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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

CHRONICLE.

NO. 11.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

OR,

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER X .- (CONTINUED.)

Her eyes were now fastened upon him with an expression of deep emotion; then, raising him from

the ground, she said:
"Adolf, my good brother, how shall we be ever able to repay your self-devotion? Well do I know all that you have done to soften my hard lot. Have I not seen that my well-being has been the one constant subject of your thoughts? And now you are about to take my father's place within his dungeonwalls,—to risk your very life for him and me! Ungracious that I have been,—thankless as I must

have seemed,—how have I deserved so much?"

An unusual fire sparkled in the eyes of the young knight, and communicated itself to his speech. In

the exultation of his feelings, he exclaimed:
"Does not the ancient blood of the Counts of Flanders flow within your veins? Are you not the beloved daughter of the Lion,-of him who is the glory of our common country, the benefactor to whom I can never sufficiently express my gratitude? My blood, my life, are devoted to your illustrious house; and all that the Lion of Flanders loves is sacred to me."

While Matilda was still regarding him with astonishment, a servant came to announce the arrival of the stranger priest. Immediately after, the

father himself entered the apartment. "Hail to thee, illustrious daughter of the Lion, our lord!" he began, making a lowly reverence, and at the same time throwing back his cowl.

The sound of his voice instantly attracted Matilda's attention. She eyed him with a close scrutiny, and anxiously taxed her memory to recall the name of one whose accents sounded so familiar to her ear. Suddenly she seized him by the hand, and with eyes flashing with delight passionately

exclaimed:
"Heavens! I see before me my father's bosom friend! I thought that all besides Sir Adolf here had described us; but now, thanks be to God, He

has sent me a second protector!" Diederik die Vos stood aghast; his art had failed before a woman's eye. With an air of something like chagrin, he threw off his beard, and now stood in his own character before his youthful friends;

then turning to Matilda, "In truth, lady," he exclaimed, "I must allow that your sight is sharp and piercing; I may now as well resume my natural voice. I had rather, indeed, have remained unrecognised; for the disguise which you have penetrated is of the last necessity for my noble master's weal. I pray, therefore, be careful how you drop a hint of who I really am; it might cost me my life, and, what is of greater moment, defeat the mission I have in hand; but if our hopes do not deceive us, your sorrow will soon be over. Nevertheless, should your father's captivity be even yet prolonged, we must not cease to put our trust in the justice of Heaven. Meanwhile, I have seen the Lord Robert, and conversed with him. His lot is much alleviated by the courtesy of the castellan in whose charge he is; for the present,

therefore, your heart may be at ease regarding him." "Buttell me all he said, Sir Diederik; describe his prison to me, and how he occupies his time; that I may have the pleasure of picturing it all to my-

self, since as yet I cannot see him." Thereupon Diederick began a minute description luck can't go one way for ever." y to the lady all that he brought could interest months and the state of the state

her; answering with ready sympathy her most trivial questions, and comforting her with the hope of a happier future. Adolf meanwhile had left the room, to inform his sister of the journey he was about to undertake, and to give directions for horse and armour to be in readiness. He had also charged a confidential servant to inform Deconinck and Breydel of his absence, that they might keep closer watch over their young princess; a precaution, however, which was not, in fact, necessary; since Diederik die Vos had already concerted measures

with them to that end. As soon as the young knight returned, Diederik rose from his seat: "Now, Sir Adolf," said he, "we have not much time to spare; allow me, therefore, before we set out, to throw a little more age into your countenance. Sit down, and let me have my own way, and fear not; I shall do nothing that will harm you."

Adolf accordingly took a seat in front of Diederik, and leaned his head backwards. Matilda, quite at a loss to understand the scene before her, looked on in astonishment; with curious eye she followed Diederik's fingers, as he traced many a deep line on Adolf's youthful visage, and darkened its complexion. Her astonishment increased, as at every stroke of the pencil Adolf's countenance gradually changed its expression, and assumed something that reminded her of her father's features. At last the work was completed, and Diederik desired his patient to stand up and show himself.

"There, it is done," said he; "you are as like the Lord Robert now as if the same mother had borne you; and if I did not know the work of my own hands. I should make my obeisance to you as to the noble Lion in person."

As for Matilda, she could only look from one to the other in speechless wonder, hardly able to believe her eyes, so like her Father did Adolf stand before her.

"Sir Adolf," now proceeded Diederik, "if you would secure success to your generous enterprise, we shall do well to start without delay, lest perchance, should an enemy or an unfaithful servant see you in your present guise, you not only risk your life, but risk it fruitlessly."

The reasonableness of this caution was obvious, and the young knight immediately assented. -"Farewell, noble lady!" he exclaimed, "farewell! Think sometimes of your servant Adolf."

But what words can describe the maiden's emotion as she heard these few and simple words?-Hitherto she had looked only at the bright side of Adolf's chivalrous undertaking; she was once again to behold her beloved father! But now at once the thought flashed upon her, that this happiness was to be purchased by the absence, perhaps the loss, of her good brother-for so she called the knight. A pang shot through heart; but she was sufficiently mistress of herself to suppress her tears; and loosening the green veil, which formed a portion of her head-dress-

who will never forget your noble deed; it is my motionless, so violent was the shock. own favorite color."

The knight received the pledge on bended knee, and with a look which bespoke his thanks, he

pressed it to his lips.
"Lady," he said, "so great a reward exceeds my poor deserts; but the day may come when it shall be given me to pour out my blood for the House of Flanders, and to show myself not unworthy of your gracious favor."

"Come, a truce to compliments," cried Diederik; 'it is time we were gone." With pain the youth and maiden heard the sum-

mons. Each spoke but one word more: "Farewell, Matilda!"

"Farewell, Adolf!"

The two knights hurried away; and passing out into the court-yard, mounted with all despatch. A few moments later and the streets of Bruges resounded with the hasty tramp of two horses, the last echo of which was heard under the gate towards Ghent.

CHAPTER XI.

In the year 1280 a terrible conflagration had caused the ruin of the old town-hall in the marketplace of Bruges; the wooden tower with which it was surrounded had perished in the flames; and all the charters and muniments of the city together with it. But in the lower part of the building which this citizen will conduct you is under the some massive walls had resisted the general destruction, and some few chambers were still left standing, which were now used as a guardhouse.— At present these half-ruined apartments were the chosen rendezvous of the French garrison; and there they whiled away their time in play and

revelry.

A few days after Adolf of Nieuwland's departure, eight of these foreign mercenaries found them. seves together in one of the inmost recesses of the ruin. A large lamp of coarse earthenware shed its yellow rays upon their swarthy faces, while a thick smoke curled upwards from its flame, and hung on either side of the door, drawing their very breath sullenly in the groinings of the vault. The walls cautiously so fearful were they of giving the alarm. still retained traces of decorative painting; an image of Our Lady, with the hands broken off, and the features defaced by time or violence, stood at one of the chamber. At a heavy oaken table sat four solders, intent upon the dice with which they were playing; others stood by, looking on and following with interest the chances of the game. It was evident, however, that some other game was afoot than that in which these men were engaged; for, with helments upon their heads and swords in their belts, they had all the appearance of being prepared for action.

Soon one of the players rose from the table, at the same time angrily dashing down the dice upon it. "That old Breton's hands are not clean!" he exclaimed; "else how should I lose fifty times running? A plague on the dice! I'll have done with them."

"He is afraid to go on," cried the winner, with a provoking air of triumph. "What the flend, Jehan! surely you are never cleaned out yet, man! Is that the fashion in which you face the enemy?" "Try once more, Jehan," said another; "the in a frightened tone.

The soldier addressed as Jehan stood for some

again or not. At last, passing his hand within his shirt of mail, he drew from under it his last reserve, a necklace of fine pearls with richly-wrought clasps

"There," he exclaimed, holding it out so that all might see, "I will stake these pearls against what you have won from me to-night. It is as fair a necklace as ever shone upon the neck of a Flemish lady! If I lose this, I have not a stiver left of the whole booty!"

The Breton took the jewel into his hand, and scanned it curiously. "Well, here goes," he cried; "how many throws?"

"Two," replied Jehan; "you throw first."

The necklace lay upon the table, and over against it a heap of gold pieces. All eyes were fixed on the dice as they rolled, while the hearts of the players beat high with excitement. At the first throw, the fickle dame Fortune seemed to be taking Jehan into favor again, for he threw ten, and his adversary but five. But, while preparing to throw again, and full of hope that he might this time retrieve his losses, he suddenly observed that the Breton secretly put the dice to his mouth, and moistened one side of them. He was now immediately convinced that it was not ill-luck, but foul play, that had hitherto made him the loser. He took no notice, bowever, merely calling to his adversary,

"Come, why don't you throw? you are afraid

now, I suppose!"
"Not I," replied the Breton, as the dice rolled from his hand upon the table, "the game is not lost yet See there, twelve!"

And now it was Jehan's turn; he threw only six -so with an air of joy and triumph the Breton tucked the necklace under his mail, and Jehan stood aside from the table, with bitterness and vengeance in his heart, but sufficiently master of himself to put a good face on the matter, and even, with feigned good humour, to wish the winner luck with his prize. But for all this he was not at all disposed to let his adversary off so easily. While the Breton was in conversation with another of his comrades, Jehan whispered something in the ear of those who

stood next to him, and then called across the table.
"Now, comrade, as you have cleaned me out, you must give me another chance. I will set my share of this night's earnings against an equal sum; what

say you?" "Done; I'm always ready."

Jehan took the dice, and in two casts threw eighteen. The other now took them up, and seemed, talking all the while, to hold them carelessly in his hand; the soldier who stood beside Jehan narrowly watched him; and now they distinctly noticed how the Breton again brought the dice to to his lips, and by this device threw first ten, and then twelve.

"You have lost again, friend Jehan," he exclaimed. A tremendous blow of Jehan's fist was the "Take this," she said, "from the hands of your answer. Blood gushed from the Breton's nose and grateful sister; let it serve to remind you of her mouth, and for a moment he stood stunned and

> "You're a cheat, a thief!" shouted Jehan, now giving full vent to his fury; "have I not seen how you wetted the dice, and so won my money of me by false play? you shalt give back all I have lost

to-night, or by heaven—"
But the Breton, now recovered from his stupor, gave him no time to finish his speech, but rushed upon him, sword in hand, with a volley of oaths and curses. Jehan, too, was ready for the fight, and swore vehemently that he would have the Breton's blood. Already the blades flashed in the lamplight and a bloody issue seemed inevitable, when suddenly an additional actor, also in military equip-

ment, appeared upon the scene. The look of mingled command and reproof which the new-comer cast upon the combatants sufficiently indicated him to be one one of their officers; and no sooner were they aware of his presence, than with abashed looks they slunk aside, the curses died away upon their lips, and the swords were hastily returned to their scabbards. Jehan and the Breton eyed one another in a manner which showed that they did postpone the termination of their contest to a more convenient season; meanwhile they followed the example of the rest, and drew near their commander, who now spoke:

"Are you ready, men?" he asked.

"Ready, Messire de Cressines," was the answer. "Remember, not a word spoken," proceeded the officer. "And remember, too, that the house to especial protection of the governor; the first that lays a finger upon any thing therein will bitterly repent it. Now, follow me,"

The citizen alluded to, and who was about to serve as conductor to the French soldiers, was no other than Master Brakels; the same whose unpatriotic behaviour had caused him to be expelled from the guild of the Clothworkers. The whole party once in the street, Brakels took the lead, and silent ly led them through the darkness to the Spanish Street, and the mansion of the Nieuwlands. Here the soldiers ranged themselves close to the walls, cautiously so fearful were they of giving the alarm. Master Brakels tapped very gently, as though on an errand which required caution, In a few moments a woman's voice from within inquired who it was that knocked at so late an hour.

"Quick, open I' replied Brakels. "I come from Master Deconinck with an urgent message for the Lady Matilda. Bo quick, for there is danger in every moment's delay."

At this reply, the servant, suspecting no treason. immediately undrew the bolts, and opened the door with all the speed she could command; but what was her alarm when, at the heels of the Fleming, she saw that eight French soldiers had forced their way into the hall. With a scream which resounded through the house, she endeavoured to make her escape; but in this she was prevented by Messire de Cressines, who seized her by the arm, awed her into silence by his threatening gestures.

"Where is your mistress, the Lady Matilda?" he asked, in a tone of perfect coolness.

"My lady retired to her chamber two hours ago, and is now asleep," stammered out the waiting-maid

"Go to her," pursued De Cressines, "and bid her is a good knight and a noble gentleman." rise and dress herself; for that she must go with with fated hour, then is come. I must leave

resistance, for we are prepared to use force if necessary."

The girl hurried upstairs to the chamber of Marin, whom she forthwith awoke. "Lady," she exclaimed, "make haste and rise, the house is full of soldiers."

"What say you?" cried Maria, terrified, "soldiers in our house! What is it they want?"

"They come to carry off the Lady Matilda, at this very instant. Make haste, I pray you; for she is asleep, and I fear every moment lest they should enter her chamber."

In too much haste and astonishment to answer, Maria threw a loose dressing-gown, over her shoulders and descended the stars, where she found De Cressines still in the entrance-hall. Two male servants, who had been awoke by the girl's scream, had been arrested and detained by the soldiers.

"Sir," said Maria, addressing herself to the officer in command, "please to inform me why you thus enter my brother's house by night."

"Certainly, noble lady. It is by order of the governor-general, The Lady Matilda de Bethune must accompany us without delay. You need be under no apprehension, however, as to the treatment she will receive; for I pledge you my honour that not a word shall be addressed to her otherwise than as beseems her rank."

"O, sir!" replied Maria, "I wonder to see you employed on such an errand; for I have always heard you spoken of as an honourable knight."

"I can assure you, lady, that the employment is not to my taste; but, as a soldier, I have no choice but punctually to obey the orders of my general. Be pleased, therefore, to bring down to us the Lady Matilda; we can delay no longer, and you must yourself see that escape is hopeless."

Maria did, in fact, see too plainly that the blow was neither to be evaded nor resisted, and had she yielded to her fears she would have wrung her hands in despair; but she had sufficient self-command to suppress her feelings before the stranger, though as her eye lighted on the Fleming, who stood by in one corner of the hall, her whole countenance assumed an expression of ineffable contempt Master Brakels' heart quailed beneath that look of scorn; he trembled too for the vengeance which he saw hanging over his head, and retreating a few steps, seemed as though about to make his escape by the doorway.

"Keep an eye on yonder Fleming, that he does not give us the slip," cried De Cressines to his men; "after betraying his own friends, he may likely enough play us false too."

In an instant Brakels was roughly seized by the arm, and dragged into the midst of the soldiers, who

seemed to take delight in showing their contempt of the traitor, even while they were profiting by his treachery. Meanwhile Maria had again ascended the stairs; and with heavy heart entered the chamber of her young friend. For a moment she stood in silence before the bed, and contemplated the unhappy Matilda as she slept — flept indeed profoundly, yet not peacefully. Her breath came heavily and hurriedly; ever and anon, with a convulsive motion of her hand, she seemed striving to repel some threatening vision; and amid many inarticulate sounds might be distinguished the oft-repeated name of Adolf, which she uttered in the tone of one who

calls for help in danger.

Tears flowed from Maria's eyes; for the spectacle moved her inmost heart, which was still more deeply touched by the thought of the sad awakening so soon to follow. But, painful as it was to be the bearer of evil tiding, there was no time to be ost; a few moments' delay might fill the chamber with rude soldiers. To spare her friend a worse shock, she must hasten to startle her from her slumbers; taking, therefore, Matilda's hand, she roused her with the words:

"Awake! awake! dear friend; I have that to say o you which will not brook delay."

At Maria's first touch the maiden started from ber sleep in alarm, opened wide her eyes, and regarded her friend with mingled doubt and terror. "Is it you, Maria?" she exclaimed, hastily passing her hand over her eyelids; "what brings you to me at this strange hour?"

"My poor friend!" cried Maria, bursting into tears, "you must get up and let me dress you. Nerve yourself as best you can, and above all make haste. A great misfortune has befallen you."

In her bewilderment Matilda rose from her bed. fixing a look of anxious inquiry upon Maria, who immediately began dressing her, sobbing bitterly the while, and making no answer to the terrified girl's repeated questions, till, at the moment of handing her a long riding-dress, with a painful effort she said,

"You are about to take a journey, dear Matilda! May St. George protect and keep you!"

"What means this, my Maria? Ah, now I see what lot awaits me! My sad dream, then, was a true one; for, even as you awoke me methought I was being carried off to France, to Joanna of Navarre. Now is all hope gone from me | never again shall I behold my beloved Flanders! And you, my father, never again, in this world, shall you embrace your child!"

Overcome with grief, Maria had sunk into a chair; her voice, incriculate with sobs, was unable to offer a word of comfort, when she felt her neck encircled by Matilda's arms, and heard her tender accents sounding in her ear:

"Weep not for me, sweet friend. Sorrow upon sorrow is nothing new to my sad heart; and for the house of Flanders there is left no joy, not even "O hapless, yet ever-noble girl!" Maria at last

found words to say: "you know not that the French soldiers who are to carry you hence already guard

At these word Matilda turned pale, and an evident shudder passed over her frame. "Soldiers!" she exclaimed, "am I then to be exposed to the insolence of ruffian hirelings! Save me, Maria! O God I that I might now die! My father! my father! you know not what insults are offered to your blood !"

"Be not thus terrified, my Matilda; their leader

into a dungeon. Be it so; there is a Judge in heav-

en, and He will not forget me !" "Quick, now, and put on the riding-dress; for I

hear the soldiers approaching."
While Matilda was fastening her dress about her,

the door opened, and the waiting-maiden entered.

"Madam," she said, addressing herself to Maria,
"the French knight desires to know whether the
Lady Matilda is yet ready, and whether is is permitted him to present himself before her?" "Let him come," was the unbesitating answer. Messire de Cressines had followed closely upon

his messanger, and now made his appearance. He bowed respectfully to the ladies; and his compassionate looks sufficiently testified his distaste for the commission with which he was charged. "Noble countess," he commenced, "bear with me if I call upon you to accompany me without further

delay. I assure you I have already allowed you all the time that it is possible for me to grant." "I will follow you, Messire, on the instant," answered Matilda; "but I trust that I may rely on your knightly honour to secure me against any un-

worthy treatment." "I swear to you Lady," replied De Cressines, deeply moved by her resignation, "that so long as you are in my charge, you shall meet with nothing

but respect."

"But your soldiers, Messire?"
"As for my soldiers, lady, not a man among them,
I assure you, shall address one word to you. Let us now be going."

Anxiously and tenderly the two friends embraced one another, while tears trickled down their cheeks. Often was the bitter word "farewell" repeated, and the last embrace given, only to be commenced anew. At length they left the room, and began to descend the stairs.

"Messire," said Maria, earnestly, "tell me, I ontreat you, whither are you conducting my unhappy friend ?"

"To France," he replied; and then turning to his soldiers :

"Mark my words well," he said, in a voice of stern command: "let no unseemly word pass the lips of any of you in this lady's presence. It is my will that she be treated in every respect as becomes her noble rank; bear this well in mind, or—: you know me. Now let the horses be brought round."

The horses came; the last word, the last embrace were exchanged amid sobs and tears: Matilda was lifted upon her pelfrey; Master Brakels and the two servants were released; the party hastened away through the streets of Bruges, and were soon far beyond ito walls."

