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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1874.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND:

The Rising in the North: Ay HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH

By E. M. Stewart.

As Euphrasia uttered these last words, she clung

CHAPTER VI .-- (CONTINUED.)

to the young man's arm, who, assuring her with a smile that he could not consent to part with a fair damsel whom he had won even at the sword's point. gently led her to the door of the apartment, bidding her retire to rest, and releasing her till the morrow from any further attendance upon Lucy. Meanwhile, that ill fated girl had sat trembling upon a pile of cushions since the time of the youth's entrance, nor was her perturbation lessened by his dismissal of Euphrasia, whose presence she felt as some slight shadow of protection, for there was much in the words and manner of that strange woman which was at variance with the dark malignity her own sex, that made the distinguishing feature in her discourse. The features of the gallant had been narrowly examined by Lucy on his first entrance, but if ever she had seen them before, they had left no trace upon her memory. He now approached her, and bade her welcome to his dwelling, of which, with the hyperbole commonly addressed by the cavaliers of the day to the softer sex, he hoped that she might long continue the sunbeam, the presiding star; assuring her that to his mind her beauty as far excelled that of the Court ladies as the loveliness of the rose surpassed that of a poor daisy or the green blade of grass. To all these fine speeches Lucy turned a deaf ear, and was indeed so rude as to interrupt her admirer with repeated intreaties that he would restore her to the humble dwelling of her father, which was, she assured him, as much more suited to her wishes as it was to her condition, and far more meet for an unambitious damsel like herself, than the costly abode of which it had pleased him to make her an inhabitant. This very ungracious reply to a speech the flatteries of which, he well knew, would not have been unacceptable to the sagacious and imperial Elizabeth, excited no small astonishment in the bosom of Sir Philip Wynyard. This astonishment, however, did not originate in a supposition that Lucy really meant to reject his proffered love, or had any real wish to return to the abode of her father. That such could be the state of her thoughts, the superlative vanity of the knight did not at first permit him for a moment to imagine. He supposed that the coldness of the damsel arose from her overweening love of flattery, and that he had not sufficiently praised her charms. Accordingly he burst forth in a new strain of panegyric; so extravagant indeed was the style which he adopted, that had not Lucy been in his power, she would have laughed outright at what, in her untaught simplicity, she considered the folly of such language. But the affair was in the worst possible position for her, and the more Sir Philip praised, the more did Lucy tremble. That this courtier should suppose that so humble a damsel would at once be dazzled and won by a freeapplication of flattery, was not at all surprising, since he was a daily witness of its potent influence over the mind of the lion-hearted Queen herself. No flattery was to gross too be accepted by Elizabeth and one sure way to her favour was to speak of her personal charms in terms the 'most'extravagant and ridiculous. The continued coldness, therefore, with which this little humble daughter of a citizen suffered him to exhaust his breath in the utterance of compliments which he knew that a queen would have accepted with gratitude, and have rewarded with bounty, began at last also to exhaust his patience. He knew not whether to impute the! indifference of Lucy to stupidity, or to bad taste. Most dire stupidity it was, in his opinion, not to apprehend the point of his excellent compliments; and that the taste of the maiden could be so corrupt as to allow of her entertaining an indifference or dislike to his person his vanity made him slow to believe; Intruth Sir Philip Wynyard was a just specimen of

