

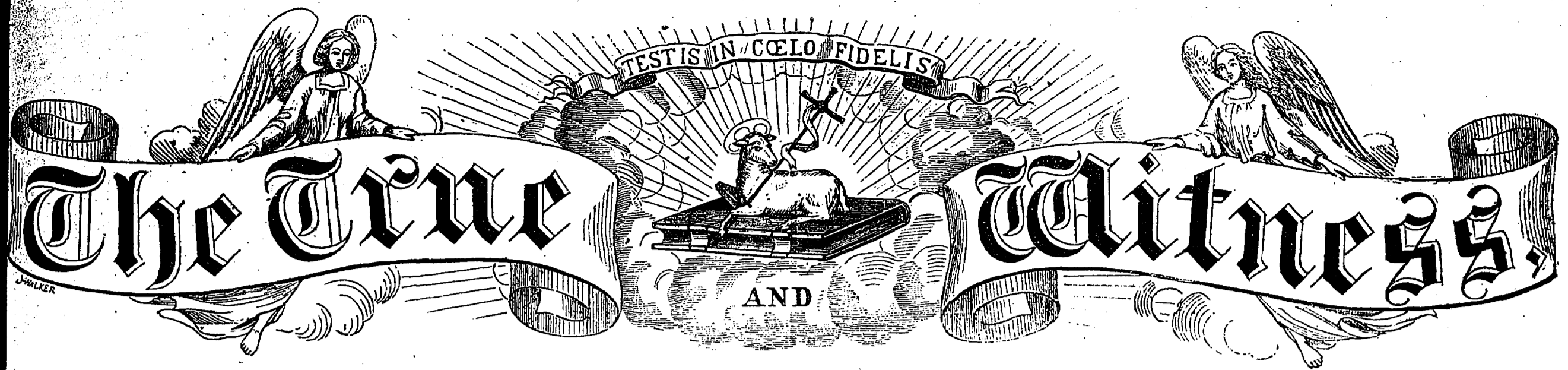
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THE LAST OF THE CATHOLIC O'MALLEYS.

A TALE. BY M. TAUNTON.

CHAPTER XIX.

Day after day passed, and no tidings, no clue, found to Nurse O'Birn's whereabouts. Poor Grace went almost every day down to Seeley's Lane. The house remained as it had been left; and, as Mike Doolan said, "as she has left her bits of furniture in the house, you see, mam, I don't know what to do; and, faith, no one seems to want the house."

A month passed away! You may be sure that during that time the O'Donnells had been in more than once to see Grace, and frequent messages had passed between the families.

Everything and everybody had now resumed their usual state, for Hoche's expedition had been scattered to the winds by a storm. It is a curious coincidence, that the French Legion, coming to liberate Ireland from the English, their oppressors, was destroyed by a storm, and in like manner the Spanish Armada.

However, like many others, the O'Donnells had returned to their own home, for now all fear was allayed for the timid, and the most sanguine gave up the hope, for the time being, of liberating their country by the aid of French arms.

One day, about five weeks after Grace had returned home, she received an early visit from her relatives, the O'Donnells. They had on a previous occasion called on the magistrate to ask his advice as to what they had better do, now that so long a time had passed without making any advance in their search for the child. He had none to give. There were no detectives in those days. There were what were called Bow-street officers; but he did not think that they would be of much use. No, he did not think that any more could be done; that time alone could unravel the mystery.

"Now, Mary," said Mr. O'Donnell, "I shall tell Grace what has been in my mind from the first and that is, that the boy is dead, and the woman has gone off to hide, not daring to tell the poor mother."

"I should not wonder," replied his wife. At any rate, it would do no harm to suggest it to Grace, for how dreadfully this suspense is telling on her! She does look terribly worn and ill, and I have no doubt will become so if this state of things continues. Yes, it would be happier even for her to know the child is dead than to go on expecting it every day, to be each day disappointed. Her servant-girl tells me that she often hears her in the night getting up and pacing the room, sighing and moaning, for she has not shed a tear all this time.

"Well, then, I will suggest this new idea at once, and see what effect it will have, Mary."

Carrying out this plan as soon as the first greetings were over, Mr. O'Donnell told Grace of their visit to the magistrate, and of his inability to offer any further advice or suggestion.

"But now, my dear Grace, I will tell you what was my idea from the first. I really believe that poor Teddie had some sudden attack

which—which—well, which killed him; or some accident, most likely: and she hadn't the courage to see you and tell you, and so went off, perhaps to England, or elsewhere, where you cannot find her."

"I thought of that myself, James," said the dry, bloodless lips of the poor sufferer; "and I inquired of the neighbors if they had heard anything to make them guess that. No, they hadn't; they had seen both the children playing about the day before they missed them. But it may be that something happened in the night."

"They borrowed the cart the day before," said Mary, "so it was not such a sudden determination to leave as it would have been had anything happened in the night."

"I have a fancy," said Grace, "to go and examine the house. I suppose that I could do so if the landlord gave me leave, eh, James!"

"Of course you could: and should you like me to go and do so for you? we might find some clue to where she is. I wonder that it never struck any of us before."

"No, James, thank you; I must go myself to be satisfied."

"Well, that I can understand. Is there time this afternoon?"

"Plenty," replied Grace, "if your horses are not tired."

"Why, of course, they are not. I will step to the hotel, and bring the carriage round. So, go and get ready."

CHAPTER XX.

They got the key from Mike Doolan, and went into the house. Everything was tidy, though, of course, covered with dust, showing how long since any one had been there.

The opened every little cupboard—examined every nook and corner. No scrap of paper which Grace had hoped she might find had been left behind, to give some indication of where they had gone. She went up alone to the little room which was used as a sleeping apartment, and there were the beds. There was a child's chair, which Grace had sent for Teddie, to sit up to the table in; and in one corner, as if forgotten, an old pair of tiny shoes that she knew were his. Her heart, as it were, stood still; and what no words had been able to effect, the sight of those tiny shoes did—they opened the floodgates of her sorrow. She wept and wept in a passion of grief; and Mrs. O'Donnell, who flew up the stairs at the sound, found her prostrate on one of the beds, holding those precious relics in her hands—these memorials of her lost child.

Wisely, her sister-in-law did not, by word or question, interfere to stop these saving tears, but patiently waited until they had exhausted themselves; then she gently besought Grace to come away with her. The poor creature let herself be led away, but she hardly had strength to go down the stairs, and Mr. O'Donnell had almost to carry her to the carriage.

Mrs. O'Donnell made her go to bed as soon as she reached home; nor did she oppose the advice. She was utterly prostrate. The violence of her grief, coming on the previous tension of nerves for so many weeks, seemed to have entirely taken away all strength. However, very soon Mary had the comfort of seeing her fall into a profound slumber—the first good sleep since her trouble.

CHAPTER XXI.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. O'Donnell, to her husband, when she stole out of Grace's room to tell him the good news. "Blest tears! thrice blessed tears! Blessed, when through sorrow for sin they wash away guilt and restore the sinner to virtue! Blessed, when they ease the breaking heart! Blessed, when they soften the obdurate heart to pity for the woes of others! And again blessed when they restore estranged, though loving hearts! And lastly, blessed when the mourner finds their solace at the grave of the lost one! Oh, James, her tears at sight of those little relics of the lost boy have, I verily believe, saved the reason of that poor suffering mother!"

And so they truly had. Her sister-in-law remained in the room watching Grace, and was inexpressibly relieved to find that she slept all through the night until eight next morning, and that she woke up, if sad, yet quiet and resigned, and perfectly convinced that her brother-in-law was right, that her child was dead.

And was he lost to her? Ah, no! any bereaved mother will tell you that her dead child seems more especially hers when the grave has closed over it than it was before.

It seems always with her—she can talk to it, and fancy it is watching; and, as it were, participating in all her feelings, much more so than it ever did in life.

It seems more essentially hers; no one can go between them; no one can draw the little one's heart away from her. No; a dead child belongs by right to the mother. Who cares for it now as she does? Who remembers it as she does? Does she ever put it aside from the family circle? No, it is always

counted as there. And though she knows that in praying for her children she need not, must not, pray in the same manner for it as she does for the living, yet, is it excluded from her prayers? Ah, no; although, if by their tender years, she feels sure that they are before the throne of God, then she asks them to remember her, rather than pray for them. And if they were of longer stay in this world that she feared the stain of earth might not have quite been washed away—ah! then she can still mingle them in her prayers, when praying to the Heavenly Father for mercy and salvation for those dear ones still left to her care.

Mrs. O'Donnell would not again leave Grace, but made her go with her back to Waterdale, when she had sufficiently recovered to hear the change.

Though week after week passed, until they began to count the months instead of weeks, yet not the slightest clue could be obtained of Mrs. O'Birn or her daughter.

And now they persuaded Grace to give up her house in Galway and live with them; for so young as she was, and with no family, it was by far the wisest plan.

About seven months after Grace had removed to Waterdale she heard from her aunt, with whom Mrs. O'Malley resided, in Dublin, that her mother's health was beginning to decline; and Grace was not long ere she was roused from her abiding sorrow by a summons from her aunt, to come without delay, for her mother had a stroke of paralysis.

CHAPTER XXII.

Now began quite a new phase in our heroine's life, which I much proceed to describe.

I do not fancy that you feel very interested in Mrs. O'Malley more than I confess I do, so you will not want me to enter greatly into the details of her illness, and that it will be sufficient to say that after five or six weeks of dutiful and affectionate nursing, Grace saw the grave close over the only near relation she had. And although there had never been warm sympathy between mother and daughter—still Mrs. O'Malley had loved her daughter as warmly as a nature like hers could love; and during her last illness, had shown that she appreciated the attention shown her by her dutiful child, to whom she left the small property belonging to her. So, that, with what Grace inherited from her husband, gave her a genteel competence.

Mrs. O'Shawnessy, the sister with whom Mrs. O'Malley had resided, was the widow of a lawyer. She had been early left a widow with a son and two daughters, and her husband dying young, had been unable to leave much property behind, so that her means were very straightened.

At the time we are introducing her to you, her son had become, what was called in those days a counsellor, or as we should say now—a barrister, or Queen's counsel. He lived with his mother and sisters, to add to their income.

Grace could not help seeing and knowing that her mother's death was a great loss to her aunt; and, therefore, as she had no particular tie to Galway, she offered, if agreeable, to remain with her aunt in Neville Square.

Mrs. O'Shawnessy was but too thankful to refuse her offer; so Grace made Dublin her home for three or four years, occasionally going to Waterdale for a few weeks every summer.

You may be sure that she never visited Galway without making what we may call a pilgrimage to Seeley Lane, but without obtaining the least piece of intelligence of Widow O'Birn.

The O'Donnells spent a month or five weeks in Dublin every year, as was the habit with most country families of distinction to do; therefore Grace saw a great deal of her kind and affectionate brother and sister-in-law, to whom she was very dear.

CHAPTER XXIII.

What a difference in Grace's life was the excitement and bustle of Dublin. Still young enough to enjoy gaiety, and although trials of no common nature, and deep sorrow, had shaded her early life, she was young enough still to retain in a great degree her naturally buoyant spirits.

Her aunt, on account of her daughters, saw a great deal of society; and her cousin Counsellor O'Shawnessy's professional connection, introduced to his mother's house many of the choice spirits of the day—a day which was very rich in clever, witty, and rising men, such as Grattan, Phillips, Horne Tooke, and Curran. This was a particularly brilliant epoch of the Dublin bar, such as has never been seen since, at least, in so large a proportion; in fact, there may be now-a-days, here and there, a clever man; but where is the wit that deserves handing down as did the spontaneous effusions of the men of those days? Where the eloquence that enchained men, and made an audience

CHAPTER XXIV.

weep, as did Phillips when addressing the court on some domestic tragedy he had to plead the cause of? Where the preacher, such as Kirwan (though a pervert from the faith of his baptism), who was so eloquent in his pleadings for charity, as to cause the ladies to take off their ornaments, and place them in the plates as they were carried round for subscriptions; not satisfied with the amount they had brought at their contribution to the charity which he was advocating, but so wrought upon by his burning words, that again and again fresh contributions were deposited until the very rings were taken off their fingers, in the excitement and enthusiasm he excited?

Is it that we do not possess such talented men now-a-days. Or have we, who listen to them, become colder or too practical to be moved to forego our prudence? I rather think that it is that we are at a duller time; for real wit, real eloquence, real talent, must make itself felt—must move even a nineteenth century society; nor do I believe that we have lost our enthusiasm for sterling talent.

CHAPTER XXV.

It was in such society that Grace found herself; it drew out all her dormant cleverness, and she thoroughly enjoyed it. She was not unappreciated herself for her ready repartee; her beauty was a great element of success, even among such a set; and she was called everywhere "The Beauty." "Have you seen the Beauty to-day?" was a common question put from one to the other, or "What will the Beauty say to that?" &c. (The Irish are so fond of nicknames.)

Grace had several offers of marriage, but she appeared insensible to all who approached her; however, Fate was advancing with rapid strides, though she guessed it not, and thought herself secure.

One day Counsellor O'Shawnessy, at the breakfast table, begged his mother to expect to dinner Lieutenant Robert Noel. "I met him yesterday at Walker's and invited him to dine with me to-day. I hope there is nothing to prevent his coming?"

"Nothing, John, that I know of," replied his mother.

"Then four o'clock, mother. Good-bye till then; but, girls, put on your best bibs and tuckers to astonish the Englisher."

"Oh! you may be sure of that," said his sister Eliza, the younger of the two sisters; "but what is he like?"

"Oh! you must judge for yourself; so good-bye to you all." And he was gone.

Of course they discussed the subject, and Mary O'Shawnessy exclaimed, "But what is the use of our thinking of or caring to look our best? what will it signify how we look? whilst cousin Grace is by we are never noticed."

"That is all nonsense," interrupted Grace. "However, make your minds easy on this point, for I never would have anything to say to an Englishman, if he was hung all over with diamonds."

"Oh, then, I would have something to say to him," said Eliza, "for I should like to pluck off a few of the diamonds."

"Well, not I," said Grace, "for I am sure the diamonds would be dull and not sparkling enough for me. So, now you know that you have the field to yourself as far as I am concerned, make the best use of your opportunity."

"You are disposing of this good man very quietly, girls," said the mother. "I beg to remind you that you have not heard whether he is married or single, old or young; but which of you will come out with me this morning?"

"I will," said Eliza; "for I have a little shopping to do on my own account."

"Ah!" laughed Grace, "to buy a hook to secure some of the diamonds; eh, Eliza?"

And so they parted, and each went to their several occupations, until the quarter before dinner hour reminded them it was time to prepare to go down to meet the expected guest.

CHAPTER XXVI.

At five minutes before four, Lieutenant Noel and another friend of John O'Shawnessy's entered the drawing-room.

In those days they had not the insane fashion when asked for one hour to arrive an hour or perhaps two later, as they do now-a-days.

Then, punctuality was considered a sign of good breeding, not a *gaucherie*, as it is at the present day. There are not even any old-fashioned people left on this side of the century, who, by their punctuality, throw the whole household where they are invited into hysterics, by coming to the time named on the oard of invitation.

Now, even cooks never think of being ready for quite an hour after the time mentioned, to save their reputations and to ensure the dinner being served hot.

Well, I have left Mr. Noel and Mr. O'Shawnessy waiting in the drawing-room with their hostess, whilst I was tirading against present

fashion, in contradistinction with the old, making it evident that I prefer the latter to the former. Excuse me, reader, and I will now return and introduce them to the young ladies, who, accompanied by Grace, entered the room a few minutes after the gentlemen arrived.

