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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1871.

NO. 12.

FATHER CONNELL; A TALE.

BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

CHAPTER XVI.

A good, long stride, in seven-league boots, over some years.

The corporate authorities of Father Connell's city, had, in common-council assembled, decreed and ordered, that, within the bounds of their jurisdiction, it should be summer, or the "summer half-year" from the month of March to the month of September, and that, in consequence no lamps need be lighted during that time; in fact, that no lamps should be lighted. They had also come to a decision that, upon each and every night when the almanac foretold over so thin a gleam of moonshine, it was to be, to all intents and purposes, a moonlight night, over the whole space they governed, and hence, they again commanded, that even during their "winter half-year," when moonlight nights of this description occurred, the streets of their good city should not be indebted to human art for a single additional ray of illumination. That these orders in council for the regulation of the heavenly bodies were deduced from very nice scientific calculations, is not quite avowed; but that they suited, indifferently well, the peculiar economy of the little, crafty, corporation, is positively asserted.

It is November. It is a November evening too; the town clock has just struck seven.—Furthermore, it is a moonlight night—in the almanac; that is, supposing the moon to be really "made of green cheese," no more than a segment of the edge of her crust can possibly be yet visible to her mistress the earth, and even of that mother earth, or at least as many of her children as dot the surface of the small locality we have now to do with, are unable to discern a glint, so heavy and substantial is the canopy of blue-black clouds, interfering between the satellite and her primary. But no matter for all that, the corporate sages of the city had decided that a moonlight night it was to be; and so not a single one of their paltry, half-starved little lamps is winking itself asleep, through the thick, the almost material darkness.

And on this pleasant evening there is a low, fat, little, old man, leaning on his fat, little elbows and arms over the uncouth half-door of his shop, and by his low whistle, and his glances up and down the street, he does not seem at all inconvenienced by the state of the weather, or the want of lamp-light. He is the owner of a small tenement, with small windows in it, and yet these windows having sashes so heavy, that it was very difficult to raise them up, that is any of them that could at all be raised up. But in truth, the greater number of them had not been stirred for many years; and the dust and dirt had not been brushed off them, one might suppose, since the first day of their construction; and almost every piece of glass in them had been so often pitted and patched, that it became eventually doubtful whether any of their original glazery existed. And the little, fat old man's little shop had an inflation, called a bow-window, projecting into the path-way of the street, and so dingy, that the sharpest eye could not penetrate past its surface.

What in the world he did there, peeping over his half-door, and whistling confidential music to himself, no rational passer-by could, for the life of him, imagine. There was nothing in the clouds in any wise attractive; neither moon, nor stars, nor Aurora Borealis, nor a comet, nor even color, nor motion, nor change, nor variety of any kind, nor even a promise of it all night long. The milliner's shop opposite to him was shut up, so that he could see no thing in its windows, no fine people within itself; nay, he couldn't read, through the dense gloom, even the milliner's name upon her sign-board across the street. The cloth-shop next to the milliner's at one side was also closed; the grocer's at its other side had very, very little custom. To be sure a few people, forced from their fireside by some grievous necessity, on such a chilly and doleful evening, now and then passed him, plashing through the little water-pools, or sliding over, or else sticking in the glutinous puddle of the streets; but if these visions interested him, he could enjoy them but for a few seconds at a time, as they quickly vanished at his either hand, into the wide open "jaws of darkness."

So no one could possibly tell what he was doing, and now for nearly two hours had been doing, in his own mind, as he leaned over his little half-door, emitting his almost inaudible little whistle, and rolling his heavy fat eyes in every direction. Could he tell himself? Indeed he could not.

A soft, lumpy, invisible substance, suddenly smote him on the cheek. He started, shuddered, said some prayers, but did not otherwise change his attitude. A second time, he was hit on the other cheek, in the same way, and a second time he only did what he had done before. A third, and a fourth time, a fifth and a sixth time, nay, a twentieth time, the mysterious assaults were repeated; and

yet, though evidently suffering great fear and terror, he would only pray the more volubly without finching a step from his unlucky position. And could he now tell you what was the matter? He was very sure he could. He was suffering under some deserved chastisement, from the "good people." They were fairly blows he felt, he would solemnly assure you.

"A-rodge, a-rodge, come out o' that, a-rodge," exclaimed an almost naked, full limbed, gigantic figure, close to him, without head-covering, bare-footed, and bare-legged: the voice that spoke was half discordant, half mirthful, and the speaker, or rather gibberer, bent his large face close to our friend's and grimaced idiotically at him. He held one of the skirts of the indescribable clothing round his loins tucked over his left arm, and in the skirt was some oatmeal, and he would constantly dart his right hand among the provender, snatch up some of it, and dash it towards his mouth; but he as often hit with it different parts of his countenance as he succeeded in lodging any of it within the receptacle for which it was intended; and this constant powdering of his features gave a very ghastly expression to them.

"A-rodge, a-rodge, come out o' that, a-rodge," "Is that you, Mickle?" placidly questioned the little, fat man, as he immediately obeyed the command, to "come out o' that," by at last altering his attitude, and opening his half-door.

The monster bent himself half double, and galloped into the little dingy shop, a fourth part lighted by the very smallest taper, and through it into the interior of the house.

"You've got nothin', ye beggin' 'bully,'" was the next salutation which the little shop-keeper received from a thin, sharp-featured man, whose eyes were like that of a vicious, half-intelligent pig, and so small that his very large nose, high cheek-bones and beetling eyebrows, nearly hid it. He was inveterately yellow. He wore a suit of rusty black, begrimed and tattered; his black locks hung in matted cords about his cheeks and shoulders; and he carried under his arm something rolled up in a shoemaker's leathern apron.

"Here, George, here," was the only answer of the person addressed, as he again undid his hatchway.

George entered, but did not race off as Mickle had done; he paused in the shop.

"You've got nothin', I say, nor none of your cursed breed?" he again questioned, as he blinked his eyes, with spiteful eagerness, at the little, old, fat man.

"No, George, no."

"There's no demand, you beggin' 'bochach'?"

"No demand, George, none."

"There's no demand on the man with the pepper-and-salt coat?"

"No demand, in life, George," and George's friend was closing his half-door, when the caustic idiot ran hastily to him, seized him by both arms, and while his sharp features took nearly a crying expression, shook him violently.

"By Horns I'd run you through, you beggin' thief! We're free, we're free—free of the city—there is no one dare confine us, or shut doors on us—I'd run you through; or any o' your cursed breed. We're free, I say?" he held his fore-finger close to the shop-keeper's eye, as if about to dart it full into the orb.

"Oh; yes, you're free, George; there's no doubt of it."

"No doors to be shut on us?"

"No, no, George."

"Ho! ho! ho! yellow George! yellow George!" was screamed over the half-door, by a low-sized, disjointed looking fellow, with a round face deeply pitted from the small-pox, one of his eyes, a sightless mass, projecting from its lids; and the other, as well as the rest of his features, expressive, notwithstanding his frequent laughter, of much idiotic ferocity. He was clothed in a cast-off suit, much too large for him; his shoes were particularly so. He bent his face constantly towards the ground. His arms were very long, and he moved by occasionally hopping on his right leg, and then jerking forward the other side of his person.

"Go long, ye blackamoors, breed that lived on horses' flesh," cried George, running towards him, in return for his salutation.

"Yellow George, the fool!" shouted Paddy Moran, avoiding the rencontre, and slinging himself forward in the same direction which Mickle had taken.

"I say, Budy Donally, we're free, and there's no demand?" reiterated yellow George.

"Oh! no, George, no."

"Well, we'll recompense you for that. I'll put you in my uncle's, the alderman's house; an' I'll throw you fish an' a bag of bran," was George's promise—one often made, by the way, as he followed his two predecessors.

Budy Donally, as George had called him, resumed his place at the half-door, and he had scarcely fixed himself in his old position when a repetition of the fairy blows (they certainly were inflicted by some unseen agency) occurred; and again he started, half shouted in terror, and rapidly muttered his prayers, but still he would not wince under the infliction, nor even turn away his head from it.

"A poor boy that's burned wid the frost," whiningly appealed a fresh visitant, a man clothed in shreds and patches, and different

portions of his attire kept on him by the aid of small hay-ropes. As he announced himself, he leaned lazily on a long, thick wattle.

As on the former occasion, the little half-door quickly opened to him; and as he, too, very leisurely plodded his way into the inside of the house—he continued his egotistical account of himself.

"My fut is complainin' agin the road, an' my bones is grumblin' agin the weather: an' I can't stop anywhere at all—an' I'm always goin' about over an' hether—an' I don't see any business I have goin' about anywhere—no, no more business nor a starved bee in a fallow-field." And at these words his voice died away in the distance.

"They're purshuin' me over an' hether, an' here an' there, an' through the bogs, an' across the hills, an' over the river, an' into the thick woods—they're purshuin' me ever an' ever."

These words were volubly uttered by a newcomer. He was a middle-sized, and more than middle-aged person, wearing a battered and broken straw hat, of which the very wide brim flapped far down his face; a flaming old plush scarlet-colored waist-coat, hanging half off his person, in ribbons; and small-clothes to match; a tattered soldier's coat, of the bygone taste, when long, full skirts, and abundance of tape flourishing over cuffs, lapels, and collar, were excellent military fashion. Stockings he had none; and when he moved, his brogues slipped up and down.

Once more the hatchway unclosed, and this gentleman entered, and also passed away through the shop, walking very hastily, bending his head and eyes downwards, and still declaring, how much and how deviously he was "purshoo'd."

And there was yet another visitor: one clad coarsely, but not in tatters or patches: for his dress—although very old, appeared to have been kept together with the greatest diligence of needle and thread, and seemed the relic of former respectability: his pale, spare face, was solemn and serious, as if his mind were always absorbed in deep calculation; and he entered with his arms closely folded across his breast.

He did not greet our hospitable friend, as ingress was afforded to him; but was silently pacing after the other visitors, when the little proprietor of the house addressed him.

"Three barrels, seventeen stones, at two-pence farthing half-farthing a stone?" the man stopped suddenly, looked straight before him only for a few seconds, compressing his lips into a mere line, and then answered, "fifteen and two-pence half-penny," and onward he pursued his way.

The last arrival on this particular evening was a creature of very low stature, having a soldier's stock under his neck, a boy's jacket on his body, and such a mass of rags tied with twine round his nether limbs, that he was obliged to labor hard whenever he chose to put them in motion.

This curiosity made many hideous grimaces and gesticulations to the door-keeper, who, for the last time opening the hatchway, and pointing inwards allowed the deaf and dumb fool to pass out of his shop.

He was scarcely gone, when a tall, well-limbed, and very handsome youth, vaulted over the half-door and stood, half laughing, before our benevolent friend.

"Ah, Ned, I'm glad you're come back; go behind the counter now, and look over the day's accounts." The lad cheerfully obeyed, his master following him.

"What red spots are those on your cheeks, sir?" questioned Ned, before they engaged in their task.

"Oh! Ned, what would they be but fairy blows? for two long hours and more that I was looking over the door, the 'good people' never stopped striking me—just like as if big bullets were hitting me all over the face and shoulders—look, Ned—here's the way they went on at me—"

He shut his little plump fist, protruded the knuckle of its middle finger, and as a practical illustration of how the fairy blows had been inflicted, began to punch away at his apprentice as fast as he could with that particular knuckle. "Hugh, hugh, hugh—here's the way they went at me—" accompanying every punch with a "hugh; and he did punch so quickly and so resolutely into Ned's face and forehead, that the latter was obliged laughingly to cry out for quarter.

"Oh, sir, that's enough: I now comprehend right well how they went on at you," and he endeavored to avoid what natural philosophers would call a demonstration by experiment. But his master, suddenly seizing him by the collar with his disengaged hand, continued to punch, on until he lost his breath from the real fatigue of his occupation.

And a light here begins to break in upon us. Notwithstanding the arbitrary title conferred on him by yellow George, the little personage before us was indeed no other than Nick M'Grath—poor Atty Fennell's "buffalo-man," who exhibited some of the manners of that animal at the Charitable Society, upon the evening when, most fatally for himself, Atty presided over the assembly.

"Yes, that's the way they went on at me,

Ned," he resumed at last, getting quiet from mere lack of breath and strength.

"And on my word, they must have smarted you pretty well, sir."

"Oh! I'm black and blue from them, Ned." "And no wonder sir, if they worked so hard," and he rubbed his own face over and over with his extended hand, "but why didn't you go away from the door, and so escape?"

"No, no, Ned, no: 'tis always the best to let the 'good people' have their own way; if you thry to stop 'em they'll wither you up some time or other. 'Tis the right plan not to stir hand or foot agin them; and whenever they come across you, Ned, take care not to vex 'em by doing anything else."

"I'll be as civil as smooth water to them, sir."

"Do, Ned, do, or the Heavens only knows what might happen," and with this business-like advice, Nick M'Grath retired to his little "parlor, kitchen, and all," to warm himself, take his glass of punch, sweetened with molasses from his own little oil and color shop; and when that had been imbibed, to say his prayers preparatory to going to bed, with his back to the fire.

CHAPTER XVII.

Ned, left in the shop to regulate the day's accounts, see that his cash was all right, and everything in order, could not help soliloquizing—

"And on my word, Master Neddy, you richly deserve, after all, the knuckling you have just got;—'twas something like what is called, in fine English, retributive justice: what a simple, poor man!—We well knew he would leave all the blame to the fairies, and never suppose that his own hopeful apprentice, and one or two scapegraces like him, were his tormentors: kind-hearted little creature! 'tis a pity to play tricks on you—and yet you tempt a body to it."

In fact, the fairy blows had been given by soft clay balls, impelled through an old gun-barrel, a sport at which Ned and his friends alluded to, took great delight, and in which they had, from constant practice, become excellent marksmen; an assertion that recent evidence will doubtless render very credible.

He was busily engaged finishing his day's tot, his face bent intently towards his account-book, when a low gentle voice murmured very near to him: "Master Neddy Fennell."

He suddenly looked up. A tall female, enveloped in the usual dark blue cloak, stood immediately opposite to him, on the other side of the counter. One hand and arm of this figure, quite bare, were visible outside the cloak, in order that its wearer might hold its hood closely gathered over her face; and no arm could be rounder, and more beautifully proportioned than was that one; while the hand, though red, was small, plump, and with tapering fingers.—They both hinted, however, that their owner must be a very young girl.

"Well, my dear?" questioned Ned.

"I have some words to spake to you, young man," answered a sad, musical voice, still in a very low tone, and indeed only half heard within the folds of the impervious hood.

"Out with them, my pet; and let a body see your face, won't you?"

He moved his hand towards the hood.

"The person stepped back out of his reach.

"That's not the way to make me tell you anything, sir," she said.

"Why so? You say you want to speak with me, and yet won't let me see your face?—Come, come, my dear, I can carry on no such mysterious conversation in an honest man's house; that face I must see, or—" he was about to vault across the counter, when an earnestly whispered caution stopped him.

"Hould yer hand, young man! I will let you see my face and welcome; but not here, nor at the present time. It might be a sore thing for both of us, if I let go the hood or my cloak in this place. I have words to spake with you, I say, over again, ay, and there's as much as life and death in them words; but I won't spake them to you now, no more than I will let you see my face now."

"Life and death, good girl! Poo! you must be a fool, whatever kind of a face you have on you. What do you mean?" He was again putting himself in motion; she went on rapidly in sharp whispers.

"For the Lord's sake, don't come next or nigh me!" Her head hastily turned in the direction of the half-door. "Och, och! there is eyes upon me! I see one abroad, dark as it is, watching me close! don't stir, I bid you—nor speak a word to me—nor seem to take notice of me at all—but listen, listea! I'm in possession of a knowledge that concerns your life—and I am here, at the risk of my own life, to try and save yours—so meet me this very night, and as soon as you can, for both our sakes. You know Joan Flaherty's house in the *gravel*—(a scattered handful of anything)—of houses on Gallows Green—meet me there, and be sure you take a roundabout and a crooked road to it, that no living soul may guess you'll be on the road to it. Meet me in Joan Flaherty's house, I say, and it's there I'll tell you my words—and it's there I'll take the hood from my face too, for I don't

want to hide the face from you; och, no! nor the heart neither—now God be with you—and for this wide world's wealth don't fail me!"

Before Ned Fennell could reply, she had bounded like a fawn into the street. He now really vaulted across the counter, and, with a much agility, as herself, followed her. But the almanac moonlight out of doors, completely baffled his attempts to catch a glimpse of her in any direction; and a moment's thought curbed his fleet foot, in its instinctive start—like the pawing of a spirited horse eager for his journey—to race after the unknown visitor. A wholesome recollection of duties to be yet gone through at home, also helped to keep him for the present quiet.

So he returned into the dingy little shop, quite finished his accounts, and then fell to barring, bolting, and locking, for the night.

"You're done there, Ned, my good boy, ain't you?" questioned his master's kind, little, cracked voice, from his unseen back-parlor.

"Quite, sir," answered Ned, as he shot the last bolt.