vanity, or make him a mark for the shafts of contempt and there was no offence against morality or good feeling which he could not be irritated to commit. The circumstance even which had led to the abduction of Lucy Fentch was a sufficient key to the character of this young man. The beauty of the girl, and of her cousin Gertrude Harding, became accidentally a topic of conversation with Sir Philip and some of his Court companions, by whom the damsels had been noticed when seated among the dames of their condition at a tilt. It was observed that Sir Christopher Hatton and the Earl of Leicester, the latter more particularly, had been heard to praise the loveliness of the maidens in high terms. Hereupon a youth of the party, well aware of the peculiar weakness of Sir Philip; warned that] knight who had been loud in his admiration, to give up at once, all hope of success in a pursuit wherein he must encounter such dangerous rivals. This was enough. Sir Philip's vanity was piqued, and he boldly waggered a thousand rose nobles to a silver great that he would carry off both the damsels, and win their affection from all other competitors, be they gentle or simple. The extravagance of this boast was no less irritating to the vanity of his companions than their previous sneers had been to that of Sir Philip, and they took special care to bind him to his engagement in such a mode as to ensure their own knowledge of its failure or success. From this it will be seen that if not disposed to annoy Lucy from a motive of utter profligacy, Sir Philip was very likely to do so from the malice of disappointed vanity, if once he discovered that he was really to her an object of contempt. This, however unwilling he might be to admit it, was a conviction that at last forced itself upon his mind. His hyperbolical compliments she had listened to in almost total silence; but when he came to speak with terms of contempt of plebeian birth, and to dwell on the superior luxuries which she might enjoy-would she consent to be his love, the lady of his heart?-Lucy's anger was excited, and rising indignantly, with something of her cousin's spirit flushing her brow, she bade him, in the stern tone of insulted virtue, quit her presence. "Be not angry, fair one," said Sir Philip, "the love

and devout adherence of a noble gentleman of thy Sovereign's Court may well be accepted by a damsel of thy rank, however fair may be her person, upon terms more light than those which she might exact from the brute citizens, or unmannerly churis, who may seem as honourable pretenders to her hand."

"Shame upon thy condition," said Lucy, " if its best priveilege is but to cast aside the wholesome reins of morality, and its dearest triumph thus with impunity to insult a poor helpless damsel. Thy proffers I spurn; thy person I despise. Begone, wretch, and molest me no more with thine odious presence."

The girl had spoken from the impulse of a most natural indignation, but its violent exhibition was imprudent considering her position, wholly in the power of the man whose vanity she wounded and whose vengeance she provoked. A fint of dusky red stole over the brow of Sir Philip Wynyard, and he paused a moment ere he could discover words in which to give vent to emotions so much stronger than any which he had hitherto experienced. At length his galled vanity found a tongue.

Vain and foolish damsel," he said, "the lowness of thy condition has, I see, infected thy spirit with its neanness. Thou cans't discern no more distinction to thyself, in the love of a gallant gentleman, than in that of the mean admirers of thine own poor estate. But at least it shall not be said that Philip Wynyard, who never sued in vain to a demoiselle of high degree, was spurned by the citizen's daughter. Mine damsel, thou shalt be—in scorn and hatred, if not in love. Thou hast had thy choice, and thou hast chosen. Never was knight more devoted to the nobelst lady in the land than I would have been to thee. I would have been thy slave, but thou, it seems, preferest to be mine."

"Wretch," said the indignant Lucy, "flatter not thyself with security in thy cruel design. I may yet find means by which to escape thy toils, and to the throne even of Elizabeth will I carry the tale of my wrongs. This may be said for her, that her ear is ever open to the griefs of the meanest among her subjects.

"Save, damse'," said Sir Philip, "they chance to be suspected Papists even like unto thyself."

"Man, man!" returned the wretched Lucy, with a bitter despair in her accent. "Alas, for the miserble days in which we live, there is a horrible truth in thy words. No justice, indeed, is to be found in this land for the children of its ancient faith; but there is a power yet superior to that of Elizabetha power to which she even must stand accountant. Upon that power do I throw myself. Man may be merciless, but God is just."

There was something in the looks and tones of Lucy that awed for the time even the sain and profligate Sir Philip; and, with a simple announcement that, together with a chamber adjoining to it, that apartment must be her prison, he withdrew, locking after him the door of the raloon.

