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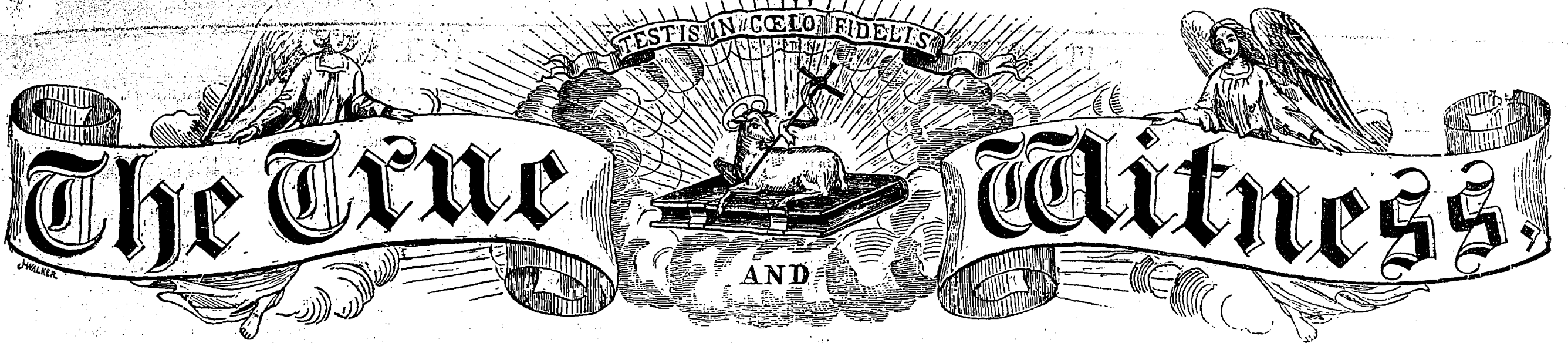
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

NO. 11.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, 12 mo., 300 pages. \$1.00

AGENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, etc., with their respective prices.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00.

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 dungeon-walls,—to risk your very life for him and me! Ungrateful that I have been,—thankless as I must have seemed,—how have I deserved so much?"

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 deserted us; but now, thanks be to God, He has sent me a second protector!"

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 her 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—

"Take this," she said, "from the hands of your grateful sister; let it serve to remind you of her who will never forget your noble deed; it is my own favorite color."

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

"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 neck-lace 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 neck-lace 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, however, 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 neck-lace 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?"

resistance, for we are prepared to use force if necessary." The girl hurried upstairs to the chamber of Maria, 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 stairs, 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 becometh 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."

into a dungeon. Be it so; there is a Judge in heaven, 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-maid entered. "Madam," she said, addressing herself to Maria, "the French knight desires to know whether the Lady Matilda is yet ready, and whether it is permitted him to present himself before her?"

"Let him come," was the unhesitating answer. Messire de Cressines had followed closely upon his messenger, 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 unworthy 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."

CARDINAL MANNING IN LIVERPOOL.

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

MORNING DISCOURSE—THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

His Eminence, the Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster preached on Sunday morning, 17th Sept., at the Pro-Cathedral, Copper-hill, Liverpool. There was a very large attendance. The clergy men officiating at the Mass were as follows: celebrant, Rev. Father Lennon; assistant priest, Rev. Father Lennon; deacons at the throne, Rev. Fathers Flynn and Cosgrave; deacons of the Mass, Rev. Fathers Kelly and Wasenhowe; 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 of the sins of the world from the first hour to the 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 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 saw. 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 to 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 fall upon the wounds and the mortal hurt 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 stir the water in the pool; and, whenever the 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 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 Baptism. 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, on 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 altars; 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 you for the service which is the most precious in His sight, the schools contain a thousand children, and I call 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 thought 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 JUDGMENT.

