, but what was their surprise ing Angus received news from Glenaladale, one and horror when they heard the sound of the of the Prince's friends, that he had prepared at shots of the brutal soldiery driving away the Morae a more secure asylum for the hunted- unfortunate people who had fled to the hills with their cattle?

For many hours the rain fell in one ceaseless downpour, and neither bit nor drop had passed the lips of Charles and his companions all the Loch Nevis vessels of war were stationed, also day. The night had again closed in, it was still raining heavily, and the wind by fits and starts was howling in dismal gusts.

At length he reached the braes of Glenmoby sentrics placed at frequent and equal dis- riston, and without food or fire, drenched to the skin, his only shelter was a cave, into which he crept. It was narrow in extent, the ground rugged and rocky, but it saved him from the

MORISTON.

The Seven Men of Glenmoriston were individuals proscribed by the English Government on account of their having taken up arms for the House of Stuart. These men had beheld their homes laid waste, these they loved slain, and their fellow-clansmen sent as slaves to the

They then formed an association, binding themselves by a solemn vow to let no opportunity slip of avenging themselves on the Duke of Cumberland and his seldiers, to stand by each other, and never to yield up their arms.

They lurked in cases by the lonely hillside, fled for shelter to the brace of Glenmoriston, present at several places where the Pretender other spoil.

custody; they shot two of them dead, and also an informer, whose head they cut off and stuck on a tree by the high road. They had also attacked and kept up a running fire in a narrow ravine on a large body of the military, headed by three officers, till the former fled, leaving their cattle behind them.

their protection for Glenaladale and two Jacobite gentlemen, mentioning a desolate spot in tried to exalt the person pretending to be l'rince the midst of the braes as that in which they of Wales." might be seen. Three of the seven at once set forth, little dreaming whom they were to meet.

Ragged, forlorn, and miserable was the condition of Charles Edward; but no sooner had he appeared before them than they recognized led him in triumph to their cave.

For forty-eight long and weary hours he had to the order of the House of Lords.' borne a severe fast and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and he did indeed rejoice in the warmth and comfort he met with in the robbers' stronghold, in which he was at falling on their knees, were ordered to rise by

The four men who were absent were away on a foraging expedition; they returned on the morrow, and these also recognized the Prince. and Glenaladale, at his request, administered the awful oath in use in the Highlands, "that all the curses the Scriptures did pronounce might come upon them and all their posterity if they did not stand firm to the Prince in the greatest dauger, and if they should discover to any person, man, woman, or child, that the Prince was in their keeping till once his person should be out of danger.

So faithfully did they keep this oath, that not one of them mentioned the Prince had been their guest until a year after his escape to the

Three weeks did Charles abide in caves and hiding places known to the Glenmoriston men,

The tattered state of his clothing shocked them, and to remedy the difficulty, they stopped | plead,' on their way some servants who were going to Fort Augustus, seized a portmanteau belonging to their master, and gave its contents to the

Prince. Not long had he been with these lawless men saw the power he possessed, and turned it to a good purpose. He made Glenaladale his interpreter, and discovering that they were much given to the practice of swearing, reproved them so often, that they at last gave up the custom; and he also set them a powerful example for good in the exactitude with which they beheld kim retire from their company morning and evening to offer up his devotions in private.

Entirely did bonny Prince Charlie win the love of the warm-hearted Highlanders. They esteemed him for the pleasure he took in athletic sports; they loved him because he made himself one of themselves and identified himself with their own interests, scorning not to become their associate; and to make them perfeetly at their ease in his company, he forbade them to take off their bonnets, and during his meals made them eat with him, with their food upon their knees.

Charles ardently desired to meet with Lo-chiel, whom he fancied was concealing himself in the wilds of Badenoch, and when little more | deliverance." than a month had elapsed, he prepared to bid farewell to the Seven Men of Glenmoriston, how earnestly did those outlawed mountainears

beseech him not to leave them.
"Remain with us," they one and all exclaimed before he left them; "the mountains of gold which the Government has set as a price on your head may lead some gentleman to betray you who can live on the wages of his CHAPTER XII. - THE SEVEN MEN OF GLEN- dishonor in a foreign land; to us there is no such temptation; we speak no language but our own; we cannot live in any other country; were we to touch a hair of your head, the very mountains would crush us beneath their

It was not indeed without a feeling of regret that the Prince bade them farewell, first presenting them with twenty-four guineas, to be divided amongst them.

CHAPTER XIII .-- CONDEMNED TO DEATH. On the same day on which Charles Edward

· Chambers' Hist. Rebellion.

and skulked about amongst the rugged fast. Lord Balmerino was summoned to take his was proclaimed, and was finally defeated with nesses of the wildest districts, whence they trial at Westminster Hall on a charge of high the rest of the rebels, and made a prisoner on emerged to attack the military parties in the treason, together with the Earls of Cromartie the field of Culloden." neighborhood, carrying off their cattle and and Kilmarnock. Lord Balmerino was the Then followed a lon first person of rank who fell into the hands of Their daring exploits at length made them the Government. He had been taken to In-the terror of the military, four of them having verness after the battle of Culloden; he was and set up a Popish Pretender in his place. on one occasion attacked a party of seven sol-then sent by sea to London, and, with the two diers who had some wine and provisions in their earls, committed to the Tower, and brought to trial before their peers on the 28th of July, 1746.

The scene is said to have been of a most impressive and solemn character.

Bills of indictment had been found against these unfortunate noblemen by the grand jury of Surrey. They were very long, and stated, A Highlander had appeared before these amongst many other things, "that not having men, in their own stronghold, and had craved the fear of God in their hearts, and being moved by the instigation of the devil, they had

> The Sergeant-at-Arms was then called to make proclamation for the Lieutenant of the Tower to bring his prisoners to the Bar, which he did in the following manner:

"O yes, O yes, O yes, Lieutenant of the the Prince, and transported with delight, they Tower, bring forth your prisoners to the Bar, together with copies of commitments, pursuant

With the axe carried before them, but the edge turned from them, Lord Balmerino and his companions were brought to the Bar, and once refreshed with a plentiful meal of mutton, the Lord High Steward. The copy of combutter, cheese, and whiskey. Court severally arraigned the three noblemen. Lord Balmerino's turn came the last,

"Are you guilty or not guilty of this treason, Arthur, Lord Balmerino?"

With pale but composed countenance, the prisoner replied:

"Will your Lordship be pleased to hear me? I will be very brief. I have only two or three words to say. I shall not take up your time long, my Lerd."

"Your Lordship is now arraigned," said the Lord High Steward! "the indictment has been read to you; now is your time to plead." "If I should plead guilty, there is no occasion to speak after that.'

"This is not a proper time to speak of other matters. It is my duty to inform your Lordship of the rules of law, which require that you should first plead to the indictment."

"Then, my Lord, you will oblige me to take up more of your time than I had intended, for with the King. I cannot plead guilty. I will not waste your

"If your Lordship has anything material to say, you may mention it."

for being present at the taking of the city.

on the evidence, which could not be entered the King's disposal. And God Almighty be into till he had pleaded. The question being merciful to your soul." again put to him:

or not guilty?''

"By God and my peers," replied the venerable old man.

"God send your Lordship a good delivermade proclamation:

"O yes, O yes, O yes, all manner of persons that will give evidence against Arthur, Lord Balmerino, on behalf of our sovereign lord the King, let them come forth and they shall be heard, for now he stands at the Bar upon his

Then Sir Richard Lloyd, counsel for the King, observed that as he had pleaded "net guilty," it was incumbent on those who had the honor to serve the Crown to prove his guilt.

Poor Balmerino, true to the last to the interests for which he died, listened with a still, calm countenance to the speech of the counsel for the King, a few lines of which I transcribe for such as may not have examined the State Trials of that most unfortunate period :

"Rebellion surely is the sin of witchcraft.-Our religion is a reasonable service; its establiishment is the law of the land; and for a Protestant peer to endeavor to extirpate our most holy religion, and to introduce superstition and idolatry amongst us is a proposition as absurd as transubstantiation, &c. \*

"The prisoner, as a reward for his treachery, was advanced to be the captain of the second

Then followed a long speech of the Attorney General, charging him with a desire to de-

Several witnesses were then examined, some of which were not very clear as to the time in the month the prisoner was at Carlisle.

At the conclusion of their examination, the Lord High Steward remarked, that though the witnesses could not swear that he was there on the day named in the indictment, yet they had proved he had been in arms at the head of a troop of rebels, and the council and judges expressing the same opinion. Balmerino was removed from the Bar, and the question was put severally to each of the assembled peers by the Lord High Steward, beginning with the

youngest, as follows, saying:
"Heavy Arthur, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, what says your Lordship? is Arthur, Lord Balmerino, guilty or not guilty of the high treason whereof he stands indicted?"

Amidst breathless silence, the young peer stood up in his place, his head uncovered, and laying his right hand on his breast, he an-

"Guilty, upon my honor."

He was again summoned in the same order as before, and acquainted that he was found guilty of the crime of high treason.

On the second day he applied for benefit of counsel, which was accorded to him, he being under the belief that the flaw in the indictment relative to the time he was at Carlisle would quash it so as to render it illegal.

The chief plea set up by the friends of Balmerino was, that as the bill of indictment was issued by the grand jury of Surrey, in which county no offence had been committed, that the whole thing should be set aside, or at least an arrest of judgment be granted, and this idea, being submitted to his counsel, was thought by him of no avail.

Resolved to stand by his principles to the last, and never sue for life in the suppliant terms used by his fellow-prisoners or have recourse to their own servile language, in the faint hope that the stony heart of George the Second would be touched by their appeal to his Most Sacred Majesty, he simply expressed his sorrow that he had taken up any unnecessary time, and begged his Lordship to intercede

The three peers then had sentence of death time. I require to be heard, and then I will passed on them, as follows, This sentence was according to the brutal spirit of the times:

"The judgment of the law is, and this high court doth award, that you return to the prison "My Lords," said Balmerino, looking on of the Tower from whence you came; from the assembled peers, "if there be any fault in thence you must be drawn to the place of exthe form of indictment, or if it is so faulty that ecution; when you come there you must be before he obtained an influence over them. He | no judgment can be given upon it, I wish to | hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead, know whether I can be indicted again?" Then for you must be cut down alive; then your he went on to say that he could prove he was bowels must be taken out and burnt before twelve miles from Carlisle when he was indicted | your faces; then your heads must be severed from your bodies, and your bodies must be This objection, he was told, would depend | divided into four quarters, and these must be at

The sentence of hanging was, as is usual, "Arthur, Lord Balmerino, are you guilty commuted to that of beheading, on account of the rank of the prisoners. The old peer had "Not guilty," he replied, in a loud voice.
"Culprit, how will your Lordship be those sorrowful days that intervened between his committal to the Tower and his execution. He had been very anxious that "his pretty Peggy," as he was wont to call his heart-broken wife, should be in the Tower with him; but ance," was the reply, and the Sergeant-at-Arms | that favor being refused, she took lodgings for her niece, Marion, and herself in East Smithfield; so that the husband and wife were constantly together during the time of his imprisonment.

> Attacked by a severe illness when on his way from Lord Balmerino's home in Argyllshire, Edward St. John was incapacitated, perhaps fortunately for himself, from being at the fatal field of Culloden.

> He had taken advantage of the very first days of convalescence to repair to London, on hearing of the arrest and approaching trial of Lord Balmerino, passed the best part of his time with the prisoner, and when not so employed, was engaged in the task of southing the anguish of Marion and her aunt.

> Maintaining perfect calmness to the last, without at the same time showing my symptoms of brayado, this good peer prepared for death, his single sorrow consisting in the reflection that he had not died in his armor at Culloden, beside his friend and brother in arms, the veteran Marshal.

The 18th of August being the day appointed for the execution, at six o'clock in the morning a troop of the life guards, another of horsetroop of life guards attending on the Pretend- grenadier guards, and a thousand foot guards, er's son, and entered Carlisle with his sword marched to Tower Hill. A large number of drawn, colors displayed, and drums beating, them were posted around the scaffold, and the wearing a white cockade in his hat. He was remainder were drawn up in two lines, reaching

from the Tower gate to the scaffold itself. At eight o'clock, the sheriff, accompanied by the under sheriffs and their officers, proceeded to the house they had hired for the reception of the prisoners on Tower Hill, and then went in procession to the outer gate of the Tower, and, according to ancient custom, knocked at the gate, the Warden asked from within:

"Who's there?"

"The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex."

"What do you want?" "The bodies of William, Earl of Kilmar-

neck, and Arthur, Lord Balmerino." "I will go and inform the Lieutenant of the Tower," replied the Warden.

The same flight of stairs in the Tower led to the apartments of both these unfortunate noblemen, and on descending the staircase they encountered each other; they shook hands warmly, and for the first time, save during the agony of parting with his wife and the two young people, Lord Balmerino betrayed symptoms of emotion.

"My Lord," said he, "I am very sorry to have your company in this expedition; but I

beg to ask your Lordship one question."

"Any question, my Lord, that you shall now think proper ask, I believe I shall have no reason to decline answering."

"Why, then, my Lord, did you ever see or know of any order, signed by the Prince (meaning the Pretender's son), to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden?" "No, my Lord."

"Nor I, either, and therefore it seems to be an accusation to justify their own murderous schemes.

"No, my Lord, I do not think that inference can be drawn from it; because, while I the beautiful fair offspring of mercy. And as the was a prisoner at Inverness. I was informed by goodness of God and the power of God are infinite, was a prisoner at Inverness, I was informed by several officers that there was such an order, signed George Murray, and that it was in the Duke's custody."

"Lord George Murray!" replied Balmerino; "why, then, they should not charge it on the Prince. But, dear Lord Kilmarnock," he added. "I am only sorry that I cannot pay all this reckoning alone. Once more, farewell for ever."

Whilst the form of delivering over the prisoners to the Sheriff was being gone through the Deputy Lieutenant cried out, according to ancient usage, "God bless King George!" to which Lord Kilmarnock assented by a bow, but Lord Balmerino exclaimed:

"God bless King James!"

The procession then moved on, one of the Sheriffs walking with either peer; their two hearses and a mourning coach bringing up the rear; two Presbyterian clergymen being with Lord Kilmarneck, and the chaplain of the Tower with Lord Balmerino.

(To be Continued.)

#### FATHER BURKE.

#### A Beautiful Sermon on "Mercy."

(From the Cork Examiner of August 11.)

Yesterday, the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P. preached a sermon in the parish church of Passage West, immediately after the last Mass, in aid of the charities under the care of the Sisters of Mercy in that town. The Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of the Diocese, presided, assisted by the Rev. Canon Neville, P.P., and the church was crowded, the congregation including most of the leading Catholic families of the district. Having ascended the altar, Father Burke spoke as follows:-

needy and the poor. The Lord will deliver him in kind-Ris elect on His right hand, and on His left the lame, the wretched, and the sick-those whom The Lord will preserve him in life and make him blessed upon the earth, and will not deliver him into the hands of his enemies. The Lord will help him upon his bed of sorrow.-Psalm XL.

May it please your Lordship-Dearly Beloved Brethren, is it not a strange thing that Almighty God pronounced him blessed that understood concerning the needy and the poor? We can easily realize the blessing of God descending upon those who understand great mysteries, the crowning mystery, for example, of the gift of faith; but what mystery is there under heaven about the needy and the poor that he should be pronounced blessed who understandeth concerning them? Our Lord himself said of them-" The poor you have always with you." We behold them with our eyes, we hear their cry of sorrow, the most fastidious amongst us cannot shut them out from him, they will intrude upon him and will put their wants before us in every form of affliction. It would seem indeed as if there was nothing mysterious, nothing hidden about God's poor, and yet you have the words of Scripture indicating that there must be something mysterious, something wonderful about the poor needy since Almighty God has said, "Blessed is the man who understandeth concerning the needy and the poor." What is this mystery, dearly beloved? It is to explain this mystery, and to awaken your consciences to the importance of a good understanding of it that I have come here to day. I need not tell you that I am come here to plead for the cause of mercy-to plead for the Sisters of Mercy, and make their appeal to you. In every form of Divine charity and ministration in which they are engaged they ask for you to-day to fill their hands that they may be enabled to pursue successfully that work unto which they have been consecrated by the Church of God.