The night was dark, and all nature seemed to slumber in solemn stillness. Messire de Cressines rode at Matilda's side, scrupulously refraining, however, from intruding upon her grief by any attempt at conversation; so that probably the entire journey would have passed without the interchange of a word, had she not herself broken silence by asking:

formation as to the fate which awaits me? And may I inquire by whose command I am thus forcibly removed from the residence I had chosen?" "The order was given to me by Messire de Chatillon; but it is by no means impossible that it may have, in the first instance, proceeded from a still

"Is it in your rower, Messire, to give me any in-

higher authority; for Complegne is the place of your destination." "Ah, so I might have imagined! It is Joanna of Navarre from whom this blow comes. It was not enough that she should imprison in her dungcons

my father and all my kindred; her vengeance was not complete while I remained. Oh, Messire, you have an evil woman for your queen!" "A man should not dare say that in my presence with impunity, lady; nevertheless, it is true that our queen deals hardly with the Flemings, and especially with the house of Dampierre. From my heart I grieve for Messire Robert; still I may not

hear my princess blamed." "Forgive me, Messire; you speak like a true knight, and your fidelity demands my esteem. I will vent no reproches against your queen, and will even deem myself fortunate that in my calamity I have fallen into the hands of one who has the heart of a true and honourable knight"

"I should have rejoiced, noble lady, could I have been your conductor throughout the entire journey; but that is a pleasure which is denied me. It is but for some short quarter of an hour more that I shall have you under my charge; you will then proceed under other escort. That circumstance, however, can make no change for the worse in your condition; no French knight will fail to remember what is due to your sex, your rank, and your misfortunes."

"True, Messire, the nobles of France have ever borne themselves courteously and honourably towards us; but what assurance have I that I shall always be escorted in such wise as beseems one of my noble father's race?

"You need be under no apprehension on that score, lady. I am now conducting you to the Castle of Male, where I am to deliver you over to the custody of the castellan, Messire de St. Pol. So far only does my mission extend."

The conversation continued till they found themselves in front of the castle, which for the present was their journeys end. The warder announced their arrival from the station above; the gates opened, and prisoner and escort passed on into the interior of the fortress.

(TO BY CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

HE WAS A WIDOWER.—The cars were running through a deep cut, whose rocky walls reechoed the noise of the train with startling effect. A pale dejected looking man sat by one window, through which came a deafening roar. A lady on the next seat expressed her dislike of the noise in such terms, that a gentleman requested the pale man to lower his window. The pale man refused to do it, and sat drinking in the confusion of the sounds with an expression of great satisfaction. As soon as the cars stopped, the passengers expressed their con-tempt of the pale man for his rudeness. The pale man stood up in his seat and said: "Gentlemen, I didn't want you to think me a hog, but I've been married for eleven years, and last month my wife died. I've lived a terribly lonesome life since then until I heard the noise of the cars coming through Thereupon Diederick began a minute description luck can't go one way for ever."

The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related circumstanti. The solder addressed as Jehan stood for some rise and dress herself; for that she must go with the castle of Bourges; and related bour, then, is good that cast me, too times, and revived me, The passengers for gave him ally to the lady all that he thought could interest moments as if in doubt whether to try his luck us on the instant. She will do well to attempt no love, and related bour, then, is good to the castle of the ca

CARDINAL MANNING IN LIVERPOOL

SERMONS IN THE PRO-CATHEDRAL AND ST. ANTHONY'S.

MONNING DISCOURSE -THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of West minster preached on Sunday morning, 17th Sept. at the Pro-Cathedral, Copperas-hill, Liverpool.
There was a very large attendance. The clergymen officiating at the Massi were as follows: celebrant, the Lord Bishop of Liverpool; assistant priest, Rev. Father Lennon, of Ushaw; deacons at the throne, Rev. Fathers Flynn and Cosgrave; deacons of the Mass, Rev. Fathers Kelly and Wassenhove; deacons of the Cardinal, Rev. Fathers

Davison and Dowling; master of the ceremonies, Rev. Father Spencer. His Eminence took for his text the words: " What profit is there in My Blood ?" and then delivered the following discourse :- These words of complaining and Sorrow were uttered by Our Lord' at a time when his sweat was as great drops of blood falling down to the ground. What profit is there in My Blood? In that divine sorrow He seemed to see not the redemption so much as the loss. In that time of agony all the sin of the world was upon Him; and all the sorrow of the sin; and His Divine Heart was for a time overwhelmed with that surpassing grief for the sins of man. In His divine Passion, there was the whole after their own lusts, saying, Where is the promise of the sins of the world from the first hour to the of His coming; for, since the fathers slept, all end. He saw all the sins of man like a flood upon the earth. He saw all the sins of those who brought fire from heaven to purify the place. He saw all the sins of the heathen, born without the ment of a prephecy. That great throne will be knowledge of God. And, worse than this, He saw the sins of His own people, the sins of those who, had slain the prophets; the idolatries of those who had known the true God; the immoralities of those who had had the Ten Commandments given them; the sins which were about to be committed against Himself, when He, the Heir of Kings and Son of the Father, had come to His own and His own received Him not. Nor was this all that He He saw the weakness of His own friends, who would forsake Him and fly, and the dark betrayal of Judas, who sold Him for thirty pieces of silver. [He saw, too, the sins of the Christian world—worse than the sins of the heathen, worse than the sins of the Jews, because with more light and more grace, with the full knowledge of the Redemption, and the love of the Sacred Heart. And, at the end of that agony, there was seen an angel from heaven strengthening Him; and He saw at the right hand of His Father the one hundred and forty-four thousand of all the Tribes of Israel, and a multitude, that no man can number, of all nations. and people, and tongues, arrayed in white, and washed in His Precious Blood. Jesus died for all; and His Precious Blood was shed for all. And that Precious Blood was omnipotent for salvation. He gave it to the whole world; and yet the whole world has not received it. He gave it for all mankind; and yet mankind rejects it. Here, then, we understand the great difference between redemption and salvation. We are all redeemed—God grant, dear brethren, that every man who hears me now can say that they are saved!-Who, of this great multitude, redeemed in the Precious Blood of Christ, will be saved at last, and enter into His Eternal Life? What could be done that is not done? He gave Himself and His Precious Blood for our profit. But we may say: How shall that Precious Blood save me unless applied to me? The most potent medicine will not cure a sick man, unless it be brought home to him, so that its virtue and its efficacy will tell upon the wounds and the mortal burt of the dying man. But He has not only shed His Precious Blood, but He has opened a fountain for sin in the midst of us, to which we may all come, everywhere and at all times. And if, after all this, they perish, they perish through no fault in the means which He has provided, but because they will not come for them-they will not apply them. We are told of a fountain in Jerusalem that was the scene of miracles of healing. From time to time, there came down an angel to ed our heart, whose footsteps we have not walked stir the water in the pool angel stirred the water, the sick and ailing came to the water, and whosoever went down into the water first was healed. And round about the pool there were multitudes of sick and ailing waiting, day by day, and month by month, for the angel to stir the water. And, when the angel had stirred the water, it was only the first who went down that human nature, He was made to be our brother; was healed. Not so with the fountain of the Precious Blood of Jesus. It has a divine virtue in itself; It needs no angel. It needs no stirring. There it is, full and inexhaustible. And It does not heal only the first that comes there, but It heals all who come down. And there was one poor man at that pool in Jerusalem who had lain there waiting for thirty-eight years; and had seen the water stirred again and again, but, having no one to help him when he was going down, some other man went down before him more speedily and took away his blessing. Not so with the sacrament of Baptirm. It is not the first only that goes in that is absolved. From first to last all are healed alike. And it is not in one place only. It is in all the world. Nor is it at one time only, but always, in the morning and in the evening, at all hours, on the broad sea, in the midst of the tempest, en the battlefield and in the hour of death, there is the Precious Blood brought home to every penitent sinner. There is no need of any man to help another down into that saving fountain. The priests may preach from the alters; but there is one mightier than the priest who helps the penitent soul. God the Holy Ghost enlightens the heart, brings sins to remembrance, moves the will, and gives fortitude to the sinner. He gives the almighty hand of grace to help the weakness or reluctance of those, who, being conscious of sin, are wavering and fearing, resolving and drawing back; and in the end, by the help and power of His grace, they are absolved. And that great love is always striving to save you. The Good Shepherd rejoices over every soul that is brought back to be washed in His Precious Blood, and all that we could do would be unworthy in return for His gift. If you have in you a spirit such as this, if you acknowledge that you belong to the Divine Master, then your hearts must be moved with a desire to do Him service. And I know of no service dearer to Him than that of saving little children. He gave them tokens and marks of His special love when he was on earth. He took them up in his arms and blessed them, and made them an example to His followers; and therefore, in asking your alms for the poor schools, I am asking you for the service which is the most precious in His sight. The schools contain a thousand children, and I cail upon rich and poor to contribute annually, according to their means, so that their pastors may depend upon it. I ask you to remember for what purpose I call upon you. It is to save the souls of those little ones, for whom He shed His Precious Blood. The poor child, who in the eyes of man is an outcast, is an heir of eternal life; and it, may be asked of you, What did you ever do for their salvation? Have you not carelessly passed them by? Had you done that which was in your power to do, they might have been saved. How will you feel at the last day when that question is put to you?

EVENING DISCOURSE THE LAST JUDG-MENT.

On Sunday evening, his Eminence preached in Those whom the eye of man has never suspected, enter into the haven of peace.—Catholic Times.

St. Anthony's Church, Scotland road, in said of the recent removation and decoration of the church. An'expense of between £700 and £800 has been incurred in this direction; and the result is really magnificent. The ornamentation of the sacred edifics has been designed with great taste, and executed with consumate skill by Messra Jolly and Hughes, seclesiastical artists and decorators, Slater street Liverpool. The appearance of the extensive and commodious intentor is pleasing in every respect. The congregation was very large, the building being crowded in every part. The Cardinal was attended on the alter by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev. Father Nugent, the Best. Father Collinson, and the Rev. Father Bradahaw Rosary commenced at half-past six o'clook; and An expense of between £700 and £800 has been in-

Rosary commenced at half-past six o'clock; and, at its conclusion, his Eminence, after referring to the renovation of the church, and reminding the congregation of the purpose for which they were assembled, delivered the following discourse:-"And I saw a great white throne, and One sitting upon it, before whose face the heaven and the earth fled away, and there was no place found for them. And I beheld the dead, great and small, standing in the presence of the throne; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the Book of Life; and the dead were judged out of the things that were written in the books." It is not more certain that you are here to night than that you will stand before the great white throne. We know this because the Word of God has declared it. We know this because, according to the prophecy, scoffers say it will never be. It is written in the Word of God that there shall come in the last days, scoffers, unbelievers, mockers, walking things are as they were from the beginning. We here this at this day. We are forewarned that we shall hear it; and the hearing of it is the fulfilwhite faom the surpassing splendour of Him that sits upon it. As the light of the noonday sun, so shall the Throne of the Son of God be from the splendour of His person. And there will be thunders and lightnings; and the sound of the trumpet and the Divine Majesty, the manifestation of the omnipotence of the great Judge come to take account of all mankind, the living and the dead. The earth and the sea, death and hell, shall give up the dead that are in them; and they shall be judged, each one singly, as if there were no other soul. The earth shall give up the dead, from just Abel to the last that shall be laid in the dust before the trumpet shall sound. The sia shall give up those who have been wrecked in the mighty tempests, with those who were drowned in the great flood that covered the earth; and they shall all stand before God, in soul and in body, to be judged for all eternity. Let us then, dear children in Jesus Christ, think well of this last judgment which is before you and me. And no man knows how soon it may be. Of the great multitudes I see before me the youngest may be called first; the strongest may be followed to the grave by the man with grey hairs. Let us, then, first, think who the Judge will be. He will be the Son of God and the Son of Mary the Son Incarnate; the Eternal Son, co-equal with the Father and with the Holy Ghost, clothed in our manhood; and His apparel will be as the lightning, and His countenance as the sun in its strength, and yet there shall be the wounds in His bands and in His side. He will sit there as God, the All Just, the All Holy, the All True, before whom the impure, and the false, and the unjust must stand to receive their sentence. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Divine God, for our God is a consuming fire. But He is not God only; He is incarnate; He is Man; and He will therefore know from the experience of His manhood. what our life and temptations have been. He will be compassionate and pitiful and full of sympathy. Oh, wonderful mercy of God, that when He comes to judge, He will not come only with the terrible attribute of His perfection, but He will come also with compassion for the infirmities of our nature! He will come to judge man, having the nature of man. That indeed is our hope. But how have we treated Him? When that Redeemer of the world who was crucified for us, comes to be our judge, how shall we stand before Him? That Redeemer from whom we have turned away our car, and avert-Heart we have wounded, whose Precious Blood we have despised-how shall we stand before Him? How shall we stand before the Redeemer whom we have crucified again, ourselves committing the same sins as those by whom He was nailed upon the cross? More than this; when He took our and our brother will be our judge. We may say, then, surely there is hope for us, if the last Judge is our brother. But He is a brother whom we have sold whom we have hetraved, whom we have not loved: how shall we stand before His face? More than this. All kinsmen are not brothers; and all brothers are not friends. But Jesus is the friend of sinners, and sinners will be judged by Him who is their friend. When He was upon earth He ate and drank with them, He was surrounded by them, He forgave their sins; and He was reproached as the friend of sinners. Surely there will be hope for us! But that friend is the friend whom we have not loved as we ought, to whom we have returned coldness for all his friendship, whom we have treated meanly, ungenerously, slightingly, to whom we have made no return as a friend to a filend. And He will sit upon that throne that day invested with all the majesty and the glory of His Divine attributes, being God Eternal. And the Word of God is living and powerful and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and of the intents of the heart. Dear brethren, there is our Judge. What shall we say in that day when He questions us of the life that we have led upon earth? And if we begin to make excuses, there will arise up a multi-tude of witnesses. And the first witness that will stand up will be Satan, he who has hovered about us all our life long, even from our childhood; who has been so near us, that he has breathed upon our checks and we have not been conscious of his presence and into whose very presence we have rushed -Satan, whom men mock at, whom they turn into jest, will in that day rise up in all the malignant strength of his supernatural being, with all the craft, and the subtlety, and the malignity and the falsehood, and the hatred that he bears us. And he will lay to our account a multitude of things which perhaps we have not committed-good perverted, evil magnified. But he will lay to our charge a multitude of things that we have committed. The falshoods of Satan will not condemn us; but the truths which Satan knows and are written in the Book of God's remembrance, they will, every one of them, bring swift condemnation upon us in the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ. And when Satan has borne his testimony, there will come in a multitude of those companions whom from our childhood we have known; who have tempted us, or been tempted by us; those from whom we first

learned the first evil word that we ever spoke; who

perhaps learned from us the first evil word they

ever uttered and which may have been in their

mouths when they died; those companions who

have been with us in breaking the laws of God, in

grieving the Holy Ghost, those companions of sin-

ners, upon whom the stars in the heavens, in all

their purity, have looked down and blushed. Those who love merely one another to have been guilty, slike, and with a double sin and a double condem.

nation, shall stand before the great white throne.

but whom the stones in the wall-have borne withess against—in that day all will be laid open and they will hear this witness. And that which is sacred in the eyes of men now and which they think no man knows or can know, and that it will be buried with them in their graves, will be revived again in the blinding light of that last day before the throne of the Judge And, when they have given their willess there will come sanother. In the divine and awful stience, after the diamornus the divine and awful bliente, after the diamorous testimony of those many roles is stilled there will arise one, bright, beautiful, full of sadness, coming as it were constrained by the justice of God to give his testimony—the guardian angel of each manwho, with a surpassing love, and with sn inextinguishable patience has watched over every soul, singly and alone, from the hour of baptism to the hour of death; who has seen all our actions, and heard all our words, and knows so far as creature can know-for none but the Holy Ghost can enter the heart of man-all our thoughts, and all our inward life. That guardian angel will stand to give his testimony. And, when that intimate and searching witness has said his last word, there will arise up before the tribunal a witness more terrible than all in majesty, and surpassing all in glory and in power; all Eye, all Ear, all Intelligence—God Himself-who has seen all things, and heard all things, and read the inmost thoughts of our hearts, from the first moment of our consciousness to the last hour and last breath of our life. God is the witness of all we do ; and, in that day, no man will be able to escape from the searching, piercing eye of God, who will sit upon the throne. But there will be a witness still behind. Downcast fall of awe, full of self-condemnation, that witness will be each man's own conscience, bearing testimony against him. And his conscience shall be like the reflection of that page in the Book of God's remembrance, in which all the thoughts, words, and deeds of each man's whole life has been written down; as if you took a mirror, and placed before it the pages of the book and the pages are reflected in the glass, so will it be in the conscience. There will be no forgetfulness on the Day of Judgment. The sins of childhood, boyhood, youth, manhood, middle life, old age, in thought, word, and deed, of commission and of omission, the grieving of the Holy, Ghost, the resistance of the Holy Ghost, the quench ing of the Holy Ghost—all these will be seen in the conscience in that hour. The breaches of the law of God, the violation of the Ten Commandments the resistance of conscience, the bad confessions, the bad communions, all these will be brought to remembrance. As we are told that, in the consciousness of a drowning man, the whole life is brought to a focus and centred in one throb of consciousness, so will it be in that day, for the conscience will be rectified and illuminated by the light of the presence of God. There will be no forgetfulness then, no partial knowledge of ourselves, nothing will be hidden from our own sight, as nothing is hidden from the sight of God. Alas, where then shall we be? Where is the man who will not lay his hand upon his mouth, and, like the leper of old, cry "Unclean unclean," and acknowledge himself to be guilty, and deserving sentence of eternal death, if it were not for the death of Jesus Christ Our Lord, our God and our Judge! But, once more. By what shall we be judged? We shall be judged by all the perfections of God, by all the laws of God, by all the light of nature upon our conscience, by all the laws written upon the Two Tables of Stone, by all the laws that He gave by the mouth of Jesus Christ, by the law of the example of Jesus Christ, by the law of the Eight Beatitudes which He gave on the Mountain-by all those laws alike we shall be put to the test and tried in that day. Every action in which the will within and the act without have united, the deeds that we have done, to what can we compare them? The waves of the sea, the sands on the sea shore are nothing in multitude compared to the deeds of a single soul, which all its life long is in perpetual action. But not deeds only. For every idle word that man shall speak he shall give account in the Day of Judgment. We shall give accounts of the sins of the tongue: the sins of falsehood, of blasphemy, of deceit, of immodesty, of impurity; for those words which men speak so glibly, saying words are wind, believing that when spoken they are passed, that they are but sound, articulate sounds, and then vanished away. But his mind. Every word is an action. An action and a deed may be spoken as well as done; and these verbal actions and verbal deeds are in themselves sins, written down, positive records against us in the Book of Remembrance. And not words only, but thoughts. Strange it is, dear brethren, that men seem to be unconscious that sin consists more in what we intend than in what we do. If I slay a man without intending it I am not a murderer but if I strike with an Intent to slay, though I fail in my object. I am already a murderer before God. You remember the words of Our Divine Redeemer when he said, If a man shall look upon a woman to lust after her, he hath committed adultery already with her in his heart. The sins of thought are sins of the soul; if they be deliberate, dwelt upon, accepted so as to pass from thought into desire, and from desire to will, they make a man guilty before God. And when we have been tried by decds and words and thoughts, we shall be tried by our omissions, by the good we have left undone, by the duties we have known and have not fulfilled. Here, then, dear brethren, is the matter of our judgment. And who among us can stand in that day? Who can bear that terrible scrutiny of a Power, just holy, and good? Then comes the sentence; and what shall that sentence be, and upon whom? First he will say to those on His right hand, Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. And there shall rise up the just, and the clean of heart and the merciful, and the meek, and those that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake. In that day the first shall be last, and the last shall be first. And there will come forth those whom the world never knew, the poor of the world, rich in faith, and and heirs of the kingdom which God has promised to them that love Him. Not that a poor man will be saved because of his poverty, any more than a rich man will be lost because of his wealth. A rich man may be saved; and yet a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. Riches are full of temptations; they change the mind; they corrupt the heart. Poverty is a hard discipline to a wholesome state of life, and it begets humility self-denial, a spirit of mortification, and an involuntary fasting, which is taken as a voluntary act if it be done gladly and in faith. The state of poverty is a happy state for those who are born into it and who know how to sanctify it after the example of their Divine Redeemer; and in that day they will rise up and bless their Divine Master that he made them poor in this world. And He shall say to those on the left hand, Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. And there shall stand up the unclean man, and the drnnkard, and the worldly man. Such is that judgment; and therefore let no man dare to live in any state, in which he would be afraid to die. Live from day to day as if you heard already on the horizon the voice of the Archangel; so walk before God in holy fear, and you will be able, when the last hour comes, with a tranquil soul, and a full confidence

lesus, to give up your soul into the hands of the

Judge who redeemed you; and the testimony of your guardian angel, and the prayers of our Blessed

Mother will go up mightily before God, and through

THE CISTERCIAN ORDER OF OUR LADY OF LATRAPPE, CO. WATER

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writes as follows of Mount Melleray Abbey

I have just made a prolonged stay there. I went
to the Abbey without much knowledge of monastic
life, or without at all knowing the noble objects
that the good fathers of Melleray had in view. Perhaps a shade of prejudice may have dimined my judgment in their regard. Belonging to a class of people—supposed to be essentially practical in their views of all things—I was a little inclined to think that monastic life was not much better than a pleasing and poetical speculation.