With the present threats and trunts of her oppressor, fled, at once the heroism of Lucy, and she sunk apon the couch in tears. How long could she expect that this man, whom she had so bitterly exasperated, would forbear the execution of his threats; and how could she hope to escape, surrounded as she was by the ministers of his will-committed to the especial charge of a woman, upon the nature of whose character she shuddered even to think. Escape was her only chance; oh, was escape impossible? Lucy dried her tears, her head ached, she was faint and sick from want of food, and remembering the advice of the kind Gilbert, in which he had reminded her of the need of supporting her strength, she approached the table and took a small

portion of chicken, with a cup of wine. Her next care was to examine the saloon and the adjoining apartment, with a faint hope of finding some means of escape. She drew back the curtains from a large window at the upper end of the saloon. that very foolish class of young men who, without The garden scene which then presented itself was any exact appetite for vice, suffer themselves to be lovely beyond expression; the moon, which still led, or rather shamed into it by more force of expression in the heavens, illumined with her ample. The oblet families of sir Philip were light all the watery of smooth lawn and artilay and his morbid apprehension of vidicule; for the
loss waters and not in gent.

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their bright surface. The window in the saloon | Henry Willoughton dwelt on with the intensity of overlooked the stately terrace along which Lucy had been led by Gilbert; but, alas, it was not only fastened, but was too high above the terrace to permit her to entertain a thought of leaping from it.— Lucy racked her invention for some means to overcome these obstacles. She wore on her finger a dismond ring, the first gift of Henry Willoughton, the pledge of their love. Could she not cut out some of the glass; and then the framing between the panes was not thick. Might she but indulge a hope of breaking away so much of it as would afford a space wide enough for her slender person to pass through. Then, indeed, there was the height of the window from the terrace, but the adjoining apart-ment might possibly afford her the means of a safe

With renewed hope did Lucy enter that apart-It was a bed-chamber magnificently furnished, the ceiling painted with a representation of Diana and her nymphs; the walls, hung like those of the saloon, with light blue silk; the curtains and canopy of the bed being of the same color, trimmed with a fringe of silver thread and white silk; the toilette was superb in its appointments-it was covered with fine linen trimmed with lace, and the mirror was silver. Meanwhile the snow white Holland sheets caught Lucy's eye; knotted together might they not enable her to descend safely from the window of the saloon? or, might not those of the bed-chamber prove more accessible; Lucy to her great joy found that these were not fastened .-That which she mounted was parallel with the great window in the saloon, and consequently, it likewise overlooked the terrace. The height from which she would have to descend was, however, greater in proportion to the relative height of the windows. Still, with the assistance of the sheets, Lucy thought that she might venture on the descent. She found on securing them to a staple in the wall, that when thrown out of the window they failed by some six or eight feet to reach the level of the terrace, but from that height she thought that she might well venture to drop; for the chance of escape she would have risked a much greater danger. With a short but fervent prayer did Lucy, having first securely fastened the sheets to the staple before named, slipped by their assistance from the window. The violent friction scorched her hands so severely, that unable to bear the pain she involuntarily, and at the risk of a serious injury from a fall greater than she had contemplated, let go her hold and was precipi-tated at once upon the terrace. Fortunately for Lucy, her courage and her endurance of pain had supported her till she had swung nearly to the whole length of the sheets, and though she fell prostrate upon the terrace and severely grazed her elbow, she received, except a few bruises, no more important injury. Shaken by the fall, and for the time in very acute pain, she was unable to rise for a few minutes; but as she perfectly preserved her senses, she felt the necessity of immediate exertion, and overcoming the faintness which she felt she rose and passed as quickly as her pain would permit along the terrace. The motion quickly restored her wonted agility to Lucy, whose limbs had been slightly numbed by her fall, and having reached the end of the terrace she fled with rapidity along the garden walks in search of some outlet by which she might escape into the open country. Such an outlet, however, she soon found was not very easily discovered. The poor girl was bewildered in an apparently inextricably mass of grotesquely cut hedges, stiff flower beds, artificial lakes, grottoes, and fountains For one anxious hour did she traverse the gardens, walking and running by turns, weeping in the agony of her terror, and repeatedly, after wandering through some apparently interminable labyrinth, arriving at the very spot from which she had set out. At length, turning from one of these labyrinths into a long straight walk over-arched by a double row of tall elms, she thought that she perceived at its extremity the twinkling of a light. She knew that it could not proceed from the house, for in the immense extent of the gardens she had left that far behind her in an opposite direction. She therefore indulged a hope that this light proceeded from some outbuilding near to the open road, or perhaps even from a cottage on the borders of the grounds. Reanimated by this hope, Lucy felt both her strength and courage return, and with an assured and rapid step she hurried along the walk, whose length appeared almost interminable to her impatience but still cheered by the friendly light shining at the end of the green vists. She had no time now to shrink and shudder as she had done so often while wandering in those lonely gardens, fancying that the grisly form of some clipped holly or fantastic yew was that of a giant foe with arms outstretched to arrest her on her course. On approaching the end of the walk, she perceived that the light issued from a window in a small but somewhat gloomy looking, square stone building. This building was half-grown over with ivy, and Lucy perceived at once that it appertained to the domain, and was probably used as a lodging place for the interior class of the servants. The light which she had observed pro-