It is therefore for the needy and the poor I am come to speak to you, and I tell you now, "Blessed is the man that understandeth concerning them. for this gift of understanding is not given to many. What is this mystery we have to understand? It is, dearly beloved, the mystery of mercy. A great, a high, a godlike virtue this, containing in itself as in a distilled essence, all the other virtues which make man like God. Reflect on this—there are two kinds of virtue. There is the virtue which, strictly and theologically speaking, is not found in God at all, nor can we imagine it in God. It is the virtue that pre-supposes inferiority or misery of some kind or the other. For instance, we know among the higher and most necessary virtues for us is the fear of the Lord. "The beginning of wisdom," says the Psalmist, "is the fear of the Lord." We cannot imagine, that virtue existing in God. Fear! of whom could God be afraid? Fear involves a sense of weakness, a sense of possible impending danger. There is no weakness, no dependence, no possible danger threatening the life, which is essential and absolute. Again the virtue of Humility, so grand in man, cannot be conceived as existing in God, for Humility presupposes a superior to themselves, and regulates our relations to Him; but God has no superior, therefore He cannot be said to possess the virtue of Humility. And so whatever virtue presupposes inferiority or weakness or any imsociety. They were the nuisances that crossed our want of God, for God stood in need of nothing. The thou poor crushed heart. Hide behind, and let the tions, and the abolition of the Church cess were

perfection must be excluded from God. But there are other virtues which are found essential in Almighty God, and they are the pure perfections that involve God, without any idea of imperfection whatever. Among those attributes of pure virtue which are the highest, the grandest, and the most prominent in Almighty God are the virtue of Omnipotent Power, and the virtue of influite goodness and love. God is Omnipotent. God's will bides no obstacle in that void space of nethingness from which He drew all things created at His will. And united to this Omnipotence is God's infinite love and goodness—a goodness which is defined by St. Thomas to be the virtue which, possessing perfections, prompts the possession of those perfections to spread them out and let others partake of that which He has himself. Hence, it was the goodness of God that made Him create in the beginning. In Him was essential life, essential existence, and without Him was nothing; and then out of the great and infinite goodness of His nature He created all things that were made—that is to say He gave to nothing some portion of His own essential and eternal existence. Arguing upon this the great St. Thomas concludes that if man had never fallen, if man had never sinned, the Son of God would have become man because the infinite goodness of God was such that He would extend himself, as it were that He would devise to creatures His whole divine perfections, and so unite himself with them. The virtue of Mercy is the union of these two attributes of God. Mercy, whether it exist in God or in creatures means power and influence, animated by love. Power alone will not constitute mercy. How often

do we not see, how often have we not read in the

How seldom, in truth, is great power accompanied

by such goodness as would produce mercy. On the

history of the world the abuse of power—tyranny.

other hand, love alone; goodness alone is not mercy, because a man might have the most loving heart that ever throbbed in human bosom, but if that man be powerless—if he has not the means in his hands, all he can give is commisseration and sympathy in the form of mercy unless when he has the means in his hands. But when power and goodness meet then comes forth from that sacred union there does the Scripture tell us His mercy is above and beyond all things. Now how do we see this mercy of God, as towards the poor and needy, bringing to us an explanation of this mercy? In this way-amongst the various mercies the Almighty God has shown us-the mercy of Creation and the far greater mercy of Redemption—there is one most striking mercy, which I may call the mercy of iden-tification, and that belongs especially to the needy and poor. Not content with creating us, God redeemed us; not content with redeeming us, God substantiated himself under the form of bread and wine, and remains for all time in our tabernacles; and not content with this abiding in the tabernacles. the adorable Heart of Jesus went out of him, as it were. He beheld the mystery of poverty, misery and weakness which should remain for ever upon this earth-for He himself said, "The poor you have always with you." He knew their misery and helplessness, and what did he do? Oh, he came to their aid-as God alone can-in a manner worthy of God: and His sacred Heart went out of Him into the poor. He took His stand in the midst of them, and said, "While there is faith on earth my children shall be cared for; while there is hope in the breast of the faithful man, my children shall be tended; while there is charity upon earth my poor shall not be neglected; for I will identify myself with them, and I will proclaim to the world—to those who be-lieve, and hope, and love—that whatever they wish to administer to me they can do it, and find me in the person of my poor." There is the test the mercy of Jesus Christ provided; a strong remedy for a great evil; an abiding remedy for an abiding want. He takes His place among the poor, and He says, "Man of faith, I will disguise my omnipotence under the form of helplessness; I will disguise my riches under the form of poverty; and I tell you in the name of my poor, that whatsoever you do unto them you do also unto me."

Behold, then, dearly beloved, the great mystery concerning the needy and the poor. At first sight it might seem strange to us that mercy alone, according to the word of Jesus Christ, is made the crucical test that shall decide man's fitness for Heaven. Have you ever reflected on the great Judgment scene described by our Divine Lord? There, as-Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the sembled before Him, shall be the vast herd of manthe reproduct, who are to be cast away, never to be the world loathe and detest—those whom the political economists would fain wipe off the face of the majesty shall the Son of God come to solve for ever the problem of the destinies of the whole race of mankind, and to vindicate His own action and His own sentence upon them. In that day mercy, and These the man of faith beholds with a certain awe, mercy alone, shall be made the test of man's fitness to enter the kingdom of Heaven. To those upon his right hand will the Awful Judge say: "Come, ye thrice blessed of my Father in Heaven. Come, ascend with me into the realms of everlasting glory. Come, and behold the Kingdom that my Father hath prepared for you. For I say unto you, this is not then bows down before them, supplies their wants, the first time you and I met. I was hungry, and you fed me. I was thirsty, and you gave me to drink. I was naked, and you clothed me. I was houseless and homeless, and you took me in." And they, wondering (to use the words of Scripture)-wondering at the suddenness of their own unexpected salvation, dazzled by the glory that is already gleaming upon them, and ravished in heart by the mere contemplation of that happiness which shall ple, the sick and miserable and stricken, whom I be their unexpect destiny for ever-they all erv out, "Lord God! awful and adorable Lord! we accept Thy blessing, but we cannot understand Thy praise When wert Thou O awful God, hungry? When did we behold Thee naked? When did we ever take Thee in? O Saviour Christ, when was this?" And He, turning to the poor, will say to His elect, "Do yeu recognize these? Did you ever see these faces "Yes, Lord, these we saw, but not Thy before?" face. There were tears in these eyes when we saw them last. These hands were extended to us in trembling supplication when we saw them before. These heads were drooping with pain when we raised them up. These hearts were breaking when we whispered a word of consolation and pity in their ears. These we saw, O Lord, but not You." And then He will answer and say, "Come, come to the glory of My kingdom; come to my Father's emull, nor can be be even satisfied until he comes to brace; come to the light of God's everlasting happi- God. A man who has gained a kingdom on earth ness and glory. For amon I say unto you, what and even everything the world can afford him must you did to these you did unto Me. I was amongst not be content with them but should cry out "I them; they were my representatives. What you shall be satisfied only when Thy glory shall appear the reprobate, He will say unto them: "Depart, O up in the poor. If ever the crown of glory is to you accursed, for whom I labored and prayed, and shed My blood in vain. Depart you thrice accursed is to appear before our eyes, that crown must rest into everlasting flames. But I will not send you upon us after being placed there by the hands of away without assigning My reason. I will not condemu you eternally without giving you the reason of your condemnation. You saw me before. I came to you hungry, and you refused to give Me to eat. to r gard the poor. Faith and hope should unite I came to you naked, and your hands refused to | finally in the glorious ministrations of charity, for clothe Mc. I was harborless, and you refused to the greatest of those virtues is charity. If you ask take Mc in." And they also, when their doom has me what was God doing from all eternity—what come upon them, will cry out: "Lord, Lord, Saviour and God, ero You cast us away for ever, let us put in one plea. We swear before high heaven had we unto Thee. Oh, strong Son of God, where did we behold Thee in this pitiful plight?" And He, turning to the poor, will answering say: "Cast your merciless eyes upon these? Did you ever see them before?" The reprobate will answer: "Yes, Lord,

path, as we picked our dainty steps through the pleasant places of our daily life. These were the voices that grated upon our cars. But we could not bear the sight of their misery, nor could we listen to the cry of their want, nor the wail of their sorrow. "Then depart from me," our Lord will say "depart from Me into the heart of Hell; depart into everlasting flames. For these poor are mine, and what you refused to do unto them, you refused to do unto There is the scene described by our Saviour. What does it mean? Are we to gather from this that provided we are merciful to the poor all things are smooth for us, all things are settled? No, my dearly beloved, that is not the meaning. If Heaven were reserved for the merciful only in this sense, if mercy alone were sufficient to gain Heaven, then it would not be true that the fernicator, the drunkard, the impure man, the ambitious man, and the revengeful man, shall never enter the kingdom of Heaven. For all these might be merciful. But the meaning of it is, that Christian mercy includes in itself the three grand virtues by which the Christian man is raised to his supernatural dignity, and is made the child of God-namely, the virtues of Faith, of Hope, and of Charity. For, remembering that it is not by mere human virtue we can assert our character as Christians, much less enter the kingdom of God. I might have prudence, and be the most forecasting of men. I might have justice for which the Pagan of old was so honored he received the title of the Just. I might have temperance and fortitude; I might have the hearts of my friends won by my amiability and kindness of nature. Surround me with every gift, but deny me the Faith, the Hope and the Love that descend from God, that regard God, the theological virtues, and you have only the beginning, but no Christian; for as St. Puul said-" Now there remain Faith, Hope and Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity. Here is the mystery. Mercy embodies and includes the three, if it be the mercy

which is to go up and be crowned by Our Lord

Jesus Christ.
First of all, it is founded upon Faith. What is

Faith, dearly beloved brethren? Faith I may define correctly for the purpose of our present con-

sideration, as the virture of intellectual power in

man, which enables him to recognize his God. Faith is the argument of things that appear not. The Scriptures tellus our God is a hidden God. No man on earth ever saw God. Faith, therefore, is the virtue which realizes the unseen God, no matter what His disguise. In the Incarnation He took the disguise of a little trembling helpless child upon his mother's bosom. He brought the Magi from the East, and they knelt down and adored the little infant as their Lord and their God. They did not see their God. They only saw the little babe; but they recognized in him their God, through Divine faith. Christ our Lord spoke to His Apostles, and said:
"Whom do men say I am?" and they answered,
"Some say you are Elias: some, John the Baptist, and others, Jeromias, or one of the prophets." Jesus said to them: "Whom do you say that I am?" The moment the words escaped the lips of the Lord, down went Peter upon his knees-Peter, the Prince, the intellectual and spiritual eye of the Apostolic College—and prostrate before Jesus Christ he de-clared his faith—"Lord, other men say thou art prophet, or call thee Baptist; but I proclaim thou art Christ, the Son of the living God!" Did Peter see him as God? No; for Jesus answering, said to him: "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar Jona, because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven." And to-day Christ our Lord, the same God, takes the form of bread and wine. There is neither bread nor wine there, but the living body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ. Under the mere appearance of the unsubstantial species God hides himself. Have we the slightest difficulty in recognizing Him? Not the slightest. We recognize Him as readily under that strange disguise as the Orientals recognized him in the babe of Bethlehem, as did Peter in the the man who speke, and as the Virgin Mother and Magdalen recognized and adored him, bleeding upon the cross. How do we do this? By Divine Faith, which means the faculty of realizing and recognizing God, no matter what His disguise. What mat-ters it to me and you, children of the Fuith, what disguise the Almighty God takes—whether it be a Faith comes in and looks upon the poor, the blind, the world loathe and detest-those whom the poliearth-those to whom the State deals out its economical relief, degrading them as the only condition of preserving their wretched existence and with a certain reverence, and says to himself: I have the word of God for it, that if there is one class of men on earth who represent Jesus Christ, it is those poor, wretched, miserable people, with whom He was well pleased to identify Himself," and with a feeling of awe and reverence, the man of Faith and gives them assistance. The benovolent heart of man without Faith might prompt him to relieve the misery he witnesses, that human benevolence is beautiful; but it is only a human virtue, and can have only human reward. Human benevolence can never lift a man up from the Valley of Jehosaphat and place him in eternal glory. A man must be able to say, "Christ, I recognize in these poor peosaw before and around me, and while I ministered unto them, O Lord God, it was because I recognized

Secondly, where is our hope. What is our hope? to eternal glory. If our hope is anything else we are the most wretched of men. Our hope should be that as Jesus Christ has risen to glory we might rise with Him-that we might pass from glory to glory until we behold the face of the Lord our God. That should be the summit of the hopes of each-it should be the aspiration of each to attain that eternal glory, and most unhappy and miserable is the man who stopped in the march of hope at anything short of God. Human dignities, glory, wealth, undying fame may be before us, but they are all short of God .rest upon our brows; if ever the brightness of God the poor, and thus let in the undimmed glory of God's presence upon us. All our hopes, therefore, are bound up in the poor. Our Faith tells us how was God doing through all the ages before He creatfinite love. God was love through all eternity .-When the earth was made, when man was created, whence came this creature of God-those most

you amongst them."

only argument that could be advanced as a reason, reproaches of those who would revile thee fall upon for their existence was the infinite love of God which made him love them and create them. It was Will you fill their hands to-day? They have mercy that brought the eternal God down from pire for sorrow brought on by love; so that the hspe regarding the poor and needy should come mercy.

Now if love be the life of God-if mercy be the very essense of God's actions towards his creatures, it fellows that wherever the speuse of God is found, there upon her brow we must find the shining attributes of mercy. It might be asked whether God has condescended to espeuse to himself any creature or society of creatures. Yes, God has revealed distinctly to us that he has espoused to himself, as a bridegroom espoused a bride, the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolical Church. And it was out of this very espousal of Jesus Christ, that St. Paul drew the argument he applied to husband and wife, when he said:—"Husbands, love your wives as Christ loves the Church." The work of mercy should be found in the Church of God, a palpable shining attribute as a sign by which all men should know that its members were the sons of God. That mercy should be like the mercy of God himself-like the merciful heart of Jesus Christ. It should be a constant mercy-it should be a tender and compassionate mercy, a laborious and efficacious mercy, and a wellordered mercy. That mercy should be like the merciful heart of Jesus Christ himself—an unfailing tide of benediction, for Christ never failed to receive misery, when it came before him, no matter in what form. The Reverend Preacher having quoted from Scripture to show how those four qualities of the mercy of Jesus Christ were exemplified in his works upon earth-how tender, how compassionate, how laborious, and how well ordered His charity waswent on to say that, as those four attributes shone forth in the heart of Jesus Christ so should they blaze forth also in the hand and on the forehead of the Church, because she was his spouse. In the first place the Church was the only body in the world in which the charity of God was set in order. Ordinavit in me caritatem. Charity, indeed the Church seemed to say, charity and mercy were not mere transitory ebulitions of feeling; they were reduced to an ordinary occupation to a state of life to which the holiest of her children were consecrated as the only business of their lives, and by which they should stand or fall for time and for eternity. The reverend preacher dwelt with pride upon the orders selected from the best, the noblest, the purest and the holiest of the Church's children who came to her and knelt befere her with all the world might desire, flinging their wealth at her feet, offering their beauty, their talents and all they had that the world looked on with eager and covetous eyes that it possesses it for its own purposes-who came laden with all the chrms of maiden virginal purity, and said to the Church-" Mother, our only ambition is to enter thy sanctuary, clothe ourselves with the robes of holiness and minister to God for the rest of our lives. The well-ordered charity of the Church was elso shown in the way in which she directed the labors of these consecrated angels of mercy, first to the care of the souls and secondly to the cure of the bodies of her poor. The Sisters of Mercy went into the hovel of the poor, to the bedside of the sick and dying, first to breathe words of divine faith and consolation into the ears of the afflicted, to lift up the cloud that might overhang them in their despair, and to bear their cares by lightening them first of

the auxieties of the soul. At this moment one of the strangest phenomena that Protestantism has produced under our very eyes is an effort to establish something in imitation of the religious orders of the Catholic Church. For the first time in three hundred years this barren mother has made an attempt to produce an Order of Mercy. But so strange is the attempt, so like the parent is this offspring, so terrible the labor of its parturition, amidst the indignation and scorn of all real, true-hearted Protestants, the quintessence human form or an inanimate form, a disguise of of whose religion is-let there be no consecration created strength or created weakness-all I want attached to any work of mercy, but let it be a more to know is that my Lord is there, and that I kneel down to adore Him and minister unto Him. Now, child or bantling to the great Catholic mother, who alone can produce evidence of legitimacy, that all acknowledge it is an affair of to-day and to-morrow, and that will pass away with the thousand-and-one phases in which their false religion is cast. But in the Catholic Church, from the very beginningfrom the day the Apostles appointed the deacons to look after the widows and to feed the poor, down to the days of the glorious St. Laurence, whose festival we celebrate to-day, and who brought the poor before the Pagan emperor, and said, "Behold the treasure of the Catholic Church"-down through all her Orders and Saints, the tide of mercy has ever flowed strongly and steadily as the principles of life; and the brightest Saints that God has given His Church are noted in the Church for their mercy.

It is a gentle and compassionate virtue, mercy. Oh, how striking is the contrast between the mercy of the Catholic Church and what appears to be the mercy of the world. The mercy of the world builds a prison-house for the poor. It separates the husband from the wife, the mother from her children. It confines them and deprives them of their heritage of liberty which is allowed even to the beast of the field. It sets upon them a brand-even an external brand-so that the eye does not know when we behold them. Are they convicts punished for some crime, or are they only inmates of some workhouse. The Church of God, on the other hand, takes these It is that we shall one day arise with Jesus Christ poor with the greatest tenderness, love, and compassion. She consecrates, not to their relief but to their service, her best and her holiest. I am not speaking to you here to-day for the Sisters of Mercy as the relievers of the poor. By no means. I plead for the servants of the poor-for the little Sisters of the poor, if you will, as another Order of the Church loves to be called. She respects their feelings; she endeavors to wipe away their tears and to lighten their sorrows without dishonoring or degrading them. She lies down at their feet, in their service, and venerates them, because she recognizes the Cross of Christ in their poverty and afflictions.