Mr. O'Shawnessy was an old friend, so we need say little about him, but that he was not only an old friend, but a general favorite. Mr. Noel is the one they were curious to see, as the stranger.

Mr. Noel was tall and very good looking; nay, even very handsome.

His uniform became him; he wore it on this occasion, for it was not, as now, the custom to be in *muff*; officers of all kinds, when with their ship or regiment (that is, in the same place with it), wore their uniforms. Mr. Noel was dark with plenty of color, and a profusion of black hair.

Of course his manner appeared stiff in contrast of the Irish *song froth*, but then it was hardly a fair test what his manner might be on ordinary occasions, for who does not feel it a trial, that ordeal before dinner is announced? more especially when all the party except your host or hostess are strangers to you.

At last the happy summons is given; Mrs. O'Shawnessy was of course led in to dinner by the stranger, and soon the congenial habit of taking wine together broke the ice, and made conversation become general. What a pity that this custom is exploded. It made people at a dinner-table much more friendly than they are at present. I know that often, under the old regime, it brought some disagreeables and affronts; if a poor man omitted inviting any one he ought to have honored to "the pleasure of a glass of wine, Mr. or Mrs.," what a mistake! But then, on the other hand, it often made up a coolness that had but wanted something as trifling as this to make it all right again.

During the evening, the ladies, in turns, amused their visitors by singing their old Irish songs (the melodies had not then come into vogue). Grace had a peculiarly sweet voice—quite uncultivated, but in its rich, soft tones admirably adapted to the melancholy and touching songs of their native land.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Of course, our Englishman was struck with—taken desperately captive—by our heroine! perfectly astonished at the beautiful and graceful girl who entered the room, accompanied by two plain, though good-natured looking girls. We are apt, when we know one or two members of a family, to expect the rest to be like them! It is this preconceived idea that caused Mr. Noel's surprise at Grace's beauty—for both Mrs. O'Shawnessy and her son were remarkably plain, almost ugly.

Nor could he quite understand when his hostess said, "Allow me to introduce you to my niece, Mrs. O'Donnell," he supposed that he had misunderstood Mrs. Noel; for surely she seemed too young to be a married woman—so girlish as she looked; however, when he had convinced himself that he had not heard wrongly, and that it was indeed Mrs. O'Donnell, how grieved he was! As he sat, after dinner, listening to her sweet voice and pathetic rendering of those old ballads—which she *felt* as well as sung—the thought that so fascinating a woman was already appropriated was unfortunate, for, indeed, he knew that he had never before admired any one as he did the woman before him! He left the house wishing that he had not accepted the invitation of his new friend.

On paying a visit, a day or two afterwards, in Neville Square, Mr. Noel found the elderly lady alone. The younger ladies were out. So he ventured to remark on the youthful appearance of Mrs. O'Donnell—of course adroitly bringing in the subject—and heard with delight that she was a widowed niece who always resided with her aunt.

Now did Mr. Noel give way to his smothered feeling of admiration as he walked away from the square. Now did he mentally promise himself, "I will win her." Now did he begin to lay his plans for the siege, and with the old-fashioned hospitality of Dublin (now, alas! gone the way of all good things), it was not a difficult matter to arrange.

Mrs. O'Shawnessy had said to him, "I shall always be happy to see you, Mr. Noel, when you feel inclined to drop in of an evening," and he resolved that he would put her sincerity to the test.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A couple of mornings after his first visit, he began the attack by bringing four tickets for a ball, which was to take place at the Rotunda. Mrs. O'Shawnessy received them with thanks; but what was his disappointment in the evening to see the O'Shawnessys at the ball and no Grace with them! He had stationed himself in the doorway to meet her—and had to give his arm to the old lady instead! As soon as

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he could, without appearing particular, he inquired for Mrs. O'Donnell. "O, my cousin? Well, she seldom came to balls. Only had done so once or twice since she had lived with them—and then only to oblige mamma." So, poor fellow, he had to do the amiable to Eliza and Mary as well as he could, as also to take the old lady into supper; but vowing to himself that he should know better than get half tickets again.

FATHER BURKE'S SERMON

"The Church and the World."

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.) The following Sermon was delivered by Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., in St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, New York: And it came to pass, that when the multitudes pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood by the lake of Genesee.

she is built so that in every tide she shall cleave through the waters, and override them; and when she is all prepared, she is launched into the deep, and her mission is to spread her sails and navigate every sea to the furthestmost end of the world. Through them all must she go; over them all must she ride; a thousand storms must she brave; and that ocean which receives her to its bosom apparently receives her only for the purpose of tossing her from wave to wave, of trying her strength, of trying every timber and every joint, opening its mighty chasms to swallow her up, and falling in that, dashing its angry waves against her, as if in the order of nature the ship and the sea were enemies, and the ocean that received that vessel was bent only upon her destruction.

churches; I will alienate your people; I will persecute and imprison your priests; I will put them to death if necessary." But the Church of God stands calmly before him and says: "You cannot do it: God is truth." Christ speaks in Peter's boat. It is true that there are many who will not hear his voice. I ask you what is their fate? What is their fate who refuse to hear the voice of the true Church? In this morning's New York Herald there is a letter from a man who denies the immortality of the soul, and he tries to prove it from five texts from Scripture. The very truth that Plato the Pagan philosopher wrote a book to prove, a man who had never heard the name of God—who had never known the light of God—by the natural light of his benighted Pagan intellect arrived at the conclusion that the soul was immortal, and that its immortality was inherent and belonged to it as its nature.

purify, if we have sinned, we may at least have the robe of baptism washed in the waters of grace and restored to its first brightness through Jesus Christ who is our Saviour, and with this hope we may pass the few remaining days of our lives here weathering every storm that bursts over Peter's bark in the confidence that she is destined to triumph and to ride triumphant upon the crest of every wave. It will not always be so, the haven is at hand, the church militant passes from the angry ocean of her contest into the quiet calm haven of her triumph. Oh! in that harbor where stormy winds shall never blow, nor angry waves shall ever raise their foamy crests, there, and only there when the night with its tempest and storms of persecution and of trial is passed, the night with its buffeting, upon the black face of the angry ocean is over—when all these terrors are gone, and the morning dawns, then the Christian catches a glimpse of eternity, then he will hear the voice of him who was present in his sleeping and in his rising saying to the waves "be still," then the clouds shall fade away, every ripple shall cease, and there on that ocean which was so stormy, every angry blast of the tempest shall die away, and in the distant horizon, before us the church shall appear triumphant over that pacific ocean of God's benign benevolence, illumined by the sunshine of his blessings. Then we shall possess eternal peace and joy, all that shall be ours if we only fight, the good fight, if we only keep the good faith.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 20th ult., the solemn and impressive ceremony of reception took place at the beautiful convent church attached to the Mount Carmel Nunnery, Louisa. The young lady who had the happiness of becoming a member of the holy Sisterhood of Mount Carmel was Miss Fitzsimon, daughter of Patrick Fitzsimon, Esq., Baldoyle. The Kingstown Harbor Boat Club has just added to its already long list of well-won victories by a series of triumphs at the Scottish National Regatta. On the 30th ult., they also won the principle cup for four-oared gigs at the Chester regatta, where they were opposed by picked crews from the Dee and Irwell. In the race for pairs the Dublin men (Messrs. O'Flaherty and Beatty) had a lead, and a fair prospect of victory, when a foul occurred, the result of which was that they were disqualified by the referee. Last year one of the valuable Scholarships founded by Sir Joseph Whitworth for the promotion of Engineering and Technological Science was carried off by Mr. Phillips, a student of the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Two other students of the same institution, Mr. George W. Sutcliffe and Mr. Robert Coey, have this year similarly distinguished themselves. The Whitworth Scholarships are tenable for three years, and their pecuniary value is £100 a year. All the three gentlemen, whose names we have recorded above, obtained at one time or another Royal Exhibitions in the College of Science, value £50 a year each, and highly distinguished themselves otherwise in their College classes. Mr. Callan has given notice that early next session he would call the attention of the House of Commons to the unsatisfactory constitution of the Irish magistracy, the existing irremediable mode of nominating thereto, the failure of the Irish Executive to fulfill their promise to have advantage taken of "all fair and proper opportunities" to reduce the inequalities admitted to exist in the undue disproportion of Protestants to Catholics in the Commission of the Peace, the sectarian character of the nominations to, and the strange and persistent exclusion of Catholics from the magistracy in certain counties in Ireland, and to move a resolution thereon. In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Mr. Sergeant Sherlock gave notice that he intended, next session, to move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances relating to the claim of the Irish College of Paris to participate in the compensation paid to the British Government after the war with France, on account of losses sustained by British subjects in France, and report whether Her Majesty's Government are accountable for any and what portion of the indemnity fund, in order that the same may be applied to the satisfaction and demand of the Irish College. The small-pox epidemic is now virtually at an end in Dublin. The visitation lasted about eighteen months, and it is calculated that since it commenced it affected over twelve thousand persons, of whom over fifteen hundred died. On Sunday, the 4th inst., a circular note from the Cardinal Archbishop was read in all the churches and chapels in Dublin, announcing that, as the virulence of small-pox had disappeared, the dispensation to eat meat on Friday was revoked. At the last meeting of the Newbridge Town Commissioners, Mr. Michael Moore in the chair, with Messrs. T. J. Dowling, John Farrell, Thomas Farrell, and James Hyland, Commissioners present, after the minutes were read, the Town Clerk (Mr. Scanlan) informed the Board that the Grand Jury had at the assizes thrown out the presentment for the additional sewerage of the town. Whereupon Mr. Dowling gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that application be made to the Chief Secretary for Ireland to have all powers over roads, bridges, &c., within the township, vested in the Town Commissioners, as has been done in other places. The Duke of Leinster and other large proprietors in the Ballacreevy River Works, about thirteen miles in length, have entered into a contract for the construction of these works, and a large number of men will be employed on same within the next fortnight. The works will be carried out under the direction of Mr. James Dillon, of Dublin, by whom they were designed, as principal engineer to the Board. The Sheriff of Kilkenny has received an order from the Lords Justices, commuting the sentence of death—which was to have been carried out on Friday, the 16th August—passed at the recent Assizes of the county of Kilkenny, by the acting Judge, Joshua Clarke, Esq., Q. C., on John Barry, for the murder of John Kelly, at Killinaspig, on the 25th of April last, to penal servitude for life. On Wednesday, August 7th, Sir James Power, Bart, Lady Power, family, and party, accompanied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded by special train in open and closed carriages over the picturesque new line just completed, from Ennisceorthy to Wexford, and having spent a short time in this ancient town of our "model county," the party returned to Ennisceorthy, having had a most enjoyable trip, and greatly pleased with the charming scenery along the peaceful valley of the far-famed "Gentle Slaney."—Wexford Independent. In the British House of Commons on the 8th inst., Mr. Callan asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether, considering the satisfactory condition of the borough of Dundalk and the County of Louth as evidenced by the calendar of prisoners and the charges of every going judge of assizes during the years '69, '70, '71, and '72, both as regards offences against the person and against property—and the statement of Mr. Justice Lawson that the County Louth and borough of Dundalk, might with truth say, challenged comparison for peace and order with any of Her Majesty's dominions—he is prepared to remove the proclamation of the borough and county under the Peace Preservation Act. The Marquis of Hartington said he could only give the hon. gentleman the same answer which he had given him a few weeks ago—that the Irish Government had given instructions to the resident magistrates to relax in certain districts the stringency of the Peace

(To be Continued.)

The English language is spoken throughout the world by 90 millions of people, German by 75 millions, Spanish by 55, French by 45, and Italian by 40.

Preservation Act. He was not, however, prepared to say that the Government saw its way to the entire removal of the proclamation, but he assured the House that the subject of Louth and other places in an equally happy position would continue to occupy the attention of the Government with a view to remove them as soon as possible from the proclamation. Mr. O'Reilly Deane declined to vote on the 9th instant, in favor of Mr. Butt's motion on the Galway Judgment.

The Dundalk Democrat of August 10, says:—"The weather in Dundalk during the week has been extremely wet, and fears are entertained that the corn and potato crops have received some damage. This day heavy rain has fallen."

We regret very much to announce the death, on the 8th Aug., at her residence, Tullamain Villa, co. Dublin, of Mrs. Maher, relict of the late John Maher, M.D., Tullamain Castle, county Tipperary, and daughter of the late John Prendergast, Esq., J. P., of Shamrock Lodge Cahir, a lady beloved by all who knew her; she was particularly kindly disposed to her numerous tenants. We understand that she has bequeathed her landed property and estates to her relatives, but she has not forgotten the many charities to which she was ever a kindly and generous contributor.

New potatoes are selling in Clonmel market at 7d to 9d per stone.

The Clare Journal says of the potato crop in that county:—"It is stated by several persons that the stalk is beginning to decay, and the blight may be expected; but it is, perhaps, forgotten that in most cases it is high time for the leaves to turn at this season of the year."

At the weekly meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, held on the 7th August, a letter was read from Major O'Gorman relative to his removal from the bench owing to his having expressed opinions on the Galway Judgment. His letter concluded as follows:—"A pitiable spectacle is now presented in this so-called free country. On the one hand a magistrate of the Common Pleas possesses the privilege of scattering broadcast the most offensive invectives against the religion professed by eighty per cent. of the nation, and of threatening with the direst penalty the devoted prelates who administer the sacred duties of religion. On the other hand, a magistrate of county sessions must necessarily be deprived of his Commission because he finds it impossible to suppress the just indignation he feels at the insult offered to his clergy, and which he maintains, especially under the present extraordinary circumstances, he has a perfect right, as a freeman, with impunity to publicly express. The justice, therefore, of every depravity is on a par with the justice of its consequences which evoked it. The terms used in this conveyance are, however, dissimilar; for they are devoid of that which the resolution before condemns, but which the Grand Jurors of several Irish counties, with the true instinct of hatred for everything Catholic, have expressly approved and applauded, low-lived, ill-conditioned, disgusting language and quotations."

An extensive and alarming fire took place in Dunbar on the 8th of August. The handsome establishment of Mr. Walsh, Blackpool, suddenly burst into one mass of flames, vast tongues of fire issuing from the doors and windows of the lower story and reaching far into the front. Fearful was the excitement when it was found that a large quantity of powder and ammunition were in a store attached to the premises, which was intensified by continuous explosions. After some time a larger quantity of powder was removed. All efforts to extinguish the fire were fruitless, until the entire of the premises had been consumed.

At the county meeting held in Waterford on the 8th of August in reference to the proposed line of railway from Lismore, the principal subject for discussion was the intended deviation at Dunbarvan. The Marquis of Waterford and the Hon. William Sturt, as directors of the line, fully acknowledged the value of the Dunbarvan traffic and the importance of bringing the line as close as possible to the town, and, while the directors declined to bind themselves to any formal engagement with regard to the site for the Dunbarvan station, promise was given that the board would do everything they could to accommodate the townspeople, and that the station would not be removed to a greater distance than the one marked on the maps already lodged. To bring the line close to the town would involve the construction of a costly viaduct across the estuary, and this was stated to be the cause of the proposed deviation.