"Come in here then, and take a lantern, and go and count the fooks."

Ned obeyed. "Counting the fooks," was one of his nightly occupations, to be attended to as strictly as any other of his responsibilities.

To the rear of the small house was a small yard, and to one side of this yard was a hay-loft, gained by a step-ladder: other buildings around it, serving as store-houses, for the large stock of oil, pitch, tar, turpentine, and other combustible materials, having to do with Nick M'Grath's thriving business, as an oil and color merchant. In the hay-loft all the fools, idiots, and deranged persons, whom we have seen enter the little man's shop, were now beginning to nestle down until morning, and Nick M'Grath, for a particular purpose, though a usual one, wished to ascertain distinctly of how many such lodgers he could call himself the host and landlord.

Ned Fennell accordingly stepped in among them. With all of them, except one, he had previously been well acquainted—this one, however, had been but twice in the caravanary; and was the individual who complained so much, and so ceaselessly of being "purshoo'd." As Ned now passed through the assembly of miserable beings, addressing or replying to them, each in his own dialect, he was much struck with the quantity of witless words strung together by the new-comer; and once, as the man glanced up at him, from under the broad, flapping brim of his old straw hat, Ned's mind suddenly started, and a most disagreeable feeling came over him, which he could neither account for nor define. It was, however, a true feeling, although not warranted by any process of ratiocination—will grounded instinct far beyond, at that moment, all the pretensions of reason.

"Seven of them to-night, sir," said Ned to his master, as he returned from the inspection.

"All the better, Ned, the more the better; the more fools in the house, the more luck to the house—here, Nelly Brechan—bring the bread and the milk; seven half-loaves in the basket, and seven pints of milk in the can.—There's seven of them to-night, Nelly—so, get their supper quick."

Nelly Brechan soon obeyed her master's orders; and Nick M'Grath, having put on his exceedingly low-crowned hat over his brown scratch wig, and after having buttoned up to his chin the snuff-colored surtout, which reached from that chin to his very heels, took the lantern in his hand, and went, followed by Ned with the provisions, up and into the hay-loft.

Its tenants were quickly astir. The gigantic, half-naked figure, who had first entered the house, was now also the first person to scramble for his supper. He had quite burrowed into the hay, and came galloping forward on all-fours.

"A-rodge, a-rodge," he bellowed out—"give me—give—give—" and he snatched half a loaf, made a nearly successful grasp at another, and then fiercely attacked the milk-can, the contents of which he would most likely have dashed about the loft, had not yellow George, the caustic idiot, charged forward to the rescue.

"Go-long, you *omadhawn*," he said, approaching the point of his fore-finger to Mickle's very eyelashes, while his red, little eyes glowed—"I'll run you through, you beggin' 'bochach'—by the virtue of our oath, I'll run you through, you big nothin'."

His fierce glance, and terrible threat, seemed to produce an instantaneous effect on the ravenous giant, who, twisting round still on all-fours, and crying out—"oh ah! oh ah!—a-rodge, a-rodge—oh! oh! oh!" darted back into his den of day.

"There's no demand, Budy Donally? George then inquired, ere he would receive his own proffered portion of supper—meaning thereby, that he was under no obligation for the food—and it may be noticed here, by the way, that poor George used to give a new name, out of his own head, to every person of his acquaintance, the moment such person first met his eye, and never afterwards did he forget that name, nor cease, to apply it to its object. Heaven only knows from what partial remem-

branches of former associations arose, in his estimation, the fitness of the name to the person; perhaps for George had not always been a fool—from some inexplicable confounding of two individuals together, one of them seen and known in bygone days; perhaps—but, indeed it would be but waste of time to try any longer after a solution of the puzzle.

"There's no demand, Beaugudy Donally?"

"No, indeed, George," answered Nick M'Grath.

"There's no demand, Beauguard?" addressing Ned Fennell.

"Yes—I have a demand, George—" George sprang at him.

"You lie, you beggar—you lie; we'll give cakes and wine for it—by virtue o' my oath we'll throw you cakes an' wine—there's no demand on the provisions, Beauguard?"

"No, then, George, all free."

"I'll throw you cakes an' wine—an' I'll get you the mess of the regiment, Beauguard—an' I'll fix you in my uncle's house, Budgy Donally, where you'll have lashens galore—and George sat down on the hay, to munch his bread, and sip his milk decorously.

"Here, take this, poor boy," said Nick M'Grath to the suffering youth who had been "burned wid the frost."

"I don't see what it is that brings me here, poor boy like me, that's entirely burned wid the frost: I don't see that I'm of any use to anybody, no more nor a bit of wet brown paper; ne by the good troth—" thus he whined as he accepted his supper; and then he retired with it into a corner and there went on rocking his body to and fro, for every bit and sup he took.

"A drop o' the crathur will make us glad; Too much o' the crathur will make us mad; But father an' mother, And sister an' brother, Will all take a drop in their turn."

"An' that's a good song, I believe," cried Paddy Moran, after he had finished his melody—his voice, whether he sang poetry or spoke prose, sounding as if it came bubbling through jelly. And then he took up another stray verse—

"Och! mavrone that ever I married! It laves me here to sigh an' to moan, Weepin' an' wallin', an' rockin' the cradle, An' plaisin' a child that is none o' my own."

"And that's a bit of another good song, I'm thinkin'," and Paddy jerked his head from shoulder to shoulder, attentively addressing his finger-nails, as if they were the judges to decide whether his songs were good or bad; and then he began what he called a dance, wheeling round and round, or jumping upwards on one spot as fast as he could, like a dancing dervise.

Dick, the calculating fool, took his supper with the most impressive gravity, having first shaken hands in silence with his two helpers. The deaf and dumb idiot distorted his face into very villainous expressions of glee, as he accepted his; and the new comer jabbered away on the topic of his being hunted and "purshoo'd" everywhere he went.

Paddy Moran, who had sung and danced, according to his usual mode, an application for relief, now also accepted his rations, but only passed them from one of his hand to another without tasting them. He had supped before, and had now no wish for food; and whenever such was the case, Paddy would either give away or throw away the victuals which his stomach did not for the moment require. So he jerked himself about the loft, as if considering what was to be done with his own share of bread and milk.

(To be Continued.)

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BY "TEENA NOOE."

DUNBOY CASTLE.

From the Shannon to the Tiber our old Green Flag stood the brunt Of many a fray by Irish hands borne bravely in the front,

And never in the lurid page of war's historic tale Is story told of Irishmen who in fear of foe grew pale.

From India's scorching hills and plains to Frederickburg's heights—where They proved the glorious prowess of the Irish everywhere

We are Irish everywhere, No land on earth so fair As the natal place of the Irish race, We are Irish everywhere.

Never was the old green flag of Erin defended more bravely than at Dunboy, and never lived there chief or clansmen whose patriotism was of a higher order, or who loved Ireland with a purer love than did O'Sullivan and his faithful people. Near the mouth of Bantury Bay, commanding its western entrance, between Beare Island and the mainland, stood Dunbuidhe—or the yellow fortress—the principal stronghold of O'Sullivan Beare, Prince of Beare and Bantury. Dunbuidhe was always a terrible eyecore to the Saxons. The O'Sullivan despised all the efforts of the Saxon to civilize him, for he believed then, as we do now, that despite all our enemies' statements to the contrary, and knowing "that history has been a conspiracy against the truth," that the Irish need not Saxon civilization, and that in all that is above the grossness of mere materialism, in all the grandeur of moral civilization we are immeasurably superior. The grim old fortress, therefore, always received a wide berth from the "civilizers" but many a Spanish sail nestled in its protection, and many a revel was held therein between the chivalric chiefs and the haughty Spaniards. In 1601, Donal of the Ships was lord of Dunboy, and held sway over many a league of hill and dale where in conscious security and trusting dependence upon the noble chief, the people lived honoring God and loving old Ireland. Yet many a fight had they, and many a homestead sorrowed for the gallant one lost in the wars, for fifty years the stranger

had been at work in Muinster trying to "civilize" it by driving all the learned away, and to "pacify" it by "clearing" the mere Irish.—At the end of the dreadful war against Desmond, the fair province was desolated. "In a short space"—we quote from the blackhearted Spenser—"there were none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful countrie was suddenly left voyde of man and beast." The English troopers were very careful to destroy all children, "for if they were suffered to grow up, they would become popish rebels."—And yet it would appear that the "popish rebels" were a most untamable race. Not even famine could subdue them. O'Neil had risen in the North and Clontibret and Beal-an-athubaidhe had electrified the island. The wasted men of Muinster took heart, and Leinster joined the standard. Tyrrell with O'Moore, Chief of Leix, hastened to aid the Mononians. Soon the undertakers found that a storm burst upon them. Norveys shut himself up in Cork, and Spenser had his ill-gotten castle at Killohman burned by the people whose name he sought to blight and whose goods he had robbed. So he it with all undertakers. During the struggle the gallant chief of Dunboy had not been idle. His people contributed more than had quota to the national forces, and so for four years longer the glorious old keep stood to guard the rights of O'Sullivan Beare. After the victory of the Blackwater, O'Neill's powers were materially increased, and from the Pope he received blessings, 22,000 pieces of gold, and a phoenix plume, symbolical of the high esteem in which he held him. In September, 1601, King Philip of Spain despatched an expedition to Ireland, under the command of Don Juan D'Aguila, of whom we must believe that he was either a most incapable coward, or else a most despicable traitor. In the interval between 1598 and 1601 English galle had succeeded in the destruction of the confederation in the south. The Anglo-Irish lords were not of the stuff to do and to dare for Ireland first and above all things, and when the Spaniards landed of all the men of Muinster only O'Sullivan Beare, O'Connor Kerry, and O'Driscoll, all of the old blood, declared for Ireland and King Philip.

(To be Continued.)

THE SYRIAC RITE.

Mgr Benni, Syriac Archbishop of Mossul, celebrated Mass according to the Syriac Rite in one of the Dublin churches on Sunday last. In a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal, his Grace gives the following interesting explanation of that Rite:—

The Syriac Rite is one of great antiquity, and, according to some, it dates from the time of S. James the Apostle. The Masses in the Syriac Church are those of S. Peter, S. John the Apostle, S. James, S. Matthew, one of the 70 disciples; S. Sixtus, Pope, S. John Chrysostom, and S. Basil the Great. The Syriac Rite prescribes that fermented bread must be used in the Holy Sacrifice. The hosts are duly prepared every morning in the sacristy of the church. In the Diocese of Mossul, the flour of which the particles to be consecrated are made is never bought, because the faithful make a daily offering of it to the priests, who in return present a number of the hosts (unconsecrated to parents, who give them to their children to eat. As for the wine, the offerings of the people enable the priests to purchase in the autumn time the necessary quantity of grapes from which the wine is expressed in the vault of the church. A sufficient quantity is thus provided for the entire year. Strictly speaking, there is no Low Mass in the Syriac Church, since even on the ferial days a goodly portion of it is chanted. In the cities the lessons of the Old Testament, the Epistle, Gospel, and certain prayers are recited in Arabic, the remainder in Syriac; while in the villages the entire services is in Syriac. On entering the church the faithful, to attest their reverence for the holy place, remove their shoes, and resume them when the holy functions have been performed. The Syrian churches are divided into three compartments—the sanctuary, a place reserved for the altars and Bishop's throne; the choir, which is exclusively for the clergy; and the nave, or body, of the sacred edifice, which is appropriated to the faithful. The sanctuary is separated from the other two compartments of the church, either by a great door or by a veil, which is drawn at certain intervals. In the churches the men and women occupy places set apart for each. The Syrians use prostrations instead of the genuflexions employed in the Latin Church. The altar stone of the Syriac Church is usually of marble; but wood is often substituted for stone. The marble symbolizes the sepulchre, and the wood the Cross of Our Lord. According to the Syriac Rite the Mass is divided into three distinct actions—the first, which recalls the sacrifice of Melchisedech, who offered bread and wine, commences when the celebrant, in his ordinary apparel, ascends the altar and makes an offering of bread and wine; the second, which reminds us of the oblation of Aaron, who, clothed in sacred robes, offered the bread of propitiation and incense, commences when the celebrant comes down from the altar, puts on the vestments, and returns to make the offertory with incense; the third and final action, which represents the sacrifice of the Cross, commences when the celebrant, after incensing the altar, turns round and incenses the assistant faithful. Immediately afterwards the cleric, serving Mass, reads certain appointed lessons of the Old Testament, then the Epistle, which being concluded, the celebrant descends the altar and goes to the door of the sanctuary to read the Gospel, with face turned to the people. This being terminated and while the celebrant is reciting certain prayers, the cleric incenses the crucifix, the altar, the celebrant himself, and the assembled faithful. The celebrant repeats the same action, after having recited the prayers already alluded to. He then intones the Creed, washes his fingers, and says "Orate, fratres!" (in Syriac,) and bending before the

altar, beseeches the Holy Trinity to pardon his transgressions and to accept the sacrifice he is about to offer. He then makes the commemoration of the B. V. Mary, the Prophets, Apostles, and other saints, praying them to intercede for those who contribute to the sustentation of church and clergy, as well as for those for whom he offers the Holy Sacrifice. He then ascends the altar and commences with the prayer for peace, which being concluded, the assisting cleric receives the peace after kissing the altar and the celebrant's hand. The cleric then comes down from the altar and gives the peace to those who are nearest to the sanctuary. They in their turn communicate it to the others, the men to the men, and the women to the women. This ceremony is performed by clasping hands. The "Sanctus" is then said, and the celebrant consecrates the bread and the wine. All the prayers are invariably addressed to the Eternal Father, except the last, in which the celebrant, while blessing the faithful with the Adorable Sacrament, invokes the mercy of Jesus Christ Our Lord. After various prayers offered for the quick and the departed the consecrated host, after having been dipped in the chalice, is elevated. After reciting the Dominical prayer the celebrant performs another elevation of the patena and chalice. Having recited the prayers corresponding to the "Domine non sum" of the Latin Church, he receives one portion of the consecrated host, and with a spoon a portion of the chalice, reserving the rest for the communion of the faithful assisting. When communicants are present the celebrant dispenses the Holy of Hosties to them, the deacons receiving of the two kinds with the small spoon, and the sub-deacons under one kind with the said spoon dipped in the chalice. The laity invariably receive under the one kind, but dipped in the chalice. According to the Syriac Rite the communicants receive standing erect. Anciently, after the celebrant had communicated, he, with the patena and chalice in his hands, went processionally through the church, and dispensed the Holy Sacrament to the faithful, who were ranged in files to right and left. This usage exists no longer, but after the communion of the faithful, the celebrant, taking the chalice and patena in his hands, descends the altar and blesses the assistant faithful. The Bishop invariably gives the blessing with the Cross—the priest without it, as in the Latin Church. The celebrant then dismisses the faithful with the words, "Go in peace." The door of the sanctuary is closed, and where there is no door the veil is drawn. He then consumes what remains of the consecrated elements, washes the holy vessels, and takes off the sacred robes.

† C. B. BENNI, Syriac Archbishop of Mossul.

HOME RULE AND FEDERATION.

We have repeatedly stated what we took to be the great desideratum in the agitation for Home Rule in Ireland. If the movement was ever to assume a practical form, much more if it was to make any progress towards success, the first and most necessary condition was that it should produce an intelligible and workable scheme. A contribution towards such a scheme has appeared in the shape of a definition of Home Rule published by Mr. Butt in the column of the new London organ of the movement, the Irish Vindicator. Mr. Butt begins by laying down the principle that "the Irish nation should have the power of managing all the internal affairs of Ireland." These, he says, will never be satisfactorily managed by a Parliament that does not represent the Irish nation. He asks, therefore, for an Irish Parliament, "framed on the old Constitutional plan," proposing "to leave to all the orders of the State their Constitutional rights and privileges; including all the prerogatives which the Constitution entrusts to the Sovereign." This is the first portion of the plan: we will return to the second, which has reference to the Imperial Government, presently. It is only necessary here to observe that Mr. Butt proposes to leave the Imperial Parliament "exactly as it is," and that it should retain all its present powers in affairs "of Imperial concern," abandoning only legislation on those matters which solely affect the international administration of Ireland. He is ready to leave entirely to the Imperial Parliament the regulation of the army and navy, and the voting of the supplies necessary for their maintenance; and, as a necessary consequence, the control over the prerogative of the sovereign in all matters of peace and war, and of foreign relations generally. In the Imperial Parliament also would be vested the right of dealing with "all Indian and Colonial questions," and "questions affecting the Imperial Government and Crown," and it alone would have the power of providing or withholding the Imperial supplies. For this reason Mr. BUTT proposes—and we do not think that this feature of the scheme has been at all understood hitherto—that Ireland should continue to be represented in the Imperial Parliament itself, thus having a voice in the great Council of the Empire, and what is most important of all, being bound, as she is now, by its decisions. He sums up by telling us what Home Rule does not mean, and what it does.

"It does not mean a separation from England.

"It does not mean the withdrawal of Ireland from the authority of the British Crown.