Finally, it is a laborious mercy; taking in every form of misery that can present itself. Are they ignorant?-the Sister of Mercy is there to instruct liem. Are they sick?-the Sister of Mercy is at their bedside to console them. Are they in daudid unto them you did unto Me." Then, turning to to me, O God." Therefore, all our hopes are bound | ger ?-the Sister of Mercy is there to guard the young girl, and her virgin arms are flung around her to shield her from all danger. Are they fallen —fallen into the heart of hell—fallen until they answer the description given by the Holy Ghost :-· I have known a woman more fatal than death; her heart is a net, and her hands are snates, and her chamber is the inner gate of hell"—fullen until they become the incurnation of sin, and the sight of them, the voluntary glance at them is sin, and the air they breathe pollution and eternal death? Those-even thus fallen-no hand may touch without being defiled, save the virgin hand of the Sister ed anything—before an angel ever beheld His face of Mercy. She may come, she may raise the penin Heaven—before a human being was able to lift tent's head, and wipe the tears from the eyes that seen Thee we would never have let Thee pass up a voice of praise from earth—my answer is, God have wandered so sadly from God. She may wash hungry, or naked, or houseless without ministering through all eternity was engaged in the work of intricacies of sin. She may turn the heart to hope when no other's words can comfort, because her words came impregnated with the virtue and power splendid faculties and powers which God gave him? of Jesus Christ, her Sponse. She alone, without dis-The answer is that this creature came not from the honor, can stand between that poor penitent and

mercy that brought the eternal God down from Heaven to this earth with a body created for the sole purpose of suffering sorrow, with human heart created only that it might break for love and expressived, who require to be taught and trained to a much work on hand. They have done much. They life of industry, and perhaps want a home between action of God towards His creatures as a Creator the time of leaving one situation and getting anaction of God towards his creatures as a column, and Redeemer might be summed up in the one expression—God is love. And so also our faith and you to build it for them, so that Catholic mercy, like hspe regarding the poor and needy should come the undying heart and untiring hands of Holy and supernatural virtues united in the one act of Church. They want a hospital, if it could be. And that of Our Lord, may go on and endure forever in yet it must be, for it is the destiny of the Church of God, and the fate pronounced upon her by Our Lord, that every work of grace and mercy must grow and increase in her hands. Will you enable them today to carry on at least the work in which they are now engaged? That sacred work! Consoling so many afflicted, visiting the sick members of Jesus Christ, enlightening the dark and ignorant, teaching the young and bringing them up a perfect peo-ple into the Lord and His Church. Will you enable them to do this? Will you to-day—for I put the issue openly before you, rich and poor, before the poorest and the richest man here-will you to-day make up your mind that in the day when you meet these poor again, and they shall be the arbiters of your everlasting destiny-will you meet them on that day as strangers or as friends? Will you be prepared then to hear the curse pronounced on the unmerciful? Will you not rather be able, in that hour of trial, to say-" Lord, I was in Passage Church on the 10th day of August, 1873, and I was told there, in Thy name and with Thy authority. that I might cover my sins and redeem my iniquities by mercy to the poor. Lord and Saviour, Then knowest all things—Thou knowest that my heart went out that day in works of mercy, and now I claim from these poor, from Thee, O God, the reward which my faith told me was reserved for him, who was merciful." And let that reward be your own. In truth, when I speak of mercy and its reward I am reminded of the exhortation of the inspired writer—"Lay hold on eternal life." It is there before you, grounded on faith, secured on faith by action of charity and mercy. And in that day when Faith shall be lost in vision—in that day when Hope shall be swallowed up in fruition-in that day the Charity you exercise and the mercy you do to-day will be crowned with an everlasting reward.— Then shall light go forth into darkness, and your justice shall go before your face to the Judgment Beat of God; the glory of God shall gather you up, and the Lord shall give you rest continually, and shall fill your soul forever with the brightness of Heaven.

The collection which followed the sermon, realized £65.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

An English Critic on Home Rule and Home Rulers. -The Newcastle Daily Chronicle contains the following article upon the Newcastle Conference, which

was held recently :--"To-day, one of the greatest of Irish crators is to address the people of Newcastle on what is technically designated 'Home Rule.' To those not quite aware of the precise scope of that phrase, we may state that, as defined by Mr. Butt, it is 'Repeal and something more? What Repeal means is sufficiently well known, but the 'something more' has yet to be explained. The Repeal sought by the advocates of Home Rule is the cancelling of the Act by which Ireland became legislatively united to the British Empire, and merged her native Legislature in the Parliament of England. It is well that this should be perfectly understood, as many of our countrymen imagine it is something treasonable for which Home Rulers agitate. We are not sure that the disconnection from England sought by some Irishmen would be a boon to Ireland, but it were ministering to unreasoning prejudice did we refuse to concede the perfectly legitimate character of the movement of which Mr. Butt is the representative. That the agitation for repeal should ha taken hold of the Irish heart is not surprising. The more thoroughly the instrumentality by which the Union was consummated is examined, the less will it bear scrutiny. To draw closer the links that connected Ireland with England was an object statesmanship, and had it been achieved by publicists of the elevated type to which our Premier belongs, we should to-day have witnessed no agitation against the measure. But the Union was the work of men by whom politics were divorced from morals. The fall of the Irish Parliament was effected by English gold. Walpole's idea that every man had his price was improved upon by Castlereagh, and the judicious distribution of from a million and a half to two millions sterling achieved what the patriotism of Ireland denounced with all the passionate energy of the Irish nature. There is before us as we write a list of the men who sold their country, together with a tabulated statement of the sums for which they were bought. There need not, therefore, be any wonder that Irishmen should resent the transaction by which their rights were bartered for pelf. Milton, it has been sometimes thought, put the matter a little too strong in representing Mammon as 'the least erect of spirits that fell from heaven;' but a glance behind the scenes in the negotiation of the Irish Union affords ample vindication of the accuracy of the bard's peetic instinct. In vain did Grattan, Charlemont, Ponsonby, Plunket, and other patriots inveigh against bartering the independence of the Irish Parliament for filthy lucre. There most eloquent protests were powerless when pitted against Castlereagh's money bags. What rendered this sale of independence all the more tantalizing was the fact that the boon had only recently been secure! It was but a little while that Ireland had been permitted to enjoy an independent Legislature, and had the country got fair play, that Legislature would have achieved great things for Erin. But it was politically convenient that the Parliament of the Sister Isle should be merged in the British House of Commons. The facts here reproduced are familiar to all in any degree acquainted with Irish history; but so little is Irish history studied in England that when O'Conneil began his agitation for repeal it was with difficulty Englishmen could be got to believe him sincere. This incredulity did not arise from any vestige of proof that O'Connell was acting a part, but the Union being a portion of the sum of things, its impeachment was considered akin to treason. As a matter of fact, the Repeal agitation arose naturally out of the circumstances in which Ireland found herself. Emancipation was achieved in 1829, but four years after that event there was not in Ireland a single Catholic judge or stipend ry magistrate. With one exception, all the high sheriffs, the mass of unpaid magistrates, the grand jurors, the five inspectors-general, and the thirty two sub-inspectors of police were Protestants. Not a single Irishman had a seat in the Cabinet, and the Irish Secretary of that day was Mr. Stanley-Scorpion Stanley.' Those familiar with the life of O'Connell know that the Repeal agitation, suspended during the period embraced by the Melbourne Administration, blazed forth anew on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power. There are, of course, some who may be disposed to see in this fact a proof of the essentially factious character of Ireland's 'un-crowned king.' But, the truth is there was the strictest method in O'Counell's policy. The Mc bourne Administration had done incomparably greater justice to Ircland, than the Grey Administration.

Reform of the tithe system, reform of the corpora-

smong the measures to which it devoted itself But in proportion as a Liberal Government did Ireland justice, the Tories denounced it; and a chief cause of the downfall of the Melbeurne Cabinet was the policy of conciliation which it had adopted. What more natural, therefore, than O'Connell's change of tactics? In its later phase the Repeal enauge or achieved a perilous popularity. To borrow the words of Sheil, the movement had become for O'Connell 'a moral monument which he had raised so high that it was visible from every quarter of Europe. But at the very moment his power seemed omnipotent, Ichabod was written on its glory. Superficial observers have imagined it was Peel who dstroyed the Liberator. O'Conneil would casily have recovered from the blows rained upon him by the great Commoner, but the defection of Young Ireland broke his heart. Defection is not here used as a term of reproach, or as implying any censure upon the party which Duffy and Davis, Meagher and Mitchel led. The word is used to describe, not a failure of duty, but simply a falling-away from the Liberator's stundard. The Young Irelanders were for instant action, and they had convinced them-selves that, with all his great powers, O'Connell was, as the late Sir George Cornwall, Lewis described Mr. Disraeli, simply a man of words. But, though panting for action, the leaders of Young Ireland were essentially litterateurs. With pen and tongue they were strong, with the sword they were weak. Nevertheless, they set themselves to combat O'Connell's peace principles with a fervour that proved contagious. The Liberator had sought to achieve his purposes within legal conditions and by a strictly pacific instrumentality. It was in this style that Thomas Francis Meagher denounced both:- There are but two plans for our consideration—the one within, the other without the law. Let us take the latter. I will then ask you-is an insurrection practicable? Prove to me that it is, and I, for one, will vote for it this very night. You know well, my friends, that I am not one of those tame moralists who say that liberty is not worth a drop of blood. Men who subscribe to such a maxim are fit for outdoor relief and for nothing better. Against this maxim, the noblest virtue that has saved and sanctified humanity appears in judgment. From the blue waves of the bay of Salamis-from the valley over which the sun stood still and lit the Israelites to victory-from the cathedral in which the sword of Poland has been sheathed in the shroud of Kosciusko -from the convent of St. Isidore, when the fiery hand that rent the ensign of St. George on the plains of Ulster has crumbled into dust-from the sands of the desert, where the wild genius of the Algerine so long has scared the engle of the Pyrenees-from the ducal palace in this kingdom, where the memory of the gallant Geraldine enhances more than royal favour the nobility of his sire-from the solitary grave within the mute city, which a dying request has left without an epitaph-Oh! from every spot where heroism had a sacrifice or a triumph, a voice breaks in upon the cringing crowd that cherishes this maxim, crying out, 'Away with it! away with it! It was not in the nature of Irishmen to sit unmoved beneath the spell of such oratory. Had O'Connell been what he was, he might have combated and overthrown his brilliant rival, but the chill of death was upon him, and the night in which no man can work rapidly descending on his path. Poetry, romance, and song, the political essay and political oration, were the weapons by which Young Ireland hoped to stimulate the people. The literature thus created was 'racy of the soil,' and the aim of the party was to make 'Ireland, long a province, a nation once again.' There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the form of patriotic poetry more fascinating than the ballads which Davis Duffy, and their coadjutors produced. Curiously enough, among the first Englishmen or Scotchmen to appreciate this glorious outburst of the spirit of Erin was that Lord Jeffrey whom her Majesty's Attorney-General had recently the impertinence to pronounce incapable of appreciating poetry. It is rather, however, with the purposes than the poetry of Young Ireland that we are now concerned. To prove that these purposes were of the noblest order we have only to reproduce the elequent statement of them by Thomas Davis:—'It is not a gambling fortune made at Imperial play that Ireland wants It is the pious and stern cultivation of her faculties and her virtues, the acquisition of faithful and exact babits, the self-respect that rewards a dutiful and sincere life. To get her peasants into snug home-steads, with well-tilled fields and placid hearths to develop the ingenuity of her artists and the docile industry of her artisans-to make for her own an instruction, a literature wherein our climate, history, and passion, shall breathe-to gain conscious strength and integrity, and the high point of holy freedom-these are Ireland's wants! Alas! it was but little that Davis saw of the movement he inaugyrated. Born in 1814, he died in 1845. With equal pathos and humility has Samuel Ferguson commemorated the author of 'Fontenoy'-

'I may lie and try to feel that I am not dreaming.

I may lie and try to say, 'Thy will be done!' But a hundred such as I will never comfort Erin

For the loss of the noble son.' We dwell not upon the ill-starred enterprise in which the movement heralded by so much glorious oratory and poesy suffered eclipse, nor is it our object to speak of later agitations of which the issue has been scarcely less hapless. Our purpose now is simply a direct attention to the distinguished publicist who appears in Newcastle to-night. Mr. Isaac Butt comes amongst us at the ripe age of sixty to plead the cause of Ireland. Alike by tongue and pen Mr. Butt has distinguished himself. His 'History of Italy' is written with rare political insight, being equally remarkable for vigour of style and temperance of statement. What is sought for Mr Butt and his condjutors is a fair hearing, and that they are assured of in Newcastle. Not here need any Irishman ' fear to speak of 'Ninety-eight.'"

THE NUM OF KENMARE.-A correspondent sends

us the following:-

Far away in the sunny south, where the wild hills of Kerry lift their proud crests to the sempiternal blue of heaven in majestic grandeur-where glossy lakes, arbutus groves, and emorald landscapes are alternating with ravishing loveliness-like the prophet's raptured dream of Elysium-where every field has its ogham stone, every stone, every glen its holy well, and every billside its ruined castle or mystic mth-here, nestling sweetly on the green slopes of the bay of Kenmare, lies the holy convent of Saint Clare, the peaceful home of Ireland's pride and most gifted daughter, Mary Frances Clare—the Nun of Kennare. God is just. In bygone years, when the records of Ireland were annals of glory and renown, ere yet the foot of dark Cromwell smote the emerald turf of our country, like a curso from Hades, there flourished on the levely shores of Loch Lene a noble monastery, the fame of which, for learning and sanctity, went forth to the nations of the earth. To its cloisters flocked youths from every civilised country in Europe. The light-haired Saxon and dark-eyed Italian, the gay student from Gaul and Spaniard sat lovingly down at the feet of the grand old masters of Innisfallen, there to listen to and drink in lessons of truth and holiness which fell from inspired lips. Here, too, was written that remarkable book, "The Annals of Innisfallen," a record of Ireland which, from its terseness and beauty of diction, is the admiration of savants at the present day. Times were changed. Cromwell's roundheads trod the land, and the lurid glare of burning abbeys lighted their track of devastation and woe. The neble Monastery of Innisfallon was no more. Its spires raxed to the earth, and a heap of blackened olives, and glowing flowers of every hue, bursting tion of the general abstracts which are sometimes place. Both despite the spot where once with bloom, and making one fanoy that he had got ready in September. To receive a paper dated local taxation.

stood the noble sanctuary of religion and learning. God is just. After many weary years of sorrow and persecution, we see standing to-day by the green slopes of Loch Lene a noble convent, rivalling its great predecessor in holiness and learning; where hundreds of the future women of Ireland receive lessons of truth and sanctity from the inspired lips of the hely sisterhood of Saint Clare. This is the peaceful home of Sister Mary Frances Clare, the world-renowned and universally admired, "Nun of Kenmare." And she, like the olden Masters of Innisfallen, toil day after day with loving heart and hand on the annals of the Gael, sending forth work after work to an astonished and admiring world, one of which would be no mean life work for an ordinary intellect. Look at the head roll :- "History of Ireland," "Jesus and Jerusalem," "History of Kerry," "History of the County Cork," "Life of St. Francis," "Life of St. Patrick," "The Sacred Heart," 'Advice to Irish Girls in America," " Ned Rusheen, 'Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," &c. Glaneing over those titles we are struck with awe and admiration at the stupendous intellect that could have planned and executed them, and still more when we consider that they were all written within the last half dozen years. Truly has this gifted lady been styled the wonder of the present day. Taking up any of her numerous productions one is struck with the pure classic tone of her diction and the subtle charm of her narratives, which chain the heart of the reader, and leave it utterly impossible to lay down the book until the last page is devoured, and then the feeling is one of intense regret that no more remains. Kenmare is destined to become a emarkable place in Ireland, when pilgrims from many distant lands will come to muse over the halowed spot where the inspired pen of Sister Mary Frances Clare traced those matchless emanations of her brilliant intellect; and among them, perhaps, may be numbered that polished gentleman, a native of New Zealand, who, according to Lord Macaulay. is to come to England at some future time for the purpose of sketching the ruins of St. Paul's Church, London. But the heart of Sister Clare is sad to-day, and, alas, that it should be so! Alas! that one cloud should darken the heart which throbs so pasionately for the glory of God and the weal of poor Ireland, but so it is. In the late Boston fire over One Thousand Pounds' worth of her books were consumed, and the printer's bill remains still unpaid. Shall this be so? God forbid that Irishmen and Irish women should be so ungrateful as to allow this shadow to rest on the heart of her who has so nobly and unselfishly devoted her life and talents to religion and the vindication of Ireland. Then let each one do his part, for no matter how small the mite, it will be gratefully accepted. As will be seen on the public press, a committee has been formed in Kenmare who will gladly take charge of and acknowledge each contribution. J. C. DEADY. -Dublin Irishman.