Experience soon convinced me that whatever is romantic or theoretical or enthusiastic or exaggerated is very alien to the habitual modes and practices of the occupants of Melleray. A moments' view of the issue of their undertakings places this beyond all doubt. And now, briefly for the

proof, Father Lacordaire remarks that the most aston ishing claim which Christ urged upon all mankind was the claim to their love. Hardly, he observes, does love exist without peril of decay amongst the members of a single family; hardly even does wedded love retain through the lapse of years its original fervour; yet Christ commands the eternal, undivided love of each individual in all the families of the earth! Father Lacordaire proposes this to unbelievers as one proof of the truth of his mission. He calls attention to the fact that none of the heroes of the human race ever conceived this idea: An Assyrian monarch might insauely bid all men worship him, and a conqueror, going forth from a province of Greece, might force all men to fear him; but which of the world's rulers ever thought of commanding all men to love him?

Now turn to the humble occupants of Melleray and see them at two every morning in the year till eight o'clock every evening praying and labouring that blessings may be bestowed on mankind, without exception of clime or creed? What is the motive that cheers them through this ordeal? What sustains them and secures them a place which the world can neither give nor take away. Their love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. See them passing noiselessly to labour in the fields, or to sing the praises of God in their choir. Observe them at the various incessant duties of the day, and you can perceive by their countenances that their souls are entirely absorbed in God, and fed only by the waters of life, which flow out from beneath His throne. What can have so transformee men, and made them models of the charity as so described by the Apostle in the First Epistle to the Corinthians? Only the love of God could have done so. But their labour of love does not end here. The cry throught the world now-the universal watchword-is "education."

An ancient philosopher lays down in his politics three rules for a good education, a standard of that which is "attainable," " moderate," and " suitable." Go to Melleray, and see the beautiful school for the children living within a circuit of three or four miles round the Abbey. The school building is a model for nestness, furniture, ventilation, warmth for the cold winter and its surroundings. The children are taught gratuitously. They are educated so as to fit them for the occupation in which they are likely to be engaged during life. Their comforts are cared for with that refined and bright personal sympathy for which the Lord Abbot has been so remarkable during his long and happy career. But so zealous for the salvation of souls are these faithful sons of St. Bernard that they have achieved a great success. They have wrought into thorough working order a system of education for

young boys intended for the priesthood. Reflecting on the sad need of priests and the limitless good they can effect on the foreign missions must call forth many a hearty prayer for blessings on Mount Melleray Seminary. This institution has long laboured, and is still doing so, to supply the pressing want. It is not long since Cardinal Manning appealed for means to found a Diocesan Seminary, in which to prepare priests for the Diocese of Westminster. And his appeal was answered at once by the receipt of some £16,000. One of his remarks applies an hundred fold to the present subject. He said, " No one can tell the every word that a man speaks expresses the state amount of good effected by the ministry of one and the glory of God will be promoted to an extent of which we can form no idea." If this be true (and who can doubt it?) of one diocese-what shall we say of the want of priests in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, in India and Great Britain? What may be the amount of good to be done for the present and future generations in those vast regions-if pricets should minister in them? The efforts eagerly made by the Bishops in those countries to secure young men at Melleray for their missions prove the existence of this great want. The immense majority of their congregations are Irish, or of Irish descent. They have left the "Isle of the Saints." "Isle of the Saints," cries out the great French historian in admiration-"Isle of the Saints gem of the seas, all fruitful Ireland, where thy sons spring from thy purity, multitudinous as the flowers of the fields!" They have left us, and across the s. as they call us—"Have pity on us, have pity on us, at least you, our friends" "Send us priests to watch over our little ones, and, when flesh and heart are failing us, whisper peace into our cars, and cheer our passage to eternal life." Can we remain unmoved by-shall we be unmindful of this appeal? Many have gone forth-nobly gone forth, and are labouring successfully in the far off vineyards of the Lord. But the want of priests cannot be exaggerated. Melleray is meeting the want and meeting it well, but is desirous, and able to do more Want of means hampers its efforts. Funds should be forthcoming to second these efforts. All its professors are members of the community. What they profess to teach—they teach thoroughly. The students, after finishing their philosophy, enter the home or Continental Colleges in order to complete

their course. The Principal of Melleray College-through many years of labour and success—has proved what one man of ability can do whose heart and soul are in the work. Out of one hundred and twelve students-at present there-nearly all are for the foreign missions Five new buildings now afford room for thirty additional students. But before receiving them means must be supplied. There is no difficulty in selecting most promising lads. The selection continues to be made-considering the state to which the students aspire from the creme de la creme of the country. In the atmosphere of piety that surrounds the Abbey-Melleray becomes a fitting place to train up apostolic missionaries, and hence many of its former students are distinguished and holy priests in the United States, and in Australia.

Notwithstanding the great drawbacks in primary schools, and in intermediate education in Ireland her sons carry of the palm at the Propaganda, and at the competitive examinations in London. Truly -the poct says :-- Ireland-

" Magna parens frugum, Andreas Magna virum."

It remains for those who are blessed with means to assist according to their ability in supplying. in the perfect cleansing of the Precious Blood of priests to their kindred scattered over the earth and to promote this, the greatest of all, the works of charity. St. Dionyisus asys—Of Divine works, the most Divine is to co-operate with God in the saivathe infinite love of Our Heavenly Father, you will

historian has written that Ireland is destined to re generate the earth Dear Old Land | In bidding once more adieu to thy shore—I exclaim !-

Thine is our soul, our sigh, our sudie, Gem of the ocean, lovely Emerald Isle

I am, sir, Yours very respectfully. VIATOR.

BLASPHEMY PUNISHED.

A certain professor of Paris endowed with great genius and a strong memory, having for two years taught the Arts that is the Humanities, with great success, directed his attention to theology, in which he made such progress in a short time, that he soon filled with distinction the chair of that faculty. He taught with great ability, and disputed with still greater subtlety. His pleasure consisted in handling difficult questions hitherto unheard of, and in resolving and explaining them with elegance and clearness. He had as many hearers as the largest palace could contain. One day, having discoursed very subtly of the Trinity, and having brought forward the most profound reasons for this dogma he was obliged to defer the conclusion of argument until the following day. All students of theology in the city were advised of this: and, being eager to hear the solution of so many apparently inexplicable questions, they crowded to his famous school in mass. The professor, taking his seat, began by stating in order all the questions he had hitherto treated; and those which seemed to everybody unfathomable, he explained with so much clearness, elegance, and orthodoxy, that all his hearers were in amazement.

After this wonderful explanation those of his disciples who were most familiar with him, and most eager for instruction, begged of him to repeat his questions and answers, that they might be able to take a copy of them under his dictation ; representing to him, that it would be an indignity, as well as an irreparable loss, to suffer the light of so much science to be extinguished. But he, inflated with pride, raised his eyes to heaven, and with an insolent laugh, exclaimed: "O Jesule! Jesule! Little Jesus! Little Jesus!! How much I have confirmed and exalted thy law in this dispute! But with how much stronger reasons could I not abase, weaken, and destroy it, should I wish to be maliclous, and take the matter to heart !" Having said this, his tongue failed, and he remained without speech. Not only he became mute, but an idiot and radically stupid. He did not teach or discourse any more; be became the laughing stock of all who were acquainted with the fact. Two hours afterwards he was not able to distinguish the letters of the alphabet. But the divine vengance which weighed on him having become a little mitigated, his son, by diut of repetition, succeeded in teaching him the Pater Noster and the Credo, which he learned by heart and repeated stammering : but this was all. This miracle confounded the arrogance, and repressed the boasting of many among the scholars and professors.

This fact was witnessed by Nicholas Duffy, who was afterwards Bishop of Dublin, a man of great authority, who stated it to me, and requested that I should relate it, that it might not be forgotten by posterity .- Matthew Paris, Historia Moj. Auglia, ad an, 1201.

THE DEMON OF DRINK.

A FEARFUL PICTURE OF THE LATE REV. J. J. TAL-BOTT'S STRUGGLE AGAINST IT.

The following is an extract from one of the lectures of J. J. Talbott, who died lately at Elkhat, Ind., from the effects of a drunken debauch:

But now the struggle is over, I can survey the field and measure the losses. I had position high and holy. The demon tore from around me the robes of my sacred office and sent me forth churchless and godlesss, a very hissing and byword among men. Afterwards I had business large and lucrative, and my voice in all large courts was heard pleading for justice, mercy, and the right. But the dust gathered on my open books, and no footfall crossed the threshold of the dru of his inward life, of his heart, of his soul, and of priest. Those whom he instructs will continue had moneys ample for all necessities, but they took the good work, and so the salvation of souls wings and went to feed the coffers of the devils which possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and the most exquisite taste could suggest. The devil crosses its threshold and the light faded from its chambers; the fire went out on the holiest of altars, and leading me through its portals, despair walked forth with her, and sorrow and anguish lingered within. I had children, beautiful, to me at least, as a dream of the morning and they had so entwined themselves around their father's heart that no matter where it might wander, ever it came back to them on the bright wings of a father's undying love. His destroyer took their hands in his and led them away. I had a wife whose charms of mind and person were such that to see her was to remember, and to know her was to love. • • For thirteen years we walked the rugged path of life together, rejoicing in its sun-shine and sorrowing in its shade. This infernal monster could not spare me even this I had a mother who for long, long years had not left her chair, a victim of suffering and disease, and her choicest delight was in reflection that the lesson which she had taught at her knee had taken root in the heart of her youngest born, and that he was useful to his fellows and an honor to her who bore him. But the thunderbolt reached even there, and there it did its most cruel work. Other days may cure all but this. Ah! me; never a word of reproach from her lips; only a tender caress; only a shadow of a great and unspoken grief gathering over the dear old face; only a trembling hand laid more lovingly on my head; only a piteous appeal to Heaven if her cup at last were not full. And while her boy raved in his wild delirium two thousand miles away, the pitying angels pushed the golden gates sjar and the mother of the drunkard entered into rest.

And thus I stand, a clergyman without a cure; a barrister without brief or business; a father without a child; a husband without a wife; a son without a parent; a man with scarcely a friend; a soul without hope—all swallowed up in the mælstrom of drink,

MISTAKEN KINDNESS .- The father who, for a great portion of his life, has struggled with poverty is unwilling that his children should have a similar experience. So he denies himself indulgences in even necessary things that he may save and make for his family. The mother, remembering how irksome household tasks were to her girlhood, permits her daughters to lead lives of domestic ease and indolence, thinking that in so doing she makes the best manifestations in her power of maternal lovo. As a natural consequence of this view on the part of parents, we see growing up all around us young men and women perfectly useless for all the practical purposes of life-unable to cope with fortune. Intellectual or moral fibre is not inherent; it must be built up from within, and is the result of independent thought and action. The sooner a boy can be made to watt upon himself the sooner will the germs of true manhood begin, to develop within him. It is no kindless to surround him with such attention and care that he will not be compelled to learn the lesson of sail reliance, of tion of souls." Happy for those who are inspired patient industry, of persistent hope. The real to do so. Glorious privilege of Ireland. The great crowns of this world are crowns of labor.

1RISH INTELLIGENCE.

A vacancy has occurred in the command of the Irish Constabulary Force, by the retirement of Sir. John Stewart Wood.

At a meeting of the Cork corporation on Monday, and October, Mr. Butt, M. P. was unanimously voted the freedom of the city in recognition of his passing the Municipal Privileges Bill.

Missions.—Parochial missions have just conclud ed in Elphin, Roscommon, by the Jesuit Fathers, and in Avoca, Wicklow, by the Franciscan Fathers both of which have been highly successful.

A woman named Mary Doyle set fire to her house in Limerick, with the expressed intention of burna family residing under the roof. Happily the fire brigade came upon the scene and saved some of the building. The intended victims had already escaped.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—The three commissioners appointed to enquire into and reportupon the working of the municipal institutions in Ireland have entered upon their important duties, the city of Limerick and the borough of Ennis being the places first visited. Much interest is felt in the enquiry.

Mr. William Spillane, J. P., manager of the Limerick Gas Works, has issued his second half-yearly report in which he announces that up to the half-year ending the close of June last the gross profits were £1,019 13s 5d, the ret profit being £507 11s 10d. The rental from all sources increased £784 in that

The Parliamentary revision in Dublin now proceeding, is marked by almost daily scenes between bench and bar. There seems to be a want of firmness in the former, and a consequent increase of audacity in the latter. It may be noted that the Tories, by their shrewdness, and liberal expenditure of money, are making havoc in the Liberal claims.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.-Richard Heffernan, a policeman stationed in Ennis, is in custody on a charge of bigamy. It appears he met his first wife in Cahirconlish, and was married to her in July, 1870. Heffernan was brought before magistrates in petty sessions at Dunmore on Thursday, and the case sent to the ensuing quarter sessions at Galway.

At the last meeting of the Ballinas'ce Tenants' Defence Association the secretary read a letter from Mitchell Henry, M. P., in reply to a communication from the council of the Association, expressing his willingness to attend a public meeting, in company with his colleague, Captain Nolan, in Ballinasloc, about the middle of October, to suit the convenience of the council. The day is not yet finally fixed for the public meeting.

THE ULTSER BANK.—The annual general meeting of the Ulster Banking Company has been held in Belfast. The net profit of the past year has been £57,264. Dividends amounting to £50,000 or 20 per cent, for the year on the paid up capital, has been paid to the shareholders. It was agreed to extend the capital from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, made up of the existing shares, and 100,000 additional shares of £10 each.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—As in the days of persecution men were found to part with their property their liberty, and their lives in order to keep alive the faith, so in the present days we find men like the Christian Brothers who cheerfully sacrifice the position and emoluments which their talents and education would bring within their reach, and devote themselves exclusively to the noble work of imparting to the children of the poor the inestimable blessings of a religious education.—Dundalk Democrat.

A meeting of the committee of the Central Tenant Right Association was held a few days ago in the Commercial Hotel, Belfast-Mr. Henderson presiding-for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the advancement of the tenant-right question. After the settlement of local matters, Messrs. W. D. Henderson, Samuel Black, and S. C. M'Elroy were appointed a deputation to the Dublin Conference, and the local associations were also requested to send deputies.-Nation.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. J. TULLY, MAYNOOTE nounced. Father Tully is a native of Mount Bellew, county Galway. His early studies were pursued in the Diocesan College, St. Jarlath's Tuam. In 1819 he entered MaynoothCollege, where, after a distinguished course, he passed from the Dunboyne Establishment to the Chair of Irish, to which he was appointed in 1828.

The members for Roscommon met their constituents and entered on a defence of their conduct with regard to Mr. Butt's Land Bill. The speaking, of course fell to the share of O'Conor Don, a man who could talk the heads of all the farmers present. He got a "vote of confidence passed to himself and Celleague; but it was not carried without dissent and strong opposition. He has narrowly escaped a vote of censure; and if he does not mend his ways I am much inclined to think he wil lose his seat at the next election.

SINGULAR CASE OF DROWNING .- A young man named James M'Namara was found drowned on Sunday, 1st inst., at the northern boundary wall of the Castle demesne, Newcastle West, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon. He was a native of Glin, and had been playing with other young men in a field adjoining the river, when an alarm was raised that the owner was coming down on them. They all ran off, and it is conjectured that M'Namara slipped his footing in the hurry and gathering darkness and fell into the large ditch or pool, where he was found. Dr. Pierce said there were several wounds on the body, and that M'Namara had died from concussion of the brain.

The inquiry into the taxation and government of towns in Ireland will in all likelihood show much ground for interference, in order to bring about a measure of municipal reform. In Limerick, the town-clerk admitted that in consequences of the exclusion of "education and property" from repre-sentation, the management of the affairs of the city was very defective. There was, he said, a local police-watch of old and incompetent men, who, when druuk, were usually dismissed, but were as often reinstated. There was no control over the publicans of the city, many of whom sold liquors at all hours. The acts requiring a surveillance over pawnbrokers was not put in force. There were irregularities, in finance, and as a result, of all this, the city was declining in population, and employment becoming every year more scarce. He advised the introduction of the poor law system of voting, so as to secure better councillors, and the reduction of their number from forty to twenty.

The bishop of Kerry, says the Nation, has written a characteristic letter to the Secretary of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association . That body, as our readers know, has been recently engaged in organizing a county meeting to advance the tenant-right cause in Kerry ... It invited the co-operation of the priests, and, as there is a diocesan regulation in that part of the country, which virtually prevents any Catholic clergyman from attending a political meeting out side of his own parish, it appealed in respectful terms to the Most Rev. Mr. Moriarty to allow an abrogation of that law for this special oc-casion. The answer is the letter which we print in our sixth page to-day, and the last sentence of

gratify the landlord press, but it is calculated to guides than to the leading members of your as-have fully an opposite effect on the Kerry people. sociation.—I have the honour to be your obedient £270,000; total, £2,125,000; Only one of these [In this issue we give the proceedings referred to by our contemporary.]

"ENGLAND IN DANGER."-Mr. Tracy Turnerelli bas printed and distributed through the post and otherwise a letter bearing the striking title "England in Danger," Mr. Turnerelli has a great horror of Russia, and seems to entertain a belief that the steady development of that great Power means ruin to England. Lord Shaftesbury, he tell us, said publicly a few days ago that " he hoped to see the Russians in Constantinople." Mr. Turnerelli is greatly afraid that his lordship stands in a fair way of seeing his wishes realised. He then proceeds to point out the immense material aid which the people of Southern Russia, with the connivance, as he believes. of their government, are giving to the Servians. "There are," he says, "15,000 Bussians already in Servin, and the world and England will hear more of them before another month is over." Growing still more precise and emphatic in his language, he declares :-

" My honest conviction is—and I have many years of experience and long travel in Russia to back itthat Russia in Servia, Russia in Turkey, Russia at Constantinople, means England disgraced ! England humbled! England in a sea of blood! England beaten and crouching ! England in adversity ! England reduced to the level of a third-rate power! and the whole of Europe laughing at Englishmen in the midst of our misfortunes, and exclaiming, "Serve you right, you have deserved it !"

This would be a very interesting piece of information to us Irish—if we could only rely upon it! - Dublin Nation

WOMEN LANDOWNERS IN IRELAND .- One of the various calculations in which the new "Domesdaybook" affords material is the number of electors who will be added to the constituencies of Ireland when the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women has become law. Taking the average of all Ireland, that number is one woman landowner to every seven men. In Munster, 1,000 women, 7,482 men, or 1 to 7:4; in Ulster, 1,454 women, 8,676 men, or 1 to 6 7 in Leinster, 1,244 women, 10,712 men, or 1 to 8.7 in Connaught, 425 women, 2,521 men, or 1 to 5.8. Total women, 4,123; total men, 28,891; or 7.3. The advocates of women's rights may draw an argument from the above facts. If the parliamentary franchise is intended to be a representation of property, by what justice can one-eight of the landowners of the country be excluded from representation? Or if the property qualification be regarded as an accidental test to mark out roughly where to find responsible persons to be entrusted with the right of election, still this eighth part of the landowners are proved to be responsible persons along with the other seven-eighths, and should in all reason be treated as such .- Daily Express.