"It does not mean a revolution subverting any of the principles of the Constitution.

"It does not mean any power to Ireland to separate her fortunes in peace or war from those of the Sister Countries.

"It does not mean even the breaking up of the Imperial Parliament.

"But it does mean, that within the present arrangements of the British Empire, under the authority of the British Crown, and by a Government within the principles of the British Constitution, the Irish nation should enjoy the right of managing Irish affairs."

There is just one omission in Mr. Butt's programme, but it is apparently not an inten-

tional one, for it is supplied in the resolutions passed by the Home Government Association—in which it is laid down that the control of the Irish Parliament over Irish revenue is to be subject to the obligation of contributing a just proportion to the Imperial expenditure. And here we imagine would be the point most likely to cause a hitch in the machinery. The Irish Parliament would control Irish taxation but the Imperial Parliament would vote the extraordinary burdens with which war might saddle us, and of which, on the hypothesis of the Nationalists, Ireland would bear her share. Guarantees would therefore be required for the Parliament in College-green carrying out as a matter of course the vote of Westminster by imposing the necessary taxation, and for its remaining bound by the Imperial decisions, instead of reopening the question of supplies, and thus "separating its fortunes in war from those of the sister countries." For the analogy which Mr. Butt seeks in the existing Constitutions of our Colonies is not a perfect one. The Colonies tax themselves, but they do not pay Imperial taxes. This scheme proposes that Ireland should manage her own taxation, contributing at the same time to the Imperial supplies, the amount of which is to be regulated by the Imperial Parliament alone.

We have indicated a difficulty of which our space will not permit us to treat at greater length; but we do not mean to assert that this and other obstacles are insuperable. As to the movement in general, there is one point which requires further elucidation: Do the mass of the Irish people, together with its most intelligent classes, really wish for Home Rule or not? On the one hand, we see the Dublin Corporation, about 24 provincial municipalities, and local associations of various kinds, together with newspapers of such different colors as the Freeman's Journal, the Mail, the Irish Times, Standard's News-Letter, the Nation, the Irishman, the Weekly News, and the Flag of Ireland, all going in for Home Rule, and our first impulse would be to answer the questions in the affirmative: but, on the other hand, in the list of chiefs of the Nationalist army, there is a conspicuous dearth of the usual leaders of Catholic opinion, and we learn from this week's letter of our Irish correspondent that the Archbishop of TUAM and the clergy of his diocese, while they are strong upon "fixity of tenure," look upon Home Rule as quite "a secondary question." Be this as it may, we are most ready to admit that, next after the condition of its compatibility with Imperial interests, the paramount question is, whether Ireland really desires the change. In matters which concern Ireland alone, we have always maintained the opinion that the Irish are likely to be the best judges, and if there is really a consensus of the majority of the Irish nation that Irish affairs require a local Parliament, we should not be disposed to press for a refusal, provided always—and the condition is an imperative one—that Imperial interests should be sufficiently secured against injury, and that it should be incontrovertibly apparent that the tendency of the movement was what it now professes to be—Federalist, but anti-Separatist. And we may observe by the way that the tone of the new organ, to which we have alluded, is calculated to leave considerable doubt on this point. How far the movement is genuinely Federalist, and how far it is infected with disguised Fenianism, is a matter which must be left to time to clear up. We are at present concerned only with its avowed character.

Having touched upon the difficulties which attend the proposed scheme, it will be only fair if we notice certain of its possible advantages, independent of those which it claims to offer to Ireland. And now we come back to Mr. Butt's programme. "An equally essential part," he says, "of the Federalist plan is, that Ireland should, with England and Scotland, and the dependencies of Britain, be united in one great Confederation, under one Sovereign; and not only under one Sovereign, but with one Parliament guiding and directing all the resources of the Confederation, and managing and controlling all its external relations and all its Imperial concerns." Now so far as the Nationalist party favors or tends to bring about a general confederation of the Empire, we are distinctly in harmony with its views. And we cannot but see that if the Irish project were otherwise capable of realization, it would, to a certain extent, tend to prove the practical feasibility of the larger scheme, on which, some day or other, the maintenance of our position among the nations is likely to depend. One great objection, if not the principal objection, which has been urged against the plan of a Confederation of the whole British Empire, has been the impossibility of getting the Colonies to take their share in the cost of defending the whole Imperial territory. But if Ireland could be pointed to as an example of a portion of the Empire which taxed itself and managed its own affairs, while at the same time it contributed its quota to Imperial expenditure and army and navy supplies, it would at least be established that the problem is capable of solution. That, sooner or later, and rather soon than late, we must take it in hand seriously, and try to solve it, is certain; and on the success or failure of the attempt the whole future of this country will probably depend.—There are now two roads before England and her dependencies; if they take the one, they will form the greatest nation in the world; what will happen if they take the other, and drift towards separation, we do not like to contemplate.—London Tablet.

Mr. Gladstone is not a humorous man, and he very seldom tries a joke. Perhaps he knows that the experiment involves a risk of failure too serious to be often dared by a man in his high position, or perhaps he feels that he is not the kind of person to utter airy pleasantries to people who are gazing at his stony and stony visage. At all events, Mr. Gladstone does not often make the attempt to cause

amusement by his light sallies of wit; and his rare endeavours may be thought to merit a happier fortune than that which befel him a few days since at Aberdeen. We cannot imagine what malignant influence impelled the Prime Minister to amuse a lot of Scotchmen at the expense of the Irish people. His subject was a serious one, his audience was a serious one, and *Aminadab Steek* is not a more eminently serious character than Mr. Gladstone. There was nothing in the world to prompt a jest, but out it came. Mr. Gladstone thought it healthy fun to say that he had heard that the Irish rely upon Home Rule to enable them to catch the fish about their shores, whilst the English and the Scotch continue to capture fish without any Home Rule to help them. The Aberdeen men laughed a good deal at this, and so very well they might, for Mr. Gladstone had flattered them into excellent temper with themselves; and now he delighted them by graciously pointing out how superior they were to others. But now the laugh is over, and the jest remains for us to look upon it calmly. We say that a greater exhibition of ignorance, silliness, impudence, and bad taste has not been made within our memory by any public man. If any Irish subject is less suited than any other to be made the theme of a flippant jest from the lips of an official statesman, that subject is unquestionably the one of the Sea Fisheries of this country. An English politician who knew enough to guide him would take good care to make no mention of them, unless under pressure of sheer necessity, for he would know that the history of those fisheries is one of the most shameful minor episodes in the chronicle of British rule in Ireland. The British Government, from time to time, has taken various means to prevent the Irish people from gaining one advantage by the natural wealth of their Sea Fisheries. If we go back a couple of centuries we shall find that the fishers of many European nations took away rich cargoes from the coasts of Ireland. "Everyone but the native fisherman," says a writer on the subject, "appears to have been reaping the rich harvest which the seas of Ireland afforded." Scotchmen, Spaniards, French and Dutch, paid heavy sums to England for the right to fish in Irish waters, and the fishery were then Sir William Temple tells us, "a mine under water as rich as any under ground." When the poor Irish fisherman came to cast his nets in his native waters, he found that the most valuable fishing grounds had been sold by England to his foreign competitors in consideration of round sums of money, and that he was an intruder within sight of his native shore, while the Dutchman or the Spaniard was privileged by English power to come and fish at pleasure. At the end of the seventeenth century, when the wool-staplers of Bristol assailed one branch of our national industry, the fishermen of Alborough, Folkestone, and other places, struck their blow against another. They complained that the herring fishery on the Irish north-eastern coast was injuring their market, and this fishery was arrested to please them; whilst the petitions which had crowded in upon Oliver Cromwell from the fishermen of Yarmouth and other principal stations, praying him to put Irish competition out of the way, had led that brutal tyrant, a good many years before, to practically extinguish Irish Fisheries by means of the transplanting law. He stopped the fisheries by sending away the men. Indeed, with some fatal success did the Cromwell policy, the penal laws, and the sleepless English jealousy of Irish industrial resources, operate to crush the Sea Fisheries of this country, that it is little more than a century since they began to recover from the repeated blows they had sustained. The Irish Parliament began to encourage native industry, and from that day to the end of the term of our native Legislature, the Irish Sea Fisheries prospered as steadily as they languished out of life under the accursed influence of the Union. The remark of Sir Charles Morgan, that the British Government did not entertain the idea that "the resources of Ireland ought to be made available for the Irish subject," is as true of the history of Irish Fisheries since the Union as of any former time whatever. In 1619 the Irish Fisheries employed no more than twenty-seven boats and 1,888 men. They were, in fact, extinct. In ten years only, the system of bounties, worked under the Act of 1819, had caused such wonderful speculation that twelve thousand vessels and over sixty thousand men were engaged in catching fish. Against the advice of the most competent authorities, the bounties were suddenly withdrawn. Ireland, upon which a gross sum of £330,000 had been expended to assist her fisheries in the space of twenty years, was suddenly left to shift for herself; whilst Scotland, which had received in the same time for the same purpose twelve hundred thousand pounds, was so far from being left to depend on the self-reliance of Mr. Gladstone boasts so much, that the Fishery Board and official staff were left in her public service, an annual sum for repairing boats was granted, and the laboring system, which has been so often denied to Ireland, was continued to the Scotch, to their great commercial advantage. The most earnest care of Scottish interests was occasioned with the most contemptuous and obstinate neglect of Irish. The most flagrant preference continued to be displayed. In the twelve years up to 1841, the free grants to Scotland to help her fisheries may be roundly stated at two hundred thousand pounds; while in Ireland for the same twelve years, a sum of £13,000 was expended for the maintenance of some fishery piers and harbours. The same liberal parsimony in the one case, the same cruel and obstinate parsimony in the other, has ever since continued to stimulate the prosperous fisheries of Scotland, and to repress those of Ireland with a certainty as fatal as that of the most coarse devices of a more candidly tyrannical age. At present the Scotch get close on £16,000 a year as free grants for their fisheries, whilst one thousand is the limit of the begrudging dole cast snarlingly to us. A loan to Ireland is an enormity not to be thought of; but a free grant to Scotland is quite natural and proper, and the right thing for a British statesman. It is quite possible that if Mr. Gladstone only learns a little about the history of our Irish Fisheries under Home and under English Rule, he will come to see that his illusion at Aberdeen was not entirely fun, and that there was neither good judgment nor good taste in making it.—Nation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARTIN PROPERTY, CONNEMARA.—The Irish Times says this property, containing 200,000 acres, has been purchased from the Law Life Association, by Sir Seymour Blane, Bart, and Captain Jervis.—Our contemporary says—

The statement that naturally should be placed in the foreground in connection with the purchase of the Martin estates, is this, that no 'clearance' is dreamed of—no tenant or labourer will be disturbed. The anxious wish of the new proprietors is that all who now live on the property should prosper there, and feel that no one for a moment has thought of disturbing the natural rights they possess in the old

soil. The extent of the domains over which the Martins lived in almost regal state may be estimated by the fact that from their gate lodge to the mansion was a journey of forty miles. Their power was that of feudal sovereigns, and their hospitality was boundless as their estates. But the time has passed away when a Martin, unquestioned, could hail a red-hot shoe upon the foot of a cruel furrier who had shod a horse with iron glowing from the forge. The most lamentable episode in modern Irish history is the exile of the ancient family of the Martins, with the circumstances which led to it. A London assurance company became possessed of a property equal in extent to many a German Principality, and these in turn now surrender possession to gentlemen of means and feeling, who hope to render these extensive tracts of territory as productive and prosperous as the most favoured portion of the Empire. It has been decided that the Midland Great Western Company shall extend their line to Roundstone, on the Atlantic. A new harbour has already been planned there, and two towns, one devoted to commerce, the other to health and pleasure, are to be constructed on either side of a river abounding with trout and salmon. In the commercial city seven steam factories are marked out. There will be co-operative stores, and all the institutions usual in a mercantile emporium. There are now on the property above 1,600 tenants and a large number of labourers. The co-operative stores, &c., will be so planned as to be capable of extension to meet the requirements of an increasing population. The city set apart for the residences of those who seek health, recreation and pleasure, will be built close to the beach, which is covered with silver sand. An hotel with ball-rooms, coffee-rooms, and 70 bed-chambers, will be raised amongst the first buildings. Piers, pleasure yachts, and all that can add to the comfort and pleasure of a residence by the sea will be provided. The estate contains over 230,000 acres of every variety of land. There are the rich alluvial soil, the short, crisp, sheep pasture, the mountain swaid, and the peat moss, both black and yellow. To superintend the extensive agricultural and drainage works contemplated, Professor Baldwin has been engaged, and here he will possess an ample field for the display of that scientific skill and practical knowledge which rendered his services so extremely valuable to the Government. The estate is the largest in the British dominions held by individuals the purchase money is enormous, the enterprise gigantic. The progress of this effort to improve and open up a magnificent but hitherto comparatively unknown region, should be the subject of national interest.

NEW MORTGAGE AND CONVEYANCE COURT FOR DUBLIN.—The ancient custom of removing machinery dead to a stable of the nearest public-house in order to hold the solemn enquiry as to the cause of death and attend to the circumstances in the ten-room, has given way to a more civilized system in Dublin. The Corporation of Dublin have just provided a handsome and commodious Court for the city, which was handed over for public use on Monday last. The building, a substantial one of cut stone, is situated in Marlborough-street, a few yards from Eden Quay and in close proximity to the river, that fruitful source of fatal accidents. The upper portion contains the court and jury room, tastefully and conveniently fitted up, whilst the basement is occupied by the hall, on one side of which is the mortuary room, and on the other, a room for post-mortem examinations and a retiring room for the coroners. The mortuary room contains a number of polished black marble tables for the dead to rest on, and the adjacent walls are also lined with highly polished black marble; the slab for post-mortem examinations is composed of the same material. The entire establishment is an indication of a proper Christian respect for the dead and appreciation of the important duties appertaining to enquiries into the circumstances connected with death.

The Irish Times contains the following account of Mr. Martin's lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dundalk. The subject was "The quarrel between England and Ireland."—Having been introduced by the chairman, Mr. Martin rose, and was received with immense applause, renewed again and again. Silence having been restored, Mr. Martin proceeded to deliver his lecture upon "The Quarrel of Ireland with England." He said he found it exceedingly difficult to say anything new, as the subject had been so frequently treated by able and experienced men before him. Ireland, he asserted, wanted Home Rule, and it was the duty of every Irishman to use every effort to obtain it. Ireland was endowed by Providence with all the attributes and marks of an independent national existence. She was perfectly distinct, and lay at a considerable distance from England. Irishmen spoke the same language as Englishmen, and they were both under the same crown, and if something extraordinary were not the case it would seem to be the interest of the people of both countries to be on good terms with each other. But Englishmen were not content with being free themselves, but wanted to prevent Irishmen from being free, or to allow them to make their own laws, as Englishmen did, for themselves. From this vicious system, Ireland suffered much and long; but during the eighteen years of national prosperity which followed the Declaration of Independence, at the close of the last century, Ireland was in a fair way of healing her social wounds; but England then put a finishing stroke upon her career of robbery, and by force and fraud, destroyed the national existence of Ireland by the "accursed" Act of Union. Taxes were imposed upon Ireland without the consent of the people, and they were deprived of the power of making their own laws. But the people of Ireland were determined to submit to this state of things no longer. They had no wish to enforce their laws upon England, they simply wanted their own country for its inhabitants. Irishmen were willing to be good neighbours of England, but they would never be her willing subjects. After referring to the decrease of population in Ireland, which circumstance the lecturer attributed to British misrule, he said that England was receiving a direct tribute of over three millions of money, the surplus revenue from Ireland by way of profits on manufactures and commerce, making about twenty millions taken annually from Ireland, owing to her being subjected to foreign control. Having denounced the idea of some parties that if Home Rule existed in Ireland it would lead to Catholic ascendancy, he continued to say that after a trial of seven centuries, and the unparalytic use of the sword, the scaffold, and the dungeon, England dare not leave Ireland without a powerful military force. The question remained, would England never be convinced that she had failed in Ireland? The only good law England might pass was one to repeal the act passed seventy years ago. Mr. Martin then reviewed acts specially passed for Ireland and denounced them all. The Irish Poor Law Act heavily taxed the people, and led to the importation of English officials. If they had Home Rule in Ireland there would be no necessity for Poor Laws. The working of the Encumbered Estates Act led to the land being taken from the old proprietors and sold under its value. These old landlords had some feeling for their tenants, but the new owners introduced by the act, had no consideration for the unfortunate tenants, who were evicted by thousands from their homes. The Corn Laws were repealed, but the effect of that measure was to put more rent into the pockets of the landlords. The Irish Church Act abolished ascendancy, but the people of Ireland are not materially benefited by that act to the extent of one penny. He regarded the Land Bill with scarcely more favor. It was true the bill contained a clause for compensation for disturbance of occupation, but politicians were of opin-

ion that it afforded an inducement to evictions, and would lead to the eviction of all tenants holding fifteen acres of land and under. All English acts of Parliament had a bad effect. English domination was the dark, baleful star that overhung Irish energy and Irish industry, and damped and stifled their talents and genius. May God in His mercy, said the lecturer, strike out that dark star. (Here the audience rose en masse and the applause was intense.) After some further observations in the same vein, the lecture came to a close amidst great cheering, again and again renewed.