On Sunday evening, his Eminence preached in

St. Anthony's Church, Scotland road, in aid of the recent renovation 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 edifices has been designed with great taste, and executed with consummate skill by Messrs. Jolly and Hughes, ecclesiastical artists and decorators, Slater street, Liverpool. The appearance of the extensive and commodious interior is pleasing in every respect. The congregation was very large, the building being crowded in every part. The Cardinal was attended on the altar by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev. Father Nugent, the Rev. Father Collinson, and the Rev. Father Bradshaw. 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 after their own lusts, saying, Where is the promise of His coming; for, since the fathers slept, all 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 fulfilment of a prophecy. That great throne will be white from the surpassing splendour of Him that sits upon it. As the light of the noontid 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 sea 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 His strength, and yet there shall be the wounds in His hands 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 ear, and averted our heart, whose footsteps we have not walked in, whose laws we have broken, whose Sacred 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 human nature, He was made to be our brother; 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 betrayed, 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 ungraciously, ungenerously, slightly, to whom we have made no return as a friend to a friend. 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 two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor 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 multitude 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 cheeks 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, perhaps, evil magnified. But he will lay to our charge a multitude of things that we have committed. The falsehoods 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 sinners, 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, alike, and with a double sin and a double condemnation, shall stand before the great white throne. Those whom the eye of man has never suspected,

but whom the stones in the wall have borne witness against, in that day will all be laid open and they will bear this witness. And that which is sacred in the eyes of men, and which they will be buried with them in their graves, will be revived again in the bright light of that last day, before the throne of the Judge. And when they have given their testimony, there will come another—in the divine and awful silence, after the clamorous testimony of those many voices is still, 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 man—who with a surpassing love, and with an 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 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, full 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 quenching 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 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 wittin 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 account 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 as wind, believing that when spoken they are passed, that they are but sound, articulate sounds, and then vanished away. But every word that a man speaks expresses the state of his inward life, of his heart, of his soul, and of 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 deeds 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 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 saved 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 drunkard, 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 in the perfect cleansing of the Precious Blood of Jesus, to give up your soul into the hands of the Judge who redeemed you; and his testimony of your guardian angel, and the prayers of Our Blessed Mother, will go up mightily before God; and through the infinite love of Our Heavenly Father, you will enter into the haven of peace.—Catholic Times.

THE CISTERCIAN ORDER OF OUR LADY OF LA TRAPPE, CO. WATERFORD.

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 all knowing the noble objects that the good father of Melleray had in view. Perhaps a shade of prejudice may have dimmed 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 moment's view of the issue of their undertakings places this beyond all doubt. And now, briefly for the proof. Father Lacordaire remarks that the most astonishing 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 insanely 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 transformed 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 through 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 neatness, 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 amount of good effected by the ministry of one priest. Those whom he instructs will continue the good work, and so the salvation of souls 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 priests 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 sea 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 ears, 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 poet says:—Ireland, "Magna parens frugum, Magna virum."

historian has written that Ireland is destined to regenerate the earth.

Dear Old Land!—In bidding once more adieu to thy shores—Exclaim!

This is our soul, our sigh, our audit, 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 unshameable, 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 accuracy 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 calted thy law in this dispute! But with how much stronger reasons could I not abuse, weaken, and destroy it, should I wish to be malicious, 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; he 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 vengeance which weighed on him having become a little mitigated, his son, by dint 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. Anglie, ad an. 1201.*

THE DEMON OF DRINK.

A FEARFUL PICTURE OF THE LATE REV. J. J. TALBOTT'S STRUGGLE AGAINST IT.

The following is an extract from one of the lectures of J. J. Talbot, who died lately at Elkhart, 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 godless, 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 drunkard's office. I had moneys ample for all necessities, but they took 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 sunshine 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 rayed in his wild delirium two thousand miles afar, the pitying angels pushed the golden gates ajar 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 maelstrom 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 love. 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 wait upon himself, the sooner will the germs of true manhood begin to develop within him. It is the kindness to surround him with such attention and care that he will not be compelled to learn the lesson of self-reliance, of patient industry, of persistent hope. The real crowns of this world are crowns of labor.

IRISH 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, 2nd 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 concluded in Kipkin, 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 burning a 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 report upon 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 net profit being £507 11s 10d. The rental from all sources increased £784 in that period.

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 Cabrioclish, and was married to her in July, 1870. Heffernan was brought before magistrates in petty sessions at Dunmore on Thursday, and the case went to the ensuing quarter sessions at Galway.

At the last meeting of the Ballinasloe 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 Ballinasloe, about the middle of October, to suit the convenience of the council. The day is not yet finally fixed for the public meeting.