CHASUS OF WICKLOW .- The census returns for this county were issued on Saturday, giving a total po-pulation of 78,697 persons. Since 1841 the derease has been 48,440, or more than 43 per cent. Before the famine the population was estimated at 136,000, thus making a decrease of about 50,000 persons in 25 years. Between 1851 and 1871 the loss was 20,382 of which decrease a great deal, nearly 17,000, has been attributed to emigration. This is the last of the Leinster returns, and it tells the same tale of rapid depopulation as the returns of the other counties which we have so recently no-

IRISH SAVINGS BANKS .- Dr. Hancock has published well-arranged report containing the statistics of savings invested in Iroland during the year ending in June, 1873. The most noteworthy features of the report are these: - From 1863 up to 1872 the sum invested in Ireland in Government and India Stock, in deposits, and cash balances in Irish jointstock backs steadily increased. In '63 it was £52, 031,000; in June, '72, it was £66,947,000. In June 73, it suddenly fell to £66,027,000. This and other statistical indications show that '73 was the most unprosperous year which Ireland has seen since '63. We regret to see that those most admirable institutions the Post Office Savings Banks, are not very largely availed of, for last year only £759,000 was lodged in the Irish Post Office Banks, while £2,131.-600 was deposited in the Trustee Savings Banks In recent years a large falling off has taken place in the sums lodged by Irishmen in Government and India Stock, but this is caused by the attraction of railway and foreign—especially American—secu rities.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, M.P., AND CONNEMARA.-A correspondent of the Tuam News thus describes the residence of Mr. Mitchell Henry, and the improvements effected by that gentleman in the wild district in which he has fixed his residence :- There is no need of telling that Kylemore Castle is the delightful and hospitable home of one of Ireland's truest patriots and most genuine friends, Mr. Mitchell Henry, the senior member for Galway county. Mr. Henry's coming to, and "settlement" in Connemara have now become a part of the history of the district. Some ten or twelve years ago he was accustomed to come over for his summer fishing to the lakes of this distant place. A little cottage was the only dwelling place he could find; it was prettily ensconced in shelter of a rock, and in full presence of the Pass. The spot grew a pleasant one to him, and he fixed upon it as a place that he might im prove, and make a fit habitation for his family. But the cottage was too small for this, and he straightway set to work to enlarge it. By degrees, he enlarged, and by degrees he found that all he was doing was not yet enough; so he swept the old spotaway, and, as if by magic, whilst people were wondering what he could be doing in that abandoned region, the Castle was rising into graceful proportions, into tower and campanile, into east wing and west wing, and to-day, though not yet in all complete, it stands one of the most beautiful, one of the cheeriest looking, assuredly one of the most charitable mansions of which this land of ours can boast. The style of architecture is the Norman-Gothic, and the peculiar excellence of both these styles are harmoniously combined. The interior of the castle, over which every stranger is kindle shown by special directions from Mr. Henry, is tasteful beyond description. It is furnished with all the solid splendour of an old barenial castle, and with all elegance and appliances of modern civilisation. The rooms-library, dining, drawing ball billiard and bed rooms are lofty and large, and are all lighted by gas-for even gas Mr. Henry has contrived to carry into Connemara. But, marvellow as all about the Castle appears to be, it is only when you go beyond its precints, that you begin to realise the vastness and the delicacy of the work which the Member for Galway has accomplished. A walk of a few minutes takes you to the gardens, and when I had entered through the gate, I confess that I felt as' if I were standing on one of the most beantiful of the terraces at the Crystal Palace of Sydenbam The slopes glittered and almost dazzled you with the vari-coloured beds of exquisite flowers that bloomed in rich luxuriance and beauty before me Yet right behind them rose up a frowning mountain-black, rugged, and bare. Closer still to that mountain were ranged the greenhouses, and I passed with actual bewilderment from one to the other. There were oranges, bright-coloured, as those I had seen in the fairest spots of Southern Europe-grapes, ripe and luscious, pine-apples, figs, and fruits of other climes, whose names I had never even heard; there were banans trees with leaves widespreading and graceful beyond aught I could conceive; there were ten plants, and suger trees, and coffee plants, and spice plants, and lovely palms and

borne away to "the banks of the calm Bendemeer," rather than that they were standing in the wild solitude of a Connaught recess. But it is not even of this triumph of art and perseverance that Mr. Henry himself is proudest. He points, with yet greater pleasure than his gardens give him, to his farm away across yon bright little river. It is called Adragool, and it is, indeed, a rare and pleasant sight. He has reclaimed some two thousand acros of the black and bleak bog, and the once desolate hill sides are now all gay and smiling under the rich produce of patient, skilled, and thrifty agriculture. There is meadow land, covered over with prime hay -there are potato fields-there are acres of healthylooking oats—there are turnip fields, and the Mayo blight has not reached, and I trust will not reach them—and the work of the early harvest time goes on apace. The reclamation is yet in progress, and many hands are busy in the toil. It is a nuble lesson that Mr. Henry teaches here, and one that it would be well for our poor country if many in his position would learn. He is building and improving day by day; just now he is completing a sumptuous dairy and inundry on the estate. He has comfortable residence for his workmen and his tenantry, and all about him appear as loyal and attached to him as he is auxious and carnest about them.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD. - A correspondent of the Freeman writes on Monday :- It appears from rumours that Mr. Bernal Osborne's visit to Waterford at the late Royal Agricultural Show was two-fold, his principal object being "to feel the pulse" of his constituents. I am informed to-day, on undoubted authority, that he is so satisfied with the reception he received that he has pledged himself to contest the city at the next election. In the event of Sir Robert Paul, Bart, refusing to contest the city in the Conservative interest, and his answer will be received in a few days, Mr. Edward Gibson, Q. C., will be asked to allow himself to be put in nomination. Mr. Gibson is very popular in this district. The Home Rulers are very active in forwarding their plans, the intention of the Association being to put two candidates in nomination.

The meeting of the Irish laborers at Kanturk last week was remarkable in more senses than one, but the most striking feature was doubtless the speech of Mr. Joseph Arch, the well known representative of the English agricultural working mon. He seems to have been quite astonished with the miserable way in which the Irish laborer and his family are housed-"worse than cattle," being his graphic description-and he did not hesitate to say that it was "the fault of these above them." But he struck a truer chord when he declared his belief that if the Irish peasantry were once put in a condition of prosperity they would become a loyal and contented race; he considered the condition of the farm laborers as a disgrace to a civilised state; and he announced that as long as they continued to struggle for their rights, so long would the English laborers assist them. Other members of the English deputation spoke to the same effect, one of them going so far as to say that though he had thought the condition of the laborers wretched in England, he was quite unprepared for the state of things he found existing in Ireland. Mr. Arch has proved himself to be not a man of words, but a man of deeds; and we think that his accounts of the miseries he witnessed in Ireland will, when he returns home again, exercise a marked influence on the opinions of the lower orders of English agriculturists. Those orders are as yet feeble, and, politically speaking, of little consequence, but they are growing in power and in knowledge of their power, every day, and their political future will be totally different to their past. Ireland wants England first of all to know her, and when that knowledge has been attained, the only possible good government-self-government on all local questions-will follow as a matter of course.

MORE ORANGE ROWDYISH - SCANDALOUS OUTRAGES

IN THE NORTH -A series of the most dastardly and brutal outrages that it is possible to conceive were inflicted on the persons and vehicles of some of our most eminent and respected townsmen on their return from the dedication of Armagh Cathedral on Sunday night. To give them sequentially-for there were three distinct outrages-I may mention that the first occurred to the head of an eminent firm in Newry. He, with his party, amongst whom was a elergyman, occupied a waggemette containing four at each side, the gentleman himself sitting on the box-sent with the driver. On nearing Loughgilley bridge they observed a crowd of about twenty persons, who began to throw stones. Before coming threast of them they also perceived two or three of them running up the hill, where, as they passed, they received another volley of stones, one of which passed through the centre of the party and took effect at the top of the waggerette, crushing in a small basket-hamper and breaking in fragments some strong ware inside. Had this missile taken effect on any of the party, the consequences, in all probability, would have been fatal. The gentleman on the box-seat, with great promptitude, sent two shots from a revolver into the hedge, when he and the driver had the satisfaction of seeing these skulking ruffians take to their heds in that approved fashion for which their fraternity is famed. At about or close to the same spot, the vehicle of Mr. J. T Carvill (Carvill, Brothers), was assailed, and his uncle Mr. Connelly, of Dublin, who was with him, received a severe cut on the back of the head from a blow of a stone. I have left the grossest and most abominable for the last, the back panels of our revered bishop's carriage were smashed in with large stones, and, under the providence of God, we have to thank the courage of the driver, and the fleetness of the two stout horses, for saving us from results such as the Catholics of Newry would shudder to think of. We are certain that those in Newry who differ from us in religion, but who hold in the highest esteem the virtues and goodness of Dr. Leahy, will hear with horror and indignation the outrage offered to his person. It is even probable that had it been known the Rev. Thomas Burke was in the carriage with his lordship the onslaught would have been more fatal. In a first-class carriage also, on the Newry and Armagh Iine, the windows were smashed in, and a young man from Warrenpoint had his head and face fearfully disfigured. On the same evening, as the Omagh train from Armagh was passing through that district between Richhill and Portadown stations, volleys of stones were fired through the carriage windows, smashing the glass and in some cases wounding the occupants. In the carriage in which your correspondent was the men had occasion to take off their overcoats and blind the windows, so as to cap the stones, which were actually showered at it till the train passed Dungan ncn. At the different stations crowds of " disorderlies" were congregated, indulging in the following cries:—"No Pope," "To h—I with the Pope," "No Home Rule." I understand similar conduct was indulged in during the passing of the mail train. One would imagine that the whole pandemonium of fiends was let loose upon this world of our .-

COOKED STATISTICS -- We extract the following from the Freeman's Journal :- "The manner in which Irish statistics are cooked and recooked, the fashion in which that which was warm once was revivined again, the cunning by which that which was old is twisted into something new-all this may be admired. We are continually complaining of the system under which returns are issued six and ten and twelve months after date; but let there be a vicerogal speech wanted, and a day brings forth an abstract with marvellous rapidity. For instance, we received last night a return of the number and value of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the years '72 and '73—this return being compiled in anticipa-

August 11 on August 15, is more than we are accustomed to; and for a moment we pause in astonishment. But the fact that Lord Spencer spoke at Waterford on August 14, explains the apparent mystery. His Excellency has to prove the prosperity of Ireland, and Charlemont House must make an effort-and the effort is accordingly made, and the public receive the facts when his Exectlency is quite done with them. This is, perhaps, quite right, but we may inquire why this expedition is not practised when there is no viceregal speech to be made? As we provided arrangements to publish his Excellency's speech yesterday morning, there is no need to repeat the facts or figures, whatever they are, contained in this return. To value horses at £8 each, cattle at £9 10s., sheep at LI 2s, and pigs at £1 5s, is not to our mind just or useful. But taking this estimate, the total value of such animals in 1873, as compared with 1872 showed an increase of £340,000; the estimated value in '63, as compared with '73, showed an increase of about £6, 500,000. The comparison may

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EXEMPLARY CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGYMAN.-If the Rev. John Berrington who has just been sentenced to fitteen years' penal servitude, has really passed the last twenty-seven years of his life in the manner described by Inspector Palmer, Mr. Commissioner Kerr was almost justified in speaking of him as "utterly unworthy to fill the sacred office to which he had been ordained." In 1846 Mr. Berrington was living at Chester, and under pretence of carrying on a school there he obtained credit from the tradespeople and then absconded without paying his debts. He then went to Granley, near Stevenage, where he took a large house, defrauded more tradesmen, and again absconded, this time through a window, and pursued by the police unsuccessfully for three miles. In 1849 he reappears at Malines, in Belgium, defrauding a lady of £360 and shortly after at Bruges, committing a similar fraud. He returned to England in November, 1849. and lived first at Tring and then at Snaresbrook from both of which places he suddenly disappeared, leaving a large number of debts. In May, 1850, he was charged at Marlborough street with fraud, but the case broke down, and he was conveyed to Whitecross-street prison. In 1852 he was prosecuted for a fraud at Brighton, and was sentenced to seven years penal servitude. After serving a portion of that term he was released, but, immediately resuming his old practices, his ticket-of-leave was revoked, and he was sent back to prison to undergo the unexpired part of his sentence. He subsequently lived at Clapham, Rickmansworth, Dover, St. Omer, Erith, Finchley, Plumstead, Eltham (where he defrauded three tradesmen of L'800), Hampton, St. Leonard's, Nazing, Downshire-hill, and other places, leaving behind him at each place creditors to regret his departure. He has, two or three times been bankrupt, the last time in May, 1871, when his liabilities were £3,295 and his assets nil. Between May, 1872, and the date of his arrest he had inserted 183 advertisenents in the newspapers, and for the last seven years the Commissioners of Police have been inundated with not unnatural's complaints of his conduct." His cannot be considered a well-spent life, and its close, though melancholy, is not inapproprinto.—Pall Mall Gazette,

THE PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL-The Standard says -It may be doubted whether the growing practice of teaching the duty of confession can be effectually grappled with by the law, but the bishops could do very much to repress it if they were in earnest .-There are "father confessors" who have a special repute, and who may be tracked as they go about up and down the country; missions are got up specially for them, and patients wait in crowds each to take their turn of a consultation. There are priests in parishes, with whom, in their public teachings, the duty of the confessor takes as prominent a place as any commandment of the Decalogue. The best way to counteract the influence of both classes should be for the bishop to go to the spot and personally summon the clergy and laity. and tell both, in presence of one another, that this so-called Catholic revival is a debusion and a snare; but unfortunately this is what some of them could the Bishop of Chichester has just made to the representatives of a meeting of churchmen at Worthing to see that the confessional has its friends in When this is so, and extreme High Churchism is held by the Gavernment to be no disqualification for the Episcopate, we need not wonder that the Chuch is carried year by year further and further from the principles of the Reforma-

The Provincial Council of the Province of Wostminster has been formally closed; and the decrees have been sent to the Holy See for approval. After that approval only will they be communicated to the clergy and faithful. After the final deliberation and voting, his Grace the Archbishop recited, and all present repeated after him, the sclemn words of the Act by which England has been consecrated to the Sacred Beart. Then the "acclamations" were sung; and the Metropolitan gave his Benediction in the most solumn form, as given by the Pope himself, and a Plenary Indulgence was announced. Sir George Bowyer, Bart., D.C.L., acted as notary to the

Whilst delivering the inaugural address at the onening of the Welsh National Eisteddfod on Tues day, Mr. Gladstone arowed something like an entire change of opinion with regard to Wales. He had come to the conclusion, as against early prejudices, that it is a fatal mistake, both in policy and principle, to endeavour to change the language, customs, traditions, and affections of a people "by physical compulsion or by moral pressure." With regard to Wales the Premier has evidently come to understand the position, and, consequently, we hear nothing with reference to sentimental grievances and a "dead past," in the worship of things Welsh by Welshmen. Mr. Gladstone was very instructive and impressive when enlarging on the treatment of the of the property a Mr. Rogers, on examining the ex-Principality by the English Government, and the special affection of British kings for that portion of in the hollow of the fallen oak a human skeleton, their dominions. "It is much better," he said, "to with some brass buttons and shreds of clothing, consult the will of the people, to study how to make their will a great element in your calculations, to set before you as the great objects of your efforts to discover what good you can do them in consonance with their will, and without violently breaking in upon their traditions." This is quite true as a political commonplace, but how persistently is it set aside in practice when legislating, not for Wales, but for Ireland; and hence the demand for Flome Rule.

The Conservative working men of Liverpool have refused to co-operate with the Liverpool Working Men's Committee in effecting the return of working men candidates.

The Lancet makes the important and reassuring statement that no case of Asiatic cholera has been reported to it from any medical practitioner in the United Kingdom.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Mr. Gosehen has offeeted a most important naval reform. The barrier between executive and navigating classes of officers is to be broken down.

On Saturday the 100-mile bicycle-race between the Surrey and Middlesex Bicycle Clubs was wen by the Middlesex by 18 minutes. The distance was from London to Brighton and back.

On Saturday Benett Stamford and Hanley Seymour, the Conservative and Liberal candidates for Shaftesbury, addressed the electors in the Market-place. Both dealt with the education question and

The Church Herald says: "Honestly speaking we annot go heartily with the German and Dutch people who call themselves "Old Catholics," nor can we work ourselves into enthusiasm that a new schism, for that is what it amounts to, has been formally inaugurated by the consecration of Bishop Reinkens. A prelate whose first Pastoral utterance is in praise and glory of a Bismarckian State policy, ought not to receive admiration from old-fashioned English High Churchmen. We do not, therefore, render any. We leave that work to the Guardian, the Church Times, and the Anglo-Continental Society."

LAROUR AND CAPITAL.—The great war between Capital and Labor will soon "trebly thundering swell the gale." Terrified and alarmed by the recent vigor and success of the efforts made by artirans and laborers to secure an advance in wages, shorter hours of work, &c., it is said that the emplayers of England are girding up their loins for a great and final struggle. An organization of employers, having its head-quarters at Manchester, has been formed to resist the demands of the working men, and it is said that a great many of the leading manufacturers of England have already given in their adhesion to it. It is impossible to regard the establishment of such an organization without a feeling of alarm. It is another symptom of the bitterness and determination with which the great war between Capital and Labor is being waged, and will be waged in the immediate future. On the one side stand the wealthy, the most powerful, the haughtiest commercial class in the world. On the other hand stand the sturdiest, most persevering, and most skilful body of workingmen in the world. The war has been, and will be waged with varying fortunes, but there can be no doubt that whichever side triumplis by each contest, the country suffers. The Labor war is slowly, but surely, driving manufacture after manufacture into foreign hands. A few years ago England was the only manufacturing country in the world. She spun cotton, and made weapons, and wrought iron for all mankind. To-day, in every field of industry, she is closely pressed by France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Even America notwithstanding the high wages which prevail there and the great cost of living, is able to compete with her in some branches of manufacture-such, for example, as the construction of agricultural implements. Facts such as these ought to be carefully weighed by working men. No one ought grudge a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; but, on the other hand, it is quite possible to destroy an industry by making its pursuit so costly as to be unprofitable. Let us trust that the recent considerable increase in the incomes of the laboring classes will be devoted to wise and rational purposes.