DEATH OF LORD GORMANSTON .- The decease of Edward Anthony John Preston, Lord Gormanston, one of the oldest members of the Irish Peerage, at his seat in the county of Dublin, at the ripe age of 80 years is announced. The eldest son of Jenico. 12th Viscount Gormanston, of Gormanston, in the county of Meath, and Baron Loundres, of Naas, in that of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Gormanston, of Whitewood, county Meath, in that of the United Kingdom, he was born in June, 1796, and succeeded to his father's title in 1866. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Meath, and a magistrate for the county of Dublin, for which he also served as High Sheriff in 1845. He was created an English Peer in 1868. Lord Gormanston, who was the head of one of the most ancient and respectable Catholics families in Ireland, married in 1836 Lucretia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Charles Jerningham, and cousin of the present Lord Stafford, by whom he had a family of two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his English and Irish titles by his eldest son, Jenico William Joseph, a magistrate for the counties of Dublin, Cavan, and Meath, and formerly lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, who now becomes 14th Viscount. His lordship was born in 1837, and married the third daughter of the late Lord Bellew, but was left a widower last year.

THE BISHOP OF KERRY AND THE LAND AGITATION. -We take the following from the report in the Freeman of the last meeting of the Kerry Tenants' given by Mr. O'Connor on Saturday last :- " That I will move, in connection with some of the clerical letters now read, that, with the utmost deference to his lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty's own opinion and judgment, we respectfully request that his lordship will kindly permit his clergymen to freely attend the contemplated county Kerry meeting for tenant right," He (Mr. O'Rourke) had been instructed to forward a copy of that notice of motion to the bishop. He had done so, and he had that morning received his lordship's reply. The president said he should preface the reading of the bishop's letter with a few words of explanation. Amongst the letters read last Saturday was one in the following terms:—"You are not aware, I presume, that Dr. Moriarty has made a law forbidding any priest to attend a political meeting outside his own parish without his consent or that of the parish priest in whose parish the meeting may be held." The writer referred to the difficulty that thus stood in the way of the contemplated demonstration, and it was under those circumstances that Mr. O'Connor had given his notice of motion. The meaning and object of the notice had been very much misrepresented outside in some quarters-it had actually been constructed into an attack upon the bishop? Now, he (the president) believed he could in this matter answer for every member of the association as well as for himself, and say truly that in that room no one had ever committed the slightest disrespect to the humblest clergyman in the diocese, far less did they dream of anything of the kind towards the head of their Church in Kerry (hear, hear). The object of the notice was simple, it was couched in respectful language, and they had carried their respect towards his lordship further by having a copy of it submitted to him in order to ascertain his views and wishes on the subject before they attempted to entertain the question of passing any resolution whatever. Those being the facts, his lordship had written to their secretary as

follows:- "The Palace, Killarney, Sept. 8. 1876. "SIR-I have received you letter and the notice of a motion requesting me to give leave to the clergy of the diocese to attend a county meeting summoned by the so-called Kerry Defence Association. In reply I beg to say that the clergy know the rules of prudence and mutual respect which should regulate their attendance at public meetings and that on this occasion they require no special guidance from me. Next to the spiritual welfare cf the people, no interest can be dearer to the clergy than the prosperity of the tenant farmers. They constitute the vast majority over which as pastors they preside; they are their own kith and kin; from them is derived the material and personal support of the Church, and so generously do they support it that no clergy in Europe is more sufficiently endowed. Experience has proved to us that if ever hardship is to be prevented or remedied a private and mild remonstrance is more effectual than public action. It is a matter of serious consideration whether your association is calculated to further the just claims of tenants, and whether the statements usually made at your meetings are founded in fact. For my part, I believe that you

" † DAVID MORIARTY. "To Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, hon. sec., &c., &c."
Mr. O'Connor said after reading the bishop's letter he would withdraw his notice, and would ask to

have the letter marked read. PETER PAUL MCSWINET AND THE BULGARIAN ATRO-CITIES.—Hardly any man can speak foolishly at all times and on all subjects; and certainly there were a few grains of sense in some of the observations m ide by Alderman M'Swiney when opposing a resolution proposed last week in the Corporation regarding the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The resolution was not an objectionable one; the Alderman's opposition to it was, uncalled for and unnecessary; but it happened that in the course of his rambling and inconsequential speech he said a few words which are quite in accord with the opinion of his countrymen. We allude to his statement that although great horror of the Turkish atrocities is now being expressed in England, atro-cities quite as horrible have been committed by the troops of England in many parts of the world and, instead of being reprobated, have been gloried in by the English people. In Ireland, in India, and in China, England's soldiers have fully equalled if they have not exceeded the revolting cruelties and nameless infamics perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria. And probably the eccentric alderman was not far astray when he alleged that England's troops would repeat those horrors in Ireland in this day if the had the opportunity. But in this connexion he had no right to make a special reference to the Highland regiments. In 1798 they bore a better repute in Ireland than any other portion of the royal forces. It was a party of Highlanders that were placed on guard at the scene of Emmet's execution, and it is on record that their conduct on the occasion showed that they were not untouched by feelings of pity for the young martyr. Writing on this subject, Dr. Madden in his "Life of Emmet" says :- " It is well worthy of observation that of all the king's troops in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798 the Scotch invariably behaved with the most humanity towards the people. It is well worthy, too, of recollection what the difference in the treatment of the state prisoners was when they were removed to Scotland, and were placed in the charge of that most excellent man, Lieutenant-Colonel James Stuart, the Governor of Fort George." We grant that the British army is a bad school for either humanity or morality, and that neither Scotchmen nor Irishmen who enter its ranks are likely to be improved thereby; but we ought not to be unmindful of the facts stated in the foregoing extract. If Alderman M'Swiney had been aware of them we dare say he would have emitted his special mention of the Highland regiments when referring to the latent tastes, and not infrequent practices of England's Bashi-Bazouks.-

GREAT BRITAIN

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Capar, has, says the Inverness Courier, joined the Cutholic Church and was present at the recent laying of the foundationstone of the Benedictine Monastery at Fort August-

The celebrated College of Stonyhurst is now receiving extensive additions in an enlargement of the buildings behind the church. For this purpose, a large portion of the land hitherto used as a playground will be required, and excavations are aircady in progress there; and a portion of the meadow adjoining the college has been enclosed by a boundary wall, on which a handsome railing is to be placed. The contractor for the excavations is Mr. Bidwell, of Bath, who has about two hundred men at work.

Sr. Beuno's College, N. Wales .- At a private ordination holden here, the following students of the Society of Jesus were promoted, on Sunday, the 24th Sept, to the holy order of the priesthood, by the Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury, the Diocesan: Revs. Edward Reeve, John Clayton, Paul Rochford, Louis Labis, Victor Baudot, Augustine Marchant, Clement Barrand; together with nine others from the college of the exiled German Jesuits at Ditton The death of this rev. gentleman is anDefence Association:—The secretary said their first orders were given on the preceeding Friday and Saturday.

IMPURE WATER .- "A Sorrowing Parent" sends a letter to the Morning Advertiser written by a son of his who died from the results of drinking water contaminated with sewage while at lodgings which he had taken up the Thames for the purpose of boating exercise. His physician advised his removal to Herne Bay, but here it was his ill-fortune to go to one of those lodging houses which, instead of using the water supplied by the waterworks, take their supply from wells, and he never recovered. His London physician who had attended him throughout his illness, stated in his medical certificate the cause of death to be blood-poisoning, with typhoid symptoms, produced by drinking contaminated wellwater at Thames Ditton.

THE NEW CHURCH AT WARRINGTON .- The new Catholic Church, in Buttermarket-street, after years of arduous labor by the Catholic clergy and leading laymen of the town is at length assuming bold and characteristic proportions. When completed, it is expected to be one of the first ecclesiastical edifi ces in Lancashire. Its tower and spire will reach an altitude of 186 feet, only 32 feet lower than the spire of the parish church. It will be interesting to know that the first sisle window, will be composed of stained glass, and of suitable design, has been subscribed for by the members of the legal profession, to the memory of the late Mr. John Ashton, solicitor, of Warrington. The memorial will cost £100, and we understand the whole amount has already been subscribed. It is now certain that the next year will witness the ceremony of the opening, and it is not unlikely that his Eminenc. the Cardinal will visit Warrington on the occasion -Catholic Times.

The Rev. H. C Colpman, of Wiesbech, makes an appeal for aid to the project of erecting a church to St. Patrick in the fens of Cambridgeshire. The rev gentleman points out that in all the great towns and in many of the smaller ones there are temples dedicated to the patron saint of the Irish people, and he confidently asks the assistance of all who honour St. Patrick's mission and St. Patrick's memory. Generosity has always been a characteristic of St. Patrick's children, and we hope they will come forward now and contribute cheerfully to this exemplary work.

The Catholics mean to have five of their communion among the members of the London School Board in November. Four are already selected, viz: -For the Tower Humlets the Rev. Angelo Lucas : for Southwark, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, a member of the Committee of the Catholic Union; for Lambethe Mr. Pym Yeatman; and for Chelsea, Mr. Lilly, the secretary of the Catholic Union. Neither of the two sitting Catholic members, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Langdale, will seek re-election. Westminster, Marylebone, and Finsbury have yet to select their candidates .- Liverpool Daily Post.

RECENT COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN ENGLAND .- Under

others are likely to be below that amount. THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. I have suddenly come to understand the "gushing'

leaders in the Daily Telegraph which are always turned on whenever there is any occasion to write about the royal family. It is stated in the Bookseller that a loyal edition of the paper is issued daily. On the death of Prince Consort her Majesty the Queen accidentally saw the Telegraph, and was so touched by the royalty exhibited in its obituary notice that she ordered a copy to be sent daily to each of the royal palaces. Ever since then twentyfive copies have been specially printed, on the finest, thickest and whitest paper, and duly forwarded, pressed and folded, in accordance with the Queen's command Sometimes, it must be confessed, the loyal outbursts are somewhat too effusive-a little maudlin, in fact. In future it would be well to confine them to the twenty-five fine, thick, white, pressed, and folded papers sent to the royal palaces.—London correspondent of the Liverpool

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, WISHAW, LANARKSHIRE.-The Rev. J. McCay, Wishaw, has issued, in an interesting tabulated statement, a summary of results, for the year 1875-6, of the various schools of which he is manager. The reports of her Majesty's Inspectors are as follows:—'St. Ignatius' Boys', mixed: This school is in a very good state of efficiency. The results in the ordinary work are excellent, and highly creditable to the zeal and ability of the teacher. With the exception of the sixth standard, the arithmetic and writing were very good indeed, showing in the former accuracy; and in both taste and neat ness. In geography the terms were better known than the physical features, but both are succeptible of improvement. The history of the fifth standard is better than that of the fourth."-Do Infants The Infant department is well conducted." St Bridget's Girls', mixed: "The condition of this school is very good indeed. Care and neatness are shown in the slate and paper work, and intelligence is remarkably good for children with such poor home advantages. The practice of using the fingers in working the sums of the first standard should be given up, and the reading of the infants would improve with more frequent revision. Singing is in good time and tune, and sewing is neat and regular." -St. Patrick's Girls', mixed : "This school throughout is in a very good state of efficiency, the results in the standard subjects were excellent, the children having passed 100 per cent. Arithmetic was neat and accurate, writing large and regular, and reading fluent, though rather loud, especially in the lower standard. The children examined in grammar, geography, and history, answered fairly, and the intelligence was well developed. There was good part-singing."-St. Ignatius' Boys', night : "The Evening School is in good condition."-The yearly earnings of each scholar in average attendance in St. Ignatius' Boys' School were £1 1s. 32d.; in St Bridget's Girls', £1 0s. 6d.; and in St. Patrick's. Girls', 19s. 6d.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. J. B. Langlois, Rector of the Cathedral of this city, was a native of Canada attached to the diocese of Montreal. Last September he resigned the pastorship of St Hubert, to assume the position of Professor of Theology at Pio Nono College. He remained at the College till last March, when he was given the charge of the Church at Milledgevillewhere, as in other previous positions, he won all hearts. On Rt. Rev. Dr. Gross leaving for Europe, last May, he was made rector of the new cathedral. It is needless here to speak of how he had fulfilled the expectations of the Bishop in the wisdom of his selection, his sincere piety, his zeal, his devotion, and his laborious and continuous labors in the care and watchfulness of the charges imposed upon him. When the present scourge first presented itself among us, he immediately sought to arrest the anger of God by imploring Our Lady of Perpetual Help, His Blessed Mother, to intercede for our striken city; he exhorted the faithful to prepare themselves by going to their duties, by uniti seeching the Almighty that He might allay this dreadful punishment through the intercession of His own sweet Mother. During the summer he had by a holy retreat prepared himself anew for his ministry, for his charge, that if he should be called to render an account of his stewardship be would be found ready and prepared. On the first appearance of the fever, he immediately attended the first sick call, and insisted on taking his week with the rest of the priests. He died as behad lived-a holy priest; maintaining to the end the knowledge of his situation, the recognition of all to the last moment. He died indeed, a martyr to his zeal, and the diocese and the people of Savanah sustain a loss that cannot be forgotten .- Southern Cross. Savannah. Ga.

-Requiescat in pace. DRINKING AMONG FASHIONABLE WOMEN.-The New York San in a recent editorial upon "Drinking among Fashionable Women," says :-- "It is undoubtedly true that many of our women who indulge in the dissipation of fashionable society are given to drinking champagne, and even spirituous liquors. The practice also is growing, and its balcful results are apparent to any one who is well arquainted with the lovely creatures who adorn our gay saloons of fashion. Not long ago a young girl who had developed a charming capacity for music and a happy social tact, became so hopeless a victim of dipsomania, that she was taken to an asylum, where her appetite could be restrained, a complete and shattered wreck at the opening of womanhood This is only one case out of many. The habit starts with the experience of the stimulating effects of liquor after the exhaustion of fashionable dissipation, or when it is desired to start a gayety that does not come spontaneously. The stimulant soon and easily becomes a necessity, and before she herself is aware of it the woman is a toper. Within the last twenty years the freedom with which women drink wines and other liquors has become greater and greater. There are some of them in fashionable life who really seem to have stronger heads than men, and to be able to carry their wine, brandy, and liquors with a steady gait and a tongue in nowise thickened; but the more delicate nervous organization of a woman causes the effects of the strain to be more scrious than in the case of a man. A woman, too, who once acquires the habit of drinking, is apt to consume an enormous amount of liquors of all sorts. If our physicians who practice among the fashionable people of the same would reveal their knowledge on this subject, it would astound the public."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS .- THE NUMBER AND NATIV TY OF THE IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED DURING THE YEAR.—The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1876, was 169,986, of whom, 111,786 were males and 58,200 females. Of this number 27,875 were under 15 years of age, 121,734 were 15 and under forty years, and 20,377 were forty years of age and upward. The arrivals at the port of New the heading of "A Year's Failures in Cleveland," York were 87,823; Huron, Mich., 31,334; San a Newcastle paper gives a list of nearly thirty cases Francisco, 24,080; Boston, 9,711; Philadelphis of bankruptcy which have occurred in the iron and coal trades of that district during the past fwelve tries of the immigrants were as follows: England, months. The chief failures, with their liabilities, 24,373; Ireland, 19,575; Scotland, 4,882; Wales

515 : Switzerland, 1,549 ; France, 8,002 ; Italy, 2,-515; Switzerland, 1,549; France, 8,002; Italy, 2,-910; Russia, 4,764; Poland, 925; China, 22,781 (of whom 260 were females); Quebec and Ontario, 17,-314; Nova Scotia, 2,582; New Brunswick, 1,421; firms, it is said, is expected to pay more than 5s. in the pound. The dividends to be declared by the Prince Edward's Island, 299; Newfoundland, 92; Vancouver's Island, 763; Mexico, 631; Cuba, 703; Bahamas, 523; Azores, 806; Australia, 1,205. The immigrants having professional occupations num-bered 2,400; skilled occupations, 24,200; miscellaneous occupations, 72,275; not stated and without occupations (mainly women and children), 71,111. The following table shows the immigration into

the United States during the last four fiscal y Fears Mules Females	
	Totals
1872240,170 164,636 40	4,806
1873 275,793 184,114 45	9,803
1874 189,225 124,114 31	3,339
1875 139,950 87,548 22	7,498
1875 111,786 58,200 16	9,986

CANADA.

-:0:-

The Dunkin Act will be submitted to the electors of the County of Haldimand for their approval, on the 20th November.

Mrs. Fitzgerald who died in Bristol, Pontiac Co., Que, a few days ago was considerably over one hundred years old.

The Town Council, Orillia, has granted \$200 towards getting a Bill passed through Parliament to annex the Peninsula to the town.

Mr. D. Farager has petitioned the License Commissioners to have a census of Barrie taken, with the view of adding another to the list of hotels. The new Catholic burying-ground at Oshawa

has been given the name of St. Gregory's Ceme-The first burial in it was on Monday of last A lighthouse, erected by the Government of

Canada upon the pier at the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, county of Simcoe, Ontario, will be put in operation on the 30th inst.

At a special meeting of the L'Orignal Council called for the purpose of considering the yuestion of granting a bonus to the L'Orignal and Caiedonia Railway, it was decided to take no action in the matter for the present.

The Provincial ploughing match, under the auspices of the Agriculture an Arts' Association of Ontario, is fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 1st. The locality selected is on the farms of Mr. A. Y. Anderson and Mr. D. S. Robertson, within two miles of the village of Wyoming, in the County of Lambton. A young man named Thos. Sedgwick, in the em-

ploy of Messis Strickland and Co., Peterboro', was working on the bolting saw in the shingle mill, when the block stuck on the saw. He attempted to relieve it with his foot, which slipped and struck the saw, cutting the whole side of his foot completely off. NEW B. C. Church.-The new Roman Catholic

Church at Bleinheim was opened last Sunday, the Rev. Father Ferguson performing the opening services morning and afternoon. The building, which is a very fine one, with spire, etc., was filled to its utinost capacity. The collection in the morning was about \$15.—London Free Press. It is proposed in Charlottetown, P.E.I., to erect a

monument to the memory of the late Edward Whelan, a mau-as a local paper says-" who devoted a whole life towards laying the foundation of the future greatness of Prince Edward Island." A ten ceut subscription is being taken up. Acadian Recorder. Eour certificates of destruction of wolves have

been returned without the bounty being paid by the County Treasurer of Victoria, because the wolves were killed in the Free Grant district, outside the limits of Victoria. The certificates have now been sent to J. C. Miller, M.PP., in the hope that he may be able to induce the Government to grant the usual bounty of \$6 per head.

The Oshawa Cabinet Company have been running a strong force of men manufacturing goods for their new warerooms, embracing some very handsome designs of high-class furniture, whose workmanship reflects credit on the manufacturing skill of the Dominion. The Toronto rooms are not quite ready, but some ten or lifteen cars of goods will be shipped for

Barney Cairns and Edwin Foster, of the 6th con. of Dereham, were arrested by Constable Henderson, of Woodstock, charged with entering the house of Mr. John Thomas, robbing him of \$975, and then setting fire to the house, burning it to the ground. They were brought before Mayor McDonald, who committed them to wait their trial before a higher court. The man Cairns was formerly arrested for attempting to burn the same house, but was acquitted.

An accident of a peculiar nature occurred to a Midland Railway train recently between Waubaushene and Orillia. When approaching Shield's Cut the two forward wheels of the forward truck of a freight car, situated near the centre of the train, became detached from the others, sprang off the track and ran up a steep embankment a distance of twenty fect, dislodging a large stone, and imbedding them-selves in the earth. The train continued on its way for two miles before the mishap was noticed. How those wheels got away from the other and off the track without disturbing the rest of the train puzzies all of them.