THE ULSTER 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. McElroy were appointed a deputation to the Dublin Conference, and the local associations were requested to send deputies.—Nation.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. J. TULLY, MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The death of this rev. gentleman is announced. Father Tully is a native of Mount Belview, county Galway. His early studies were pursued in the Diocesan College, St. Jarlath's Tuam. In 1819 he entered Maynooth College, where, after a distinguished course, he passed from the Dunboynie 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'Connor Don, a man who could talk the heads of all the farmers present. He got a "vote of confidence" passed to himself and Colleague; 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 will lose his seat at the next election.

SINGULAR CASE OF DROWNING.—A young man named James McNamara 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 McNamara 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 McNamara 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 representation, 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 drunk, 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 of his own parish, he appealed in respectful terms to the Most Rev. Mr. Moriarty to allow an abrogation of that law for this special occasion. The answer is the letter which we print in our sixth page to-day, and the last sentence of which asserts that within the bishop's knowledge there are no more unsafe guides for the farmers of Kerry than the leading members of the association. A deliberate and uncalculated insult, like this may

gratify the landlord press, but it is calculated to have quite an opposite effect on the Kerry people. [In this issue we give the proceedings referred to by our contemporary.]

"ENGLAND IN DANGER."—Mr. Tracy Turnerelli has 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 tells 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 Russians already in Servia, 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 it—that 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 "Domesday-book" 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; 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-eighth 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 Whitwood, county Meath, in that of the United Kingdom, he was born in June, 1796, and succeeded to his father's title in 1860. 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 Catholic families in Ireland, married in 1836 Lucretia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Charles Jerzingham, and cousin of the present Lord Stafford, by whom he had a family of two sons and three daughters. He 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 ANTI-TAKERS.—We take the following from the report in the Freeman of the last meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association.—The secretary said their first business to-day was to consider the notice of motion 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'Connor) 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 your 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 of 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 notice. 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 have done mischief to those whom you undertake to serve, and I am convinced that the tenant farmers could not intrust their interests to more unsafe

guides than to the leading members of your association—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"† DAVID MORIARTY.

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 M'COWEN AND THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.—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 made by Alderman M'Swinye 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, uncalculated 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, atrocities 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 infamies perpetrated by the Bashibazouks 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 she 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'Swinye had been aware of them we dare say he would have omitted his special mention of the Highland regiments when referring to the latent tastes, and not infrequent practices of England's Bashibazouks.—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Capar, has says the Inverness Courier, joined the Catholic Church and was present at the recent laying of the foundation-stone of the Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus.

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 already 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.

ST. DEUNO'S COLLEGE, N. WALES.—At a private ordination held 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 Labs, Victor Baudot, Augustine Marchant, Clement Barraud; together with nine others from the college of the exiled German Jesuits at Ditton Hall, near Liverpool. Sub-deacons and deacons' orders were given on the preceding 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-fortunes 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 well-water 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 edifices in Lancashire. Its tower and spire will reach an altitude of 180 feet, only 32 feet lower than the spire of the parish church. It will be interesting to know that the first aisle 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 Eminence, 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 reverend 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 kindly 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 Hamlets, the Rev. Angelo Lucas; for Southwark, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, a member of the Committee of the Catholic Union; for Lambeth the Rev. Pym Ventrian; 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 the heading of "A Year's Failures" in Cleveland, a Newcastle paper gives a list of nearly thirty cases of bankruptcy which have occurred in the iron and coal trades of that district during the past twelve months. The chief failures, with their liabilities, have been as follows:—Thomas Vaughan and Company, £1,200,000; Swain, Coates, and Company, £280,000; Lackenby Iron Company, £200,000; E

Dixon and Company, £105,000; Messrs. Chorlton, £270,000; total, £2,125,000; Only one of these firms, it is said, is expected to pay more than 5s. in the pound. The dividends to be declared by the 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 Book-eller 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 twenty-five 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 mandarin, 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 Journal.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, WISAW, LANARKSHIRE.—The Rev. J. McCay, Wisaw, has issued, in an interesting tabulated statement, a summary of results, for the year 1875-6, of the various schools of which he is the 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 neatness. In geography the terms were better known than the physical features, but both are susceptible 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. 3d.; 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 pastorate 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 Millidgeville, where, 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 stricken city; he exhorted the faithful to prepare themselves by going to their duties, by uniting with him in beseeching 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 he 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 he had 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 Savannah sustain a loss that cannot be forgotten.—Southern Cross, Savannah, Ga.—Requiescat in pace.

