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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1878.

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THE GREY NUNS.

Their Foundress and Her History—Fires. war and Desolation—Death of Madame De Youville-The Ship Feyer-Fearful Ravages-The Hospital on Guy Street.

The traveller, the tourist and the seekers after information, the strangers from distant parts and sometimes even the citizens of Montreal itself may stand in front of a noble pile of buildings on Guy street and wonder what it was creeted for. He judges that it is a Catholic institution because it bears the cross on its highest pinnacle. This building s at once the Grey Nunnery and the Hospital for the aged and infirm, the foundling infant and the centenarian equally as helpless, in a word, it is an institution where ladies of education and re-finement sacrifice themselves to suffering humanity, where they imprison themselves to ameliorate the condition of those whom civilization has rejected, where they administer to the wants of the body, while at the same time they carefully remember that the same poor body contains an immortal soul. Of late much has been spoken and written of the Grey Nuns; they take rank as one of the foremost institutions of Canada, and as such a short history collected from authentic sources and personal examination may prove of interest to the general public.

Some two hundred and sixty years ago, when what is now the great commercial city of Montreal was part of a vast forest, the heroic Champlain established a trading post at Pointe Calliere, the site of the present St. Ann's market, and eighty years or so later -in 1694-three gentlemen of fortune, MM. Charon, Le Ber and Fredin, erected an establishment which they intended as a school and hospital for boys and men. This institution lasted upwards of forty years, and then ceased to exist through lack of means and good management. Forty years later still in—1737—Madame De Youville, a widow lady of Montreal, possessing a benevolent heart, talents of no mean order and a moderate fortune, resolved to dedicate herself to the poor, and with this object in view hired a house, which she converted into an hospital for the aged and infirm poor of both sexes. In this undertaking she was assisted by three young ladies who also threw their means in the common fund and helped the enterprise with all their ability. After ten years of up hill work and various vicissitudes of fortune, this establishment was burned to the ground, together with everything it contained. But Madame was a brave and resolute woman, and nothing daunted she immediately commenced the erection of another house for her poor and finished and entered it in 1747 with five assistants, the first "Grey Nuns." But Madame was not content had already accomplished, her benevolence extended in proportion to her increased means, and she soon admitted wounded soldiers, incurables, orphans, foundings and the insane, in a word she openedher hospital to the poor and homeless, the sick and the infirm of all ages, sexes and conditions. Twice was the hospital destroyed by tire, and as often was it rebuilt by the indefatigable efforts of its foundress. In 1756 while the war for supremacy of North America was raging between France and England, a pestilence called small-pox broke out among the Lake of Two Mountains Indians,

which soon extended to the hostile forces to whom Madame De Youville indiscriminately threw open her establishment reserving one large ward for the English soldiers, styled therefrom "La Salle des Anglais," and in 1776 the account books of the Grey Nunnery showed the sum of \$18,000 expended for the relief and the support of English prisoners of war, not one cent of which was ever made good by either the French or English Governments. In 1757, this magnanimous woman, on learning that an English soldier was about being put to the torture, paid two hundred francs to the savages for his ransom. This man became afterwards keeper of the English infirmary, and was known as Jean l'Anglais. The year following the Rev. Father Lavaliniere ransomed a Mr. O'Flaherty and his daughter, whom they found bound to the stake. The child was educated in the establishment, and in the course of time became a Grey Nun. Numerous wellauthenticated stories are preserved in the records of the Grey Nunnery of how, time and again, they saved soldiers from the reckless fury of the Indians. The savages respected the Sisters, while hostile to every one else. On one occasion the red men pursued a party of scouts into the very convent, and the nuns had to hide them in the vaults. The Indians departed after a fruitless search, but the next trouble was to hide them from those of the wounded savages in the hospital. This they accomplished by dressing them in the cloak and hood of the Sisterhood, and passing them through the ward. One day, however, while one of them was being thus smuggled out, a wounded Indian discovered the benevolent cheat by his keenness of scent, and it was with difficulty his rage was restrained. Madame De'Youville saved a good many individuals by her exercised over the Indians in 1760, when Montreal was invested by an army of 32,000 English and their Indian allies. The besieging General seeing a large building in the suburbs, thought it was one of the out-

The General sent a party of slx under command of an officer to reconnoitre, and Madame DeYourville being apprised of their coming, went to meet them, and taking them through the building offered them refreshments. The officers were pleased with what they saw, and the institution was

works of the beseiged, and ordered the artil-

lery to open fire upon it. A soldier hearing

the order given cast himself at the feet of

the General, and telling him it was a hospital

and refuge of the needy, at the same time

how he had at one time found refuge there, and been saved from the Indians.

In December, 1771, this peerless lady de- victims only were wanting.

parted this life, and went to a better world to receive her reward. Before leaving she had the supreme consolation that the hospital she had founded was an established success, and also that it was in excellent hands. One of the spiritual daughters succeeded her as second

Superior of the Grey Nunnery.

The following anecdote is told relative to the death of this great and excellent woman : after a short pause, said : - "Sisters, I have -The night of her death the people living in the vicinity remarked a large luminous cross in the heavens, immediately over the establishment, which it in a manner covered. Six years previous to this the hospital had been burned, and now as each fresh observer saw is impregnated with it as well as filled with the phenomenon, he remarked to his neighbor: "What new misfortune is about to befal its most appalling aspect. Those who thus the Grey Nuns?" The tolling of the chapel bells next morning, amnouncing the death of their hands are outstretched for relief. Sisthe first Grey Nun, gave the answer, for on ters, the plague is contagious." Here the

young and old, were gathered in the community room, the conversation was animated. and from time to time peals of laughter issued from one group or the other. It was at this time the Superior entered, and the Sisters rose to receive her. Taking her seat, she signalled for general attention, and, seen a sight to-day that I shall never forget. I have been at Point St. Charles, and seen hundreds of sick and dying huddled together.
The stench emanating from them is too horthe groans of the sufferers. Death is there in cry aloud in their agony are strangers, but

It was the hour of recess. The Sisters, the sheds, lay the imanimate forms of men, let us state that the American visitor is al- Interesting Ceremony at Caughnawagation of health and beauty, with loving and English are generally sullen or reserved, and establishment remained at the Grey Nunnery. called at the Grey Nunnery, and Revd. Father N. Piche, of Lachine. At the The ardor of the Sisterhood continued un-

women and children, once the personnifica- ways courteous and inquisitive, while the ardent heart, now waiting for a nameless too proud to ask questions. The former grave. More sick emigrants arriving from confesses that he has heard awful day to day new sheds had to be erected, till at stories of convents in general, and, perhaps, last 24 of these temporary hospitals stood side of the Grey Nunneries in particular, and would by side, each one containing about 180 com- like to judge for himself. He sees everything: mon cots, or rather plank boxes, littered with he asks a thousand questions; he goes away straw, in which often three poor fever-stricken satisfied, and is ever after free from prejudice. victims lay down to rise no more. Eleven if not a fast friend of Catholic institutions. Revd. Father Blanchard, deacon; Revd Father hundred human beings tossed and writhed in With the Englishmen it is different. He Bradey, sud-dencon; Thomas Philip, master agony at the same time, on these hard couches, takes a cursory view of things, imagines there of ceremonies; Mch. Beauvais, thurifer; Peter The hearse could hardly suffice to carry the is some one concealed in every room which he Macdonald and Dalliboue, acolytes. Among dead away. From eight sisters the number does not enter, is polite and freezing, and the various Fathers who participated in the increased till none save the principal officers, marches off as impenetrably wrapped up in Feast were the following well known faces: the superannuated and those absolutely his ignorance and bigotry as before. It was 3 necessary to maintain the good order of the jo'clock in the afternoon when our reporter prairie; Very Revd. Father Boisume, O. M. I.;

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION. Tuesday, December 3rd, and the feast of St. Francis Navier, Apostle of the Indians,

(From an Occasional Correspondents)

began the devotion of the forty hours' adoration of the most Blessed Sacrament. A solemn high Mass was celebrated by the Very Revd. Father Oero, Governor of the R. C. N. School; Very Revd. Father Bournigall, cure de La-Revd. Father N. Piche, of Lachine. At the

John the Baptist went forward with lighted tapers in their hands to the sanctuary rails and kissed the Pax, which was held by the officiating priest, and offered to each member as he knelt by the rails. The Gloria, Credo, Communion and Offertory were sung in the native language by admirably trained choristers, the harmony of many passages of which would have reflected great credit on a community with more pretensions to civilization than the Iroquois. After the Mass was over crowds were seen gathering about the confessionals for the purpose of purging from their souls any stain which might defile the only relic on which depended their eternal salvation. At 8 p. m. the village was alive with the good Iroquois, all making their way to the house which contained the majestic presence of their Lord and King, and hastened to adore Him. The hells announced the hour from the commencement until the close, and the good Indians were told off in watches, so that the most Blessed Sacramentwas not left alone day or night. Wednesday and Thursday mornings told how much the village profited by the devotion. Mrs. Gedeon Giassion, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Fletcher areat all times to the front in acts of devotion, so that if the inhabitants have nothing else left in rememberance of these good Christians they have their good example, which is much more pleasing to God than the councils of astronomers or philosophers. The origin of this holy devotion began in the year 1537 at Mila. A devout Capuchin Monk was preaching the Lenten service in one of the churches, when a fearful disorder made its way among the faithful, and it was feared that itwould prove as fatal as one that had preceded it by twelve years, carrying off 120,000 inhabitants. The good Friat suggested to the people the necessity of imploring God to be merciful to them, and that the Blessed Sacrement be conspicuously exposed in the church for forty hours, and that the congregation visit the church and offer up prayers to God that He would spare the city. It is also to be borne in mind that civil dissensions existed throughout the city; that a foreign army was without the walls and threatened the citywith all the rigors and horrors of a seige. The Cardinal approved of the suggestion; the Blessed Sacrament was exposed in all the churches; the faithful swarmed in thousands, and with hearts full of the love of God and the prosperity of the city, prostrated themselves in adoration, and offered up one continued prayer to the thrope of the Most High God. The result was that

is from sheer necessity that patients are kept formed, which emerged from the sanctury in in soutane and surplice, with lighted candles cut short. They are playing in a circle, and mented with gold, borne by four Indians. Those children are foundlings for the most O Salutaris Hosti! in the native dialect. the hospital by unnatural parents, who are, sanctuary. Pather Bournigall led oft perhaps, loudest in their denunciations of the with the litany of the saints, followed by the remainder of the fathers. The altar was most beautifully decorated with flowers. A large crown was tastefully arranged over the tabernacle, the whole brilliantly illuminated with candles and jets of glass. A High Mass was celobrated each day at 10 a.m.. Father Burtin attended to the choir, which reflects great credit on the venerable gentleman for his de-Speaking the other day at a great meeting votional zeal in the service of his Divine Masof Catholic clergy and laity in Liverpool on ter, for it may be truly said that the Reverend

Grey Nunnery and "Papist" institutions generally. (To be continued.)

Cardinal Manning on the British

Empire.

yond the bounds of Christendom, but within But they had all helped to rear up that mighty fabric, the mightest in the world. When God raised up a mighty empire he did it for a purpose. The old Roman Empire did its work and it was crushed, crumbled, and utterly destroyed. The great Catholic empire of Spain had passed away like a shadow, and the greatest empire the world had ever seen for extent was the British Empire, which they had help-ed to build up. They had what Spain never had. They possessed at this time an eighteenth had over two hundred and forty millions of "We set to work quickly enough now," said ing for some one to answer his call that he took of its responsibilities. If they partook the sister. Clearing a small passage we first has time to make the above reflections. In a of its wealth they partook of its duties. If short time one of the Sisters appears, and, on they partick of its powers, they would partake diarrhoa, softens the gums, reduces all in-

behalf of St Joseph's Foreign Mission Society, Father has not only taught the Iroqueis how behalf of St Joseph's Foreign Mission Society, Turney and Manning said that the missionaries were not intended to cope with heathenism beyond the bounds of Christendom, but within out the ritual of the Church than our good the boundaries of the British Empire? And Father Burtin. He inspires all with the same further. Are the sufferings of the ship fever here came a new obligation. Some would ask, not written in the history of Canada, as well | What had they to do with the British Empire? hearers. portion, at least, of the habitable globe, and fellow-subjects; and these two hundred and forty million of men, with their 160 princes and chieftains—these realms, and kingdoms out the world, than a reliable, efficient, and and principalities—were all gathered under at the same time a safe and certain purgative. course slow, slothful and sleeping the the sovereignty of the British Empire. Was hours away, for are not inmates this without a divine purpose? Was it to pass of convents and monasteries proverbial for their laziness. Let him, however, wait depended to give answer unto God if they for their laziness. Let him, however, wait depended to give answer unto God if they before he passes such a rash judgment. He were to be faithful to their duty. If they paris after ringing the bell, and it is while wait-ing for some one to answer his call that he took of its responsibilities. If they partook

ROCK: OF CASHEL the previous evening she had expired. As venerable Superior burst into tears, and, with abated, and until the 24th of the month, ment. This part of the hospital is damp, ceased, and the city was delivered from its (June) no Sister had been absent from the unwholesome, and therefore unhealthy, and it

SCENES IN IRELAND.

the city increased in size and population, the number of those who, from their position and infirmities, had special claims on the hospital, increased in a like ratio, and required more ready hands and willing hearts to relieve their necessities.

Skipping with one bound the period of eighty years, during which the hospital grew | made by the Bishop, before she pronounced and prospered, we arrive at 1847, the year of the terrible ship fever. It were useless to to tell the readers of the past of the dreadful you are now going to take? That from this Irish famine artificially produced and the out, your life must be one of sacrifice, and still more terrible plague which followed. even of death, if the glory of God or the good Ireland was laid desolate, her beautiful green fields refused food for the children of the soil, Lord, and I am willing to undertake the task, but exhaled death instead, thousands and with God's help." Such were the words once hundreds of thousands died on the road-sides uttered by each of those who now were or in their cabins "unknelled, uncoffined and called on to prove their fidelity. There unknown," and thousands and hundreds of was no hesitation, no demur, for all arose and thousands fled across the ocean to stood before their superior while the same seck that peace, plenty and happiness exclamation escaped from every lip, "I am denied them by the land of their nativity. ready." Sister McMullen knew the courage They came to America to find an El Dorado, but a great many of them found graves in-They carried, unknown to themselves, stead. the seeds of a dangerous contagious disease; many of them died and were cast into the ocean, the foaming billows eternally rolling over their heads instead of the green grass that they fondly dreamt should wave over their sepulchres in the Western land when the toils of this life were over, while others merely landed on our Canadian shores to expire. On the 17th of June, 1847, the news reached the Grey Nunnery that hundreds

The Superior at this time—the venerable bravery, presence of mind, and the hold she | truth in the report, and selecting Sister St. Croix to accompany her, started at once for the locality specified, and found, to her Elizabeth was prompt and decisive. She collected all the facts and laid them, in the shape of a report, before the Emigration Agent, requesting powers to act as she thought proper for the amelioration of the unfortunate Irish immigrants. These powers were at once and cheerfully given, and she had authority to do exactly as she pleased in the premises, and to hire as many men and women as she deemed necessary to aid in her noble work, and those assistants were paid by the department upon the signature of the Sisters. Sister McMullen, having now put things en train, returned home with a heavy the faggots and prepared the funeral pile; the thereon the living, who soon had to be re-

a broken voice, continued:-"On sending you there, I am signing your death warrant; but you are free to accept or to refuse." There was a pause of a few seconds, during which, rapid as the lightning flash, each Sister saw herself kneeling once more before the altar steps, hearkening to the solemn demand the irrevocable vows :- " Have you considered attentively and reflected seriously on the step of your neighbor requires it?" "Yes, My of her spiritual daughters as Madame d'Youville knew that of her companions. Out of this willing number eight were chosen, and the following morning saw these Sisters cheer-

fully depart to fulfil the task allotted them. On arriving at Point St. Charles three large sheds of from 150 to 200 feet long, by from 40 to 50 feet wide, met their view. Separating, the little band of pioneers entered the sheds with the persons they had engaged to assist in the work of resuscitation or of death. What a sight before them! "I almost fainted," said one of the Sisters, in relating her were dying unaided and unattended on the shores and at Point St. Charles.

emotions on that eventful day, "when on approaching the entrance of this sepulchre, the stench suffocated me, and I saw the number Sister Elizabeth Forbes, of Glengarry—called of beings with distorted features and discol-Sister McMullen, believing there was some ored bodies lying huddled and heaped together on the ground, looking like so many corpses. I knew not what to do. I could not advance without treading on one or other sorrow and astonishment, that for once report of the helpless beings in my path. While fell short of the truth. The action of Sister in this perplexity my senses were recalled into action on seeing the frantic efforts of a poor being among the prostrate crowd trying to raise himself, while his features expressed an intensity of horror. Treading with precaution, placing the point of one foot where a small space could be found, and then so on with the other, I managed to get near the patient, who, exhausted after the efforts made to call our attention, now lay back pillowed on -Good God, what a sight! Two discolored corpses already in a state of decomposition. carried out the dead bodies, and then after

muster roll. On this eventful morning two young Sisters could no longer rise at the there—it is, in fact, for want of space, all parts the following order: The sub-deacon, carrysound of the matin bell. The plague had of the establishment being occupied at presing the cross, then about six young Iroquois, chosen its first victims and shortly more were ent. In the first room to the right there were to follow, till 30 lay at the point of death. about thirty little boys, their ages varying in their hands, followed. The Blessed Sacra-The professed Sisters of the establishment from two to four, uniformly dressed in grey ment was carried by the Very Rev. Father amounting only to 40, this number could not bib-and-tucker, clean and fat, with their hair Vero, under a silk canopy fringed and ornasuffice to superintend their institution, to tend their sick Sisters, 30 of whom now had the fever and to assist at the sheds. There were at this time 25 novices, who now ardently are generally brought back in the winter. were at this time 25 novices, who now ardently in the ranks. Their offer was accepted and part, and some of them are left at the doors of side by side with the professed Sisters did the hospital by unnatural parents, who are, sanctuary. Pather Bournigall led off requested to be allowed to fill up the vacancies they toil and triumph-for what else is death when it gives the martyr's crown? Fears were entertained for the safety of the establishment, which fears increased still more when eight Sisters were called to receive their reward. The service at the sheds continued as usual, although the number of nuns had visibly decreased. Twenty-two Sisters were still suffering from the dread disease-some dangerously ill, others convalescent. The former had to be strictly guarded do ing the days of delirium, for they would rise to a their beds and crawl away, saying they was going to the sheds, for the poor people wanted

them. as the heroism and self-sacrifice of those whe succored them? The bones of both lie mouldering 'neath the turf of Point St. Charles, and their souls are with the saints we trust. Let us now turn to the Grey Nunnery on Guy

street. The first feeling of the visitor on entering is that he has just passed the threshold of a vast, deserted building, and as he looks down the long and lonely corridor in front of him and sees not a soul and listens attentively and hears not a sound, this feeling is further increased. If he is a Protestant, and especially one who reads the Witness and believes in its pious falsehoods, he will probably know that notwithstanding the profound silence maintained, there are nuns inside, but of things en train, returned notice with a heavy carried out the floor with straw, we replaced learning the object of his visit—to look over the of its doom. Empires were raised to be the flammation, and give rest, health and comfort the floor with straw, we replaced learning the object of his visit—to look over the of its doom. Empires were raised to be the flammation, and give rest, health and comfort the foregots and prepared the funeral pile; the thereon the living, who soon had to be restablishment—she expresses herself ready to servants of God, and if they would not fulfil to the mother and child. It is pleasant to moved in their turn. In the open space, near show him over it, and he follows. And here this duty God would crush them.

Caughnawaga, Dec. 5, 1879.

A Pain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are past.

Reliable.-No remedy has been more carnestly desired and none more diligently sought for by the medical profession through-Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills supply this want.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and take, and gives universal satisfaction.

MEMORIALS.

BY DANIEL CONNOLLY. BURKE.

Clothed in the glorious majesty of mind,
And wielding reason's sceptre as his own,
He reigned a monarch on a stately throne
That overlooked the world. In him combined
Was all the excellence of all mankind: The glowing thought that soured to heaven

With dazzling splendor o'er the wandering The master grasp that was alone designed

For men who should have mighty work to do;

A heart that felt the wrongs of every race;

And rose indignant at each houry crime;

The tones electric that the prond Greek knew

In days ore Greece sank to the helot's place—

These receives wife were the and made his form These peerless gifts were his and made his fame sublime

GRATTAN. Deep in the bosom of his bleeding land
Had sank the bitter, barbed steel of wrong,
Her poor limbs, scarred and bruised by chain
and thong.
Seemed helpiess, and the lips that once were
bland

With hopeful smile and song, could scarce command
A feeble murmur, when arose a strong
Bold voice that called, and lo! a serried throng
Of stalwart sons strode up from every strand.
Stricken and feeble was she when she came.

But with brave and manly arms he folded

To the great heart that beat for her alone, And when again the evil and the shame Returned, to hold her still a sufferer, The great heart burst to hear her plaintive, piteous moan.

Great souls are greatest in the darkest hour.
As lightning dazzles most in clouded night;
His manhood never reached so grand a height
As when he saw his young life's sky all lower
To one dense dome of blackness. Then the

power That God had given burst forth in flaming light To glorify his land, and show the might

Of Truth, that never yet could eringe or cower, The martyr's blood cements the martyr's cause He died, but he shall live forevermore; And through the grasses on his tombless Tombless till Ireland's sons make Ireland's

laws-Still speaks in tones that reach the farthest commenced operations on the first day of his present circuit, by summarily overruling

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST,

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Dugig's Hibernian Magazine)

CHAPTER IL-CONTINUED.

"Hurrah! bad luck to you, Mike, my boy, how are you?" shouted the newcomer; "the devil take you, but you look well!" (accompanying his congratulations with a shake of a sort of running giggle in spite of many disthe hands that evinced the warmth of the couraging glances from the "mistress," and welcome.) "And how are you, Bingham? when she retired he slapped Mike unmerciand you, Lieutenant? Glad-heartily glad fully on the back, in the exuberance of his -to see you all. The dinner's ready, and I spirits. came on to hurry you for fear of having it spoiled and the 'mistress' temper with itshove along, boys-she's in great spirits. I'll go on to tell her you're coming," and he wheeled his horse about and galloped back to had spoken little, though he drank much, and the mansion.

formed, but there was the eye flashing with relieved from restraint, took his own method and he had nothing in his hands against me natural wit and expressive of no ordinary cato cheer his friend. pacity, fine teeth, and splendid hair, which, even at her advanced period of life, still redrollery of her face when she indulged in a rather coarse style of humor, which those who depend on." were not its victims always considered as exand fielde: she would go any length to assist a friend in distress, and would quarre! with the same person in prosperity for the slightest or no cause at all; her hospitality and generosity made her generally popular, but the unceasing perseverance with which she sought her acquaintances as were unfortunate enough anecdotes which she told, and the imitations which she gave of persons whom she had alhilarity which added greatly to the pleasures the prime quality of the wines. The hostess glance in the direction of Lloyd Pennant. The necessities of her position compelled

under-sheriff's officers as well as the sheriff himself must be conciliated, and the prospect of promotion to some post of more respectability and emolument often secured the good offices of the "bailiff." It was, moreover, of great importance to the worthy lady that she should appear to possess influence over the decisions of the local courts, so that those: who acted as her partisans, when recourse was had to physical force, might have their zeal stimulated by the moral certainty of escaping punishment through her intercession. The county court's chairman, or "Assistant Barrister," as this Judge as called in Ireland. was, therefore, always a welcome guest at her table, and he formed one of the party. Roger Joyce, the present holder of the office, just then making his circuit through the county, was a gentleman of considerable fortune, and his place had descended to him as a sort of beirloom; his uncle had held it before him, | tinued to shake it most heartily. and he stepped into the judicial shoes of his deceased relative as naturally as he passed into the possession of his estates; he lived iew could afford to imitate. Although morose in his manner, the "Barrister" was capable of acts of the greatest devotion in behalf of those for whom he possessed any regard; and no one acquainted with his wor-

bag might be so considered, and he was often heard to declare "that he always decided according to justice, quite irrespective of musty statutes, and that so he should continue to do until the last day of his judicial existence." It happened, unfortunately for his peace of mind, that Mr. Blatherwell, an eminent King's Counsel, had lately bought an estate within the barrister's jurisdiction, and that Mr. Thomas Pincher, Attorneyat-Law, his nephew and agent, occasionally resided at the mansion, for the double purpose of receiving the rents and suing at the sessions (to increase his percentage by law costs), such of the tenantry as were unable or unprepared to pay him upon what he pompously termed his "audit" day. Pincher, who, counting on his uncle's position, set up to be a man of note, and made himself peculiarly disagreeable by his arregant manner, felt deeply mortified that no at-tention had been paid him by the resident gentry on his arrival in the county. This universal neglect he attributed to the fact that he had not been invited to Joyce Hall, and for this slight he determined to obtain his revenge. At the sessions he volunteered his services in complicated cases, and lodged apthe assizes, and Pincher, flushed with his sucsions by the manner in which he bullied the judge. The suitors soon remarked that the attorney had it all his own way, and the result was that Pincher obtained nearly all the business, and instead of an occasional torment, became a fixed thorn in the side of Roger. This was too much, and the " Parrister" resolving to emancipate himself from such hu-The voice that taught brave Freedom's lessons miliating thraldom by one vigorous effort, present circuit, by summarily overruling every point of law laid down by Pincher. In vain the incensed attorney demanded permission to quote authorities and cite precedents eyes, who submitted most patiently to the from Blackstone. He invariably received the operation. The windows were closed and same reply: "Put up your book, sir: this is my court, not Blackstone's, and I won't be led by you or him." The discussion finally terminated in the exchange of strong personalities, when Pincher retired, saying: "That as regarded his Honor, he would take advice from his triends, but that against such unconstitutional conduct on the part of the court, he was determined to appeal for redress to a higher tribunal.

The joyous manner of the Captain during dinner made it evident to those who knew his habits that he was burdened with some secret, which the presence of his "better half" alone restrained him from disclosing. He kept up

"Halloo, my boy, and what's the news; shove round the decenters to the Barrister.