A Lisburn correspondent, writing on the 31st inst., says:—"The greatest delight continues to be expressed on all hands that the Hertford estates have at length become the property of Sir Richard Wallace, a gentleman whose princely munificence has secured for him such world-wide fame. To-day, a meeting, convened by Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, in compliance with a requisition presented to him, was held in the court-house in this town, for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting an address to Sir Richard, on becoming the owner of this fine property. It is now definitely settled that the agent for Sir Richard Wallace will be Mr. Capron, solicitor, of London, and next to the joy felt as to the new landlord is the delight that at length the Stannus family are to be removed from 'the office,' in which, for half a century, they have ruled with such despotic power."

A correspondent, writing of the potato crop in Fermanagh, says:—"The general appearance of the crop in this county is much better than was expected from the wet character of the season. In some places there are indications of the 'old complaint' on the leaves; but for so far, although it would be idle to say that no fears are entertained, the crop appears remarkably safe, and, with very few exceptions, what is brought to town for sale here seems sound and free of disease."

The Corporation of Derry have adopted a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for the removal of the proclamation which places the town under the Peace Preservation Act.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at an early hour, the dead body of a school-mistress, named Anne Jane Doherty, was found on the pavement opposite a house in William street, Derry, where she had a temporary residence. From the facts elicited at the inquest, it appeared the deceased's mind was not sound, and that, during the night, the unfortunate woman leaped from her bed-room window, and, falling on the street beneath, had her brains dashed out.

MUNICIPAL GENEROSITY.—Received, within the last three years, from the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, 77, South Audley-street, London, the sum of £150 for distribution amongst the poor living on the Mount-Garrett estate, in the parish of Lisdowney. This money has been remitted at the rate of £50 a year—£25 half-yearly. For the same period, much larger remittances have been made half-yearly for the poor living on the estate at Urlingford. These liberal and spontaneous charities which this young nobleman wishes to be continued, speak for themselves. They carry with them their high eulogium, and have won for him the blessing of the poor, and good wishes of the happy and contented tenantry living on his father's, Lord Mountgarrett's, estate.—John Quaney, P.P., Lisdowney.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

MAJOR PURCELL O'GORMAN.—The Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union unanimously adopted the following resolution at their last meeting:—"That this Board desires to express its deep regret at losing the valuable services of Major O'Gorman, as an ex-officio guardian of this Union, in consequence of his having been deprived of the commission of the peace for commenting on the judgment of

Judge Keogh. From the active part Major O'Gorman has taken in the Guardians' affairs he will be more missed to the Union than Justice Keogh would be to the country."

With reference to the prosecution of the Galway priests, Mr. Dowse announces that every facility will be afforded to the accused to obtain full information as to the charges brought against them. The trial may take place during the next Michaelmas term, but we are told, "that depends very much on the parties themselves." The venue will in the first instance be laid in Galway, and probably changed to Dublin on the application of the Crown, "or of the defendants." Mr. Butt has been specially retained for the Bishop of Clonfert.—*Catholic Opinion*.

Mr. Butt, being in Belfast on the 6th inst., attending a lawsuit at the Assizes, in the evening a large number of his admirers assembled at the Royal Hotel for the purpose of giving him an ovation. On his making his appearance in the streets, they attempted to chair him, but this Mr. Butt declined. However, they collected around him in a large mass, and accompanied the distinguished gentleman to the Fleetwood steamer.

The Northern Whig announces that coal, raised in the county Tyrone, is now selling in Belfast at 12s. per ton.

On the night of the 3rd of August, a most daring assassination was committed in Ballinrobe. Shortly after ten o'clock, the town was thrown into a state of consternation by the report of fire-arms, and an alarm that Martin Tunbridge, a process-server, had been shot on the river side, in the vicinity of the military barracks. Tunbridge had gone towards the barracks with a man named Fahy, and in returning three shots were fired at him. One lodged in the back of his neck, one entered his abdomen, and another made a hole in his hat. He died of the wounds during the night. The constabulary arrested Fahy, and an officer's servant, named Frost, of the 12th Regiment. They were brought before T. W. Kenny and R. Tighe, Esqs. Fahy was committed on remand, and the soldier discharged. A six-barrelled revolver was found by Sub-Constable Ormsby in the river, three chambers being discharged. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict. Fahy is still in custody.

A later dispatch, dated August 8, states that the constabulary have arrested a man named McDermott, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Tunbridge. It is believed the arrest was made in consequence of a current rumor that the man who shot Tunbridge wore light colored clothes, as McDermott was similarly attired, but apparently in a destitute condition. He states he is from Ballinrobe. He was remanded to petty sessions.

The magisterial investigation into the murder of Martin Tunbridge, at Ballinrobe, concluded on the 9th instant. The County Inspector applied for a remand, stating that he had further information which he could not disclose at present, but which he believed would incriminate the party in custody as well as others. Mr. C. O'Malley, instructed by Mr. Griffin, opposed the application. The County Inspector having made information for a remand, the magistrates remanded Fahy till the following Monday, when the inquiry will be resumed. Fahy was acquitted by the coroner's jury, but is still in custody pending inquiry.

AN APPALING SCENE.—Londonderry, Aug. 5.—On Monday, at an early hour, the dead body of a school-mistress named Anne Jane Doherty was found on the pavement opposite a house in William-street, where she had a temporary residence. From the facts elicited at the inquest it appeared the deceased's mind was not sound, and that during the night the unfortunate woman leaped from her bedroom window, and falling in the street beneath had her brains dashed out.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Colonel William Cross to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Armagh, in the room of William Kirk, Esq., deceased.

Professor Kavanagh, of the Catholic University, Dublin, has been appointed to the important post of Secretary of the New Civil Service Commission.

HOMICIDE IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—On Saturday night two of the Innisholin Constabulary came upon a still and appliances at a place six miles from Innisholin station. The men in charge made a desperate resistance to the Constabulary. One of the latter named Joseph Baker drew his tuckstick and stabbed one of the smugglers named John Harkin in the region of the heart. He died almost immediately. Baker, who is badly injured by stones with which he was pelted, is under medical treatment, and is a prisoner in his own house.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—We regret to announce that symptoms of the blight have made their appearance in this neighborhood, caused, it is supposed, by the atmospheric changes which we have lately experienced. The season has lately been unusually wet of late, and the potato tubers have not nearly attained that growth or ripeness generally observable at this somewhat advanced period of the year.—*Tham Herald*.

The police State prosecutions against a few boys for "pitching fireballs" in the street, in Cong, on the occasion of the cordial and spontaneous welcome accorded to Chief Justice Monahan, have been withdrawn, the parties involved paying the trifling costs of the court, 6d. each.

It is now said that the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county Leitrim, vacant by Lord Granard's resignation, is likely to be offered to Colonel Tennison, Lord Lieutenant of the county Roscommon; and the O'Connor Don, junior member for that county, is spoken of as Colonel Tennison's probable successor.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN HACKETT, CLONMEL.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Alderman Hackett, of Clonmel. The announcement, we have no doubt will be read with feelings of sincere sorrow in every part of the country, for the deceased was well known and highly esteemed as a staunch, honest patriot—one who espoused the popular cause and, as a journalist, rendered it valuable service, at a time when to do so was surrounded with much difficulty and considerable personal sacrifice. As one of the most trusted of the friends and followers of O'Connell, Alderman Hackett held a prominent position ever in the foremost ranks of the men who rallied round the Liberator and defended and maintained his policy. After having served in the popular ranks faithfully and zealously for a period of fifty years, our esteemed friend, after a comparatively brief illness, closed his useful and honorable career on Saturday evening, at his residence, Clonmel, in the 76th year of his age, respected by all who knew him, and sincerely mourned by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Freeman*.

THE LAW OFFICERS AT FAULT.—In the face of such an array of talent as the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Attorney-General for England, and the Solicitor-General for England, it may be presumptuous in us to deliver an opinion, but we think that they have combined to fall into an error in the construction of an important statute. The Attorney-General for Ireland, told the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that by section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, read with section 16 of 31 and 32 Vic, c. 125, a statutory duty was cast upon him, as Attorney-General, to prosecute certain persons reported against by Mr. Justice Keogh for undue influence and intimidation in the Galway election. Let us inspect these two sections. Section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, enacts that, where an election committee has reported to the House of Commons that certain persons have been guilty of bribery and treating, and where it appears, by the report of any commission of inquiry into corrupt practices at any election made to her Majesty and laid before Parlia-

ment, that certain persons named by them have been guilty of the offences of bribery and treating, such report, with the evidence taken by the commission, shall be laid before the Attorney-General, with a view to his instituting a prosecution against such persons if the evidence should in his opinion be sufficient to support a prosecution. Section 16 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1863, declares that the report of the judge in respect of persons guilty of corrupt practices shall, for the purpose of the prosecution of such persons, in pursuance of the section above cited, have the same effect as the report of the election committee therein mentioned, that certain persons have been guilty of bribery and treating. Taken together, these two sections confine the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecutions for bribery and treating. Three times over do these two sections repeat the words "bribery and treating" to exhibit those two offences as the only two offences in respect of which this particular statutory duty is to arise. Yet the four law officers of England and Ireland vouch themselves as authorities for the position that these two sections command the Attorney-General to prosecute persons reported for undue influence and intimidation. Prejudiced people might suspect that such a blunder is at least convenient. "Undue influence" is by section 3 of 17 and 18 Vic, c. 102, a misdemeanour. But as there is no statutory duty cast on any one official to prosecute persons for that misdemeanour, a Government prosecution of the persons reported against by Mr. Justice Keogh would be instituted on Government responsibility. The construction put by the four law officers on section 9 of 26 Vic, c. 29, and on section 16 of 31 and 32 Vic, c. 125, would relieve the Government of the odium of prosecuting by casting the burden on the statute and by representing that the Attorney-General is in prosecuting simply doing what, by the special terms of the statute, he, as a *persona designata*, must do. Such a suspicion, however, is rebutted by the general attitude assumed by the Government on Thursday night, and we can only therefore regard the labour explanation rendered by Mr. Dowse on Tuesday night as a mere superfluity. So long as an attempt is made to bring justice home to the offenders, it is, so far as the public interest is concerned, not very material whether the Government or a particular officer initiate the proceedings. But that is no reason why a wrong interpretation should be put on an Act of Parliament, or why we should not do our best to expose the error.—*The Law Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool Weekly Advertiser, in his last letter, in noticing the presence of Monsignor Capel at all the aristocratic gatherings in London, goes on to say:—"That Catholicity is spreading among the higher classes of this country is a fact of which any one may obtain evidence for himself by visiting certain of the Catholic churches in London. Let him take three—say the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, the Oratory at South Kensington, and the Jesuit headquarters in Farm Street. If there be a 'function,' or even an ordinary holiday service, he will find a line of splendid equipages outside, and well powdered footmen about the doors. Let him enter and look at the congregation, and he will see among them numbers of many of the greatest families in England. If no 'function,' or other service be going on, let him look up the names on the seats, and if he is not already acquainted with Roman Catholic statistics, he will be greatly surprised at the titles borne by some of the pew renters. Very gross exaggerations on these points were indulged in by those who are always trying to make out that Mr. Gladstone and one-half of our public men are 'Jesuits in disguise'; but all exaggeration being put aside, there certainly is enough going on all around us to show that the aristocratic bias has been taken off from Roman Catholicism in this country, and that it is not now unfashionable to worship with Dr. Manning or the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. Many Catholics thought that it was a mistake of the authorities at Rome to make Dr. Manning Archbishop of Westminster. Those persons now admit their mistake. He has given their religion an influence in English society such as they had not hoped to see it attain in his life time. He is a leading man everywhere, whether on the same platform with the Prelates of the Church of England, or as a guest of the Conservative Lord Mayor of London. When he is present at a debate in the House of Lords, he stands close to the Episcopal benches, and the Right Rev. Prelates converse with him before the assembled Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled."

The Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola was celebrated at the Jesuits' Church, Farm Street, London, with special observance. The Archbishop of Westminster was present, as well as many of the clergy.

At Birmingham, a hairdresser named Rimmer was fined 2s, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing a quantity of hair from the head of a girl who went to have her locks dressed.

THE PURCHAS CASE.—The writ of suspension *ab officio et beneficio*, was served personally on Mr. Purchas on Sunday at Brighton, before the commencement of Divine service. The suspension notice was afterwards fixed on the Church door. Mr. Purchas is now suspended from the income of his living as well as from his duties.

THE JESUITS.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

SIR,—I must beg that you will forgive my intrusion upon your valuable space; but, at this time, I myself, in common with many thousands of Englishmen, feel my indignation intensely aroused in defence of the first principles of right and liberty. I am no Roman Catholic, still less am I a Jesuit; but I am an Englishman, and in common with my fellow-countrymen, I am in love with liberty, in every truest sense of the word. The present outrageous attack upon the Jesuits in Germany is an insult to this enlightened age, and to our boasted civilization. But it is more than this; it is a daring attack upon the rights, homes, and liberties of helpless and unoffending men. It is an outrage upon every honest man's sense of honesty and right. Unless the subject is taken up warmly, promptly, and determinedly, what guarantee have we but that the diabolical principle of robbery and oppression, having been, as it were, legalized, shall not spread; and then a man's house is his castle no more. The rights of ownership even cease. The principle, once established, may be easily applied in quarters where it is least expected. Neither can we then reasonably raise our protest of indignant surprise and fury. Now is the time. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." This principle, if once sanctioned, as in the case of the Jesuits, may, through the schemings of Eristian Churchmen, be mooted with regard to Dissenters at home, or against Ritualists, or any party whom they might pretend were plotters against the State and State institutions. The very idea, sir, causes a smile on the lip of the reader. Very well, then, how can we but be indignant as well as astonished that the robber Bismarck can dare, in the light of our European day, to commence the proposed barbarous and wholesale injustice against a set of harmless and (in the opinion of many) useful men? "Oh, but these Jesuits are plotters against the Empire!" A few priests! The "Empire" must be a poor flimsy thing, indeed, if a few popish priests are able to shake it. The Jesuits are only acting upon their convictions, and are pretty sure to have vast odds against them. The Jesuits are far from popular. If Bismarck makes them the representatives of the oppressed

against the oppressor, of right suffering from tyrannical might, we must be up in arms, not for them, but, for ourselves, our dearest principles, our own hearths and homes. "But the Jesuits are such dangerous designing people!" So are plenty of other folks, English lawyers, for instance, but we should be very sorry to have them all robbed and outlawed. Besides this, the 19th century is quite capable of defending itself against the Jesuits without stooping to persecute, harass and rob them. Why, sir, surely the whole thing is an invention! Impossible! An enlightened Government in the 19th century about to perform such a piece of lawless villainy! Such an egregious, disgraceful scandal in the eyes of Europe. Why, they would scarcely dare do such a thing in China or Japan now-a-days. If any people are bound to take the matter up, it is the English, by means of our representative Government. By our Government, let us pretty plainly inform Prince Bismarck of what the British Lion feels, as he looks at his cowardly and disgraceful proposal with regard to the Jesuits of Germany, their persons, their goods, and chattels.