ceeded from a lower apartment of the building, and the window in which it was placed was thrown open. She now advanced with considerable caution, for she caught the faint buzz of voices through the onen window; as she approached more closely she perceived some tall shrubs growing near it, among which she thought she might conceal herself, and at once discover the speakers and so far overhear their conversation as to judge whether it related in any way to herself, or whether the persons conversing were such as she might venture to implore for assistance in her escape. At some little distance from this building she perceived a massive gateway surmounted by stag's heads, the cognizance of Sir Philip Wynyard. Cautiously did Lucy now steal among the shrubs, fearing even the sound of her own breath, or the light rustling of the wind among the leaves. But what was her horror when in looking through the branches she beheld lying on a pallet near the window the form of the detestable Ralph Adams himself. He was conversing with a person who sat on a low stool near his couch; the head of this person was turned away, but by the light of a lamp that stood upon a table near the

hatred, more than once met her ear. The poor girl's heart sickened at the sound, what evils might not be preparing both for herself and that adored being, the beloved of her innocent soul, if the unutterably low and malignant wretch before her were permitted to have a voice in their fate. Nor were her teriors lessened when on a slight movement of the person to whom Ralph spoke she obtained a glimpse of his features, and recognized those of Sir Philip Wynyard; his face, like that of Adam's, was flushed, and remote as was the position of Lucy, she could perceive as the light of the lamp played upon his countenance the momentary knitting of his brow, and his teeth set firmly upon his nether lip. Again was the name of Henry Willoughton repeated, and Lucy fancied that she beheld Sir Philip's brow grow even darker at that word. Her only thought now was to escape from the dangerous vicinity upon which she had so unwittingly obtruded. If the rustling of a leaf alarmed her even on her approach to that build-ing, how did she tremble at the sound of her own light movements, when she thus perceived that it sheltered the monster of ingratitude to whom she might impute all the perils of her situation. Most ardently did poor Lucy wish that she had not approached the fatal light, the will-o'-the-wisp as it and proved, which had only increased her difficulties, for alas, there was no way to reach the garden boundary but by passing the window of the apartment which contained her two direst foes, one of whom was at the very moment she might well surmise from the repetition of her lover's name, inciting the other to still greater injustice towards her-self. Should she steal back through the brake, and, retracing her steps down the avenue of elms endeavor to find some other boundary of the garden?— No; she shrunk in terror from that attempt, for she saw, from the position of the apartment, that were Sir Philip to rise from his seat he must inevitably perceive her if then passing down the avenue.— There was nothing then but a bold attempt to pass the window, for should she linger till daybreak in the garden her chance of flight would be no more, for it was probable that Euphrasia, or some other of the female servants would then be sent to the apartment in which she bad been confined. With a palpitating heart did Lucy steal from the friendly covert, fearing not only the rustling of the leaves, but the very fall of the lingering rain-drops, which were swept from them by the passing breeze. One of the smooth, velvet-like lawns in which the garden abounded, lay beneath the window of the chamber occupied by Ralph. Could she but seize a moment when Sir Philip might again turn away his head. His miscreant associate was, she could see, too much occupied in venting his malevolence and enjoying its effect, to turn his eyes a moment from the countenance of the knight; and her light footsteps would not be heard upon the short, wet turf. The favorable moment arrived—Sir Philip again bent down his head to catch the words of Ralph, for the present strength of the latter was by no means commensurate with his malice, and the writings of pain had more than once distorted his features while Lucy was stationed in the thicket, and his voice then sunk to a low and ineffective murmur. She had already crept to the very verge of the copse, and now stood within a few paces of the window, prepared the moment that Sir Philip turned his head to run