#### UNITED STATES.

Under the head of the "Decline of Protestantism," topic which seems to haunt the New York Times, it publishes an extract from a Berlin letter to the Cologne Gazette, on the decline in the German Protestant clergy. According to this correspondent, there were 4,100 theological students in the six eastern provinces of Prussia, ten years ago, where during the past half year there have been only 680. All the German universities, except that of Leipzig, show a similar diminution, and in Wartemburg and Baden there are not candidates enough to fill the vacancies in the ranks of the Protestant clergy. This is accounted for, not by the war and the emigration, but is due, according to Doctor Messmer, editor of the New Evangelical Church Times, to the " lukewarmness with which religion is viewed even in the families of the clergy;" to the "contempt with which pious youths at the German colleges are treated by their fellow-students;" to the "humiliations which their tellow-suments; to the "numinations which the clergy have to suffer in public life," and "to the divisions which have spring up in the Church itself." This is a rather dubious outlook for that great "bulwark of Profestantism," before which the British and American sectarian press have been bowing down of late in such servile admiration. Bismarck has no need to attack an organization like this, even if it were, as we do not doubt that it was, his object to substitute the worship of the State for that of God. -Catholic Review.

Affectation.—There exists in our poor human not do. We have only to look at the reply which nature an absard but almost universal tendency to appear other than what we are. The Summer idlers are already beginning to return from their vacations, and when they are slapped on the back a friend with kind inquiries as to their holidays, half of them begin to reply by an explanation why they did not go to Newport or Saratoga. They may have been to some pleasanter and more rational place, but before they give you its name they will explain the circumstances which induced them to go there rather than to the more fashionable resorts. A gentleman in the diplomatic service informs us that out of every dozen Americans who visited the Legation in Paris, three fourths, when asked where they were stopping, would preface the information by giving the reasons why they were not at the Grand Hotel. No one ever crosses the ocean on a steamer of a cheap line without specifying some particular attraction which induced him to make the choice. We have known men who would never show you a silver watch without telling you how much they preferred it, at the same price, to a gold one. A gentleman who cannot afford to buy a solitaire diamorel will say that a pearl or an emerald is much prettier. If he dines at a cheap house on Third Avenue, he will insist the dinner is better than Delmonico's. In short, the average American never will admit that cheapness has any attraction for him, or costliness any terrors. Herein he differs from all other peoples. Two Frenchmen will calculate the price of their dinner before they order it. Two German countesses will ask each other the cost of every article of finery they wear. The American will learn better as he goes along .- Pribune.

A FATAL REFUGE .- The Philadelphia Public Ledger states that a hurricane which passed over the Miami Valley on the 4th of July tore down a number of old trees, and among them a large oak. The owner tent of the damage done by the storm, discovered and among other things a pocket-book with a number of papers. It is further stated that the following communication on the subject, signed J. F. Clark, is published in the Miami County Democrat :- "The man's name, as gathered from the papers, was Roger Vanderberg, a captain in the Revolutionary Army. He was an Aid to Washington during the retreat across the Jerseys, and served a time in Arnold's head-quarters at West Point. In 1791 he marched with St. Clair against the North-Western Indians, and in the famous outbreak of that General on the Wabash, November 3, of that year, he was wounded and captured. But while being conveyed to the Indian town at Upper Piqua he effected his escape, but found himself hard pressed by his savage focs He saw the hollow in the oak, and, despite a mangled urm, with the aid of a beech that grew beside the giant tree, he dropped therein. Then came a fearul discovery. He had miscalculated the depth of the hollow, and there was no escape. O, the story told by the diary of the oak's despairing prisoner! how, rather than surrender to the torture of the stake, he chose death by starvation; how he wrote his diary in the uncertain light and the snows! Here is one entry in the diary. 'Nov. 10 .- Five days without food! When I sleep I dream of luscious fruits and flowing streams. The stars laugh at my miscry! It is snowing now. I freeze while I starve. God pity me! The entries covered a period of 11 days. Mr. Rogers is trying to ascertain if any descendants of the ill-fated captain live; if so, they shall have his bones."

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPT. 19, 1873.

# The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TREE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Phree Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. вертемвен-1873.

Friday, 19-Ember Day. St. Januarius, Bishop, and Companions, MM.
Saturday, 20—Ember Day. Vigil. St. Eustechius
and Companions, MM.

Sunday, 21-Sixteenth after Pentecost, Monday, 22-St. Thomas of Villanova, C. Tuesday, 23-St. Linus, P. M.

Wednesday, 24-Our Lady of Mercy. Thursday, 25-Holy Name of Mary. (Sept. 14.)

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The altered tone of the London Times when speaking of the probable restoration of the Comte de Chambord to the throne of his ancestors affords a strong presumption that his prospects are now really bright. The difficulty about the "lag" is not insuperable, for though the French Army should continue to march to victory beneath its much loved tricolor, the white banner of the Bourbons might still wave over the grave of Henry the Fifth as it waved over his eradle. And again the other pretended obstacle to the return of the rightful King of France-the religious obstacle, to wit,-is fast melting away before the fervor of the revival of faith amongst the French people, as manifested by the Pilgrimages now so frequent, so numerously attended, and so zealously conducted as to be one of the most striking events of the current year. France may again deserve in the future the proud title of "Eldest Daughter of the Church."

Bourbon monarchy in France are from without, not from within. The party of the Revolution in Italy, and not without reason, look upon that restoration as the prelude to a crusade in behalf of the despoiled Sovereign Pontiff, and to his re-establishment in the enjoyment of his rights. Lest they should be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten plunder, the Italian Revolutionary and anti-Catholic party would seek it a pleasant business for the journalist to deal to strengthen themselves by an alliance with the Revolutionists and anti-Catholics of Germany; so that the advent of Henry 5th to the facts. throne of France might well be the occasion of another European war-a war not of nationalities, but of principles.

In such a war the French will be animated with a spirit far different from that with which of late years they have been animated, a spirit the chief witnesses for-what we may, for want which makes those inspired with it, invincible. They may be destroyed, but not vanquished. With this spirit were those noble Zouaves animated, who, having fought for the l'ope, returned to France to fight for their native land in the hour of her distress; and whose desperate valor put to shame the canaille of the revolution whose celerity in running away from Prussian bayonets was only equalled by their audacity when the only foe opposed to them were priests, calotins and nuns. It is thus the Times speaks of the growth of a religious spirit amongst all classes in France, and of the ever increasing influence of religion, which we hope will ere long make the armies of France invincible, the glory of Christendom, and the scourge of all the enemies of the Holy See :-

"The power of the clergy has been rapidly growing under Imperial favor, and fanaticism reached its highest pitch during the last desperate struggle after Sedan, when Bishop Dupshloup blessed the standards of the Gardes Mobiles at Orleans, and the Pontifical Zonaves rushed upon German bayonets with the zeal of martyrs, while the craven Republican"—(these are the words of the London Times)—"while the craven Republican Free Shooters hung back sneering at the 'Calotins qui allaient se faire tuer.'— The cry 'saucons Rome et la France, found an echo in French hearts long before the Sacre Cour become the war badge of the 'Sons of the Crusaders.'"— London Times Aug. 29th.

Yes. It France is to be saved it will be by these Calotins, by these true "sons o' the crusaders" who throw themselves upon the bayonets of the enemy, whilst the eraven republicans hang back and sneer at the display of a courage which they cannot imitate. The best Catholics will ever approve themselves the best patriots and the bravest soldiers.

There do not appear to be any grounds for the rumors of the sickness of the Holy Father, whose health by last accounts remained good,

the Peninsula as depicted in the Times is deplorable. Crime is on the increase, and the usurping government is impotent to repress it, so that even Italian patriots have cause to look back with regret on the days of Austrian rule, when criminals were kept under with a strong hand, and honest men might sit in peace each one beneath the shade of his own vine and fig tree, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. So at least says the Times, no enemy to the new Italian regime. This paper says-

"The fact which stares them - (Italian statesmen)in the face is that the statistics of crime in this country give appalling results . . and even those patriots who are loudest in their denunciation of the late Austrian Government may be easily brought to speak with admiration and almost with regret of its impartial administration of justice."-

In the meantime the Catholic reaction in France exeites serious apprehensions in the minds of the revolutionists, who already see the French standards crossing the Alps; and anticipate the purging of the Holy City of the Piedmontese, and other abominations with which for sometime it has been polluted.

Whilst speaking almost hopefully of the chances of Henry 5th in France, the Times speaks quite respectfully of Charles VII. of Spain, who is gallautly fighting for his own rights, and the liberties of his followers in the North of Spain. The Carlists are like the Irish doing battle for "Home Rule," for their Fueros or ancient constitutional privileges, ruthlessly swept away by the tyrant revelution .-Their position is as was that of the Irish who fought for James in 1692; and every Irishman who wishes to see Home Rule in Ireland set up, and Imperial centralisation everthrown would, if he were consistent, sympathise with the brave Carlists.

We need not insist upon the continued persecution of the Church in Germany for the story is becoming monotonous. Suffice it to say that beneath the new despotism individual liberty is trampled under foot, and the Catholic has no rights which the Government feels it its duty to respect. The political news from other parts of Europe is not interesting.

The shief event of public interest in the U. States during the past week has been the celapse, in more senses than one, of the Graphic balloon scheme. This monster balloon was, as our readers must have heard, designed to cross the Atlantic with a select lot of passengers, for whose safety and comfort it was furnished with a life boat, and other appliances. The crossing it was hoped would be accomplished in about The chief obstacles to the restoration of the two or three days under favorable circumstances. On Friday of last week it was attempted to indate this enormous balloon, but after an immense quantity of gas had been forced in, the cloth tore to pieces, and the whole thing "bust." It is said, but this is doubtful. that a fresh attempt to solve the problem of aerial navigation will be made.

Our Canadian affairs are not such as to make with them. Abstaining from all party polities we content ourselves with a bare narration of

The Royal Commission to investigate the charges preferred against the Ministry with regard to the granting of the Pacific Rail Road contract, has had several sittings, and has examined many witnesses. As however of a better term, call-the prosecution have, shough summoned, refused to appear and give evidence before the Commission, no very important facts have been established. Another excitement too has been caused by the stealing of a letter from the Montreal Post Office, and the publication of its contents in the Montreal of Germany, without a single exception, having Herakl. The following are the facts of the

The letter in question was from Sir John A. Macdonald to the Hon. Mr. Pope, and referred to the appointment of a Flour Inspector, for Montreal, and the anticipated resignation by Mr. Young of his seat in Parliament, should the appointment be conferred on him; it also alluded to steps to be taken to ensure the coming forward of a candidate in the Ministerial interest, should the anticipated vacancy occur. This letter was dictated by Sir John to his secretary at Ottawa, and in one corner it was marked private; it was posted in Ottawa, and in due course arrived in Montreal.

One morning Mr. Young going to the Post Office for his letters had an envelope containing Sir John A. Macdonald's letter to Mr. Pope given to him; it was, so at least Mr. Young says, enclosed in another envelope, and accompanying it was an anonymous note. signed "Well-Wisher," recommending him, Mr. Young, to note the contents.

The letter thus obtained, though addressed to Mr. Pope, Mr. Young read, and took to the Herald office, by whose managers it was read, Church. photographed, and published. It is said that knows, where, when, or by whom.

The public were taken by surprise. " Who

Christian heroism. The internal condition of ner of a place is this Post Office, that letters | length of forbidding his clergy to give any incan so be stolen?" was another. An investiga. tion before the Police Magistrate to discover the thief and bring him to justice was at once instituted; but up to the time of writing, Tues\_ day, nothing of importance had been brought to light; though on Friday it was said that a clue had been obtained. The authorities have offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the thief, who, it is to be hoped, may be dis. covered and meet the reward of his crimes. The conduct of Mr. Young has been severely criticised by some, and by others, especially by the Witness, has been warmly defended. In short party spirit runs very high, and the insecurity of the Post Office is creating much alarm. Every merchant, every man has reason to fear that his letters may be stolen in our precious Post Office, and their contents made public. It reminds us of the excitement in England in the days of Sir James Graham and the Mazzini letter opening business, when it was proposed that to the petition in the Anglican Litany for "all women laboring of child" should be added another for the " safe delivery of the mails."

> THE ECCLESIASTICAL WAR. - The attack upon the Catholic Church in Germany has commenced in carnest. Hitherto the State has been only preparing for the combat; it has carried a few of the outworks, and has arranged its batteries: to-day, the fire has opened on the body of the place, and we hear the heavy thundering of the Bismarckian artillery as i blazes away upon the defences of the mandoomed, but God-protected city. We find this important event thus chronicled in the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, under date 10th ult :--

" After leaving the Ecclesiastical laws unenforced for a couple of months, Government have thought it necessary to resort from words to deeds. As the Bishops cannot be prevailed upon to comply with the provisions of the new Statutes of their own accord, they are to be made to do so by the secular

In other words, as the Bishops have refused to treacherously abandon the citadel entrusted to their care, and have declined the degrading terms of the capitulation offered by the enemy the Church is to be taken by storm. So at least man proposes; there is another party, as the French proverb says, who disposes.

Of the new laws devised for the destruction of the Chuch, one on which the State much relies, and to the enforcement of which it attaches much importance, is that which prohibits seminaries for the education of youths destined for the ranks of the Clergy, without the sane tion of the State. Of course if the latter could get the control of the education of the levites, the religious teachers of the rising generation into its hands, it might confidently expect to be soon able to counteract the presumed dan gerous teachings, and moral influence of an independent Catholic clergy. It is as if by way of suppressing Methodism in this country, the Government should prohibit all colleges destined for the bringing up of young men as Methodist ministers whose course of studies had not previously been submitted to it, and received its sanction. Now, as the Times' correspondent tells us, all these abominable German Bishops.

"have declined to seek Government approval for the programmes of the clerical seminaries and train-

ing schools connected with their Sees. Six weeks delay was accorded in the hones that they—the Bishops—might come to terms, and make ever their entire spiritual functions to the civil magistrate who claimed the right to determine what doctrines should or should not be taught to candidates for the priesthood; but the time having expired, and the Bisheps refused to submit, legal action has been taken against them, the Bishop of Ermeland-all henor to his name for his courageous vindication of of the fundamental principles of religious liberty-heading the list of proscribed prelates. Vigorous proceedings have been resorted to; schools have been forcibly closed; any ordinations-for Bismarck pretends to control the operations of the Holy Ghost and to limit the action of God Himself,-that may be conferred upon ecclesiastical students in nonlicensed Catholio seminaries, are declared invalid; and the recipients of illegal Orders, will be "draughted into the army as ordinary rank and file." This is the first attack-which, if unproductive of results, is to be followed up by severer measures of repression and persecution. And "all this," adds the Times, "is in strict accordance with the law," and with those principles of civil and religious liberty of which Protestants are the chosen advocates, and which they would enforce throughout the world, had they the power to do so- So at least we logically conclude from their approval

that the German Bishops have refused to yield,

formation about Ecclesiastical appointments punishments, &c., such as might be demanded under the new laws," has fallen under the lash; "to be still a pretendary and functionary of is, however, this of importance attached to the be compelled to pay him a salary. The Arch- Reinkens, and his followers, Jansenism was a bishop of Cologne is also being prosecuted for schism, they are now in communion with the thereby incurred the anathema of the Council of the Vatioan. In other places the local authorities have forcibly taken possession of the bells of Catholie churches in which Protestants had been allowed to have religious services, because the Bishops objected to having is a self evident proposition that they have untheir bells tolled for Protestant funerals; and throughout the country generally, from the highest to the lowest authorities, from Bismarck | nomer. to the pettiest Jack-in-office, the grand principles of civil and religious liberty as understood by Protestants, are being signally carried out by brute force.

What will be the upshot? whether will the State, or the Church, issue victor from the contest now forced upon the latter? With the experience of nigh two thousand years to help us to an opinion, we cannot have any appredays of oppression and of suffering for individual Catholics, are before us. The fight must go on to the bitter end; there is now no possibility of a compromise; the path of persecution once ventured upon must be followed till it leads the persecutor of the Catholic Church to the well-known terminus. Every measure of repression, and intrusion on the Spiritual domain, will be met by the Church by fresh resistance; this will impel the State to yet more stringent measures of persecution, to in particular; but in doubts as to the fundabe followed by measures still more stringent, since we know that never will the Church | natural religion in general. The "all engresrecede one inch from her position, or abandon | sing subject" with the "Old Catholics" is not one of her rights or rather of the rights of her after all the Infallibility of the Pope, "but the Divine Spouse of which He constituted her the nature of sin, the efficacy of prayer, and the guardian.