Roger's manner, on the contrary, was more than ordinarily subdued. During dinner he Mrs. O'Mahony attributing this marked Hrs. O'Mahony stood before the hall-door change in his behaviour to the recent rencontre waiting to receive and delighted to see her with Pincher, the consequences of which visitors. She was dressed in a style so simple might be unpleasant, did all she could to disas to border on slovenliness, although her tract his attention from so disagreeable a subpersonal appearance was by no means so pre- ject. Whenever Pincher's name escaped the possessing as to counterbalance the deficiency captain's lips, or any one else was about to of her toilette. The good lady planed herself repeat it, she interrupted the conversation, to on the plainness of her face as well as the turn it into some more agreeable channel; simplicity of her costume, and her family but her manner of doing so was so abrupt, and him." pride led her to suppose that her station in the expression of her face so peculiar that her society enabled her to dispense with the all-object was evident, and her good intentions improving adjuncts of ornament and dress, but added to the bitterness of feeling which None of her features were regular or well- | she wished to alleviate. The captain, now

·Come. Roger, my that's good wine, not a headache in a hogstained its glossy blackness, with a short ere- head of it; don't be uneasy about that puppy, trousse" nose adding considerably to the Pincher; he can't do anything in the legal way, and he won't call you out, that you may

Do you think I'm afraid of the fellow?" tremely amusing. Her temper was jealous cried Roger indignantly; one, nor of Platherand fields: she would go any length to assist well, his uncle, neither. He may make little of my law, but if be does I'll be d--d if I don't flog the raseal the first time I can lay my bands on him.

This declaration was received with applause, and the intended mode of proceeding out family secrets, and the merciless manner anneared, in the estimation of his friends, as in which she sometimes made use of her in- the only course left for the barrister to formation, rendered her the terror of such of pursue, should his legal knowledge be treated with discourtesy. To readers of the present 10 have blots upon their escutcheon, or rotten | day, the idea of supporting professional skill branches on their genealogical trees. It so by personal bravery may appear ridiculous, happened that on the present occasion Mrs. but it must be remembered that, at that O'Mahony was in the most amiable mood, period of which we write (so amusingly Captain Jack had but just returned from Dub- chronicled by Sir Jonah Barrington), such was lin. laden with the fruits of a successful ex- the habit of legal functionaries filling much another breach iv promise iv marriage, yer pedition, and had deposited in her hands, higher positions than Roger Joyce. It was without any diminution (a rare occurence), the time when the Irish ford chancellor had five hundred grineas, the entire produce of an affair of honor with the master of the rolls; the one hundred recruits he had delivered on when Attorney-General Toler fought his way board the Tender. She was, therefore, most to the bench, and, clothed in the ermine, adcaptivating, although not over-refined, and the journed his court "for an hour," to afford a complaining litigant the opportunity of meeting him in hostile array upon the "rifteen ready met quite charmed her new acquain- acres," and when the earl of Kilkenny and the heart to tell the poor lady yet. What 'ill taince, and made the dinner pass off with an his two sons (as the most satisfactory way of become of us all, yer honor? we'll be put to terminating a disagreeable business) called derived from the excellence of the viands and out the solicitor and leading lawyers of a gentleman who had the indelicacy to plague his the house, now five years come next Easter; was the only lady at the table, and when lordship with an inconvenient and expensive on, oh! this is worse than all that came before, about retiring she whispered something in chancery suit. The applause had scarcely Mike's ear which caused him to cast a hasty subsided when Mrs. O'Mahony popped in her life by the black woman and the yallow head and requested the "barrister" to follow | children !" her for a moment to the drawing-room. There Mrs. O'Mahony to pay particular attention to the "mistress" candidate for the post of crier the law authorities of the county. The in his court was presented to him, the man's only qualification being that he had a short time before broken the head of a bailiff who had attempted to some Captain Jack with a

" By the way," said Mike, taking advantage of Roger's absence. "et appears that Pincher really intends calling Joyce out. They say he's in Dublin looking for a friend, and that he comes down this evening. There will be some sport I dare say when the court opens to-morrow."

The captain laughed, and his burly figure shook again, to the no small astonishment of his guests, who could perceive no cause for such merriment. At length he assured them that there was no danger of a collision. "I settled that point, my boys—I settled that—I bagged Pincher, Mike, I bagged him, my boy;" and again he fell off into a fit of laughing, while Mike seized his hand, and con-

"You bagged him then, did you, my dear friend? The whole county will thank you for that: but how did you manage to get him out, like a prince, and entertained in a style which | why didn't you drop me a line, that I might be with you?"

"Tut, man, it wasn't that way at all; I bagged him after quite another fashion; I'll tell you all, but honor bright, boys, you won't gard; and no one acquainted with his wor-ship would dream of appealing to his court the mistress; if you do, I'll be fairly ruined. for redress against any person known to enjoy Well, you see, I went up to town with a fine his intimacy. Although generally well informed, Roger Joyce never possessed any ex- down to the Tender, very early in the morning, A few moments sufficed for a hasty adieu, and

administered. He was called to the bar as a fellows on the lookout for me, when who matter of form to qualify him for place, but he never practised his profession, unless occasionally walking the "Hall" with an empty Pincher, with Mooney, the bailiff, and two asdred guineas behind me, just as certain as if tended with no inconvenience, as the ship they were in my pocket.' 'I don't care,' says would not get under weigh until daybreak, so he. 'I'll tell you what,' says I, almost driven that her course might be clearly seen by those to distraction, 'if you come on board with me, I'll discharge the debt on the spot the instant | ments. I receive the cash, and I'll give Mooney five pounds for his trouble. After some consultareached the Tender, I left them upon deck, and went below to settle, and the devil be from me, if I didn't book the whole lot, and got paid reached the castle: neither Mike nor Harry five guineas a head for them; that's doing had as yet returned, and Colonel Blake had business, I think;" and the hands of the two friends were again clasped in token of congrapeals against the adverse decisions of the tulation. "Well, if you saw the astonishcourt. The just decrees of the "Barrister" ment and the rage of the fellows, when I bid tion. "Yes, Tim," said Kate, coming towards objected to were ignominiously reversed at them good-bye and wished them a pleasant him, "I'll do it. Mr. Pennant, I have a revoyage. He's off, Mike, he's off, and I hope cess, astonished the people at the next ses- he'll never come back, as they're gone to out a moment's delay. Put on your uniform, Jamaica."

The return of Roger Joyce stopped the laughter in which the friends were indulging, when, in the interval of silence which succeeded, a lond whistle was heard, and a man female, rushed into the room, when a pretty cause of such a sudden transition. At length Captain Jack, in a very subdued tone, proposed that they should adjourn to the hall, and ascertain the exact cause of the dis-

"Pil remain where I am," said the "barrister." "Just put the decenter beside me, and take care not to beat the fellows too near the window, as they know I'm here."

When Jack and his companions entered the hall they found a tall, lathy looking peasant, wiping the sweat from his forchead, and holding a half-emptied glass of whisky in his hand; he had scarcely breath enough left to speak, but on seeing the gentlemen he cried, before tossing off the rest of the liquor. Here's yer health, captain, with success to the imistress, and ibad luck to the sheriff." He then told them that, having seen a strange man galloping " for the bare life" round the road to the " big house," he threw off his coat and brognes, took the mountain, fairly beat the fellow in the run. "With all his cunning," he added, triumphantly, " he couldn't deceive me, for I knew him at once, although he was dressed as a sailor.

"Like a sailor!" exclaimed the Captain, what sort of person is he?"

" For all the world like Pincher, the attorney, yer honor, and just such another ill-looking villain, 'pon my sowl, you'd think 'twas

Captain Jack's under-jaw fell, the color left his cheeks, and he whispered to Mike: " It's all up with me; the scoundrel's come

back; it's nothing else for the sheriff's sure. this morning; it's Pincher returned, bad luck to him, and he'll not trust any one to serve the writ but himsolf; he'll take an action against me for false imprisonment, and then I can neither stand the country nor the mistress. Go out to him, my dear friend, and drive the best bargain you can with him; if you could get him to make a personal affair of it all would be right: try-try and tell him, by way of encouragement, that 131 take the Evangelist' not to hit him : sure, for that matter. you might promise him there would be no balls in my pistols, so that he can make his character, and establish his position in society as a gentleman, without any danger: that's it now-that's just the thing-anything at all,

Mike dear, but law." Mike was making his way to the back door -considering it the safest point for exit—when he encountered Mrs. Riley, the cook.

"Oh, then, yer honor, it's myself that's glad to see ye (wiping her eyes with her apron); oh, hone, oh, hone! this is a bad day's work for the poor mistress, the Lord help her! honor, iv that misfortunate man-another woman comin' after him when we thought all our troubles was finished-a black woman, yer honor, from the West lugies, with six black childer, every one iv them as yallow as a guinen-so the butcher tould the boy that went in for the mate, yesterday: he says he saw them all himself in Dublin, but I hadn't the door, and get no wages; the devil a cross of his money any iv us saw-since he entered for the poor mistress 'Il be sharned out of her

CHAPTER III.

Mike, having disengaged himself from the cook, continued his progress. The passages and rooms were crowded by the neighbors, who came armed with pitchforks and other offensive implements to defend the premises against invasion, for the peasant who brought the warning had given notice of the danger as as he passed along. The back door was guarded by a ferocious-looking fellow with a hatchet in his hand, and before opening it he held a colloquy with some one on the outside. The bars were then removed, and Mike reached the yard just in time to see an old hack which he easily recognized gallop past him to the stable. Having considerable experience in such matters, heat once perceived that there must be some mistake; hastening his pace, and directed by the uproar, he entered a small plantation adjoining the house, where he saw a sailor standing with his back to the wall, and mantally defending himself with a long wattle from a crowd of assailants. Mike's arrival was most opportune, for as he reached the outside of the crowd, a boy, who had climbed the wall, stood poising a large stone, which he was about to hurl on the man beneath him. At his command hostilities were at once suspended. The sailor proved to be l'ennant's servant, who, having a letter to deliver his master, was furnished with a horse at Dunseverick, that he might the more speedily reach him.

The letter was from the captain of the Rucer, directing Pennant's immediate return.

ick, rode rapidly towards Deerhaven Bay. Captain Beaumont had that afternoon received despatches from Dublin apprising him sistants at his heels. 'Here's your man,' says' that a French frigate, which had sailed from he, 'do your duty,' and accordingly Mooney Brest for the west coast of Ireland, might be tipped my shoulder, and declared me his momentarily expected there, and urging him prisoner. 'Halloo, Pincher,' says I, 'you're to make every possible exertion to capture her, just the man I wanted. What hour will you as she carried documents and emissaries be at home, as I intend calling directly after which the Government were most anxious to I put those lads aboard to pry you the amount secure. After some time spent in consultation that small execution?' 'It's no go, caption, the lieutenant was about retiring, when tain,' says he, 'I have you, and I hold you.' the captain remarked that his sudden recall "And would you be mad enough," says I, might arouse suspicion in the neighborhood, whispering, to destroy me, and deprive your- and suggested that he should again return to self of all chance of ever being paid, by taking his friends as if nothing important had called

which had carried his servant from Dunsever-

who were, no doubt, watching their move-Pennant joyfully embraced the opportunity so unexpectedly afforded him of again seeing tion, my proposal was agreed to. When we Kute Bingham, perhaps for the last time, and urged on his jaded horse with whip and spur. The evening was well advanced when he gone to take his accustomed walk. He found Miss Bingham and Tim, the butler, in the they had ransacked every room in the house. hall, both evidently in a state of great agitaquest to make which you must grant me withand follow me quickly to the drawing-room."

"Yes, yes, your honor," cried Tim, almost pushing him towards his bed-chamber; "yes, yes; young ladies is always impatient, and I know Miss Kate's in a hurry" (in a tone of ran by the window, his coat thrown over his great confidence, as he handed him his coat.) arm, and his hat and brogues in his hand. At The sheriff and burn bailiffs (bad luck to the same instant, Mrs. O'Mahony's voice was heard crying out in the hall, "Moore, ye devil ye, shut the windows, and blind the barrister." A crowd of servants, male and open, and Emily introduced Mr. Edwards, who was in naval undress, adding, "that she housemaid bound a handkerchief over Joyce's requested them to walk about the grounds antil she sent for them to return." l'ennant, who fancied the enactment of a scene similar too well the incaution with which you unbolted in the twinkling of an eye, and the to that which he had witnessed at captain captain and his guests sat for some moments | Jack's, proceeded to the lawn as quickly as he motionless, the stranger bewildered as to the | could, followed by his new acquaintance, who carried a telescope in his hand. They had scarcely left the house when three well- he can command a view of the road and footmounted men rode up, and springing from their horses, entered the hall, while, at the same instant, others on foot advanced from the | tion even without the precautions you have woods, and stationed themselves so as to command a view of the castle on all sides. Let bey after night. But tell me at once your us get away," said Pennant; "it may be in- object in seeking this interview; oh, what a delicate to remain so near, for I fear something unpleasant is likely to happen."

"Poch, pooh," replied the other, "people hereabout think nothing of such visits-we're could perceive that he grasped a dagger, with-

backwards and forwards upon the lawn. Ed- for freedom? wards gradually, though as if unintentionally. - I am unequal to such an exertion," replied every turn which they took-

" Officers of the frigate," said the subordinate, the leader of the party, who was looking in their direction, as he mounted.

"Ab," muttered the officer, clapping spurs to his horse and galloping off, "he has the luck of the evil one, but I'll catch him yet." The police officers (for such they were) had scarcely got out of view, when the gentlemen were summoned by Tim to enter. When about to open the drawing-room door, Pennant looked round for his companion and was surprised to find himself alone. Kate was seated at the open window, waving her handkerchiet, as if in reply to the greetings of some one without. "Oh!" she said, on perceiving him, 4 Mr. Pennant, from my heart I thank you for the service you have rendered to one who is very dear to me: I can never be sufficiently grateful. A further request I will ask you to grant me, and that is, that you never mention what has occured to any person, and more especially to my brother." She looked up expecting an answer, and perceived that Pennant's face had assumed an ashy paleness. "You are ill, Mr. Pennant, you are ill."

"No, no, Miss Bingham, it will pass in a moment. I really am not conscious of having rendered any service to deserve your thanks. I promise all you ask: but your request has opened my eyes to my own folly. I had hoped -yer, Miss Bingham-I had fondly hoped to enjoy the blessing of your leve, but now I perceive that another possesses the treasure which I thought might be mine: depend upon my devotion to your wishes, and now adien

, "Mr. Pennant," cried Kate, "stay-pray stay; you misunderstand me, indeed you do. I did not mean-Mr. Edwards is only-his wife has always been the kindest of my friends. I cannot tell you now; hereafter you shall know all. Believe me-believe me, there is no one that I love, but-" she burst into tears, and would have left the room. It was too late; she heard the passionate declaration of his love, and plighted hers irrevocably in return. A sense of duty, as well as a desire to save Kate from the horrors of suspense, prevented Pennant communicating the particulars of his present position, or the risks he was about to encounter. Their interview was prolonged until the arrival of Mike and Harry, and then the lovers parted, the one happy that the denouement was over, her heart at ease, and her fate decided; the other inquieted by apprehensions for the future, and though clated with success, in some measure dissatisned with his own conduct. Would it not have been better (he now thought) to have awaited his return from the perilous service in which he was about to engage? Should he fall, his declaration would only add to the affliction of her he leved. Pennant had apprised Kate of the necessity for his immediate return to his ship, but he cautioned her to conceal his intended departure from Harry and Mike, as the former would at once conjecture that the frigate was about proceeding on some special duty, and the latter might inadvertently divulge a secret which, for obvious reasons, it was necessary to preserve. Having pre-viously despatched his servant with a letter, which, to prevent delay, he said should be delivered as quickly as possible to the captain,

sufficiently early to visit the abbey, and afterwards to accomplish his journey on foot, and reach the Racer by the appointed time; through the grounds, proceeded at a somewhat later hour than was his custom, towards the abbey. There he continued to walk, concealed from observation, between the walls of the ruins, and the trees which shaded it on the river side. He occasionally paused as if to listen, and, as the night advanced, his impatience became manifest. "I shall remain no longer," he muttered, "some misfortune must have befallen him." At that moment Edwards emerged from the abbey. "A thousand apologies, my dear Blake, for having so long me away from those fellows, who'll all desert him away, and rejoin the frigate privately apologies, my dear Blake, for having so long the moment I leave hem? Here are five hunduring the night. His absence could be atwhich prevented me from keeping my appointment punctually. Having discovered that Sirr and his myrmidous were come from Dublin to arrest me, and that they were actually close to my place of concealment, I was reluctantly forced to take shelter at Dunseyerick, where, in a few minutes after my arrival, I learnt that they were hot foot in pursuit. All scemed lost, when dear Kate's presence of mind saved me; she dressed me in her brother's uniform. I walked about with lieutenant Pennant, who of course, did not know me, absolutely under the fellows' noses, until When they left it was too early to venture of some cavalry, who, no doubt, were destined to give me an escort, and was obliged to remain concealed in the wood until they had left. How I enjoy such hair-breadth escapes! nevertheless," he added, in a sorrowful tone, "this attempt alarms and disheartens me, for it clearly proves that the Government have at length found a traiter amongst the for a moment, as if in doubt, then opening the very few who are entirely in my confidence; one thing is evident, that I must at once leave the neighborhood; a few days more will, however, I trust, put an end to my suspense, and at least secure me from the ignominy of a

felon's death." "The delay only caused anxiety for your safety," replied the Colonel, "for I know but necessarily expose yourself."

"We are at least safe for a moment here, I suppose," said Edwards; "there is no one in the abbey, and I have stationed Darcy so that bridge."

"We should have been safe from interrup taken, for few would venture to visit the alcontrast between this and our last moonlight meeting on the banks of the Garonne; then you were a thoughtless, happy youth, now-

"Now," interposed Edwards, "I am a reused to them, and laugh heartily when they're flecting man, burning to avenge the wrongs of over; in fact, those men are looking after me. my country, and determined to attempt the We'll just stroll up and down here, to be at achievement of her liberty. It is needless, hand should Miss Bingham require us. Look." I my friend, to look back on what has passed, said he, adjusting the glass, "what a noble but be assured that I still preserve the same view this is." As one of the strangers ap- joyous spirit which you then so often envied proached, Edwards cautiously thrust his right | me. and which has enabled me to bear up hand into the breast of his coat, and Pennant | against the crosses and disappointments inseparable from the position in which I am out seeming to be aware of the man's presence, placed, and the cause to which I am devoted: whom he adroitly managed to keep behind and now, that everything is prepared for the him; while still apparently occupied in look- outbreak, I come to ask you, for the last time, sight. ing through the glass, he carelessly remarked: if you will give old Ireland the benefit of your "I suppose those fellows must be builtils, come experience, and draw the sword, which won to look for the Colonel or Master Mike. It's you glory in the service of a despot, to assist very extraordinary, but every one in this unfortunate country seems to be steeped in debt." will take your place amongst those patriots, After a short inspection, the unwelcome visitor | whose success will enrol their names in the seemed satisfied, and retired to his former posi- (brightest records of fame, or whose failure tion, while the gentlemen continued to walk will be lamented by every heart that throbs

increasing their distance from the house at the colonel: "my spirit has been subdued, leading to the tomb of the Blakes, through the very turn which they took.

Some twenty minutes might have clapsed, injusted by my domestic misfortune. I terior of the ruin. A mullioned window in when the persons who had entered the castle am now but a weak man, whose quailing the opposite gable standing on the outside returned to their horses, and on their appear- counsels would only paralyze your citorts in ance, Pennant's companion proceeded, without the hour of danger, and whose smitten arm which struck upon the floor about mid-length, making any remark, to walk directly towards would be powerless in the struggle which you and served to render the surrounding darkness who had before so closely examined them, to plunging the nation into the horrors of a tion, already excited by the apparition at the disposed to repeal it altogether."

'Pshaw!' interrupted his companion, "do

you put faith in their promises, or believe in the honesty of their intentions? They have slightly relaxed their religious persecution, because they dare no longer maintain so hideous an oppression in full force before the world. They hold out the bait of Emancipation to the Catholics, because, through their assistance, they hope to destroy our nationality; but, their object once attained, think you they will redeem their pledges or grant those concessions which their dishonest policy compelled them to promise? Their conduct since '82 should show you what may be ex-pected if the British Ministry succeed in cajoling the Catholics, and buying the Irish Parliament. They will scott you to scorn when demanding the price for which you betrayed your country, and should they be hereafter coerced into granting you liberty of conscience, and our common country liberty of trade, the one will be clogged with insulting conditions to counteract its practical enjoyment, and the other, with well-devised restrictions to cramp the development of our national resources."

"But I cannot be convinced that your means are equal to the attainment of your object: you have neither organization nor discipline, artillery nor ammunition."

"Cold steel and stout hearts will supply those deficiencies." "I feel the degradation of my country, but

"But you will not dare to strike a blow in her defence; shame upon the man so circumstanced as you are who fears to act! Pardon me," he quickly added, seizing the colonel's hand, cardon my warmth of feeling; but when I reflect that I have a wife to cheer my hearth, and children to inherit my name-that I have rank, and fortune, and position, and prospects, it maddens me to think that the friends in whose behalf I risk the loss of such blessings should shrink from fighting in their most holy cause. Entering life with all life's advantages, I have, while still young, sacrificed high military rank and a glorious career in support of my political convictions-while you, and such as you, hesitate to devote the

altars and freedom for yourselves." "It is useless, I see, to argue; I would still pray you, for your family's sake, to reflect upon your position before it is too late; here your safety is compromised, but it is still possible to escape to France, where you can enjoy your domestic happiness until better times arrive, and the influence of your connections

the sacred duty of obtaining liberty for your

can secure your pardon." "Pardon for what?" fiercely interrupted his companion—" pardon for having stood up for right against wrong, for liberty against oppression, for my country against the stranger! These are not the times, methinks, for truckling to tyranny, when the glorious spirit of freedom is pervading the minds of men, and soon be known by his dearest friend, must be her sons are smiting her enemies on the plains

he might be at liberty to leave the eastle no recreant safety. Heart and soul I have embarked in a holy cause, and whether success or defeat attend me, in that cause will I live or perish. Three hundred thousand Col. Blake, after wandering for some time | Irishmen are sworn and ready; hourly I expect to welcome the gallant Hoche, the head of an invading army, and with such resources it would be blasphemy against God's justice to anticipate defeat."

" My Lord----" "Tush, my dear Blake, I have abandoned the use of all such aristocratic distinctions call me Edward, as you used to do of old in happier times—" Here he was interrupted by Darcy, who said, hastily: "The wicket-gate has opened."

"Adieu! perhaps a last adieu"-as he grasped the Colonel's hand ; "should I fallfor I shall never be taken-promise me to befriend my wife and little ones; they would then be, as a matter of course, cast off by my great and loyal relatives, and my country may not be in a position to protect them."

"In that depend upon me, and should failure befall, and misfortune overtake yourself, remember that, no matter what the consequences may be, my home shall be always open to receive and shelter you. Adieu-may God protect you!"

The harvest moon was shining brightly, as the sailor servant left the castle, and set out to join his ship. He had partaken rather freely of the good fare at captain Jack's, and here, and on quitting the demesne by the mountain side, I nearly fell into the hands entered the walk, which led through the pine grove to the wicket-gate. The darkness, by which he was then surrounded, appeared to affect him, for he walked more slowly, and, as he advanced, looked frequently and anxiously around and behind him. When he reached the gate, and placed his hand upon the latch. his whole frame seemed agitated, he paused door, he rushed into the public road, and remained fixed there, as if spell-bound. After a few minutes, and while evidently laboring under strong excitement, he moved quickly towards the ruin. Turning to enter, he suddenly jostled against colonel Bake, and uttering a scream of terror, fell senseless to the ground.

The colonel at once recognized the sailor. and easily conjecturing the cause of his alarm. remained patiently beside him until consciousness returned. When the man's opening eye-

rested upon him, he exclaimed wildly: *Spare me, spare me, for Heaven's mercy and I'll do justice to you and yours!"

"Cheer up, my stout fellow!" said the colonel. "You are frightened without cause. I'm no ghost. Surely you know me?

"Thank God, thank God!" cried the sailor him. "Thank God! you are not Squire Ulick."

"Squire Ulick!" repeated the colonel, in astonishment. "What do you know about liim?

"What do I know? I see him now as plainly as I saw him the day he left the jail to be hanged. I know what will make the hair stand on your head, and I'll tell it, too. Lieutenant Pennant is his son. Yes, before Heaven, it's true. To-morrow I'll discover all. and prove it. But not here-not now: I must be off to the ship, or I'll get flogged," and before the colonel could interpose to defain him, he had passed the foot-bridge, and was lost to

Astounded by so unexpected a revelation. colonel Blake remained for some time rooted to the spot, and then, while deliberating on what course he should adopt, continued his

walk among the yew trees on the river's edge-it was twelve when Pennant, who had anxiously awaited the appointed time, emerged from the wicket-gate, and proceeded towards the abbey. On entering the large arched doorway, he found himself upon a narrow path, level with the ground, admitted a ray of light seek; besides, I cannot adopt your political still more dismal. It was an hour and a scene views, neither do I consider you justified in well calculated to influence a vivid imaginaeivil war, now, when the British Government castle and the anticipated discovery of some have greatly relaxed the penal code, and seem | important secret. The young man remained silent and stationary until the loneliness of the place and the excitement under which he labored became intolerable. Unable any longer to restrain hitaself, he exclaimed:

"I am here." And after a few seconds pause he continued, in a calmertone : "Speak what you have to say, for I have but spare time to tarry, and may never again have an opportunity to hear.

The silence remained unbroken, and then the thought flashed across his mind that the appointment was but a trick of Bingham's His self-possession instantly returned, and now smiling at his own credulity, he was about to quit the abbey, when the same apparition which so startled him at Dunseverick stood on the outside of the mullioned window. He paused, in anticipation of the promised communication, but the figure before him neither moved or spoke. Summoning all his resolution, Pennant advanced into the strip of moonlight, when he became plainly visible, and then said :

"I am prepared to hear what you may have to reveal to me."

The figure moved and spoke, and the delusion vanished as Col. Blake replied :

"It seems providentially arranged, sir, that we should meet now, and here, too. in the most fitting place, for an explanation. Either you are ignorant of your parentage, as you have professed to be, or you are guilty of a grievous crime in seeking to connect yourself with my family, perhaps for the base purpose of afterwards wreaking your vengeance on an innocent victim. In either case my course must be the same. The gibber stands as an inseparable barrier to any connection between the son of Ulick Martin, an executed murderer, and the nicce of Maurice Biake; and here, where your father committed and atoned for his crime. I bid you fly my presence, or be prepared, should we ever meet again, for a public exposure of your family disgrace."