The following is a translation of a letter received by the member for Westmeath from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Versailles, 29th Aug., 1871.—Sir, I have the honor to announce to you that anxious to recognise the part which you were pleased to take in the work of Irish societies created in favor of the French victims of the late war, the Chief of the Executive Power, President of the Council of Ministers, has, upon my proposition, conferred upon you, by decree bearing date this day, the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It is truly agreeable to me to be called upon to congratulate you upon a distinction so well bestowed. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

DE REMSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Smyth, M.P. It is said that the Government intends to run the risk of losing another Irish county by appointing Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P. for King's County, to the office of clerk of the Hanaper, in the room of Mr. Ouseck, who is to be made a Church Temporalities Commissioner, as Mr. Gladstone finds that the Act requires him to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton.—Standard.

IRISH PRIZE BUTTER AT AN ENGLISH EXHIBITION.—The Cork Herald tells us that, at an exhibition of butter and cheese held at Fozne, Mr. Thomas Jones, of Glountaine, Kingwilliamstown, Jurony of Duhallow, took first prize in butter; Thomas Forrest, of Blarney, second; Mrs. Kennedy, of New Market, third. All these are our contemporary says, tenants of Lord Cork. There were twenty-one competitors—English, Irish, and Scotch.

HOME RULE.—MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE.—A host of able Irishmen have started up to tell Mr. Gladstone what he wants. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, amongst others, answered Mr. Gladstone's queries in a brilliant speech at the last meeting of the Home Rule Association. He observed that it had become most important for Mr. Gladstone to seize some topic outside English questions which might rally his numerous followers, and he endeavored to do so in his speech at Aberdeen, which Mr. Sullivan characterized as "perilous, illogical, evasive, and tricky." For an answer to Mr. Sullivan refers him to Canada, Nova Scotia, Victoria, Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales; and said, surely a nation, a race, the descendants of scholars, of civilizers, of heroes, and of sages, might be trusted with equal franchises of freeman with the communities born of the outpouring of the jails of England. Mr. Gladstone's objection, on the score of breaking up Imperial institutions, was met by the fact that he had, in disestablishing the Protestant Church from a sense of justice, torn up and trampled under foot an Imperial institution, whatever were its merits. Mr. Sullivan went on to say, it was not the Home Rule party who desired to break up Imperial institutions; it was rather advisers of the Sovereign, who told her to spurn the proffered hand of Ireland put forward sincerely and in good faith as a cheerful compromise between a disaffected population and a subjugating power. Let that hand be spurned, and like Emancipation, some day when passion had been too far embittered, when hates had been too much inflamed, and when all over the world an infuriated people had risen in their might—some day, such a day as that might come, when, all too late, an English statesman might rue the day when by refusing the peaceable and constitutional demand made here, he had not maintained, but dismembered, the British Empire.—Dublin Correspondent of London Tablet.

THE ORDER OF S. GREGORY.—His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to confer upon Arthur Moore, Esq., of Moorsfort, Tipperary, son of the late esteemed member for that county, the decoration of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, with the appointment of Private Chamberlain of Honor to his Holiness. We believe that Mr. Moore is the first Irishman who has received this high distinction.—Freeman's Journal.

CATTLE VERSUS PEOPLE IN IRELAND.—From the abstracts published by the Registrar-General of the acreage under the several crops in Ireland in 1871, it appears that there has been a net decrease of 29,914 acres in the area under cultivation. The estimated value of live stock shows an increase of £1,240,988.

THE HEBERNAID MILITARY SCHOOL.—The improper dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Leonard, the Catholic chaplain, has led to the issue of a new Charter to this institution. The board of military officers is broken up, and a more civil one substituted. It is stated that the new governors will include the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Kildare, Judge Longfield, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH ON DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.—In his last charge to his clergy the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh says that in the altered circumstances of their Church, Protestants cannot provide the necessary education for their youth. If they are to educate their children it must be by a public grant—the saw no other available means.

A proof of restored confidence in the maintenance of peace and order among the people of the County Tipperary is afforded in the fact that at a meeting of magistrates, under the presidency of Lord Lismore, it was resolved to recommend that the extra police force of 70 men be reduced to 20.—Another meeting will be held to consider the points from which the constables may be withdrawn.

INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE OF BELFAST PORT.—The Northern Whig states that the number of foreign vessels discharging cargoes in Belfast at present exceeds that of any former season. The cargoes chiefly consist of flax, breadstuffs, and timber. The rate of laborer's wages averages from 5s to 7s 6d a day, and even at these high figures it is difficult to obtain the required number of hands.

The Dublin Correspondent of the New York Tablet says.—The most eloquent Irish pulpiter orator of the day—the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P.—is about to visit America. He will preach his last sermon in the city, previous to his departure, in the Church of St. Saviour, St. Dominic Street, in aid of the funds of the Denmark St. Orphan charity.

AS AN UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE AT A CLUB-HOUSE.—We have heard with much regret that an unpleasant difference took place at the Gaiety Club-house some few days ago, the parties concerned being Mr. Hyacinth d'Arcy, New Forest, and Mr. John Martin Sheridan, Phoenician-hill, Castlebar. It appears that the dispute arose from the fact of Mr. d'Arcy impugning the accuracy of certain charges brought against him as a landlord, by Father Lavelle, through the columns of one of our Galway contemporaries. As it was Mr. Sheridan who furnished Father Lavelle with the statistics upon which the charges were grounded, he, having heard that their truth was contradicted, at once proceeded to the Club-house, met Mr. d'Arcy there, asked him to retract his statements, but, having got a refusal, a slight "scene" took place, in which Mr. Sheridan (to use his own words) acted "the only part which, as a gentleman," was left open to him under the circumstances.—Tuam Herald.

SAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A most melan-

choly accident, by which two deserving men have lost their lives, has just taken place at Roslare, near Wexford. It appears that the constabulars of the station were on the look-out for one of the cutters which visit the place, and observing a vessel outside put off to meet her, believing it to be the expected one. After some time the boat put back, and when near the station she upset. Six of the crew had life-belts and were saved, but, unfortunately, one had not his belt, and was lost. The chief boatman, on being brought ashore, was found to be in a very weak condition. Restoratives were used, but were of no avail, as he died on Monday morning, leaving a large family to mourn his loss.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH'S LITTLE COMPENSATION.—The Protestant rector of St. Bride's, Dublin, in a letter to the Press, contrasts the position of a poor, though much respected and hard-working Protestant clergyman who has just died, leaving a large family unprovided for, with that of the Archbishop of the Diocese. This poor gentleman laboured as a curate for 20 years, and was respected and beloved by his Catholic neighbours as well as by the poor of his own flock. As he died a few days ago, unable to make the smallest provision for his family, who are now forced to appeal to the public. On the other hand, the Archbishop had demanded the modest annuity for life of £11,000 from the Church Commissioners; his income from his see being only £7,857 11s. 10d. Truly, as the rector says, the contrast is "edifying and encouraging."

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—There will be no vacancy in Galway at present as the departure of Mr. Gregory for Ceylon is postponed. It has been decided, it is said, that the present governor of that island shall remain for some time longer. There is an ugly rumour that the real cause of postponement is that Government are afraid to make any vacancy in the representation that can be avoided in the present temper of the constituencies. They hope for better times, and the chance of being able to give a sop to the popular party in the meantime.—Holtin Cur. of London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH FACTORY FIRMS.—Last week a great outcry was made by the English press about the backward state of Irish civilization, as evinced by a recent faction fight in Dublin. At the very period of this outbreak of indignation, a faction fight was being fought with fierce fury in a district of Bolton, in Lancashire. The local papers tell us that for some time past disturbances of a rather serious nature have occurred in a district known as Slaterfield, between some bricklayers and their laborers and the foremen employed at the works of the Mayor (Mr. T. Walsley). Several fights have taken place, and in one or two instances serious injuries have been inflicted. Two men were nearly kicked to death on one occasion. Some half-dozen of the men have been brought before the magistrates and bound over for two months. The Mayor said a complete "reign of terror" existed in the neighborhood.—Northern Press.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.—As the facts accumulate which throw light upon the present epidemic of cholera we are better able to appreciate the remarkable character of the outbreak, and the probability of a renewed invasion of Great Britain by the disease. It would be inappreciable with the facts yet at command (the more important of which have been published in the Tablet from time to time as they have become known) to write a connected history of the outbreak, and it is sufficient for our present purpose briefly to sketch the diffusion of the epidemic during the past four months. This we propose to do, and the facts we are about to state will show the danger to this kingdom of a renewed invasion of cholera has been rather underrated than overstated. From the middle of June last cholera has been unceasingly active in many localities along the course of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and it has been widely prevalent in the central, northern, and north-western provinces of Persia. Within this period, also, the epidemic has visited with considerable severity several parts of the trans-Asian provinces of Russia. The diffusion of the disease in these provinces links the epidemic in Persia with the epidemic in Europe; and it is not improbable that, as the history of the epidemic becomes more clearly understood, it will be found that the recent diffusion of cholera in Europe is an extension of the disease from Persia, where the mahady has probably been constantly prevalent in an epidemic form since 1867. But while a doubt must for the present rest upon the mode of origin of the existing diffusion of cholera in northern Europe, no question can arise as to the extension of the epidemic now in progress in Arabia—an extension which seriously threatens Egypt, and through Egypt southern Europe, in the manner and by the track first traversed by the disease in 1867. Starting from Meshed Hussain, in the pashalik of Bagdad, a few weeks ago, the epidemic has spread to Hayal, in the Jabel Shamman, and thence to Klayber, a village only three days' journey from Medina, and situated on an important route to that town. The time of the Mecca pilgrimage for this year is, we believe, close at hand, and we understand that considerable anxiety is manifested by the Ottoman authorities in view of the probable introduction of cholera among the pilgrims. About the time, apparently, when this extension of cholera from the pashalik of Bagdad into Arabia began, the epidemic, already widely spread in Russia in Europe, became increasingly diffusive there. It reappeared in several of the Russian ports of the Sea of Azof and of the Black Sea, especially in Tagarog, Rostov, and Kherson—all ports affected in the previous year, and earlier in the present year. In South Russia and Great Russia, where the epidemic had been decreasing it began to spread with greater activity than it had hitherto shown, extending widely into the provinces of Poltava and Kostrov, and reappearing at Ekaterinoslav, Kief, and Nicolaief. The epidemic now also appeared in the north at Archangel, and on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland at Helsingfors. It began to spread also with the greatest rapidity in the north-western provinces, particularly in the government of Vitbeek. In the Baltic provinces, Riga, Pernau, Wolmar, and Mitau became infected, and the disease showed itself in several other localities; and in Poland the epidemic appeared in Suwalki and elsewhere. The disease, in fact, within the period under consideration, spread into all the principal divisions of Russia in Europe, and it is now practically distributed over the whole area of this portion of the Russian empire. While this greater extension of the epidemic was going on in Russia, cholera was steadily spreading along the coast districts of the German provinces of the Baltic, from Konigsberg to Swinemunde, the latter town being attacked on August 22. The western ports of the Continent were now also attacked, cholera appearing in Altona about the 19th, and in Hamburg about August 23. About the same period that cholera broke out at Altona and Hamburg it appeared also on the south-eastern extremity of Europe, at Constantinople, spreading there, doubtless, from the infected ports of the Black Sea. At the present time epidemic cholera is prevalent in the pashalike of Bagdad, in the central and north-western provinces of Persia, in the trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia, in several of the Russian ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof throughout Russia in Europe, and in the provinces of Germany on the Baltic and North Sea. The disease is extending from the pashalik of Bagdad into the Hedjaz, from the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, and from the seaboard provinces of Germany to the central provinces of the empire. In presence of a widely-spread extending epidemic of cholera, which has effected a lodgment in the westernmost ports of Europe, and is increasing there, the danger

of the epidemic invading Great Britain can hardly be held to be remote, and the precautionary measures premature which are now being so strongly urged upon local authorities.—Lancet.

To Aspul, near Bolton, in Lancashire, belongs the disgraceful distinction of having produced the Champion wife-beater of the world. A collier named Bradley is the ruffian who enjoys this bad preeminence. Some weeks ago this miscreant, returning from his work, shut and barred his door and then coolly told his wife that he was going to murder her. The instrument which his devilish malice prompted him to use for his nefarious purpose was a bull dog, whose ferocious instincts had been highly cultivated by his more brutal master. He set the animal on the poor helpless woman, who in her panic took refuge in a cupboard. But the dog soon dragged her from this shelter and bit and worried her till she was one mass of ugly wounds, her right arm which she had used to defend her self being terribly mutilated. The dog, whether from fear or disgust at his work, having desisted, the human brute (called a husband) came to his assistance. With blows and kicks he soon made his wretched wife insensible, and then left her to recover as best she could. The neighbors sought medical help, and the physician, on arriving, found her in a very precarious state. Bradley was arrested and tried for the murderous assault. And what do our readers think was the penalty inflicted? Six months imprisonment! Pity there is no Sexton in Aspul to mete out justice to Bradley & Co. Indeed, in such a case as this, even Mr. Justice Lyndal's presence might well be excused.—Montreal Gazette.

IS THERE TO BE A DISSOLUTION?—The probability of a dissolution of Parliament is seriously discussed in London. It is believed on high authority that Mr. Gladstone favors an appeal to the country, being confident that a general election would be decisively in his favour, whereas at present public opinion shows itself in isolated defeat. It is not thought probable that any defensive movement will be adopted at present, but two or three more defeats would undoubtedly turn the scale in favour of a general election.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—In nearly every part of north and east Yorkshire extensive inquiries made during the past week show the disease to be widespread and of most serious proportions. The crops have gone rapidly leading during the last few fortnights. It is quite common to hear of crops half bad, and it is not unusual to hear it said the potatoes are not worth the cost of digging up. It seems certain that one-half the crop is diseased.

Mr. George Melly, M.P., of Stoke-upon-Trent, and one of the leading Liberals of Liverpool, and an enthusiastic advocate for providing gymnasiums for the people, has generously given a splendid gymnasium, completely fitted up with all the latest appliances, to the Liverpool Boys' Refuge, where it has been set up in the spacious playground, and is greatly appreciated by Father Nugent's proteges.

A pretty persecution of Catholics is still being carried on by English noblemen or their agents, by the enforcement of a sort of exceptional church-rate. Lord Sefton and Lord Derby seem equally liable to the charge. The former had promised to build a church at Kirby; it is nearly completed, an elaborate stone building. The Catholic farmers in common with the Protestant, were required by the agent to cart the stone, when wanted, without any pay. Secondly; they are about to place a new organ in Knowsley church, and a tax of forcement in the pound is to be levied on Lord Derby's tenants, Catholics included!

Mr. George Potter, the trades unionist, writes to the Times on Monarchy, Republicanism, and Democracy. He states that while a great number are in favour of a Republic, he believes that if certain broad measures were passed it would save of the necessity of a change of Government. The first is a re-arrangement in the civil list. Secondly, a thorough reform of the Upper House. Next comes the extension of the electoral suffrage, to depend to a great extent on the success of the ballot; than a complete disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, his two last points being headed, "The Land Question" and "The Claim of the People." Mr. Potter contends that the American Republic is cheaper than English Monarchy, and speaking of the Land Question, he insists that true justice will never be done until every man is bound at his death to divide what he has with his wife and children. In conclusion the writer believes that the just claims of the people will never be understood until in Parliament they may be explained, advocated, and defended, with the assistance of representatives from among themselves. The Times thinks the letter on the whole will be read with satisfaction, as reflecting a point of view widely remote from that of continental anarchists.

FROM SEVERAL TO CHARITIES.—The Times, under this appropriate heading, prints the following letter from the Rev. B. W. Wilson, curate, of Liverpool:—In your article of to-day upon the Registrar-General's report, you mention Lancashire among the counties showing a lack of elementary education, as evidenced by the number of persons signing their marks instead of signing their names in the marriage registers. In the parish churches of Liverpool there are annually about 1,500 marriages, but we do not find that, as a rule, the people mark their mark because they cannot write. I believe I am by no means exaggerating when I state that about one in every five is more or less under the influence of intoxicating drink. It is this, combined with the nervousness of a trying ordeal, which causes so many marks to be made, and not, as you state, the want of elementary education.

UNITED STATES.