I can trust myself to ramble no more. Nor have I a right to trespass on your patience further. If Mr. Gladstone and our Liberal Government have any true British "go" in them, as the boys would say, it will not be difficult to make them speak out our views and our ideas upon this subject. Such a principle must not find a precedent in 19th Century Europe.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE DECADE OF LANCASTER.—This vacant office is stated to have been offered by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Bright, but, "much to the Premier's disappointment," that gentleman has declined it courteously but emphatically. "Though nominally a sincere, duties are attached to the distinction sufficient, in the hands of a conscientious politician like the member for Birmingham to involve anxiety as well as official labour. These the right hon. gentleman is not at the present moment prepared to accept; although his health is sufficiently re-established, he is afraid of a relapse, which might prevent him carrying out his cherished idea of resuming his Parliamentary duties next session.—*Birmingham Daily News*.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision occurred on the North-Western Railway on Monday night.—The express train from Liverpool ran into the 10.40 train from Birmingham at Cauden Town, smashing in the windows of several carriages, and scattering the glass on the platform in all directions. One passenger was very seriously injured, not having spoken up to one o'clock. Several were also bruised and cut about the head, and it is feared, more than seriously injured. Medical aid was speedily called.

On Saturday a serious collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on the Agecroft coal siding between the Clifton Junction and Pendleton near Manchester. A coal train had been detached on the siding, while a passenger train passed. A signal was made for the coal train to move, which it had not sooner done than the driver, seeing the Manchester and Blackburn Express coming at full speed, reversed his engine and jumped from it. A tremendous crash followed. One carriage was smashed to pieces, and the line was closed for several hours. Three persons were killed, and several others injured. The traffic was sent round by the Blue Pits, on the East side, and on by Wigton on the West side.

A GALAXY OF ANNIVERSARIES.—The Archbishop of Westminster once described the present period of the year as containing not merely the occasional occurrence of the feast of some great saint, but as a perfect galaxy of anniversaries. At many other seasons there is a feast, but though it recalls to us one who "shines as a star for all eternity" yet it is often solitary. The close of July and the opening of August bring back the feasts of a brilliant cluster of such stars, and the Archbishop's description is therefore singularly appropriate.

On the last day of July is commemorated the great Saint Ignatius Loyola, whose spiritual sons have lately been marked out for the honor of renewed persecution. Since the memorable day in 1534, when the Jesuits commenced their glorious career, they have always been the objects of the world's unrelenting hatred. Shrinking from no danger, by no difficulty, they have nobly sustained the brunt of the battle. Boldly opposing open enemies gently pointing out the errors of mistaken friends, the results have been as a strong bulwark of the Church. No wonder, then, that the feast of their great founder should rouse the gratitude of the whole Catholic world, firstly to God for having sent such a man, and, secondly, to Saint Ignatius and his disciples, for the glowing fervor and the indomitable courage with which they have nearly three centuries and a half waged war against the enemies of truth. The iron-willed minister who is politically the real emperor of Germany may dream that it is given to him to crush the glorious "company" under his despotic heel, but time will prove his delusion. High though he may be, higher than he have in many lands similarly sought to work their wicked will on the sons of Loyola, and have all been baffled. The rack and the scaffold had no terrors for men on whose hearts were engraven the sublime words which have sustained them in a conflict which demanded forgetfulness of self. Those words—"For the greater glory of God"—indicate at once what the Jesuit fights for and why the Jesuit conquers.

Two days later the Church of God commemorates the founder of the Redemptorists, St. Alphonsus Liguori. Perhaps among all the names that adorn the calendar of saints there is not one which tends to kindle deeper feelings of religion than that of St. Alphonsus. The work of the redemption of captives, with which the disciples of St. Alphonsus have been so honorably linked, gives the Order peculiar claims to the best sympathies of the heart. St. Alphonsus came at a time when men required to be roused to renewed vigor in the good cause, and nobly did that great Saint discharge the duty imposed upon him by God.

Another couple of days pass over and St. Dominic rises before us. We are borne back over many a stormy century, till we stand in imagination in the presence of that brave champion of the Church, who began his labors more than six hundred years ago. Like his fellow-countryman, St. Ignatius (for they were both Spaniards), St. Dominic had the honor to earn the bitter hostility of the enemies of the Church. Nobly he fought in the terrible conflict, and nobly have his sons continued to bear aloft the banner of truth. In many ways have the Dominicans rendered honor to the cause. The Dominican, St. Thomas Aquinas, gave to the world that great work of Christian philosophy which at the Council of Trent was placed beside the Sacred Volume. The Dominican, Las Casas, crossed the ocean that he might dive into the bowels of the earth and mitigate the sufferings of the captive toilers in the mines.—Dominicans (Frn Angelico for instance) have given to art some of its most wondrous triumphs, and have shown what exquisite skill may belong even to the calcimated monks. Greater than all, we have only to turn to the annals of the penal days and we shall see how many Dominican martyrs went fearlessly to torture and to death in defence of our persecuted faith.

Two other anniversaries occur about this time, telling us of men who, though not in the same rank as those we have named, did good battle, each in his own department, against the enemies of the Catholic Church. The orator of Cardinal Wiseman (who was born in Spain of Irish parents, early in August), contains many most valuable lessons for us all. His dignified bearing in 1851, when even the highest dignitaries of the state ignobly forgot all respect for themselves and for the offices they held, won for

him an honorable place in history, and exerted the admiration of many opponents. His literary power placed him in the very front rank of the writers of his age, and enabled him to wield a weapon which few of the enemies of the Church ventured to encounter.

O'Connell too belongs, by his birthday, to August. It is now very nearly a hundred years since amidst the hills of Kerry that great man was born, who was destined to write his name indelibly on history. No matter who suffered wrong, O'Connell strove to right him. He labored to break the chains of the negro, and to destroy the ascendancy which kept down the Protestant Dissenter. We need not tell how he conquered in the glorious battle for the political liberty of Catholics. Well did he earn the honorable title bestowed on him by Pope Pius IX., who named the illustrious Irishman "The great hero of Christianity."

Yes, we have indeed just passed through a "galaxy of anniversaries." It is given to few men to do what those we have named have done, but we can all do something. Let the humblest amongst us be comforted by the thought that the honest and faithful performance of duty, be the sphere of action ever so unimportant in the eyes of man, goes not without its reward.—*London Universe, August 10.*

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH AT HEWLETT'S STATION, L. I.—SOMANY ROMAN Catholic churches now deck the island, that almost every village has its church and pastor. From almost every Railroad Station we can see a handsome spire surmounted by the dear emblem of our redemption. This is, indeed, gratifying to the Christian eye and soothing to the Christian heart.

Hewlett's Station is no longer behind hand in this respect. This pretty village was the scene of annual stir and bustle on Tuesday, August 20. The morning and mid-day trains from the city and neighboring watering-places, brought with them numbers of interesting and kindly folk to witness the corner-stone laying of the Church of St. Joseph, the name of the new church. Among them arrived the Very Rev. Vicar-General of the Diocese, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Bishop, conducted the beautiful ceremony. Over a dozen clergymen in cassock and surplice assisted, chanting litanies and reciting the appropriate psalms. Among them, earnest and active, was the Pastor of the new Church, Rev. A. Donnis, whose kindly and cordial conduct won him many friends that day. The stone laid and the procession over, Very Rev. Mr. Turner addressed the assembled multitude in very touching and powerful words. He said the new edifice was to be a house of prayer, of sacrifice, of sacraments to be administered. There nothing defiled should enter. There the Holy of Holies was to be offered up as a sacrifice propitiatory for the living and the dead. From that sanctuary religion would shed its hallowing influences on the prayerful congregation, who would show by their lives that the religion of Christ is a religion of sterling truth and un-compromising morality. Urging the people to realize the necessity of materially assisting in the structure of the House of God, he closed his beautiful discourse.

The church is 36 by 80 in dimension, and in height, inside about 32 feet. It is of Gothic style, and the design is Mr. Thomas F. Houghton's, of which young gentlemen it was facetiously, and we hope truthfully, remarked on that day, that besides being architect of St. Joseph's Church, he bids fair to be architect of his own fortune. The ground on which the church is located is the donation of Mr. Daniel Longworth, Hewlett's Station, whose Catholic heart is in the work. Sheriff Kelly generously took round the basket, which we saw was well filled. Pleasant and good-humor characterized the dinner which was given by the generous pastor.—*Catholic Review*.

MR. STEDMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF DANIEL WEBSTER'S OLD HOME.—Edmund C. Stedman has visited the old home of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, and thus describes some of its features in a letter to the New York Tribune:—"The mansion, a long, low, cross-roofed wooden pile, has been so often pictured that I need only speak of it as owing its attractiveness to an appearance of having grown foot after foot, by alteration from some old building, and of not having been made brand-new and at once; to the long piazzas, where roses and the Virginia creeper wander at will; to the peaked gables; lastly, to the indefinite feeling one derives from it that here has been a sturdy presence of manhood in the past, now gone forever, but leaving its latent individuality stamped upon the less transitory inanimate objects which surrounded it. "We are what suns and winds and waters make us; but here nature is as Webster transformed it. The house grew with him; the trees, except the 'white apple tree' and the famous elm, were planted by his hand; and the rolling acres, the unbroken lawn, are the impress and reflection of the man himself. The elm under which Mr. Webster used to place his chair, and was painted sitting in country farmer's garb, differs from any specimen of New England's royal tree that I have ever seen. The trunk is of the largest, but the limbs shoot out not far from the ground, and, whether by art or by nature, are trained to cover a circle of 100 feet in diameter, drooping low, so that the tree casts a shadow beyond that of any Windsor oak, and enshrouses you like a banyan. The great limb has yielded to a recent blast, and touches the ground, with leaves still green upon it. As in a scriver, smitten in defense of the mansion had sunk his wounded limb to earth, the tree still holds up its head proudly, and wads off the tempest's onset with its unharmed branches."

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, who takes official precedence in the Hierarchy of the United States, is Dr. James Roosevelt Bayley. His Grace is a convert, and belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the United States. He has been for nearly twenty years Bishop of Newark, during which time he has covered the State of New Jersey with monuments of his zeal and energy in the shape of numerous and exemplary clergy, beautiful churches and chapels, and excellent ecclesiastical seminary, and some 40 or 50 institutions of learning or charity. The Diocese of Newark, though by no means the richest in the States, appears as the largest contributor to the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith." It was the prayer of the late Archbishop of Baltimore that Bishop Bayley should be his successor. He will be welcomed in Baltimore as heartily as he will be regretted in Newark. His Grace, who was consecrated Bishop at an early age, is still in the full vigour and activity of life. It is a curious circumstance that the actual hands of the English and American Hierarchies should both have been Protestant clergymen in early life.—*London Tablet*.

The Rev. Dr. Stone's last discourse was upon the following question:—"Is the present life, considered by itself, desirable?" It is impossible to consider it by itself; the presence of Dr. Stone must always be taken into account. Considered with reference to him and his works, it most certainly is not.—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

About one thousand acres of cotton will be raised in California this season. The receipts of the United States Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were about \$375,160,506.90, and the expenditure \$277,517,952.07. Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$97,642,554.83.

The demand for opium in the United States is alarmingly on the increase. Last year the statistics of the exports from Smyrna show that of the entire amount to Europe and America, 560,000 pounds, the United States took 280,000.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1872.

Friday, 6—Of the Feria.  
Saturday, 7—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 8—Sixteenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 9—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 10—St. Nicholas Tolentino, C.  
Wednesday, 11—Of the Octave.  
Thursday, 12—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Cholera has appeared at Grodno, capital of the Government of the same name, in the western part of Russia. The population of Grodno is about 18,000.

NEW YORK, September 1.—A Paris despatch states that the Court rejected the appeals of five Communists for pardon, and ordered the sentence of death to be executed on them.

LONDON, September 2.—A despatch from Bombay reports that cholera is raging at many places in India, and numerous deaths occur daily.

A great public demonstration is contemplated in Dublin against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government and the suppression of religious orders in Italy.

PARIS, September 2.—The court-martial sitting at Versailles for the trial of Communists has passed sentence of death on Lefrançois and Cluseret, by reason of their continuing to refuse to appear and answer grievous charges against them.

Advices from China say that the Chinese are strongly fortifying the mouth of the Peito with batteries and rifle pits.

The Japanese trouble with Corea is rapidly becoming critical, and China has declared that, in the event of war, she will side with Corea.

The new fortifications which the German War Department has decided to build to the north-west of Mayence have been begun, and they are to be carried out in connection with a plan for erecting detached forts as an outer circle of defensive works around the city. There will be six new forts built, three of which will command the valley of the Rhine, above and below the fortresses, beside a portion of the flat country on the opposite bank.

In the last Canada Gazette a Proclamation appeared summoning the Dominion Parliament to assemble at Ottawa, on the 12th October next.

**NO DOGMAS: ONLY FAITH.**—George Sala in his Introduction to the Korad, laying down rules for the conversion of the Mahometans says: "We are not to design to gain the Mahometans over to a system of dogmas but to the ancient and primitive faith." Had George Sala been a less bitter enemy to the Catholic Church, he would have been able to see, in what a sorry plight scholastically his words leave him. Bigotry blinded him. This is the cant cry of the age, "No dogmas, only faith." Now what does this mean? Analysed it means simply nothing, since the negative cancels the affirmative. What is faith? What are dogmas? Had G. S. stopped to ask himself this question he would have hesitated before penning such miserable cant. Faith is that which we believe on the authority of another—dogmas are the formularies of that faith. To object therefore to dogmas whilst admitting faith is to object to religious truth being put into words. As well might the mathematician object to the propositions of Euclid being put into words, as George Sala object to dogmas. "The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles." That is a mathematical dogma. Has it lost any of its truth in being expressed in words? in becoming a dogma? We think not. Does George Sala object to the Decalogue? The Ten Commandments are but ten moral dogmas—ten formulated truths which all men knew long before they were promulgated: long before they were enunciated in words. Was then their promulgation—their enunciation on Mount Sinai a mistake? George Sala must think so, if he objects to faith being formula-

rized. Does the good man think, that the knowledge that "Thou shalt not steal" should be left in each man's breast, and that it is an error to formulate it? George Sala cannot be sane and think so. Beware of cant! George Sala! beware of cant.