The colonel at once departed without waiting for a reply. Pennant remained stupefied and overwhelmed by the terrible announcement. He could not now doubt that his mysterious visitor of the preceding night was Colonel Blake, and that the Abbey was seclouded remnant of an oppressed existence to lected for their interview for the double purpose of avoiding a painful scene at home and of cutting off, by a solemn denunciation, all hope of future intercourse. He had often heard the story of the murder and subsequent execution detailed by Bingham, and still more recently by Mike, and had warmly joined in execrating the heartless villainy of the assassin. Was he, then, the son of him whose crime he held in such detestation, whose memory he bad cursed? How could he appear again amongst his brothren in arms, men of unblemished honorand untarnished descent? Could he, despised and degraded as he soon must be, venture to seek their future fellowship and hazard the risk of the threatened discovery in their presence? The dreadful secret must soon disclosed to that innocent and puretensive acquaintance with the laws which he to avoid observation, as I knew there were the lieutenant, springing upon the horse Pennant retired, on pretence of fatigue, so that of Germany. I seek no compromise; I desire minded girl whose affections he had but just

engaged, and on whose love his future happiness depended." All these reflections passed rapidly through his mind. His first impulse was at once to fly the country and bury himself in some foreign land, where none should know of his existence; but on turther reflection he bethought that the position in which he was placed, while it forbade desertion of his duty, might yet afford him an opportunity of quitting life with honor and of leaving a reputation calculated to counterbalance in some degree his inherited ignominy. He mechanically bent his steps towards the ship, determined not to survive the anticipated action. As he proceeded, his mind became gradually more collected, his resolution more fixed. At times the consoling thought would arise that perhaps it was but some hallucination of Colonel Blake's distempered mind, and his heart cheered at the thought that, after all, he might not be the child of such a parent; but then again, when he remembered that his mother had always preserved a studied silence upon the subject of his father, that she refused to let him have his portrait, and carefully avoided all reference to his mode of life, all particulars regarding his death, the most harassing doubts succeeded the transient gleams of comfort, and left him plunged still house, who should I find his mother to be but deeper in despair. In the event of his ship's Lady Marguerite. So help me Heaven, Dick, not meeting the enemy, he resolved to seek it's true. I knowed her the moment I set his mother as speedily as possible, and demand | from her a full and explicit account of his father's history. As he neared the shore, day commenced to dawn, and in the still calm of the early morning he could distinctly hear the table but Squire Ulick's picture, as like as clanking of the capstan as they heaved the life. anchor. On gaining the hill's crest, which sheltered the harbor, he saw the frigate, with all sail set, majestically moving from her moorings. The sight revived him. He hurried to the beach, jumped into a boat which lay in waiting, and soon stood upon the quarter-deck, which he had so often paced while proudly anticipating a glorious and successful career. Fortunately for Pennant, such of the officers

of the moment tended to distract his own attention and withdraw his thoughts from the awful discovery which weighed so crushingly

Captain Deaumont determined to sail northbecoming known to the disaffected on shore, would soon be communicated to the Frenchman when he approached the coast, and might induce him to enter Decrhaven Bay, and by returning about midnight, before the arms and necessaries which the French ship was supposed to carry could probably be landed, he hoped to surprise and capture her there. The Rucer proceeded under easy sail, and soon lost panion on the back, "let this pass away: it's sight of her late anchorage. The day passed without encountering an enemy, and when evening came she was put about, and retraced her course under more canvas and with a brisker breeze. The coast for some leagues a summat the night before we sailed." on either side of Deerhaven Bay was formed of steep clin's, rising directly from the sea to the height of some hundred feet. There was deep water to their very base, and from the deck of a "tirst-rate" you might chuck a biscuit on i the shore. The entrance to the bay itself was not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. a sort of chasm or rent in the surrounding mountains.

Availing himself of the peculiarities of the coast. Captain Beaumont kept the frigate within shade of the headlands. Thus, while she remained unseen, the enemy would be plainly visible in the moonlight did she venture to appear.

It was midnight, and Lloyd Pennant paced the deck pondering on his situation and deciding upon the steps he should take. The Racer was now close upon her station. There seemed but small chance of an engagement, and he had no prospect before him but the around him, he exclaimed, in an under voice, place where his disgrace might ere this but panion mechanically leant over the vessel's too probably be a matter of public notoriety. when suddenly a beacon-light flamed on the crest of a lofty headland to the southward. The men were at once sent noiselessly to quarters and everything prepared for action. Some minutes of deep suspense elapsed, a profound silence reigned on board, and Captain Beaumont was in the act of expressing his suspicion that the Frenchman had already entered the harbor, when another light from the mountain, under whose shade they were sailing, cast its glare upon the water beyond. The vessel instantly hove to and quietly awaited the result. There was half an hour of intense excitement, but still no enemy. The captain of the Racer, acting upon the opinion he had already formed as to the enemy's position announced his determination to proceed at all hazards, although the first lieutenant suggested the improbability of a second signal being made were the Frenchman already safe within his port. They had now neared the termination of the headland, when, just as the British frigate opened the bay, a sail appeared, standing towards her from the opposite side. The moment the Racer was perceived, the stranger, now within gunshot, at once bore up, while the frigate crowded all the sail in chase, and opened fire from her bow guns, a shot from which disabled the French ship's rudder, when she flew round to the wind, for the moment unmanageable. During the contusion, the Racer reged up delivered her broadside, and

rded. The action was short, but decisive. Lunant jumped first upon the ememy's deck, and the ship was carried after desperate but unavailing resistance.

The Admiral's station lay some leagues to the northward, and thither Captain Beaumont

at once proceeded with his prize. By noon next day Pennant was travelling towards Dublin as fast as Irish post-horses could take him, charged with the despatches containing an account of the action, in which shook his head, and replied, "I'll tell all tohis own conduct received particular notice, and carrying documents of great political importance, found upon the captured prisoners.

The enemy having been so completely surprised, the Rucer had suffered but slightly in the conflict, and as it appeared from papers discovered in the French vessel that her consor followed closely in her wake, the admiral decided that by nightfall Captain Beaumont should sait again and return to his post in the hope of capturing her also.

The Racer was proceeding on her course, a slight land-breeze filled her sails, and all hands of the watch not actually engaged on duty, fatigued by their late exertions, were stowed away in convenient places round the said, "that's the only place where peace, prosdeck and sound asleep. Two men who sat in perity and happiness are always found." the ice hammock nettings, close by the forerigging, were the only persons awake in that part of the ship.

"Well, Jim," said one, a tall, ill-favored

sailor, "you had a narrow escape last night; if 'twasn't for the fust lieutenant's handiness 'twould have gone hard with you, chummy." "Aye, that's true, Dick; I owe him my life,

and more; I'll pay him too, that I'm deter-

"Well, in that I think you're right, tighthand as he is; and often as he has stopped my grog, and tickled my back too, I can't help saying he deserves a good turn at your hands; hadn't it been for him the Frenchman's cutlass would have spoilt your brain-box."

"Aye, aye, Dick, I know it; and you owe him something, too, and I hope God may soften your heart to pay him."

"I?" retorted Dick, with a hoarse laugh. finest in t "I owe him something! Aye, that I do, and \$100,000. maybe I wouldn't pay him too, if I could, that's all."

The other man raised himself from the reclining posture in which he lay, and placing his hand upon his companion's shoulder, while looking fixedly in his face, he said in a low and busky voice

"Dick, the fust luftenant is Squire Ulick's

The tall man gazed at him for some minutes in silence. His face was deadly pale as he slowly repeated:

"Squire Ulick's son! Stuff!" he exclaimed, when he seemed to have mastered his feelings; how do you know that? Are you beginning your old nonsense again? I tell you, Jim, I'll not stand it; let's have no more of it."

" Dick," replied the other, calmly, " I'll tell you how I found it out. You may recoilect, some years ago, when we touched at Carnarvon, Mr. Pennant took me with him to carry his portmantel, when he got shore leave to see his mother. Well, when we reached the eyes upon her; it was the same sweet face as used to help my poor bedridden mother; and when I went in to Mr. Pennant's room as he went to bed, what should I see upon the

" 'Jim, says the youngster, houldin' it up to me to look at, that's my father. Wasn't he a handsome man?"

"'Yes, sir, he was, I says; but at that mo ment all came afore my eyes, and I got weak like. The poor boy ran for a glass of wine, and I took it from his hands. Dick, I never felt so queer; had you been there yourself you'd have fell it too.

"You were always a chicken-hearted fellow, as were on duty had too much occupation to Jim, and so you'll be till you die. Now, what's gium, aged 29. In 1866, in consequence of mark his altered appearance or question him the use of all this nonsense? So let there be an attack of cholera, she had a large abscess as to its cause, while the bustle and excitement an end on't. Why didn't you tell me this in her right leg, extending from the hip to the when you found it out?"

"Because I was afcord; but from that hour I determined never to lose sight of the boy agin, an' I managed to make you enter the ships he sailed in without your knowing why wards, in the expectation that his absence I did so. But I can't stand this tormint no longer. He has saved my life, and I'll tell all, hap what may. So to Colonel Blake I'll go the moment we anchor and make a clean breast of it."

"You wouldn't do that?"

"I will. I'll not be bullied any longer." "Come, come," said Dick, after a short pause in a soothing voice, and slapping his comonly one of your fits of blue devils : you'll get well with the daylight."

"Dick, there's no use in talkin, it.s as good as done already, for I told the Colonel

"What did you tell him?" "Only that the Luftenant was the Squire's

"Not more?" "No, I hadn't time. I tried to tell the Luftenant himself, but failed. I went to him, ghost-like, in the Colonel's hat and cloak; he pursued me as I left, and I had barely time to ave myself."

"Well, then, you can easily get off. Say you were drunk and didn't know what you were doing."

"Dick, neither threatening nor coaxing will sarve; as sure as that blessed moon is physician of Lyons, and dated October 8th, shining over our heads and God's eye looking down upon us, I'll tell all-all, come what may of it."

There was a pause in the conversation, during which the tall man seemed absorbed in thought; then, after looking cautiously maddening one of being forced to land in a "What's that in the water?" As his comside to look, he and heaved him into the sea.

The wounded man uttered a faint scream as he fell a splash followed, and the cry of "a man overboard 5 from the sentry on the lee gangway, aroused all on deck from their slumbers. The helm was quickly put down, the ship flew up in the wind, the lee-quarter boat was lowered, and after a few minutes the unfortunate sailor was picked up and laid upon the deck, apparently lifeless. The surgeon all at once pronounced the case as hopeless: the weapon had penetrated so deeply that recovery could not be expected. But the man still lived, and it was possible that he might yet become conscious, and have strength enough left to denounce his murderer. Every one denied all knowledge of the deed, and none were astir in that part of the vessel at the time of the occurrence but the assassin and his victim. The knife, which he had withdrawn from the wound, was laid on the table beside him by the surgeon, but could not now be found. Restoratives were administered, and after a considerable inter-

val, the wounded man revived. "Are we near Deerhaven?" he inquired, in weak voice, of the surgeon.

"Yes, my man." "Then, send at once for Col. Blake; I

have something to tell him, and I feel that I can't live long." The surgeon assured him that his fears were

but too well founded.
"Mind, sir, if you find me goin' afore he comes, warn me, that I may say what I have to say to the Captain; but I'd rather wait for the Colonel, if I could, for he knows the ins and outs of it, and I'd have less to say to him; it pains me greatly to speak; only send word

Abbey wants to see him before he dies; that will hurry him." When asked who wounded him, he only gether."

the measenger that the sailor he met at the

(To be continued.)

Fireside Sparks

Why is a woodpecker like a tramp? Answer

Because he bores for his grub. So close is the sympathy between night and

day that after the one falls the other breaks. When does a brass door-nob put you in mind of two eminent musical composers and a famous prima donna? When it has a Verdi-

Grisi Handel. A company of settlers, in naming their new town, called it Dictionary, because, as they

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTENG.

"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 flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors tills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Screde Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadnesded State, and 170 Piccadilly, London, Eng."

Catholic News.

The Catholics of Ottawa, Illinios, have begun a new church, which will be one of the finest in the Diocese of Chicago. It will cost

A pilgrimage composed of about 300 archbishops and bishops, and more than 100,-000 other persons, is being organized for the end of the present month to Goa, where the remains of St. Francis Xavier, which are deposited there in a mausoleum, will be exhibited during three days. Great religious and other fetes will be celebrated at the same totally destroyed by fire.

The Franciscan Fathers of Quincy, Ill., against whom charges of the most outrageous character were made not long ago by a young girl, who afterwards committed suicide have published in a letter to the St. Louis Watchman addenial of the charges made. In her dying breath the girl confessed that the charges were wholly unfounded, and that they had been provoked by a fortune-teller, formerly of Boston, but now residing in Illinois.

An organization called the Kansas Catholic Immigration Company of Chicago, has been effected in that city for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a Catholic Colony in Kansas. Any person acceptable to the Board of Government may become a stockholder without regard to creed or nationality. The number of shares is limited to 500, at \$10 per share. The object is a praiseworthy one, and should be encouraged by those who have grown tired of the overcrowded cities.

LOURDES FRESH CURES-The October number of the Annales de Notre Dame de Lourdes contains accounts of the twenty-one great pilgrimages made to the holy grotto during the These pilgrimages month of September. were—as we have already mentioned—signalized by a number of most remarkable cures, two of which are so striking that we briefly extract their chief features. The first case is that of Joachine Dehan, of Hainault, in Belknee. She was also afflicted with luxation of the right hip-joint, depriving her of the use of that leg, and contraction of the muscles of the same leg, causing club-foot. All the remedies that surgical skill could employ had been used, without the slightest benefit. Joachine was sent to Lourdes by a benevolent lady, the Countess Linsminghe, and felt so much confidence in the certainty of her cure | mittee. that she took with her shoes and stockings, which she had not been able to wear for twelve years previous. On the 13th and 14th of September she bathed eight times without obtaining a cure, but she persevered, and at the ninth bath a cracking sound was heard in the sinews of her right leg, and the pain became so intense that she fainted. On recovering from her swoon she said: "I am cured," and walked without the aid of her crutches. the club-foot had been restored to its natural shape, and the contracted muscles had regained their normal action, and the immense ulcerhad healed up in a moment, leaving only a redness of the skin to show the place where it had been. Joachine returned home to Belgium perfectly cured. The other case was that of Sister Mary of the Angels, a poor Clare of the Colettine Convent in the rue Sala, at Lyons, who was affiicted with a cancerous ulceration of the liver, and was reduced thereby to a state of utter prostration, after eleven years of extreme suffering. These facts are attested by a certificate signed by Dr. Keisser, 1878. Sister Mary was sent to Lyons under obedience, by order of her religious superior, and was carried to and from the railway stations at each end of of her painful journey looking more like a wax-tigure than a living being. She was laid down in the chapel of the Grotto, her head being supported by the altarstep. The Bishop of Agen came in to give his blessing to the pligrims from his diocese, who were there assembled and praying in the Grotto. He also blessed the poor nan who was lying at his feet, and she was instantaneously cured without bathing, and walked without assistance to the convent of her order at Lourdes, about half a kilometre distant, where she now performs all the duties of the

Bishop Dupsploup on Ireland. "Be it well understood, there is in the heart and bosom of a priest and a bishop something more than in the figures of science. In the account of battles, let others be for the victorious and triumphant; I am whole and entire for the wounded and dying. My place, allow me to say, is at the ambulance. Neither do laurels console use for the blood shed in the battle-field, nor do reasonings reconcile me to the cries of hanger and despair. I see those who are banished-I hear the cry of these that are outraged-I gather the tears-I stretch out my hand to the poor and desolata I am not a screent, an economist; I am a minister of Jesus Christ. Leave me extirely to my ministry, and, if I shock your theories, be not scandalized by my compassions. You shall reason to-morrow; but men suffer, men weep, men hunger, men are dying. To-day I even hold forth my band to those who reason for those who weep. I do not blame science, but I feel pity. Science, I shall I cave thee to theorize; but leave me to act, to speck, to intercede for those who suffer; leave me to infuse into the hearts of all, in favor of Ireland, pity, tender compassion, active charity, which alone can excel and assure thy blessings. Allow me to send to Ireland, if not the millions which are not in my hands, at least the sympathies, the tendorness which every Christian heart feels for this unfortunate land. Yes, dear Ireland-noble, Catholic soil-old land of saints, country rich in virtues and in sorrows—native land of faith, of honor, of courage
—I am happy to say it of thee, the world regards thee with respect and love. It wails in thy misfortunes; it admires thy constancy you hold as your own every noble heart. Ah poor and unfortunate country! for thee I can do nothing; but at least I can say that thy name makes my heart beat with an inefiable emotion. Thou art nigh as deer to me as my native land. Ah! would that my accents could cross the seas and reach thee, and not only thee, but all thy children in every land where exile may have flung them-in the forests of Australia, or at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, or in lands of the mighty ocean, to tell them all my love, to bring them a consolution and an encouragement, and, at the same time, a hope. Yes, gentlemen, a hope! and by this word I wish to console your hearts also, that I have saddened so much. Yes, I hope a future more favourable for Ireland's and already do I think I see in the distant horizon signs that portend better times and prophesy a deliverance."—From his Lordship's Sermon, for the Poor Catholics of Ireland, preached March 23th, 1861.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk thread, glass, wax, tar, nutgall, wine, honey, and mathematical instruments.

Russia has a much better story to tell than England. Her trade and manufactures are represented as being in a most satisfactory state, and the yearly fairs have been very

Great Britain and Ireland. The Glasgow Masons have struck work against a reduction of 1d per hour.

Leicester Corporation have decided to ask for powers to use the electric light in that

The associated joiners and carpenters of Glasgow are to submit to a reduction of a penny per hour, but ask the masters for a conference.

The Ord Distillery, in Invernesshire, one of the largest in the North of Scotland, has been

A fire broke out in the top part of a dwelling house at Scouringburne, Dundee, and two children aged respectively 6 and 8 were burnt to death. Sir Henry J. Tulton of Ashford, Kent, in

which district the agricultural labourers' strike is now pending, has decided to lower the rental on on all his arable land 10 per cent. The power-loom manufacturers in the

cotton trade in Glasgow have resolved to work two-thirds' time in consequence of the depression in trade. This affects eight thousand operatives. Mr. Massinghan, a Fellow of Morton Col-

lege, Oxford, was burned to death by falling into a fire during a fainting fit at Mount Braddons, Torquay. The Werford Mirror announces that the

Very Rev. Dean of Waterford has contributed £800 towards the erection of a new spire on the Cathedral of that city.

Owing to the overwinding of a cage two miners, employed at the Wodlesford Colliery, near Leeds, were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft and killed, one of them being dreadfully mutilated.

The Dundee master joiners give notice of a reduction of a halfpenny per hour in the wages of their men. It is expected the men will submit, as many skilled artizans there are unemployed.

A continuous storm of snow, remarkable for its severity, and the intense cold which accompanied It, fell at Portadown. About t o'clock it became almost dark, and many of the places had to be lighted.

Mr. Henry Scott, of Balgay, Dundee, has announced his intention to contest Forfarin opposition of Mr. Barelay. Although professing to be a modarate Liberal, he is the nominee of the Conservative Com-

A new Cunard liner, the Gallia, was launched this week from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Thompson and Dalmnir near Glasgow. The vessel was named by the Marchioness of Ailsa. She is 450 feet long, 5,200 tons burden, and 700 horse power.

Dum in, December 7.—The Freeman's Journa yesterday published a letter from John O'-Connor Power . Home Ruler, Member of Parliament for Mayo, Co., denouncing Dr. Isaac Butt, Home Ruler, member for Limerick City, as a traitor to the Home Rule party in Ireland, . and to the Irish cause.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a township of Terenure, Rathfarnham and neighboring districts was held in Brady's dreadful outrages; and, as a beginning, sent-Hotel, Teremire. There was a large attendance of ratepayers. Resolutions in favour of years of penal servitude. promoting a bill in Parliament for the proposed township were passed.

to investigate the circumstances of the stranding of the brigantine Victoria of Shoreham, at Clorghey, County Down, terminated. The court found the captain guilty of default, but owing to his excellent character suspended his certificate for three months

The use of electric light in shipping is to expense mast-head light on board the Edinburgh | not only of events, but also of the news and steamers is to be electric.

At a meeting of the Northumberland coal reduction of wages in the hands of their re-

consequences are apprehended. The Guardians of the North Dublin Union had before them this week a suggestion for the consolidation of the dispensaries on the north-side of the city, which, it was admitted on all sides, are in a disgraceful condition, and totally inadequate to afford accomodation to the numbers daily seeking medical aid. After a good deal of discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed for a fort-

night. Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell, Bart., of New port House, County Mayo, died on Monday morning at Dorset square, in the seventieth year of his age. Sir Richard was the second son of Sir Neale O'Donnell, Bart., by Lady Catherine, daughter of Richard, second Harl Annesley. He succeeded as fourth baronet in 1828, and three years later he married Mary, the daughter of Mr. George as the cries of the undergraduates in the hall Clendenning, by whom he had issue Sir that night. He would have to make a report Richard, who was a J.P. and D.L. for County Mayo (Figh Sheriff, 1834), and Vice-Licutenant of the same county from 1854 to 1856. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Sir G. G. O'Donnell, who was knighted in 1855. The new baronet, who was born in 1832, is by Mary, daughter of Mr. George Clendenning. In 1865 he married Mary Stratford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Euseby Kirwan, of Browne House, County Longford. He is a D.L. for the County of Mayo, and was lately a lieutenant in on 62nd

Mallen as a Cure for Consumption. A correspondent writes as follows:

have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I bave thought philantropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen, steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthons and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use."

On the 7th ult great consternation was aused at the mining village of Carfin by the news that three of the miners were entombed in one of the Messrs Dixon's pits. A search exhausted state.

General News. -A Russian paper says that large pur-

hases of land are being made by Germans in Poland. -Three deaths are reported as immediate-

ly arising out of shock at the Glasgow Bank failure, and probably more will be ultimately attributed to it. -Russia has ninety-six torpedo steam-

boats in the Baltic and fourteen in the Euxine. Each of these steamers has a crew -A Vermonter has invented "a bottle that

will always turn right side up, thus failing to

spill the contents, no matter how drunk the owner is. -Mgr. Giuseppe Pecci, the Pope's brother, and recently appointed Deputy Librarian of the Vatican, is expected by the clerical organs to figure in the impending batch of

new Cardinals. -Menotti Garibaldi, in a letter to Mr. T. B. Cotter, M. P., says: "My father and I are always full of deep admiration for Gladstone, and regret that the fate of England is now under the rule of a man without theart or good feeling."

-The London Guardian says "it is a melancholy result of ten years of public house legislation, magisterial activity, and permissive bill agitation that the amount of intoxication in the country has increased rather

than diminished." -Nish will be made the capital of Servic. A staff of engineers is engaged in surveying the town with a view to determining sites for the erection of Government buildings and the

-The Oxford Undergraduated Journal cays that two undergraduates have lately been received into the Church of Rome and that three more are contemplating the wisdom of such a step. There are Roman Catholic chapels now both at Oxford and Cambridge.

-The Russian Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch and the Count Schonvatoff were wrecked in the imperial yacht on the 24th inst. eighty miles from Sebastopol. The vessel struck a reef in a fog and rapidly filled. Those on board reached the shore in boats, and the yacht was left to its fate.

-The effect of the long commercial depression upon the German people is best seen from some recently published statistics. decreased since 1872 by about one-sixth, births remaining at a figure much more closely approaching that of six years ago.

ever, thinking that she is to remain and be destroyed.

-Lord Justice Thesiger said at Chester Asleniency had been extended to crimes of violeuce, compared with those against property. He intends to do his best to reform these enced a wife beater of the worst kind to twenty

-Fanny Louise Buckingham, the actress, was drunk while playing Mazeppa in Indiana-The Board of Trade inquiry held in Belfast | polis. Hogan McCarthy annoyed her by talking loudly behind the scenes, just as she was about to mount the " fiery untamed steed." She seized a revolver said to have been loaded with powder and ball and fired twice in the direction of McSarthy.

> -An original document relating to the rumours of the day.

-A spelling match in Peltonville, Miss., Mr. Burt, M.E., unnounced that the miners by | p-1-o-n-g-h was alone correct, and another as vote had decided to leave the question of a exclusively maintained p-l-o-w. The schoolmaster ruled that both were right, but, in the presentatives, but would not entertain the do-mand for working on hour longer each shift. ment was that there could not possibly be two The dispute, therefore, continues, and grave correct ways of spelling one word. A book was thrown at the schoolmaster's head, and a general light ensued.

-The Victoria, B.C., Colonist (14th) says :-Mr. Torrance, who returned from Mostreal on Tuesday, will proceed immediately to open a silver vein at Cherry Creek. The prospects are considered very flattering, and a company of Montreal capitalists has been formed to work the veins. Cherry Creek is situated in the midst of a fertile forming district, where supplies for the miners may always be obtained at low prices.

—During Stanley's recent lecture at Cambridge (England) the undergraduates caused frequent interruptions, and the lecturer remarked that his dark friend who was travelling with him from Mtesa's court in Africa had not heard anything which so reminded him of the cannibals of the interior of Africa to the great Emperor of all he saw and heard, and he (Mr. Stanley) would like to be present

and hear his report of that night's doings. -In India there are two hundred and forty millions of people. Of these it is estimated that the number of l'rotestant converts is not far short of half a million, while the Roman complete failure. Catholic converts must be counted at nearly a million in Western and Southern India. The Roman Catholic misionaries do not altogether destroy the interior appearance of the temples when they convert them into churches, and the asceticism of the priests, with their shorn heads and their style of preaching, harmonizes with points of character in the Hindoo leaders.

-In view of the frequent murders which are reported from all parts of Switzerland almost every week, Swiss papers are beginning to express considerable doubt as to the wisdom of having abolished capital punishment, and one or two of them have proposed, as a sort of substitute, the establishment of a secret international police, for the purpose of rendering the escape of malefactors from justice impossible. None of them propose the restoration of the punishment of death. Public sentiment is too much opposed to such a measure.