The Prussian Government has announced its determination to proceed to any lengths to crush the spirit of the Church. It has commenoed, indeed, with petty persecutions, with insults, and pecuniary penalties, but it will find itself unable to stop short of the shedding of blood for conscience sake. It has announced its determination to draught all priests ordained without its sanction, that is to say all the future Catholic priests of its kingdom, into the rank of the army. This it may do for its rule is the rule of force; but it will still be unable to make these priests fight or shed blood contrary to the rules of the Church. It will then be okliged to have resource to the death penalty; and the soil of Europe will again be moistened with the blood of martyrs, a seed from whence a goodly harvest will spring. There is no stopping short on the path of persecution. The Irish Protestant Parliament of last century very likely had no idea of the extremes to which it would be driven in its impotent war against the Church; and yet in the prosecution of that war it at last found itself sanctioning and legislating for the obscene mutilation of all Catholic priests unlicensed by the Government and this be it remembered in the broad day of the eighteenth century, and with an "open bible" shedding the brightness of its light over the length and breadth of the land. Let no one then flatter himself that the era of bodily tortures and of blood shedding for the support of the Trotestant Faith is closed. Laws such as our fathers saw enacted by a Protestant Legislature in Ireland, not a very long time ago, we may possibly see enforced in Protestant Germany before many more years have passed; and though possibly amongst the Catholic clergy of that country some few may approve themselves cowards, and seek safety in apostacy, yet remembering the noble spirit of the clergy of France at the time of the first revolution, and how they, by the vast majority, preferred loss of goods, and loss of life to the acceptance of an ecclesiastical system in its main features closely resembling, and in principle identical with, that which the State is now attempting to enforce in Germany-we see no reasons for looking upon the martyrdom of Bishops, Priests and Catholic laymen, as a very improbable event. Of two things one. Either the State must proceed to these lengths, or it must abandon the centest; in either contingency it will avow itself vanquished.

The new Protestant sect facetiously calling itself "Old Catholic," has got a Bishop at because of the uncompromising resistance of the action of the German State towards the last-endowed with at least as much of the which they offer to the carrying out of Com-Holy Ghost as a Jansenist Bishop can confer. Nor is it on the question of the religious Dr. Reinkens, before his apostacy Professor of vants of the Church which, alone of all existing the word "private" had been torn off, nobody education of candidates for the Priesthood only Theology at the Bonn University, is the man institutions presents, or can present any serious on whom the dignity-may we not say in. and lay down their spiritual arms. "The dignity?—has been conferred; but though it threatens soon to sweep over the face of Chris-

the history of the church, even the Times looks upon it as much of a farce. It is, it says, "an empty formality without any meaning attached to it;" and considering that, as the new Bishop and as a measure of reprisal, the Government | himself admits, his constituents, or spiritual have declared the Dollingerite seet to be Cath. subjects in Germany, amount, all told, "to olics, and an apostate and excommunicated only 50,000," his spiritual authority is but a priest, once a member of the Breslau Chapter, | " one horse" sort of concern after all. There the Church," whilst as such the Archbishop is to | business: that whereas but a few years ago, to openly excommunicating some priests who had Jansenists, since they have received their openly joined the new Protestant sect, and Bishop from Jansenist hands. Now it is not pretended that the latter have changed, or ceased to be what they were before the Council of the Vatican; therefore, since Dr. Reinkens and his party are now in communion with them. whereas before that Council they were not, it dergone a change, and that therefore the name "Old Catholie" as applied to them is a mis-

The new Bishop has issued a Pastoral which has disappointed many. In it he rates the Pope soundly for usurpation, which nevertheless as the Times' Berlin correspondent sorrowfully admits "will not add to the small number of Old Catholics to be found in the country:" but he "is silent upon the nature of sin, the efficacy of prayer, and the immortality of the soul. Had he spoken out on these all engroshensions as to the result, though of course many | sing subjects which are uppermost in men's minds now-a-days, and had he succeeded in satisfying the yearnings of a Liberal, yet religiously inclined public, he might have looked forward to a better result."-Times' Cor.

This, to make use of a poetical form of speech, is a "letting of the cat out of the bag." It admits-what we have always known-that the real motives of the late secession from the Catholic Church are to be found-not in doubts as to the nature and extent of Papal authority mental doctrines of Christianity, and indeed of immortality of the soul." Doubts on these points provoked the "Old Catholic" movement; and its followers had ceased to be Christians ere they openly abandoned the Church,

NOSCITUR A Socies .- A man is known by his friends and the company he keeps. In the same way he may be judged of by his enemies. The bad hate the good, and when we hear rogues speak ill of a man, we may be sure that a good deal may be said in his favor. Indeed we should seek no higher and surer testimony of his merits than to hear him blackguarded by

No one can object to this test; and we would therefore apply it to the Catholic clergy of Italy, whose merits every intelligent and impartial person must rate very high when he knows that they are the special objects of the hatred and malediotion of the Communists. If the priests were bad men the Communists would delight in them, and hail them as friends. and allies in the great work of evil.

The relative position of " Priests and Communists" in Spain and Italy we learn from a short article published amongst its selected matter by the Montreal Witness a short time ago. In this article we are told that in Spain "the Communists are producing their usual effect on the priests, one hundred and seventy of whom have fled to France." In Italy the state of affairs is the same-as the following conversation reported in the Witness as having recently occurred betwixt an Italian Communist barber, and another person will show :-

" Among other things he was assured by the fiery knight of the razor that when the red republicans got the upper hand again, they would not as in 1848, leave the priests to turn the table on them. 'No Sir,' said the barber, 'the guillotine will be set up, Sir, and it will go by steam, by steam sir, by

No higher testimony to the excellence of any body of men could be given than this-that they are marked out for the special vengeance of the Communists when the hour of the latcer's triumph shall have struck. What manner of men were the late Archbishop of Paris and his martyr companions, we know from the fact that they were murdered by the Communists; and even amongst Protestants there very generally exists for these illustrious victims a feeling of respect and of warm sympathy. For precisely the same reason that in Paris Bishops and Priests were marked out as the first and special victims of the Communists, so it is in Spain and Italy; they are hated with the same intensity of hatred, and for the same reason; munistic principles; because they are the serobstacle to the raging flood of revolution which whose health by last accounts remained good, stele the letter?" was the first question that Prince Archbishop of Breslau"—so the Times has been long talked of as a most important tendom, and in its furious passage to obliterate in spite of his troubles which he bears with every man asked his neighbor. "What man-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 19, 1873.

Protestantism, the Communists look with a sort of good natured contempt. They knew that it could not check their progress a day; gay they know that in so far as it is Protestant—that is to say anti-Catholic—it, in spite of its faint vapid flavor of Christianity, is very effectively doing their work, and furthering

But it is the Catholic Church, personified in the Pope Bishop and Priest that the Communists hate—and with a deadly hatred, as evinced by their recent massacre of Catholic clergy at Paris, and by the threats of the Communistic barber reported in the Witness; and who prophecies an era when the guilletine working by steam "by steam, sir, by steam," shall be inaugurated in a regenerated Italy, the regeneration of which, the white chokered gentry of Exeter Hall are doing their best to promote.

This is why the Communists hate the Church, and look so indifferently, if not complacently upon Protestantism. They know full well where the danger lies, and what it is they have to get rid off ere their cause can prosper .-Their hatred of the Church, their bitter ani mosity against her priests is the best tribute that it in the power of man to tender; the most conclusive evidence that the Church is from heaven, and that her clergy are faithful to the cause of religion, morality, and society. If to be praised by the good, and by those who are themselves worthy of praise be an excellent thing, we know of no more honorable epitaph for a good man's grave than this-" He lived and died hated of all Communists and Red Republicans."

On Sunday last, in pursuance with the instruction of a recent Pastoral from His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, there were celebrated in this city, and throughout the Diecese, solemn religious rites in honor of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. In Montreal a Procession at the Cathedral took place immediately after High Mass; and another from the Church of Notre Dame immediately after Vespers. This Procession, which was very large and imposing, was composed of all the religious societies and confraternities of the city, and walked from the Church of Notre Dame to that of Bonsecours, thence returning by way of St. Paul Street to the first named, where Benediction of the B. Sacrament was

Charles the Seventh, King of Spain, has been interviewed by the special correspondent of the London Times, who reports results as

"The house which the Staff inhabited is owned by a Republican proprietress, whose daughter inherits all the likes and dislikes of her mother. The arrival of these Carlists was hateful to the family, and the pretty child did her best to annoy the new comers. but their good nature was proof against every insult. I only mention this just to show that the Carlist officers are not the bears they are represented by their enemies to be; on the contrary, they studiously try to avoid giving offence, and are as gentlemanly a set of men as it has ever been my good fortune to associate with. After breakfast an nide-de-camp said His Majesty would see me, and a few minutes later I found myself in the presence of Don Carlos. The King is a fine-looking man, of commanding presence; and he towers by, at least, a head and shoulders over most of his suite; very dark hair, cut as short as possible, closely cropped whiskers, a rather large but aquiline nose, with eyes of great brilliancy, and a mouth which slightly deteriorates the effect produced by the other features, as both it depicted on the rest of the face, must complete my picture of the Sovereign. The effect is very prepossessing, but there is a sad, care-worn expression on His Majesty's countenance, and well, indeed, there may be. For a great cause is at stake, Don Carlos shares the privations which in this guerrilla warfare every one is exposed to the same as the lowest soldier in the ranks, and this added to incessant mental werry would be enough to break down most men. He exposes his life much too freely, and the Generals are continually entreating him to be more careful; but the King won't be denied, and frequently commands in person a battery when under the heaviest fire. He is in consequence idolized by the troops who adore their leader, and the vivas which great his appearance are as thrilling as a hearty British cheer. Don Carlos conversed some time with me. No one deplores the war more than the King does, but he said society was being sapped to its core by the Socialistic tendencies of the Republic, and, much as he loved peace, he would spare no effort to restore order and tranquillity to his country. His Majesty, for I suppose he may be entitled so, as he has already been crowned by the Northern Provinces, is evidently not the priest-ridden bigot which he is declared to be by his enemies. He speaks French, German, and Italian with fluency, and is a perfect master of that sonorous, passionate Castilian oratory which so delights a Spanish audience. Half an hour after my interview with Don Carlos the King quitted the town with a force of 3,000 men, leaving a battalion behind to keep up the blockade."

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In the Times of the 18th ult., we find an error which we venture to correct:---

"Father Hyacintho celebrated Mass yesterday at

Geneva for the first time in French.' For "celebrated" read "desecrated."

# WILLIAMSTOWN.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th inst; the Exposition of the Most Adorable Sacrament in the form of the "Quarant ore" or "Forty Hours," took place in St. Mary's Williamstown.

As usual, the attendance was very large: eight hundred and fifty nine persons received the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Etcharist.

The Very Revd. Fathers O'Connor, Mc-Dorell, Masterson, and Lavallic-the latter gertleman, from Montreal-kindly lent their years ago, the present venerable Bishop of gratuitously given.

Kingston established this sublime devotion in our midst; to us it has been the source of incalculable blessings. Owing to it, nearly ten thousand extra Communions have been made. Would it were established in every parish in the Dominion .- Com.

New Books received from D. & J. Sadlier, & Co., Montreal:-

Elements of Philosophy, comprising Logic and Orthodoxy or General Metaphysics .- By the Rev. W. H. Hill, S.J. Second printed

The Fisherman's Daughter .- The Amulet. By Hendrik Conscience.

The first work mentioned above, will be found worthy of the attention of Professors of Colleges and the heads of our several educational institutions. That already, and within little more than a month after the appearance of the first edition, a second should be called for, is a striking testimony to the merits of the work, and the favorable reception that it has met with from the public. It is, as the Preface informs us, primarily intended for learners, but the general reader may find therein things new as regards works of philosophy published in the English language.

The Tales by Hendrik Conscience are interesting, and may by parents be safely placed in the hands of the young.

It is with pleasure that we copy the following from the Boston Pilot, relating to a native of Can-

PRESENTATION TO A PRIEST. To the Editor of The Pilot.

DEAR SIR :- Our worthy Pastor of St. Francis de Sales, Boston Highlands, Rev. Jas. Griffin, having arrived home from a trip to Europe, where he had the satisfaction of a personal audience with his Holiness Pius IX., who was well pleased at meeting with one of the active workers in the Church from this section of the country, and who was gracious enough to grant him many special favors for his parish, among which was the Papal Benediction, Special Indulgences for the Altar, for the Dying Christian, etc.

The parishioners wishing to show their esteem for him as a priest and director, also as one much beloved among them, met him on his return, and with a cead mille failthe presented him with a handsome sum of money, which went a considerable way towards covering his expenses for the trip. The children and teachers of the Sunday-school, not to be outdone in their love for one who has done so much for them, presented him with a magnificent chalice and a set of beautiful Benediction candelabras. To cap the climax on this occasion, the ladies of the Sodality took him completely by surprise when they called him forth and presented to his view three complete and beautiful sots of vostments, as their offering to their worthy and wellloved Pastor. In return, being so overcome by his feelings, he could only offer them his thanks, and from the very bottom of his heart he did so.

Mr. Editor, there was no display in all this, it was simply the outpouring of the good will of the people to one whom they love, and who loves them. And may God, in His infinite mercy, spare him many years to his flock as a guide and director, is the earnest prayer of his many

-Boston Pilot.

LETTER FROM PATHER GRIFFIN.

To the Parishioners of St. Francis de Sales' Church. Boston Highlands.

Parismoners.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS :-- I take this method of making a public acknowledgment of your many acts of kindness to me on my return home from Europe, and as I cannot thank you all individually I would say to those who express d their regards by the large sum of money they presented me withto the children and teachers of the Sunday-school, for the beautiful chalice and candelabras; to the ladies of the Sodality for the splended setts of Vestments: to the gentlemen of the Sodality for the magnificent Benediction Veil, and last, though not least, to the Altar boys (or rather the little men of the altar), for their much prized Barette-I return my and the chin do not correspond with the firmness | thanks, and I shall always pray to God to grant you a long and happy life, and a Christian death. May God bless you. JAS. GRIFFIN.

### ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

The first annual pic-nic of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, which took place on Monday week on St. Helen's Island, passed off very pleasantly; the attendance although not exceedingly numerous was, in consideration of the lateness of the season, very large and encouraging. The games were contested with spirit and excited warm interest on the part of the spectators. The members' race, prize a very handsome medal presented by Edward Murphy Esq., was won by M. Sharkey, and the cup presented by M. P. Ryan, M. P. for competition among the members of St. Ann's St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's Societies, by M. Kelly, a member of St. Bridget's Society; standing hop, step and leap, by J. Hoban, Sinclair McCoy second; throwing the stone, by Jos. Cleran; "duck," by P. Doran. The race of the day lay between Mr. Barney Pansey, the heavy-weight runner, who bore upon his broad shoulders Mr. J. Cloran, and a young man named Sullivan and Mr. Sharker, who ran 100 yards, while Mr. Tansey with his extra 285 lb of live freight covered 50 yards; the spectacle excited the greatest amusement, and Mr. T. won amid general applanse.

The Judges were Dr. Hingston, M. P. Ryan, M. C. Mullarky and Edward Murphy, Esq., who is also the President of the Society.—Star.

THANKS,-At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on Thursday evening, Sept. 11th, the following motions were unanimously carried:

" That the sincere thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to our worthy 1st Vice-president, Edward Murphy, Esq., and M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P., for their valuable contributions to the Society which tended much to the success of the pic-nic held by the Society on Monday, 8th Sept.

"Also, to the following gentlemen who kindly acted as Judges on the occasion, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Dr. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, P. Doran and B. Tansev. "And to the 'Star' and 'Union' Base Ball clubs

who kindly contributed to the day,s amusements. "The Society takes this opportunity, also, to return gentleman, from Montreal-kindly lent their thanks to the True Wirness, Gazette, Star and Witness valuable assistance on the occasion. Eleven for the courtesy shown, and for favorable notices

THE "ROND NATIONAL."-The following proprietors of this establishment were charged on Saturday with committing a misdemeanour in keeping open on Sunday :- Charles Duclos, hardware merchant St. Catherine street; Auguste Bousquet, contractor, and Joseph Alphonse Hudon. Mr. B. Devlin, City Attorney, and Mr. M. Ryan appeared to prosecute en behalf of the Corporation. The case was not able to be proceeded with, and bail was offered and afterwards accepted for the prisoners. Mr. Devlin warned the defendants against opening the "Rend National" on the next day, as they would be again arrested if they set the authorities at defiance. Previous to this two lawyers had attempted to go seeurity for the prisoners, but Mr. Ryan, without desiring disrespect to his confreres, reminded the Court that there was a rule of practice against professional men becoming bail, which he considered a great their works in the Euston Road protection. Mr. Brehaut said he was not aware of ticle in Cassell's Household Guide. the rule, but objected before to lawyers assuming such responsibility, and would now refuse also.

THE FATE OF THE POLARIS.—We (Montreal Herald) see by an express from Commander Braine, of the United States S.S. "Juniata," from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that the fate of the "Polaris," Captain Hall's late vessel, has been ascertained. Commander Green, of the "Tigress," reported to Commander Braine, that he had found the camp of the "Polaris" off Littleton Island; the crew having all gone southward two months before, in two boats, which they made of materials from the ship. The "l'olaris" sunk one month after. The "Tigress" failed to find the crew, though she stopped at all the settlements for news. The crew are probably on board of a whaler from Cape Yak. The "Tigress" left Disco for the Labrader Coast, to continue the search, so long as coal and the season permits.