The Owen Sound Times publishes the complete figures of the vote on the Dunkin by-law in Grey. In the whole county there were 4,071 votes cast for, and 3,277 against the measure. Compared with the vote at the last general election the figures stand : —Dunkin, 7,348; general election, 7,144. This at once meets the cry that there was only a "small vote" polled, and proves that "the mass of electors" did not " stand aloof from the contest," as stated by the Secretary of the Liscensd Victuallers' Associa tion. When it is taken into account that at the general election every elector had a polling place convenient in his own locality, whereas on the Dunkin Bill there was only one polling place for each township, and electors had in some instances to travel very long distances, the vote is a remarkable one, and shows that a very lively interest must have been taken by the electors generally.

The Chicago Railroad News says :- Winnipeg papers notice frequent arrivals of steel rails via Duluth, the Northein Pacific Railway, and the Red River, for that portion of the Canadian Pacific—115 miles-between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, near Lake of the Woods. The Canadians have already graded the branch from Winnipeg to Pembina in expectation of the early construction of the St. Paul and Pacific to that point, but becoming tired of waiting, are pushing that part of the Canadian Pacific between Manitoba and Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior 406 miles to an early connection, about 300 men being engaged on the western division. This road will be a serious detriment to the interests of St. Paul; which; with proper energy, might have held the traffic of this region for several years. On the Thunder Bay end the locomotives are already running, some 25 miles of the road hav-

which asserts that within the bishop's knowledge founded in fact. For my part, I believe that you months. The chief name of the formers of th The name of the property of the order of The state of the s

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1876

by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1876.

Friday, 27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. Saturday, 28-SS. SIMON AND JUDE, APOSTLES. Sunday, 29-TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST Monday, 30-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 31-Vigil of All Saints. Fast

NOVEMBER, 1876.

Wednesday, 1-ALL SAINTS. Holyday of Obligation. Thursday, 2-All Souls.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Events in the East scem to point to war: thou-

sands of Russians now fill up the rank and fyle of the Servian army—a Russian General commands, Russian advice is always sought and it would seem that ere long Russian cannon will be thundering at the gates of Constantinople. Austria, trembling for her own existence, seems to have retired from even the field of diplomacy; France anxious to recuperate plainly declares her indifference, Italy blusteringly offers her services, hinting at armaments and forgets that she never won a battle unassisted, whilst the great Sphinx of the century, the man of Iron and Blood, Bismarck, quietly lets each one play his little game ready when the time comes to claim his share of the spoils. If there be any truth in a startling work on Bismarck and Gortschakoff, lately published in France by an Austrian diplomat and most ably reviewed in the last number of Blackwood, the Eastern question is fast rushing to a solution, it does indeed appear that the two great Chancellors have had an understanding, during the last fifteen years, to hold in check any power which might attempt to interfere in their projects: Austria was to be crushed and the minor German states to be annihilated, the vain ambitious Napoleon is deluded by the mirage of the rectification of the French frontier, France in her turn was to be trod under the Prussian heel, Austria is reminded of her agony when a word from Paris might have saved her, in every move made by the German, the Russian is at hand, for the German blow was everywhere preceded by the Russian warning and intrigue. And for such services, where was the reward? The Northern heart never beat with disinterestedness; s fixed stern purpose always awayed its movements, Constantinople has for ages been the Mecca of every Russian-born, Emperor or Peasant. What if Bismarck and Gortschakoff have long ago written out the solution of that terrible enigma the Eastern question? A gigantic struggle must ensue, England will put forth every effort; her design is already shadowed forth by the telegrams stating that Constantinople will be occupied at the first sound of Russian Cannon, with 80,000 British soldiers and Egypt likewise will fall under British control; Turkey at the same time will not be idle; calling upon millions and millions of Moslem Brethren in Asia, the Sultan will fight with desperation, for defeat to him must mean destruction; and if the roar of battle arise, God alone can tell how far it will be

heard and how long. In the United States the fierce struggle continues and will continue for three weeks in the Presidential contest; the same weapons are employed as those customary in all free countries on similar occusions, calumny, perjury, bribery and murder, and crime of every hue; a new element is being introduced, the same as that used by Cæsar when Roman Freedom was to be crushed; the voice of the soldier is to decide the strife in many sections. When corruption has descended from high places to low, and permeated the whole body, politic, the same remedy has been ever prescribed. Ambition has stept in, and for a decade or too firmly curbing the evil passions of the populace, it gains public confidence, makes its heavy arm to be felt almost necessary until firmly seated in power, it throws off the mask and bursts forth to the astonished world as the Masters of the People, the Terror of Freedom. Let us hope that such a fate be not reserved for our neighbors; may the exiles of every nation never see in their midst the horrors of tyranny which their fathers have felt, and may the American People celebrate a second and a third centenary of Free-

dom and Prosperity. From France we have the intrigues of the Radicals, from Prussia the continued persecution of the Church, from Italy and the World over the same attacks on Religion, and so it must continue for sometime yet! but let us not fear, the Barque of Peter has braved greater perils, and survived them.

DISGUISED BAPTISM.

"The prevalence of smallpox in Montreal is said to be due to the reluctance of the French Catholic population of that city to submit to vaccination. Some physicians and public men have encouraged this feeling, and it has risen to such a height that the City Council, when about to pass an ordinance making vaccination compulsory, was mobbed. The residents of Montreal East are so ignorant that they suppose vaccination to be a disguised form of Protestant Baptism. The New York World shows that while the Catholics of Montreal are to the Protestants as three to one, the death rates are as five and one-half to one; and the disproportion in the latter case is mainly due to smallpox."—Baltimore American.

As usual with papers of its class, the Baltimore

writer utters as many falsehoods as he indites phrases, in attributing to fear of Protestantism, the and discord shall be unavailing. reluctance of a certain portion of the population of Montreal to compulsory vaccination; his falsehoods are usually blazoned forth with a good deal of ingenuity; as when he states "the death rate of Catholics is as five and one-half to one as among Protestants;" a regard for truth would have made him say English speaking citizens, the Irish Catholics being those who suffer the least from smallpox and in the statistics on the matter are included in the in order to draw a moral. We suppose he will be able to give us a theological reason why Irish Catholics do not object to Protestant Baptism by vac-Montreal.

Some months ago, it is true, there was a scrimmage about compulsory vaccination, verdict : the City Sanitary Doctor much frightened and nobody hurt. This arose from the rather awkward way in famine, postilence and death itself in defence of which undiplomatic Aldermen sprung the subject upon the City, after a long discussion in the papers among medical men and others upon the usefulness and dangers of vaccination. The anti-vaccinators were supported by one of the most prominent French Canadian physicians of Montreal, he raised before the imagination of an excitable population as following vaccination in many cases, a whole army of loathsome maladies, scrofula walking through a person's bones, cancer eating | France the descendant of the Prophet did Spanish out the tongue and eyes, consumption ravaging the lungs, and death scrambling around him in front and rear and on everyside. A row ensued, a storm in atea pot, and everything subsided to the Statu quo. Public Vaccinators have been appointed they find no difficulty in doing their work, and the American and his confreres may hug to their hearts the sweet reflection that the Catholic population of Montreal is day by day being Protestantized wholesale by the baptism of Vaccination.

We may add that Montreal has not the monopoly of Anti-vaccination disturbances and that they take place on a much larger scale elsewhere as appears by the following extract, taken from an exchange

"An anti-vaccination demonstration took place on Saturday at Malton, on the occasion of the release from Prison of Francis Rawling, who had been imprisoned seven days for the non-payment of a fine imposed under the vaccination laws. Some riotous proceeding took place, and the windows of the Town Hall were smashed by a crowd numbering several thousands."

"THE PRESS."

The various phases of opinion that exist in our midst on all questions, religious and political, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, with a population drawn from so many sources, naturally reflect themselves in the journalism of our Provice. For a considerable time past a certain section of the press, and more particularly that wing of it which owes its very existence to the bigotry and ignorance of its supporters, has been losing no opportunity of creating rancour and strife in our midst, setting Protestant against Catholic, and raising a howl on every conceivable topic where it was deemed possible to arouse the prejudices of their readers. The fierce tirade of the Postmaster-General at Argenteuil, where he made his savage and insensate attack on the Catholic Hierarchy and clergy, and the lectures and addresses of Sir A. T. Galt on the question of Church and State, gave the fanaticism mongers a glorious opportunity to spread themselves before the reople, and those who followed the discussion are aware of how well they profited by the occasion. As it so happened, the gross appeals thus made, having no tangible basis, created little more than a passing ruffle on the public mind. Yet, day after day, a re ference to the columns of the self-constituted organs of Protestant opinion in our midst will establish, that occasion is sought, under every pretext, to desirey the harmony and put an end to the kindly feelings, that fortunately exist amongst those professing different creeds in our community. Whilst good citizens of every shade of belief must sincerely regret this state of things, it is refreshing to find that there are journalists, above catering to vulgar prejudices, who have the manliness to speak out freely and boldly the sentiments that ought to animate those who desire earnestly the welfare of our common country. In a recent article the Evening Star, a wide-spread journal, has, under | pox had been noticed long before on the continent the heading of "The Sincerity of the Argenteuil Appeal," given utterance to some well-timed observations. We refrain from saying anything in reply to its remarks on the excentric editor of the Jenner's merit consisted chiefly in producing the virus Reveil and his equally excentric and, as we believe pernicious publication. What we wish to bring to the notice of our readers are the following remarks addressed by that Protestant journal to its co-religionists, which are merely the echo of what has over and over again appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. The Star says :-

"The Protestants are able to take care of themselves, and the Catholics have no desire to molest them in their privileges, which are guaranteed and will be supported by the whole power of the Dominion. Let them trust their Catholic fellow-citizens more fully, and refrain from interfering in any way in their religious discussions. These will exist till the end of time. They are the stock-in-trade of the politicians, and are too valuabe to be discarded. If Protestants will attend to their own affairs, paying no heed to designing and inflammatory appeals to fears, and prejudices of religion and race, they will act far more wisely than in forming hostile and futile organizations."

Nothing could be more true, in every sense of the word, than that the Catholic majority in this Province have no desire to infringe in the slightest degree on the rights and privileges of their Protestant fellow-subjects. Every guarantee that legislation could give to a minority in any community, they possess, and it is well known that Catholic statesmen contributed to hedge in and protect the privileges of that minority. Yet in the face of all this we find appeals made for the formation of Protestant defence alliances, and kindred organizations which, having no legitimate ends to compass, must necessarily degenerate into engines

slandering Catholicity and true to instincts the advice of the Star can prevail, the efforts of the

DOES ROME FAVOR THE TURKS?

Among the many strange calumnies which are published again and again and repeated a hundred times is the one that the Church of Rome is favorable to the Turks continuing in Europe. Are the lessons of history forgotten? or do bigots deliberately hide the truth, and not only hide the truth, but maliciously invent falsehoods and spread them latter term of the above proportion, though your | broadcast through the world? We fear so; otherhonest American, substitutes the word Protestant, wise who can read the history of the Middle Ages and later times and not be struck with admiration at the heroic efforts made by the Catholic Church to repel the invading torrent of Mahomedanism? Read cination as he calls it and why they are healthier | the account of the magnificent bravery of Godfroy in that respect and others too than Protestants in de Bouillon and his companions at the capture of Jerusalem; remember the hosts of warriors leaving their country, selling their estates, abandoning their families, their wives, and their children, the luxuries and pleasures of Europe to suffer hardships and Europe against barbarism and infidelity. This splendid struggle lasted for centuries. Seven times did Catholic Europe rise and rush cnthusiastically forth for the defence of civilization and all that makes the glory and happiness of modern nations. Who crushed the Turk at Lepanto? Was not Sobieski who saved Europe at Vienna a Catholic? did Charles Martel wield any other than a Catholic sword when he expelled for ever from the soil of Chivalry bow to strange alters when Spain saw the last of the Moors fleeing in terror and rage before the triumphant banner of the Cross.

And if to-day the Crescent proudly waves at Constantinople, is it not due to the treason and cowardice of the Eastern heresy? If the mountains and valleys of Servia and Montenegro groan under the iron heel of the Bashi Bazouk, is it not due to the jealousy of Rome traitorously displayed by their forefathers, imburd with the same hatred of the Pontiff which to-day allows the Freemason of Italy, the Illuminati of Germany, the Internationale of France to curse and persec ute the Church, which conquered the Barbarians of the North, and to which are due the literature, the sciences and the civilization of modern times? And yet the World says that the Catholic Church favors the Mahometan!!

VACCINATION.

The important question of vaccination, which has given rise to so much discussion in our midst, owing to the stand taken by some, perhaps earnest, but certainly, misguided men who have in and out of season, combatted a practice that has been attended with such beneficial results for humanity; has called forth a masterly paper, from His Worship the Mayor, whose eminence in the medical profession stamps his utterances with the highest authority. We regret, that want of space, will not allow us to publish the entire document, replete as it is with valuable information, tracing the history of inoculation and vaccination from the earliest period in various countries, down to the present day, and giving details as to the nature of small-pox not only instructive but eminently practical. After dealing in a few well chosen remarks on the wretched course pursued by the opponents of vaccination, referring to the labors of Jenner the first prominent advocate of vaccine he says :--

In 1798 Jenner published his first important paper. In 1799 the first public institution for vaccination was established in London, and in the following year it was introduced into France and Germany, and the reaction of vaccination has now become general over the whole educated world. Here and there, as might be expected, it has met with opnosition, but every objection that has been urged by the anti-vaccinator has been answered again and again by the leading minds of the profession, and while, on the one hand, Great Britian furnishes a conglomerate periodical devoted to the spread of anti-vaccination views drawn up in poor prose and worse poetry, the highest medical authorities are unanimous in their approval of the practice. So much is this the case that I feel I owe something like an apology to my medical brethren for writing affirmatively of a practice most of them endorse. I spoke of Jenner as discoverer, but Jenner did not discover vaccine any more than Watts discovered steam. He noticed the prevalent belief among the peasantry in the immunity farm servants and milk maids had conferred upon them by their occupation; and little by little he drew the conclusion which has been so pregnant with benefit to mankind. The belief in the existence of a vaccine virus was not confined to England alone. Cow-pox and its relations to smallof Europe; and in France and Germany numerous experiments had been made prior to Jenner to show that persons affected with the natural vaccine virus were not susceptible to the small-nox influence at will, and in diffusing it at pleasure for our advantage, and how slowly and how cautiously he advanced his every statement may be gathered from the fact that twenty-two years elapsed between the first experiment and the promulgation of his theory. He was assailed then, as his memory is now, but with more excuse then than now, as no one having the leisure and disposition to read, and having access to the records of medical observers has now the shadow of an excuse for rejecting the theory then advanced, the critical acuteness of which says Curschmann. may serve as a model. But we do things differently now-a-days, and a harangue in a market place or public square by gentlemen who may know something of law, 'tis true, but little of medicine, is deemed sufficient to initiate the uneducated masses into a knowledge of one of the most difficult and abstruse subjects in the whole range of medical science. I shall not allude to the members of my own profession who have chosen to so far forget what is due to their own dignity and the dignity of their calling as to select such an arena for the dissemination of their fatal errors! As the times are as pregnant with mischief, as the air is with disease, I proceed to ask and to answer questions asked and answered a thousand times :--

1st. Does vaccination confer a certain degree of protection against small-pox.

2nd. Are the effects of vaccination permament, 3rd. Is there risk of lighting up local inflammatory

4th. Is there risk, when vaccinating, of inoculating the system with scrofula, or other hereditary discage.?..

5th. Is their risk of contaminating the system with syphilis, or other acquired disease?
The answer to these question will, I think, cover the ground gone over by the anti-vaccinationists.

support it by statistics from every country—Coming so-called religious journals to propagate hatred directly to the city of Montreal, where the ravages of the small-pox infection, have been so calamitous and threaten still greater havoc, he gives expression to the following forcible remarks:-

But why travel throughout Europe and into parts of Asia and the adjoining States of America to prove that which may be most easily established in our beautiful city. I readily admit that smallpox has its "periods of dormancy and its periods of activity," and that every now and then, at irregular intervals it overspreads a district or country as an epidemic." But why should it pass so heavily on this city? and why single out one nationality! But why should it pass so lightly over Quebec Dr. Russel, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, residing there, gives the reason:-We have very little small pox here (Quebec). are all vaccinated." Why does it pass so lightly over Three Rivers? Dr. Badeaux, the Doyen of the profession there, explains:-"On n'a pas de Picotte ici. On se fait vacciner." The same for Toronto. And why does it visit Montreal and why does it visit most severely those of a particular nationality? We nurse it. In Quebec, Three Rivers and Toronto there is no one even writing against vaccinationthe only prophylactic for small-pox, and that the converse is true in Montreal is evident from the circumstance that the mortality is immensely greater among that nationality whose beautiful langunge has served as a vehicle for the dissemination of a most deadly error. We have two civic hospitals in Montreal for small-pox-one for Catholic and the other for Protestant patients-not that it is pretended small-pox has any religious complexion. The former is presided over by the Sisters of Providence; the latter by Miss Chambers. What is the experience these ladies have gained from an examination of the cases under their charge? I put to the Matrons of both the same questions; and here are their questions and answers:—Have you noticed any difference between the vaccinated and nonvaccinated inmates of the hospital? Sister Nativity states, in French:-"There is no comparison between the effects of small-pox on the vaccinated and non-vaccinated; the vaccinated, as a rule, are not affected, and when they are they have it slightly; the deaths are among the unvaccinated." Miss Chambers' is precisely to the same effect. What more convincing evidence than this, and from sources having no reason to mislead? I do not quote from the physicians of the city, who, with very small exceptions have again and again expressed their entire belief in the prophylactic power of vaccine. Volume after volume has been written to establish the power of vaccine, and my table, as I write, is covered with documentary evidence, the magnitude of which alone prevents my introducing it here. Sufficient however, has been adduced to warrant an answer to the first question in the affirmative 'that vaccination confers a greater or less degree of protection against small-pox." 2. Are the effects of vaccination permanent? Although it forms no part of my present subject, yet, as an impression prevails with some that persons exposed to smallpox contagion incur additional riak by being vaccinated, and by having one disease engrafted in another, it is well to state that such a view is entirely erroneous. If vaccination is performed sufficiently early, so that the areola may have had time to form, it will prevent small-pox; if later, it will modify that disease.

We trust that the address of Dr. Hingston may be productive of beneficial results, and that our confreres of the French press, in this Province will give the able disquisition of His Worship, the widest possible circulation amongst their readers. Fortunately, the English speaking community, is fully alive to the benefits resulting from vaccination and, it is to be hoped, that those who have up to the present time, been earning for themselves, an unenviable notoriety, amongst our French Canadian fellow-citizens, by their insuno opposition to a practice, so pregnant with salutary results, will see the propriety of ceasing to promulgate doctrines, on this subject, which can produce no other effect than to fill our grave yards with the innumerable

WAR NEWS.

Despite the rumours of a general war that filled the air a few days ago, causing a panic in the money market and creating the greatest excitement in commercial circles, nothing has as yet transpired to change the situation of the contending parties. It is almost impossible to form any opinion on the subject with the conflicting reports that are cabled to the press. One day it would seem as if Russia were disposed to force on a war with Turkey assuming all risks and responsibilites and on the next we learn that negotiations are on foot for a pacific settlement of the difficulties. Then the despatches inform us that a war is sure to take place but that Russia will not make the open declaration until spring. Amidst all these conflicting rumours, the only thing certain appears to be that in the event of an outbreak France is determined to be a spectator of the struggle. Despite the pleadings of the London Times making Prince Bismarck the virtual arbiter of Europe and calling on him to intervene, the wily chancellor of His Majesty the German Emperor, does not seem willing to be drawn out at present, and the German press says that the entente with Russia is most cordial. Austria is evidently in an awkward position, and as for Britain although great activity prevails in the Dockyards and that the work of putting the land forces on the best possible footing is being pushed forward, she is not likely to take any part in the struggle single handed until the movements of the Russians become menacing to her Indian possessions. The Autumn Session so loudly demanded by the Opposition, the Government have determined shall not take place. In the meantime the embers in the Volcano are smouldering and it is impossible to foresee at what moment the war eruption may burst forth,

WELL MERITED PRAISE.