A western exchange says:-Essex has a case of genuine leprosy. A few yards south of the fish hatchery at Petite Cote is a small shanty built of boards, and containing an oldfashioned open fire-place. It has no floor, and is only half roofed. The road at that point runs along the beach, and the building stands. between the waggon track and the river. In this miserable hovel lives a woman of about forty years of age with two children, a boy and a girl, aged about ten and twelve years respectively. The mother of this isolated family is afflicted with that most ferrible of all diseases, leprosy, and the three subsist on party of 120 men was formed, and after great food which the children beg from the neighofforts the poor mon were rescued in a very borhood, and the fire is kept by driftwood &c., gathered from the shore.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

BRISTOL, December 8 .- The Directors of the Test of England and South Wales District Bank have issued a circular to-day, announcing the suspension of the bank owing to the drain upon its deposits, caused by the persistent and often unjustifiable adverse rumors which have been circulated for weeks past. They say the books show the bank is solvent. The directors hope to reconstruct the bank.

London, December 8.—The West of England and South Wales District Bank had forty-two branches. Liabilities, \$17,500,000; assets stated at the same amount, but as they consist of local bills not negotiable in London, the Bank of England refused to advance upon them. The run upon the bank has been so persistent that the cash in hand, estimated at only \$1,250,000, gave out. The shareholders number 2,000, and their liability is unlimited.

A despatch from Cardin says the utmost consternation prevails in South Wales.

LAHORE, December 7 .- The reply of the Ameer to the Viceroy's ultimatum has been eccived by the Indian Government, dated the 19th of November, but not having reached Dakka before the 30th of that month, it is believed to have been re-written after the receipt of the news of the capture of Alimusjid. The Ameer criticises the professed friendly intentions of the British Government, and alludes to its action in the past, especially to its inercession in behalf of Yakoob Khan, as contradictory of such intentions. The Ameer explains that his refusal to receive the mission was not intended to be hostile, but arose from a fear of the loss of his independence-Prince's library, &c. The Court archives an apprehension which was confirmed by the lave been sent thither. allusion in the ultimatum to protection being given to the Khyberees who have been engaged in escorting the mission. The Ameer declares that no enmity exists between Afghanistan and the British Government, and he desires to assume the former friendly relations, and, finally, that he will not resist a visit of a small, temporary mission.

HAMBURG, December 8.—Capt. Schwenzen. of the lost "Pommerania," publishes a statement. He says: "When the steamer sank I was sucked down into the water. I did not have on a life belt, and only gained the surface after a desperate struggle. I encountered a spar, aided by which I floated for an hour and a half, and seemed utterly alone on the surface of the water, until at last the lights of the steamer "City of Amsterdam" came in In the kingdom of Prussia marriages have sight. I shouted a boat was present, and I was taken on board in a semi-unconscioustate." The captain will remain for the present at Hamburg on account of his -A man in Denver believes that the world serious liness, growing out of the great shock. will come to an end on next Christmas. He to his nervous system. His physicians has prepared white robes for the occasion, | encourage the hope he will soon be restored and will stay on his howestop on that day, to health. Capt. Schwenzen details the ready to be caught up to heaven. He has events following the collision, which occurred made no ascersion robe for his wife, haw- while he left the bridge for a few moments to examine the course. He exonerates the first officer Franzen. Respecting the conduct of the officers and crew after the collision, the sizes. England, that in his opinion too much | Captain only speaks in terms of the highest praise. Orders were carried out calmly and effectually. He says the report that some of the crew attempted to save personal property and neglected to attend to the proper equipping of the boat or to the safety of the passengers is utterly unfounded. Into the hat boat that pulled away a passenger burled an iron covered coffer from the deck, knoexing a hole in the hoats bottom. Chief officer Franzen was on deck distributing life belts and superintending the lowering of the boats, until within a few seconds of the sinking of the "Pommerania." Doctor Schneiderg, the surgeon, was also distributing life belts. Sec-ond officer Falkes was on deck to the last, American war of Independence has been dis- and declined to enter the boats, refusing to covered in an antiquarian bookstore in leave the captain. Third officer Serrow was be illustrated at the Hermitage Wharf, Baircuth, Germany. It is the manuscript at his post till the sinking of the ship firing Wapping, at which the Scotch steamers are diary of one of the officers of the Hessian rockets. The first engineer, second and third moored. The cost of lighting up the wharf troops who served in the British army, and officers and surge on perished doing their duty. will only be a shilling per night, the present embraces the period from January, 1778, to The captain says, "I do not know a man or for gas being about a sovereign. The March, 1779. The author kept a dully record, the ship's company who did not do his duly The Hamburg S. S. Co. has declared its full confidence in the unfortunate commander, and has offered him the command of the "Westowners and miners delegates in Newcastle, ended in a row. One contestant said that phalia," now building, and expected to be ready for sea in the spring.

Condensed Telegrams.

Parliament has been further prorogued until

the 31st inst. The report of the amountation of Gov. Hamp-

ton's leg is denied. The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Is-

land has resumed payment. All kinds of produce have advanced in price on the Quebec city markets.

General Grant has sailed for Asia on board the U.S. flagship "Richmond."

The application for a patent by Edison for electric light will be issued on Tuesday.

The West of England and South Wales District Bank has suspended payment. The general elections in Newfoundland have resulted in the Government being sus-

tained Mr. Jas. Dykes, the Canadian champion draught player, died at Wardsville yesterday

The proprietor of the Anglo-American Hotel, Ottawa, has offered his creditors 21 cents on the dollar. Navigation has ceased at Belleville. The

bay is frozen over, and all the steamers gone into winter quarters. The whale fishery of northern Newfound-

land this year has turned out to be almost a It is officially announced that ex-President Grant will not take passage in the "Tycon-

deroga" in her cruise to Africa and else-Senator Sargent is reported much better, and hopes to be able to leave next week for a

trip to Bahamas, where he will remain for the oliday season. Her Royal Highness visited Nordheimer & Co.'s music warehouse, Ottawa, on Saturday last and tested the quality of tone of the

pianos manufactured. The debentures of Quebec City issued for the construction of the new Dufferin terrace are to be sold in this country, offers having

been received for them. In Breathitt county, Kentucky, rioters have got the upper hand of the municipal authorities, and good citizens are fleeing for their

lives from the scene of trouble. The Times in a sharp leader taunts the Opposition leaders with weakness in allowing the vote of censure on the Government's

policy to be moved by a private member. A despatch last night informs us that Hon. Mr. Tilley has succeeded, after five days, in getting £1,619,000 of the three millions taken

up at an average of £96, 12s., 6d. per £100. At a public meeting at Madoc, called by

the Reeve on Friday evening last, a resolution was carried almost unanimously expressing willingness on the part of the ratepayers to pay their proportion of the bonus to the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, and protesting against the action of the Township Council in resusing to issue the debentures, and thereby incurring costs.

The Truce Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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The St. Henri Shooting Affair.

One of our reporters had an interview with the Hon. Mr. O'Connor the other day. During the conversation the St. Henri shooting affair was mentioned and the Hon. Mr. O'Consaid that if a formal complaint was made no doubt the Government would attend to it. But why should a formal complaint be necessary? The day after the shooting took place the local Government, it was currently reported, ordered an enquiry. Three months after that we heard that an enquiry had been instituted, but with closed doors, and what the public want is to hear the evidence and to learn who was to blame. This, it appears, the Government will not do. There should be no necessity for pushing the Government, for the Government is placed where it is, and the members of it are paid by the people to protect their lives and liberties. It is the duty of the Government to clear up this business, and if possible to remove the stain of contemplated murder from the volunteer battalion on whom suspicion rests. If the Government fails in its duty, then it prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath undermine its own authority, and it will be well if it is not hoisted on its own

A Permanent Volunteer Force. We hope there is some truth in the rumor that the authorities contemplate the formation of a permanent Volunteer force of some kind or other. It is as necessary as a school of instruction; as it is necessary as an ampartial upholder of the law. Positions in such a force should be given to men of long standing in the Volunteer service, and such a position would be a reward for the sacrifices which many men have made in bringing the Volunteer force up to its present standard of efficiency. What branch of the service such a force should form may be a matter of opinion. We still believe it should be garrison artillery, for artillerymen are required more than anyone else, and as garrison artillery, they could do all the duties which might dience, although sometimes the cause of disfall to the lot of infantry, just as well as infantry themselves. If Canadians mean to The clause is obnoxious, but as a grievance fight for their hearths and homes they should it is a sentimental one; and while we are not do something to prepare for a struggle which disposed to make too little of sentimental must come some day, but apart from which a permanent Volunteer force is necessary to secure the peace, against those possible social disruptions to which we are unfortunately tual authority over her subjects, but that liable. The Hon. Mr. Masson is a likely will not induce a single Catholic to falter Minister of Militia to encourage such a step, in his "spiritual" allegiance to the Pope. and we hope he will be induced to do all in That clause of the oath is in fact a dead lethis power to bring it about.

.... Business.

reviving, and that the worst features of the fully recognized. financial crisis have passed. " Over due notes." says the Times, " have decreased, and 'bills' are met with more punctuality than they have been for some time past." This is satisfactory. It is something to be assured on such authority that business is improving, and that the people can look forward to a revival, even if in a small way, of the good times of in the limit of its phraseology. With the some years ago. But if good times are to be Belleville Intelligencer everything it disagrees permanent, they can only be made so by with is wicked, wretched, wrong, horrible avoiding the causes of some of the distresses which have oppressed the people. The cry of "extravagance" is an old one, and it has been written about in all phases. With a sensible Governor-General; Protection for our manufacturers; the practice of domestic economy, as advised by the Princess Lonise; added to the assurance of the Monetary Times "that the worst is over; that prices have touched the bottom; that no further fall is to be apprehended from a deeline in the value of stock in the hands of merchants; and that the banks have faced the bulk of their share in the losses, written them off and done with them;" we have reason to expect a revival of business during the next summer. No doubt the state of business at present in England will seriously affect our commerce for some time to come. but we can find some solace in the assurance that the chances of business improving are many.

Nationality in Politics.

Nationality in politics is wrong, says the Star. When we call for representation in the Cabinet for Irish Catholics, the Star and other papers clamor about the folly of such a procedure. It becomes philosophical over the absurdity of introducing Nationality into politics. It is very, very wrong, says the Star. Men should be put forward on their merit, and on that ground alone they should stand bofore the public. But when pressed home it is forced to be silent. Neither the Star nor any other paper in the country can deny the fict, that not only the Cabinet, but many positions in the country are filled on the ground of Nationality. Let us take an extract from the Star to prove this:

The Richmond Guardian insists that in the The Richmond Guardian insists that in the appointment of a new Provincial Treasurer it must not be lost sight of that the office was established at Confederation as an English-speaking office, and that "the nature and work of the office of Treasurer in this Province, as well as the original agreement, make it necessary that the office should be filled by an English-speaking man.

This extract, as it will be seen, first anpeared in the Richmond Guardian and was then copied in the Star. Did the Star contradict it? Not at all. The fact is simply this:

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about by others and not practised.

Distress in England. If a famine were to sweep over England would the Government allow the English people to perish by thousands in the ditches Would the Administration of to-day treat the starving English as the Administration of Lord John Russell treated the Irish during the Famine? It is not likely that it would. Scripture tells us to speak no ill of the dead, but is it an evasion of that command if we quote what one dead man said of another? The late John Martin, one of the most amiable and beloved men of his day, never spoke an unkind word of anyone except of the late Lord John Russell, and Mr. Martin used to call him "that viper." But Englishmen need not fear: they will not be starved to death in thousands. It is said, indeed, that the distress is, in some places very great, and cases are reported from the Black Country, where "households have passed three days without food." The distress, too, is general, from the Tweed to the Thames, factories are idle, workshops are quiet, mines are unworked, blast furnaces are out, and the laborers in the large towns are worse than they have been for many years. The present winter promises to be a very trying one. The poor houses will be full, and taxation will heaped upon the people. And what is the cause of all this? Great Britain is a great producer, but when customers fall off, misery must ensue. For the last two years the purchasers of British products have deminished enormously. The disturbed state of affairs in Europe has contracted the British market, and the loss of trade consequent on these disturbances comes home to the door of the working man. At one time this same working man made plenty of money and spent it lavishly, and now when the hard times come he is destitute. However, he will not that "the true policy for Canadians is starve. He is not an Irishman under the to help themselves," or that the policy administration of "that viper" Lord John Russell.

The Oath of Office.

The Ottawa Herald, a paper by the way that we rejoice to see making a mark for itself, takes objection to a portion of the oath of office as administered to the Governor-General at Halifax. The objection of the Herall is based upon the apparent fact that the few who will say it, how many will Her Majesty the Queen claims "spiritual" aube guided by motives of interest? thority over Canadians of all religions, and Again, the News says that we admit the this, the Herall urges, should not in justice weakness of our own reasoning when we say be asked, nor in practice be given. The ob- that the manifestations of the Canada First noxious passage is as follows:-No foreign men are not necessarily hostile to England. or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority or authority, gubernatorial or spiritual within the realm." No doubt the wording of the oath grates harshly upon Catholic all others. If you tell them that disrupting | Communist—the men who would drag ears. In the eye of the law the spiritual is subservient to the temporal authority of the State. In fact, the State knows no spiritual authority save that which, by fiction, acknowledges the Queen as "defender of the faith." We may have our dioceses and our parishes, but the law does not recognize them, and the meaning of the obnoxious clause appears to us to be that the dian interests before those of the Empire we law shall not recognize them, directly or indirectly. The clause cannot mean that the must remember, too, that at present it is the cate him at the University, surround him with Queen claims "spiritual" authority over all her subjects, for if she does, then the clause is a but once let it be to their interest to declare dead letter, and must remain so. Catholies, for instance, deny the right of any power on earth, save the Pope, to exercise spiritual authority over them. To the Pope they give spiritual obedience, and that obecussion, no one will attempt to interfere with. grievances, yet we should be careful not to make too much. We can all afford to smile at the idea of Her Majesty claiming "spiriter, and as such we can afford to treat it. Although Catholics are not fairly represented in public life in England, yet they have liberty of The Monetary Times thinks that business is conscience, a fact which Pope Pius IX. cheer-

The Belleville "Intelligencer."

That highly respectable journal, the Belleville Intelligencer, is in a flurry. It frets and fumes like a veritable madman, and bandies "lies" and "falsehoods" with all the "base' and "malicious" adjectives it can control withmost horrible. Reason is not akin to the composition of its columns, and of journalistic courtesy it knows as much as a Chinese washerman does the classic harmony of Beethoven or Weber. Being so we do not expect gentle treatment at its bands, and just now we are "malicious liars," who publish "infamous falsehoods" and "a disgrace to the profession' of journalism, and in general so contemptible that we wonder much at the highly susceptible Intelligencer noticing us at all. And the cause of all this trouble is because we stated it was alleged that the Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell made a certain statement about the Aylwards, which we, for the satisfaction of the Intelligencer, now repeat over and over again. This repetition of the offence will, of course, subject us to another torrent of choice soubriquets from the gentlemanly columns of the Intelligencer, but, even so, we have become accustomed to abuse, and must needs grin and bear it. We say that it has been alleged, over and over again, and give the assurance of our columns for the statement, that our informants were amongst the most liberal and highly cultured men we ever met. But this statement we do not ask the Intelligencer to consider; in reply to its fury all we have to say is to repeat our statement that it was alleged, and that if it has been proved that the Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell did not use the language attributed to him. then the Posr has done him a great service, by bringing about a discussion which has been smouldering for a long time.

The Meeting of Parliament.

When Parliament meets it will meet to undertake the settlement of, with the exception of Confederation, the most important issue that has ever come before Canadians-Free Trade vs. Protection. The majority secured for the policy of Protection guarantee that a Protective policy will be carried, but the friends of Protection may rest assured that it will not, or cannot, be carried unless by overcoming difficulties of a very serious nature. The United States will threaten; England will oppose, and a few weak-bearted politicians may falter, but Protection must be kept steadily in view and finally carried in the Princess Louise, instead of being more ex-

religion and of their nationality. The Constitution, and no outside pressure, from French Canadian Catholics, the English Protestants, the Methodists, the Irish Catholics an instant the right which the Parliahave each their representatives, or representative, in the Cabinet, and as it is in the way everything it thinks best for the benefit of the records. will command the price of grain; we will be told a host of trouble that is sure to overtake us if our industries are protected; but the country voted for Protection, and the government must either give it or go to the country again. We say this much because of the murmurs which meet us from time to time about "difficulties," &c. What are statesmen for but to overcome difficulties? What are our Ministers paid for but to devise means for removing the barriers to our success? The necessity of Protection has now been established, and it will be more fully established. when Parliament meets, and any indecation to avoid the situation upon the part of the Ministry would be treason to the popular will. That such indications exist we do not say, but the Anti-Protectionists are doing all they can to spread the rumour that Protection is almost impossible. Why it should be so they fail to establish, and when the discussion of the question comes up we venture to express to impossible will be found to be nothing of the kind.

The Loyalty Question. The Kingston Daily News having abandon-

ed the "brand" argument, comes to a fair discussion of the question of lovalty. It asks us where we get our information when we say that there are so many Annexationists and Canada First men in this country? Well we auswer-by personal observation and from the press. Look at the Toronto Telegram objecting, and strongly objecting, to any tendency that may exist to rule Canada for the benefit of the Empire. It places Canadian interests first, and argues that Canada should be ruled for the beneat of Canadians and not for the benefit of the Empire at large. Does the Daily News object to the reasoning Again, look at the Hamilton Spectator saying of Canada should be with a sole eye to the genetit of Canada, and without regard to the effect upon any other country," and that "this is the best practicable, if not the best imaginable," policy for this country to interests should be made subservient to the interests of the Empire? Very few, and among Certainly and we repeat it. It is not, these people say, because they love England less, but because they love Canada more, that testants, because Catholic teaching is opposed to revolutions of all kinds. But that there is a strong feeling in favour of placing Canainterest of Canadians to be loyal to the Empire, the other way, and we fear that declaration would come with no uncertain sound.

Impossible.

The Rev. Mr. Black is, no doubt, an amiable man. He is certainly a broad-minded the habits of better men just as soon clergyman and one who means well to every-But like most men, who are not Catholics, the Rev. Mr. Black does not appear to understand the issue between the Orangemen and the Catholics. It is very hard to drive the facts of the case into any head except one in sympathy with either side of the house. On Thanksgiving Day, however, the Rev. Mr. Black delivered a sermon in the Ottawa Street Church. There are many passages in that sermon with which we do not agree, and many which prove that the Rev. Gentleman is free from the slightest feeling of bigotry towards his Catholic neighbors. But withal that he does not understand the issue between what is called "Orange and Green." This, we think, he proved when he made the fol-

lowing remarks :--Why the peace and general acclaim of jow on Friday? The populace had found a rallying point, and the fashion was changed. We can lave a grander procession than that of last week. One that will give more joy to our Governor-General and his wife, and to the noble Queen whom they represent. One that will cause more joy among the angels of God in the courts of heaven. What is it? Simply, let the Roman Catholic Bishop of this city, the Episcopal Bishop, the Moderntor of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the President of the Conference of the Methodist churches, have a procession with one carriage on the 12th of July and St. Patrick's Day, and other suitable occasions. These four men represent nine-tenths of the people of this Dominion. Why the peace and general acclaim of joy on

Impossible! That day will never come. It is simply not wibin the range of human nature, so long as man is what he is. In certain places Catholics may look at Orange processions without betraying any feeling of annoyance, but to expect a Catholic bishop, or a Catholic layman, to join in such a procession is to ask them to imitate the spaniel that licks the hand that spurns him. There is no use preaching peace between "Orange and Green.' There never has been peace, there is no peace, and there never will be peace. But why did not the Rev. Mr. Black select some other day when Catholics could consistently join their Protestant friends? We wil turn out on St. George's or Andrew's Day to do honor to our English or Scotch friends if they wish it. We would protect their right to walk the thoroughfares just the same as we would protect our own but Orangeism, that is quite another thing At the same time we are willing to admit that the Orange Association contains men who do not mean to do harm. Like all other associations, there are good and bad men in it but even if they were all good the name of Orangeism is quite enough to make such a proposition as that hinted at by the Rev. Mr. Black as futile as the doubtful occupation of whistling a jig to a mile stone."

More Reflections.

The Press has commenced pecking at the Marquis of Lorne. It is finding fault with something that happened at Halifax, with something, also, that happened in Montreat, and with some other thing that happened in Ottawa. At each place there was an alleged blunder made, and the press has not been slow to express its views. Some of those who censure the Marquis of Lorne do so, no doubt, with the best intentions, but they appear to forget that the Governor-General and The country is governed by representatives face of all intimidation. Canadians are the clusive, have been in some instances even who are appointed to office because of their arbiters of their own destiny, within the more easily approached than Lord Dufferin. of theft.

Take the receptions of Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise in Montreal. If people must meet Governor-Generals, then let us see which of the two was the most accessible. At the reception of Lord Cabinet, so it is all over the country. The of the people. We will be told that the only difference is this—it is practised by some and not talked about—while it is talked be told that Liverpool, and not Montreal. The of the Marquis of Lorne and the the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise there was noththe necessary but a decent cont. ing questions were asked, no enquiries made, and an escaped convict could walk in and make his bow just as well ing address was read:as the most esteemed man in our midst. Men that no respectable citizen would introduce to his family circle, might be introduced to the Queen's daughter! Let us take the most democratic view that is possible of this reception, and let us look upon the Princess Louise simply as the wife of a gentleman engaged in public life; and what gentleman would like to place his wife in a position where she could be even formally introduced to every Tom, Dick and Harry who wished? We think the mistake was that the Mamuis of Lorne and his wife were too democratic. At least they should be surrounded with as many safeguards as surround a private citizens, are should be taken that none but decent citizens or people known should. his family circle, might be introduced to the decent citizens, or people known, should the opinion that what is now regarded as next | no more introduced to them than to any other lady or gentleman in the land. The man who is not careful of the society his wife. his daughter, or his sister keeps, cannot be a good citizen; and it is effrontery to think that because some men happen to be born to station in life, that they must leave themselves open to meet the common thief, who would be shunned in the house of any man, rich or poor, who valued his reputation, or the honor of his family. We think it an outrage upon any lady to place her in a position where she will be obliged to meet characterless men. No doubt the people who were at the reception were the creme de la creme of Montreal, but anyone-thief, burglar, escaped convict, anybody-could have gone; and at least a lady has a right to be guarded against having anyone introduced to her except a man of good character.

Low-Necked Dresses and Democracy. The Mail devotes a column to low-necked

order about low-necked dresses for the

dresses.

It attacks Colonel Littleton's

reception. It thinks the order injudicious and absurd. In Canada we cannot do as they pursue. Does the Daily News object to this? do in England, says the Mail. Our climate What paper in Canada will say that Canadian and our democracy forbid it. We would like and our democracy forbid it. We would like to agree with the Mail in all it says upon the subject, but the tyrant Custom is against us. We suppose, however, that even Custom must be assuled by little Jack-giant-killers in the Press. While, then, we think the Mail right in its strictures on low-necked dresses, it appears to forget two things, and those are: that no one ever heard of ladies in high-necked dresses, in our time, being presented to royalty, and the other thing is that people are democratic from necessity, and not from they desire to place Canadian interests above | choice. The loudest leveller, or the fiercest the Empire is necessarily an act of hostility to everybody down to their own level England, they will answer: No, because if they could—would be the most England does not care for Canada. We retyrannical aristocrats if they knew how, peat, too, that the Catholics are not so much or if they dared. Men on this continent disposed towards Canada the First party as Propression democracy, while it answers their testants, because Catholic teaching is opposed purpose, but once their children, or children's children, attain wealth and rank, these same children assume the airs and don the habits of the higher walks of life. Take the son of have too many occasions to observe. We the long-winded, loud-mouthed democrat, eduall these elements which are calculated to expand the mind, enlarge the heart, and to make him superior to the majority of men, and vill he become a democratic agitator, shouting "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' from the house tops? Nay, not only the sons of democrats, but democrats themselves ape ciety in New York or in Boston, and who are the aristocrats of to-day, who but the democrats of yesterday, the men whose fathers were loudest in the theory of "equality." And this is as it ought to be, and as it will be, to the end of time. Every hour of our lives, aye every hour of the lives of those who will even deny it, is spent in working up the ladder, and no one is so pleased as the democrat when he reaches the top. To struggle for wealth, distinction and worth, in legitimate way is a noble virtue, but the danger is that that struggle may be accompanied by an unbecoming servility which is as demoraliz. ing as it is weak. Aristocracy in this country, as aristocracy is understood in Great Britain and Ireland, is neither possible nor desirable, but that grades in society will exist is just as certain as they exist all over the civilized world. Accident makes the democrat, as accident makes the aristocrat—the difference is this: one would not exchange with the other, and with that other, it is sour grapes, and if he was a true man he would admit it. Offer your democrat a baronial hall and £50,000 a year. Will he refuse? Let the world answer. We are not now discussing the merits of aristocracy and democracy; we are simply pointing out the fact that the democrat who condemns aristocracy would rejoice to be an aristocrat if he could. The sides we would take in a controversy between aristocracy and democracy might not be the popular one, but here in Canada the people are so circumstanced that they can follow a happy medium, free from the evils of both extremes. As for the low-necked dresses-well, that is a more delicate subject We certainly do not like them. When positively "low," we think them indelicate, but the difficulty appears to be to define when a dress is "low-necked." This, however, one's own sense of propriety will tell. We agree with the Mail that the custom is objectionable. and that more drapery would be becoming. But, still, ladies object, custom is powerful, and the dresses go from high to low and from

The Latest Failure.

GLASGOW, December 5, 1878.—Great excitement prevails throughout the commercial circles of Scotland to-day, consequent upon the suspension of the Caledonian Bank. Business men throughout Scotland are asking themselves what will happen next. If this bank was really able to pay all its obligations the occurrence of the suspension at the present time tends to deepen the suspicion respecting other banks. Petitions for the liquidation of the bank were presented to the Court of Sessions to-day. The head office of this bank is at Inverness. This, as well as all the branches in the various parts of well as all the branches in the various parts of Scotland, is closed.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The progress of the Caledonian Bank toward suspension was quite marked. The fact of its possessing the four shares of the City of Glasgow Bank was discovered when the list was made public and the confidence of the people began to wane. Ten pound shares of the Caledonian Bank gradually dropped to thirty shillings and they would certainly have gone even lower had the concern not gone into liquidation. The Scotch banks still remaining intact have agreed to take the Caledonian's notes and guarantee depositors. But this has not reassured anybody.—N. Y. Herald.