A Growing Evil.-It is positively sickening to listen to the filthy and blasphemous language indulged in by a certain class of the rising generation. Boys scarcely out of their swaddling clothes, and beardless youths appear to vie with each other who can excell most in the awful sin of cursing. At every street corner may be heard these dreadful sounds, which shock the ears of even those accustomed to indulge in the practice. The quiet game of cricket, or the more exciting game of base ball, cannot now be played by young or old, without blasplemy being introduced in the play, and among none is it more noticeable than with the very young. Every day a number of young ragamushus congregate on Cartier's Square, ostensibly for the purpose of amusement, but in reality, judging from their ba-haviour, to engage in all kinds of iniquities. The conversation earried on by these worthies, and the terrible imprecations attered by them from time to time, is sufficient to shock the most hardened sinner.-Ottawa Times.

OUR GERMAN POPULATION.-From a gentleman who takes considerable interest in the subject, and has been at some pains to obtain reliable information, we learn that there are now in the Ottawa district some four thousand German settlers, all of whom are almost without exception, in a thriving condition. Many of them have friends and relatives in Chicago and other places west, but they do not find themselves as comfortable as those who remained in Canada. In consequence many have made up their minds to give up the Republic and try their fortunes in the Dominion. Several of those who purpose so doing have received funds from their Canadian friends to enable them to make the move to Ottawa. They will had no lack of work when they get there.-Ottowe Citizen.

ITALIAN CHILDREN.-The infamous practice of kidnapping Italian children, and shipping them to New York, where they are held in actual slavery by inhuman masters, has assumed such proportions as to arrest the attention of the philanthropists of that city. These masters send the Italian children to the streets to beg, and sing, and play on instrumonts, whilst they live a luxurious, lazy, discipated life; fattening on the carnings of the poor little creatures, keeping them half starved, and heating them cruelly if they do not bring in sufficient means to satisfy their tyrant keepers. An agitation is going on to suppress the cruel abuse, and we trust such effective means will be taken as will stamp out this abominable outrage on modern civilization -Free Press.

It is at least four years, says the Berlin Telegraph, since the crops of all kinds have been as good in Woolwich township as they are this summer. One farmer says that he has the largest crop of fall wheat, spring wheat, ours, peas and barley he ever had. Another that a large burn which he built some year: ago was never really fall until this year. Mr. Lundy, of Winterbourne, last week threshed 20 bushels of onts from 99 ordinary sheaves. At 50 shocks to the acre (and a good many fields have that), this would be a very nice crop.

A young lad named Johnny McKonkey, employed in Notman & Fraser's photographic rooms in Toronto, while cleaning his teeth with what he supposed to be tooth powder, poisoned himself, it being a-preparation used in the photographic business. He died almost immediately.

Welter Shanley, Esq., of Prescott, who has been for some time engaged cutting the great Mosiac Tunnel, has closed a contract to build a railroad from Sandusky, Ohio, to Weeling, Va., 208 miles

That infant that came into the world on the "Passport" between here and Montreal, the other day, was christened "Wilhelmina Passport," and the boy born on the "Spartan" was united "Spartacus." -Kitnaston Whia.

We see by a despatch from Ottawa that a special messenger had arrived there with messages from Lord Dufferin. The messenger will take back the documents in the same way. This course is adopted on account of the insecurity of the mails, as shown by the theft of Sir John's letter .- Quebec Budget.

In the Eastern Provinces frosts are reported to have injured the buckwheat crop.

The Bothwell Catholic bazaar netted nine hundred

THE SCHOOL ACT WAR .- The war proceeds with unabated viger, although less noise is made than formerly. The opposition to the Godless School system is as strong as ever, and tens of thousands are willing to make any sacrifices rather than submit to it. Some pay, it is true, when the constable produces an execution and threatens to seize their property and imprison them: others refuse, even under such compulsion, to contribute to the support of so odious a system. We do not know exactly the number in the city who have preferred imprisonment to payment of the tax. We heard a few days ago of one-Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Reed's Point-who GENERAL JOBBER lay eight days in gaol because he would not pay the School Tax imposed on him, although it amounted to only some Three Dollars.

Francis Collins, Esq., refused to pay the tax even when an execution against his property issued and a quantity of Leather belonging to him was seized on Wednesday by constable Powers and taken, it is said to the Chamberlain's office.

These great wrongs are perpetrated in the name of law. Honest men are robbed of their property or deprived of their liberty because they do not submit to a system established to sap and undermine the religion they profess, and men who talk of religion and freedom and organize missions to the Heathen declare that this Godless system which outrages every principle of civil and Religious liberty must be maintained .- St. John N.B. Freeman.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 10 .- The steamer City of Brussels, from New York, bound to England, arrived here at ten this morning with the steamer City of Bristol, from England te New York in tow. The

latter's cylinder is broken. The Brussels fell in with her on Monday night in lat. 41, 30, W. long. The Bristol was under sail at the time.

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comport ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our 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, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANTFACTURE 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 ar-

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. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

Poverty is Rad, but the worst kind is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peravian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 b .- I'ollards .... \$3.75 @ \$4 00 Superior Extra ...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra ..... 7.25 @ Supers from Western Wheat | Welland Canal 6.20 @ 6.25 Supers City Brands [Western wheat] 

 Canada Supers, No. 2
 5.66 @ 5.75

 Western States, No. 2
 0.00 @ 0.00

 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) .... 6.20 @ 6.25 Strong Bakers' ...... 6.25 @ 6.40 

 Middlings
 4.40 @ 4.60

 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs
 2.85 @ 0.00

 Lard, per lbs..... 0.10 @ 0.104 Cheese, per lbs...... 0.10 @ 0.101 do do do Finest new..... 0.11 @ 0.11 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.501@ 0.521 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs. . . . . . . 0.75 @ 0.00 

New Canada Mess	18.25 @	18.50				
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.						
Wheat, fall, per bush		1 30				
do spring do	1 19	1 10				
	0.78	0 83				
Barley do	0 00	0 42				
Peas do	0 00	0 00				
liye do	0 09	0 00				
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7 (10	8 00				
Beef, hind-grs. per 1b	0 87	0 08				
" fore-quarters "	0 044	0 96				
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0 07	0 08				
Chickens, per pair	0 25	0 50				
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 70				
Geese, each	0 70	0.87				
Turkeys	1 00	1 75				
Potatoes, per bag	0 60	0 00				
Butter, lb. rolls	0 23	0 26				
" large rolls	0 15	0 10				
tub dairy	0 16	0 18				
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 16	0 17				
4 packed	0 11	0.12				
Apples, per brl	2 50	3 00				
Cabbage, per dox	0 50	1 (,0)				
Onions, per bush	1 00	1 50				
Carrots do	0 55	0 60				
Berts do	0.60	0 75				
Parsaips do	00 U	0.70				
Turmps, per bush	9.30	0 40				
Hay	20 - 60	29 - 00				
Stra w	16 00	17 00				

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$3,25 per barrel or \$1,25 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.15 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50. GRAIN-nominal; Rye 60c. Barley none. Wheat

\$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 60 to 61c. Oats sold in stores at 45c; on market from 42 to 44c.

Peratues 50 to 65c per bag, and very plentiful. Other Vegetables in good supply but not sold by

BUTTER-Ordinary packed by the tub or crock sells at 17 to 18c per lb.; fresh selling on market at 21 to 22c. Eggs are selling at 15 to 17c. Cheese worth 11 to 12c; in stores 13c.

MEAT.-Beef, grass :4,50 to 5,25; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$6,50 to 7,50; Mess Pork \$18 to \$19: Mutton from 0 to 0c. 16 to 17c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 5 to 8c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

POULTRY .- Turkeys from 75c to \$1,90. Fewls perpair 45 to 50c. Chickens 38 to 40c.

Hay steady, \$16 to \$18,50. Straw \$5,00, to \$6,00 Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.

Hiprs.-Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 7½c per lb., rendered; 4½c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,75 to \$6,00 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.

REMOVAL.

#### JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER

Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street,

Montreal. ALL ORDERS CARSFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INVITATION—FURS!!!

Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, 269 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Late G. & J. Moore.) N.B.-Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleanod. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL

ACADEMY, OF MONTREAL.

PARENTS' ENTRANCE : NO. 699 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

PUPILS' ENTRANCE;

NO. 846. ONTARIO STREET. The re-opening of Classes will take place on MON-DAY, the FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Former pupils should present themselves on the first day; otherwise, they expose themselves to be crowded out by the new applications, who are unusually numerous for the next year.

BUSINESS CLASS.

Youths somewhat advanced in age, or having special reasons, to be submitted to the approval of the Principal, may be admitted to follow the classes of Arithemetic Book-keeping, Commercial Corrospondence and Penmanship only.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for industrial pursuits, Civil Engineering, Mining, &c., are invited to follow this Class, in which Physics and Chemistry will be taught in the most practical manner, and ably illustriated by the aid of experiments performed with the most perfected instru-

Mathematics applied to science and industry, Architectural Drawing, Logic, &c., &., will likewise be taught with the greatest care. For terms and other particulars, apply to the

Principal, at the Academy.
U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

Principal. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

FOR YOUNG LADIES. CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, CHAMBLY.

In point of situation and salubrity, this institution offers every advantage. It is situated on the border of Chambly Basin. The grounds are extensive and comprise a delightful flower garden. The house is large, commodius and fitted up in a style of com-

French being the language of the house, ample facilities are also afforded for the perfect acquisition

TERMS: tion).... Washing ..... 1.00 Music, piano..... 2.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each border should have a sufficiency of linea and

UNIFORM (Black) MONTREAL, CHAMBLY and SOREL Railway.-Trains Lenve Montheat at 8.30 A.M., and at 5.30 P.M.

and Chambly 7.45 A.M., and 5. P.M.

WANTED. We will give men and women

Business that will Pav

from \$4 to \$3 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for these out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as as well as men. Particulars free. J. LATHAM & CO.,

292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ROCHESTER ESTABLISHED COMMERCIAL 1830. NURSERIES. Trees, ETC. If you wish to plant, send for our New Paick List per doz, 100, or 1000 Autumn, 1873—and save all commissions.
Try it! Address
S. W. LITTLE, Rochester, N.Y.

SEWING MACHINES \$5.00 First Class, Complete in all their parts. AGENTS WANTED,

Extra Inducements. Circulars, samples of Sowing. eto., free. HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.,

26 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

12 Sept. 1873. New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, at its approaching Session, to obtain the passing of an Act, having for object to make disappear all doubts concerning the limits of ST, BAZILE LE GRAND, in the Diocese of Montreal, and to give Civil effect to the Decree of the Bishop of the Dioese passed to that effect, Montreal, 20th August, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864, AND 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of JOHN CHARLES FRANCK, heretofore trading under the name of J. C. FRANCK AND COMPANY,

An Insolvent. On Monday, the Twenty-Seventh day of October now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

JOHN CHARLES FRANCK,

By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. MONTRHAL, 16th September, 1873.

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 over, payable after one month's previous notice to Apply at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, to Rev.

Sister Bonneau, or to the undersigned. J. G. GUIMOND, August 22.

Agent to said Ladies.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ISAAC EBBITTS,

An Insolvent On Wednesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of September 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 titem, L. N. BENJAMIN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN, of the

City of Montreal, Contractor and Trader, Insolvent The Insolvent having made an assignment of his affairs to me, the Creditors are requested to meet at

his business place, No. 254 St. Joseph Street, Montreal, on the 22nd day of September next, at 10 A.M., to receive statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignec.

Montreal, 8th September, 1873. G. H. DUMESNIL,

Interim Assignee.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE Sept 12-A number of cannon and other munitions of war for the Carlists were landed yesterday at Lequerto, on the coast of Biscay.

EVACUATIONS.—PARIS, September 12— The evacuation of Verdun by the German forces will be completed to-morrow. There will be great public rejoicing, and a general illumination of the town in the evening.

A little note in the Francais of Saturday shows how President MacMahon is determined to fulfil his guarantee for the maintenance of order. It declares that the Government is firmly resolved not to permit the session of the Councils-General to be made a pretext for illegal demonstrations, and it will understand how to cause the laws and the National Assembly to be respected, should any Council attempt to obey the suggestions of the organs

TEMPER OF EASTERN FRANCE.—The attention of Government is vehemently called for by the state of public feeling in the eastern provinces; or at all events by the violent agitation now going on amongst the Radicals there. You would scarcely form an idea of the impudent lying to which the Radical papers of the places recently evacuated by the Germans have addicted themselves. One paper has just been suppressed for asserting that the regiments which have been ordered into the east of France were sent for the express purpose of shooting down the inoffensive inhabitants, and so forth. People are almost inclined to believe that our enemies abroad have entered into a conspiracy with all the revolutionists in the world to embarrass the existing administration of France. It would be preferable if we could to avoid these delicate topics; but in the present state of affairs, nothing is gained by disguising the truth. Frenchmen are acting and speaking in a way that causes delight to the fee beyond the Rhine; but that is not so surprising as the similarity of tone which one finds between certain French journals and some of the most respectable papers in Germany.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS AND THE FU-SION .- One of the immediate results of the reconciliation between the Comte de Chambord the Royalist party, and especially of the Bishop of Orleans. The "own correspondent" of the Standard is sufficiently behind the scenes to Dupanloup has written to his future King a very sensible letter, pointing out the advisability of his repudiating Ultramontanism;" advice which the correspondent hopes "he will not disregard." It is only a few months ago that the Bishop of Orleans used to be commonly described in the columns of our English contemporaries as "the leader of the French Ultramontanes," so that this announcement is a little startling. Perhaps however the correspondent has a vague idea that Ultramontanism and high views of the regal prerogative are the same thing, or perhaps—to which theory we should be more disposed to incline—the Bishop of Orleans has done nothing of the kind.

Outside France as well as within it there is considerable disturbance in the anti-Catholic camp. Prince von Bismarck himself is reported to have taken the news of the Frohsdorf interview very ill. We cannot quite accept as probable all the expressions which an informant of the Monde puts in the mouth of the Chancellor, but the general upshot of the remarks attributed to him is rather like the brusque candour of speech in which his unwavering confidence in himself frequently leads him to indulge. It would seem as though he took a certain pleasure in admitting all that was likely to tell against him, for the purpose of bringing into greater relief his belief in his own invincibility. "Decidedly," he is reported to have said on receiving the news, " decidedly the French people is not what I took it for. Yet I have studied it carefully and closely, and I admit that in spite of my knowledge of men, I have been deceived about it. Eighty years of revolutions and constant shocks have not stifled in it the consciousness of its greatness. In spite of its inconceivable frivolity, it preserves a deep impression of its historical traditions. I have no longer any doubt whatever that within a few months the Comte de Chambord will be king of France, and that the whole of France will acclaim him;" and after some further observations, which to our mind do not bear the same stamp of authenticity, he is said to have concluded. "No; M. Thiers"—who had told him that the fusion was out of the question-" is no longer the statesman I took him for; he is old; his vanity has dazzled him, and his intellect is obscured (verdunkelt).

THE CONTINENTAL WHEAT TRADE.—Paris reports of last evening report that the wheat trade has continued active, the demand having amount of taxation on your income. There, sir, are exceeded the supply. The harvest is considered an ordinary one this year, not only in France but also in Germany and Hungary.

SPAIN.

Unsucoessful Sortie,-Madrid, Sept 12.-A body of Insurgent troops made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but was unsuccessful in its efforts to pierce the line of the beseiging force, and returned to the city.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN. - MADRID, Sept. 12.—The situation here and throughout the country is improving. A large portion of the reserves called out has been assembled; and its equipment progressing. Government is capable of finding apostate priests. of putting 330,000 efficient men into the field. The command of the army of the North has been confided to Gen. Zubald. General Faron talonia with 10,000 men. The resources of the northern provinces have been exhausted by the war and exactions of the Carlists. The necessaries of life even have become scarce, and

DISCIPLINE AMONG THE CARLISTS. - A "special" correspondent of the Standard-in the North of Spain, gives a very favorable account of the discipline of the Carlist bands .-"Pickets patrol the towns and villages occupied, and repress all disorder after nightfall, and outpost duty is strictly observed." Immorality is always punished, a captain who had thus offended was placed under arrest, and reprimanded for the bad example he had given, while his companion, a Frenchwoman, was sent back ever the frontier. "With some cxceptions the Royalist privates are more than moral—they are pious." But, as the correspondent goes on to observe, Basques are not Spaniards, and they will find great difficulty in imposing their ideas on the inhabitants of the Centre, South and East.

ITALY.

In Italy the terrible progress of the cholera ean no longer be concealed by the Government. At Desenzano, a military station, twenty-five men have succumbed to the disease. The next day there were twenty-five cases and fifteen deaths. At Venice there were ten cases, nine of which ended fatally on the 7th: and fortythree, of which twenty-five were fatal, in the province. In the province of Treviso, five cases and as many deaths; in that of Udine, twenty cases and seven deaths; in that of Parma eleven cases and seven deaths. In Padua there have been thirteen cases, but none of them ended fatally.