There is just another idea which G. S. may have had, but which lands him in an equally false position. He may object to faith being too strictly formulated. This again is another error of the day. "Our common Christianity is broad!" We all agree on essentials; say our modern Solons. More cant! George Sala! more cant! There is no accounting for taste. Some like their morals strait laced, others prefer them free and easy. So with the Protestants of the day; they like their faith loose fitting, easily put on, and as easily put off. "A broad common Christianity" is the cant phrase of the period. It is no doubt a very specious and pleasing delusion this pretence that all Christians agree at least in essentials; and one in which we should be glad to believe, if it were only borne out by facts. There is something so grandly simple in reducing our faith down to a few, perhaps to one point and making Christ's three years teaching consist only of one essential doctrine, that the idea is charming. Religious differences are such humiliating proofs of the debasement of human nature, that if it could be proved that after all, although Catholics and Lutherans and Calvinists and Wesleyans have been differing for 300 years about a hundred different things, still they are all right on some main question of Christianity hereafter to be determined, it would certainly simplify matters considerably. It would however place Protestants in a rather ridiculous predicament. If we are all right in the main where was the necessity of the Reformation? Where was the necessity of hanging, drawing and quartering so many unfortunate papists, not to mention flogging them with such terrible fines, because they did not think as some men wished them to think? Leaving this minor question however to be solved by wiser heads than ours, let us see whether this "agreement on essentials" is borne out by facts? are there certain essential doctrines on which all agree? We fear not. For in the first place what are essential doctrines? Who is to determine what doctrines are essential and what are not? Would the Lutherans, and Calvinists, and Presbyterians, and Baptists, and Wesleyans be able, think you, to agree for one moment upon this one and preliminary consideration? We think not, for if so, where is the necessity of calling themselves by different names? "What's in a name?" Would they be able think you to agree for a minute even on this point? We fear not. Here then at the very onset and before we enter upon the matter in dispute we find a radical difficulty. Who is to determine which doctrines are essential and which are not? In fact, "who shall bell the cat?" Oh! but you say, there are surely some doctrines which all Christians believe in common; and those being believed in common must be essential ones. Very well! let us see. Is Baptism essential? We know that Christ made it essential, when he uttered the words—He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. But do all the sects believe the same? It is a known fact that they do not. Some few think it essential for salvation—some think it a mere simple ceremony to be used, or not to be used, according to the will of the parents—some think it a piece of superstition to use it at all—others look only for a spiritual baptism. Baptism therefore according to your definition of an essential doctrine cannot be essential, since not believed in by all. Well! says a Methodist friend, "faith in a Redeemer is essential." Come to Jesus and you shall be saved." All agree in "faith in Jesus." Softly! my friend; beware of cant! Are you not begging the question? are you not quietly taking for granted that all have the same "faith in Jesus?" Define terms, I pray you. What do you mean by "faith in Jesus?" Are all agreed as to who and what Jesus is? Behold the necessity of dogmas, that is formulated faith without which it seems we cannot get on, George Sala, Author, to the contrary notwithstanding. The Catholic Church teaches clearly and in no faltering accents that Jesus Christ is true God and true Man—that as God, he is the Son of God, the second person of the Blessed Trinity; as Man he is the son of the Virgin Mary, born not by human generation but of the Holy Ghost. But are all classes of Protestants equally clearly and distinctly agreed as to their "belief in Jesus?" Some appear to admit with the Catholic Church, that Christ is true God and true Man; and yet even these by a wavering cowardly faith deny it again by refusing to the Blessed Virgin the title of Mother of God. Others look upon Christ only, as the Son of God in the secondary sense of being a good man chosen by God; a Prophet but no God. As yet then we have no agreement and therefore no "essential doctrines" according to your definition thereof. But some one else will say, "At least we all believe in God and surely that is sufficient."

More cant, my dear friend; let me beg of you beware of cant. All believe in God I admit—but do all believe in the same God. Do all agree as to what God is? Will not some tell you that there is but "one God and three divine persons perfectly distinct and equal in all things;" whilst other will deny the Trinity of God and affirm only the existence of God? "Ah well! you will say throwing away the Trinity as not essential we all at least believe in God—in one God." Another cant phrase my dear friend. Again I say beware. All believe in one God, but do all believe in the same One God? are all agreed as to the nature of God. Will not some of these men tell you that God is a distinct being, Sovereign Lord and Master of all; whilst others will tell you that God is only a set of laws which are obeyed by nature and which are eternal? Is this agreement? Again do not they differ as to this "God to us?" Do not some maintain, that God being an infinite being watches over every man, woman, and child, treating each according to a particular providence—whilst others again would tell us that God made only the laws of nature, and that those laws made man and direct his actions "his exits and his entrances." Here then even in the last and most essential doctrines of Christianity, we have an essential disagreement amongst men. Beware of cant phrases! my friend. Beware of cant opinions. In all things, George Sala, beware of cant. SACERDOS.

**SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.**—The Rev. Gentlemen of the various discordant Protestant conferences, who have been in late session throughout this happy Dominion of ours, have been profuse in self-gratulations over the spread of Protestant principles on the Italian peninsula. As Protestant principles admit infidelity into their ranks, these Rev. Gentlemen have doubtless great cause for gratulation. Islamism, Buddhism, anything but Catholicism—as a little Catholic girl put it to her Common School Teacher the other day. "What are Protestants?" asked the teacher of a little bright-eyed Irish Catholic girl of some fourteen summers in one of our Common Schools a few days ago. "ALL those who protest against the Catholic Church," answered the child with a certain wicked twinkle playing about the corner of her mischievous eye, and a certain emphasis on the ALL. "No," said the teacher. "YES SIR," said the Miss with the air of one who knew she was right. "Well! you are right," said the teacher after a moment's consideration—"but you tread hard on my corns."

However much these Rev. Gentlemen may find to congratulate each other on this spread of a liberal theology in Italy, they have certainly small cause to rejoice over Protestantized Italy's appreciation of political liberalism as formerly understood by the so-called liberal reformers of this Canada of ours. When George Brown found he could not oppress the Catholic minority of Upper Canada so long as Lower Canadian influences were unbroken, he suddenly became enamoured of Representation by Population. The Protestant majority had a right to increased representation according to its numbers. The Clear Grits of Italy fearing the preponderance of a Catholic peasantry in Italy are as much opposed to this clear grit principle as George Brown is enamoured of it. What is sauce for the goose with them is not sauce for the gander. The *Liberta* an Italian paper of the true Protestantized stamp comes out boldly against any further extension of the franchise. Its arguments against Representation by Population are exactly the arguments used by George Brown for it; thus showing that expediency in favour of self interest, is the only rule of liberal ethics. The *Liberta* says "The latter system would have but one result and that a fatal one; it would put us at the mercy of the clerical party. The Italian peasantry is devoted to the Pope and had it a voice in Provincial elections two thirds of our Municipal Councils, would be composed of men avowedly and fiercely opposed to the new order of things." How far those clerical gentlemen who at our Canadian Conferences congratulated each other on the spread of liberal ideas in Italy, dare avow at home in their various parishes, these same ideas as expressed by the liberal *Liberta* we know not, but we suspect they would be somewhat surprised to hear them enunciated from Canadian lips. "Representation by Population would have but one result and that a fatal one; it would have put us at the mercy of the Methodist party. The Ontario peasantry is devoted to Methodism, and had it a voice in Provincial elections two thirds of our Legislative Councils, would be composed of Methodists avowedly and fiercely opposed to the present order of things." Such words as these from the lips of an Ontario politician, would we suspect, be liable to make those same clerical gentlemen, who so cordially congratulated each other on the spread of liberalism in Italy, stare in amazement. Be this as it may, it is a valuable addition to our stock of Italian liberal ethics, this courageous avowal of the *Liberta*. Two thirds of the

country are "avowedly and fiercely opposed to the new order of things." This is an important admission, because it shews us that Victor Emmanuel's hold on the Italian people, is about the same as England's hold on Ireland as admitted by Goldwin Smith. "The hold of England on the affections of the Irish people is a garrison of 20,000, (he should have said 40,000) men." We used to be told that the Pope's throne was only propped from falling by French bayonets. It would appear from this avowal of the *Liberta*, that Victor Emmanuel's throne is scarcely in a better plight; in fact that Protestant Freemason rule in Italy, is a mere forced occupation. We had long suspected this truth; we have it now confirmed, on the no less reverend authority, than that of the Italian *Liberta*. Nor is this the only value of the avowal. It gives us an insight into those plebiscita, which that "modern progress" condemned by the Encyclical, has invented as a cloak for its rapine and usurpations. With two thirds of the Italian peasantry avowedly and fiercely opposed to the new order of things, it is hard to see, how a majority of votes was obtained at the ballot box, unless liberal bayonets surrounded the won. Verily, Modern, Progress, thou reignest a queen. SACERDOS.

LESSONS IN ORANGE HISTORY.

Respectfully dedicated to the Orange Orator, by the Professor McLaren or James A. McLellan, Esq., LL.B., and Government Inspector of High Schools.

In his speech before the intelligent Orangemen of Toronto, Professor McLellan, Inspector of High Schools for the Department of Education in the Province of Ontario, apologizes for the Orange Usurpation of the British throne, by accusing King James of having "implored some continental despot for 100,000 crowns to grind down the people of England." Never was there a more left-handed advocacy—never did advocate injure his client's cause by more damaging admission—never did Professor shew more miserable ignorance of history. "King James lost his right to the British throne by asking foreign aid. Granted, most learned Professor; but if so—what did the Orangemen do when they called in Dutch William? Was not that calling in foreign aid? was not that asking not only money but men? nay more; was not that "implored some continental despot, (not indeed for 100,000 crowns to grind down the people of England but) to come himself to do the grinding?" If indeed King James did wrong, how much more execrable was the conduct of those Orangemen, who deposed a British King and set up a continental despot on the British throne? James only asked a paltry bag of crowns—these intelligent Englishmen, asked a Dutch army to come and destroy an English army!—a Dutch navy to destroy an English navy!! and a Dutch King to destroy a British throne!!! Forty regiments—"a standing army," says Macaulay, "such as had never before marched to battle under the royal standard of England" is permitted by its Orange leaders to retreat precipitately before a continental despot. An army of 40,000 well trained soldiers with a militia of 130,000 men, not to mention a splendid fleet, is allowed by these patriotic Orangemen to surrender without one siege or battle to 15,000 Dutch invaders! In the whole history of cowardice, treachery, and poltroonery, where shall we find a sample like to this? SACERDOS.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a very excellent number, the articles being all of a superior quality. We give the list of the contents:—1. William of Ocean; 2. Wit and Humor; 3. Report of the Commissioners on Coal; 4. Marco Polo's Travels; 5. An Ecclesiastical Tournament in Edinburgh; 6. The Agricultural Laborer's Strike; 7. Germany: Prussian Influence on its Literature; 8. Results of Disestablishment in Ireland; 9. Contemporary Literature. From the article on the Disestablishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we make a short extract which well sets forth the peculiar position which that body occupied in Ireland:—

"It is a curious fact that nearly all the traditions of Irish Episcopacy are political rather than religious, mostly identified with struggles which call up the names of Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne; that unlike other churches it has no traditions of persecution, no chronicles of martyrdom to endear it to its adherents; for, through 300 years of national history, no Protestant bishop ever died at the stake, no faithful clergy perished on the scaffold, no pious members of the flock were shot down by bloody persecutors. If some of the clergy and laity died in the massacre of 1641, we must in justice remember that that insurrection was a dreadful act of retaliation for past cruelties and confiscations."—p. 114.

The *British Quarterly* it will be borne in mind is the organ of the evangelical sects, and its testimony cannot therefore be impugned when testifying in favor of the non-persecuting tendencies of Irish Romanism. Their ranks furnished hundreds and thousands of martyrs; their Bishops perished amidst cruel tortures; their clergy were hunted like beasts of the field: their men, their women, eye even children at the breast, have oft perished at the point of the sword; and when they rose against their cruel persecutors, maddened by suffering, their retaliation was but an act of severe justice,—of justice though wild and irregular.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XII.

"But if any man have not care of his own and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."—I. Tim., V. 8.

By the law of nature all men are equals.—As he issued from the hands of his Creator, man was endowed with a body and soul, which constitutes his humanity; and each man receives at his conception the same gifts. As men, then we are all equal. Riches, nobility, authority enter no more into our humanity, than do the accidents of color, or stature, or the geographical accident of our birth. The negro, the Patagonian and the Icelander are as equally men, as the white man, the dwarf and the Spaniard. Before God each has a body and soul, and each therefore is equally man.—Each was redeemed equally by the blood of Christ. Whence then this inequality of station and authority, which now obtains upon earth? What has constituted some masters and others servants. Alas! it was sin, that first brought labour into the world; and it was sin consequently that made some to be masters and others servants. In that malediction uttered by an offended and outraged Creator against an erring creature, "thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," we hear the divine command ordaining servitude in its manifold degrees. Had man persevered in his state of princely innocence, riches, poverty, authority, servitude, would have been for ever unknown to the world, since each would have shared alike in its goods—each would have been equally rich, equally noble. Disparity of station, disparity of strength, disparity of genius came into the world with sin and death. Hence there is no greater fallacy for Christian men than the modern aphorism, "All men are equal." "Jack is as good as his master." In one respect only are all men equal; in having each been endowed by God with a body, and a soul, and in having all been equally redeemed by the blood of the Lamb. In all other respects men are unequal. In his soul he is unequal. To some have been given two talents—to others ten. In his mind, he is unequal.—Some are shrewd, others dull. In his body he is unequal. Some are giants, others dwarfs; some are Samsons, some weak and puny. And so in our stations of life; some have been ordained to command; others to obey. That Almighty God acknowledges this inequality of persons, is evident even so early as the delivery on Mount Sinai of the tables of the law, where in he enumerates the different stations of master and servant, "thou and thy man servant, and thy maid servant." And Jesus Christ confirms it, when as man he allowed himself to be called "Master," and when he constituted Peter the Head of his Apostles. Yes, Christian Masters! you have been constituted to command; but remember, if to you the ten talents have been given, other ten will be strictly required of you. Yes, Christian servants! you have been commanded to obey; but Jesus Christ himself has shewn you to be obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross.

Christian Masters! you have Jesus Christ as your model. Such as *Ye* was to his disciples, such must you be to your servants. What two words comprise your Saviour's whole conduct to his disciples? Piety and charity; instruction and love. Behold here then your duty. First to instruct them in the faith and law of Jesus Christ—to admonish them of their faults—never to command anything contrary to God's law; and secondly to have towards them a love like unto that which Jesus bore His disciples. That is a terrible denunciation Christian masters! contained in those words of the Apostle to Timothy which we have taken as our text—"If any man have not a care of his own, and especially of his domestics, he hath denied his faith, and is worse than an infidel." And yet terrible as it is, we now see the full force of it. If your duty towards your servants, be that of Jesus to his disciples, to neglect that duty is to deny Christ and to be worse than an infidel. Tremble Christian masters, at the ten talents entrusted to your care. As your Saviour was, so must you be.

Our Saviour came to teach. Even at the age of twelve years, he fulfilled this paramount duty. Your first duty then is to teach,—to see that your household is instructed in all that pertains to the faith and law of God. And yet alas! how few masters and mistresses are there, who trouble themselves about this duty? In spite of the inspired words of the Apostle—in spite of the terrible denunciation therein contained—"ye have denied the faith and are worse than infidels" how few alas fulfill this important obligation? "Have a care," see that they know God's law, preparatory to doing it; else shall thou have denied thy faith—else shall thou have become worse than an infidel.

But is not this a new obligation? Are you not imposing on us something which the world never heard of before? We hired our servants to work and to serve us—we pay them what we agreed to—what more do you require? Are we bound to teach them their catechism? are we bound to inquire if they frequent the Sacraments? or whether they live holily? Are you not exacting too much? Christian masters! it is not I, that exacts it. It is God. Listen to his words in the Decalogue wherein he extends this duty to thy ox and thy ass and to the stranger within thy gate. Six days shall thou labor and do all thy work. The seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord. Thou shalt not do any work therein, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant nor thy maid servant, nor thy ox nor thy ass nor the stranger that is within thy gate. Christian masters! it is not I that command this duty; it is Christ's Apostle—"If any man have not a care of his own, especially of those of his household he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Christian masters! it is not I, that admonish you; it is the Great Austin, one of the Doctors of Holy Church. "Govern your household; govern your sons; govern your servants. As it is your duty to admonish you in the churches; so like-

wise must you do in your households that thus you may render a strict account of those entrusted to your care, (in Psal. 50.) How then can this be a new obligation? It is not as old as the decalogue? To whom does the Almighty God entrust the Sabbath of the man-servant, and of the maid-servant, and of the ox, and of the ass? Whom does he appoint to see that it is duly observed? The master. How then can you call that a new obligation, which has been in force for thousands of years? Nor was this duty abrogated by Jesus Christ; for does he not denounce through the mouth of his apostle those who neglect it, as worse than infidels?