DRINKING AMONG FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—The New York Sun in a recent editorial upon "Drinking among Fashionable Women" says:—"It is undoubtedly true that many of our women who are indulged in the dissipation of fashionable society are given to drinking champagne, and even spirituous liquors. The practice also is growing, and its baleful results are apparent to any one who is well acquainted 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 wine 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 no wise thickened; but the more delicate nervous organization of a woman causes the effects of the strain to be more serious 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 NATIVITY 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 111,788 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 York were 87,823; Huron, Mich., 31,334; San Francisco, 24,080; Boston, 9,711; Philadelphia, 7,812; and Baltimore, 5,093. The principal countries of the immigrants were as follows:—England, 24,373; Ireland, 19,575; Scotland, 4,582; Wales, 324; Isle of Man, 40; 12; Germany, 31,937; Austria, 5,648; Hungary, 630; Sweden, 6,003; Norway, 5,173; Denmark, 1,547; Netherlands, 855; Belgium,

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, 2,583; New Brunswick, 1,421; Prince Edward's Island, 299; Newfoundland, 92; Vancouver's Island, 703; Mexico, 631; Cuba, 703; Bahama's, 523; Azores, 806; Australia, 1,205. The immigrants having professional occupations numbered 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 years:

Years	Males	Females	Totals
1872	240,170	164,636	404,806
1873	275,792	184,114	459,906
1874	189,225	124,114	313,339
1875	139,950	87,948	227,898
1876	111,788	58,200	169,986

CANADA

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 Cemetery. The first burial in it was on Monday last week.

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'Original Council called for the purpose of considering the question of granting a bonus to the L'Original and Caledonia Railway, it was decided to take no action in the matter for the present.

The Provincial ploughing match, under the auspices of the Agriculture and 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 employ of Messrs 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 E. C. Church.—The new Roman Catholic Church at Bleuheim 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 utmost 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 man—as a local paper says—"who devoted a whole life towards laying the foundation of the future greatness of Prince Edward Island." A ten cent subscription is being taken up.—Acadian Recorder.

Four 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.P.P., 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 warehouses, 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 fifteen cars of goods will be shipped for them.

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 Waukesha 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 feet, dislodging a large stone, and imbedding themselves 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 puzzles 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 Licensed Victuallers' Association. 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 Northern 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 having been completed, and probably the sixty miles between that point and Lac des Mille Lacs will be constructed before the end of the season.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1876

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. Fest

NOVEMBER, 1876.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Events in the East seem to point to war: thousands of Russians now fill up the rank and file of the Serbian 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 I; 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; a fixed stern purpose always swayed 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 occasions, calumny, perjury, bribery and murder, and crime of every hue; a new element is being introduced, the same as that used by Caesar 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, politics, the same remedy has been ever prescribed. Ambition has stepped 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 Freedom 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 some time 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.

An usual with papers of its class, the Baltimore American cannot allow an occasion pass without

slandering Catholicity and true instincts the writer utters as many falsehoods as he indites phrases, in attributing to fear of Protestantism, the 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 latter term of the above proportion, though your honest American, substitutes the word Protestant, 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 vaccination as he calls it and why they are healthier in that respect and others too than Protestants in 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 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 out the tongue and eyes, consumption ravaging the lungs, and death scrambling around him in front and rear and on every side. A row ensued, a storm in a tea pot, and everything subsided to the status quo. Public Vaccinators have been appointed they find no difficulty in doing their work, and the American and his confederates 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 Province. 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 people, 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 rustle on the public mind. Yet, day after day, a reference to the columns of the self-constituted organs of Protestant opinion in our midst will establish, that occasion is sought, under every pretext, to destroy 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 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 eccentric editor of the Reveil and his equally eccentric 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. They will exist till the end of time. They are the stock-in-trade of the politicians, and are too valuable 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 of mischief for the whole community. If the sound

advice of the Star can prevail, the efforts of the so-called religious journals to propagate hatred and discord shall be unavailing.