That moment she fondly conceived had now arrived, and fleetly, but noiselessly, she darted from her place of concealment, her heart bounding at once with the fear of apprehension and the hope of escape; but that moment the short, angry bark of a dog mot her ears, and a small black terrier which had been lying unperceived by her within the sill, sprang from it upon the lawn below, and seized the dress of the heart-stricken fugitive between its teeth. Lucy had an instinctive terror of dogs, yet she retained sufficient command over her feelings, a sense strong enough of the more imminent perils that threatened her to suppress the scream that struggled for utterance in her throat .-But her heroism was exerted in vain-the bark and action of the dog had roused the attention both of Sir Philip and Ralph, the former of whom caught a glimpse of Lucy's white garments as she fled past the window, and with a loud maliguant cry warned Sir Philip of her attempted escape. The knight immediately leaped from the window; it was in vain that Lucy who had now extricated herself from the dog, attempted to fly, her trembling limbs refusing to support her, and in another minute she found herself sinking in the grasp of Sir Philip, upon whose countenance she now witnessed the traces of a darker feeling than that of mere disappointed vanity. The poison of Ralph Adams had worked its due effect, and unutterable fears rose in the mind of the desolate Lucy, as she gazed up into the face of Sir Philip, stern with the violence of contending passions. Sir Philip was in some respects new to vice; he had shared in the common profligacies of the young nobles of the day, but he had not until now ventured upon, or rather been provoked to any act of very glaring immorality or injustice. This, however, rose less perhaps from the absence of a very evil will in Sir Philip, than from the facility with which he had been bitherto able to gratify all his inclinations.

Vanity, not love, as we have already stated, had led to his abduction of Lucy Fenton. It was vanity made him determine to press his suit upon the maiden, to whom he found that he was at least an object of indifference; and vanity now made him jealous of Henry Willoughton, who had been declared by Ralph Adams to be the very idol of Lucy's heart. Sir Philip was resolved that the perverse maiden who could despise his devotion should not indulge for another the preference which she denied to him. It was due to his insulted vanity to make Lucy miserable, and accordingly he forced her back to his dwelling with little gentleness of manner, and less of words.

"It seemeth, damsel," he said, "that with all thy preciseness, it was not in vain that an acknowledged Panist and suspected traitor pleaded for thy love. and that Master Henry Willoughton may even boast of signs and tokens bestowed by the hand of the right modest Mistrees Lucy Fenton. And as this

"Wretch, unworthy of the rank of which you make so vain a boast," said the weeping Lucy, 'pollute not the name of Henry Willoughton with thine unhallowed breath. In his pride of birth, he would scorn to stoop to a mean or dishonorable action; where he loves, does he delight to honor, and proud was I in the hope of becoming his wife, for the love of such a noble spirit is a thing to make a woman proud. Could thy vile proffers ever have been in my heart balanced against the loyal affection of the noble Willoughton, thy present conduct would fill my soul with horror and disgust. Oh, little knowing of the female heart, when did tyranny or cruelty win a way to its affections?"