Towards the Canada, and the other British Dominions on our Northern border, the wise and far-seeing policy of the United States, would be to prove ourselves their best, and most generous friends. The wisest and ablest statesman that ever held the place of Secretary of State in our Federal Government, was William L. Marcy, of New York. He was the author of the Reciprocity Treaty with regard to Canada and the Maritime Provinces on our North-Eastern border. That Treaty did the people of the United States much more good than harm; and was a great benefit to Canada. It was doing much to smooth the way towards everything valuable in a Federal alliance, if not, at length, Union. It lasted till another New Yorker became Secretary of State for the United States—one as narrow in mind as Marcy had been broad—one as mean as Marcy was magnanimous; one as decrepit as Marcy was powerful—need we say that we mean the whiskey-guzzling, fox-wiggled, tripping and cheating William H. Seward. So we are experiencing the fruits of the narrow-minded mistakes of Mr. Seward. When Marcy held the Diplomatic seat, we scolded the English Government, and were generous to her Colonies, which were our neighbors! Under the results of Seward's doings we are fawning and cringing to England; and are making ugly mouths at the American Colonies of British origin—like our own—to which we ought to show the disposition of an older and stronger brother.

We throw out these expressions, before speaking of two trifling events that have happened within a week. One relates to the fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts. As Massachusetts is rapidly getting rid of the Puritans, and filling up with Irish Catholics, we take the more interest in its interests. The fishermen of the New England coast are suffering a real hardship. They had rights of fishing all along most of the northern coasts, from Colonial times. In all the early treaties of the United States with Great Britain, these fishing rights formed an important, and

a contested, part. It is only of late years that, out of deference to the English Government, the rights of our fisheries have been ignored. But the true solution of this question is in re-establishing a generous system of "reciprocity" with our Northern neighbors. The other little incident of an unpleasant character is of another sort. A few days ago, the intelligent telegraph, manipulated by the Associated Press, informed us that "General O'Neil, a Southern General," had broken out, somewhere near Pembina, but on the Canadian side, in another Fenian raid on British Possessions. Now, this "General" O'Neil, having been a nuisance before now, is becoming, at present, an intolerable nuisance. Some time before the war, he was a humble resident of Richmond; and, thence, for his health, or his pecuniary convenience, or for no matter what, left and went out to the Northwest. When our civil war broke out, he attained the position of Major in some kind or other, in a United States Regiment, of some kind or other, in a Southern Regiment. His "Generalship" all came from an improvised appointment from one or other "wing" or "tail" of the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. O'Neil showed the character of his "generalship" in a former atrocious attack on the peaceable people over the Canadian border. He was let off then, with a great amount of lenity. In his escapade of a few days ago, he displays having anything to do with the Fenians. He seems to have been making war on the poor, honest people of the Red River of the North, all on his own hook—with the connivance of some two dozen of gallows-birds assisting. It is really time to be done with this nuisance.—This Mr. O'Neil ought to have a sheriff's jury to pass on whether he needs the straight-jacket of a lunatic asylum, or the striped garments of a criminal prison. He is, in any way, no fit person to be left running loose except he can find responsible parties to go his bail in a sufficient sum, for his future good behavior.

The sum of it is this. Our national policy is contemptible, because it tends to the strong, and is unjust to the weak. Towards the British Possessions, on our northern border, our wise, as well as generous policy, should be that of showing that we are their better neighbors. Then, in due time, by one or other disturbance of politics, or of war, those Provinces will, naturally, seek a closer, and federal, alliance with the United States. The day may come, too, and that before very long, when the sincere goodwill, and sense of benefits conferred, of these neighboring Provinces may be of great value to us, politically. For we have not seen the end of the troubles that are going to torment us. He is a wise man, and it is a wise people, that strives to make neighbors good friends.—New York Freeman's Journal.

The Archbishop has taken steps for the erection of a new and Grand Cathedral in Baltimore to be dedicated under the patronage of St. Pius, the Patron Saint of the Pope. It is to be erected as a memorial of the present Pontificate.

New York is adopting precautionary measures against a visitation of cholera.

A Western paper describes Divine worship as it was recently witnessed in a certain town in Southern Kansas. The service was held in a gambling room, and the preacher expounded the parable of the lost sheep, while some of the audience listened and others quarrelled and shouted over their cards. One individual ventured to remark that the speaker was paying altogether too much attention to a mere sheep, and added petulantly, "Why don't the old fellow tell us something about Texas steers?" As the preacher descended from his elevation and was passing through the crowd, he was approvingly accosted by several of his rough auditors, and one, more demonstrative than the rest, insisted upon the preacher drinking with him. This demand was assented to, and the man of God took a benediction, while his out-thrower indulged in a cock-tail.

OUR AUNT.—Beautiful old age—beautiful as the slow-dropping mellow autumn of a rich glorious summer. In the old man nature has fulfilled her work; she leads him with her blessings; she fills him with the fruits of a well-spent life; and, surrounded by his children, and his wife's children, she rocks him softly to a grave, to which he is followed with blessings. God forbid we should not call it beautiful. There is another life—hard, rough and thorny; trodden with bleeding feet and aching brain; the life of which the cross is the symbol; a battle which no peace follows, this soil of the grave; which the grave grasses to finish by the victory is won; and, strange that it should be so, this is the highest life of man. Look back along the graves of history; there is none whose life has been other than this.

TO CURE A WINDY COLIC.—A Coldwater, Mich., farmer sends the following to the Good New Yorker, in answer to an inquiry of a correspondent for a cure for a windy horse:—Cut all of the hay that you feed in a box that will run it about one and a quarter inches long. Moisten the "chop" (one-half bushel is enough) with pure water, and let it stand from one feeding time until the next. Have some feed mixed as follows: One part (by weight) of Indian corn, to two of oats ground together. To this meal add an equal measure of coarse middlings, and mix well. When ready to feed, make your chop-ped hay very wet, and stir with it from two to four quarts of your mixed meal and throw on about a teaspoonful of salt. Leave off bran mashes and flaxseed until she is sick (which will not be very soon if she has regular exercise, or even hard work, and an airy, dry stable). If driving, or working very hard, give at noon a feed of clean, wet oats, and the chopped feed only night and morning. If the above-described feeding does not prevent the annoyance add half a teaspoonful of saturated solution of carbonic acid to each pail of water for her drink. Do not drive fast immediately after a full meal or large draught of water. It is better to keep a pail of water where horses can sip as they choose when they are not hoisted.

The following method of storing potatoes recommended by Dr. F. Moigno, is a simple and sure way of preserving them from rot. When mature the potatoes are dug and allowed to dry, and are then put into pits that are lined with straw. As they are deposited in the pit, either chanced powder, gypsum, or the ashes of coal or wood, should be freely scattered among them in quantity sufficient to fill up all interstices. They should then be protected from the action of direct sunlight, and, after a few days, covered with two, or what is better, four feet of soil; care being taken that the ground about the pits is effectually drained.

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN.—The Prairie Farmer, in answer to an inquiry of a correspondent as to how fall plowing will do for corn next spring, and what treatment, if any, will be necessary in the spring before planting, says—"Excellent crops of corn have been raised on prairie soil, trenched plowed in the fall with a double Michigan plow, and harrowed in the spring. Seed turned to the ordinary depth would be likely to produce a good crop of grass and a very poor crop of corn. A good farmer, who has had extensive experience on a variety of soils in Illinois, says that, taking one year with another, he has averaged better crops from old land plowed in the spring. His course has been to plow when the land is in the best condition in the fall, and to go over it just before planting with a harrow. He thinks spring plowing of old ground for corn would be preferable to fall plowing, if the farmer was moderately sure that the ground would be in good condition in relation to dryness. But as so much of the land is water-soaked in the spring, and in no condition to be turned with the plow, he thinks the chances of a good crop are best on fall plowing.—A strong argument in favor of fall plowing is that you help along the spring work amazingly."

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1871.

Friday, 3—Of the Octave.

Saturday, 4—St. Charles Borromeo, B. C.

Sunday, 5—Twenty-third after Pentecost.

Monday, 6—Of the Octave.

Tuesday, 7—Of the Octave.

Wednesday, 8—Octave of All Saints.

Thursday, 9—Dedication of the Basilica of St. Saviour's.

On Thursday, 2nd inst., the annual bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will be opened in the St. Patrick's Hall. It is needless on our part to urge upon our readers the propriety of attending in large numbers, and of making this effort for the little homeless ones of Christ a thorough success. We are sure that the citizens of Montreal will do their duty in this case as nobly as they have done it in others. Of the many charities which appeal to the sympathies few equal that of the orphans. The charity of the Irish people is proverbial and there can be no doubt at all that the forthcoming bazaar will be a success and that the opportunities of the Institution will thereby be increased. We give to it our warmest prayers and we beg of God to bless all those who shall prove themselves friends to the orphans of St. Patrick.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News from Europe has been totally devoid of aught sensational or exciting during the past week.

It would appear that the reports of the rapid recuperation of France are not true. From Paris we learn that there is a great scarcity of money; that the crisis is daily increasing; and that to relieve in some degree the public distress, the Bank of France has issued 35,000,000 francs in currency of small denominations. Unfortunate France is reaping the harvest of punishment which invariably follows at some time, after the sowing of the seeds of crime. For over one hundred years, her destinies have been in the hands of unscrupulous men, and the France of to-day is the result of their iniquity. To Catholics, the fate of France is of the greatest interest, and as we know that underlying the rubbish and filth of Anti-Christian politics, which have for the time been flung upon her fair escutcheon, there exists a true Catholic French people, let us hope that her future shall not be the dark and gloomy thing which assuredly it will be, if God and His Church be disregarded; if Thiers and Gambetta be preferred to capacity and order.

The intrigues—which it would appear have had their termination—at Gastein, between Austria and Prussia, are not given to us as yet in a manner, that informs us practically of the decision of the conference. Energetic measures in relation to the Internationalists are still spoken of, but it is the height of absurdity, as all experience hitherto has proved, for sovereigns to expect security or success who concur in the spoliation of the Holy See. Francis Joseph has concurred in it by his shameful indifference, and we shall not learn with surprise at any time, that judgement has fallen upon him and that, the infernal forces which without protest he has allowed to ravage Rome, may find new fields of blood and gold in the streets of Vienna.

As for William of Prussia, now called Emperor of Germany, the style with which he treats, and allows to be treated his Catholic subjects marks him as one incapable of judging aright the future and of seeing that in the impending war between Socialism and Order the Catholics of his country and of the world will be the stay and prop of good government and of the preservation of security. However those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

Strikes are continuing in England. A deplorable state of feeling exists there between the employers and employed. The workmen demand shorter terms of work and increased pay.

How far this system may extend it is hard to say, and how much of justice there is on either side it would be difficult to determine. Legislation can do but little to satisfy or please the contending parties. Simple justice based upon principles of Christian right can only decide the vexed question and avert the lamentable consequences of affiliation between the working-classes of England and the Continental Reds.

The movement for Home Rule in Ireland, is according to our Irish exchanges, rapidly developing itself; everywhere meeting with popular approval. Vast gatherings of the people at various places sufficiently indicate the state of the public mind. The various representative bodies have in the most emphatic manner declared, that the movement has met with their approbation. It is satisfactory also to know, that the order and decorum of the people in general is all that the best friends of Ireland could desire. In Cork, the municipal authorities have refused to sanction at the public expense the continuance of the increased police force which was the result of the Fenian movement in that city, and in Tipperary, the state of society is such as to merit the encomiums of the magistrates. In truth, there is an absence of crime in Ireland which reflects the highest credit upon her, and with which few if any of the other European nations can compare. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will continue, and that no acts of imprudence or utterances of bad taste shall be made, to mar the effort to give to Ireland such a legislative system as in the opinion of the Irish people is necessary for Ireland's welfare.

Some days ago, we were favored with a renewal of the telegrams and stories about the departure from Rome of our Holy Father. So far it would appear that our friends of the cable have slightly erred, as they have done hitherto upon most occasions when referring to the position of the Pope. However all is in the hands of God and He will continue to protect His Church. Victor Emmanuel, *Il Re Postiglione*, is not making much headway with his unfortunate subjects. There is an utter absence of the loyalty of the heart towards him amongst the Italian people and in Rome he receives the congratulations only of the worst classes of the community. This is, as it might have been expected, to be. A heavily-taxed people is seldom a contented one; and never when it had known but little of the burdens and impositions of gross taxation.

In Spain, the infidel government formed of the most incongruous elements, finds it difficult to maintain any status at all. The ministry is repeatedly changing. The conditions are found to be impracticable, and so the nation is without any good, real, responsible government.

Russia is preparing to meet the exigencies which may arise, from out the coalitions of the present and the probabilities of the future. The entire organization of the Russian army for the training of the whole people to arms raises the total field and landwehr forces for war to one million six hundred thousand men, and fifty-one thousand officers, six regiments of Cossacks not included. There is credited further a reserve force which in case of invasion is equivalent to making every man a soldier on a peace footing to three quarters of a million of men, and thirty-five thousand officers. The new artillery adds one thousand guns to the old force. This enormous change in the military forces of Russia is masked under the mere creation of landwehr called local forces, which nominally leaves the old army intact.

THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY.—

There are those who cannot learn by experience, and by whom the lesson that like causes produce like effects can never be acquired.—Amongst these we must certainly class those who to-day believe, or profess to believe, that in Germany the party which refuses submission to the decrees of the General Council of the Vatican, and which altogether disclaiming the authority of the Council of all the Bishops, and of the Pope, will succeed in establishing a Church in Germany that, renouncing the Papacy, shall still hold fast to all other points of Catholic doctrine.

This was the dream of England's Henry the Eighth. He desired no important changes in doctrine. He retained the Mass, and by his bloody Six Articles sent to a violent death, both him who denied Transubstantiation, and him who refused to acknowledge the Regal Supremacy. We know what came of this attempt to set up a Catholic Church without the Pope; and we may be sure that what has been, will be again. The so-called non-Papal Catholic Church will subside into the docile degraded creature of the State. As Bossuet in his *Variations*, vol. v., c. 3, describes the consequences of the First Reformation, so in similar terms will the future historian of this Second Reformation have to describe its effects:—

"One of the fruits it"—the first Reformation—"produced was the slavery into which the Church fell. It is not surprising if the new Reformation pleased princes and magistrates, who then became masters of all, even of doctrine itself. This

was an evil unavoidable in the new Reformation.—It established itself by rising up against the Bishops, by warrant from the magistrates. Thus all that was gained in the new Reformation by rejecting the Pope, the ecclesiastical successor of St. Peter, was to give themselves a lay-pope, and place the authority of the Apostles in the hands of the magistrates."

Almost might one fancy that the Bishop of Meaux were describing the events of the XIX. century instead of those of the XVI.; every word quoted above will apply to the events now transpiring in Germany, and which by some Protestant writers of the present day are treated of as the precursors of the establishment of a "free" Catholic non-Papal Church. Many of the laity, a few priests and others of the inferior clergy, together with several of the Professors of the Universities, have set the authority of their respective Bishops at defiance, and have affected to ignore the sentences of excommunication pronounced by the latter against them. The civil magistrates have interposed to support the refractory priests and professors, and to maintain them in the enjoyment of their civil or legal position, with the full assurance that, as in the case of the first Reformation, so in that of the second, the power and authority which it is thereby proposed to snatch from the hands of the Pope, "the ecclesiastical successor of St. Peter," as Bossuet styles him, will be transferred to their hands, and that to them will be committed the plenitude of Apostolic authority. Thus is it proposed to realize in Germany the Carovian idea of "a free" Church in a free State.

But will the reformation stop here? No. In so far as it is carried out to a successful issue, so far will it be identical with Protestantism. For a few years, perhaps, a very few, the face of keeping up the outward form of Catholic worship may be maintained; but men will soon become wearied of it, and will be ashamed of their own folly in recognising as their spiritual pastors priests destitute of any spiritual jurisdiction save such jurisdiction as the civil magistrate can give; and whose authority to hear confession, to give absolution, and administer the sacraments within the limits of their respective parishes will have to be derived from the State. The consequences are obvious. All who care for these things, who believe in the necessity of absolution and of valid Sacraments, all in short who retain the Catholic faith, will resort to the ministrations of the priests ordained by, and receiving jurisdiction from, the Bishops in communion with, and docile to the See of Rome; and the adherents of the new free Catholic Church will be composed of those only who care for none of these things, and who utterly reject the supernatural order. It will simply be with the new German Catholic Church as it was with the non-storist thing which the French National Assembly tried to set up in '91, and which, after a few years of decrepit existence, perished amidst the jeers and execrations of the people whose vile creature it was.

In a word, it is not given to man to make a Church; and though there may be in Germany and elsewhere a great falling off from the faith, and though the ranks of Protestantism or rather of Infidelity, may be swollen by the ejects of the Church, we have the experience of the past to assure us that no such a thing as a non-Papal Catholic Church such as some of our simple-minded contemporaries fondly dream of can possibly last. A State Church may be established as in England; but such a Church as the experience of England shows us, will no matter with what professions it may start, soon become avowedly and undisguisedly Protestant. The Catholic Church however has passed unscathed, nay, victorious and triumphant through combats more terrible than that with which now she is threatened by German "Jacks-in-Office," aided and abetted by a few servile hangers on of government and place-beggars. The barque of Peter has weathered many a heavier storm; and relying on the eternal promises, and on the skill of the Pilot Who, though invisible to our mortal eyes, we know holds the helm, we can listen without tremor to the roaring of the gale, and look unmoved on the wild breakers raging around us.