In a recent article the Montreal Gazette on the question of Education and the outery lately raised on the subject of the School Tax, pays the following tribute to the Christian Brothers :--

"Now the fact is that, until very recently, if it, had not been for the exertions of the Christian evidence of prosperity, on the part our contempor-Brothers the poor of Montreal would have been absolutely without teaching of any kind." and the

The Gazette is a Protestant journal, strongly devoted to Protestant interests, in this Province especially, and the above testimony, coming from simple justice to the good Brothers who have done so much for the education of our youth. No where His Worship then proceeds, to give the highest are the arduous labors of this indefatigable com- design of the new heading is beautiful for its sim-An usual with papers of the position he has taken, and munity more manifest than in the City of Montreal, plicity as well as its unmistakable Catholicity.

and the number of young men now filling positions of trust and responsibility who received their training at the hands of the Brothers is the best evidence of the good they are daily performing in our midst. It is not likely the flattering testimony of our respected contemporary the Gazette will be pleasing to the only religious daily, seeing the amount of labor it expends endeavoring to establish that the Catholic Church is the inveterate enemy of popular Education. The average seven thousand children who, in the City of Montreal, to-day receive sound elementary instruction, gratis, from the Christian Brothers, is, perhaps, as good an arswer as any to the false insinuations of the enemies of the Church.

THE M. C. P. R. — INGRATITUDE OF THE PUBLIC.

Soliloquy: Mr. G..., loquitur: " Will nobody understand how good, how beneficent, how disinterested we have been, and will we be made to pay for privileges, that we have been enjoying for years and that we never expected to have to pay for? Well, if the public won't see our merits, we'll pun. ish its ingratitude; we'll take all we can get and ask for more, we'll pay for nothing unless we can't help it; but if we must pay, we'll pay like honest men : but before we come to that decision, we must consult our lawyers. By the bye, let Robillard write or get out a couple of letters, he must go for some. thing, or somebody, Stephens, or any other man." Curtain falls, next Act.

The boy who among a lot of equally unskilled companions, fires the most stones at a mad dog is most likely to hit the oftenest. George Washington Stephens seems th enjoy that proud preeminence among his confreres of the City Hall; he has detected more abuses than any of them, he may have been guilty of as many, but his firing has been so constant and so fierce that he has knocked down more idols of clay in this our loved and patient city than any other man we know of; we are glad to say that at last he has given a few raps to the City Passenger Railway Co, and if he can succeed with his last scheme of having their privileges not up to competition, he will have shied a mighty big rock and struck fair. Then we can forgive him many peccadilloes in and out of school; and we say, " More power to his elbow."

REV. FATHER STAFFORD.

We notice with pleasure, in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that the much esteemed Parish Priest of Lindsay, the Father Mathew of Ontario, is now enioving the beauties of his native Wexford; we trust that his merits will be appreciated there as they are in Canada, and that his popularity among the friends of his youth and of his esteemed family will be as great as among the thousands who have learn. ed to revere and to love him in America; we trust that before leaving on his return he will show his fellow countrymen in the dear Isle how Home Rule makes a people contented and prosperous, and tell them how in his adopted country the Irish can govern themselves in peace and union, sobriety and love of religion and country. The success and union of Irishmen the world over is the best refutation of the calumny that the Irish race cannot govern itself, and none could illustrate the truth better than the Rev. Father Stafford.

TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Father Brettargh, of Trenton, one of the most cloquent Divines in the Dominion, has delivered a powerful address on the subject of Temperance before the delegates of the Total Abstinence Catholic Union, held at Belleville on the 10th and 11th instant. We intend giving a full report of this admirable specimen of historic eloquence in our next issue. The Rev. speaker has avoided all common-places, and struck out in a new path which cannot fail to delight and instruct our readers. We shall not farther anticipate on the rich treat in store for our patrons, but confine ourselves to recommending the admirable discourse to the careful perusal not only of total abstainers, but to all who take an interest in the noble cause of Temperance.

PAPAL HONORS TO A CANADIAN.

Gustave Drolet, Esq., of this City, has received from Rome the Decoration of Chevalier of the Holy Order of Pope Pius IX., in recompense for his services on the field of battle during the revolution that despoiled the Holy Father of his patrimony .-Mr. Drolet was one of the first Canadians wto joined the Papal service, and the well-merited re cognition of his services is a subject of congratulstion. He is the President of the Union Allet, composed of the Canadian Zouaves, and has always been most carnest in his devotion to the cause .-We wish the gallant Chevalier the full enjoyment of his well earned honors.

The Catholic population of Savannah has been decimated by that terrible scourge the yellow fever. An exchange savs :-

"The city of Savannah, Ga., is severely afflicted by a visitation of Yellow Fever. The deaths from this disease have reached forty-six in a single day. The well, who were able, have mostly left, giving the place a lonely appearance. Nearly all the Catholic clergymen of the city have been stricken down by the fever, and one, Father Langlois, has died. Bishop Gross, on hearing of the calamity, abandoned his tour in Europe, and immediately started for his home. The Sisters are nearly worn out attending the sick, their Hospital being full of patients. Relief is sent in from various directions.

The Catholic Visitor, speaking of that high toned publication the Catholic Review, Says:-"The Catholic Review has put on a new dress, which rather improves its appearance. We are pleased to note this ary, for the Review is ably and carefully edited, and ranks among the best Catholic papers in the country." We say ditto to the Visitor's remarks.

THE TRIBUNE. The present number of our consuch a disinterested source, is nothing more than frere the Toronto Tribune gives cheering evidence of material prosperity on which we heartily congratulate the publishers. The neat and unpretentions

THE DELIG WINDHES AND CATHOLIC CHRONICE, DUL ST. ST. 1876.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUAR-TERLY REVIEW.

We have received the fourth number of this Review. If in our opinion it is not in all respects equal to the July number, it is nevertheless an excellent one; it is of a high literary merit and truly a welcome visitor.

When the prospectus was issued announcing the intention of publishing the Review, knowing the literary ability of the contributors, we had no hesitation in recommending persons to become subscribers. Now that by the unanimous verdict of the press it holds a high position among the best periodicals in the land; with greater confidence we recommend it to such Catholics, whether lay or clerical, who have not as yet become subscribers. It has won this high position by its calm dignified and scholarly manner of discussing subjects. It is needless to remind our readers how necessary a periodical of this kind is, to explain and defend truth and to refate the sophistries of error. The necessity being admitted, it is the duty of all who have the welfare of religion and society at heart, to support it by large subscriptions. It is a pleasing duty for us to record the fact that several intelligent subscribers both lay and clerical, have acknowledged to us the pleasure and instruction they derived from the perusal of the Review, we have no doubt but they will continue to be subscribers, and we hope they will use their influence to increase the number so that while we congratulate the contributors on their literary success, we may congratulate the proprietors on the financial success of their enterprise.

The uniform high praise bestowed on the Review by us and others may lead some to think, that, carried away by enthusiasm and partiality we were blind to some of its imperfections. We could point out some triffing imperfections but where there is so much that is excellent it would be captiousness on our part to notice them. We may here refer our readers to the lines of Pope in his essay on criticism :-

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what never was nor is, nor e'er shall be, In every work regard the writer's end, Since none can compass more than they intend; And if the means be just, the conduct true, Applause, in spite of trivial faults is due."

Notwithstanding the imperfections, which an hypercritic might point out we can say that the Review, so far is a great success; for in the words of the Roman orator quoted by the editors in the salutatory-in important undertakings success is deemed great, when obtained by a near approach to perfection, in præstantibus rebusea sunt magna, quæ sunt optimis proxima.

We shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the articles contained in this number.

The first article is entitled "The Church and the People." It is written by the Rev'd F. Thebaud, S J. This article as well as all that comes from the pen of this scholarly writer is very instructive and interesting. As said in a former number of our paper if he were but the casual contributor to this serial it would be worth the subscription of our

money. The writer points out the love and attachment of the People for the Church during the early years of Christianity as well as in later times—as evidence of this attachment he mentions the constancy of the Christians under the persecutions of the Roman Emperors. The well known attachment of the Irish, of the Poles, and of the Germans of the present day. Speaking of the attachment of the Catholics in the United States he says, they loved their religion, and we see the tokens of that love in the innumerable churches, asylums, hospitals, protectories, houses of education, and parochial schools which they have creeted. The suthor thus preceeds to consider the attempts made in different countries to estrange the people from the religion of Christ,-the calumnies resorted to this end by the enemies of religion the means of counteracting the evil. He speaks of what is being done in France by zealous Catholics to counteract the pernicious influences of the communists among the people. This is but a mengre sketch of this excellent article want of space prevents us from saying more.

The second article is entitled "What the Church and the Popes have done for the science of Geo graphy."

At a time when so much is said of the geographical discoveries of Livingston, Stanley and others, it is but proper to speak of what has been done by the Church. The article is an admirable historical sketch, showing the service the Ghurch has rendered to geographical science. The reader will learn what has been done by Jesuits and other religious orders, not only in America but also in other parts of the world.

If the Popes have rendered such services to geographical science, says the writer in the concluding lines of his article, by inspiring her sons to study and perfect it, by collecting, preserving, by publishing and encouraging, they have but mapped out the field of their own mighty labours, the extent of the care devolved on the high Priest of Christendom. Whether in prosperity or in adversity, reigning in spiendor or a prisoner, with the rulers of Europe respecting him or gainsaying him, the Pope is still the only being on earth whose realm is coextensive with the surface of the globe; who can look on the map of the world and feel that he has

in every part hearts devoted to him.

The title of the third article is "The Past and Present indissolubly united in Religion." The Article is suggested by the work of the Rev'd Father Thebaud, named Gentilism: Religion previous to Christianity."

We have not had the pleasure of perusing this work. Urged by the strong recommendation of the writer of the article above mentioned we shall soon

have the pleasure of perusing it.

The scope of Fatner Thebaud's work is by investigation and research to furnish historical evidence of the truth that God gave in the beginning to his human creation a full and complete revelation for their guidance. The writer of this article says that this work is of inexpressible value in combating the antagonism of modern science to religion, therefore declares it to be indispensable to the educated Catholic and more especially to the Priest engaged in the work of his ministry.

4th article. "A Plan for the proposed Catholic University." The necessity for a Catholic University of a high standard is generally admitted. The plan proposed is good. For such as are interested in the establishment of such an university the article will

prove interesting.
"The Nine Day's Queen" is the heading of the fifth article. One of the offices of a Quarterly :Review is to refute the misrepresentations of history. Such is the object of the present article. Lady Jane Grey is one of those personages whom partial historians have unduly eulogised. A careful study of for Mr. Thos. Cockburn, 5th con., Blenheim, 152 history proves her not entitled to the encomiums bushels of oats in one hour, being at the rate of two bestoved on her.

6th Article. Who is to blame for the Little Big Horn Disaster."

The reader will find in this article a valuable his-

torical sketch of the Dacotab Indians. 7th, "How shall we meet the Scientific Heresies

of the Day." The writer suggests how this can be be done but as it is difficult to condense in a few lines his suggestions, and as we have already, exceeded the limits proposed to ourselves for the review of the articles, we must bring our remarks to a close.

The eighth paper is devoted to book notices and criticism By way of summing up, we repeat what we said in the boginning, viz., that this number is an excel-lent one. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre estimated that forty-eight thousand have visited the

A WORD ABOUT CANADA.

Before this autumn we had some knowledge of Canada, but it was small. We had run on errands to Montreal; we had visited for curiosity, Quebec; but we had never come into close contact with the people. We have come back from our brief visit t included Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London -with a feeling of admiration for the country and

love for the warm-hearted and hospitable people.

There is not a fairer land on which the sun shines than that part of Canada through which we travelled. As a farming country it is simply wonderful. All along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Toronto to the western part of the Dominion, it is one vast succession of admirable grounds for farming, very largely cultured and improved. While in London we attended the agricultural exhibition which was in progress there, and it heightened our impressions of this great farming country north of us. We thank God for the pros-perity of our neighbors up there. We used to think it was hardly worth while to have the two nations, and that Canada had better merge with us. We think so no longer. More good will be done by having that English-speaking nation on the north built up. It is a Dominion which, although it differs from us in names and terms, is substantially like us at the root. They have a work which is peculiarly their own, in opening the wilderness through to the Pacific Ocean, and on which they are now engaged. We hall their individuality and their national distinctness; we rejoice in their pros-pects; we rejoice especially in the apparent growth and strength of the Christian principle that exists and is exhibited in the different denominations in their midst. If they continue to be prospered, There is scarcely any limit to their growth. The land that is unpossessed is enough to make half a dozen nations. And still more grand will it be if they maintain unity, and are but one nation. They will be our brethren, a great brother country, and we shall need no wall of defence on our northern border. Would that we had on our southern border, in Mexico, or in the Republics of South America, anything that approached the admirable neigh-

bors that we have on the north.

One of the farmers, who had heard a lecture in the introduction of which we expressed some complimentary thoughts concerning Canada, said to us with peculiar looks, "I don't believe you will dare to say such things when you get home." Well we have said them; and we would not have said them there if we had not been ready to repeat them here .- Henry Ward Beecher, in the Christian Union

OBITUARY.

It is my painful duty to record the death of Mr. Patrick Flynn, of the firm of Messrs. Clement & Fignn, of Morrisburg, who died at the residence of A. Clement, Esq., on Thursday, the 19th inst., aged 25 years. He was the eldest son of the late Themas Flynn, of Winchester Being left an orphan at an early age and placed under the guardianship of his kind relatives, they used their best efforts to give him a suitable education and qualify him for usefulness in after life.

He was admitted to the family of Mr. Clement as a boarder while attending the Morrisburg High School, and during that time his manly principles and nobleness of purpose soon ingratiated him into the confidence of the family whose respect and esteem for the young man's worth soon ripened into a

parental care. At the completion of his studies he was entrusted by Mr. Clement with a large part of the management of his business, a responsibility of great moment, and his unflinching zeal and energy in the pursuit of his new avocation gave further proofs of his capabilities which was readily rewarded by his employer admitting him as a partner in

his business. Full of life, hope, vigor and energy, he entered upon his duties little thinking that his apparently prosperous career would be so suddenly terminated. But God does not always ordain according to our wishes, and pitiless Death has cut him off in the midst of his brightest hopes, in the flower of his

vouth. He was indeed an exemplary young man, a model

of virtue and of great Christian forbearance. In his youth he remembered his God and from the beginning of his sickness, which was only of two weeks duration, he offered to God the sacrifice of all that bound him to this earth to give his every thought to Death which he often said was sure to visit him in the event of his being at any

time taken ill. All that human aid or wisdom could devise was done to remove the disease, but afflicted with malignant Typhoid Fever he bore it patiently with calm resignation and Christian fortitude, till, while pressing the image of Christ to his breast, he breathed his last without a moan or a struggle, save the feeble ejaculation to the Father of All.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, all of whom seemed to deplore Lis loss, a loss that cannot be replaced.

Where shall we find his equal, where? Nought can avail him now but Prayer Miserere Domine.

MORRISBURGH, October 23, 1876.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A new Catholic Convent School has just been opened at Bellevile by the Ladies of Loretto. Lucknow Caledonian Society is about to establish a library in that town.

The value of exports from Prescott for the quarter ending Sept. 30th is set down at \$39,221.

On and after the 1st of Nov. the men employed in the saw factory at St. Catharines will be placed on three-quarter-time.

The tax-exemptions in Brantford in 1875, amounted to \$681,450, an amount more than one-fifth of the value of the property taxed. The London Hour thinks there are few countries

in the world that have maintained their financial credit as well as Capada.

Mr. J. P. Hauley, the G.T.R. agent at Napanee, is complimented by the Napanee Beaver for the improvements made by him at the Napance station. A man giving his name as Dr. John George has been arrested for stealing a span of horses at Buck-

It is said that Mr. A. Mathieson, of the Stratford Beacon, purposes starting a daily paper about the 1st. January. It will be called the News.

ingham.

The other day, Messrs. Rush and Jewell threshed and one-half bushels per minute.

The Rev. John, Brennan of Picton has arrived home after having a pleasant trip to Ireland, England and Rome. His health has been greatly improved.

Notice has been sent to the customers of the Forgus agency of the Merchant's Bank to the effect

Dame Stratt, Montreal Centennial Exposition.

An approximate estimate places the cost of the St. Catharines water-works reservoir at \$37,861. This does not include the fron pipe, amounting to \$4,000; nor the sand required, which will cost \$600 o \$800.

Mr. Oxley, the student of Queen's College, Kingston, who is said to have fallen heir to a fortune of a million and half, would be pleased to receive some particulars of the affair other than the newspaper paragraph.

Some of the poultry fanciers in Peterborough and neighbourhood have organized a society to be called "The Midland Central Poultry Association." Bylaws have been framed and a number of members have already joined.

At a private meeting of the leading English Insurance Company's offices in Montreal, it was decided not to join the American Companies in protesting against the Bill for further increasing deposits in Canada .- Journal of Commerce.

The Committee of the Simcoe County Council, to whom was referred the petition praying that a by-law might be submitted to the ratepayers to give them an opportunity of voting yea or nay on the Dunkin Act in the county, disposed of it by reporting that they had not had time to give the matter due consideration.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the City Council of Montreal, the decision that all clerks and officials of the Corporation who did not give security for the honest performance of their duties would be suspended by November 15th, was reversed, and the time extended to January 1st, while the city is to bear half of the cost of getting the security.

EDUCATIONAL. - Public notice is given in the Quebec Official Gazette that application will be made at the now next session of the legislature of this province, for a bill authorising the uniting for the purposes of dissentient schools therein, of the school municipalities of St. Sauveur de Quebec and St. Roch of Quebec North, both in the banlieue of the city of Quebec.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH AT ST. CATHERINES.—ST. CATHERINES, Oct. 22.—A five year old daughter of a man named Healy, employed as a baker by Mr. Arthur Kain, of this city, was burned to death last evening. The child was lighting a fire, and by some means her clothes took fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was burned so badly that she died shortly afterwards.

One firm in Brockville makes the offer that if the other manufacturers and business men of the town will subscribe \$1,590 towards sending a competent man to represent the manufacturing interests of Brockville, they will give \$500 aditional, joining the other manufacturers in sending samples of goods to the Australian Exhibition, and an agent to test

AN INCENDIARY'S SCHEME.-The Chatham Planet says that a night or two ago, a diabolical scheme was frustrated in that town. In rear of Mr. L. Kent's store were discovered several balls of wick, thoroughly saturated, with a sort of fuse or train connected and passed through a knot hole in the fence lividing the premises from the Garner House yard. Everything was apparently ready, but whether the scoundrel became conscience-striken, or was disturbed by the night watchman, is unknown.

BARLEY INSPECTION AT OSWEGO.-The Oswego Palladium sounds a note of warning in connection with the shipment of barley to ports other than Oswego, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the inspection at that point. It says: "Would it not be well for our commission men to learn whether or not inspecting barley is driving trade away from Oswego?" The answer to this question must be in the affirmative, and it is safe to say that unless the system of inspection pursued at that port be altered, Oswogo will lose a great deal of trade, which will be transferred to other ports.

The voting of the Dunkin Bill in the county of Frontenac takes place on the 6th November next, and in view of this a number of meetings to advocate its passage have been arranged to take place. At each of these meetings addresses will be delivered by able speakers, and the Dunkin Bill will be thoroughly discussed in all its bearing. No effort, it is said, will be spared on the part of the temperance men to bring the county of Frontenac under the influence of the Dunkin Bill, and they have every confidence that it will carry by a large majority.