"Tis well, most insolent and obdurate maiden!" said Sir Philip, "since thou art so faithful, so truly devoted to thy lover, thou shalt have full time to meditate on his perfections, nor will I be so discourteous as to intrude my company too much on a maiden who has so truly told me that she likes it not; thou shalt have from me but one visit in the day; thy churlishness will not sure deny to thine entertainer an interview to inquire how so fair a guest likes her entertainment. And for this Willoughton, we shall see to him. The man has dwelt much abroad, and the country is but too full of spies of foreign Papists, intent, the Ministers of her Grace do not doubt, upon some fell design against her sacred life. What know we but that there is such a spy in this Willoughton. A word to Cecil will arm his penetration, or rouse the ever watchful loyalty of the trusty Walsingham. To their notice, gentle damsel, will I forthwith commend thy friend, this highly vaunted Willoughton."

"Barbarian!" said Lucy, who was stung to agony by this concluding threat, "Ah, exercise what cruelty thou wilt on me, but destroy not with thy base and false insinuations one of the best and bravest gentlemen who ever graced a Christian land!" "Surely thy pleading in his favor shall win for him a bountiful portion of grace, sweet maiden!" said Sir Philip, bitterly.

Having now reached the house, he rudely thrust

Lucy into a small and meanly furnished room, and tauntingly bidding her exert her ingenuity on a new escape, withdrew, locking the door after him. But an escape, had the desolate girl had the spirit to attempt it, would have been impossible, for the only window of the apartment was grated. She was not left long to indulge her melancholy reflections—the door opened, and a grey-headed servitor of Sir Philip presented himself; in one hand he bore a lamp and in the other a bunch of keys. Unlike he kind-hearted Gilbert, the appearance of this man was starched, sour and Puritanical. His lank hair was combed straight over his forehead, the blue and tawny liveries of Sir Philip were worn by him with all possible primness, and his whining tone. and downcast eyes at once bespoke him one of the most zealous of the Reformers. With considerable asperity he bade Lucy follow him, for he had been told the girl was a Papist, and he thought the roof of his master endangered by sheltering one of that abhorred creed, even though it was as a hardly used prisoner. With tottering limbs and sinking she rose to obey him; through many a stately gallery and obscure passage did he lead her, till they arrived at the foot of a flight of narrow winding stone stairs. At the summit of this staircase the servant paused, and unlooked a door thickly barred and studded with iron, he discovered a small circular cell, built in one of those fantastic turrets of the mansion, which seemed, from their profuseness of strange ornaments, when seen from the exterior, to be designed rather for show than for use. The girl shrunk back as Clement, the old servant, bade her enter this dreary apartment, but he observing her reluctance, seized her roughly by the arm, pushed her down a couple of stone steps at the entrance, and immediately withdrew, mingling his more than muttered execrations against all Papists and idolaters, whether male or female, with the harsh sound of the grating bolts and ponderous key, which confined the poor prisoner to that dismal cell. As the last footsteps of her merciless jailor died upon the staircase, in spite of bruises and fatigue, the unhappy Lucy raised herself on her elbow to survey her new

The grey, melancholy light of the early morning pouring through the bars of the single-grated window, displayed all the dreariness of her miserable room. She perceived at once that were she long confined there, she might look for death as a sure release from her woes; for delicately rurtured as she had been, she felt that she could not live in such an abode. The stone walls were not only green with moisture, but in many places she could sweep the humid drops from them with her hand. The window being partly open, the keen morning wind whistled between the massive bars, and chilled the frame of the captive, already sinking under suffering and fatigue. The only furniture of the cell consisted in a heap of straw, intended probably for the prisoner's bed, and a joint stool, upon climbing which Lucy was enabled to gain a glimpse of the gardens and the country beyond. In the now fast increasing light, she perceived at some little distance the ivyclad towers of some venerable building embosomed in trees; this was, in fact, the royal palace of Eltham. Immediately beneath the turret in which Lucy was confined, an embankment of soft turf shelved from one of the stately terraces that decorated the garden, and spread into a spacious lawn, dotted here and there by a statue, or the more grotesque form of some tall holly or hawthorn, clipped and cut into a strange, uncouth resemblance of the human figure; this lawn was terminated by an artificial lake. The sunbeams had now pierced through the grey clouds, and tipped with a golden red the distant towers of the palace, while more near they dispelled the blue mist that hung over the garden, darted in long lines of light between the branches of the tall trees, as they waved gently in the morning gale, and tinted the rippling bosom of the lake with a thousand magical colorings; while the birds began their gay song, fluttering, in sad contrast to her state, past the window of the hapless. prisoner. She looked at the poor warblers, and the contrast was too bitter; she could scarcely believe. her own identity, she who had been so cherished, so beloved. Where was her cousin Gertrude, her fa-