BRIEF TO THE BISHOP OF QUIMPER.-The Holy Father has just sent to the Bishop of Quimper a remarkable reply to the address presented through that prelate by the Catholic Cercle" of his town. After repeating the condemnation of the "so-called liberal opinions" which are adopted by many Catholies, " otherwise honest and pious," the Holy Father continues thus: "Remind, Venerable Brother, the members of the Catholic association that, on the numerous occasions on which We have reproved the followers of 'Liberal' opinions, We have not had in view those who hate the Church, whom it would have been useless to point out; but rather those whom We have just indicated, who preserving and cherishing the hidden virus of liberal opinions which they have sucked in with their milk, on the pretext that it is not and the Orleans Princes has been the departure | tainted with malico, and is according to them for Frohsdorf of several leading members of not hurtful to religion, easily inoculate other minds with it and thus propagate the seeds of the perturbations by which the world has so long been shaken." The explicit wording of feel justified in informing us that "Bishop | this important communication has attracted great attention in France.

ITALIAN TAXATION .- As an illustration of the present system of taxation in the new kingdom of Italy, the Fanfulla, a journal published in Rome, gives an example in the case of an Italian abbe who had been in the receipt of an annual revenue of 1,000 francs (£35) from a benefice which he had.

Owing to the laws regarding ecclesiastical property the funds of this benefice are taken possession of by the Government : the abbe makes application for his annual stipend, is directed to the office appointed for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property. He is ushered into the presence of the official liquidator, and the following dialogue ensues :-

Official: Please, sir, be seated. I will look up your account. Your benefice brings you, you say, 1.006 francs a year ?

Abbe (meckly): Yes, sir. Official: No doubt, sir, you are aware that, in accordance with the law on ecclesiastical property, the amount is subject to a reduction of 30 per cent?

Abbe: Yes, sir, (sighs.) Official: 30 per cent gives 300 francs. The re-

mainder, therefore, is 700 francs. Abbe: Thank you, sir.

Official: It remains to deduct the mortmain. Abbe: The what?

Official: The mortmain, sir, which is 4 frs. and 40 centimes per cent, amounting, therefore, on the whole, to 44 francs. Subtracting this from 700, leaves us 656 francs.

Abbe rises to receive that amount.

Official: Wait a moment, sir.

Abbe: Surely, sir, there is nothing else to be deducted?

Official: You have forgotten sir, the tax on the richezze mobile (movable riches).

Abbe: Oah! movable riches! Official: This at 5 per cent amounts to 50 francs. Deducting this from 656, we have 636 francs left.

Abbe rises, and is preparing to pocket this last remainder of his annual income. Official: Excuse me, sir, we have not quite finish-

Abbe sits down with an air of inquiring resignation.
Official: The Income Tax Department may have

been in error. Abbe (hopefully:) O yes! I think there has been some mistake.

Official: You misunderstand me. The Income Tax Department may have rated your income at more than it is, and consequently may have made its estimate on too high a figure. Abbe: Yes. I think my income has been a good

deal exaggerated. Official: That is what I was saying, and as the Income Tax Department might be liquidating your

reality, we therefore have to retain— Abbe: Hullon! Official: We have to retain still ten francs and sixty centimes per cent., which amounts to just 106 francs, leaving therefore a balance in your favour of 500 francs. Fifty per cent, is therefore the total

your 500 francs, and we are quits.
The Abbe takes the amount (£17 10s.,) and as he walks away he expresses to himself an earnest wish that he was quit of a government which had managed to pilfer from him one half of his small income.-London Universe.

#### SWITZERLAND.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY .- The Liberte of Fribourg says that the Government are so determined in hunting down the clergy of the Jura, that they now give to the officials who procure convictions against priests one-third of every fine so obtained. The government is also trying everywhere to replace the Catholic clergy with "old hereties" but "is arrested in its project by the impossibility

### AUSTRIA.

SUICIDE.-VIENNA, Sept. 12.-Prince Charles Esterhasey, the only son of the late Prince Esterhasey, the will enter upon a vigorous campaign in Ca- eminent Austrian statesman, has committed suicide. GERMANY.

THE GRRMAN CHURCH LAWS .- Judicial proceedings have been commenced against Bishop Koett of Fulda for having appointed a cathedral chaplain thousands of families are reduced to indigence. and a priest without notifying to the government had two or three his intention of doing so, in accordance with the the Pope's army.

provisions of the church laws. He will shortly be examined before the court.

RESULTS OF PERSECUTION .- A correspondent, writing from Geneva, says that Catholic meetings have recently become doubly numerous. "M. Loyson," he adds, "commences to cut a sad figure; the hall where he says Mass is each Sunday a little less well filled; while our Catholic churches; on the contrary are more frequented than ever; the persecution has given us a new life."

BISMARCK'S WEARNESS .- During the negotiations at Frankfort, at the close of the France-German war, when Pouyer-Quertier and Jules Favre were invited to dinner by Bismarck, the latter was growing sulky at Jules Favre's lengthy speeches, and gave a portentous yawn, always a bad sign with him. Just then Pouyer-Quertier whispered to Favre, "Stop, I have an argument more effective than all your thetoric." Then turning to the Chancellor he said quietly, "Does your Excellency object to beer and cigars?" Bismurck's face brightened up in an instant. This was just what he wanted; and when the beer and cigars were produced he entered at once upon business in a jovial manner, and Pouyer-Quertier succeeded in this demands.

#### PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The London Universe keeps up a running fire on the Protestant foreign missions. The testimony of Protestant writers as to their operations and results has been collected and is given as follows: The failure of Protestant missionary efforts con-

tinued: With most of the natives [of New Zealand] Chris-

tianity is a mere name, and is entirely inoperative in practice—[Fox. The Protestant converts are distinctly inferior

in point of moral character to the unconverted heathen [ Wakefield. They are, generally speaking, distinguished from the unconverted natives as rogues, thieves and liars

Letters from Wangani. In Oceanica the presence of the missionaries has been productive of more mischief than good-[Asiatic Journal vol. 8.

The missionaries have only added a plague to the evils they had come to cure-(Pridham. After this we collect the pithy summary of the

result of the presence of those men who are the heroes of Exeter Hall and the ridicule of the rest of From the hut of the most degraded menial to the

Royal palace [in Sandwich Islands] they are remarkable for nothing but their immorality—[Hines.

They have an utter disregard for all decency-

Melville. Their catechists are ingorant of most of the duties

enjoined upon a Christian—[Wilkes. The missionaries have only made the natives dirty, brutalized, cheats, and liars-[La Place.

Now for Africa, in reference to the religious condition of which the sects have lied so magnificently, and for converting Livingstone, Moffat & Co. have been fed, clothed, paid and canonized:

To Africa there have been eighteen missions, all of which failed-[Tracy. There are few exceptions to a general relapse into

immorality—[Cruikshank. The education given by the missionaries is only the means of enabling the natives to become more

perfect in villiany-[Duncan. I believe the missionaries have hardly Christianized a single Kaffir-Dundas.

The Kaffirs may be said to have refused the Gospel Ninety nine out of every one hundred Hottentots

are utterly ignorant of any correct notion of a future state—[Cole. It is notorious that the Hottentots who have resided for any time at the missionary stations are

generally the most idle and worthless of their nation --[Moodie. Now for a few flying observations by earnest Protestant observers in reference to the missionary

success of the sects in other parts of the globe: In the Levant the utter unprofitableness of the missionaries cannot be sufficiently pointed out-[Slade. They have felt themselves obliged for the present

to withdraw in a great measure from Greece-[Hawes. [The real truth being that they were expelled]. The Bishop of Jerusalem has scarcely a congre-

gation besides his chaplain, his doctor and their friends-[Castlereagh. a serious errors in faith and seguidalou irregularities in practice in the ill instructed con-

verts-f Williams. The only Protestant converts throughout Turkey and the Levant are infidels and deserve no sympathy from the Christian public-(Sontagate, a Pro-

testant bishop. The expensive establishment in Armenia have

made no converts.—[Wagner.

The history of the missionaries to the native

races of America, it must be allowed, casts a deep shade on the history of Protestantism-[Pritchard. We have no proofs that thousands of books thrown away amongst the Chinese have excited one mind to inquire concerning them, have induced one soul to find a teacher, or have been the means of converting one individual.-[Brown's Hist, of Prop. of

No Malay Christian is to be found in Malacca,-[Malcolm.

Christ.

The above statement [says Mr. Marshall] applies to Protestant Christianity, for he [Malcolm] adds: The Catholics have brought over a number of Malays, Chinese and others, and have full audiences on flundays."

After the above we have neither space nor inclination to say more than that short terrible sentence: "Out of thy own mouth will I condemn thee thou wicked servant."

#### A CRUSADER ON HIS WAY.

We have had two letters from our dear friend, the Chevalier Hugh Murray-tried and true soldier of the Vicar of Christ. The first was dated at the Cove of Cork-now called Queenstown. In it he speaks pension upon a basis which is more than it is in thus of his very speedy passage in the "Spain," of the National Line-confirming by his experience what sharp observers had already concluded, that the National line of steamers, under the management of Mr. Hurst, developes its energies in results, rather than, as in the unfortunate White Starline, in abnormal boastings, badly sustained by what it has failed to do. Chevalier Hugh Murray, a most exact observer, as a true soldier ever is, says:

"A word about the steamer 'Spain'-well keptvigilant watch—perfect order, and a captain who is a sailor and a gentleman. Passengers quiet, and agreeable. I had an excellent stateroom, all to myself, with leisure for reflection and thought. And so much to forecaste in thought! So the time seemed none too long. The passage was faster than I expected—leaving New York on August 2d, and reaching the 'Cove of Cork' on the 11th-nine

Here is another extract from this letter: "Land was sighted at midnight. Lights shining on the Irish coast. I awoke at the ontranea of the 'Cove of Cork.' Blood is stronger than water and I could have thrown my arms round the lad that brought us the newspaper. What a pleasant face; what a musical tone in his voice' I get the papers.

Wills is dead -- on the field of honor.

\* Commandant Wills, who died so chivalrous a a death in fighting for Don Carlos, at the head of Pontifical Zonaves, was an old comrade of Chevalier Hugh Murray in the Roman army. The Chevalier often spoke of him to us, and was much attached to him. Commandant Wills was a Hollander, and had two or three brothers, or cousing, with him, in

"Many more must go, to fill the gap. When filled ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, it can be crossed!" Nihil fit sine sanguinis effusione! The vista is opening out, but why speak of it. Thoughts should be nursed, not spoken, when action is ahead. Only, the Power of the Sovereign Pontiff will be restored. The iron yoke weighing on millions will be broken. But, oh! what impudent self- of the French language. assertion our enemics have, and we, in what we consider our religious humility, are ashamed to sign ourselves with the Cross in their presence!"

The Chevalier's letters, coming on us almost at the hour of publication, have to be deferred, till next week, as to other matters. His second letter, written a few hours before his leaving London for Parisand beyond, is dated August 14th. We have not time to separate, from it, what is strictly private, and what is matter that may be published as of general interest. Chevalier Hugh Murray has gone abroad with "bigger business" on hand than to be the correspondent of any newspaper, or journaleven the Freeman's Journal. He has gone to put his good sword, and his long and stern record as a commandant, at the service of Don Carlos, if this offer of Free service will be accepted, subject to instant withdrawal, in the case that the cause of the Church and of the Pope as Head of the Church, may be bet ter served by his being elsewhere. It was arranged if the Chevalier Hugh Murray got into any trouble that he was to telegraph to us by the ocean cable-wire As he has not done so, we count on it that he is now in Catalonia, with his old comrade, Don Alphonso, brother of King Carlos VII. of Spain.

We were amused, a week or two ago, at reading the distinct enunciation, by the Carlist Committee in Paris, that none, privates or officers, not of Spanish nationality, would, or could be accepted in the armies preparing of Don Carlos. We laughed at the thought of Don Alfonso telling that terrible disciplinarian—that "Stone-Wall" officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, Hugh Murray, going to serve without pecuniary consideration, that he was not wanted!

If, by events that may happen any day, Chevalier Hugh Murray is not called to his place as a soldier of the Pope, in Rome, he will be welcomed in Spain by the Carlists. He goes there burdened by no international hindrances. He goes as he went ten years before the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves went—the first fruits of America offered in the cause of the Catholic Church, and of its Head the Pope. We recken that he will reach Catalonia safely, and that he will be very welcome. And we do not anticipate that he will leave his bones in Spain. A faith, and a heroic purpose such as his has been proved, will be rewarded by standing, one day, in Rome. May it not be that this preoccupied and devoted soldier, Celt, and Irish, in every drop of his blood, and to the marrow of his bones, though born on the American Continent -may stand and at no distant day, at the head of a devoted army of Irishmen, gathered from various parts of the world? What is needed for this? One little breath of divine inspiration. The Irish heart is right. The French are valiant, but they are selfasserting, and have been very proud. The Irish, all over the world, have been greatly humiliated. Let one little breath come over them—such as, with God's grace, Father Burke might breathe on them, and such funds would be raised, and such an array of sturdy Irish warriors pour into Rome, as would make the wretched Piedmontese usurpers call on the mountains and hills to cover them! Is this a dream? It may be more than that. It is not for nothing that the Irish have been scattered over the earth, and yet, everywhere, preserved their characteristics of devotion to their faith, and singular selfdisregard when sacrifices are called for. It would

be worthy of them to "rise above themselves." The highest rlane on which they could meet, would be the strongest. The race is too widely scattered, and too numerous, and too powerful, ever again to be all at one time, gathered on the little Green Island from which they sprang. But, if the Irish race willed it, with a leader, they could quickly deliver Rome, from its tyrants and oppressors, and put the Vicar of Christ again, in peace, in possession of what Catholic Christendom has given to him, and drive away the miscreant robbers that hold him, these three years past, in prison.

Chevalier Murray, arriving in London, went, as all Catholic gentlemen do who go to a hotel in London—to Ford's.

Next morning; but we let him tell it himself;

"I inquired, this morning, for a Catholic church; and was directed to the Spanish church, on Spanish nare, close to Ford's Hotel. There I attended Curious, without intention on my part, I crossed the Ocean in the "Spain," and, on the morning after my arrival, I am directed to the Spanish church. So I meet Spain all along my route."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTH WEST RIDIEG .- The Conservatives of this division have adopted the following resolution with respect to the re-election of Lord Frederic Cavendish :- "That the Conservaive party decline to contest the vacancy in the Northern Division of the West Riding, anticipating, as they do, a very early dissolution of Parliament."

A correspondent of the New York Observer notes that "the religious aim of the public schools, so far as he can see, is in favor of complete indifferentism. and affirms, as a necessary result, that " every scholar so trained (unless the grace of God prevents) becomes in some measure, a missionary of indifferentism." The Observer is late in coming to that conclusion, but it is a sound one, and, an old proverb assures us, "better late than never." That is one of the grounds on which Catholics refuse to entrust their children to them. The Methodist papers, meanwhile, call loudly for an entire exclusion from these schools of any semblance of religious teaching. Wisely, too, according to their generation, for Protestantism, as such, affords no ground steady enough for the blows they wish to strike at Catholic Education.—Cutholic Review.

The law of demand and supply received a startling illustration the other day in Troy. It was announced by the Trojan Board of Health that every one reporting a dead cat to the Board should receive fifty cents, provided he buried the cat. Immediately a ghastly procession of the youth of Troy appeared before the doors of the Health office, each bearing a dead cat in his acquisite hands. This lasted for several days, and it was remarked that as time passed on the feline corpses looked more and more fatigued, and the air about the sanitary headquarters was loaded with a suggestion of mortality. At last Controller Albertson, alarmed at the financial prospect, concluded to stay paying, and from that moment the cat epidemic ceased in Troy.

A tender and touching allusion was made by a speaker in the Kansas House of Representatives to a recently deceased member of the State Legislature. Brother Riggs," he remarked, "will not feel the cold where he has gone."

A Mexican was recently caught stealing lumber from a church, at Brownsville, Texas. His captors were pieus, God-fearing men, and, contrary to the Texas custom, allowed the poor wretch a few minutes for prayer and reflection before assessing

A Pittsburg coroner makes no charge where he sits on a young man who parted his hair in the middle. He says that his personal satisfaction is enough without the fee.

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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 other parties.

Consequently all persons who have purchased tickets must make themselves sure, either by referring to the Nouveau Monde, or by addressing them-selves 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 riso 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.

.873.
(By order,)
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Manage Montreal, 28th July, 1873.

ARCHITECT,
Tames Street, 199 Wm. E. DORAN, (Opposite Molson's Bank,)

MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

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, An Insolvent.

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 MCLILL & COMPANY.

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

HUGH McGILL per his Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT, TAIT, & WOTHERSPOON.

Montreal, 6th Aug., 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO, OF QUEEEC, 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, BROTHERS, 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 Attomey ad litem, L. N. BRNJAMIN,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN BTE, DUHAMEL FILS, Imsolvent.

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

fore me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 30th day of September next, at 4 o'clock, P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th August, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, In the matter of MICHEL PLOUFF & CIE., Insolvents.

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

Creditors are requested to fylo their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 2nd day of October next, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvents are hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assigueo.

Montreal, 27 August, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of EDOUARD DUHAMEL I the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-pointed assigned in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the order-

ing of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolveni is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee, Montreal, 26th August, 1873.

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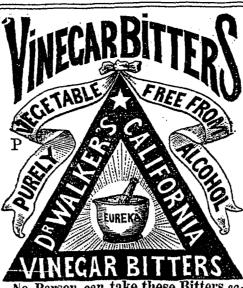
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