But if it is not a new obligation; at least it is little known. Alas! I admit it; for is it not a Christian axiom laid down by Christ himself that "many are called but few are chosen?" Where is your faith Christian masters? Without faith you say it is impossible to please God, (Heb. 11.) Has not the Apostle writing to Timothy told you in words as plain as language is capable of, that "if any man have not care of his own and especially of those of his household, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel? Who are your own? And who are your household? After your children St. Chrysostom tells you, that your man-servant, and your maid-servant, and all those attached to your service are this household. These then are they, whom you are bound to instruct. It was in order that they might conform to this command, that St. Charles Borromeo in his third provincial council, instructed masters, to be particularly careful to instruct both by word and example all those under their charge—to be their guides to virtue—not to allow in their household any one who is ignorant of the elements of our holy religion—if they find any such to take care, that they go to catechism and instructions—to see that all attend the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, assist at Mass and the divine offices, abstain from servile works and keep Lent. And lest any should be negligent of this duty, he ordained that all his confessors, shall refuse absolution to those masters and mistresses of families, who do not fulfil these instructions. And with justice might he do so, since as the Apostle declares, they had denied the faith and were worse than infidels.

Our readers will see by an advertisement in another column that we are to be favored with "MacEvoy's Hibernicon" for a short season. The entertainment will be entirely new, consisting of new songs, dances, &c. A new feature will be a Lady Violinist. We have no doubt from the pleasure experienced by our Irish fellow-citizens when they last had an opportunity of seeing this admirable entertainment, illustrating the scenery, music and antiquities of their native land, but that they will give Mr. MacEvoy crowded houses nightly during his stay in Montreal.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—For some time past there has been going around, if I may use the expression, an infernal impostor or schemer in the garb of an Ecclesiastic, delivering controversial lectures against the Protestants and their Ministers. He professes to be a Roman Catholic when he happens to be in the majority, and afterwards turns his coat where it suits him best. The public therefore, are warned against him, and are faithfully assured that he has no permission or the least encouragement whatever from any Ecclesiastical authority, to deliver those lectures or publish pamphlets, neither are they appreciated by them but on the contrary are absolutely forbidden.

Should any persons therefore, favour him with their presence they are to be considered just as bad as himself. ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—Being aware of the interest which you take in all things pertaining to the Catholic Church, I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a few items in connection with Catholic energy in this section of the Country.

In the year 1854 what we now fondly call our homes, were, with but few exceptions, covered with the dense forest and abounding with the bear, the deer and the wolf; but through the untiring energies of the settlers, the land has been transformed into a beautiful country, in the highest state of cultivation, and inhabited by a respectable, intelligent and thrifty class of people, and prosperity appears to be the lot of all.

For the first few years the Catholic portion of the inhabitants of the Township of Wawanosh, was under the spiritual direction of Father Schnider of Goderich; but a few years later they united their efforts and constructed a church, which, though a log one, was considered at that time as being both large, and respectable. Since that time the increase of the Catholics rendered it necessary that a new one should be erected, and now, a building forty by sixty-five feet is in course of construction. The spire is, some forty feet in height above the roof of the building.

This edifice, (though of wood) when finished, will reflect credit both on the Rev. Father Wasserau and his people.

This gentleman took charge of the mission some twelve or thirteen years ago, and is loved and respected by his own and other denominations.

Some fourteen miles from this church in the township of Kinloss, is another which has been built some four years ago by the now much lamented Father Kelly, who died last summer,

and whose loss is deeply felt by the members of his church, and all who knew him.

Father Owens now fills his place, and from the manner in which he has been received, we can estimate the close relationship which exists between the people and their spiritual adviser.

Those items, Mr. Editor, go far to prove that the Catholics of this western portion of Ontario, are sensible of their duty to their God and to themselves. I remain, yours,

A. P. MCA.

WAWANOSH, CO. HURON, ONT.  
August 24th, 1872.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—A Miscellany of Catholic knowledge and General Literature.—September 1872—Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia, \$2.50 per annum, in advance; Single Copies, 25 cts.

This Contents of the Current number are as follows:—An Impartial Discussion of the Propriety of Embracing the so-called Reformation; The Lake; The Heroine of 1793: A Story of Christian Courage; The Dark Hour Ere the Dawning; The Positive Religion, or the Worship of Humanity; Alone in the World; or, The Cross before the Crown; Anticipation; Signs of the Times; Impossible Happiness; The Nuns of Lanheerne; The Fool of Laboude; The Danger from Lightning; My Spirit Home; The Cross; New Publications.

A BRIDGE OF GLASS.—By F. W. Robinson. Harper Bros., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This novel is so far worthy of praise that it contains nothing morally objectionable; it is not impure, nor does it seek, as do so many of the novels of the present day, to render vice attractive, or to put adultery in the light of an amiable weakness. For the rest it belongs to the sensational school, and is full of startling, if not highly probable incidents.

THE TEXT BOOK OF GEOLOGY, FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—By Alleyne Nicholson, Professor of Natural History and Botany in University College, Toronto, &c. New York, Appleton & Co.; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The young student will find this a useful and instructive work. It is accompanied with many illustrations, shewing the processes by which changes on the earth's surface have been brought about.

DEATH OF WILLIAM DELANY.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society of Quebec, held at their Hall, on Saturday evening, August 24th, James Shea, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Denis Byrne, seconded by Mr. Joseph Smith, and

Resolved,—That the members of this Society, humbly submitting to the will of the Almighty God, have heard with the deepest regret of the early death of their esteemed brother, William Delany, whose admirable qualities of head and heart, endeared him to the members of this Association, and caused him to be respected and beloved by citizens generally.

Moved by Mr. Timothy Shea, seconded by Mr. John Conway,—

That by the death of William Delany, the poor and the destitute have lost a friend whose charity was unlimited; the cause of religion has lost a fervent supporter, and Ireland a faithful son.

Moved by Mr. Francis McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. P. Grogan,—

That the members of this Society do meet at their Hall at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday next, and there form into line, to escort the remains of our departed brother to their last resting place.

Moved by Mr. Patrick Walsh, seconded by Mr. James Creighton,—

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a slight, but earnest token of sympathy.

Moved by Mr. Richard Slattery, seconded by Mr. Charles Malloy, that these resolutions be sent to the city newspapers for publication.

RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY.—A correspondent of the St. John Telegraph, who recently made an inspection of the work, writes that the Company who have undertaken to construct a railway from Fredericton N.B., to River du Loup, on the border of the Province of Quebec, are making good progress. Already about 15 miles of the line are ready for the sleepers and rails, and it is expected that twenty miles will be in running order before the snow falls. For ten miles above Fredericton the line keeps close along the bank of the river. As it proceeds it leaves the St. John and strikes off into the rich fertile lands. The experiment of bringing out Shetlanders to work upon the railway proved a failure. Most of them soon broke their agreement with the Company, and went elsewhere to seek other employment.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs revenue from lumber during last year was \$676,964; timber dues from Ontario, \$309,633; and from Quebec, \$255,373. The amount received for booms and slidge during the year was \$1,119,529.

A somewhat serious difficulty has arisen between the New Brunswick Government and the River du Loup Railway Company, on account of certain reservation of timber lands which the company claims but which the Executive do not feel justified in granting under existing circumstances. Negotiations, with a view of effecting a settlement of the difficulty are in progress.

The Prince Edward Island Railway is progressing favourably. Track laying has commenced, and it is expected that before winter sets in some forty miles of road will be girded with iron bands, and ready for the iron horse. The examining engineers have returned to their homes, and their report on the work is in all probability now on its way to the Island. All who know anything about railway construction speak highly of the manner in which the road is being built.—Gazette.

The hay crop is exceedingly good. Potatoes owing to unfavorable weather, were planted late, and are therefore not so forward as the corresponding period last year. Oats look remarkably well and promise an abundant yield. Corn, where planted on suitable land, looks promising. The general crops of the county are most satisfactory.—Fredericton Express.

THE ELECTIONS.

Members elected to sit in the Second Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

M Ministerial; O Opposition; I Independent.

ONTARIO.			
	M.	O.	I.
Addington	Shibley	1	0
Algoma	Robinson	1	0
Bothwell	Mills	0	1
Brant, N. B.	Fleming	0	1
Brant, S. R.	Patterson	0	1
Brockville	Buell	0	1
Bruce, N. B.	Gillies	0	1
Cardwell	Cameron	1	0
Carleton	Rochester	0	1
Corwall	Bergin	0	1
Dundas	Gibson	0	1
Durham, W. R.	Blake	0	1
Durham, E.	Ross	0	1
Elgin, E. B.	Harvey	0	1
Elgin, W.	Casey	0	1
Essex	O'Connor	1	0
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick	1	0
Glengarry	Macdonald	0	1
Greenville, S.	Brouse	0	1
Grey, S. R.	Landerkin	0	1
Grey, N. R.	Snider	0	1
Grey, E. R.	Flesher	1	0
Hamilton	Chisholm	1	0
	Witton	1	0
Hastings, W. R.	Brown	1	0
Hastings, N. R.	Bowell	1	0
Hastings, E. R.	White	1	0
Huron, N. R.	Farrow	1	0
Huron, S. R.	McCameron	1	0
Huron, C. R.	Horton	0	1
Haldimand	Thompson	0	1
Halton	White	0	1
Kingston	Sir John A. Macdonald	1	0
	Mackenzie	0	1
Lambton	Stephenson	1	0
Kent	Haggart	1	0
Lanark, S. R.	Galbraith	0	1
Lanark, N. R.	Cartwright	0	1
Lennox	Jones	1	0
Leeds & Grenville, N. B.	Merritt	1	0
Lincoln	Carling	1	0
London	Richards	0	1
Leeds, S. R.	Cockburn	0	1
Muskoka	Glass	1	0
Middlesex, E. R.	Scatcherd	0	1
Middlesex, N. B.	Ross	0	1
Middlesex, W. B.	Edgar	0	1
Monck	Charlton	0	1
Norfolk, N. R.	Cockburn	1	0
Northumberland, W. R.	Keeler	1	0
Northumberland, E.	Morrison	1	0
Niagara	Currier	1	0
Ottawa City	Lewis	1	0
Ontario, N. R.	Gibbs	1	0
Ontario, S. R.	Bodwell	0	1
Oxford, S. R.	Oliver	0	1
Oxford, N. R.	Daley	1	0
Perth, S. R.	Trow	0	1
Peterborough, E. R.	Grover	1	0
Peterborough, W. R.	Bertram	0	1
Prescott	Hagar	0	1
Peel	Smith	0	1
Pontiac	Wright	1	0
Prince Edward	Ross	0	1
Russell	Dr. Grant	1	0
Renfrew, N. R.	Findlay	0	1
Renfrew	O'Reilly	0	1
Simcoe, N. R.	Cook	0	1
Simcoe, S. R.	W. C. Little	1	0
Stormont	Archibald	0	1
Toronto East	Beaty	1	0
Toronto West	Crawford	1	0
Toronto Centre	Wikes	0	1
Victoria	Staples	1	0
Wentworth, N. R.	Bain	0	1
Wentworth, S. R.	Rymal	0	1
Welland	Street	1	0
Wellington, N. R.	Higginbotham	0	1
Wellington, S. R.	Stirton	0	1
Wellington, C. R.	Ross	0	1
Waterloo, N.	Bowman	0	1
Waterloo, S.	Jas. Young	0	1
Wellington, S. R.	Stirton	0	1
York, N.	Dodge	0	1
York, E. R.	McCaule	0	1
York, W. R.	Betau	0	1

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	Abbott	1	0
Bagot	Gendron	1	0
Beauce	Pozor	0	1
Bellechasse	Fournier	0	1
Bronx	Carter	1	0
Berthier	Paquet	0	1
Beauharnois	Robillard	0	1
Bonaventure	Robitaille	1	0
Champlain	Ross	1	0
Chamly	Benoit	1	0
Compton	Pope	1	0
Charlevoix	Tremblay	0	1
Chateaugay	Holton	0	1
Chicoutimi	Price	1	0
Dorchester	Languevin	1	0
Gaspe	Fortin	1	0
Hochelaga	Beaubien	1	0
Huntingdon	Scrivier	0	1
Iberville	Bechard	0	1
Jacques Cartier	Lafamme	0	1
Joliette	Buly	1	0
Kamouraska	Pelletier	0	1
L'Assomption	Archambault	0	1
Laprairie	Pinsonneault	0	1
Laval	Bellerose	1	0
Levis	Blanchet	1	0
Lotbiniere	Casgrain	0	1
Maskinonge	Joly	0	1
Megantic	Boyer	0	1
Montcalm	Richard	0	1
Montmagny	Dugas	0	1
Montmorency	Tachereau	0	1
Misissquoi	Langlois	1	0
Montreal Centre	Baker	1	0
Montreal, E.	Ryan	1	0
Montreal, W.	Jette	0	1
Napierville	Young	0	1
Nicolet	Dorion	0	1
Ottawa County	Gaudet	1	0
Perce	Wright	1	0
Pontiac	Fortin	1	0
Portneuf	St. Georges	0	1
Quebec East	Tourangeau	1	0
Quebec Centre	Chauveau	1	0
Quebec West	Cauchon	1	0
Richelieu	McGreavy	1	0
Rimouski	Mathieu	1	0
Rouville	Fiset	0	1
St. Johns	Mercier	0	1
Shefford	Bourassa	0	1
Soulanges	Huntington	0	1
St. Hyacinthe	Lanthier	0	1
St. Maurice	Delorme	0	1
Stanstead	Dr. Laerte	1	0
Sherbrooke	C. C. Colby	1	0
Temisouata	Brooks	1	0
Terrebonne	Mailleux	0	1
Three Rivers	Masson	1	0
Two Mountains	Macdougall	1	0
Vaudreuil	Prevost	0	1
Yamaska	Hadwood	1	0
	Duguay	1	0

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	Wallace	0	1
Carleton	Connell	0	1
Charlotte	McAdam	1	0
Glochester	Anglin	0	1

Kent	Cutler	0	1
Kings	Domville	0	1
Northumberland	Mitchell	1	0
Queen's	Ferris	1	0
Restigouche	Moffatt	1	0
St. John City	Tilley	1	0
St. John, City and County	Burpee	1	0
Sunbury	Palmer	1	0
Westmoreland	C. Burpee	1	0
Victoria, S. R.	Smith	1	0
York	Costigan	0	1
	Pickard	1	0

NOVA SCOTIA.