in that dreadful prison, the victim of Sir Philip's mean vanity and yet meaner revenge? Or did he she shuddered at the thought-reserve her for a yet worse fate. "But that," murmured Lucy, "shall never, be ; sooner should my own hand terminate my wretched life. Gertrude, dear Gertrule, how often has she smiled at my irresolution, at my fears; yet she may find, if ever she obtain a knowledge of her poor consin's wretched fate, that it was not in vain I was associated with her noble spirit—that I, like herself, could dare death rather than shame."

Where, too, was Euphrasia? that strange mysterious being whose language and manner had at first filled her with alarm. Oh! it would have been now a blessing to look upon her face, fraught as its beauty was with the wild and terrible secrets of its possessor's passions. Yet still, it was a woman's face, and to look upon a woman's face would have been to Lucy a heavenly comfort now; she could have clung, in the destitution of her soul, to the fearful Euphrasia as though she had been the cherished sister, the friend who had loved her from her

Euphrasia, however, came not. The trembling limbs of Lucy would no longer support her at the window, and, alike exhausted in body and mind faint, bruised, weary, and broken-hearted-she sunk upon her couch of straw to weep.

CHAPTER VII. We have scotched the snake, not killed it.

She'll close and be herself, while our poor malice Remains in danger of her former tooth. Shakespeare,

Pass we from the miserable prison of the humble and unhappy Lucy Fenton to an apartment royally furnished in the palace of Whitehall. It was a pleasant as well as a stately room. There was an air of lightness in the rich tracery of the many mullioned windows and the somewhat fantastic but profuse carvings of the oak cornices. The windows, too, were large, lofty, and numerous, and there was a cheerful look in the smooth, bowling green, the banks of turf, and trim cut hedges of the garden which stretched before them. The hangings were wrought with the adventures of King Arthur; the colors were of the most vivid and beautiful description; and the dresses of the figures occasionally shot with silver and gold thread. At the upper end of this room was a superb canopy of crimson velvet, richly fringed with gold, and extending over a raised platform covered with a fine footcloth of scarlet, and supporting a chair of state, the cushion of which was of crimson velvet, the arms and legs elaborately carved and gilt, and the back, which like the cush-ion, was of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the English arms. In this chair sat Queen Elizabeth. She was superbly attired in an enormous hood farthingale of cloth of silver, a huge ruff encircled her throat, and she wore a carcanet and stomacher of diamonds, her mantle was of white printed satin, with a long train lined with rose-colored taffata, and trimmed round with pink topaz buttons. Upon her head she wore a small circlet of emeralds from which depended a long veil of silver tissue falling over her shoulders.

Kear the Queen's chair stood a table covered like a platform, with scarlet cloth; other chairs less richly ornamented were on either side of it, but one only was at present occupied. The fine features and rich attire of the person at once denoted the Earl of Leicester. His countenance, however, bore at that moment an impression not only of thought. but of absolute anxiety, and his eye, though he spoke not, was bent often upon the Queen, with a look of impatience lurking in every glance. This passed unnoticed on the part of Elizabeth, who sat with her hands resting on her knees, her eyes cast down, and an expression of discontent very visible in her countenance. At length wearied by her silence, Leicester spoke.

"Would it please your Grace to act upon these well-grounded suspicions?"