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 broadcast through the world? We fear so; otherwise 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 the account of the magnificent bravery of Godfrey 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 famine, pestilence and death itself in defence of Europe against barbarism and infidelity. This splendid struggle lasted for centuries. Seven times did Catholic Europe rise and rush enthusiastically 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 her over from the soil of France the descendant of the Prophet, did Spanish Chivalry bow to strange altars 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 Bazarok, is it not due to the jealousy of Rome traitorously displayed by their forefathers, imbued 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 persecute 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, combated 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 opposition, 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 Britain 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 small-pox had been noticed long before on the continent of 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-pox influence. Jenner's merit consisted chiefly in producing the virus 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 than then 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 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 permanent.
 - 3rd. Is there risk of lighting up local inflammatory action?
 - 4th. Is there risk, when vaccinating, of inoculating the system with scrofula or other hereditary disease?
 - 5th. Is there risk of contaminating the system with syphilis, or other acquired disease?
- The answer to these questions will, I think, cover the ground gone over by the anti-vaccinationists. His Worship then proceeds, to give the highest authority, for the position he has taken, and

support it by statistics from every country—Coming 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 small-pox 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). We are all vaccinated." Why does it pass so lightly over the Three Rivers? Dr. Badaux, the Doyen of the profession there, explains:—"On n'a pas de Petite vé. 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 vaccination—the 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 language 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 non-vaccinated inmates of the hospital? Sister Mativity 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 small-pox contagion incur additional risk 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 confederates 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 insane 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 victims of their miserablerotchets.

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 responsibilities 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 outcry lately raised on the subject of the School Tax, pays the following tributes to the Christian Brothers:— "Now the fact is that, until very recently, if it had not been for the exertions of the Christian Brothers the poor of Montreal would have been absolutely without teaching of any kind." The Gazette is a Protestant journal, strongly devoted to Protestant interests, in this Province especially, and the above testimony, coming from such a disinterested source, is nothing more than simple justice to the good Brothers who have done so much for the education of our youth. No where are the arduous labors of this indefatigable community more manifest than in the City of Montreal,

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 answer as any to the false insinuations of the enemies of the Church.

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

Soliloquy: Mr. G...., loquiter: "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 punish 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 something, 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 oftentest. George Washington Stephens seems to enjoy that proud preeminence among his confederates 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 rap to the City Passenger Railway Co., and if he can succeed with his last scheme of having their privileges put 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 enjoying 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 learned 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 Brettagh, of Trenton, one of the most eloquent 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 abstiners, 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 who joined the Papal service, and the well-merited recognition of his services is a subject of congratulation. He is the President of the Union Alleé, composed of the Canadian Zouaves, and has always been most earnest 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 says:—

"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 evidence of prosperity, on the part of our contemporary, 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 confederate the Toronto Tribune gives cheering evidence of material prosperity on which we heartily congratulate the publishers. The neat and unpretentious design of the new heading is beautiful for its simplicity as well as its unmistakable Catholicity.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received the fourth number of this Review. 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 refute 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 trifling 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 hypercritical might point out we can say that the Review, so far as a great success; for in the words of the Roman orator quoted by the editors in the salutary—in important undertakings success is deemed great, when obtained by a near approach to perfection, in prestantibus rebus ea sunt magna, que sunt optimis proxima.

We shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the articles contained in this number. 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 erected. The author thus proceeds 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 meagre 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 Geography." 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 Church 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 splendor 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 co-extensive 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 Father 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 are interested in the establishment of such an university the article will prove interesting.

"The Nine Days' 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 eulogized. A careful study of history proves her not entitled to the encomiums bestowed on her.

6th Article. "Who is to blame for the Little Big Horn Disaster?" The reader will find in this article a valuable historical sketch of the Dacotah Indians.

7th. "How shall we meet the Scientific Heresies of the Day." The writer suggests how this can 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 article, 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 beginning, viz., that this number is an excellent one. For Sale by D. & J. Sandler & Co., Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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—it 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 prosperity 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 hail their individuality and their national distinctness; we rejoice in their prospects; 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 neighbors 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 here if we had not been ready to repeat them there.—Henry Ward Beecher, in the Christian Union, Oct. 18th.

OBITUARY.

It is my painful duty to record the death of Mr. Patrick Flynn, of the firm of Messrs. Olement & Flynn, 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 Thomas 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 so suddenly be 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 youth.

He was indeed an exemplary young man, a model of virtue and of great Christian fortitude.

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 his loss, a loss that cannot be replaced. Where shall we find his equal, where? Nought can avail him now but Prayer. Misereere Domine.

A FRIEND. MORRISBURG, October 23, 1876.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A new Catholic Convent School has just been opened at Belleville 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 Bradford in 1875, amounted to \$681,450, an amount more than one-fifth of the value of the property taxed.

The London How thinks there are few countries in the world that have maintained their financial credit as well as Canada.