The Goderich Signal (18th) says:-The grain market has been very lively during the past week and the receipts af grain have been very large. About 1,500 bushels of wheat were received at the harbour Mills during last week. Shipments have been made as rapidly as the scarcity of cars and the bad weather admitted. Wm. Seymour and Co. shipped 1,200 bushels peas and 1,000 bushels barley by rail and commenced loading the schooner Ontario on Monday with 7,500 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels more to be taken on at Bayfield, for Kingston.

CANADIAN LUMBER FOR AUSTRALIA.—Hon James Skead has just succeeded in completing eight car loads of the best qualities of sidings, which go to Melbourne, Australia, by the Ocean Gem. They are consigned to Mr. James Nation, a well-known contractor there. This is a new opening in the trade, and there who take an interest in the lumber prosperity of Canada will certainly wish this venture all success. Mr. Nation examined the Canada log house at Philadelphia, and immediately came to Ottawa, where he inspected the yards and made the above arrangements with Mr. Skead. Mr. Skead is also sending some very fine specimens of the best Canadian p'ne to Sydney by the same vessel to be placed on exhibition there in April, 1877.

RAILWAY MAGNATES .- About one hundred officials of Canada and the United States are at present in Detroit endeavoring to arrange the freights from the West to the seaboard. Amongst the number are Joseph Hickson, General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer; P. S. Stephenson, General Freight agent, and L. J. Sargent, Manager of Traffic, all of the Grand Trunk Railway; Fredrick Broughton, Manager, and J. Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway; W. L. Scott, President of the Canada Southern Bailway; Henry C. Wentworth General Agent of the Michigan Central Reilway and many others. Their deliberations will be look ed forward to with interest by the business com munity generally -London Free Press.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—One of the most notorious, characters who have located themselves in this country has at length been arrested in Brantford where he had attempted to carry out a plan of robbery. This man's name is John Kane but he has many aliases, and on his arrest a Brantford he gave the name of Ward. He has had an exceptional run of luck in the peculiar trade which he follows. Many express robberies and other extensive work in that line has been planned by him, and it is believed the most noted express robbery on the Great Western Railway, nea Toronto, about two years ago, was planned carried out by the instructions of the prisoner Ward His place of residence was on University street and he only left on Saturday last to execute the burglary at Brantford which resulted in his cap-

Notice has been send.

Forgus agency of the Merchant's Bank to the effect that the agency will be closed at the end of the present month.

A Steam Fog Whistle has been erected by the Government on the southern side of Sambro Island, at the western side of entrance to Halifax Harbour, and is elevated about 90 feet above high water.

Over twenty thousand names are registered at the Canadian headquarters in Philadelphia, and it is stringency of the times. We must therefore apstrance of the Merchant's Bank to the effect ture.—Longon tur

of St. Patrick's, which has for its object, as advertised elsewhere, the organization of a fancy fair to come to the relief of their poor during the next six | or seven months of inclement weather, and sincercly trust that their charitable exertions will be warmy seconded by the citizens generally as they undoubtedly should be. The proposed fair will be held at the Russell House, St. Ann street, commencing on Monday, the 6th proximo.—Quebee

Another Fraud.—Hordly a week passes says the Watford Advocate, but some tramp or imposter makes his appearance in our village, and the charitably disposed are taken in by the new schemes proposed . This week W. B. O'Meara, a rather seedylooking poot, who is to distinguish himself as an author of a volume to be published when he gets sufficient means, called upon a number of our citizens, and received altogether \$12 as subscriptions to his work. On Wednesday night he got drunk, and became very abusive on the streets. The Chief locked him up for the night, and our J. P. next morning sent him to Sarnia for fifteen days. He had no money, and we suppose he spent the \$12. His memorandum book shows \$1 subscriptions from some of the foremost men in Toronto, Bellexille, London, Simcoe, Strathroy, Kingston, Cobourg, etc. Other towns should be on the lookout for him, for it is likely he will try his luck elsewhere.

RETURN OF THE GONERNOR-GENERAL.-His Excellency the Governor-General has returned to the Capital after an extended tour through British Columbia, and doubtless the welcome extended to him upon his arrival will be one worthy of a people who glory in British institutions and properly recognise the respect due the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. Lord Dufferin, more than any other Governor-General since Responsible Government was inaugurated in Canadi , has identified himself with the interests of the State over which he exercises Vice-regal control; he has studied social, political and national questions in all their various aspects, and spoken with no uncertain sound whensoever his judgment dictated such a policy. The people as a whole have learned to extend to him a generous consideration, a patriotic support and dealing with many intricate questions, on which the two great parties of the country hitherto held distinct opinions, his utterances may have prompted criticism; we are happy however, that to know with reference to his British Columbia speech, Conservative journals spoke decisively, but with that courtesy due to one who occupies the distinguished position of the Crown's deputy .- Citizen.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellors	Впуета
Montreal		191
British North America		
Ontario		
City		• • • •
People's		92
Molson's	• • • • •	• • • •
Toronto		• • • •
Jacques Cartier		31
Merchants'	93	$92\frac{1}{2}$
Hochelaga	82}	80
Eastern Townships	105	1033
Quebec	106	• • • •
St. Lawrence		• • • •
Nationale		• • • •
St. Hyacinthe	83	80
Union	••••	• • • •
Villa Maria	70	66
Mechanics'	••••	48
Royal Canadian	••••	
Commerce	1244	
Metropolitan	• • • •	
Dominion		••••
Tamilton	100	• • • •
Exchange	00	98

Greenbacks bought at 9} dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS,—(Ga	zelle.
Flour & bri. of 196 b Follards \$6.00 @ \$6	0.00
Superior Extra 5.80	5.90
	.50
Spring Extra 5.05	5.15
Superfine 4.75	1.80
Extra Superfine 5.55	5.6 5
Fine 3.80	3.90
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.05
Middlings 3.50	3.75
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2 30	2.32
City bags, [delivered] 2.35	.40
Wheat.—Spring	.15
do White Winter 0.00	.00
	.90
	.53
Oats 0.37 0	.38
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90	.91
	.00
	.70
do do do U. Canada 0.00 0	.00
	$1.12\frac{1}{2}$
do do do pails 0.00 0	.00
Checse, perips.,	.11
do Fall makes 0.00	.00
	.00
	.00
	.00
	00.0
	.75
	.00
	5.00
Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0	.00
	.00
Butter.—Quiet; 19c to 25c, according to qua	nty.

DUTTER.—Quiet; 150 to 250, Botos	uin	R ro	qua.	iiiy
MODONINO EADMINDS MADE				
		•		•
Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	05		08
	. 1	10	_	11
Barley do	0	75	0	85
Oats do		00	0	37
Peas do	0	00	0	90
Bye do	. 0	00	0	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	. 6	00
Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0	00	. 0	00
		00	. 0	09
		00	. 0	60
		22	0	28
		20		22
		20		22
				14
				75
				36
Potetoes nor har	. 0	95		00
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Character of the state of the s	10	80	11	
George and	. 10	80		
The lease		KO.	1	
(AUI-KUYBa o sia	. V	EQ.		
	TORONTO FABMERS' MARK Wheat, fall, per bush do spring do Barley do Oats do Peas do Rye do Dressed hogs per 100 lbs Beef, hind-qrs. per lb "fore-quarters Mutton, by carcase, per lb Butter, lb. rolls " large rolls tub dairy Eggs, fresh, per dox " packed Apples, per brl Onions, per bush Turnips, per bush Potatoes, per bush Hay Straw Geese, each Turkeys	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(6 Wheat, fall, per bush	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globel Wheat, fall, per bush

Wheat " " 0.00	to	0.00
Fall Wheat 0.00	to	0.00
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00	to	0.00
" hind " " " 0.00	to	0.00
" per 1b 0.00	to	0.00
Mutton per lb 0.05	to	0.08
Ham " in store 6.15		
-	to	0.17
	to	0 00
7	to	0.13
Pork 8.50	to	9.25
Hidrs—No 1 untrimmed 4.00	to	4.50
" 2 " 4.00	to	0.00
" pelts 0.15	to	0.20
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.60	to	0.75
Butter, tub, per lb 018.	to	0.20
do print 0.22	to	0.25
Eggs, per dozen 0.15	to	0.17
Cheese, home made 0.08	to	0.10
Hay, per ton, new11.00	to	12.00
Hay, per ton, old 0.00	to	00.00
Straw, 5.50	to	6.00
Wood, Hard 3.50		
Coal, per ton, delivered. 6.50	to	4.00
Wool north	to	7.00
Wool, per lb, 0.25	to	0.26

J. H. SEMPLE

MIORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES. 53 ST. PETER STREET.

MONTREAL

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holdersof the above Association, will take place in PERRY'S HALL, Craig street, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 730 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and other bussness.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

WHAT NEXT?

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidently made a preparation of Indian Henr, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses.— HEMP also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours .--Address Craddock & Co., 1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

IRELAND—DUBLIN.

THE "EUROPEAN," Bolton Street, is one of the LARGEST AND BEST SITUATE HOTELS in the City. American Visitors will find in it the comforts of a Home combined with Moderate Charges and assiduous attention.

LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES COFFEE ROOM.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

J. MOLONY, Proprietor.

f3-20. REMOVAL-150 PIANOS & ORGANS at half price. The Subscribers will sell their Entire Stock of Pianos & Organs, new and secondhand, of six first class makers; sheet music and S. S. music books at 50 PER CT. OFF, for cash, previous to removal to their new store 40 EAST 14th St, UNION SQUARE, Oct. 12th. Illustrated catalogues Mailed, Monthly Installments received. Agenst Wanted. Special inducements to the trade. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manu-

GENUINE CRAB ORCHARD SALTS.

facturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, N.Y.

THE MILDEST AND BEST GENERAL PUR-CATIVE IN USE. Endorsed by the highest medical men in the United States. Persons suffering with costiveness of the bowels or torpid liver, will find ready relief by the use of these Salts. None genuine except those put up in bottles with the label of the Crab Orchard Springs Salts Company. J. B. WILDER & CO., Agents, Louisville, Ky.—(5-8

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

havidg providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections,—also, a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, and naming paper,

DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

CHARTERED IN 1866.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

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

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

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

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, 12.50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

Music Lessons on the Plano per Term 12.50 The Students who wish to enter the College

Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent! N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study

which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

In 1790, not a hundred years ago, at the sack of Ismail, the Bussians were as atrocious towards the Turks as the latter are towards the Servians; and Suwarrow put 3,000 persons to death, as a lecture to

his soldiers in the art of massacre.

How Tubker was to be Carved a Century and a HALF Ago. The dismemberment of Turkey, which now for the second or third time in this century, seems imminent, is by no means an original Russian to Spain, Algiers to Portugal and Tripoli to France, the Azow country and the Crimea to Russia, and to place the Duke of Gottorp as Emperor in Constantinople. Under the Empress Catharine, Romanzoff wrested Azow and the Crimea from the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who was compelled to cede both territories to Russia by the treaty of Kutjuk Kainardje; France, by right of conquest, holds Algeria, and the Negropont is in the territory of Greece ; but Moslem rule is still supreme in the other places, for which, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, owners were to be provided among the European rulers by divine right.

CRIME IN SICILY -London Times says :- " The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the state of Sicily continues to be published in fragments, and shows the existance of a social condition in some parts of the island which justifies any representations that have been made to you in past years. 'As to crimes of blood,' says the report, it is clear that a preventive police has little to do. A man offended by another, meets him on the road, draws his revolver and kills him. He stations himself behind a wall or at the foot of an orange tree, with a sporting gun, and when he sees his enemy approaching, at five paces distance, plants a bullet in his head; or he has a dispute with his enemy in a sulphur mine. a wine shop, or on the road, and after a moment of quarreling plunges a dagger into his heart. What can a preventive police do in such cases? In Sicily these crimes are more numerous than in other parts of the Kingdom. Sicily approaches nearer to the burning sands of Nubia than other parts of Europe. In Sicily there is hot blood, imperious violence; to to carry and use arms is more than instinct—it is a passion; the highlander will settle his affairs himself. and believes that he cannot trust the satisfaction of his vengeance to the law. His own arm must hasten it, and sometimes, even worse, it is the arm of others. A man in a respectable condition is reproved by the director of an asylum for removing his daughter before the time established by the regulations. Enough. Two assassins are hired to murder him. A respectable youth in Monreale has a quarrel with another of the same age, and they come to blows. The father of one rushes into the street with a revolver—the father and brother of the other do the same; shots are fired, and three persons are wounded. In Palazzo Adriano the Syndic refuses to give a certificate of morality to a man. On the following evening the man watches him, and, seeing him seated outside his door, shoots him dead. Every one carries arms, the permesso is scarcely ever refused, and the influence of the Mafia is sufficient to compel such concessions. 'Gen. Casanova says that young gentlemen carry the revolver in their pockets when they go to a ball, and the Captain of the Carbineers in Trapani declares that the revolver is carried by persons in the Casini, in theatres, and at the lectures in the Lyceum. At Canicatti youths of fifteen years of age carry these dangerous arms. In such districts, therefore, law has no force; every one is a law to himself, and existing regulations supply every one with the easy means of gratifying vengeance."

Ex-Sultan Murad V. died on the 7th of October

in the Palace of Tchiragan, in Constantinople, to which he had been consigned on his deposition. He was born on the 21st October 1840, and was educated in Paris. Great hopes were at one time entertained that his accession to the throne would mark a new era in Turkish history. into the ways of profligacy and dissipation, and returned to Constantinople with his system shattered and his mind enfeebled. His habits of intoxication while occupying the Throne finally caused his retirement by the Council of Ministers on the 31st

of August last, after a reign of three months. All the houses in Buenos Ayres, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, are built of brick. Alike each floor and the roof, which is flat, are supported by joists of hard wood, about the same distance apart as in this country. Across these are laid rails of the same (three and a half inches by one and a half inches), and the space between these is bridged over by thin bricks thirteen and a half inches long. Another layer of bricks is then laid, and generally on this a layer of tiles. The roof is exactly the same, but has a slope of one in thirty or thirty-five. Then the doors and windows have no boxes, but simple frames, which are set up on building the walls and built in, and there is no lathing, nor wainscot, nor skirting of the bottom of the walls. All the wood is of the hard and hardish kind, the doors and windows, and shutters, of cedar, slow to

The sad fate of the Emperor Maximillian is recalled by the pitiable condition of his widow. The shock of her husband's cruel execution after the collapse of that empire which the third Napoleon tried to set up for him in Mexico seems to have permanently deprived the Princess Carlotta of reason. She has been confined and tended all these years as a private lunatic in the Castle of Lecken, and though occasional glimpses of intelligence have seemed to encourage the hopes of her relatives that time would heal her sorrow, there is now no longer any prospect of curing her mental malady. The paroxysms manifested a year ago have disappeared, but she is as helpless as an infant. A few days ago the poor Princess wandered beyond the Castle bounds in the absence of her attendants and various gentle devices were tried to entice her back. Like fair Ophelia in the play, her delight is in flowers. Her puzzled attendants strewed flowers here and there along the path to the castle, and she went on picking them up until she had unsuspectingly wandered back to the chateau.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.-There are some reasons for expecting that Bismarck will sympathize with Gortschakoff, says the New York Bulletin. The course of the two Chancellors has run very much in the same line for the last twelve years. One has been an enthusiast for the union of the Sclavic peoples; the other for the unification of Germany; and with kindred aims they have, during all the complications of European politics, constantly played into each other's hands. The principle "one good turn deserves another" has, almost without excep-tion, regulated their relations. Prussia in 1863 won the gratitude of Russia by siding with her, as against all the other Powers, in the settlement of the Polish insurrection. When, in turn, Bismarck desired to swallow the Duchies, the Emperor of Russia return. ed this favour by ceding his claims to the Grand? Duchy of Oldenburg a In Prussia's struggle with Austria in 1866, Bismarck had no difficulty in win Austria in 1866, Bismarck had no difficulty in windown and in turn Bussia redition of the whole fleet of iron-clads now in Besiks Bay to the Golden-Horn. To provide for such an emergian for such an

ground that Prussia had no interests of her over in pose this course Efficient's policy will be the occupa-the East, and could always back those of her ally. How of Egypt & This course is rendered imperative-This be it remembered, was but tem years ago Im- ly necessary by the vital importance to Great Britain mutual hatred of Austria, which to Russia is the great obstacle in her way to Constantinople, and to Germany is the object of coveted annexation.

A NEW PLAGUE IN EGYPT -A letter from Alex andria, Aug. 27, says:—A new calamity now en-gages the attention of all Egyptians even more than the financial decrees of the Khediye or the refusal of the Government to accept the judgments of the New Courts. It seems that many of the cavalry. horses that have returned from Abyssinia in the last two months came with a most malignant disease upon them. The doctors pronounce it a kind of typhoid fever. It is most infectious and terribly rapid in its progress, death resulting in many cases in a few hours. It is stated, and on good authority that the Government, instead of isolating the infected animals, sold them all at very low prices to the fellaheen. Thus they have been distributed throughout the country, and in the neighbourhood of Calzo alone several hundred horses are already reported dead. A well informed correspondent thus describes in the Delta the effect of this epidemic in one of the busiest districts :- "It is ravaging now among the horses, mules, and, donkeys of our district most furiously, and many villages are named where not one horse has escaped the disease. It is to be feared that this calamity will interfere very disagreeably with our work, as the cartmen will be short of horses, and the donkeys to carry seed and cotton to the stations will be very scarce. The Government is alone to blame that the disease has spread so quickly over the country, selling everywhere for a napoleon or a pound the sick cavalry horses returned from Abyssinia, instead of isolating