A GREAT HUMBLED.—The Sabrevois Mission is a mission attended with a considerable outlay of money from the pockets of Anglicans, and directed to the conversion of French Canadian Catholics from the Catholic Faith to some form or another of Protestantism, under the pretence of reclaiming them from the "errors of Popery." It is essentially an Anglican mission to Catholics, the valid "Orders" of whose Clergy, Anglicans will not call in question; whose Bishops they must allow to be truly Bishops, exercising rightful spiritual jurisdiction in their several dioceses; and to which Bishops therefore, according even to Anglican Church principles, the spiritual allegiance of all baptized persons is due within the limits of their respective dioceses. The benighted French Canadian Catholics to whom this Sabrevois mission is directed, enjoy also from having an undoubtedly competent priesthood to administer the Sacraments all the

means of grace necessary to salvation which Christ has left to His Church; their salvation therefore cannot be in danger from want of the means of grace, even according to Anglican Church principles; and the spiritual interests of French Canadian Catholics, are evidently not the object of the Sabrevois mission, and its promoters. There is no Anglican who dare even attempt the defence of the thesis, that Catholics who faithfully believe, and honestly perform, to the best of their abilities all that the Roman Catholic Church believes, and enjoins, will therefore perish everlastingly; as the Anglican Liturgy affirms will be the lot of all who do not keep whole and undefiled the whole body of dogma contained in the symbol called of St. Athanasius, to the disbelievers in which, however, with admirable inconsistency Anglicans send no missions.

The moral reformation of the French Canadians cannot be the object of the Sabrevois mission. It is admitted on all hands that, taken as a body, the French Canadians are the most quiet, orderly people on this Continent; that though far from faultless, great crimes are comparatively amongst them; that they are in a minority in the Penitentiaries; and that it would be well if, whilst setting them the example of better agricultural processes, their Anglo-Saxon Protestant neighbors would also in the matter of the domestic virtues take a lesson from these same benighted Papists.

One would think therefore, that, since our Anglican friends are able to spend their money for the support of missions to French Canadian "Romanists," whose salvation is not in danger, because of their fidelity to the teachings of their Church, and whose general morality is beyond controversy—they must be quite able to furnish the funds absolutely requisite for maintaining their own faith, and for providing the poorer classes of their own fellow-countrymen and fellow-members of the Anglican church, with the ordinances of religion, and the administration of the rites of their church. Strange to say, however, such is not the case.

There are it seems Anglican missions to the remote rural districts, whose object is the furnishing to the scattered members of that denomination, the means of hearing the gospel preached, and of having the rites of the church duly administered; but these missions are allowed to starve from want of funds; and, as we learn from the *Gazette* of June last, whose article on the subject we quote below, those funds are in a deplorable condition:—

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.—Our readers of all Protestant denominations, but especially those of the Episcopal Church, will have read with something akin to mortification the reports which we published of the proceedings of the Synod meeting which took place last week. There was little in the debates, still less in the condition of the Church as exposed by those debates, upon which Churchmen may be congratulated. The condition of the mission fund is sufficiently deplorable in itself; but the subsequent events, which indicated only too clearly the cause of what condition, are more deplorable still. Apart from the purely religious aspect of the question, there is to every right-thinking Christian man an importance attaching to the mission work within the diocese which cannot be over estimated. It is a duty which we owe not simply to our religious obligations, but which on social and political grounds we are bound to recognize, to sustain the ministrations of the gospel in the less populous and less wealthy parishes and missions of the country. And that these should have been denied—as, to a certain extent, they have in the past, and as, there is too much reason to fear, they will be to a still greater extent in the future, the ordinary ministrations of religion, is not creditable to the laymen of the diocese.

It is because of its influence upon this important religious and social interest of the country that the mission work demands the most cordial support of the laity, and it is because that support can only be secured by the most harmonious spirit of unity between clergy and laity, that the events of the past week are to be deeply regretted.—*Montreal Gazette*, 24th June.

Is it not strange, that though so able to support missions for the overthrowing of Popery amongst French Canadians, our Anglican friends are too poor, or too indifferent to the legitimate claims upon them of their own fellow-countrymen, and fellow-Protestants, to be able to sustain in an efficient state, the funds destined to the preservation amongst the latter of Christianity in the back woods! Is not this a clear proof that, in the eyes of Protestants, it a better thing to pull down Popery than to sustain Christianity?

Nor is this all. These very Anglicans, so zealous for the overthrow of Popery, so lukewarm in the sustentation of Christianity, present the sad appearance of a household divided against itself. They are always at loggerheads amongst themselves; and it is to a union with this divided and distracted household that French Canadian Catholics are invited by the Anglican Sabrevois Mission! Here is what the *Gazette* says upon the subject of these intestine discords:—

"But it is impossible to ignore the fact that serious difference does exist, and that while on the part of the laity there is a strong feeling in favour of what are popularly known as Evangelical views, there is with many of the Clergy a tendency towards extreme sacerdotalism. The two schools are very distinctly marked. There has been a strong feeling in favor of avoiding open discussion on the subject; but it is evident that the period of silence has passed."

When Anglicans shall have arranged their differences great and many, then perhaps, certainly not before, will French Catholics listen to their proposals for union.

HUGH O'NEILL AND HIS STRUGGLES FOR IRELAND.—On Tuesday evening, 24th ult., a lecture was delivered by *Tierna N'Oge* on the above subject. We regret to say that the audience was not as large as it ought to have been but a great deal of disappointment occurred through a mistake, the hall not having been opened until 8 o'clock and those who had arrived there previously imagined that there would be no lecture and went home. *Tierna N'Oge* was unfortunately very ill and could not do justice to himself or subject. At the conclusion of his lecture he drew legitimate comparisons between the efforts of O'Neill and those now being made to promote the welfare of Ireland and in an address of point and sarcasm he criticized the Aberdeen speech of Mr. Gladstone in connexion with Home Rule. As Vice-President of St. Patrick's Society Mr. Howley presided, and we noticed the presence of Father Meagher of Tennessee, Father Egan, George Murphy, Esq., M. Donovan, Esq., Myles Murphy, Esq., T. F. O'Brien, Esq., and many others who greeted the lecturer at the conclusion of his address. We are informed that in response to the call of O'Neill Daunt and John Martin, an auxiliary Home Rule Club has been organized in this city.

The *Daily News*, noticing the attacks often made, not on the policy, but on the morality of Canadian statesmen, has some very appropriate remarks, which we transfer to our columns. Certainly as a general rule, our public men, whether they follow M. Dorion, or Sir George Cartier, are above suspicion; dishonesty there may be, but it is confined to the under-trapper. This is a fact of which Canada may be proud, and which is a strong argument against Annexation:—

"The Baldwin, Lafontaine, Tache, Cartier and Macdonalds, who, for the last thirty years have exercised supreme power, and had abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth by the exercise of their official influence, never forsook a public respect or forgot the dignity of their office. Sir Albin McNab died an embarrassed man, Sir H. Lafontaine, Sir E. Tache, and the Hon. Mr. Baldwin trenched on their fortunes. Cayley, Spence, Smith and Vankoughnet were impoverished, while Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald, though holding the highest offices for half a generation, during a period of unprecedented expenditure, are less wealthy than when they entered the public service. Had they given to professional life those abilities which they devoted to the service of the people, every one admits that their personal ease and pecuniary interests would have been better nurtured. Canadian politics will not suffer by contrast with those of England, whether at the hustings or in the Commons, and it is a positive relief to turn from the accusations of peculation and defaulting which American journalists bring home to numbers of their prominent men, and call to mind that it is not a single instance has a Canadian Minister been proved to have abused his public trust."

MURDER FOR OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The following paragraph, illustrative of the moral progress of the age, we clip from a late number of the *Toronto Globe*:—

"An exchange says:—Murders by boys are becoming frightfully common. In most instances hitherto reported these bloody deeds have resulted from quarrels between hot-headed youths of about the same age, but now there has been placed on record a case of a boy deliberately stabbing, with intent to kill, a man. The victim of this youth's malicious rage is probably dead by this time, and the adolescent murderer, though in custody, no doubt feels perfectly safe on account of his tender years, which the most unskillful counsel can force to plead trumpet-tongued in the young murderer's behalf with tender-hearted jurors. But it is high time that the murderous boys of the community were taught that they cannot imbrue their hands in human blood with impunity. The hanging or imprisonment for life of these juvenile monsters would go very far towards decreasing the rapidly lengthening roll of murders by boys."

MARY, OUR MOTHER, OUR REFUGE.—The Bishop of Verdun relates an incident worthy of the attention of all Catholics, as it conveys a striking proof of the efficacy of belief in the power and goodness, of the thrice honored Being, Who is hailed amongst us as "Blessed," and who bears the glorious appellation of Mother of God. The Bishop was an eye witness, and it was during his first visit to Rome. Two poor men drinking in a tavern quarrelled; and becoming violently excited, one of them seized a knife which was on the table and attempted to strike his companion who fled in terror. He was pursued and almost overtaken, when at a short distance he perceived a statue of the Madonna. He flew towards it and throwing himself on his knees, he turned to his adversary, exclaiming, "Have you the heart to kill me under the very eyes of our Mother!" The hand which had been raised to strike fell as if paralyzed, and the knife dropped at the feet of the Madonna. A reconciliation ensued and thus, this poor man's confidence in Mary, was the means of saving his life, and of preventing the commission of a terrible crime. If we would only turn to our Blessed Lady with feelings of love and confidence we would be better enabled in trials and temptations to escape evil. A hand is now uplifted in Rome to strike the Church in the person of the Holy Father. Let us turn to the Sardinian and with fervent confidence in Her to whom in the person of St. John we have been commended by her Divine Son and ask him, "Have you the heart to strike us under the very eyes of our Mother." In Mary we may confide for she is our Tower of Strength, and if we but pray She will ob-

tain of our Holy Lord, the blessings of peace and charity for us upon earth.

TIERNA N'OGH.

We are informed that the gross receipts of the Pic-Nic held at Alexandria, Glengarry, on the 21st September, touched the figure of \$1175 66c. So that after deducting therefrom the aggregate expenses in connection therewith, which amounted to \$430 84c., a handsome balance of \$744 82c. remains in the hands of Father O'Connor, the Parish Priest, who intends devoting it to some much needed repairs on the Parish Church of that place.—Com.

We beg to inform our friends in Souris and neighborhood, P. E. I., that Dr. McINTYRE has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and is now prepared to receive subscriptions and grant receipts. We hope our friends there will call on him.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—The Catholics of this inland Parish had the happiness of witnessing a very impressive ceremony on the 11th ult. And, as I have not noticed any report of it in your columns, I have thought that it would not be amiss for me to give your readers a brief account thereof. His Lordship Dr. Horan of Kingston, our Diocesan, who is ever on the alert for an opportunity to contribute to the spiritual consolation and advancement of his faithful children in Christ, did us the honour of coming all the way from his Episcopal city, for the express purpose of blessing and erecting a splendid *Vic Crucis*, which our beloved Pastor—Father Alex. MacDonell imported quite recently from France, along with a beautiful statue of the Madonna and Child which his Lordship also blessed, and caused to be placed on a pedestal overlooking the Chaste Altar of our Parish Church. The Ceremony took place immediately after Grand Mass, which was celebrated by Father Charles Murray of Cornwall, a Nephew to his Lordship of Kingston. I also observed in the Sanctuary, along with the Bishop and Father MacDonell, Father Masterson of St. Raphaels; whilst Fathers McCarthy and O'Connor of Williamstown and Alexandria respectively, assisted the Choir in the Organ Gallery. At the erection of each Station representing some principal stage in our Lord's Passion, our good Bishop dwelt long and forcibly on the lessons inculcated thereby. Some idea may be formed of the force and substance of these instructions, when it is known that his Lordship spent thereat over two hours, while proceeding from the first, to the last or fourteenth station; and at the close, he strongly urged upon us the duty of frequent recourse to the pious devotion of the way of the Holy Cross, in order thereby to obtain many spiritual favours and blessings from Almighty God. I would not conclude this imperfect notice, without first expressing the many obligations which the Parishioners of St. Alexander's-Lochiel, feel themselves under to the three daughters of George Harrison, Esq., of Alexandria, for their valuable services in the Choir: to the eldest, for so ably presiding at the Harmonium, and to the other two, for their sweet singing, which was the admiration of all present on the occasion.

Your obedt. Servant,

LOCHIEL.

October 23rd, 1871.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—November, 1871. Messrs D. & J. Sandler & Co., Montreal: Annual subscription \$4.50; single copies 45 cents.

The Contents of the present number are I. Authority in Matters of Faith, II. The House of York—Chapter XV., III. The Stigmata and Ecstasies of Louise Lateau of Bois d'Haine, IV. The Legends of Oisiu, Bard of Erin, V. Lucas Garcia—III., VI. The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius—III., VII. The Wayside Spring, VIII. Valentine, IX. True Faith, X. The Place Vendome and Lalotte—II., XI. The Dollinger Scandal, XII. A Ghost Story of the Revolution, XIII. The Religious Movement in Germany, etc., etc., XIV. The Mountain, XV. Colour—its Poetry and Prose, XVI. New Publications.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. The current number contains:—Catholic America; Self Conquest, or the Road to Peace; the Fate of a Fairy Swan; Under the Commune; Martin John Spalding; Vidimus Stellam Egus; the Majesty of the Law; On the Mission; The Evening Cloud; What anti-Catholics think of Dollingerism; Shipwreck; Lapsus Linguae; A Story of Tours; Romance of Irish History; New Publications.

A reward of \$400 is offered by the Town Council of Port Hope for the apprehension of the parties who recently attempted to fire buildings in that town. A number of special constables have also been sworn in to patrol the streets during the night, and arrest all suspicious characters they may find prowling around at late hours.

THE DEATH OF PETER O'REILLY.

Another good man has left us. Peter O'Reilly, Esq., the time honored Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Frontenac, has gone the way of all flesh. He died on the morning of the 23rd inst., full of years and honors, at his own residence in peace and happiness, surrounded by all the members of his family. He had been in his usual health, able to attend to his business, until last Friday, when he took ill, with every outward appearance that this illness would be his last. Yesterday, when he knew death was approaching, he was quite resigned to die, and spoke with a full confidence of seeing his Redeemer in a better world. His death has left Kingston with one gentleman, essentially a gentleman, less. And the Roman Catholics of Kingston have lost one who was a patriarch, a well honored father amongst them. In his counsel and advice they have ever relied, and in his death meet an uncommon loss. Next to their spiritual fathers, he held the first place in their earthly affections.

The deceased gentleman was born in Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, in 1791, emigrated to Canada in 1832, and settled in Belleville, where he carried on business as a merchant for several years.

When the rebellion of 1837 broke out, he was Captain in No. 2 Company of Hastings Militia. His was the first company called out and he served as Captain in the Active Militia for two years under Baron de Rottenburgh.

He came to Kingston in 1848, the year after his son Mr. Jas. O'Reilly commenced the practice of the law here. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Clerk of the Crown and of the County Court, which offices he filled up to the time of his death.

Mr. O'Reilly took a deep interest in politics, and was a warm friend of the late Robert Baldwin, by whom he stood in many a hard fought contest for Constitutional Government.

The obsequies of this lamented kind-hearted gentleman were celebrated this morning with due solemnity. A very large cortege—an unusually large one—followed the remains to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Horan, assisted by the Very Revd. V. G. Kelly as High Priest, and Very Revd. V. G. Farrelly, of Belleville, and Father O'Brien, of Brookville, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Chants of this Mass were sung very grandly by the Choir, and the tones of the magnificent organ added greatly to the solemnity of the service. The Cathedral was crowded, and every Kingston gentleman seemed to be present, including nearly all the Clergymen of other Parishes in Kingston, headed by the Dean of Ontario. The Revd. Messrs. Higgins, of the Cathedral, Stafford, of Lindsay, and McKeown, of Armagh, Ireland occupied seats in the Sanctuary. Pall bearers were Messrs. W. Ferguson, W. Ford, Jno. Creighton, Daniel Macaow, Thos. Baker, and J. O'Brien Scully. The mourners were many, including the two sons of the deceased. After the funeral ceremonies inside the Cathedral, the concourse headed by the Bishop and clergy followed the hearse to Princess Street, where the carriages in attendance conveyed them to the R. C. Cemetery. This great funeral was one that the virtuous, long life of the deceased fully deserved.

The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast, and there was every outward appearance of deep mourning for the loss of an estimable citizen.—Kingston Whig, Oct. 25th.