Antigonish	H. McDonald	1	0
Annapolis	Roy	0	1
Cape Breton	McKay	1	0
Cumberland	McDonald	0	1
Colchester	Tupper	1	0
Digby	Pearson	1	0
Guysborough	Savery	1	0
Hants	Campbell	1	0
Halifax	Howe	1	0
	Almon	1	0
	Fobia	1	0
Inverness	S. Macdonald	1	0
Kings	Chapman	1	0
Lunenburg	Church	0	1
Pictou	J. McDonald	1	0
	Doull	1	0
Queen's	Forbes	1	0
Richmond	Le Vesconte	1	0
Shelburne	Coffin	1	0
Victoria	Ross	1	0
Yarmouth	Killam	0	1

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit from the Bishop of London, Ontario, Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, on the 24th August. The Bishop has been spending a few weeks in the Provinces for the benefit of his health, which, we are pleased to see, has very much improved. He visited Halifax, Prince Edward Island, and other places, and spent a few days with Rev. Canon Walsh, in Portmouth, N. H. The Bishop returns to his diocese this week. He was accompanied by Dean Northgraves, of Toronto, and Father O'Shea, the Bishop's Secretary.—Boston Pilot.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Father McGauran is at present in Ireland being accompanied by his nephew and Alderman McGauran of Montreal. He is, we understand, at Sligo, in the environs of Hough Gill, where he has made many bosom friends, having been born in that section of Ireland. The Rev. gentleman visited Rome and was the recipient of many personal favors for himself and for his congregation, on his way he was the guest of Archbishop Manning, in London, who questioned him very closely, we understand, on the school question which obtains in Quebec. At Dublin he received marked favors from Cardinal Cullen, and wherever he has gone in Ireland he has been received with open arms. The ovations given to the Rev. Father prior to his leaving Quebec have made them say in Ireland that Quebecers know how to do things. Of this we have never doubted. We are glad of the reception which the Rev. Mr. McGauran has met with and it is just what a gentleman of his urban manners and kindly disposition would command; but what pleases us above all things is that the Rev. gentleman's health was never better. Certainly our Irish fellow-citizens may well be proud of their pastor and we believe he may well be proud of them, for there is no finer people under the sun than the congregation of St. Patrick's. We wish Mr. McGauran all possible good things on his trip, and can promise him a hearty reception on his return amidst his congregation, by whom he is so beloved.—Quebec Budget.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—On Friday morning at about one o'clock, as Constables Briand and Grandchamp, of the Water Police, were patrolling the wharf, they saw a carriage drive close to the edge of one of the quays, and at the side of a schooner. Fearing that it was in danger of getting into the water they went up to warn the driver of his danger. When, however, they came up to the vehicle they found the carter with another man busy taking in a lot of the schooner's cargo, which they were receiving from some men in the vessel. The carter named Narcisse Malvin, and his assistant, a young man named Joseph Baudin, were at once taken into custody, and driven off in the cab with their ill-gotten gains to the Water Police Station, where it was discovered that the spoil, consisted of damaged dry goods, soaking wet and apparently a part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel. From the men in custody it was ascertained that the whole crew of the schooner Reine Victoria, where they had been arrested, were engaged in the affair, and men were at once despatched to take them into custody. At about five o'clock the crew including the Captain Eusebe Lacausiere, and the Customs officer in charge of the vessel, named Benjamin Kalph, were arrested. It appears that they arrived in port on the previous night, with an intention formed of making away with at least a considerable portion of the cargo, bestowing it in some place of safety for a few months and then selling it in the country. As a preliminary measure the Captain got the Custom House officer in an oblivious state of drunkenness, in order that he might do his work in safety. All the prisoners deny having taken more than the one load which they were caught in the act of making up; but information has been received which leads to the belief that several large loads were taken across to Longueuil.—The goods are a part of the cargo of the steamer Vicksburg which was recently wrecked near Bic, and were brought up to Montreal to be disposed of by the consignees, Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. The men were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and remanded.—Gazette, Aug. 31.

The investigation into the above charge resulted in the discharge of Captain Eusebe Lacausiere, who was found to have been sleeping at the time that the larceny was committed. Onesimo Lacausiere, brother of the Captain, and Wilfred Gingras, were also discharged. All the others implicated were sent for trial to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE ALLIAN LINE.—The tender of Sir Hugh Allan to place Newfoundland in communication with the Dominion, Great Britain and the United States, has been accepted by the Newfoundland Government. The arrangement is to have the mail steamers of the Allan Line touch at St. John, N.B., monthly, on their outward and homeward trips, during eight months of the year.

A TOUR.—The St. Lawrence Base Ball Club (the name should have been Cataragus Club, in honor of King's former title) are about to make their first tour. It was evident all along that they meant business, and we are not surprised at this early and bold step. They are first to attack the Guelph Club, the champions of Canada, who have been playing in the United States, and they are going to play them on their own ground. We hope they will bring home the champion silver ball. On the return home the St. Lawrence play with the Dauntless of Toronto.—British Whig.

FIRE IN KINGSTON.—Aug. 26.—Yesterday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, (church time) a fire was discovered in one of a row of small rough cast houses at the head of Colborne street. Some straw had been scattered on the floor and set afire. By a timely discovery, however, the design was frustrated. A few pails of water saved a general alarm though some of the church bells rang.—British Whig.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The work on the Intercolonial Railway is progressing with great rapidity there being a large force employed at the work.

The water in the Ottawa is falling rapidly and navigation is becoming very difficult. Barges are taking much lighter loads.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—From the report of the Directors of Penitentiaries for the year 1871, now before us, we learn that at the expiration of that year there were 628 convicts confined in the Kingston prison. During the year there were pardoned 76 convicts, while 11 became insane, and the same number died. The number of those re-committed for the first time, was 17, for the second time, 4, while one is down in the tables as sent back for the sixth time. That prisoner has evidently a fondness for retired life. The Penitentiary farm was worked to a profit of over one thousand dollars. The real estate belonging to the Prison is valued at \$681,273, the stock at \$61,000. The revenue for the year was \$40,975, the expenditure \$110,362. The revenue has decreased nearly

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LYONS, 10th August.—The Courier de France gives the following statement: "Mgr. Farina, chamberlain of the Pope, has arrived in Paris on a secret mission of the Holy Father to Mgr. Chigi. He left the Nunciature this morning for Trouville. The mission is supposed to refer to the last consistory held in Rome, in which several French bishops were preconized, and of which the French Government has not registered the Bulls." The same journal states that M. Thiers intends convoking an assembly of the whole Corps Diplomatique at Versailles, and asks what can be the purpose of such a step, unless to gain their support for the approaching proclamation of the Republic. His stay at Trouville will probably last two months, and an artillery camp is being formed there. The military manoeuvres which were to have taken place yesterday at the camp of Villeneuve l'Étang were counter-ordered at the last moment. The Committee of Fortifications is about to undertake a vast scheme of fortifications at Dunkirk, Calais, Lille, and Gravelines, so as to make a quadrilateral which it is said will be impregnable.

The bad faith of the Prussians is too notorious to need any further instance, but it is of grave importance to Europe to consider what they are doing on the eastern frontier. Belfort, as your military readers are aware, is the key of the Vosges and Alsace, and it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of peace that it was to return to France. M. de Bismarck's familiars, however, declare publicly that Prussia, new holding it as a guarantee for the indemnity, intends to keep it after that indemnity is paid, and it is certain that an immense system of fortifications (fort Clinches), casemates, and earth-works are being carried out by the Prussian engineer corps, which it is absurd to suppose would be done in case it was intended to restore Belfort loyally and according to the Treaty at Versailles.

According to the Patrie, a well-informed journal, the first measure presented by the Left on the assembling of the Chamber will be to recommend its return to Paris, and states that the motion will receive the support of Government.

The Correspondence Provinciale of Berlin, the organ of M. de Bismarck, lays great stress on the meeting of the three Emperors, and says that its object is the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and that the difficulties of a Russo-Austrian alliance have been done away with by the good offices of Germany.

The Rouges of Lyons, Marseilles, and other places are beginning to accuse the promoters of the Republican address of tepidity in the cause, and considers M. Gambetta as more or less a reactionary! The Red journals are filled with the most violent and scurrilous articles against the moderate Republicans, and even against the men of the 4th of September, whom one would have thought were sufficiently sung impurs for any one. It seems, moreover, that nothing short of Felix Pyat will satisfy our friends here of the Rue Grolee, or their brothers of Marseilles, Paris, and elsewhere, and in the worst days of the Commune there was not greater violence of language than I read every day in the organs of the southern Republicans.

It is becoming daily more patent that they are only lying on their oars during the vacation in order to organize on a vast scale, and attempt, if possible, to gain some part of the troops, which are so far perfectly reliable in the cause of order.

The pilgrimage to Ars last Sunday was followed by thousands of persons, not only of the diocese of Belley, but from this city and the rest of France. Our Lyonsese pilgrims, many hundreds in number, went on foot to Ville Franche (10 miles) in a blazing sun, and over a plain offering not the slightest shelter from its rays. It was impossible not to admire their faith and courage. Mgr. Richard, the Bishop of Belley, officiated, and Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Hebron, preached.

Mgr. Paulmier, Bishop of Grenoble, has sent 27,000 francs to the Pope, the offering of his diocese.

There is only one voice of reprobation in the Catholic press for the inconceivable cowardice of the Roman adherents of the Pope. When such men as the Torlonias, Serlupi, &c., took refuge in the Villeggiatura rather than go to the urns, you may reckon what the secondary rank of Catholics did. Nothing in future can be expected from the wordy protestations of the "loyal" Romans. They have proved to Europe that the rescue must come from without, and their conduct is the more disgraceful, as in the provinces the Catholic victory has been general, simply because the electors dared to act on their convictions and play the men, instead of crouching before the threats of the revolutionary party.

The Alsatian and Lorrainers, who have chosen French nationality, are about to leave Algiers, where they were first settled, for Canada, where our Catholic fellow-subjects will give them the hearty reception their courage and patriotism deserve.—Corr. of Catholic Opinion.

For the first time since 1869 the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils at the Government schools of Paris and Versailles has taken place at the Sorbonne. M. Jules Simon presided, and delivered a speech. Attention is called to the fact that the Archbishop of Paris, who is generally present on these occasions, was absent; but this will surprise no one who remembers that M. Simon, as Minister of Public Instruction, is the advocate of godless education, and that he is accused of belonging to the International.

FRENCH ADDRESS ON THE EXPROPRIATION OF THE ROMAN CONVENTS.—The Catholic Committee of France have united in an address to the Holy Father protesting against the proposed spoliation of the remaining Convents in Rome. They say that they have read with

very painful feelings the letter of His Holiness to the Cardinal-Secretary of State on the subject of the new aggression upon the rights of the Holy See threatened by the Italian Government. The address goes on to say:—"This project is the more open to reprobation because the Roman Convents have been founded and supported by the Catholic nations of Europe, and are their common property by inalienable and imprescriptible right. The Italian Government possesses not the shadow of a right to seize on that property to the injury of all the nations who for many centuries have been giving their exertions and their money towards the formation of those religious houses, and who still resort to them as to a focus of religious life and an asylum of peace under the shadow of St. Peter's Chair." In conclusion they pray God to enlighten the Governments of the world upon the most sacred and most important of their duties, the protection of the Church's peace and the freedom of her visible Head.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

The Spanish papers says that the pseudo-assassins of King Amadeus are to be set at liberty without trial as soon as the affair is forgotten. General Cialdini, who is still in Madrid, is most anxious that the Savoyard Prince should abdicate at the opening of the new Cortes, the International movement growing more and more formidable in the great towns, and the Republicans are everywhere preparing for an outbreak after the elections.

The Carlists continue to hold all the passes of Catalonia and Navarre, but avoid encounters till the new elections. None of these will take part in the voting this time, their oath having been completely falsified on the last occasion, the ballot offering immense facilities for trickery in the hands of Government, so unscrupulous are Zorrilla and his fellows.

ITALY.

ROME.—ALLOCATION TO NEW BISHOPS.—At the sessions of Monday week, the Holy Father addressed the Bishops present. His words were to the following effect:—"I am glad to see the Bishops of Chiuse and Leghorn here present. I will mention that when I was passing through Tuscany, I blessed both their dioceses. The good people of Tuscany in general received me with joy; everywhere persons ran in crowds to meet me, everybody showed an eager and devout wish to get the Pope's blessing. At Chiuse, I gave my benediction at the city gate. Pienza, the see of which is united with Chiuse, I blessed from a distance, as I passed it on my journey. At length, by God's help, I arrived at Leghorn. Here I went into the city, and got to the public square. You are aware that there are generally some bad people at Leghorn. The citizens themselves are good, but amongst them there is a certain class of evil-disposed persons. So my friends were in some little doubt whether it was advisable for me to go into Leghorn; the Grand Duke himself wished me to keep away, as it was feared that something untoward might occur. However, with the help of God, I did enter into that city; and everything was so peaceful and orderly that I gave the benediction to a great number of people from a balcony in front of the Cathedral. I saw people crowding everywhere, not only at the windows, but even on the roofs of the houses. So then those dioceses have been blessed by the Vicar of Christ in person. I now renew the benediction through their Bishops here present; may it produce abundant fruits."

OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST IN ROME.—An eye-witness has related the following account of a fact that took place in the streets of Rome on the 29th of July:—A priest was walking quietly along, when a ruffian in a red shirt came up, and began shouting "Abbasso lei Preti! Morte ai Preti!" The priest in reply said: "My son, what harm have I done thee?" and walked on; but the ruffian followed him, jostled, and struck him with violence. The priest made no complaint or retort other than: "Unhappy man, I pray, God to pardon you." A policeman was near me, looking on quite unconcernedly. I asked him why he did not interfere. He shrugged up his shoulders, and said: "It is not my business to meddle in politics." A crowd collected, and some persons in it were about to deal roughly with the aggressor. Now, the matter assumed a civil aspect, and my friend the policeman did interfere; but it was to protect the ruffian who had attacked the offending priest. To do this he had to call to his aid two others of the city police.—Roman Cor. of Tablet.

FOUR MORE EXPROPRIATIONS.—A letter from Rome dated the 29th July, says:—"The Official Journal of the Kingdom of Italy publishes a new decree in virtue of which four Roman convents or monasteries are expropriated. They are part of the house of the Gesù and the monastery of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme; the residences of the Generals of the Company of Jesus and of the Cistercian Order; the large Convent of Santa Marta in the Piazza del Collegio Romano; and lastly, the Convent of the Nuns, popularly called Turchina."—Tablet.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The elections are over, and as might have been expected they have gone against the party of religion. If the Catholics had been as bold as you are in England it would have been different, but they are not; and they are, as everywhere else, without organization, and the wicked are organized, and so all their zeal for the good comes to nothing. But, in fact, with few exceptions, the good were not zealous, and they were just the kind of men not to be prepared for a stand-up fight. It is all very well for you in England, where you are used to municipal action, and most men know how to conduct themselves if called to take part in a public meeting. I say it is all very well for you in England, and in Ireland too, where they are used to elections, and accustomed to good stand-up fights, to criticize pretty severely the poor timid Romans; but you must remember that you have never had to deal with stilettes, Orsini bombs—and these were fully threatened by the Sect against

any one who should vote for a Catholic candidate. Accordingly, the most of the good stayed quietly at home, while the multitude of the wicked had it pretty much as they pleased. In nearly every region of the city the electoral bureaux were so organized that the Catholics were nowhere, and as the counters of votes were chosen by the non-Catholic majority, they were creatures on whom their masters could depend. Such is the committee; such will be the election. In every quarter of the city the anti-Papal candidates were returned. In some few quarters where the Catholics were in the majority, the Government were at the pains to send in a multitude who represented themselves as voters, and filled the electoral urns. In other places the military were ordered out, and at beat of drum, received the billets inscribed with the name of the Government, and marched up en masse to the poll.