An itinerant doctor called Reid has been committed for trial at Brockville on charges Presentation to Archbishop Lynch.

At St. John's Hall, on Wednesday evening, December 4th, His Grace Archbishop Lynch was presented with a handsome photograph of himself, of a large size, and elegantly The portrait was the gift of Mr. framed. James Britton, Henorary President of St. Aloysius Benevolent Society. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number signs that revival cannot be far off." being unable to obtain admittance, and the good thing to hope. But at the same time is greatest interest was manifested in the ceremony. Previous to the presentation, the follow-

To His Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Toronio:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE.

hands.
In view of the deep interest your Grace ha always taken in our welfare, spiritual and tem-poral, we beg to present to your Grace a brief synopsis of the present state of the St. Aloyslus

Society,
We are about to complete our first year of organized existence. In the execution of the objects for which this Society was commenced various committees have been formed.
One of fourteen members visits the Central Prison every Sunday, and imparts instruction and such consolution as may be possible to its inmates. During the past year about fifty have been proposed for confirmation and have received that sacrament.
The Society would carnestly represent to your Grace the pressing want of a Prisoners' Reliat

The Society would earnestly represent to your Grace the pressing want of a Prisoners' Relief Society, which in connection with the St. Aloysius Society would be able to aid men leaving the Prison sometimes without means and thereby exposed to the worst forms of temptation.

tation.

Another committee visits the General Hospital and has established there a library of good Catholic books for the use of the patients.

Another, the Committee of the Christian Doctrine, forms a society of twenty members. This committee is charged with conducting the Parochial Sunday School in St. John's Church, The attendance of children for the last month is about 200 and is increasing. A children's cholr has been organized and is making good progress.

rogress.
Your Grace will, we are certain, be delighted to hear that the junior branch of our Society, founded with your gracious approval and blessing, a week or two ago, is in a prosperous condition and already consists of thirty-five members.

members.
We again, as a society working in connection We again, as a society working in connection with the Church, under your Grace's guidance and patronage, beg to again express the veneration and deep love in which we hold your Grace, both as our patron and as our Archbishop; our great appreciation of your Grace's earnest endeavour for our own advancement, spiritual and temporal; and our most sincere thanks for the many benefits received by our body at your Grace's hands.

And we beg for ourselves and for the work we have undertaken, your paternal benediction.

Signed on behalf of the Society.

ANDREW COTTAM, Secretary, Rev. J. F. McBRIDE, President

His Grace in reply expressed with consider-

His Grace in reply expressed with considerable feeling his appreciation of the good work the Society is doing, and urged a continuance of their exertions in a cause which would be productive of so many blessings both in this life and that to come. Speaking of the junior branch organized in connection with the Society His Grace related that Cardinal Manning had once sorrowfully observed to on the lives of European monarchs, and I do him "our boys are lost between their leaving school and their becoming men. It was a belonging to the old International Society has difficult question to answer how boys might had anything to do with these attempted be saved from the temptations which beset assassinations."-New York Herald. their path during their approach to maturity. but in the establishment of a junior branch to such an association as the St. Aloysius Society they had taken a long step towards solving

the problem. At the conclusion of His Grace's reply, Mr. Britton presented the photograph, delivering | generally, are excellent and certainly very at the same time an address replete with expressive language and well-chosen sentences. | rule is in the case of the correspondent of the as they can with decency. They will His Grace immediately presented the picture tell you "No," but history and experience belie them all the world over. Look at so. Subsequently hung directly over the Presibere, and whose reports, though quite comdent's chair in their meeting room. The plimentary to Halifax, were not what the photograph is a full length portrait of his Gazette should have had. The most serious Grace, about three feet long by two and a half feet wide. It is an excellent likeness of the the sending of a telegram to the effect that original, and will prove an ornament to the the Marquis was particularly gracious to rooms of the Association. After the presen- some societies, while his treatment to others tation was over, his Grace attended an entertainment given to the junior branch of the Society.— Toronto paper.

Opinion of the Press.

The Mail correspondent from the Capital anent the Vice-Regal reception says: "Since the Princess passed the manned yards of the fleet at Halifax, she has not, I am sure, heard a good British cheer, and of all the apologies for a cheer that I ever heard in my life, the Ottawa attempt is the weakest and weeziest." It is a pity the correspondent did not remain over Wednesday, when he would have been able to report that under the combined influence of genial whether and a brilliant illumination the people of Ottawa proved their capacity for giving "a good British cheer," again and again as the Vice-Regal cavalcade passed through the densely crowded streets. Whether Toronto would do better than Ottawa with people up to their ankles in mud and a heavy rainfall may well be doubted.— Ottawa Free Press.

Halifax Chronicle: "If he (Mr. Blake) wants to be leader it is quite possible that he can be, for his splendid talents have no warmer admirer in the Dominion than Mr. Mackenzie. No man regretted more sincerely than the late Premier the fact that Mr. Blake, on account of his onerous professional duties and poor health, was unable to take a more active part in public affairs. Mr. Mackenzie | Mayor Beaudry's friends, who swarmed the was proud to serve under Mr. Blake in the streets in legions had resented the in-Ontario Government, and was ready to serve | sult thus offered him. The aforesaid under him at Ottawn. If the Tories are hissers should remember that the object counting upon any quarrel in the Liberal of their spite, Mayor Beaudry, enjoys party on the question of leadership they are the respect and confidence of two-thirds mistaking the characters of our Liberal of the citizens; that his action on the last statesmen. Such able, honest and patriotic men as Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Biake have proved themselves to be, are not likely to have any disagreement over a matter of precedence. They could safely be made a committee of two to settle the question and their report would cheerfully be confirmed by the whole party,"

Londoners Reducing Expenses

Economy is the order of the day. Even the Fifth of November Guys were limited in number and mean in appearance. If you go to the great co-operative store of London you find that the provision departments are the chief quarters of business. Among the upper middle classes extravagant dinner parties are dropping out of fashion. Men, who a few years ago, would not be seen on the railway in anything but a first-class carriage, now ride second: men who used to ride second now ride third. We are all economizing. The Daily Telegraph has just discovered that the depression in trade is very serious, and the other journals are discussing the same subject. The Telegraph to-day confesses that "every great interest in the country complains, and the complaints of some grow louder every day. Journals, trade circulars, private letters, common conversation, business arrangements, supply evidence of one descrip- shoot him.

tion, almost universally unfavorable; and dark list of failures provides confirmation different in kind, but even more likely to produce conviction. But the Telegraph finds consolation in the fact that "as it is the darkest hour which immediately precedes the dawn, so it is justifiable to take the universal gloom and depression now prevailing as really would be well to prepare for the possible contingency that the force of the tempest has not yet spent itself. I fail to find any glimmer of light in the clouds. I unhesitatingly affirm that "things" are not yet "at their worst. London Letter to New York Times.

American Internationalists.

Three men were arrested recently while at tempting to escape over the Portuguese frontier on suspicion of being connected with the late attempt of Moncasi on the life or King Alfonso. When the prisoners were searched documents of a compromising nature were found in theirpossession and among others were papers clearly York connecting them with an International body having its headquarters in New In view of the importance of this announcement a Herald reporter immediately called on sev. eral prominent members of the socialistic labor party to obtain their ideas on the news. The reporter found them but little inclined to talk on the affair, which they affected to disbelieve In order to convince them of the reality of the announcement the reporter showed the incre dulous gentlemen a copy of the despatch, but this failed to convince them that there was any foundation for the reported discovery One gentleman, more communicative than hi political friends, said, "Why, that despatel cannot be correct, because there is now no Internationalist society in America. It was dissolved some years ago in Philadelphia. I is evident, therefore, there is some mistake In this country the socialistic labor party has relaced the Internationalist Society and the socialists have nothing whatever to do with these attempted assassinations. These are the acts either of individuals or of small group of desperate men with exaggerated notions They are the result of the ignorance and oppression of the masses of the people in Europe, while the doctrines of socialism. which are essentially law-abiding, only take root among intelligent and educated men, who understand that the evils which anliet society are not so much due to political as to social causes. The socialists are too intelligent not to understand that nothing is gained by killing a king who is sure to be succeeded by another king. What they aim at is to so ilter the structure of society as to make kings impossible and assassins unnecessary. This s more particularly the attitude of the American social labor party, who live in a country where, whatever changes the mass of the people may desire to make in their government, social and political, can be made gradually and legally by force of the ballot. It is not likely that intelligent men living under such conditions would consent to become the associates in crime of men who use that dangerous and barbarous method of checking evil, the dagger of the regicide. No, the despatch from Madrid will prove to be unfounded. One thing is certain, the socialistic labor party has no connection with any of the late attempts made not believe that any section or group of men

What the Halifax Chronicle Thinks.

The newspaper correspondents who were here during the visit of the Marquis and Princess did their work so well, as a rule, that they deserve the highest praise. Their reports. flattering to Halifax. The exception to the blunder committed by the correspondent was notably the Charitable Irish Society, was in from cordial. In fact, the correspondent informed the Montreal public that His Excellency had deliberately slighted the Irish Society. A report of this kind would do harm under any circumstances, but the sending of it to a Montreal journal was especially to be regretted, because in that city, unfornately, it takes very little to create bitter feelings between the people of different races and religions. This exceedingly stupid report threatened to cause serious trouble Fortunately, however, steps were taken to ascertain the facts, and the Guzette, both by editorial remarks and by publishing telegrams from reliable people in Halifax, fully atoned for the wrong its correspondent had done.-- Halifax Chronicle

CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Man Has His Little Enemics-Mayor Beaudry Hissed. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sin,-The silence of the city press on the conduct of those who hissed out worthy Chief Magistrate, when passing under certain arches, on the occasion of the public reception given to the vice-regal party, is rather remarkable. The festivities of the day might have been unpleasantly marred if 12th of July—the cause, no doubt, which drew upon him the attention of the hissing —is endorsed by the large majority of the

community, and was specially commended by

Judge Ramsay on the occasion of the late Yours.

Χ.

Montreal, December 4, 1878.

Orange trials.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT .- Send to a relative notice that you have paid for him a year's subscription to the TRUE WITNESS, and all through the year every time a number arrives that friend will have a new reminder of your kindness. The many thousand hints and suggestions its pages will afford will be turned to profitable account, and supply ad-

ditional cause of gratitude. Lately on a dark night a stage coach with nine passengers was passing between Leadville and Canon City, Col., when suddenly coach and horses and driver and passengers fell over a bank and down sixty feet into a creek below. The coach turned over three times in its descent and landed bottom upwards. Six inside passengers escaped serious injury; three outside were equally lucky and the accident was fatal to only one horse, which was so much hurt that it was necessary to

THE JESUITS:

What They Have Done for Civilization A Reply to the "Witness" and "Gazette,"

BY MR. M. W. KIRWAN, "POST."

On Monday evening, the 9th instant, the following lecture was delivered in the Me-

chanics' Hall, Montreal:-Ladics and Gentlemen:-It is now more than three centuries since a powerful French army drew its lines around the Spanish town of Pampeluna, capital of Navarre. Outside and within, the chivalry of fray, and the dauntless heroism of the attack or of the defence wrung many a cheer from their foes. The French troops went to the assault with all the martial daring of their race, while the Spanish soldiery threw themselves with reckless bravery into the breaches made by their foes. It was a struggle of the giants, and for a long time no one could tell defenders. Their ranks were decimated, hun- of their altars at the hands of conger did its work of emaciation and surrender one who would not hear of hauling down the that Ritualism is Protestantism, for it is as his wisdom in the council, had won the respect of all. He still urged resistance, and Protestant mob lay hands upon these inofout, until in a desperate attempt to stop the their private judgment. I shall not, therefore, tide of a new French attack, the heroic one fell, foremost in the deadly breach, his limbs in this instance of the Ritualistic clergymen, shattered by a French eighteen pounder. point out the commencement of a persecu-Half buried in the ruins made by the French tion of Protestant against Protestant, and artillery the gay cavalier lay, bleeding that, too, in an age of religious tolerance all as if to death, his sword that had flashed in that Pampeluna was a conquered town, former age being the cause of edisastrous And who was he who was so conspicuous consequences" when in the present age, amidst a host of heroes; whose sword was this age of "glorious enlightenment and the present age, amidst a host of heroes; whose sword was keenest, whose wit was brightest, whose freedom," men are being abused for courtly bearing bespoke a noble origin and conscience sake, and not a word about it! Society of Jesus. From the field to the hospital, thence to the castle of his father, where insults which Ritualistic ministers are subhis thoughts became fixed upon the future, jected to in England at this hour. And yet and from which he resolved to devote his life | we hear of the Jesuits causing trouble in an to God. Renouncing his lordly associations age when religious tolerance was not promonastery of Montserrat, set out barefooted on the Jesuits were "followed by consequences Ignatius Loyola the papal benediction. On Witness cannot prove it, unless indeed it and it was not until be was 33 years of age nies." "Since then," says De Maistre "nothing which were to result in the formation of "The in the following century said, "There is no-Jesuits." But it was in Paris that the new thing more essential than to ruin the credit Society originated, and in 1539 Loyola sub- of the Jesuits, on ruining them you ruin Rome, mitted to the Pope, Paul III., the rule of the and if Rome is lost, the religion will reform proposed Order, which was approved by a of itself." These are the "disastrous consebull in the following year. Thus was form-quences" which incite to antagonism against has taken as its adopted motto, "An Majoren aye, and the Guzette too, stunding to the be-DEI GLORIAM." It was conceived for one ob- hests therein laid down. Point me one counject; it was founded for one object; it is being try in the world where the Jesuits incited the carried out for one object; it exists for one object, and it is now denounced because it in the world where-as an order-they GREATER GLORY OF GOD." Persecution has "AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM Christ to teach the Gospel to all nations. Point to me a single country in the world, the peace and quiet of the community!" "followed by consequences disastrous to the peace and quiet of the community?" Were there not the tortures and the burnings, too often, alas, on both sides, and were not these tortures and burnings the disastrous consequences of this Reformation so-called? Is it not the history of Christianity the world over, and did not the hecatombs of brass against despotism on the other; and of Christian martyrs whose blood recked in the Coliseum prove that the carrying of the Jesuits had to go. That the martyre were nothing could be proved. They were never produced in court, and if their Government? Again listen to this Pro-

Christ's cross has everywhere been "followed by consequences disastrous to the peace and quiet of the community." Unfortunately these disastrous consequences brought disturbance in their wake, or as if Catholicism had previously existed. Is not the "disastrous to the peace of the community" in Spain or would not the introduction Buddhism be disastrous to the peace of the community in Great Britain and Ireland? fine contending hosts had gathered for the Raise aloft the standard of the Prophet in front of the classic portico of St. Paul's; send the priests versed in the Koran through the land; let its surpassing elegance and piety be taught to multitudes, and it it is not followed by "consequences disastrous to the peace of the community" the world would favourable for her plans, for about this period the church, and not till then did the Pope be mistaken. Oh, but I will be told the cases are different. The Jesuits created diswhether Pampeluna would stand until it was turbances in Roman Catholic countries, then relieved, or fall before assistance came to its I have as a reply, look at the Ritualists was against the rules of his order, aid. At last the garrison became reduced in numbers, and the consequences of the siege were telling with startling effect upon the were telling with startling effect upon the stituted authority. Right or wrong, I am was on every man's lips. Yet, no! there was | not here to discuss, but I am here to affirm flag, and who by his gallantry in the field and far removed from Catholicism as Episcopalianism is and yet a brutal and a rabid he fired the hearts of the soldiers with the fensive Protestant clergymen, and all because fervour of his appeals, and Pampeluna held they exercise what all Protestants applaudgo one day back from the present, but will. over the world. When the Jesuits were driven the teeth of death, broken at his side, while from France, Spain and Portugal it was at a the French men-at-arms swarmed into the period of religious ascendency, but when town, and lowering the Spranish standard English mobs persecute Ritualistic clergythe flagstaff, raised the Fleur de lis men it is at a period of religious liberty, the Bourbons, which proclaimed and yet we hear of men living in the who lay a mangled thing amid the ruins? The butcheries of Mary and Elizabeth in the Who but Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the 16th century were not, considering the age in which they lived, one bit more severe than the he donned the garb of a beggar, and from the fessed so much as it is to-day! But is it true that | historian that I have quoted before, said of the | had resisted the appeals of the bloodhounds | murder of two kings can be placed at the a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Barcelona and disastrous to the peace and quiet of the entire ally parades: "This Act of Parliament bears and Germany expelled them on the charge of deny it. I deny it, too, on the authority of Rome were reached, and here Adrian VI. gave | community?" No, it is not true, and the to Venice, begging every inch of the way; wishes prove it as Calvin did when he wrote thence to Cyprus, and finally to the Holy to a friend these words:—"As to the Land, where he remained for a time. Re- Jesuits" he said, "they oppose themselves turning to his native land he devoted himself particularly to us, they must be chased, or at to study, for of books of arts he knew little, least crush them by force of lies and calumthat he lent himself seriously to those studies, has been changed, for one of Calvin's disciples ed "The Jesuits," which from time to time the Jesuits and right loyally is the Witness, people to revolt? Point me one country has been true to that one motto, "For THE have been proved to be allied with anyone who was conspiring against followed it, calumnics have been hurled at it, the State? No mere windy accusations will jealousy has assailed it, friends and foes do: but give us proof positive of treason alike have misunderstood it, but its against constituted authority, or else we must pulsion in 1703 Pope Clement XIII. appealed bially hard to overtake a lie. The Witness followers of Ignatius Loyola bowel their members never thought of idltering, and with brand the calumniators of being inspired to the King in the interest of religion says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes and the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees, and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees and raising their eyes the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the decrees are the says that "In France the assassination of two heads to the says that "In France the says that "In France the says t written upon with the hatred of Calvin and with adopting their banner, they climbed the highest pinna- his method of destruction. Were the Jesuits cles of Christian glory, and from the very followed by "disastrous consequences" to the cloud-land of Christian purity and fortitude. peace of France, when a Protestant Minister we see "the Jesuits," bearing the standard of | of St. Stephens, age, and a sound one at that, Christ crucified, foremost in His cause, work- said, speaking of the causes of the French ing into the breaches of His citadel, and fall- Revolution of 1792, "that one of the causes ing, one by one, in His cause as their founder, which facilitated that revolution was the de-Ignatius Loyola, fell under the fire of the struction of the Jesuits in 1762." Truly, as French artillery in that Spanish town under the Winess says, the Jesuits were followed by to arm the hand of the assassin. The Jesuits not charged against the Jesuits, by any histothe shadow of the Pyrenees. There they "disastrous consequences" then. They were have ever inculcated the spirit of loyalty the rian who has enquired into the details. were, at a time when travelling was travelling frequently driven out of France, says indeed, in the heart of Africa, long before Liv- the Witness; yes, and revolution was ingstone was ever heard of; in India, in South the consequence, says Protestant authority. they yielded her temporal allegiance He was a young fanatic of a Dominican : America, in Carada, in China—in fact, wher- They were frequently driven out of France, on the one hand, giving to the Pope acted upon his own responsibility. Chamever man was to be found, there they were, says the Witness. Yes, and France just as their spiritual allegiance on the other, as they ber's Encyclopedia says that "No evidence Christianity and civilization, yet the world Catholic Church, and this fact furnishes us country flowed along the gutters of the felt the electricity of their power, and, from with proof positive that the French clergy boulevards and appalled markind echoed to end to end, the earth shook either with the most to a man in favor of the society, influences for, or against, their organization. In fact the Witness, by insinuation, would fain mitted in thy name!" Where were the what the world was, it is to-day; in some cases were: and history rebetter; in some cases worse: and history reFrance; yes, but they still received marks of
Where, then, the clampions of order to lived. Religious rancour prevailed over the
same story the world over, and
will live for As Pombal persecuted the Jesuits in the last 1753, the Pope said, speaking of the Jesuits: GREATER GLORY OF GOD," and to stand be- Protestant opinion, just as England dreaded century, so does Bismarck persecute them to- "These religieux walk in the glorious tracks of fore the organized ruffianism of the revoday. They have had their enemies in all their fathers." But the Wilness quotes why they lution, and to stay the tide of human ages, as they have had their friends—and no one were suppressed, and gives the wording of gore by their own? Expelled, I hear, is surprised to find the Witness and Gazette of the act of Parliament which said that "the in-Montreal following, like misguided sheep, the stitution of Jesus was opposed to all authority, Scarch, then, the British Museum, and bouncing bell-wether—Tesuit denunciation in spiritual, temporal, and ecclesiastical" Well, tear from its shelves the teachings of the past. Now, it would not be a hazardous what of that? That was not the first foolish republicanism, stop the sale of the from the glittering blade of the executioner's statement to make that neither the Witness thing the French Parliament did, nor will it seditious press in England, send Goldwin nor the Gazette know much of the order they be the last; but the Witness forgot to men- Smith to jail, stop forever discus- anger, and the fear of Protestant ascendso freely condemn. It is enough for them | tion that the statement was retracted when that others have condemned them; some bell- the Jesuits were recalled. But what was I must pass on. The calumnies of centuries not too much opposed, drove the wether has jumped over the stick, and the witness and Gazette spring at it as naturally as if the stick were still that the soldiers of the Cross were forced must leave France, and upon that issue dis- being done to men of the Catholic religion there. Give us reasons, sound and tena- from the trench, and were obliged to lower miss the Witness, to learn the alphabet of its ble, or at least ostensible, for your their standard from the citadel, and seek a calumnies, and do not screen your state- retreat, a refuge and a home? Why not give other countries from which they were expelments behind your mere assertion that us the whole truth, for truth, even if defeated, led? It is simply the carrying out of Calthe Jesuits are all your fancy paints them. can still win its victory, for successes won by vin's advice, Voltaire's policy, or Madame de the Jesuits are all your fancy paints them. | can still win its victory, for successes won by For instance, the Witness of November 7th falsehood are like those of Pyrrhus-" A few said: "The presence of the Jesuits in any such victories and we are undone." What, community must be followed by consequences | then, was the reason the Jesuits were driven disastrous to the peace and quiet of the en- out of France in 1762? I will tell-For just tire community. We appeal to their record the same reason as they were driven out of his policy of aggrandizement. The Jesuits in every Roman Catholic country in Europe Spain and Portugal; for purposes of state. alone did not crouch before the haughty and to prove." This is the language of the infidel The Jesuits were a barrier between the dessuccessful Minister, and while all Portugal to the Christian, of the Jews to Christ. It is potism of the king and the growing infidelity such language as the Mohammedans might of the people. They annoyed the one by not use to the Christian missionaries, or as the bending the neck to his royal will in all savages of the South Sea Islands might use things; they offended the growing insolence to the men who were carrying the Cross of of the other by keeping true to their motto "FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD" Neither the glitter of the crown, nor the swelling surge except Ireland, in which the fulfilling of of popular discontent, could induce them to God's instructions to preach the Gospel was forget that there was a Christ on earth, that He not "followed by consequences disastrous to was a living Christ, and that they had devoted their lives for His greater glory and When the Reformation, as our Protestant their own salvation. When the King wanted friends call it, took place, was not that to use them against the people they stood unmoved; when the people sought their aid against their lawful sovereign they reproved their rebellious spirits, denied them absolu-

was one cause of their expulsion. Another cause was Madame de Pompadour. Who was Madame de Pompadour? Well, in charity, I shall say she was the friend of the king. In have been amongst Christians themselves as | well regulated society Madame de Pompawell as from infidels to Christians, but it is dour would not be known. To the world childlike to plead as if "the Jesuits" alone at large the friendship between the king and Madame de Pompadour was known, and they were responsible for disruptions which she, trusting to the influence which was common to every community where surrounded her, begged for absolution at the Protestantism was ever introduced where hands of her ghostly Jesuit Father. No, that absolution could not be given! She promised introduction of Protestantism, at this moment, reform; it was useless, unless she left the Court and removed herself out of that temptation which Catholics every day pray that the Lord will "lead them not into." She wrote to Rome; Rome referred her to her confessor; she became furious, vowed revenge and had it by assisting in building up a fabric of hostily to an order that professed to stand by its VOW " FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD," rather than commit sin by giving absolution to-I shall say not what! And the times were a Father Lavalette, Superior or the Society of Martinique, eugaged in a speculation for the benefit of his mission. This and it would have been condemned by his superiors if they had known it. But the speculation failed and Madame de l'ompadour made all the capital she could out of it. In this she was assisted by the Prime Minister, Choisen, who, for purposes of State, wanted to get rid of the Jesuits, and between them they succeeded, and four thousand members of the Society of Jesus were, except five, who took the oath of abjuration, sent into exile. This was another reason why they were expelled from France. And there is yet another reason why "this Institution of Jesus. which was opposed to all authority, spiritual and ecclesiastical, temporal and civil," was obliged to leave. It was, as Lally-Tollendal said, for party, and for party only. Because, says this celebrated soldier, "the libraries of treason when they were written, but which were construed into treasen in this day, these may be reduced to mere trifles. The Prime men had to leave. The persecution" he Minister Pombal has used more frequently continues, "became dreadful; the general re- the weapons of bad faith, calumny and exagsult was disastrous, and great injury was geration than of truth or honesty of purpose done, particularly to public education." Scholl, the Protestant historian, says of the posed his lofty and unscrupulous ambition, same event: "To overthrow the coclesiastical from it that sacred phalanx which had devoted itself to the defence of the pontifical throne, that is, the Jesuits. Such is the good of society and the salvation of souls, it true cause of the hatred which was vowed was the Jesuit Fathers who stood the shock: against this society." And Voltaire, that they should be destroyed if Pombal was to prince of infidels, wrote to Helvetius: "Once succeed, and destroyed they were. Pombal, dence was not necessary when the Jesuits it all our own way." And Scholl, the same | could destroy. For four years Clement XIV. | Witness to give. It distinctly says that the Act of Parliament that the Witness so heroic- who were on the track of the Jesuits. Spain | door of the Society of Jesus, and I distinctly too visibly the character of passion and in- interfering in the AFFAIRS OF STATE, but in Protestants, one of whom, Mr. Henry Foster, justice not to be disapproved by all the charges ever brought against them not honest men." There, friend Wilness, one crime has ever been traced to the order. is Protestant authority for you. Banished because they were "opposed to all proved against them-never. Benedict XIV. process instituted against Ravaillac, with authority, spiritual, temporal, ecclesiastical and civil! No! No! but banished because demmed them. In 1773 the Jesuits ceased but | the conclusion that the real cause of the crime they would not yield to a profligate woman, the good they did lived on, until a new era because their libraries were stored with ancient | dawned and they were called to life after forty | Even Voltaire discredited the story, and the books which in the last century were look- years of somnambulism and to-day they deadliest enemies of the Jesuits have aded upon as treasonable, and because the in-fidels of the day saw in the Society of Jesus motto of Ignatius Loyola floating from a the Society of all complicity in the deed the greatest barrier to the promotion of thousand flagstatis and with his followers standtheir views. And can it be that the Witness to-day sanctions acts such as these. Because they would not encourage profligacy, because of Christ crucified above the raging of the they accumulated libraries and resisted the infidel storm, causing the shafts of envious devil in the shape of Voltaire, Rousseau and the whole gang of French infidels, these and these alone were the reasons why a weak King yielded to the importunities of the times and banished the Jesuits from the land. Opposed to power "ecclesiastical," said the Parliament. Not true, for the French clergy interfered in their behalf, and the very year after their exto think well about what he had done. kings can be laid at their door, and the un- unto God, for whose glo. Opposed to the power temporal and civil successful attempts of both Barrier and "Thy will be done." and lives of apostate kings, to raise tunults, say the Wines knows not whereof it writes and to spread evil rumors, to influence civil war, more than that the assassination of two kings is world over, and proved it equally under the Henry III. was assassinated by Clement. sway of Catherine II. of Russia, when Who was Clement? A Jesuit? Not at all. sions about Canada First or Annexation. But ancy in France, to which Henry was cannot be refuted in an hour, and as I have unhappy young Dominican to the commission "Jesuitical" catechism. And what of these Pompadour's revenge, altered to answer the circumstances of the hour. Pombal, the Portuguese Bismarck, expelled them from Portugal, because they stood between him and was under his heel, the Jesuits stood aloof, loyal to the throne, but resisting his impious policy, because theirs was to labor always FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD." Now, mark, Pombal was a man of great administrative ability. He was undoubtedly a man of daring energy, but he was a tyrant as well. The Jesuits were clever, as they are always clever, and Pombal suspected them. He was jealous of their knowledge, and gave instructions to his brother, who was appointed Captain-General of Paraguay, where the Jesuits established a mission, to destroy them. And yet it was these same Jesuits that, by their

power over the natives, broke the spirit of re-

volt when Paraguay passed from Spain to Por-

tion unless they promised to reform, and thus tugal, and it was these same Jesuits who

they incurred the enmity of the one and the taught the people to loyally accept the rule anger of the other. There they stood, a and jurisdiction of their new king. But

barrier to revolution on the one hand, a wall | what could Pombal prove against the Jesuits?