BLESSING OF THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH, BROCKTON.—On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, and the clergy of the city, blessed the corner stone of the Catholic Church in course of erection at Brockton. After the customary ceremony, conducted according to the Roman Ritual, His Lordship the Bishop of London preached a very effective and eloquent discourse on "the Vitality of the Church." He dwelt at some length upon the trials of our Holy Religion in the early stages of Christianity, and her position after the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. His Lordship graphically and eloquently discussed the long continued war between the cross and the crescent, drew a vivid picture of the state of Europe in those troubled days of baronial privileges when the Church struggled against the disorders and heresies engendered by the general disintegration of European society.—Towards the conclusion of his sermon, His Lordship adverted to the humiliation to which the Italian Government subjected the Holy Father, the persecutions of the Church in our times, and ended by encouraging Catholics to continued zeal and devotion to our Holy Religion.

The new church, when finished, will be a handsome brick structure, capable of seating from two to three hundred people. We congratulate Very Revd. Father Rooney, and the people of Brockton, upon their zeal and enterprise in erecting this valuable addition to Catholic prosperity.—Canadian Freeman, Oct. 25.

At a meeting of Catholics held in Hamilton on Thursday evening a Provisional Executive Committee was chosen for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Catholic League in that city, consisting of John McKeown, chairman; J. A. Devlin, M. D., Vice-Chairman; Martin Fitzpatrick Secretary; Geo. McCann, Treasurer; and Messrs. M. Murphy, John Roman, and Paul Stuart as a Committee of Management.

We were exceedingly pleased to hear the compliment paid to Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., by the Acting Judge at the Assizes, in his reply to the presentation of the Grand Jury. To say that the Crown Prosecutor is a gentleman of long experience at the bar, of marked ability and ripe judgment, and that he performs his duties as the representative of the Attorney-General to the satisfaction of all, is not only high praise, but the praise, every word of it. We are always pleased to hear the truth, but especially when it comes in such a palatable form as the present.—Onion Citizen.

MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Acting Judge Richards paid a marked, but well merited compliment to Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Q. C., who has been conducting the Carlton Assizes. In his reply to the Presentation of the Grand Jury, he said that he was glad that the Queen was represented on this occasion by a gentleman of such long and matured experience, and one who thoroughly understood his duties and performed them to the entire satisfaction of all.—Kingston Whig.

EMIGRANT SWINDLER.—A new swindle has just been brought under our notice, and one too that has been imposed upon the Ontario Government for some time past. Certain parties—young limbs of the law among the number—have been in the habit of inducing newly arrived emigrants to secure railway passes to carry them further west, and then handing them over to the "operators" for a consideration. A couple were procured in this way on Friday or Saturday by a couple of students of law in this city to take them to London, and for passes worth \$7 they generously handed the emigrant the handsome sum of \$1. Prodigious! Arriving at London the scamps telegraphed back to their friends in Toronto, to forward their baggage by a freight train. One of these swindlers is reported to have had \$1,000 in his possession when he was riding in London for fifty cents. By looking up the telegram sent from London by these impostors a clue may be obtained about them that may lead to their identity and punishment. They have now a fair chance to the Provincial Penitentiary, where they might very probably serve out the remainder of their "term." The proper authorities should sift this matter to the bottom without delay.—Leader.

CHARITY WITHIN THE WALLS.—When we read a fact like that transmitted by our Kingston correspondent a few days ago, that the inmates of the Penitentiary had exhibited their sympathy with the Chicago sufferers by contributing the sum of sixty dollars from their little savings, we are led to reflect upon the elements of good which survive in the most lawless breast, and which no career of crime and degradation can wholly extinguish. No doubt, the most selfish hearts in the world do not beat under penitentiary restraints, and we hope none who receive relief from the coffers filled by the world's benevolence will value it the less because a convict has cast his mite into the treasury. But in another point of view this graceful act is suggestive. The gift is made from the earnings of criminals at the trades taught to them during their term of confinement. They have begun to taste one of the most pleasant fruits of industry—the ability to relieve the wants of the distressed. Chicago was pre-eminently a busy town, peopled by citizens noted for diligence and industry. And being so, her distress, arising from a cause which no effort could avert, appealed specially to the sympathies of the industrious. And this may recall the old reflection on the close connection existing between idleness and the career which ends within the penitentiary walls.—Montreal Gazette.

The Governor General, Lord Lisgar, has subscribed \$500 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

Good.—The water-course on McKay street has been finished from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke streets and that portion of the street will be properly graded and opened up during next summer.—Gazette.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of \$500 from Mr. John Thomas Molson, for the Chicago Relief Fund. Mr. Molson is at present in St. Louis, and has handed the amount to Mr. A. McGibbon, by the hands of Messrs. J. H. R. Molson and Brothers.—Gazette.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Larosse and Cricket grounds on Sherbrooke and St. Catherine streets are to be offered for sale in building lots during the present season. As the land is valuable, the whole will, ere long, be built upon, and the appearance of that locality will be greatly improved.—Gazette.

POSTAL.—Mr. William Vallee is appointed to the postmastership of Chambly Basin, in place of J. Ostigny, resigned. The establishment of a Post Office at La Tuque has been authorized, this being the smallest but oldest established settlement in the County of Laprairie, between St. Constant and St. Philippe. The Post Office at Radstock, in the County of Joliette, is to be re-opened, under Mr. Coulter, as Postmaster.—Gazette.

HALFAN, Oct. 26.—John C. Campbell was brought up to day before Stipendiary Magistrate Pryor for a preliminary examination on the charge of stealing the \$1,785 letter belonging to the Bank of Montreal. Hon. S. T. Shannon, Q.C., prosecuted for the Bank. Mr. Robert M. Olton defended prisoner. Mr. E. C. Jones, manager of the bank's Halifax branch, testified to the circumstances of the loss of the letter already well known. He gave Mr. Dewe all the information he had in the matter, and subsequently learned from Mr. Dewe that Campbell had confessed the robbery, given up his property and been promised pardon. Learning that Campbell was absconding he took measures to arrest him. Mr. Dewe, he said, knew that such measures were being taken, but had no part in them. Nicholas Power, police sergeant, testified that on Monday evening he was at Campbell's house, and Campbell told him he had confessed all, and arranged the matter with Mr. Dewe, so that he was not to be arrested or any further proceedings taken. He told Power the details of the confession to Mr. Dewe. Mr. Olton moved the court to strike out the confession to Power, and argued that it was no part of the confession to Mr. Dewe which could not be admitted, as it was made under a promise of pardon, and that Mr. Dewe and Power had previously been acting in concert, and that Campbell regarding them as parties to the promise, and when he made the confession to the latter, was under the influence of the promise of pardon. Mr. Olton sought to show that Mr. Dewe, who, by-the-way, could not be found to-day, had rendered himself liable to prosecution by compounding the felony, and then in violation of promise, under which the confession was extorted gave information to have Campbell arrested. Hon. Mr. Shannon replied briefly, and the case was adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Pryor will decide whether the confession to Power is admissible. The general impression here is that Campbell will go free. His House and furniture are advertised for sheriff sale on Monday next. Claimants for the purloined letters are coming to town to take such action as may be advisable for the recovery of the money enclosed in them.—Club's Cor.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used in a greater variety of cases than any other medicine. 13

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

Birth. In this city, on the 30th ult., the wife of Edward Murphy, Esq., St. Catherine Street West, of a daughter.

Died. In this city, on the 16th ult., after a long and painful illness, Honora Grace, beloved wife of Patrick Reynolds, aged 34 years and 6 months.—May she rest in peace.

Suddenly at Worcester, Mass., on the 13th ult., Mary Jane Donnelly, beloved wife of John McGwire, of St. Bridget's, P.Q., aged 30 years and 3 days. May she rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Sept. 19. Flour & bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards...\$6.40 @ \$6.50 Middlings... 4.25 @ 4.50 Fine... 5.30 @ 5.40 Superior Extra... 6.75 @ 7.00 Extra... 6.40 @ 6.50 Fancy... 6.20 @ 6.25 Fresh Supers (Western wheat)... 6.05 @ 6.00 Ordinary Supers (Canada wheat)... 6.05 @ 6.00 Strong Bakers'... 6.20 @ 6.40 Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal)... 6.05 @ 6.10 Supers City Brands (Western wheat) Fresh Ground... 6.10 @ 6.00 Canada Supers, No. 2... 5.75 @ 5.85 Western Supers, No. 2... 5.75 @ 5.85 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.75 @ 2.80 City bags, (delivered)... 3.02 @ 3.05 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs... 1.37 @ 0.00 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs... 4.75 @ 4.80 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs... 0.65 @ 0.67 Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs... 0.90 @ 0.90 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.30 @ 0.32 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs... 0.53 @ 0.56 Lard, per lbs... 0.10 @ 0.11 Cheese, per lbs... 0.10 @ 0.12

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for RETAIL and WHOLESALE prices for various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc.

MEATS.

Table with columns for MEATS prices for Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for MISCELLANEOUS prices for Potatoes, Turnips, Apples, etc.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns for DAIRY PRODUCE prices for Butter, Cheese, Onions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Table with columns for LEATHER prices for Hemi's Spanish Sole, Slaughter, Waxed Upper, etc.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. the 6th.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION, will be held in Lesser Hall of building, on Tuesday, 7th November at 8 P.M. Sharp.

WANTED FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL in the Town of Lindsay, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class certificate of qualification, one capable of Teaching Classics preferred. Must be of good moral character and well recommended. Duties to commence 1st January, 1872. Personal application desired if possible. Applications, stating Salary, to be made before 15th Nov. next. Addressed to A. O'LEARY, Sec'y. B. R. C. S. T., Lindsay, Oct. 21st, 1871.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class MALE TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepared to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL of Pieter, P. E. Co., a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in November. Salary Liberal. Application to be made to the REV. J. BRENNAN, P.P., Chairman of the Board of R. C. S. Trustees.

WANTED. AN APPRENTICE. Apply to J. CROWE, Black and White Smith, No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF HONORA WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, County Kerry, Ireland, who was in Griffintown, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received by their anxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs. Charles Martin) at Cobourg, Ont. Should this meet the eye of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine Martin, Cobourg, Ont. Cobourg, Sept. 25, 1871.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the school. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Carey, Secy-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAILOR "HAPU", in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. Joliette, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has accepted the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARDIEU TAILLANT DELANAU DIERE, widow of the late Honorable Barthelemy Joliette, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, under benefit of inventory, and that the office of the said estate will be at Mr. A. Maguin's office, Notary of the said town of Joliette, who is authorized by the undersigned for him and in his name equally to administer the affairs of the said estate. Joliette, 9th October, 1871. G. DELANAU DIERE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2297. Dame SERAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Belleil, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer, of the same place and duly authorized *Procurator*. vs. FLAVIEN GUERTIN, Defendant.

The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, an *separation de biens* against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant. TRUDEL & DE MONTIGNY, *Procurateurs de la Demanderesse*. Montreal, October 21st, 1871.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARBRILLERS DE NOTRE DAME DE MONTREAL will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 23 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An Act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges" be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the party or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occurring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally. Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 657. In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT, An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Att'ys for Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-seventh day of September last past (1871) at the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, Francois Bourgoin has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late Basile Bro dit Pominville, in his lifetime of the Parish of Lachery in the said District, in his lifetime Gentleman, and of the late Lisette Bourgoin his wife. Montreal, 11th October, 1871. FRANCOIS BOURGOIN, Per his Attorney, EDMUND BARNARD.

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REGISTERED IN NEW YORK BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY QUARTERLY.

The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review, North British Review, Westminster Review. Monthly. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals. Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost place.

TERMS. For any one of the Reviews...\$4 00 per annum For any two of the Reviews... 7 00 " For any three of the Reviews... 10 00 " For all four of the Reviews... 12 00 " For Blackwood's Magazine... 4 00 " For Blackwood and one Review... 7 00 " For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews... 10 00 " For Blackwood and three of the Reviews... 13 00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews... 15 00 " Single numbers of a Review, \$1; single numbers of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents a number. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. DAWSON BROS., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, For Lower Canada. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARGUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBILLARD, of the same place, burgess, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1469. Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attornes ad huc, Of said Dame Dufaux.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says that the negotiations have brought about an understanding on article three of the customs treaty. Count Arnim has made important concessions, the reciprocity of Alsace and Lorraine with French products having been conceded on a broad basis. The financial question alone remains.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A letter from M. Gambetta is published, in which he says that though the Republicans of France have been defeated in the elections for members of the Conseils Generaux, he finds nothing in the result to cause despondency.

While Prince Napoleon was on his way to Marseilles, as this train stopped at the town of Valence, the people, who had heard of the Prince's journey, gathered about the railway station, and demanded his surrender into their hands. Upon being informed that he travelled under a safe conduct of the Government, they vented their hatred in hisses, yells, and threats, which followed the train until he had passed the limits of the town.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

Prince Napoleon landed at Adjaccio yesterday. No demonstration was made.

Every effort is being made to terminate the unsettled state of things as regards the Alsace Treaty. The Germans asked, not unreasonably, that if they made a concession in evacuating the six departments before the time, taking bills instead of money, France should make a concession in her turn by way of a consideration for theirs. This concession which the French were asked to make was one in favor not only of Germany but of Alsace. While the Germans were themselves anxious not to be inundated too suddenly with Alsatian produce, the manufacturers of Alsace were equally desirous not to break with the French market too abruptly. It was therefore agreed that the manufacturers of Alsace and Lorraine should be admitted into France free of duty till the 1st January next, at a quarter of the usual duties on foreign goods thenceforward till the 1st of July, and for the rest of the year at half the duties. In return for this the raw materials necessary for these manufactures were to be admitted from France into Alsace on the same terms. The draft treaty, however, as approved by the Assembly, provides for the admission into Alsace, not only of raw materials, but of French manufactured goods "to the extent of the consumption of the country." According to a correspondent of the *Times*, these words appear in the official analytical report of M. de Remusat's speech, precisely as the Committee inserted them on the following day, but nobody who listened to that speech, least of all Count Arnim, heard them. The Germans naturally object to the clause in its present form, as it might be made to flood the whole of Germany with French goods free of duty, unless a Customs line were established between Alsace and the rest of Germany. Otherwise it would be difficult to make sure that the imported articles were consumed in Alsace alone, even if the limit of importation were fixed at the average of past years' consumption. The idea on which the proposed compromise is supposed to be based is that the clause shall remain, but that the German Government shall have a discretionary power of deciding on the needs of the country, and so of regulating the amount of manufactured goods which she will or will not permit to be imported.

The fourth half-million, and the interest on the milliard and on the three milliards remaining unpaid, amounting in all to 650,000,000 francs, are to be paid in bills conditionally on the removal of the hitch in the Customs Treaty. The security offered is divided into three categories; first, there are the signatures of the principal representatives of French capital; next, those of a number of foreign houses; and, thirdly, those of German houses. The 150,000,000 fr. of interest Messrs Rothschild take upon themselves. The French Government is naturally anxious to hasten the conclusion of the affair as much as possible; for, as every day's continued occupation involves a charge of 80,000 francs for the support of the 30,000 men who, if everything had gone smoothly, were to have been completely withdrawn by the 28th of last month, and as these will, under the old arrangement, evacuate the departments on the 1st of May next, it is obvious that the longer the convention hangs fire the less advantage the French will derive from it. The delay in the evacuation of the department of the Oise has been explained by General von Manteuffel as having been caused by a misunderstanding of military orders.

THE FINANCES OF PARIS.—Last week the subscriptions to the City of Paris Loan of 350,000,000 fr. were closed, and it is since stated that the amount has been subscribed 13 times over. At the meeting of the Municipal Council on Tuesday M. Leon Say demanded a credit of 2,000,000 francs for the repair of public buildings damaged during the insurrection.

ITALY.

ROME.—Writing of the Anniversary of the 20th September the Roman Cor. of the New York *Freeman's Journal* says:—How has this shameful anniversary been celebrated in Rome? Prince Pallavicini published, several days previous, an address to the Romans, reminding them of the day, but, "I deem it superfluous," says the *Syndic*, "to request you on that day to manifest your joy." Another manifesto announced that there would be a review of the National Guard, by His Excellency the Minister of War. A distribution of rewards to the victors at a shooting match, illumination of the city, music on the piazzas, were all the preparations. A union of the various societies, circles, etc., had already agreed on a march to Porta Pia. The morning came and few or no banners were seen; except on the Corso, where all are, in a manner, compelled to display flags, the

show of the Piedmont colors was extremely meagre. A band of rowdies had, on the preceding night, gone around the city affixing inscriptions, coats of arms and mottoes to the houses of the principal adherents of the Pope. The various circles met in the Piazza Navona at 8 A. M., and, after some delay, they took up their line of march for Porta Pia. The Cavour Circle declined to attend this demonstration, and contented itself with sending the following dispatch to the King:

"TO HIS MAJESTY, THE KING, TURIN:—The Cavour Circle, to solemnize the recurrence of September 20th, in which the national programme was fulfilled by the liberation of Rome, united in general assembly, expresses its sentiments of devotion and gratitude to Your Majesty, principal author of the exaltation and unification of Italy!

(For the President,) A. BOMPIANI."