FEDUALISM IN GERMANY .- Serious if not alarming news comes from Lippe-Detmold, the people of which thriving principality are said to be on the eve of a revolution. The Prince, like our own William the Conqueror, loves the tall game as if he were their father, and one of his favourite stags having escaped from the royal park, His Serene Highness has strictly forbidden each and all of his loyal subjects to kill it. Meanwhile the stag has already dangerously wounded several persons, and otherwise displayed tendencies of a decidedly vicious character. The animal cannot be caught, must not be hurt, and means mischief. Such is the political situation of Lippe-Detmold. Appeal to the Emperor is out of the question for by the Articles of Confederation the Prince has the absolute right of regulating the internal affairs of his dominions. With foreign politics he must not meddle; but into domestic politics he may jutroduce as much confusion as to his "Transparency" shall seem good. Possibly the Lippe-Detmolders may evolve a completely new theory on the subject of local self-government out of the circumstances.—English Paper.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The article in Friday's Times, which stated that nothing that can justify fears of British participation in the war, and that England is not either called upon by the text of the treaties or by moral obligation to interfere, was unquestionably an official communication. Saturday's despatches neccessitates a serious modification of the previous views in regard to the Eastern question. By the confession of the Times Vienna correspondent, he was mistaken about the powers which had declared their acceptance of the six month's armistice. Nei-ther Austria, France nor Italy had notified their adhesion to that proposal, though none had objected. England alone, therefore, took formal action in its favor. The effect of this is that all the powers, except England remain in a position to urge the Porte to concede the Russian demands. On the other hand, it seems certain that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria. The announcement that the Czarwitch will visit the Courts at Vienna, Berlin and London seems to indicate that Russia is hesitating to act separately. Anyhow, the mission of Colonel Detashkoff, the Czar's adjutant, to the Emperor of Austria fared no better than that of General Suwarakoff, and the weight of evidence seems to show that the other powers have, like England taken up an expectant attitude in face of Russia's warlike preparations; for we have also the contradiction of a Russo Italian alliance from several quarters, including an inspired Reuter despatch from Rome, which says :- Contrary to rumor, Italy up to the present maintains an attitude of reserve Bismarck is still at Varzin, the Emperor of Austria and Count Andrassy are at Pesth, and the Russian Court at Livadia. At Belgrade it is declared that the Czar's return to St. Petersburg will be the signal for the entry of the Russian army into Bulgaria. A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard says two large clubs of the Constitutional party in the Austrian Reichstrath, a club of the Left and a club of the Progressionists, held a sitting on Friday on the questions to be put to Ministers respecting the attitude of the Government upon the Eastern question. The majority of both clubs declared against any intervention, occupation, or annexation whatever. Some objections as to the competency of the Reichstrath in foreign affairs: hitherto reserved to the deliberation of Austro-Hungarian delegation, were overruled. In the Servian camp, according to the Times Vienna ccrrespondent, the idea of peace is scouted. Fighting: continues before Saitschar. The Servians under General Doctoroff, General Tchernayeff's new chief of staff, are endeavoring to drive the Turks from their position there. The Servians considerably outnumber the Turks, but have not effected anything yet: A New York Herald London special says the policy of England with regard to Turkey is now disclosed. At a meeting of the British Cabinet on Thursday night it was resolved that the invasion of Turkey by the Russians shall be a signal for the occupation of Constantinople by 80,000 men, and the movement

of the whole fleet of iron-clads now in Besika Bay to

This be it remembered, was but ten years ago. Immediately, following this, Bismarck, took pains to of the Suez Canal. Egypt would fall an easy prey select his own, land was and gives him to the pains to conspicuously, patronize, Bismarck, speaking through his chief norgan, the Norgan German Germ ment of the Schares was perfectly legitimate." All Herald correspondent says the public declaration of this in pursuance of the promises of Gen. Manteunel. la policy of abstention is but as maste, eassumed for now nor the second war agreement in the second war in the second war in the peace of Utrecht, in the early part of the last century, a plan was then published for the last century, a plan was then published for placing the Turkish Empire under the power of Christian potentates." It was in effect to extend the dominion of the German Emperor to the mouth of the Danube, including the provinces to the Balkan; to give Cyprus to Sardinia, Rhodes and Balkan; to give Cyprus to Sardinia, Rhodes and Aleppo to the Netherlands, Crete and Smyrna to England, the Negropont (Euboa) to Prussia, would not aligned the Side of the promises of Gen, Manteuffel. In policy of abstention its but an interpellation is but an interpellation signed for the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present and a policy that will prove equally the present; and a policy that the present; and a policy that will prove equally the present and a policy that will prove equally the present and applied to the present and a ated the neutralization of the Black Sen against the possible consquences of which she was guaranteed by the passive assent of Germany. These facts illustrate the close affinity that has long existed between Russia and Prussia. It is comented by a mutual hatred of Austria, which to Russia is the close of Austria, which to Russia is the close affinity that has long existed be any of them have abated their preferations. article concludes as follows :- " The least sanguine view is at present the safest. We shall do wisely in believing there is not yet any such concert or understanding between the powers as may insure Europe against the worst: consequences of war between Turkey and Russia." Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The levy en masse which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only three hundred men responding. Intelligence received here at Vienna, states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaj-witch, a brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has already been formed. The Pesther, Lloyd says pence, even now, is still possible but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable. Friday's article in head of the family or some competent reliable the London Times, and the statement that England neighbor should come out first, examine a few of was averse to rendering military assistance to the the best localities and select the land before mov-Porte have produced considerable impression at ing the family for final settlement. Constantinople. It is certain that after the Sultan has received General Ignatieff, the Russian am- ficial as well as interesting to your thousands of

LANDS AND HOMES.

ta, ta,

WHO SHOULD GO WEST.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DBAR. SIR,-Perhaps you are not aware that there are a very large number of your readers who are considerably interested in the above subject, and, who look forward with more or less eagerness for reliable information about the West.

I have received over one thousand letters from people in Canada—many of whom are your readers -making enquiry about the advantages and inducements offered to intending settlers in the Western States, some of these letters I have answered. but as it is impossible for me to answer all of them separately and give your people all the information they desire, I hope you will allow me to do so through the medium of the "TRUE WITNESS."

Having but recently returned from an extended tour through Canada, and, having had considerable experience as a surveyor through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, I presume to believe, that I am capable of giving my countrymen

CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION

and a little advice on this important subject. Almost the first question asked by the intending immigrant is, "how much money ought a man have to go West?? The other enquiries most frequently made are, "Is your country a wild unsettled region? Do you have the fever and ague there? Have you a mild climate? How is the land selected? What are the general terms of sale? Can you buy improved farms? Which is the best time to go, etc., etc., with your permission I will endeavor to answer

these questions in their regular order-and as briefly as their nature will permit.

The amount of capital a man should have in

order to make a fair start on land in the West, will in a great measure depend upon the amount of GRIT ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.

in the man. One man might come West with \$5. 000 capital and lose itall in five years, while another -a hard working economical industrious man may commence with \$1,000 or even less and in the same period be far advanced on the road to independ-

This much I can say, however, from practical actual experience that a very large proportion of our wealthy and most extensive farmers, are menwho commenced here on a pre-emption or govern-ment homestead ten fifteen or perhaps twenty years

ago with from \$500 to \$1,000 capital.

Any man, therefore, who has \$500 capital, and is willing to rough it for a year or two, who is not afraid work and has a solid determination to make a home for his family, can and will undoubtedly better his condition by coming West.

. I would not advise MECHANICS OR LABOURERS

to come West to look for employment, without sufficient means to open up a farm.

The Western country—or at least that part of it where the major portion of the immigrants are settling,-is not half as wild looking and is much better settled than many sections of Ontario from Montreal to Ottawa:

The reasons are, 1st the settlements are along the Railways, 2nd nearly all the land is thoroughly adapted to cultivation, and 3rdly there is more immigration to, and more lands improved, in one year in the West than there is in that part of Canada spoken of in any ten years since the Country was discovered...itte The regard to

THE FEVER AND AGUS

I would say that like all the Western states we have some malarial diseases in Missouri, but, like in them, it is entirely confined to the low river bottoms. or wet marshy regions which are generally located or wet marshy regions which Mississippi the Ohio, the Wabash, and other large streams.

In South West Missouri where the most of the Irish Canadians are settling the surface of the Country is about 1200 feet above the sea level, and consists of high gentle rolling land, about equally divided between timber and prairie, and consequently does not possess any of the qualities of a malarial breeding country so characteristic of South Western Illinois and other fever and ague regions.

In regard to the climate it is evident that

being located so nearly, equidistant between the extremes of heat and cold, possess superior advantages to the farmer and stock raiser than the more

northerly or more southerly states...
From, the first of September, to Christmas, and often far into, January, we have what is very appropriately termed "Indian summer." The spring opens early, giving farmers plenty of

The spring opens can, street time to put in their crops

The soil is generally of a sandy limestone loam, with a dry surface easily cultivated, and the roads—without artificial improvements—are always in good.

ploning ticket at the General Hand former, and let-ters of introduction to all local hand agents, starts out to examine the country, and see for himself and

town, church etc., are sold at from \$4 to \$16 per

ten miles of either of four 'fallway market towns, and within the same radius of either of two Catholic churches, in an Irish settlement, for, from S15 to S25 per acre, according to location, quality of land, extent, and character of improvements, etc. The proper season for going West and making a beginning on a farm, will depend to a certain extent, on the amount of capital possessed by the immigrant.

A man with \$2,000 or more, may find the fall of the year the most suitable, as by moving then he will have ample time to build his house, buy his team and stock, and otherwise make ready for a good beginning in the spring.

The man with smaller capital, who may have an opportunity of adding to it through the winter, may find the months of February and March the best time for moving, but perhaps, the best general advice to all would be, "Come when you are ready."

In Conclusion of I would suggest to all who can: afford it, that the

Hoping these few suggestions may prove benebassador, there will be fresh deliberations at the readers, I am,

Respectfully yours,
M. O'DOWD, 25 S. 4th st., Saint Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free on application. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., N.Y.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal

of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adeline Legault dit Derloriers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff; VS. Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant. Montreal, 18th October, 1876.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 2175. In the SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff :

The said James Theophilus Dillor,

Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. : Montreal, 18th October, 1876. JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2216.

Dame Eudosie Jodoin, wife, commune en biens, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and District of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice for the purposes of these

Plaintiff:

in all givs. The said Charles Henri Alex. Guimond,

, so $\mathcal{F}_{m} = \{(\mathcal{V}_{m,n})\}$

presents,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day issued in this cause. Montreal, 19th October, 1876. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY,

11-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal, Chemists' Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to

macy Act.

Solicitor for said

11-5

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife tof Jacob Ollendorff, of the Oity of

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, HAUG OLIOETAD WATTHUNG OUR IN

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

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

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

place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

met with.

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

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

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ. ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the

students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

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

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon. day in September and ends in the beginning of July.

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

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

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00 1st Class,

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal Extra Charges .- Drawing, Music, Plane and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institut.
BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE,

12 St. JAMES ST MONTERAL.

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SCRAP BOOK.

Drinkenness is proven by every police station in the world to be the direct cause of fully three fourths of all the crime committed.

"So," said a lady recently to an Aberdeen merchart, "your pretty daughter has married a lich hashand." "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe the has married a rich man, but I undersand he is a very poor husband."

The sexton of a parish church in County Armagh. was about to lose his wife. She begged him to bury her in Tyrone, among her own kindred, forty miles away. "Indeed Peggy," said he, "I'll thry ye here first; but, if ye give any trouble, I'll take ye up and bury ye in Tyrone."

"Tain't no use in your cryin'," said a heartless maiden to her prostrate lover; "I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth." "Well, Mary," he replied, breathing through his nose with great difficulty, "you'll lend me your handkerchief, won't you ?"

A pompous young fellow was dining with a Yorkshire family, and when the hostess, after the Yorkshire fashion, ordered the servant to take away the dish containing the "fool"—meaning the fowl the dish containing the "loot — meaning the fowl — the young man corrected her saying, "I presume you mean the fowl, madam?" "Very well, take away the fowl, and let the fool remain."

A gentlemao, who practiced wit and professed law, thought that he could overcome the punster on the bench. So on one day, when Lord Norbury was charging the jury; the address was interrupted by the braying of a donkey. "What noise is that?" cied Lord Norbury. "Tis only the eche of the ceurt, my lord," answered the barrister. Nothing disconcerted; the judge resumed his address, but soon the barrister had to interpose with technical objections. While putting them, again the donkey brayed. "One at a time, if you please," retaliated Lord Norbury.

"Two or Him."-The following story comes from the city of Dublin:

A barber was waited on one morning by a nice joung gentlemen, who, desired the hairdresser's lowest terms per week for keeping his comely caput in condition. A moderate sum was named and accepted. Thereafter the new customer appearal regularly every day for a "close shave," with frequent additions of shampooning and hair cutting, and often twice a day. In short, the barber marrelied much at the rapidity with which this young man's beard and hair, grew, and the mystery was only solved after a considerable lapse of time, when one day "two of him" came into the shop at once for a shave. The original customer who made the bargan had a twin brother so exactly like him in personal appearance that one "couldn't tell Nother from which," and the two had been getting the attention of the tensor for the price paid for

The London Echo relates that when Prince Bismarck was in Versailles, he met with a man who was singularly agreeable. The two used to walk about, arm in arm; they were like brothers. Bismarck found that his friend eagerly entered into all his views and schemes as to the politics of the futore. It is even possible that they addressed one another as "Da." The dominant characteristic of Bismarck's friend was his bitter detestation of Roman Catholicism. One day the German Chancellor aid to him, in a soothing tone, "Do not vex your-elf so much about it; in a few years there will be to Catholicism. I shall destroy it from the face of the earth." His friend smiled grimly and sadly. You will have to be much more clever than I am, sid he; "for eighteen centuries I have been workig against it with all my power and cunning, and lam obliged to confess that I am just as far from access to-day as when I first began." "Who, then, on you be?" asked the astonished statesman. "I" mplied he, "I am the devil."

"Lord Dudley was one of the most absent men Ithink I ever met in society. One day he met me is the street and invited me to meet myself. 'Dine with me to-day; dine with me, and I will get Sydney Smith to meet you.' Another time on mesting me he turned back, put his arm through mine, muttering, 'I don't mind walking with him a slittle way; I'll walk with him as far as the end of belied me to asparagus and gave me no toast. He mry nearly upset my gravity once in the pulpit. He was apparently very attentive, when suddenly took up his stick, as if he had been in the House of Commons, and clapped on the ground in approbation of what he had just heard."-Sydney

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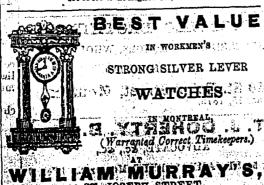
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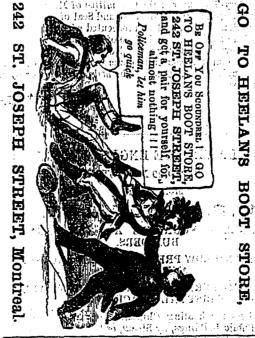
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LADY SUPERIOR. M. H. Gault, McTavish Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Victorine Robert, wife, common as to pro-perty, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said District, duly au-

Plaintiff:

The state of the s

thorized to sue,

10-5

The said Joseph Breux, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been issued in this cause.

Montreal, 13th October, 1876.

PREVOST & PREFONTAINE,

McAllister, wife of Alexander Walker, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, has this day, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action

against her said husband for separation as to pro-Montreal, 5th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal, wife of JAMES INGLIS, of the same place, Trader, and judicially authorised a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

a of the **Te** Control The said JAMES INGLIS,

. Defendant. The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defend-

Montreal, 15th September, 1876? DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,
HUTCHINSON & WALKER,
6-5 7 Attorneys for Plainti Attorneys for Plaintiff.

OANADA,

OROGANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

SUPERIOR COURT.

OROGANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT. Bulli DAME PHILOMENE SAUVE, of the City and

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REMARKS ON WHEAT GROWING.—All lands with a subsoil impervious to water will heave out wheat on the breaking up of winter. It is caused by the surface soil being surcharged water which the nightfrost congeals, forming an infinity of acy pillars raising the surface two or three inches, with the wheat plants imbedded in them, and torn up by the roots; the succeeding day thaws the ice and leaves the wheat on the surface to perish. Whenever wheat is much heaved out it rarely escapes the rust. and the crop is either destroyed or greatly injured.

The first object of the agriculturist, in such soils ALL ORDERS CARRYULDS AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO especially, should be to draw off the surplus water. He will so plow the field in lands that the last furrow, on being open by the plow, after harrowing, will drain off the water. No water should stand in a wheat field.

HAY CAPS.—The best time to make hay caps is from now to November, as farmers have more leisure than earlier in the season, and they must be made in good drying weather. The following is the manner of making very superior caps, as practised by an Indiana farmer: He takes one-fourth ounce of yellow soap to a gallon of rain water, boil and skim, and then soaks the muslin in this for twenty-four hours; take out and partly dry, and when halfdry put the muslin in a solution composed of two ounces of alum and one of sugar of lead to each gallon of water. Soak the muslin well in this and hang it up to dry. He says it will make it both fire and water proof. The caps he cuts one and one-fourth yards long, which makes them square, and after hemming the ends attaches cords to them to fasten them about the hay or wheat cock. One hundred caps will answer for ten acres of grass and they will last for years. A good many farmers do not use the hey caps; but when a supply is ob-tained and used a few times no farmer will object to them, as they often pay for themselves ten times in a season in saving hay from getting wet.

TREATMENT OF SHYING HORSES .- Shying generally rises from timidity, but sometimes it is united with cunning, and induces the animal to assume a fear of some object for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for turning aside. The usual cause of shying is, doubtless, the presence of some object to which the horse has not been accustomed; and if he has defective eyes, which render him short-sighted, it will be difficult to convince him of the innocent nature of the novel object. There are endless peculiarities in shying horses, some being dreadfully alarmed by one kind of object which to others is not at all half formidable. The best plan of treat-ment which can be adopted is to take as little notice as possible of the shying, and to be especially careful to show no fear of its recurrence when the "alarming" object appears in the distance. When the horse begins to show alarm, but not till then the driver should speak encouragingly to him, and if necessary, with a severe tone, which may even be supported by the use of the whip if the onward progress cannot be otherwise be maintained. The principle which should be carried out is to adopt such measures as will get the horse to pass the obiect at which he shies, somehow or other, and this should be effected with as little violence as possible always commanding an encouraging tone as soon as the purpose is gained. Nothing has so great a tendency to keep up the habit as the plan so common among ignorant grooms of chastising the shyer after he has passed the object of his alarm. If he can be persuaded to go quietly up to it, and examine it with his muzzle as well as with his eyes, great good will be effected; but this can seldom be done with moving vehicles, and heaps of stones or piles of sand are generally only alarming from defective vision, so that each time they assume a new phase to the active imagination of the timid animal. Pun-ishing bits only make a high couraged horse worse, and the use of "overchecks" rarely, if ever, proves beneficial.—Ex.

WINTER WHEAT .- The preparation of the soil for winter wheat is a matter of much importance. A crop of fifteen bushels per acre is grown at a loss for the simple preparing and sowing ground, the seed and harvesting will cost all that the crop comes to. These are fixed expenses, that are no less for a small crop and no more for a large one, and we cannot estimate them at less than eleven dollars per acre. The rent charge for the land or interest upon its cost will amount to at least five dollars per acre, thus bringing the cost of a wheat crop of fifteen bushels per acre up to over one dollar a bushel for these incidental expenses alone. But without manure even this yield cannot be secured, so that the result of our average crops is a positive loss of money, or else the farmer works for half pay, or nothing at all. There are a few things that we have found absolutely necessary to produce a fair crop of wheat; these are clean soil ploughed in season so as to have the stubble thoroughly broken up and mellowed, when it will remain moist and will not bake and become too bard for the final ploughing; well decomposed manure, which should be evenly spread upon the surface just before the final ploughing; a final cross-ploughing no deeper than will turn under the mellow top soil, and to have the manure mixed with it not more than three or four inches below the surface where it will be in the right place to receive the seed from the drill. The last ploughing should be followed by a deep harrowing, which will bring the clods to the surface, and leave the seed-bed fine and mellow. Managed in this manner during August, and the early part of September, the ground is well prepared for the seed. This cannot be too well selected. With good care in selecting the best seed, and with soil prepared in the above mentioned manner, we have had a better yield from one bushel of seed per acre than from five, six or seven pecks. We would however, lay down no rule as to the quantity of seed, because it depends much upon the condition of the soil and its cleanliness whether a thinly sown crop will tiller and cover the ground or become overgrown with weeds. Here we would remark that the prevalent carelessness in permitting the self-sown seed of the former crop to smother the young wheat in a mass of thrifty verdure is a great mistake and injury, for it robs the plants when they are weakest and least able to sustain the loss, and they go into the winter prepared in the worst pos-sible manner to resist its hardships. The seed should by no means be drill sown, or else covered with the plow or cultivation. Ploughing in the wheat upon soils that are subject to surface water, we have found a good plan, as the land can be laid up into beds of the proper width, with water furrows between them. These furrows, if made no deeper than necessary to collect and carry off the water, will become nearly filled up and levelled in the spring, and a rolling then will fit the surface well for the harvester or mower. We would advise the entire abandonment of broadcast sowing and harrowing in the seed as a wasteful, costly and laborious practice. If a field is too rough or strong for the drill, we would plough or cultivate in the seed but never again harrow it in. The practice answers for a pring crop, but not for winter wheat. Wheat must be grown; we cannot choose any crop as a substitute. The demand for it increases year by year and is likely to increase. It is the business of the farmer, not to fold his arms and idly say, "It will not pay; I will grow no more wheat;" but to manage so that this crop around which his five or six years, work rotates, and must continue to do so. may be made profitable. It would be a strange thing if the crop which yields the "staff of life" of the civilized world could not be produced profitably to the growers, or that any one section of the country-should be beaten in competition with another in production.—N. Y. Times.

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500	Building	Lots	, valued	each	at				500	00		. 2	50,000	00	
50	Prizes,								24	00			1,200	00	
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