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 Napanee station. A man giving his name as Dr. John George has been arrested for stealing a span of horses at Buckingham.

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.

The other day, Messrs. Rush and Jewell threshed for Mr. Thos. Cockburn, 5th con., Blenheim, 152 bushels of oats in one hour, being at the rate of two and one-half bushels per minute.

The Rev. John Brennan 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 Forgas 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 Sambre 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 estimated that forty-eight thousand have visited the Centennial Exposition.

An approximate estimate places the cost of the St. Catharines water-works reservoir at \$37,861. This does not include the iron pipe, amounting to \$4,000; nor the sand required, which will cost \$600 or \$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." By-laws 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 next session of the legislature of this province, for a bill authorising the uniting for the purposes of dissenting 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 \$1,500 towards sending a competent man to represent the manufacturing interests of Brockville, they will give \$500 additional, joining the other manufacturers in sending samples of goods to the Australian Exhibition, and an agent to test the market.

AN INORDINARY 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 dividing the premises from the Garner House yard. Everything was apparently ready, but whether the scoundrel became conscience-stricken, 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, Oswego 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 of grain have been very large. About 4,500 bushels of wheat were received at the harbour bills during last week. Shipments have been made as rapidly as the society 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, 9,000 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 those 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 pine 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; Frederick Broughton, Manager, and J. Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway; W. L. Scott, President of the Canada Southern Railway; Henry C. Wentworth, General Agent of the Michigan Central Railway; and many others. Their deliberations will be looked forward to with interest by the business community 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 Bradford: 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 at Bradford 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, near Toronto, about two years ago, was planned and 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 Bradford which resulted in his capture.—London Free Press.

FAVOR FAIR.—There are few congregations exempt from a certain incubus in the shape of a number of deservingly poor, whose wants must be relieved during our dull and trying winter seasons. The St. Patrick's Congregation (Quebec) are no exception to this almost general rule, more particularly at a period like the present, when even the usually comfortable are severely pinched by the continued stringency of the times. We must therefore applaud the philanthropic movement among the ladies

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 sincerely trust that their charitable exertions will be warmly 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.—Quebec Chronicle.

ANOTHER FRAUD.—Hardly a week passes says the Halifax Advocate, but some tramp or impostor 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 seedy-looking poof, who is to distinguish himself as the 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, Bellefleur, London, Simcoe, Stratford, 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 GOVERNOR-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 recognize the respect due the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. Lord Dufferin, more than any other Governor-General since Responsible Government was inaugurated in Canada, 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 whenever 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".)

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sells, Buys. Lists various stocks like Montreal, British North America, Ontario, etc.

Greenbacks bought at 9 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing market prices for flour, sugar, coffee, etc. with columns for item, price, and quality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing market prices for wheat, corn, oats, etc. with columns for item, price, and quantity.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table listing market prices for flour, sugar, etc. with columns for item, price, and quality.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like wheat, beef, mutton, etc. with columns for item, price, and quality.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of the above Association, will take place in PERRY'S HALL, Craig street, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 7 30 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and other business.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

WHAT NEXT?

A CONSUMPTIVE CURE.—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, 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 Cranbrook & Co., 1,031 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 10-13

IRELAND—DUBLIN.

THE "EUROPEAN," Bolton Street, is one of the LARGEST AND BEST SITUATED 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. [3-20.]

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. Agents Wanted. Special inducements to the trade. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, N.Y. 9-4.

GENUINE CRAB ORCHARD SALTS.

THE MILDDEST AND BEST GENERAL PURGATIVE 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.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having 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 known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe 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. 9-13

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated 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, per Term, \$80.00. Day Scholars per Term, 12.50. Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano per Term, 12.50. Use of Piano per Term, 5.00. Use of Library per Term, 2.50.

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. 42-50.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

In 1790, not a hundred years ago, at the sack of... The dismemberment of Turkey, which now for the second or third time in this century...

ground that Russia had no interest in the East... This is remembered, was but ten years ago... immediately following this, Bismarck took pains to exhibit affection for the pan-Slavic propaganda...

lands and homes. Who should go West. To the Editor of the True Witness. Dear Sir—Perhaps you are not aware that there are a very large number of your readers who are considerably interested in the above subject...

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.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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 existence of a social condition in some parts of the island which justifies any representations that have been made to you in past years.