The other circles, preceded by the band of the National Guard, went on to the memorable Porta Pia. Meanwhile down came a deluge of rain, and, in consequence, the ardor of those Romans was considerably dampened. It does appear rather strange, that on all festive occasions gotten up by the Piedmontese it always rains. As the mob passed the Quirinal the band played the royal hymn, but the patriots wanted to hear the Garibaldian one, which was received with applause. A commemorative inscription had already been placed in the wall where the breach was made. This stone was covered with garlands of flowers, national banners, and the flags of the city; beneath was the following inscription:

"HONOR AND GLORY TO THE ITALIAN ARMY, ROME, 1871."

The mob plastered the wet ground with more flowers and laurel wreaths. The discourses then commenced. First, Hon. Piancini mounted a ladder and delivered a stirring speech (providing a man on a ladder can stir anything, except the ladder). Glorification of Italy. Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, etc., were the chief topics: enlivened, however, by the usual amount of abuse on the Priests, Jesuits and Religion in general. The mob was wet, and wet people can't be made extraordinarily enthusiastic: nothing could be done; the rain made one's clothes so adhere to his person that the pickpockets were unable to reap profits, although, if there be truth in the proverb, that there's "honor among thieves," there was scarcely a theft to be looked for. The mob marched back to the Piazza Barberini, where they broke ranks. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, on the Piazza del Popolo, General Ricotti, Minister of War, reviewed the National Guard and Garrison. The illumination in the afternoon closed the day's proceedings.

Throughout Italy there was no celebration of the great day. Everyone, in fact, seems ashamed of this National Festival. At Milan, however, there was a miserable attempt at municipal exultation. The bands played on the Piazza of the Duomo, and the Italian tricolor was placed in the hand of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, on top of the church.

An entirely new plan of annexation has been discovered by our liberators; it is carried out as follows. An *annexationist* goes to some church, quite early in the morning, and requests to see a confessor; the priest comes and, no others being in the church except the two, the *annexationist* robs the priest of all the money he may have. This has been done twice—once successfully.

The *Veneto Cattolico* gives an account of the celebration of the 20th in the Venetian Province, which is, at least, instructive:—"In one of our Venetian cities, last year, an enthusiastic patriot of the modern type, on the 20th September, accompanied by a crowd of rowdies, maddened with joy on account of the taking of Rome, entered the Cathedral, with swaggering air, hat on head, and smoking a cigar. He forced open the trap door, and began ringing the bells for joy at the sacrilegious occupation. He boasted that he would do the same this year, and awaited the glorious day; but he miscalculated. The bells sounded on the 20th, but they rang for him; for on that morning the pall bearers bore his corpse into the church. He had died in the prime of life."

THE CONVENTS.—The matter of the expropriation of the Roman convents has assumed a new aspect. All the Religious orders who had received notice from the governmental or municipal authorities to quit their abodes at a fixed date, have been commanded by the Pope to remain, and to disregard the mandate for their expulsion. The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has issued an instruction to the same effect. All the Religious houses in Rome therefore are now under stringent orders from their own lawful superiors on no account to open their gates to any aggressor, and to yield to violence alone. They will of course obey the Pope and his Vicar, not the King or his Sindaco. Will the latter use force? The event only can show, but symptoms are not wanting to indicate that the Government will hesitate before it proceeds to that extremity. It has not yet, at all events, taken any steps in that direction. Something, however, is in the wind. One day last week a Council of Ministers was held at the Palazzo Brachi, the proceedings at which were not allowed to transpire. My own decided opinion is that this question will grow. The Revolution is behind the Government, and the latter cannot stop, if it would, in the career to which it has committed itself. On the other hand, there are the Catholics, and even the Protestant Powers, which cannot suffer their subjects' property to be confiscated. There is hardly a convent or monastery in Rome in which the Catholic citizens of some foreign nation do not in one way or other possess a vested interest. Foreign intervention is therefore likely, in the long run, to be invoked for the settlement of disputes that seem inevitable. There are indeed reports here of a convention having been come to between France and Italy on the subject. If the fact be so, it must imply very ample concessions on the part of Victor Emmanuel's Government; concessions that, if

made at all, can hardly be limited to France. The other Powers, not excepting England, will assuredly demand to be treated on the footing of "the most favoured nation." *London Tablet Correspondent.*

The exactions of proprietors in Rome are becoming not merely exorbitant, but absolutely ruinous. They do not abate, but become daily more unmerciful. By way of exemplifying the horrors of the extortion that is going on, one of the Roman papers says that mothers will soon quiet their babes by telling them:—"The landlord is coming!"—as if he were some ogre of the fairy tales. The strange thing is, that rents rise though the Roman population goes on diminishing. There is no prosperity here, or any sign of prosperity. Numbers of tradesmen, who came from the north last year, thinking to make rapid fortunes under the new Government, are getting nothing and living on their capital. They found but a scant welcome from the real Romans, who don't want the *forestieri*, as they call them. The new-comers will have to return back wiser, but poorer, men. Even the Romans who are least loyal to the Pope feel no desire to see their city, instead of being the capital of the Christian world, become merely a second-rate Italian city as regards its relative wealth and population. They had hoped to see Italy annexed to Rome, and not Rome to Italy. The semi-official *Liberta* announces as a piece of cheering intelligence the arrival of 30 English tourists, who will "probably" make stay of a few days in Rome.

The receptions go on at the Vatican. Amongst the late ones has been that of the Prince Rhodocanakis, from London, who was accompanied by the Chevalier von Lagerberg, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway. His Holiness has also received the Editor of the *Fraser*, who came charged to present for the Pope's acceptance the *honorarium* of the Pontifical Mass of the 23 August, offered by the Holy Father for the needs of Italy. The *honorarium* consisted of a sum of 12,000 lire in gold. Next came the turn of the "Catholic Aid Society," instituted last February to render succour to such of the soldiers of the late Pontifical army as have fallen into indigence. Thirdly, there approached the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff the members of the pious Association for Continued Prayer. Now, lastly, the deputations from the provinces have begun to arrive. The first of them came from Civita Vecchia. All this proves the state of the Pope's health to be satisfactory. Even the hostile papers have ceased to publish their false bulletins. Nobody believed them, and they found it injured their sale.

Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, (Rattazzi's candidate for the throne of France,) has been visiting Malta in his yacht. When his Royal Highness went on shore he was received with hissing and hootings, and cries of "Viva Pio IX! Down with Victor Emmanuel!" His crew, when they landed, were set upon and driven back on board of their ship.—*Ibid.*

AUSTRIA.

A circular despatch, dated the 12th Sept., has been addressed by Count von Beust to the diplomatic representatives of Austro-Hungary abroad. The subject of it is what took place at Gastein, or so much of what took place as Count von Beust desires to make public. One point specially insisted on is, that no treaties or conventions have been entered into. To this, however, one exception is admitted. This concerns the course of action on which Germany and Austria have agreed for the defence of society against the anarchical party in Europe. On this point, and on this alone, the two Cabinets are bound to each other in writing.—For the rest the two Governments have merely come to an understanding that the interests of the two Empires lie nearly everywhere in parallel directions, and must be pursued in common. They have consequently resolved to act in concert for the future on all possible questions. It is laid down as a principle that peace is the great need of Europe, and it is alleged that this understanding between Austria and Germany is calculated to secure peace by arresting any feelings of hatred to which recent events may have given rise. Count von Beust alludes to his speech in the Reichsrath on the 1st of July, and puts the dots on his *ts* by telling us that it is in this sense that Austria is the sincere friend of France. Frenchmen will, he trusts, give up all thoughts of a hopeless vengeance, and this defensive union of Austria and Germany must tend to convince them of its hopelessness, and to induce them to turn their attention to a general European peace. It is certain that the foolish want of reticence displayed by part of the French press in preaching openly a war of revenge is beginning to react strongly on the Germans. The idea suggested by Prince Bismarck of anticipating France by crushing her again before she is ready to fight, is becoming familiar to the Teutonic mind. And experience teaches that it is always possible to get oneself provoked, and, while selecting one's own time, to preserve a strictly defensive attitude. In such a case France could scarcely reckon much on Russia, although the Russian press is furious at the idea of an Austro-German alliance.—*London Tablet.*

A special despatch from London says:—"It is now certain that the Gastein Conference agreed upon energetic measures for the suppression of the International Society. Italy refuses to combine with the other powers in the repressive movement alleging as her reason that Italian labor agitators are opposed to the International Society."

A large number of Jesuit students have been ordained priests at the novitiate of St. Beuno, North Wales.

HEART DISEASE.—Palpitation, Feeble and Irregular Action of the Heart Cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—Precept, Digby County, N. S., February 10, 1869.—James I. Fellows, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Gratitude to you, and sympathy for the afflicted, induces me to send you a written statement of my case and cure effected by using your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

In April, 1868, I was attacked with palpitation of the heart, I sent for the Doctor, and he said that nothing could be done for me, and that I was liable to die very suddenly; being very weak and unable to leave my bed, I became discouraged.

After my Physician gave me up, I was induced to use your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the effect was wonderful. In two days I felt the benefit of it, and after taking half a bottle I was entirely free from the complaint, and to this day have not been troubled with a return of the Heart Disease. Yours, very truly,
SARAH LEST.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, "cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as *Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio*, writes, they are *certainly the greatest invention of the age*.

Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co's Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae Eye Cups.

Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. R. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate:—

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr. J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Botkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

"I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a Lady in my neighborhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly restored.

"In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct philosophical Principles and that is simply a System of Dry Cupping particularly adopted by the constructions of the Eye Cups for rounding up the *Cornea of the Eye* which always becomes flat as age approaches or that condition of the Eye in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also meet the necessities in the treatment of many of the diseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be reached by any other means.

"Yours Truly,
"DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, 71.

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Opticians:

Gents.—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roundbush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that they are what they purport to be. After wearing glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours,
REV. J. SPOONER,
Bloomington Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Minister of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor of the *Working Christian*, Charleston, S. C. He says:—"Bro. Gaines—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co's Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first saw the account of them in the *Working Christian*."

"FESTON, MICH., July 17, 1871.

"DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen.—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure Plan.

"People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my Son's Eye Sight, who was blind in his right Eye, since he was a lad, the Optic Nerve was injured, after applying your Patent a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted; he can shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

"I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with my Optic attachments to two Persons Eyes who are near Sighted, their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

"My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

"Many Blessings on the Inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the Great Good they have done to suffering humanity.

"I remain,
"Most Respectfully,
"REV. ISAAC MORTON."

CAMBRIDGE, C. W., June 12th, 1871

Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen.—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the age.

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity.

Yours most truly,
ISAAC BOWMAN,
Cambridge, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871:

Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen.—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the *panacea* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute, and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense. My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large

as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself. Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the *New York Tribune* without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the *Tribune*, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience everywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours,
HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to
Dr. J. Ball & Co.,
No. 91 Liberty Street,
New York City, N. Y.

P. O. Box 957.
Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PARKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Trochies are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, and Irritation of Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This cure in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

LAWLER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 508 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,
August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLER:—Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer" manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER,
MONTREAL, APRIL 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLER:—DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,
J. R. MEAD & CO.,
Shirt Manufacturers,
381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA,
Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLER:—Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully,
THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA,
HOTEL DEU DE ST HYACINTHE,
11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLER, Montreal:
Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
OF HOTEL DEU, ST. HYACINTHE

IRREGULAR

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SUN BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
451 Commissioners Street,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1870. 12m.

TO THE CLERGY,
DIRECTORS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ORGANISTS.

PETER'S CATHOLIC CHOIR,
A New Monthly Magazine, published on the 20th of each Month, and devoted exclusively to Catholic Church Music, comprising Masses and Vespers, Motets, Litanies, Offertory pieces, Hymns, etc., etc., with Latin words, arranged mostly for mixed voices, with occasional pieces for female voices, and consisting of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses,—the whole with Organ or Harmonium accompaniment.

Each number contains about 36 pages of Music, printed on fine white paper, and from full-sized Music plates, and will contain from \$3 to \$4 worth of choice new Music, by the very best authors.

The first number—just published—contains a complete Mass for 4 voices, by Spohr, an Ave Maria, by Panzeroni, a Veni Creator, by Lortzing, a Salve Regina, by Albe Janssen, an Ave Maria Stella, by Meyerbeer, and a Tantum ergo, by Ming.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Year (12 numbers).....\$6 00
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Now to be had of
A. J. BOUTCHER,
Music Dealer and Agent,
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HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.
MASSON COLLEGE.
TERREBONNE, (NEAR MONTREAL) P.Q., CANADA.
THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.
J. GRATON, Sup.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.
NOS. 6 AND 8, ST. CONSTANT STREET.
THE duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at Nine o'clock A.M.
For terms, and other particulars, apply at the School, or at 185 St. Denis Street.
Wm. DORAN, Principal.

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OF THE
CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,
WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

THIS Institution is directed by the Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who have charge of the most celebrated establishments for young ladies, in the Dominion.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, drawing, painting and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

Scholastic year, 10 1/2 months.
Terms:
Per Month.
Board and Tuition. (English and French.)... \$6.00
Music..... 2.00
Drawing and Painting..... 1.00
Bed and Bedding..... 1.00
Washing..... 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.
Payments must be made invariably in advance. (Quarterly.)
The Convent having been considerably enlarged there is ample accommodation for at least fifty boarders.
Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

KEARNEY & BRO.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS,
Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,
699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.

OWEN M'GARVEY
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
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WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,
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(TWO DOORS WEST OF ELECTRIC.)
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GEO. T. LEONARD,
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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
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OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

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Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineyards, &c., by Greene's Improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

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SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,
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CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup" (NOT "Peruvian Bark") blown in the glass. A 22-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DISBORNE, Proprietor, 38 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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PREPARATORY COURSE.
French and English Reading, Mental Arithmetic, Writing.
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The Elements of French and those of English Grammar, Sacred History, Reading in French and in English, Arithmetic, Epistolary Art, Writing, Vocal Music, Geography.
SECOND YEAR.
Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination), Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules), Book-Keeping by Single Entry, Writing, French and English Reading, Translation of English into French, Vocal Music, Geography.
THIRD YEAR.
Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture, Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music, Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.
Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.
The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.
Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.
Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:
Boarders.....\$80.00
Half-Boarders..... 10.00
The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.
Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.
Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.
F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,
DIRECTOR.
VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

LEEDS CLOTH HALL.
JOHN ROONEY,
CLOTHIER,
35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,
MONTREAL.



BOYS' TWEED SUITS.....\$ 3.50
MENS' " ".....\$ 6.00
MENS' BLACK CLOTH SUITS.....\$10.00
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The Subscriber has opened this Establishment with a large and unequalled Stock of

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices.
He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifold advantages derived from this course.
In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up MENS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING for the Spring Trade.
Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and Prompt Delivery.
L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order Department.
Inspection is respectfully invited.

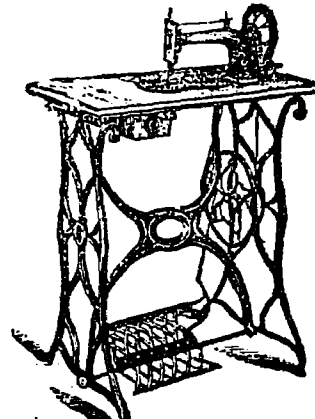
JOHN ROONEY,
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JAMES CONAUGHTON,
CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

WRIGHT & BROGAN
NOTARIES,
OFFICE—58 St FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
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SEWING MACHINES,
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Advantages to Fire Insurers


The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:
1st. Security unquestionable.
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.
The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurer:—
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.
3rd. Small Charge for Management.
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.
R. ROUTH,
gent, Montreal.
February 1, 1870; 12m.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL
AND
COMMERCIAL ACADEMY
PLATEAU STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, in the New School Building erected on the "Plateau," by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.
The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.
For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street.
U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
Principal.

Board and Tuition.....\$100 (Academic Year.)
Payable half-yearly in advance.
EXTRA.
Piano.....\$ 20
Violin..... 15
Drawing..... 4
Bed and Bedding..... 10
Washing..... 6
The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER.
C. BEAUDRY, Principal.


CHURCH VESTMENTS
SACRED VASES, &c., &c.



T. LAFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission.
Chasubles, richly embroidered on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do. in Damask of all colors trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15.
Copies in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold and fringe, \$20.
Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard.
Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques.
Muslin and Lace Albes, rich.
Ostensoiriums, Chalices and Ciboriums.
Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes.
Lampis, Holy Water Pouts, &c., &c., &c.
T. LAFRICAIN,
302 Notre Dame St.,
Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSE! HEARSE!!
MICHAEL FERON,
No. 23 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
BEGS to inform the public that he has procure several new, elegant, and handsomely finished 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.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.
SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
OLD EYES MADE NEW.



All diseases of the eye successfully treated by
Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups
Read for yourself and restore your sight.
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless!
The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new
Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.
Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—
1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataract, Partial Blindness, the Loss of Sight.
Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE
From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.
Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."
Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye."
Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.
Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age."
All persons wishing for all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
P. O. Box 857,
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.
Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.
Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.
Address
Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
P. O. Box 857,
No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
Nov. 18, 1869.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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