But the Government need not have taken so much trouble, the Romans are not the stuff out of which confessors or martyrs are made. What are they but a race of shop keepers, tobaccoists, pastry cooks, hotel keepers, house dealers, and in short visitors who hang on the skirt of the rich and depend on their support by industry or by begging? Then is it to be expected that any one should be "able to move such a dish of skimmed milk to a virtuous action," especially when great Roman bankers, and grave Roman citizens and others who loudly profess their devotion to the Holy Father are not ashamed to take the lead in truckling to the powers that are represented at the Quirinal?—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR RULED BY BISMARCK.—The following interesting extract from the letter of a Catholic gentleman in Prussia has been forwarded to us (Tablet) for publication:—"It will interest you to hear about an audience which the King of Prussia lately gave to—"

at Ems. This nobleman is a kinsman of the Royal Family, but a first-rate Catholic and gentleman. When he began to show the King the tyranny and monstrousness of a condemnation of about 200 blameless persons, without any trial or examination of witnesses either pro or con, the King became very excited, and tore his hair, exclaiming: "It's too late, it's too late! It is impossible for me to give up the combat which is now once begun. If I did so I should be looked upon as a coward. I know it is a most dangerous war, this war against Rome which I have undertaken—far more dangerous than that against France; but though I have only some few friends on my side, and I may succumb, yet I must fight it out to the last, for it is a sacred task laid upon my shoulders by the will of God. I must take up this war in which so many German Emperors have failed. I must try like them to break Rome at the risk of my own existence, for it is a task of Providence." Thus you see the poor man is still under the influence of the same hallucination as he was at Königsberg at the time of his coronation, Oct. 18, 1861. At the very moment when he was putting the royal crown upon his head, he fancied himself to be overshadowed by a supernatural power. Now Bismarck like a new Daniel and soothsayer of the royal dreams has found out that the Divine power which overshadowed his Majesty, was the Mission which now finds its accomplishment in the war against the Pontifical tyranny. The King said also that it was his sacred duty to protect his subjects from the Catholic Bishops, against the tyranny of the Pope, who by the dogma of the infallibility had deprived them of all their episcopal rights, and had made them death instruments and slaves of his own arbitrary will. All this miserable nonsense is nothing but a schoolboy's lesson, which the poor weak-minded monarch is taught by his supreme and almighty minister Prince Bismarck, who keeps not only the King but the whole court at Berlin in a constant panic. The King let the notion of this panic out at the same audience by saying: "he would be very glad to receive the Provincial of the German Jesuits in order to consider with him a mild way of carrying the new law into practice; but it was impossible for him to receive the Provincial personally, because Prince Bismarck would fall into a regular fit of rage." The matter must, therefore, be concerted with his secret counsellor. It is awful to think that 40 millions of commonly-called reasonable creatures permit themselves to be enslaved under the iron grasp of one single mortal, who imposes himself not only upon the nation, but upon the very monarch as the only source of law and justice, and even of royal power, who is madly daring enough to try and abolish all religion and morals; supplanting them by the omnipotence of the police and bayonets, and proclaiming himself finally the incarnation of political and Governmental infallibility. To this point of raving madness has Prussian transcendental speculation already arrived. Its ravings are put before the public in a manifesto recently published at Berlin, which not only shows the marks of Bismarck's influence, but has evidently been corrected and finished by his own hand; the title of it is, Considerations upon the Election of the Pope. It is the shallowest Prussian humbug and arrogance from one end to the other, the most perfect expression of the spirit which dominates that Cabinet, and an open declaration of war against the Catholic Church."

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC UNION OF GERMANY.—The following Protest (translated by Tablet) has been published by the German Catholic Union:—"At the opening of the first German Parliament, the speech from the throne was concluded by his Majesty in the following words:—"May the re-establishment of the German Kingdom be also a true token of new greatness for the whole of the German nation; may the German national war which we have so gloriously waged be followed by a no less glorious national peace, and may it be the resolve of the German people to be henceforth conquerors in the contest for the blessings of peace."

The expectations called forth by these royal words have not been fulfilled. In opposition to the wishes expressed by the Ruler of the German nation, certain parties, at the head of which is the Protestant Union, with its resolutions passed at Darmstadt on the 4th and 5th October, 1871, have thrown down the gauntlet to the Catholic Church; have inscribed upon their banner war against her institutions, and have thus sown the seeds of discord and hatred in the Kingdom. The Catholics ever since that time have beheld floods of calumnies and persecution raging unceasingly around them, and they cannot but perceive, to their great sorrow, that these calumnies have found an echo in the German Diet, and have led to the passing of very important measures. We are, therefore, constrained to make a solemn declaration against all such calumnies, and we, moreover, especially protest against the resolutions passed by the Diet on the 19th June ult., being, as they are, entirely in opposition to our most cherished convictions.

1. A painful injury inflicted upon the Catholic Church, which approves of the Society of Jesus and has received it into her service, as well as a threatening of all Catholics who hold the fundamental dogmas of faith and morals in common with them.

2. An utterly unjustifiable attack upon personal liberty. A condemnation of innocent citizens, accused of the heaviest crimes, without one of these men being permitted to exercise the right appertain-

ing to every criminal of judicial enquiry and of defence.

3. An act of ingratitude, of which the Fatherland has rendered herself guilty toward these her sons, who, during the most perilous times, in the sight of all, gave the most heroic proofs of courage and self-sacrifice.

4. A misconception of the voice of the people, which has expressed itself loudly and solemnly in more than 2,000 petitions.

5. A disturbance of religious peace: an attack upon the quiet and security of the Fatherland.

We further protest against these measures, because we consider it to be unworthy of the greatness and dignity of Germany to attack, by violent and arbitrary proceedings, a defenceless band of scarcely 200 priests; we protest against them, because they form only one link in the chain of acts which are intended to reach the internal organization of the Church, and to injure the heavenly kingdom founded by Christ on earth—not only in her freedom, but also in the rights guaranteed to her through the constitution of the State—and to deliver her over to the arbitrary will of the secular power.

We Catholics will never allow the holiest possession we have to be yielded up to the caprice or to be at the disposal of a majority who are enemies of the faith. We desire that our religion should be free and independent, in order that the Church may exercise her high mission without hindrance for the peace and welfare of the Fatherland.

SWITZERLAND.

THE BISHOPRIC OF GENEVA.—We mentioned last week a report that the Holy See had it in contemplation to detach the Canton of Geneva from the Diocese of Lausanne and Geneva, the Bishop of which resides at Fribourg, and to re-erect Geneva into a separate Bishopric to be filled by the present auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Mermillod. Whether this be really the case, or whether the report is being used as a pretext for vexatious treatment of this illustrious prelate, is not yet quite clear. The Radical Government of Geneva, which tolerates and caresses the International, have, it is well-known, vowed vengeance against Mgr. Mermillod, not for any offence which he has given them, for it is notorious that he is personally no man's enemy, but because of his wide-spread influence, and the additional importance which his presence gives to the Catholic population of the Canton. Already action has been taken at Berne, and last week the political department requested the sanction of the Federal Council to the "preventive measures" which it recommends against "the projected erection of a Catholic Bishopric at Geneva." It must be remembered that there is no question of the Bishop being paid anything by the State, and that his position at Geneva as Bishop would no more call for the interference of the civil power than would that of a Bishop in England, Ireland, or America.—Tablet.

TURKEY.

MGR. HASSOUN AND THE LATE TURKISH MINISTRY.—There has been a change of Grand Viziers at Constantinople and a complete change of the Ministry, which cannot be anything but an improvement.—The new Vizier, Midhat Pasha, is supposed to represent Austrian influence, as Mahmoud Pasha was believed to be the favorite of Russia. The expulsion of Mgr. Hassoun was one of the last acts of the outgoing Ministry, and was carried into effect in a singularly insulting manner by Server Pasha. That official wrote to the Patriarch that his "presence was a cause of trouble and disorder in the Armeno-Catholic community over which you have no longer any authority, and keeps alive among your adherents sentiments of disobedience, rebellion, and treason against the Imperial Government. You will then, (continues the letter) depart from the Ottoman territory in order that some of the Armenian subjects of H. M. the Sultan, who have been misled by your example, may return to a juster sense of their duty to the Imperial Government, and be reconciled to the other members of their community, which they would never be so long as you remained among them as a brand of discord." The answer of Mgr. Hassoun is admirable, and deserves to be recorded:—"In sending me in writing, as I requested H. H. the Grand Vizier to do, the order to leave Constantinople, your Excellency thinks fit, in your high wisdom, to profit by this circumstance to address to me outrages which I disdain to answer, and to allege reasons which I cannot admit. The rebels among the Armenians are not those who, desiring to preserve intact the privileges of their community, have remained faithful to the Supreme Head of Catholicity, but rather those who have violently stripped of some of its leaves this flourishing branch of the Catholic Church. Do not forget, M. le Ministre, that those who know how to keep their faith at the cost of their temporal interests, know also how to preserve towards the legitimate authority under which Providence has placed them a fidelity without fail, a sincere and persevering respect, and dignified and enduring obedience. For more than 30 years the Imperial Government has recognized me as the civil and religious head of the Armeno-Catholic community; I have been the faithful servant of the Government, and I may venture to say the friend of three illustrious men who have known how to place their country in the road of progress, civilization and prosperity—Reshid Pasha, Fund Pasha, Aali Pasha. I have always preached and inculcated obedience to the laws of the empire, fidelity to the Sovereign, respect towards the Government. I have been several times charged by those eminent men with delicate missions, about which it is unnecessary that I should speak to you and which had for their object the interests and the greatness of the Empire. It is thus that I have served the Imperial Government, and this is not to harbour sentiments of disobedience, rebellion, and treason." The implied comparison between the late Grand Vizier and his predecessors was probably not without its sting to Mahmoud Pasha, the character of whose measures, and the direction of whose policy, we deal with at greater length elsewhere.—Tablet.

TO PURIFY A ROOM.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water perfect y filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain the gases. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in a room awhile is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

OUR MODERN YOUTH.—The first thing that strikes one in mixing with young people now is the absence of that diffidence or timidity which has been supposed to belong to inexperience. There is in them generally, though in different degrees, what in a few may be called self-possession, but in the many must be called self-assurance. Afraid of nothing, abashed at nothing, astonished at nothing, they are ever comfortably assured of their own perfect competence to do or say the right thing in any given position. In schools, in universities, in military colleges, or in the world, wherever the young are assembled, these peculiarities are more or less conspicuous. Nor are they confined to the male sex alone. A girl of eighteen goes with as much assurance to her first drawing-room as the boy just out of school goes to meet his first introduction to his professional superiors.

COCKROACHES AND OTHER INSECTS.—Bugs cannot endure hot alum water—it death to them. So let us apply it to every joint and crevice of boards or water pipes whence these nuisance issue to blacken all

our surroundings, and fill us with disgust. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve it in three fire until all the alum is dissolved. Then apply it hot with a brush; wet every board and corner of it bedstead with it, and no chintz bugs will live. Scatter the powdered alum in all suspected places, and you will free yourself from all such disagreeable intruders.

FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE.—Dr. Young says: "A professor in one of the medical schools in San Francisco, in a lecture, described the case of a young lady, pale, sickly, with headache, nervous, unable to study, in short, 'going into a decline,' said to the students: 'Now what shall be done with such a case? Tell her parents to take her out of school, and give her in the place of school-books a skipping-rope, rolling-hoop and a pony; to give her plenty of fresh air and sunshine; to give her good broad calf-skin shoes in place of those things she has on her feet; to give her good wholesome food and a loose-fitting, comfortable dress; tell them that for want of these she is sick, and it is only by them that recovery can be hoped for; that with these conditions she will recover without medical treatment, and that without them medicine will be powerless. 'This you must tell them, though you might as well talk to the wind; they will not hear a word you say. She is a young lady and will be fashionable, if she dies for it.'"

Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes are sure to supersede all others because they are the most pliable—durable—do not rip or leak. Try them. All genuine goods are stamped.

BREAKFAST—EPSS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—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. Epss has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epss's & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epss's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

WANTED—By a Young Man (Catholic), aged 23 years, situation as TEACHER in a School or Family; can teach French and English. Best of references. Apply to "J. L. B.," P.O., Lennoxville.

WANTED—A Male Teacher for a mixed school, near Montreal; must be qualified to teach English and French, and must possess diploma and certificates as to character and ability to the satisfaction of the School Committee. Apply at once, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected, by letter to W. H. ROSEVEAR, P. O., Montreal.

The Re-Opening of the Classes of ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, TANNERY WEST, will take place on the 2nd SEPTEMBER next.

The Day School of the Sacred HEART (MONTREAL), has been removed from LAGACHE STREET, to 776 ST. CATHARINE STREET. CLASSES will be RESUMED on SEPTEMBER 6th.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION—Masson College—Terrebonne—(Near Montreal).—THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER. The parents are respectfully requested either to come themselves, or send their children on the appointed day. JOSEPH GRATON, Principal.

Industrial and Commercial COLLEGE—LONGUEUIL.—THE CLASSES of this Institution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. To accelerate the classification of the pupils, the Boursiers will enter on Saturday, 31st inst., at four o'clock p.m.

An additional Class has been prepared this year, so as to favor the progress of the students, who desire to acquire proficiency in the Commercial transactions.

Select School for Young Ladies.—ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, the MISSES GRANT will OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau Square. The Course of Instruction, will embrace the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patronage. Terms made known on application at the premises.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN B. MAILHOT, Plasterer and Trader, of Montreal, Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the city of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Fourteenth day of September, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 12th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CYRILLE GERVAIS & CO., of the City of Montreal, Grocers, Insolvents. A First and Final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, after which date, dividend will be paid. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of JAMES McMILLAN and DAVID McMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and copartners carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, Bosc & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce, in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMillan and Carson Insolvents. On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JAMES McMILLAN, DAVID McMILLAN, By their Attorneys at Law, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.

Catholic Commercial Academy of MONTREAL.—On the Plateau.—The CLASSES of this Institution will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER next.

ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, SAULT AU RECOLLET.—This Institution is beautifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Montreal.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND. THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st September, and the 1st of February.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. REBECCA LAMB, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES McLEA, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized en justice (to ester en justice), Plaintiff;

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer, An Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, doing business under the firm of E. COOTE & CO., of Montreal, Grocer, An Insolvent.

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PUBLIC NOTICE. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tender for Church, will be received until the FIFTH DAY of AUGUST next, inclusively, for the DECORATION and ENTIRE COMPLETION of the INTERIOR of the CHURCH of this Parish, including HEATING APPARATUS, as per plans; Specification and Drawings on view at the office of the undersigned, in this Town, between the hours of nine and four every day.

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HEARSE! HEARSE!! MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 ST. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

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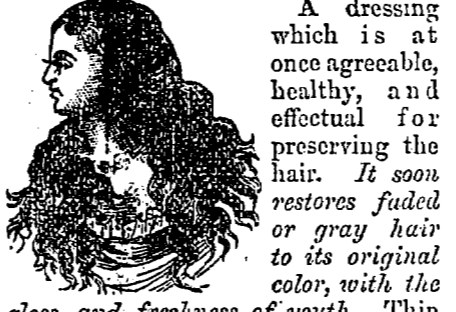
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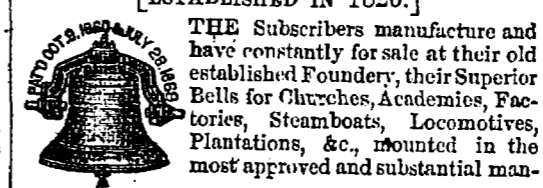
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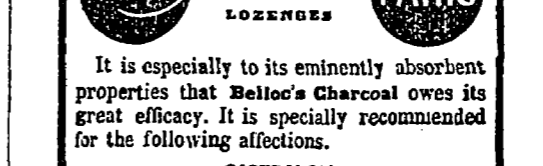
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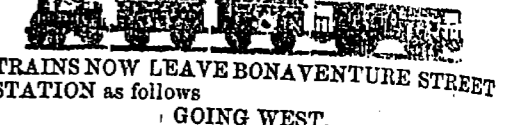
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