He caused one of them to be buried alive because he predicted the death of the king. Why all the nobles in Portugal were in arms against the King and it was no wild prophesy to predict his death. But I will be told that the assassination of the King was attempted. Yes, but where. I cannot tell in this decent assembly but you may be sure it was under such circumstances, and in such a place, as decent people would be ashamed to hear about. But the Jesuits who never assassinate, yet who are always assassinating men charged with complicity, because for purposes of state Pombal wanted the Jesuits punished. All the papers of state were overhapled, all to a test, and not one word was ever proved hostile to the Jesuits, acquit the society of against the Jesuits—that they had conspired in any way in the attempt on the King's life. But Pombal never could succeed so long as the Jesuits barred his way. He appealed to the Pope, the Pope protested, but Pombul swore that he and all Portugal would leave consent to sanction this removal. Pombal burned the Jesuits at the stake, only to find another desuit ready to "step where his comrade stood the instant that he tell." He made Lisbon "a city of dungeons," as a Queen of France called it. His reign, was like the historian, or the Witness the best authority reign of Articharist. He died as he had lived, an infidel. He was pronounced a "criminal" before he died-and mark the sequel-his body was not decently interred until the Jesuits were recalled many years after his death, when there some Jesuits said mass for the repose of his soul, and gave his body decent burial. And here let me give for the authority of Protestant historian Schoole. writing of Pombal and the Jesuits, he says: "We are going to relate the facts as we find them concerning Portugal. It is true these ficts are enveloped in obscurity, and that it is often difficult to penetrate as far as the real truth of each. Nevertheless, despite the thick mists that have been drawn around the Jesuits contained old books that were not | them, one thing is evident, viz.: that the necusation levelled against the Jesuit Fathers Pombal expelled the Jesuits because they opand because they excited his anger. The hispower, it was necessary to isolate it, by taking | tory of their expulsion does not contain a single proof either of treason or sedition, but when breasts had to be bared or lives risked for the we have destroyed the Jesuits, we shall have like Choiseul, could banish, but the Pope only all the charges ever brought against them not one crime has ever been traced to the order. his Histoire de Henry IV., Vol. 11. says:— Calumnies have assailed them : crime has been suppressed them, but mark well he never coning, cross in hand and in breach of many beleagured wall and all, raising the emblem the only evidence against them were of Christ crucified above the raging of the some writings that were never produced malice to shatter against their spiritual sides in vain, and pressing onward with a Heavenlit brow of happiness and self-sacrifice in their eyes, and all " FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD

But I must harry on. The calumnies of the the Dominican Order? Oh, no. As the ligious Order on earth produce a man, or men, the return to "Popery." It was an age in which Lingard says "The scaffold was repeatedly drenched with the blood of priests, executed sent to the block, and as her blood dripped axe, the Cutholic world was electrified with every day, in England. The fires of Smithfield were ignited anew, and, between the stake and the block, judicial murders disgraced the land. The young Dominican heard of all this; fanaticism seized him, and, looking upon the King as a possible enemy to the Church, he committed a foul and brutal mur-And is the order of Dominicans responsible? No more than the British army is responsible for the attack upon her Majesty by the ex-lieutenant in 1825; the Hindoos for the assassination of Lord Mayo, or the Italians for the attempt of Orsini on the life of pawn this calumny upon the public that the assassination of Henry III. can be laid at the door of the Jesuits! But we are not yet done with the charges against the Jesuits—those naughty, wicked Jesuits—who have furnished food for infidels for so many an age, and who furnish shots less than three sticks a penny for the enemies of the Church the world over. These wicked Jesuits then were, according to the Witness, proved to have conspired with Chestel and Barrier. How long must I continue to be denying wild statements such as these? I ask the Witness for its proof, and hazard the opinion that that proof cannot be forthcoming. The complicity of the Jesuits with these attempted assassinations was never proved, although Father Guigand, was Confessor of James II, formerly King of Engexecuted for one of them. And by what land, where can be seen his most particular. proof? None at all! Where are, where were, adventures and his true character, also the

THE STAND COMMENT OF A STANDARD AND A STANDARD ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY OF A STANDARD AND A STANDA

Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer as guilty of a crime in the eye of the common law, and erase for ever the character of martyr from their names. No; the infliction of the death penalty is not in every case a proof of guilt; and even in my own days I remember that two innocent men-the McCormicks-were executed in Tipperary for a crime that it is complicity in the assassination of Henry III.? Did not Henry IV. himself ask: "If others can prove the guilt of the Jesuits, why do they not prove it?" And did he not addmark well the words-" And as for the one that was executed, it was for another subject that they say was found in his writings?" supported by three historians hostile to the Order, and yet in face of this we find the Witness accusing the Society of Jesus as guilty of the crime! Is Schoell, the Protestant -Cayet, de l'Estoille and Sully, or the other enemy, the Witness, to be believed? Well. Henry III. was killed, and the infidels succeeded in banishing the Jesuits; but the brother of the murdered King soon after recalled them, and loaded them with honors. Colleges were built for them, and every mark of royal favor showered upon their Order. The King made one of them his confessor, that, too, mark you, by the man whose brother the Witness says they murdered-who incited Barrier and Chestel to murder himself, and who eventually nerved the arm of Ravailla to strike Henry IV, with a fatal wound, Thus have they been charged with the mur-der of their best friend. Thus their base ingratitude is paraded to the world, and as a name accursed the Order should stand, if, as an Order, it could be proved it conspired to murder the man who had sheltered them when an intidel mob yelped for their blood. And what proof does the Witness furnish? What authorities does it give in support of this grave accusation? No long array of men whose opinions sway the balance of historical evidence sustain the Witness in its views, and it gives as authority -itself. But the charge is an old one, and it is as stale as a twice told tale. Proof or eviwere to be assailed, and proof, I challenge the "Having examined the particulars of the scrup ulous impartiality, I have come to was fanaticism distorted into monomania." mitted that impartial history must acquit Ravaillac, even under torture, never said one word to inculpate the Jesuits, and in court, and which were written during the reign of Henry III., and could, therefore, have no reference to Henry IV. at all. But the charge had been made, the policy of Calvin and Voltaire should be carried out, the Jesuits should be destroyed, and even if hell were to triumph, better so than that the Jesuits should But I must harry on. The calumnies of the exist. They were banished, and infidelity Witness have had a long start and it is prover-triumphed for the hour; and the ever-faithful bored, said : unto God, for whose glory (The world stands alarmed when the Jesuits wheel into line. Luther falters, and of course the Jesuits are denounced. Again, Jansenius comes upon the scene, the Jesuits bar the way, and of course they are denounced. Again, the philosophers of Louis XVIII. scatter the Bible to the winds; once more the Jesuits mount to the breech, fall, and are Apostles produced a Judas, so may every re- consent, and they are banished. Pombal encouraged infidelity; the Jesuits beard the tyrant in his death; they are burned at the member the age in which Jacques Clement stake, and driven from the land. It is the The French feared the growth of yet they live, and will live for nt opinion, just as England dreaded ever, carrying Christ's Cross up to the gates of hell, making the very demons bow before the glorious emblem of man's redemption. But I most follow the Witness. Continuing for traitors," in England. To harbor a priest its accusations, it says: "In the British Isles was death. Mary Queen of Scots had been from the day Salmeron and Brouet landed in from the day Salmeron and Brouet landed in Ireland until Father Peter had finally secured the forfeiture of James the Second's throne, their history has been one of constant plotting, scheming, having either individual assassination in view, as Champion or Parsons meditated under Elizabeth, or wholesale murder as Garnet attempted under James J." This is plain writing and we shall see how it stands the test. As for Salmeron and Brouet, I can pass them over, as no specific charge is made against them, and I shall take up Father Peter, of whom the Witness says that "he finally secured the forfeiture of James the Second's throne." Now, Father Peter was the adviser of James the Second. Does the Witness not know that Father Peter did no more than a thousand Protestant bishops did to the crowned heads of England since the reign of Henry VIII. advised the monarch of the day. I could trace here at this moment advice tendered by Protestant ministers to the Kings of Eng-Napoleon III. And yet the Witness tries to land at which Englishmen in this day would blush, and yet we find the Witness holding up one priest, who by the way, ceased to be a Jesuit, and talk about his conspiring for individual assassination." I would pass this over, but before doing so I shall give the testimony of a Protestant and philosopher,

Bayle, a man who was the friend

Guigand die? How, but with the calmness

the end. Is the fact of his having been exe-

testant philosopher says, "As long as there they ever existed, at best it can now be only are found men to buy works of this sort of a matter of conjecture. And how did Father books, there will always be librarians who will pay for the composition and the of a pure martyr, professing his innocence to printing, and consequently, there will always be persons sufficiently dishonest to consecuted a proof of his guilt? If so, brand crate to that purpose their venal pens." This is found in "lloyle's Historical Dictionary." And what did James II. himself say of that very Father Peter, when speaking in the presence of Louis XVI.? "Those who impute my troubles to Father Peter are very wrong; if I had listened to his advice I would never be where I am." How will the Witness now well known they never committed. Did account for that. Remember the Williams said the evidence of the time was subjected not Cayet, de l'Estoile and Sully, all of them that Father Peter scorned the perfection of James the Second's throne," and thus James the Second did not, it appears, know as much of his own business as the Wilness, for we denied what the Witness now declares to be true. Father Peter certainly saw through the designs of the Prince of Orange, and warned the King against King Louis XVI, corroborated them. Here is the testimony of the king himself, the fact that the Prince of Orange was secretly introducing troops into England, and Father Peter as a faithful adviser of His Majesty James II, pointed out the danger and hence the antagonism to him. But James would not believe in the Protestant conspiracy. Is Chamber's encyclopædia or the Witness the most reliable? Are the enemies of the Jesuits conscience to all his subjects, but it was be-He issued a proclamation giving liberty of cause Father Peter was astute enough, to see the designs of the foe that he incurred the enemity of his enemies. James put five Anglican bishops in prison, the Wita as may reply; yes, but he did it against the advice of the Jesuits as the testimony of the French Ambassador, M. De Barilon, des Jered : "The King" says he was counselled to renounce his opposition to the prelates. This is Sunderland and Father Peters advise. What does the Witness say now, or cannot we dismiss it once more for another lesson of its "Jesuitical" Cathecism. And we have insinuations about gunpowder plot! I thought that fallacy was exploded long ago, but it appears not. Father Garnet is accused of con-spiring with that plot? Father Garnet knew of the conspiracy, yes, but how! How but through the confessiona'. He first heard of it outside the confessional, and he threatened to denounce the conspirators to the king, and then to seal his lip the chief conspirator, Sir Robert Cateslay, confessed it to him, and thus silenced him forever. Nav. more, did not Sir Robert Catesby promise never to move in the matter until he heard from the Pope, and when Father Garnet obtained this promise he said. "Thank God, Catholic affairs are secure. They will not stir until they receive an unswer from Rome." What historian whose tame is worth a tow of pins still charge the Jesuits of complicity in that gunpowder plot? The only testimony against Father Garnet was that he was the confessor of Catesby. And what of that? That simply meant that he knew what he dare not divulge if the gates of hell were yawning beneath his feet. Chambea's Encylopedfa says that for the purposes of State policy and Protestant zeal, mystery was thrown over the gunpowder plot. Interrogated twenty-two times, but each time failed to elicite one word that could implicate him. But they hanged him nevertheless, and on what evidence? Pather Garnet, while in jail was attended, or rather his jailer had been bribed to watch him, and this jailer broke a hole between Father Garnet's cell into the cell of a priest who was beside him. During a conversation he had with this priest, Father Garnet said that there was only one man living who knew that he Father Garnet was aware of the conspiracy," meaning thereby the man who had confessed to him. That confession was as sacred as the grave. He had been told of the conspiracy, he had opposed it, and he died because he did not and would not reveal it. even if the lives of all England depended upon his saying the word. This is one of the glories of the Catholic Church. For it many a martyr died before, and for it Father Carnet died then, and for it every "Thy will be done." In France, as all priest alive is willing to die to-morrow, the world over, when Christ's Church formal And so the calumnies vanish. So does the testant historian, Macaulay, who was no friend of the Society of Jesus, but who was forced to say, speaking of their mission: "Nor must prove that or else stand convicted of was it their office to plot against the thrones having published a mischievous statement. I and lives of apostate kings, to raise tumults. Say the Wingerknows not whereast it writes and actuc, and startles mankind with his theories. Some super the course, the assemble the world stands alarmed when the Jesuits ship through the storm, dashing aside each successive wave of calumny as spray is tossed in showers from the storm beaten bow of a ship in a gale. Onward is the motto, and the storms of successive seas have failed to unman the gallant crew or to appal the hearts of the men who man the halyards or stand beside the wheel. Oceathe naughty, wicked Jesuits, keeping for ever frequently called them back again when she in view the one object—"For the Greater for good or evil, 1762, the Jesuits were banished, the French Parliament in 1762, and went into the case." He was inspired by the teachings of the Sorbonne, an organization opposed to the Greates that received the darks eventually breaks first launched upon the sea, and there she will stand until the angel, with one foot on sea and one on solid land, shall say :- Time was, but is no more." I must now pass to the second theme of my lecture-what the Jesuits have done for civilization. Read Cerutti, the Secretary of Mirabeau, and get up from its perusal if you can without admiration for the men that the Witness condemns. Read the poetry of the Jesuit Father, Gresset, and you will see there the genius of one of those men who belong to what is undoubtedly the most distinguished literary corporation that the world ever saw. Who blew the trumpet of the Gospel first over India-who but Francis Xavier? Who aroused Germany but Bobodilla; who shook Paganism in Egypt. Who but Nunez; and who agitated Ireland but Alphonso Salmeron? Their lecture balls were full all over Europe, for the Jesuits appealed to the cultivated mind. Inward energy characterized their labors. They were the accouchers of knowledge, which up to their time had been locked up in the womb of manuscripts. Other orders lived by mendicancy—the Jesuits lived by genius, intellect, and force of indomitable will. The Jesuits broke new ground of education everywhere. They assailed the ignorance of Paris, Prague, Alcala, Valladolid, Padua, Cracow and Coimbra. Cardinal Richelieu has left on record his admiration of their genius. Descartes, who disturbed the then exciting theories of astronomy and metaphysics, was educated by them. The immortal Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer, 1620, was one of their pupils, while Tasso was educated in their halls. The great critic Justus Lipsius, the first president of the Observatoire in Paris, Cassini, the illustrious Fournepart, the master of botanical science, all sprung from their colleges. The Jesuit Kircher invented the magic lantern; and in 1759 the London Royal Society sent a Jesuit to observe the those who were the enemies of the Jesuits, and he said of the charges made against the transit of Venus in California. How will the Wilness account for that? Boussuet came from Jesuits and Father Peter :- "It is from the their college at Dijon; the muse of Corneille commencement to the end a tissue of was cradled in their college at Rouce ; and gross fables and fancied adventures told with Moliere, the most exquisite of comic writers, the greatest impudence and full of grossness. was educated under their sway. Rousseau was "Here," he continues, is the title of this beaunurtured by them, and D'Olivet, Fontenelle, Crebillon Le Frere de Pompignen, and tiful work. 'History of Father Peter, Jesuit Confessor of James II, formerly King of Engall the great names known to literature in the seventeenth century came from the colleges of the Jesuits-

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A BROTHER'S CONSOLATION. By M. C.

"They buried him on the 'Rock' at the foo of the Round Tower."—Letter from Home.

Search every fane the island 'round, Where rest the sainted, and the brave. Thou'it never view more ballowed ground Than thy young baby's grave!

No king who ruled on Erin's throne, No chief who glory o'er her shed, A nobler monument doth own Than that which marks his bed.

On "Patrick's Holy Rock" he sleeps, Where kings stood fenced by heroes' spears; The "Tower" that o'er him vigil keeps, Stands there two hundred years.

That grave is his by "right divine"— His sires ruled Munster's hills and plains; The blood of Cormac's royal line Ran red within his veins.

A scion of that noble stock,
Which never flinched from friend or foe,
Has claims on his ancestral Rock— Twere treason to forego.

In kindred dust his body lies— Where Erin's best, through uges trod; With kindred angels, in the skies, His soul adores its God!

Then, though maternal tears you weep,
While Nature's grief your bosom wrings,
Look up! Thank God your boy's asleep—
In "Cashel of the kings!" Washington, D. C.

Military News.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 90TH .- Col. Evelyn Wood, C.E., V.C., is to be gazetted to the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 90th Highland Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Butler, 13th Hussars, is about to leave the Intelligence Department of the War Office to assume command of his regiment in India.

A Cyprus Daily News Larnaca telegram says the health of the troops is unequal. Six per cent are in hospital at Mathiade. It is rumored that Sir Garnet Wolsley will leave Cyprus shortly.

INCIA.—The Government is stated to be in possession of intelligence from the Viceroy of India which favors the idea that Russia does not consider the present period opportune for a war between Shere Ali and England.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that Major-General W. Wilby, C. B., has been appointed to the command of the troops in Ceylon. General Wilby has seen much active service. He took part in the Crimean war, and served in the Abyssinian campaign as Brigadier-General, and at the head of the leading division went first into Magdala.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 10TH FOOT .- The colonelcy of the 10th regiment has fallen vacant by the death of General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B. The deceased, who was the son of Major John Garvock, a Peninsular officer, at one time Assistant Adjutant-General of the Horse Guards, was born in 1817, and was appointed in 1835 to an ensigney in the 10th Foot, with which he served for several years.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS .- Of the four Highland regiments stationed in India, the 72nd is the only one which has been included in the Afghan expeditionary force. The other Scottish regiments in the Bengal Presidency are the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, at Jubbulpore: 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, at Lucknow; and 92nd (Gordon Highlanders), at Sectapore. The 72nd Highlanders, a regiment

ing the road over Blackheath, and the left marching through Bexley Heath and Sideup. The staff of each column made its own disnesitions as to flank communication and feeling for the enemy, and the whole force ultimately united on Chislchurst Common, Cray, and Orpington, which were supposed to be occupied by the enemy. The assault having succeeded, the troops returned to Woolwich

DEATH OF COL. BRETT .- The death has been reported at the War Office of Lieutenant-Colomel John Brett, on the Retired Full-pay List, late of the Rifle Brigade. The deceased was one of a number of non-commissioned officers selected for promotion while on service in the Crimea, and received his commission as ensign in 1854. As a sergeant he had served in the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and that of 1852. He received a severe wound at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, and rose to the rank of Regimental pay in 1873. Lieutenant Brett was decorated Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Lecture on Thos. D'Arcy McGec, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, in Quebec. [From the Quebec Telegraph.]

Last night the Music Hall was well filled to listen to the lecture delivered by the Rev. James Roy, of Montreal. Mr. Lamb, 1st vicepresident, presided, owing to the absence of the president, who is in England, and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Roy read his lecture from manuscript. He is a very pleasing and agreeable speaker, every word being clearly and distinctly pronounced. The subject of the lecture was more a critical analysis of the leading divisions of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee's life, and of the ruling motives which governed his actions, than a biographical sketch of his career. Mr. Roy alluded to the influence upon the future history of Canada by the character of such public men as the subject of his lecture. He also dealt for considerable length on Irish history and the effect it had upon McGee's early life. Mr. Roy also spoke of the persecution of the Irish nation and especially for their religion, by the British Government, and related some of the hard-ships which the Irish people had to undergo. Altogether the lecture was well appreciated by the audience, and was rendered with eloquence and feeling. At the close the President tendered a vote of thanks on behalf of the meeting. The lecturer, in reply, stated that he was only too glad to assist in any possible way the building project of the Y.M.

Personal and Otherwise.

-Spurgeon will not visit Canada. -Harriet Hosmer will soon visit America. -Jay Gould is said to be worth \$20,000,-

Skating is to be the rage again in New York. -The Genesee Falls are crumbling to

-Wyoming and Dakota hunters have killed

40,000 buffaloes this fall. -Three Pike County, Pa., girls Intely captured a deer weighling 244 pounds.

Miscellaneous.

-Playing football by electric lights is all the —The sexton of Dagenham parish Essex, in England was buried alive while digging a grave. —A lattice girder bridge on the Prince Edward Island Railroad is being built of worn-

—Of the 2,000,000,000 of cigars now annually consumed in this country, about ninety per centare of home manufacture.

—In New Zealand trout fishing is now established as a regular recreation. The fish were originally brought from the river Severn, in England, and have increased wonderfully, —A Chicago juror went to one of the parties in a lawsult, while the trial was in progress, and said: "I'm on the make, and if you'll give me \$75, I'll guarantee you the verdict." The juror is now in jail.

—Capt. Kershaw, at the age of 20, married a girl of 12 They lived together unhapply a few months, agreed that they had wedded too young, and separated. After a lapse of ten years they recently not in Texas, and began matrimony over again.

mony over again.

—It is announced that Lieut. Zubowich will again put his mare Caradocto a severe test. He has gone to England, where he intends endeavouring to cross the English channel from Dover to Calais on the animal's back, supported by his swimming apparatus.

by his swimming apparatus.

The Rev. Levi Little handed to a conductor on the Old Colony Railroad, instead of fare, a religious tract, at the same time explaining that, in his opinion, a distributor of tracts ought to be allowed to ride free. The conductor demanded money, but the elergyman refused to either pay or get off the train. A fight ensued, and Brother Little was foreibly ejected.—New York Sun.

Sun.
—Since last August Paris has expended upward \$10,000 in experimenting with the electric light. The avenue of the Opera, the Theatres Francais and Corps Legislatif were lighted up at the cost of from twenty-live to thirty cents hourly for each hurner. For the same money from sixty-eight to-ninety-flyegas burners could have been used, with far greater illuminating power. The City Council is negotiating for fresh experiments at reduced rates.
—The Liverpool Mercury says that a note-

experiments at reduced rates.

—The Liverpool Mercury says that a noteworthy instance of commercial morality is announced by Mr. Peter Banczoft of that town, who recently received an unsigned letter, in which was enclosed a bank note for £1,001. The only information vouchsafed by the sender was that the bank note was the amount of an old debt and accumulated interest, which he was sorry not to have been in a position to forward to Mr. Bancroft before. Mr. Bancroft has not the slightest idea from whem he has received this conscience money. this conscience money.

-A San Francisco man has formed a Califor-—A San Francisco man has formed a California Society for the Suppression of Trade Frands and Detection of Rascalliles in Weights and Measures. He is the only raember. In his prospectus he says that he intends to publish every cheat that he can detect, and one of his first exposures is that the sherry sold in Senator Boyston's barroom is adulterated with viriol. Boyston has been arrested. A part of the society man's scheme is to issue certificates of honesty to such dealers as sell pare wares, or rather, as it is said, to whoever is willing to pay for such a document.

it is said, to whoever is willing to pay for such a document.

—To Judge by German official journals. Bismarck is eadeavoring to palliave his rigor toward Socialism by improvements in the condition of the laboring classes. Me is urging the creation of workingmen's cities on the plain of Mulhouse in Alsace, designed by Jean Dolfus, and at Hamburg a subscription of half a million marks has been raised toward a second city of that description. The national subscription of two and a half millions, presented to the Emperor William as a testimonial of affection after the last attack upon his life, will be added to the fund. Great economy is effected in Mulhouse, and the mode of living is, at the same time, much superior to that of most laboring men. The large buildings contain cheap apartments on the French flat principle, and rigid rules are enforced with regard to their cleanliness and ventilation. A general system of warming and lighting is introduced, which greatly reduces the expense to each family of heat and light, and there are great kitchens where the inmates can either buy cooked food, or take their provisions to be cooked. Libraries, reading rooms, and baths are afforded at minimum prices.

—A queer hunting scene, and one that provoked much comment, occurred recently at Salthill.

tapore. The 72nd Highlanders, a regiment which has Hindostan and Central India on its colors, in recognition of former good service rendered in India in the campaign against Tippo Sahib and in the Mutiny, will be attached to Major-General Roberts' column.