A NEW PLAGUE IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria, Aug. 27, says:—A new calamity now engages the attention of all Egyptians even more than the financial decrees of the Khedive or the refusal of the Government to accept the judgments of the New Courts.

LANDS AND HOMES. WHO SHOULD GO WEST. To the Editor of the True Witness. Dear Sir—Perhaps you are not aware that there are a very large number of your readers who are considerably interested in the above subject...

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THE EASTERN WAR

The article in Friday's Times, which stated that the Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday night did 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.

The article in Friday's Times, which stated that the Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday night did 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.

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.

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.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical).

SCRAP BOOK.

Drunkenness 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 merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband."

The sexton of a parish church in County Armagh was about to lose his wife. She begged him to bury her in Tyronne, among her own kindred, forty miles away.

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 young man corrected her, saying, "I presume you mean the fowl, madam?"

A gentleman, 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.

"Two of Him"—The following story comes from the city of Dublin: A barber was waited on one morning by a nice young gentleman, who, desired the hairdresser's lowest terms per week for keeping his comely caput in condition.

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.

"Lord Dudley was one of the most absent men I think I ever met in society. One day he met me in the street and invited me to meet myself.

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugay, south-east side of the river, 46x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00
2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550. 3,300 00
3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450. 2,250 00
4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00
5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00
6. "Ecces Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00
7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00
8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$30 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$8 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00

600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00 100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:— The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT AND ACADEMY, Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

This Institution, situated in a healthy and elevated position in the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

English is the language of the House, but ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the French. Particular attention is given to VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. TERMS MODERATE. For particulars address THE LADY SUPERIOR OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, N. B.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

PUPILS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders, do 7.50 Day Pupils, do 2.50 Washing and Mending, do 1.20 Complete Bedding, do 0.60 Stationery, do 0.30 Music, do 0.30 Painting and Drawing, do 0.20 Use of the Library, do 0.20 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872

WILLIAM MURRAY'S BLYMYER MFG CO CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. 664 to 674 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.

BEST VALUE STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES. IN MONTREAL, 411 ST. JACQUES ST. (Warranted Correct Timekeepers) W. MURRAY & CO. 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875

WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875

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P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. [37-52]

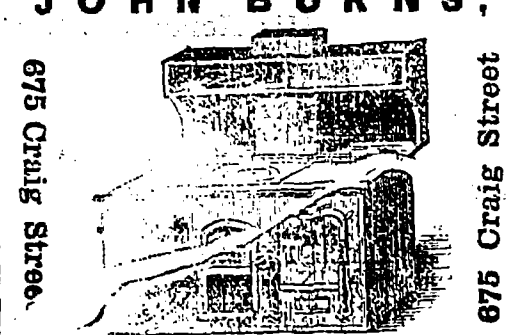
GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859).

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER. A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life: Its thrilling incidents of the old and wild West. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys. Indian wars, Camp life, and Sports—A book for Old and Young. Not dull, but full of interest. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated—Circulars free. J. G. MCGURDY & CO., 209, Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address!

MENEELY & CO. West Troy N. Y.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.



St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nursery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McCarvey, Palace St., R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Trembles, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridge's Refuge.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

GO TO HEELAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. BE OPE YOE SCOURBONE I GO TO HEELAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!

HEARSE! HEARSE! MICHAEI FERON No. 23 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. BEGS to inform the public that he has prepared several new, elegant, and handsomely furnished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. [Montreal, March, 1871.]



HEARSE! HEARSE! MICHAEI FERON No. 23 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. BEGS to inform the public that he has prepared several new, elegant, and handsomely furnished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. [Montreal, March, 1871.]

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE.

at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion.

COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

CONVENT SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance)

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English...\$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument... 2.00 Drawing and Painting... 1.00 Bed and Bedding... 1.00 Washing, &c... 1.00 Entrance Fee... 3.00 No deduction made when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiores of the Convent. No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME VICTORINE ROBERT, wife, common as to property, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chamby, said District, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff;

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, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marion Dougl 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 property. Montreal, 5th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. DAME JANE SMITH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES INGLIS, of the same place, Trader, and judicially authorised a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff;

The said JAMES INGLIS, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defendant. Montreal, 15th September, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE SAUVE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE POULIN, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff;

The said PIERRE POULIN, Defendant. An action for separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 26th day of September, 1876. Montreal, 15th September, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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