The whole of the troops in garrison at Woolwich were turned out recently on the pretended alarm of an enemy approaching from Seven Oaks. Gen. Sir Charles D'Aguilar divided his force into three columns, the central one of which, in command of the Duke of Connaught, proceeding by the direct route to Chislehurst; the right column taking the road over Blackheath, and the left she was finally run down by the dogs. Comthen to Chaneys, near Rickmansworth, where she was finally run down by the dogs. Commenting on the affilir a London paper says: "To unearth and pursue a wild animal to the death may or may not be legitimate. But to bring out and hound a deer known by appearance to most of those present is contemptible."

Hamilton Catholic Literary Association. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall of the above Association the occasion of another of their series of free entertainments being given by the Association. Mr. Donald Smith, the president, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Rev. Fathers Maguire, chaplain of the Association; Keough, of St. Patrick's; and Lillis, of Freelton; Messrs. E. Furlong, 1st vice-president, and P. Harte, secretary. at the battle of Boemplants. He was present Rev. Father Kough next delivered a short address, in which he pointed out the great benefits to be derived by becoming members Major in the Rifle Brigade, retiring on full of the association and library. He eulogized the House would decide to maintain the Emthe members for their kindness and exertions with the Kaffir War Medal, Crimeau War Me- in getting up such entertainments for the timidity for wisdom. dal with three clasps, Turkish Medal, and the amusement and instruction of the community. He solicited the audience and the public in general for their patronage in aiding the association to keep such an excellent institutiou, pointing it out as a duty which was incumbent on them to do so. He reminded them of the forthcoming concert and lecture in the Mechanics' Hall on the 19th inst. by Father Maddigan, the subject, "Canada, Our Home," being one which should be interesting to all.

The playing of the national anthem by Mr. O'Brien (piano) and Mr. Domville (violin) brought the pleasant and agreeable entertainment to a close.—Times.

Obituary Notice.

"REQUIESCAT IN PACE." Rev. Francis Joseph Lepers, O. M. I., the highly esteemed Director of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Ottawa, was called away to his reward on the 28th ult., at the residence of the Mr. Gladsto Oblat Fathers of Montreal, whither he had hope that the House would have more inforlately repaired to restore, if possible, his shattered health. During his long illness death energy never gave way for a moment. He would have died at his arduous post of Director and Professor of Divinity, had not the paternal authority of his superiors led him to withdraw from the scene of his labors, to prepare in rest and retirement for the solemn summons that has deprived the Diocese of Ottawa of one of its most learned and virtuous priests, and the Oblat Order of a most useful member. Rev. Father Lepers was a native of France, a country that has never ceased to furnish devoted missionaries to Canada since the first dawn of Christianity on her shores. At the age of twenty-three his generous soul led him to give up all to follow Christ, like a true Apostle. He accordingly offered to God Tuesday. the heroic sacrifice of himself and all worldly prospects, by embracing a life of perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience in the religious order of the Missionary Oblats of Mary Immaculate. He was ordained priest at Marscilles in 1858. Soon his enlightened picty, his maturity of mind, and his energy of character tempered with gentleness and great benevolence induced his superiors to appoint him to the important office of Master of Novices. | produced, it would be found that Ireland had In 1865 he came to aid his brother Oblates of | not been forgotten.

Canada, to whom the diocese of Ottawa is especially indebted. Here and in the diocese

was densely crowded on Tuesday, Dec. 2, on ference to business prospects:-- "The recent

seemed often imminent, but his indomitable | Exchequer, generally reassured Messrs. Glad-

Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, promised that when the list of measures for the session was

AGRICULTURAL.

Horse Clipping, of Sections the observation probability of the International Control of Section of Section 1992, and the probability of Section 1992, and the probability of Section 1992, and the probability of Section 1992, and the section of Section 1992, and the section 1992, a

Fire shreds of India rubber, dissolved in warm copal variish, make a water-proof cement for wood and leather.

Home and Farm. To be called successful in any work, you must lay up something for others to quarrel over after you are gone on the journey that

demands neither baggage nor time-table. The latest in the amusement line, and one very popular among the Vermont farmers, is the "corn roast." The getter-up invites his friends, builds a large fire in the yard or field, around which all gather and proceed to roast green corn on sharpened sticks. Songs, stories and jokes are sandwiched in until weariness drives them into the house.

The easiest way to keep roads in good repair is by frequent scraping. This fills all little holes, keeps the water off the surface, and allows the travel to pack the ground hard. A quarter or more of the road tax of any district should be used by buying a scraper, and in using it just at the right time. The best time for scraping is soon after a rain has nearly dried off. Every neighborhood which has never tried this method will be surprised to see how far a little work will go. Once tried, they will not abandon the plan for any

TO RESTORE AND PRESERVE FLOWERS .- Faded flowers may be generally more or less restored by immersing them half way up their stems in very hot water, and allowing them to remain in it until it cools, or they have recovered. The scalded portion of the stems must then be out off, and the flowers placed in clear cold water. In this way a great number of faded flowers may be restored; but there are some of the more fugacious kinds on which it proves useless. Flowers may preserved and their tints deepened by adding to the water a little solution of carbonate of ammonium and a few drops of phosphate of sodium. The effect of this in giving the flowers a deeper colour and a stronger appearance is quite wonderful and by cutting off every other day about half an inch of the stems with a sharp knife they may be kept as long as their natural life would last.

One of our horses had tender feet forward and was very lame. Mr. Van Goysang, who happened to be at the shop while we were getting him shod, advised having shoes put on without calks. "Get the foot as near the ground as possible, so that a horse can step onto nature's calks, the frogs," said he, "and the horse will go allright." Old Jim has not been lame since this valuable advice was practically carried out. Another horse had been lame a year; one black-smith after another had tried his skill, but all in vain. At last a shrewd fellow suggested that the animal had been shod too much. "These artists," he said, "have cut his feet all away. This was not literally true, but each one had pared and cut until the naturally large feet were reduced almost to the quick. By preventing any more cutting away of the feet this animal was cured.—Rural New Yorker. Many persons have remarked that after having, as they supposed, protected roses and

other tender plants with straw for the winter, they have come out from under the cover in many cases worse than those entirely exposed; and it is common to hear people with this experience say that protection is an injury. But in many cases the injury is not from the protection, but from the salt it contains. Fresh strawy matter from stable-yards is one thing, and fresh straw from the barn another; and, while straw is a benefit, rank fresh manure is an evil. For small things dry leaves, with a little earth thrown over, is excellent. Where the crowns of the plants are hard and woody, the earth itself drawn over a few inches is good; for larger things straw or even corn-fodder protects admirably, but should not be too bulky or twined round too tightly, or it may smother. But always beware of fresh strawy litter from the barnyard. Thousands of young plants, especially young evergreens, have been destroyed by it.

—Germantown Telegraph.

Far less attention is paid to providing suitable roosting places for fowls and chicks than is given to a host of other and less important matters connected with poultry and poultry houses. We have seen neat, tasty poultry houses, which appeared, from an outside view, to be most comfortable places fowls could

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to be most comfortable places fowls could wish for, yet an inspection of the inside revealed the roosts from five to six feet highfar too high for heavy fowls. In "Te olden times," when the light-bodied fowls were the go, it did well enough to let them roost high, especially if the hen-house was not carefully closed at night to prevents the visits of predatory rats, weasels, and other animals with a natural relish for chickens in the rough. Now we have heavier fowls, are more particular in regard to the condition of their plumage, and take more pains with them, so these acrial roosting places can readily be dispensed with -a substitute being readily found in the now popular roosting-benches, which can be made with but a small outlay of time, labor and money, and are movable, permitting the fancier to move them wherever necessary These benches can be made from twelve to sixteen inches high, and of two by one inch slats. There is no regular length for these benches, from five to six feet being a very convenient size, though, if the compartment be not too wide, they can be made to con-form to the width of the house, being careful to make them set true on the floor, with widespread legs, well fastened on.-Poultry

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Of PANENT, of the City and Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Chillis S. Brown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and duly authorized to exter en justice for the purposes of this writ,

The said CHILLIS S. BROWN, Defendant

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

14-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEC,
District of Montreal.
No. 2089.

No. 2088.

Dame THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a cater on justice, Plaiutiff,

FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place, An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November

instant.
Montreal, 18th November, 1878.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for the Piaintiff.

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14-3 R. C. S. S. Board.

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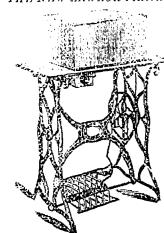
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THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE.	AT	F)NITIOECE		Heads.
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\$10,100 Value in Prizes as follows:

1- I lot of ground, near the Village of Cintrogarmy southers; side of the river, 45 f., x 120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1.200 et. Oils of ground, at Cote St. Amoine (St. Oils is street), each valued at \$550 district street), each valued at \$550 district street.

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4—Another lot of ground, 90 ft. x 152 (1), valued at \$550 (1) 3250, situated in Grendin Street. St. Honface, Manifolia, given by His Grace the Archioshop of St. Bonface.

street. St. Boniface, Mannoba, given by Historace the Archidshop of St. Boniface.

5—A double action Harp, handscheely gilt, valued at 6—A beautiful gold Bracefet, set in diamonds, valued at 7—"Ecce Home," a fine oil painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Polei, valued at 6—A strong useful horse, valued at 6—2 lots of Salcach—I French mantelpiece clock, and I gold watch, valued at 6—7 lots from \$50 to \$50 cach—I bronze statue. I whater carriage, have showly and different articles of value, valued at 6—190 lots from \$50 to \$50 cach, different articles, valued at 6—20 lots from \$15 to \$50 cach, different articles, valued at 6—30 lots from \$10 to \$15 cach, different articles, valued at 6—10 lots from \$10 to \$15 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 to \$0 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$1 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 6—50 lots from \$2 cach, different a

confort. Amount of the Prizes.......\$10,400 NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be mult d and caucelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Bay your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

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November 6 12

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Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been perma-

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

-AT-MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

and Philese backs

Mr. Butt, M.P., and the Methodist

Preacher. In the course of a speech delivered at the meeting of Trinity College Historical Society recently, Mr. Butt related the following anecsince he had passed his entrance in the Exlaughter)-and who taught it to me. He took me apart one day and told me that he supposed I thought the time was going very slowly, but that Scripture told me my days lar?" (Laughter.) The question was a very unfortunate one, for the post happened to be brought from the next town into Stranorlar by a mule (laughter), at a rate of about a mile delays the mule caused (notwithstanding the efforts of the boy who had charge of it) by sundry efforts to carry the post in a direction table will head the list with over \$10,000. opposite to Stranorlar. (Renewed laughter.) would be a long time before the fifty years | \$5,000 50, would be past. I think my time has gone | Some to you stand at the end of fifty years in my which time has passed away.

FUN FOR THE CORRESPONDENTS.

What Happened at Cornwall. From the Special Correspondent of the New York Herald.

A pretiler girl than usual presented a bouquet to Princess Louise at Cornwall, where also a band of thick set and bulbons checked brought to a dead half, and pushed and musicians mistook the press car for the Governor-General's and played "God Save the Queen" before its windows, with variations, that were applanded by clapping of hands and roars of laughter. The mortification of the bandmaster, when he discovered the error and led his discomfited followers away out in the storm to the rear of the vice-regal party, was so ludicrous that one of the English correspondents, who is acutely sensitive to drollery, came near collar sing in an excess of give. The car assigned on this journey to the Marquis and the Princess was the private one of Mr. Hickson, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway. It had been newly painted, carpeted and furnished, and although not quite so complete a palace in initiative as that in which the Princess travelled from Halifax to Montreal, was comfortable enough to satisfy the charming idol before whom Canadians have apparently resolved upon prostration to

the very laices. The Polish Catholics. It was thought, after the death of Pius IX. that the new Pope would have a good chance of improving the condition of the Polish Catholies. But it seems that Leo XIII, has proved as unsuccessful in conciliating the Russian authorities as his predecesser. It is quite clear that the policy of the Muscovites 190 has been entirely unaffected by recent events -political, military, or ecclesiastic. Their objective point is the same as it was in the time of Peter the Great, of Catherine the Second, of Alexander and of Nicholas. Annexation and unification must be carried out at whatever cost to individual liberty, to national claims, and to the rights of conscience. The Catholies of Poland are at present suffering worse persecution than Christians ever suffered from the rule of the much-abused Turk. Mohammedan conquerors left those who declined to be converted St. James Clurch table. alone on condition of paying tribute, but the Russians insist upon the attendance of under penalty of the lash. Mexander II. is said to be a humane man by nature, but if he tolerates a continuance of the inhuman persecutions in Poland, he will probably go down to history, as Lord Shaftesbury re-marked very truly the other day, in the same category with Nero or Diocletian .-

The Depression of Trade in England. The depression in the cotton trade in Ashstopped or running short time, and many replied as follows :people are destitute. Matters are even worse in the Black Country, for at Wolverhampton and other centres of industry many hundreds of people are actually starving, owing to extreme stagnation in the coal and iron industries. Some families have been three days without food, and many men are so weak from want that when work is found for them they faint from sheer debility, being too weak

to stand any physical exertion. Such is the depressed state of the cotton trade in Burnley that the masters, in a large number of cases, have pulled down their notices, so as to leave them at liberty to stop their mills at any time without giving notice to their workpeople. Curtailments of pro-

duction are going on daily. A deputation waited on the Mayor of Sheffield lately for the purpose of inaugurating an organized effort to relieve the great distress existing amongst the working classes of Sheffield in consequence of the great depression in trade. The distress was great last winter, and £4,000 was distributed in relief, but a much greater effort will be required this year, as the distress is more urgent and general than it has been hitherto.-Irish Times.

The P. L. F. B. L. O. L.

This formidable array of letters represents the title of the latest Orange lodge, instituted, we are told, "by some benevolent ladies, members of Orange families." It numbers fifty of these "benevolent ladies," but it is reassuring to know, on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, that it was never contemplated that any of the members should join in the procession on the 12th of July. We are not Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three told whether the by-laws prohibit bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of Five dollars. Small trial bottles One dollar each. to be divulged, for fear of molestation. It is to be feared this will be of little avail, for how is it possible that fifty "benevolent ladies" should be gathered together in any place, either cellar or attic, without the neighboring residents being very soon made aware of their presence? And how can the ladies, however "benevolent," be expected, each and all, to observe in their miscellaneous conversation that terrible oath of secrecy.

-The unprecedented total of 4,593 000 hogs were packed last year in Chicago alone. which determines the purity of oils by the amount of resistance they offer to the pas-sage of electricity. The apparatus may also nine per cent. And a worse feature than this reveal the presence of cotton in silk fabrics, is, that though the Tories are credited with for a very small portion of cotton in silk 146,000, of "other nationalities," yet these are

Close of the Fair. [N.Y. Herald.]

The great fair which was opened at. and in aid of, the new Catholic Cathedral, on Tuesday, October 22, came to an dote. He stated that fifty years had clapsed end last Saturday night. Its success as been even greater than was antiamination Hall, and remarked that those cipated, and it is generally conceded that no years had flown very quickly. He then went larger share of prosperity has attended any on-May I tell you a religious lesson—that I similar affair in the city. A final report of the am ashamed to say did not make upon me total number of visitors has not yet been an impression that it ought to have, which I | made, but it is estimated that on an average received from a venerable old gentleman, a about 7,000 persons have passed in and out Methodist preacher, (cries of "Oh, oh," and the doors daily. But as 2,000 were provided with free season tickets, there would remain about five thousand paying visitors. The increase in the price of admission from twentyfive to tifty cents, at the expiration of the first were going quicker than the post, and added, three weeks, made no reduction in the daily in a somewhat singular way, "Did you ever attendance, so that the total amount of see the post come into the town of Stranor- entrance money reached about \$60,000. Up to ten o'clock on Friday night the receipts from all sources were \$141,685.45, and no doubt is felt that yesterday's returns will bring the amount up to or above \$150,000. and a-half an hour, exclusive of the many | The managers of several tables actually seem to have coined money, and it is beleived that the St. Patrick's Cathedral Among others the Church of the Nativity I thought that if my days went no faster table made a very handsome showing, turnthan the mule carried the Stranorlar post it ing over to Treasurer Lynch the neat sum of

Some ten thousand people were in the quicker than the Stranorlar post; and when Cathedral yesterday, and the crowd last night was enormous. The visitor of average size place you will wonder at the rapidity with and muscular development found it necessary to make many tacks in getting from any one spot to another, no matter how near it might be. Friends meeting in the aisles were swept in apposite directions, with scarcely time to nod the head, and in such a state of suffication that a smile would have looked ghastly. On reaching a point where votes were being taken er valuable articles rafiled for, the opposing tides of humanity were struggled vainly for escape.

VOTES AND BAFFLES. The liveliest scene of all was at the south-

east corner of the building, where votes were being cast on the sword intended for the most popular general in the United States army. The contest was chiefly between the friends of Generals Wylie and Newton. At about ten o'clock the vote was in favor of the former, but before long his rival had made great advances and led the list. Then the highest number was again chalked opposite General Wylie's name, and his friends cheered fastily. General Newton's star, however, was once more in the ascendant and those who had voted for him were confident; of victory. Finally, within a minute or two of eleven o'clock the vote for Wylie made a sudden leap to 15,376 and stayed there, while Newton's did not get above 10.766. The result was enthusiastically cheered and applanded. About So, one was raised by this competition. Others excited almost equal interest. For in- hissed. stance, the stole, to be presented to the most popular priest. Father Doherty, of the Church of the Holy Innocents, was the Jucky pastor, receiving 3,780 votes, to Father Kearney's 3,522 and Father Kean's 2,431. The vestments at the Church of the Assumption table were voted to Father Brophy, of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He received 1,028 votes out of nearly two thousand. A portrait of the Cardinal, by Costaggini, offered by the Church of the Epiphany was rafiled for and won by that church, which had taken Mr. Dion Boucicault's new d 200 chances at \$1 each, for its pastor, Rev. Dr. Bustell. The sword with a silver scabbard, to be presented to the most popular active or ex-officer of the National Guard fell to Kavanagh, and the scenes will be laid in Eng-Colonel Cavanagh on a vote of 2,870, the next | land and India. highest being 2,348. Seven hundred chances had been taken in a scullboat offered by the Gillion was designed by Worth and cost

Marie Roze visited Auburn State Prison re-cently, and sang familiar airs to twelve Lan-lows:--Pantaloons, \$1.60; satin vest, \$1.10; Polish Catholics at the Orthodox" churches dred convicts. At her request even the con- linea duster. 40c; diess coat, \$2.75; hat, \$1.25; victs who had been kept in solitary centing colored cotten handkerchief. They ment were allowed the privilege of hearing were bought at a second hand dealers on her. Some of the prisoners prepared a testi- Chathata street. New York. The Florences monial in recognition of her kindness closing are said to have cleared nearly \$150. • by with the following stanza:-

Cod sent his singers upon earth With songs of sadness and of mirth, That they might touch the hearths of new. And bring them back to heaven again.

The Other Side of the Question. A few days ago we printed an article ton-under-Lyne district is producing extreme-ly serious results. Nearly half the mills are the Irish Unnodian, to which the Triban- has

HOW CAN IT RE?

The Irish Canadian in giving an analysis of parties" puts the Irish population of Ontario at 559,000, the English at 439,000, and the Scotch at 329,000, giving "other nationalists" 293,000. The latter class may, however. be omitted from our calculation as they are, according to the Canadian, " divided evenly." In another article in the same issue from which we quote, the Canadian says: "The " English are driven out of the highways of "public life, as well as the Irish, by Scotch "illiberality." How can this be, in the light of the foregoing figures? The Irish and the English, added together, number 998,000, and the Scotch, all told, are only 329,000, or in the proportion of one to three of the two other nationalities whom they have "driven from the highways of public life." To admit this would be to confess that one Scotchman was more powerful in these "highways" than three of the others, a confession which the firmest believer in the "predatory instincts" of the Scotch will hardly be willing

to make. Then, as to the analysis of parties, the Canadian gives to the Grits 274 000 Scotch, and to the Tories only 53,000. It also gives to the Tories 186,000 English, 150,000 Irish Catholics, and 299,000 Irish Protestants. Again we ask, how can it be? As the Grit party is now in a minority on the total count, we may leave it out of this calculation, and consider the position of the nationalities, in the Tory ranks, in the light of these figures :-

There are :-Irish Protestant-299,000, with one representative in the Cabinet-Senator

Aikens: rish Catholics-250,000, with one representative in the Cabinet-Hon. Mr. O'Connor:

English (all creeds)-186,000, with one re-

presentative in the Cabinet - Hon. Mr. Bowell: scotch (all creeds)-53,000, with one representative in the Cabinet-Hon Mr. Campbell. (This is without counting Sir John, who, though an Invernesian born,

belongs, representativelys peaking, to the

Pacific Coast.) Now the Premier was quite willing to have been a representative of Ontario, and had he succeeded in his desire, the Scotch would have had two out of the five Ministers; as it is they have one out of the four, though their An Italian has constructed an apparatus numerical strength in the party, instead of being twenty-five per cent. as it ought to have

are, by this representative calculation, made equal to one-third their number of Scotch, or double their number of Irish Protestants, according as the comparison may be turned, and the last named body though nearly six times as numerous as the Scotch of all creeds, have to content themselves with a single representative and he a native Canadian! Was it the "illiberality" of the Premier that led to such an unequal distribution?-Tribune

Another Pions Lie Nailed.

The Witness had an item a few days ago in which it was stated that three Grey Nuns hired a cab and when at their destination refused to pay the carter the fifty cents he demanded, one of the giving him a quarter and offering to compensate him for the balance by saying Are Marias for his soul. If the B itness was told the truth by its informant, this is how the story would have read :- Two Grey Nuns took a carriage from St. Patrick's Asylum to their place on Guy street, and very properly refused to give the carter more than the tariff, which is twenty-five cents for the distance. The man asked fifty and followed the ladies inside, blustering and threatening. They then sent round by the back for a policeman, whereupon the carter sneaked off and told his story to the Witness instead of socking redress in a legal way if he was entitled

Music and the Brama.

Salvini is in Russia,

tragediennes.

Alice Oates is paid \$400 per week

Christine Nilsson is in Paris. Ada Cavandish has been very ill in Pulla-

Remenji, who is now delighting New York gave a concert in that city twenty-eight years

High prices resulted in comparatively poor houses at Adelina Patti's recent concerts in

Dublin The New Orleans Program calls Von Stamwitz, Modjeska and Janauschek ediniect

Ole Bull never fees an hotel waiter. He says he can wait as long as a waiter, having all the time there is. Ullman, the impresario, is in treaty with Adelina, Patti to sing in Germany in January

and February. John E. Owens ("Solon Shingle") is worth over a million dollars. He has been married thirty years and is childless. Marion Booth the niece of Edwin become

and who is supporting the tragedian this reason, is not yet seventeen years old. John T. Baymond pald Mark Twain over \$100,000 as a royalty on \sim The Glided Az ϕ

Mr. Raymond now owns the play in fee.

Miss Emma Thursby at a recent concert in London was encored and sang Tamert's "Bird Sonn" in response, when she was Mr. Henry Irving has been offered steamer for a season of too nights by a New York manager. He declined the offer, contessing

that he felt uncertain of his capacity to please American audiences. Miss Adelaide Neilson, in January, will begin an cusagement in the United States of 100 nights. At the conclusion of her dramatic

tour she will go to Australia, where she will Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama, which is to be produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in Becember, will be called Qui Vers. The heroine will be an Irish girl, Norah

While Mrs. Florence's wardrole as Mrs. \$25,000, Mr. Plorence's costume as Hon. "The Mighty Dollar."

Want to Wear. Crimped hair is old-fashfoned. The "jockey" is a new style of hat. Petticoats are flounced to the waist.

Rolled plate jewellery is all the style,

Heavy cloth will be used for street costum's. Mitts are fashionable for evening and opera-Mourning stationery has causually wide bor-

derings of black. Scallops, beauty curls and bean-entellers are the newest in the way of bair dressing.

Fancy caps for the head are made af landker-chiefs, pieces of Indian shawls and all sorts of material. They are trimmed with ribbons. The wearing of cibow sleeves with outdoor costumes is now very fashionable. Long twelve-button gloves are worn to match the costumes. The sharp air sets the tide of fashion flowing towards the stores that are blazing with new and gorgeous fabries. The supplies are rich and ample and the merchants hopeful.

Short dresses, to be stylish, must escape the ground all around, and not droop in the back. Rather stiff draperies, something in lambrequin style, are a new feature. style, are a new leatent.

Out polonaises are new garments much liked for short costumes. They have a short basque front, with vest, and long back arrayed in pulls. Roman apron-oversidits are used in connection with them, giving a most picturesque effect.

The popular set of far remains the long loss and muff of medium size. Furs with long fleece are made up in round boas, but the shorter fleeces, such as sentstin fare flat. The plainest muffs are most stylish; fassels and hows at the end are passe.

Squirrel fur is the popular Hning; that known as squirrel-lock is most used, and in partly grey and partly white. Plain grey linings of squirrel fur are liked by elderly ladies. Linings of the white squirrel are mostly commanded by fur-Handsome wide lace flounces can be utilized for trimming by sewing the straight edges together and forming a seart drapery, which is a graceful addition to any toilet. Wide lace is now invariably laid on flat, and is often used to adorn long panels upon the sides of evening dresses.

The sealskin sacque remains the favorite for clouk, notwithstanding the popularity of turlined wraps. The newest seal sacques are from thirty-three to forty inches long, the average length being thirty-seven or thirty-eight inches. They are more closely fitted to the figure than those of last winter.

those of last winter. The preference continues for long wristed untrimmed gloves, with self-colored stitching for general use, those fastened by three or four buttons are chosen, while for more dressy occasions they are so long as to require six buttons or more. Undressed kid gloves are very stylish, and are worn on all occasions,

worn on all occusions,

In the make-up of a stylish costume, moire or
watered slik is used for the waist-cont, cuffs, collar, and the revers of the habit bodice. In dinner or reception dresses, moire forms the sides
from the waist to the edge of the skirt and the
passants, while the fronts of such dresses and
also the trains are of satin. The sleeves are of
satin with cuffs, slashes or other trimmings of
moire and plain gros grain.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, fur, and potash.

· Paper teeth are a new invention in Germany, and a number of specimens were displayed in the late paper exhibition in Berlin. They are warranted fully as durable as any other teeth.

The Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company have reduced by one shilling per for a very sman portion of cotton in sile 120,000, of the very sman portion of the very small po hundred and fifty thousand Irish Catholics ing the station-masters and the clerks. in Train Comment that grainer may be considered a special or the considered of the age of the best of the considered of the age of the best of the considered of the considere

July 24

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DR. CODERRESINFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.

"TONIC ELIXIR. 55c c 50c

"EXPECTORATING 55c & 50c

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.,



(Continued from Fifth Page.) the wicked Jesuits. What archaeologist but has heard of Father Petavius, Lirmond, Bollend, Hardouin, Labbe, Perronc, or Fournerniere? Am I to go on for ever? Am I to quote Bellarmino and his many companions in polemics, Tiraboschi, Brumoy, Rapin, Vaniere, Voltaire's master, Parce, and a host of others in classic lore? Why, I could go on for hours quoting illustrious names in science and in art. They drained the Pontine Marshes, and were called to devise plans to support the dome of St. Peter's. They originated ariel navigation, first wrote of naval tactics, and obtained the thanks of Newton for their notions on the refraction of 'light. They were the first to prose the Spanish Inquisition. They made watches, as well as laws, in China, as they taught husbandry to the wild Iroquois of Cambridge and all his works, they are cheered by the assurance that millions of Catholics cheer them to the assault, and glory in the heroism which animated Breton which have they are there as a Loyola in the gaping Canada. Where have they not been? have they not done to win men to civilization and to elevate men "For the greater Glory of God?" Over the face of God's earth they have been abused because they carried civilization, enlightenment, education and christianity in their wake. They encountered, like Paul, "stripes, perils and prisons." They were hanged by dozens in England; they were satirized by Pascal; and they the legend alters, and in tones of thunder come stood by the pestilential victims in the hospita! of Naples, when all others flew the place in dismay. It was a dismal day for Europe when the Jesuits Colleges were suppressed. Macaulay writing of them, says " the name of a Jesuit, secured the success of a book : literature and science, lately associated to find out the truth. In this book, which I with infidelity or with heresy, now became the allies of orthodoxy. In spite of oceans and deserts, of hunger and pestilence, of spies and penal laws, of dangeons and rocks, of gibbets and quartering, the Jesuits were found under every disguise and in every country," and all. I may add, for Christ crucified and for His Greater Glory. What to them was the gibbet or the rack when souls had to be saved or men educated in His ways? What to them were the awful threats of the savage or of the fanatic, so long as He said, "Go teach all nations." And go they did, fearing only disobedience to His command, and devoting their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to His greater glory. Parkman says of them, that they embraced all the terrors of their mission with the sincerity of martyrs and the self-devotion of enemies of the Jesuits will say the secret in-"They worked at wampum and lived among the improvident Hurons and the wandering and stormy Algonquins, all for God's greater glory and the salvation of souls. Who established the first college in Canada, who but the Jesuits? Freemasons, Orangemen, and others do not Who, among civilized men first beheld the denythat they are members of a secret society Mississippi, who but the Jesuits? Who in it is reserved for the Jesuits to be, accord-South America first brought civilization in ing to their censors, the only society south America hist brought crymanion in the wake, who but the Jesuits. Listen to what Regnal, a non-Carbolic, says of the Jesuits of Paraguay: "Nothing equals the charges on which this statement about the charges on which the charges of the charges on which the charges of the charges on which the charges of purity of their morals, the mild and tender Jesuits being a secret society is based. One zeal, the paternal care of the Jesuits of Paraguay. Each Jesuit is at once the father and lieve, on the authority of James Usher, Proguide of his parishioners. Or listen to the testant Archbishop of Armagh, who was born infidel Buffon: "The missionaries have in Dublin in 1580. Usher was an able man made more Christians among the barbarous but unfortunately for his reputation, he was nations than the victorious armies of the princes who subjugated them. Mildness, favor of "no toleration being granted to good example, charity, and the constant practice of virtue opened for the missionaries a paedia, "he vigorously' opposed the tolera-path to the land of the savage; they possessed tion of popery." So it is to this man who path to the land of the savage; they possessed their confidence after having tamed their their confidence after having tamed their "vigorously" opposed popery that we are ferocity. Nothing rebounds more to the honor indebted for semething called the Jesuit's of religion than to have civilized these na- oath. Now, we all know that the "vigorous" tions and laid the foundation of an empire opposition of "popery" meant in the seven-without other arms than those of virtue. Again let us hear what D'Alembert says "The penal laws, when £5 was set on the head of a Jesuits have acquired a monarchical authority priest or a wolf. In what part of t'sher's in Paraguay, founded solely on opinion and on the mildness of this Govnenment. What been able to ascertain, and there is not one we know of their administration in its best particle of proof to establish the truth of the eulogium, and perhaps makes it desirable—if statement. If you tell me that it is true bewhat is said is true—that other barberous cause Usher said so, then I tell you so is Rob-countries where the people are oppressed and inson Crusoe true because De Foe has said so. unhappy, should have the Jesuits and martyrs. So is Don Quixot, the Arabian Knights or any What has the Witness to say to that? The other work of fiction equally true because— English historian Robertson bears glowing has not someone said so. Do you remember testimony to the efforts of the Jesuits on this what Calvin said? Do not forget his advice continent, and the illustrious Muratori says of them: "I wish that some of the enemies of the Catholic Church who push their hatred chased, or at least crush them by force of lies of the Jesuits so far as to decry the zeal of and calumnics." Do not forget that when you these admirable missionaries and the purity hear of this Jesuit's oath, which oath never of their intentions in the painful ministry existed and which I here challenge the Witthey exercise among intidels, would consent for a space to became the companion of their destroying them you destroy Rome," said anapostolic voyages, and thereby witness other beauty, and do not forget that either and examine all the sufferings they when "Jesuits plots" are discovered for your undergo for the salvation of souls. He would consideration. Then the "Monita Secreta, soon return minus his prejudices." Will the what is that? Well that is a book, or a Witness try the experiment and send a special commissioner to the Northwest and find out in 1612 without any authors name. The the truth or falsehood of this for itself? But, author was supposed to have been a Jesuit more. What did Count Ferrara, a French named Tahorowski, who was dismissed from Minister of State, say? "The Jesuits," said he, "established the happiest government Secreta" appeared it was declared a fabrication that ever existed." Did they benefit civil- by the Bishop of Cracow, which action was ization?—Search Bacon, for Europe; Park-man, for North America; Buffon, for South of Warsaw, and a notice was posted on the America; search the life of St. Francis church doors stigmatizing the work "as Christians of the natives on the injurious writing replete with calumnies, Congo. Bacon admitted the benefits civilization had derived from the Jesuits, when, as DeMaestre said, in 1810 denounced as a libel by the College of The century that has just closed has Cardinals in 1616, and thus from the Pope proclaimed Bacon the restorer of the sciences; but he himself has accorded guilty of perjury, or else the Moneta Secreta that title to the Jesuits?" How will the Witness account for that? Or, again, as Bacon says: "To arrive at a good system of education the way is short. It suffices to say, consult the schools of the Jesuits. Nothing bet-ter has ever been invented." How will the No reliable historian has ever given it the Witness account for that? The Duke St. slightest credence, but the Witness and the Semin their enemy, admitted their power of Gazette would pawn it off on what they must education. William Percival Hall, a Protestant clergyman, of Oxford, says of them: But I have done. I have already trespassed "The cry against the Jesuits, is a cry against too much upon your time, and now I must the Chistian religion, and all order." Again, close. I commenced this lecture in doubt, I speaking of the accusation of bigotry, he end it with satisfaction. I had read much says: "I declare that I have found, without about the Jesuits, but 1 never understood comparison, far, very far, less bigotry and pre- them till now, and I believe them to be the Jesuits in particular, than among Protestants." No branch of science was too high for them to blesse is thrown aside, and poverty embraced bear. They published 130 works in the by those holy men for his sake. They froze Chinese language on religion and 603 on to death in the frigid regions of the north; mathamatics, and 105 on natural philosophy. they are struck at all the time; famine does Have the protogees of the Witness done as not frighten them, disease does not alarm much? It was to a Jesuit the world owes the them, and a hurricane of persecution cannot Gregorian Calender, speaking of which Vol- bar their progress. Do not harm them, men taire said: "A truth that the Protestants of Canada! Lay not unruly hands upon their obstinately persisted in refusing to receive shoulders! Touch not their schools or their from the Pope; a truth had it been proposed altars! Treat them as they deserve and all by the Turks, they would willingly have ac- will be well. To you, my Protestant friends, cepted." If some writer bears testimony to I would say, do not allow prejudice to dethe good the Jesuits did to civilization when ceive you; try and understand them and he said: "They succeeded in America in treat them on their merits, and when you do, teaching the savages the necessary arts; they when calumny is buried in the deep, when succeeded also in China in teaching a polished discussion is the order of the day And I we can all join hands, and looking into the nation the most sublime sciences." may ask who stood higher as an astronomer than the late Father Secehi? When crevices of these men's souls we will see Philip the Second failed to satisfy the natives greater glory. Let the spirit of a generous of Brazil, Chili and Peru, he appealed to the future animate us to-day and allow Catholics Jesuits for assistance, and their efforts were to know these Jesuits well, to hail them as crowned with success. Dr. Robertson and among the saviours of their faith. Foremost Sismondi bear testimony to the successes of the Jesuits, in the efforts at civilizing savages, and all impartial testimony will admit that dashes against their impentable sides all over the world science and art benefited in vain. Woe to the world if the

advanced wherever they were established. But why continue on this theme? I could go on for hours. The assaults of the Witness cannot rob the Jesuits of the heritage they have won by their sacrifices. The Jesuits live, and will live when the Witness shall be no more, and when its notes will be hushed in death for ever. There they stand in the deadly breach—the pillar of the church with the flush of manly valor upon their brow; no craven heart can be found within their serried lines; and if death comes, then it is welcome when it is for His greater glory. For Christ they live, for Christ they are prepared to die, and as they mount the deadly breech, preparing to resist the devil and all his works, they are cheered by the bouf at the stake or a Loyola in the gaping breach of Pampeluna. Oh, if Christian men who believe in Christ should pause be-What breach of Pampeluna. Oh, if Christian men only did them justice, and recognized the good they have done in, His mission! But it is not for mens applause they labor, but for mens' good they work, as striving ever upward and onward we hear. amid the cloud-capped pinnacle of their labors, the magic word "Excelsior," and as its inspiring echoes rebound from crag to crag the golden motto of the Order: " For the GREATER GLORY OF GOD.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have come to the last part of my lecture—"Is the Jesuits a secret society?" Yes, it is a secret society to those who will not take the trouble now hold in my hand, all the" secrets" of the Jesuits are to be found. It is open to the world, and there is no more secret about it than there is about the public press. If there is any man in this assembly who wishes to examine the "secrets" of the Jesuits, if he comes to me after the lecture is over I shall be very happy to spend an hour with him examining this terrible volume—that is if this same volume does not spit "Jesuitical" fire, or poison us by contact with its pages. It is a simple-looking little work, and if it can be taken by its cover, it is harmless. But these Jesuits-these plotting, wicked Jesuits -may have concocted some compound which will afflict the reader with a lepros; which will, after a time, cause him to fadeaway like structions are not in that book; they are, in fact, not published at all. In that case, then the Jesuits are simply liars, for I have it from says a highly reliable Protestant work, in when he said: As to the Jesuits they oppose ness to prove. "Destroy the Jesuits, for by pamphlet that was first published in Cracow the Society of Jesus. When the "Monita Xavier, for India; find out who were the first | falsely bearing the title of Secret Instructions Christians at Pekin, or ascertain who made of the Society of Jesus, an infamous libel, an outrages, and scurrilities, hurtful and pernicious to all who should read it. It was down, Cardinals, bishops and priests are all anonymous writer, or the whole Catholic Church? The Moneta was published again in Paris, but not one iota of proof was forthjudice among Roman Catholics generally, and embodiment of all the virtues which Christ left for our guidance. The caste of the no-

them in all their splendor labor for His

again-

by their presence and that civilization was Jesuits ever cease to be

for then the barrier that has been the stoutest check to the torrent of this materialistic age will have gone, and the world will be inundated by the flood of a destroying age. Stand by all the Jesuits, all you who would resist the scourge of materialism, and generations will bless the men who saved society from anarchy, and who labored, from the craidle to the grave, for the greater glory of that omnipotent God who rules the universe, and who will some day come to judge the living and the dead. The Jesuits, in that hour, will have their reward; the calumnies of the blasshave their reward; the calumnies of the blasphemous many who bore false witness against them will, in that hour, be like ashes on the lips of the calumniators, and hell will yawn with a demon's joy to receive the souls of the impenitent thieves who rob honest men of the reputation which is their due. I never have, and, with God's help, I never will, speak unfore they denounce those who are carrying Christ's cross, and who are faithfully obeying His command, "Go and teach all nations," and who have done it for His greater glory and the salvation of souls.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, December 10.

Gold in New York, 100!. Sterling Exchange was firmer, although the posted rate of 60-day bills remains at \$482!. Stocks were dull, but generally firmer. Western Union, however, was an exception, declining 1½ per cent. Jersey Central, opening at 26!, advanced to 27, and closed at 26; belaware & Lackawanna, after selling at 42', fell off to 412, and Delaware & Hadson declined from 55; to 34½.

The following were to-day's transactions—Morning Board:—63 shares Bank Montreal at 185; 200 Commerce at 105; 66 People's at 61; 25 Molsons at 82; 217 Ontario at 72; 25 Toronto at 18; 150 Montreal Telegraph Co. at 109]; 25 Etchelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. at 50].

Afternoon Board:—61 shares Bank Montreal at 183; 51 Merchants' at 8i; 7 Commerce at 62; 25 Consolidated at 194; 25 Jacques Cartier at 33; 50 Ontario at 72; 50 Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co. at 49°, and 38 City Gas Co. at 106!. MONTREAL, December 10.

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Exchange Report.

MONTREAL, December 10, 1878. FLOUR.—Markets to-day are quiet. Sales reported are:—300 Spring Extra at \$1; 300 Medium Bakers at \$4.10; 100 Medium Bakers at \$4.15; 140 Choice Bakers at \$4.12; 50 Superior Extra at

\$1.54	371	17.5	30
Superior Extra \$3	45	Ø	4 5
Extra Superfine	-30	Ø	4 30
	10	Ø	4 10
Spring Extra	(H)	0	4 05
	15	Ø	4 35
	70	0	3 SO
Fine S	15	Ø	3 25
	85	0	3 00
Pollards	2 50	a	2 70
Ontario Bags	: 00	4	2 05
City Bags (delivered)			2 174
Receipts of flour per Grand Tru			
1.520 barrels.			,
OATMEAL—Ontario, \$3.75 to 2.90.			

Commeat—Kilm-dried, yellow, \$2.23 Canada Wheat—Nominal. Peas—About 72!e per 66 lbs. BUTTER—5c to be, and 12c to 15c, for choice

lairy. CHEESE—6]c to 7ic, according to make. PORK—Mess, \$11.00 to 12.00, according to brand. Ashes—Per 100 lbs—Pots, about \$3.55 to 3.90.

New York Markets.

New York, December 10.—Cotton quiet at 9c. Flour dull; receipts, 17,000 barrels; sales, 10,000 barrels, at \$3.40 to 3.75 for Super State and Western; \$5.75 to 4.10 for common to choice extens Western.

Hye flour quiet and drooping at \$3.00 to 3.35. Wheat heavy and je, lower; receipts, 126,000 bushels; sales, 8,000 bushels; No. 2 Red, cash, at Rye quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 10,000 bushels; sales, 21,000

bushels. Barley quiet. Oats quiet: receipts, 9,600 bushels: sales, 27,000 bushels, at 29c to 31c for mixed Western and

gate. Pork dull at \$7.30. Lard lower at \$5.95.

Lard lower at \$5.29.

London Markets.
London, December 9. — Floating cargoes—
Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—
Wheat and corn very quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat
and corn very flat. Arrivals off coast small.
English and French country wheat markets
dull. Liverpool spot wheat and corn dull. LONDON, December 10.-Floating Cargoes Wheat heavy; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn neglected; no business doing. Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot wheat and corn dull. Consols, 93 15-16. Chicago Hog Market.

Chicago, December 10.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,380; shipments, 3,300; sales, \$2,60 to 2,80 for common to choice, generally \$2,55 to 2,75. Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Wheat—Recelpts, 139,000 bushels; shipments, 47,000 bushels; 831c for December, 831c for December, 831c for December, 831c for December, 831c for January; Recelpts, 130,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels Pork, \$6.60 to 6.75 for December; \$7.80 for January; \$7.90 for February. Lard, \$5.57 for January; \$5.65 for February.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Wheat—Sie for December; Sije for January; Sije for February. Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 99,000 bushels.

Business Matters.

—The United States Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 74th call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of '65, Consols of '65, payable in March, when interest will cease.

—We learn that the Messrs. Allan have made such arrangements with the Intercolonial Railway for the carriage of butter and cheese over that line as enables them to take this description of freight by Halifax to Liverpool at 60s, about the same rate as by Portland. This route saves the trouble and expense of bonding, and shippers appreciate the advantages offered.

—At New York the slock market was weak.

-At New York the stock market was weak but there was no very serious decline. Toledo & Wabash continues to develop strength, and has advanced 2 to 2\forall within the past two days, being now at 23\forall.

—A London despatch of to-day says that the balance of the new four per cent Canadian loan was allotted yesterday at 96½.

The outside rate of discount in London was to-day advanced at 5 per cent, and the Bank of England rate will almost inevitably be advanced on Thursday, if not at the meeting of directors to moreover.

City Retail Markets.

The present inclement state of the weather and the very bad condition of the roads have greatly added to the difficulties of farmers attending our city markets to-day. These generally busy and rushing places were quite dormant, owing to this reason, and the usual scene of bustle and activity was wanting. Everyone apparently thought only of sheltering themselves from the torrents of rain which poured downwards. Several of our farmers who didrisk the wet weather were, on arrival, obliged to seek refuge in alleys or doorways. These reckless individuals expressed great discontent at their very uncomfortable positions, and were sorry that they had come, Nevertheless, the rain poured, and all looked shivering and cold.

Vegetables—Were poorly supplied and in

VEGETABLES—Were poorly supplied and In but little demand. The prices were a shade higher owing to the scanty attendance of our farmers. Potatoes ranged from 80c to \$1.65 per bag. Cabbages, 20c per dozen. Carrots, parsnips and turnips in very small quantities.

nips in very small quantities.

FRUIT.—Apples are the only trading article at present. All other fruits are very scarce. Green apples sell at \$1.50 a barrel; common apples at \$1.30 do; spy apples at \$2 do; grey apples at \$2.25 to 2.50 do; fameuse at from \$2.00 to \$0.0. There is a very poor supply of oranges, and the markets are, comparatively speaking, devoid of these luscious succulents, Next week over twenty car loads of various kinds of fruit are, however, expected to meet the approaching Christmas demand. Lemons range from \$6.00 to 0.00 a case. Grapes are also wanting, none on the market. Dates from 2c to 6c per ib. Figs by the box, lic. Figs in mats, by the lb., 3c. Walnuts, 8c to 11c per lb. Cranberries, 30c per gallon. Raisins per lb., 54c. Brazil nuis, 64c to 7c per lb. wholesale, retail, 16c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—A considerable quan-

sale, retail, 19c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—A considerable quantity of poultry was left over from last sales. Turkeys, 9c per pound; wild ducks, 60c per pair; geese, 8c per pound; chickens, 8c per pound; partridges, 7cc per pair; pigeons, 15c to 20c the couple; prairie chickens, \$1 per pair; qualls, \$2 a dozen; snow birds, 26c the dozen; rabbits, 25c the pair; wild ducks, \$1 per pair.

Darry Propugge.—Notwithstanding the in-

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a good supply of and closes at the end of June.

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

17-2

pearl barley, \$5 do.

FISH MARKET—A plentiful supply. Haddock, 5c to 6e per pound. Salmon, 15c do; hallbut, 15c do; flounders, \$c do: white fish and trout 10c do; pike, 10c do; dore, the same; maskinonge, 15c do; perch, 15c to 20c the bunch; finnan haddles, \$c per pound; sardines, by the keg, 30c; boneless codfish, \$c the pound; sturgeon, 10c do; lobsters, \$c to 10c; smelts, 12]c do.

Housers, we to be; wheats, Ege do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Not much doing in this line. Dressed logs in ear lots at \$4 to 4.75; pork, 6e to 7e per pound; beef, 4e per pound, by the quarter; mutton, the same. EGGS-Are scarce, and sell at from 22c to 25c the dozen-

GRAIN.—The supply is moderate, and prices without fluctuations. Oats, 75c to 80c per bag; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; buckwheat, 45c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.50 per bushel.

MAPLE SUGAR-Sells at Se the pound. MESS PORK-At from \$11.00 to 12.00 the barrel. LARD-At from 9c to 10 per pound,

Viger Cattle Market. Besiness at this market is extremely dull, and only a few inferior cattle for sale. No buyers of any consequence attended to-day, and there were no sales.

St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

Si. Gabriel Cattle Market.

Large quantities of fat cattle and live hogs are arriving by the Grand Trunk Railway, over twenty-six carloads having arrived during last week. The following are the principal sales:—Frank Shields, of Toronto, sold a carload of distillery-fed cattle at from 3c to 4/c per lb. D. McDougall. of Toronto, sold four choice steers at from 4/c to 4/c per lb. J. Alexander, of Toronto, sold eight steers at 4/c per pound. M. Garrison, of Brighton, sold a carload of cattle to N. Tallefer at ST cach; these cattle were resold by Mr Taillefer at from \$21 to 32 each; R Bolderson of Perth sold a carload of cattle at S22 each; N McLanaghan, also of Perth, sold five cattle at \$25 each; and the balance of his load (18 head) at \$18 each; W McLanaghan of Perth sold a carload of small cattle at from \$14 to 22 each; W Roberts of Granby sold a carload of small cattle at from \$17 to 24 each; D McMillen of Morrisburg sold four pretty fat bulls for \$86, or about 2c per lb; he also sold twenty other cattle at from \$15 to 25 each. T Shields of Toronto sold a carload of hogs at 4c per lb; several small lots were sold at from ic to 4/c per lb, and a few choice hogs, just off the cars, without being fed and watered, sold at 4/c per lb.

BIRTHS RAWLINGS-On the 3rd inst., at 47 Metcalfe street, the wife of Mr. Edward Rawlings, of a daughter.

MURNEY.-On the 4th inst., the wife of Jas. Murney, of a daughter.

STEWART—At 287] St. Urbain street, on the 3rd linst, the wife of Mr. John Stewart, of a daughter. DEATHS.

WALSH—In this city, on the 30th ult., Richard Walsh, the only and beloved son of William Walsh, Esq., and brother-in-law to Patrick Tansey, aged 28 years.

THOMSON-On the 1st inst., at the Hotel Dieu, of consumption, Mary Larkin, beloved wife of Geo. Thomson, aged 42 years. Bandishire (Scotland) papers please copy.

VALADE-On the 2nd inst., Eusebe, second son of Jas. Valade, aged 22 years. ANDERSON--In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mary Jane Hill, beloved wife of Edward Anderson, aged 48 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

JOHNSON—On Monday evening, 2nd Dec., 1878, William John Johnson, only son of W. P. Johnson, aged 32.

LARKIN—Drowned in the Lachine Canal, on Friday night, November 22nd, James Larkin, aged 33 years, son of Patrick Lurkin.

WEEKLY TEST.

Satins.

Number of Purchasers served during wee	k
ending Dec. 7th, 1878	.4,884
Same week last year	.4.500
Increase	

TO THE LADIES. Ladies can now rely on finding every possible shade in Velvets and Velveteens; also, Silks and

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have a few more Smyrna, Java, and Egyptian Curtains left; they are the latest out, and are all the rage in Europe.

NEW TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

A new lot of Embossed and Embroidered Table and Plano Covers, in a variety of colors and patterns, and at extremely low prices,

Windows for Boys' Girls', and full-sized Stock-ings, also Underwear of every description.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'.

Children's Clerical Merino Stockings, 17e, 19e 22e, 25e 27e, 20e, 32e, 36e, 39e, 42e.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Fine Saxony Wool Stockings, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'2:25

New Pauline Vertical Striped Stockings, 32c, 38c, 49c, 55c,

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Plain Colored Wool Stockings, 15c, 18c, 21c, 24c, 27c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 42c, 45c.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Ribbed Saxony Wool Stockings, in the new Cardinal and other shades, \$5e, 90c, 95c, \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.13 \$1.18, \$1.25, \$1.33.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Bronze mixed Cashmere Ribbed Stockings, embroldered, 85c, 90c, 95c, \$1, \$1.05.

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Black Cashmere Ribbed, Embroldered Stockings, 85c, 90c, \$5c, \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.13, \$1.18. BOYS' AND GIRLS

Hand-knit Wool overstockings, all shades, 37e, 42c, 45c, 50c, 56c, 60c, 65c. S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 305 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English. \$0.00
Music and Use of instrument. 2.00
Drawing and Painting 1.00
Bed and Bedding 1.00
Washing, &c 1.00

No Pupil will be admitted without a recom-mendation. Uniform: Black and Plain.

MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY

THIS TIME.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

Read the following.

YEA! READ!

Hosiery-Lambs' Wool.

Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children,
Fine Scotch L. W. Hose, for Children, in all
colors, of all sizes, and at all prices.
Fine Canadian L. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver
Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxford,
Black and White.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20e per pair.

Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

Underclothing. Men's Wear.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, 40c each; better makes ranging in price as follows: 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1 each. Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Wool.

Every piece warranted—ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.

Blankets, in White and Grey, from \$6 to \$10 per pair,

Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in order from 50c to \$1.50
Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls—or Shirts and Drawers in one piece—made of the finest Lambs' Wood, scamless and fine finish, all sizes. These goods are going fast. Ladies L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much liked, fine make, 44 and 18 gaage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50 10.53.00

Ladies I., W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, three sizes, splendid goods, best in the country.

Merino Goods.

Merino Hose. Merino half Hose. Merino Pants and Vests, Gents.

Merino Pants and Vests, Ladies. Merino Goods in great variety.

Gloves. An exquisite assortment of lined Kid Gloves

120" Examine the Stock at once. IL

large Stock of Cloth Gloves. large assortment of Knitted and Crochet Mits for school boys, just the thing, 20c to

Sie per pair. finest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city, all colors, all sizes, all prices, from 50c to \$1.25

30. GO TO 155

CHEAPSIDE

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