"It would please us," said Elizabeth, angrily, " to be allowed one day of peace. God wot, we know not which is the most irksome, the cares of our counsellors for our person, who would fain make us prisoners in our own palace, or such villain attempts as that of yesterday, when a real danger threatened us, and these same trusty counsellors stood by to let the traitor's bullet find a lodging in our breast."

"And your Grace will not summen the Dacre to your Court? I have good reason to believe that he has been in London, and your Highness cannot re- not hurt us, though it may harm greatly the party the progress of Ireland between 1782 and 1795uire to be told that he unduly favors the the Queen of Scots."

At those words a flush spread suddenly over the brow of Elizabeth, and rising from her seat, she stamped her foot violently on the platform.

"Never, never!" she cried, in a tone of mingled grief and anger; "never are we to know peace while that wretched woman lives. Oh, that she had died of the fever which seized her at Jedburgh, or that long before the dark waves had swept over her on her return to the land of her birth. Alas, alas! but for her might we not reign beloved in the hearts of our subjects? but her name has put rancour in the cup of their loyalty, and turned the swords which should defend their Sovereign to traitor daggers that would pierce her heart."

"I marvel most," said Leicester, in a low and cautious tone, as though he feared the effect of his own words upon Elizabeth; "I marvel most that your Majesty should suffer your merciful heart to combat the dictates of your most lucid judgment. These perpetual anxieties had been ended long ago would your Grace but have hearkened to the advice of the most faithful among your servants."

"Faithful servants I" said Elizabeth, passionately; " aye, could I boast of such servants as the Queen of Scots has ever had the art or the good fortune to obtain, my cares had indeed been ended long ago, but I, forsooth, have only in my service a pack of squeamish, self-seeking fellows, more prompt to annoy their mistress with the whispers of their own cowardly apprehensions than to free her, by a loyal interference of their own, from an absolute danger. Could you but commend me to such a servant, then, Leicester, thou wert indeed a worthy counsellor."

The eyes of the favorite sunk under the searching look with which the Queen accompanied these words; and there was a certain hesitation in the tone of his reply.

"Were your Majesty true to the more stern and royal portion of your nature, ill would it be if there were a slackening of zeal in your servants. But who shall dare to obey those commands issued one hour under the influence of your wisdom, when they are in the next recalled and censured by the softness of your heart?

A smile of bitter scorn curled the lip of Elizabeth as the Earl thus spoke; and in a voice of fierce derision she replied:

"Oh, soft heart, to which we have indeed yielded too much; and wise counsellors, who would thrust our hand into the scorpion's nest, where they will not venture their own. Bethink you, gracious Lord, if the heart of Elizabeth Tudor have indeed so much of womanish softness, well may it recoil from the hard task which such severe and just counsellors as yourself are so eager to propose. Wouldst have our maiden hand suffused in the blood of a kinswoman and sister Queen, our name burred with the stain of treachery? Oh, they are right loyal counsellors who will not spare us such extremes as these!"

At this moment entered Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Walsingham. Their looks were grave, and they seated themselves in silence at the council

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of a wag, on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the wag "he didn't take a dollar with him."

THE HOME RULE ARGUMENT

REPLY TO LORD HARTINGTON: "PROSPERITY" COMPARTSONS

Is Ireland Held by Force?

A CHALLENGE TO A TEST!

(From the Dublin Nation.)

the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons by Mr. A. M. Sullivan; no report of which was given in our pages at the time:—
Sir—It is very necessary to be remembered that in this debate the Irish members are not pleading before a tribunal the judgment of which can be held

Subjoined is the official report, from Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, of the speech delivered in to be independent, or the decision of which can fairly be accepted upon the merits of the case. To accuse a man to himself, to ask of him a verdict upon his own actions, is hardly to consult an impartial authority. And just so do we stand here tonight in this debate-60 men before 500; but 60 men, almost two-thirds of the representatives of the Irish nation, to plead this case, not before an impar-tial tribunal, but before the representatives of the nation that has done us the wrong. ("No, no!") I do not say not impartial as imputing anything against your fair dispositions to hear our case, and judge it as fairly as men may be expected to judge their own wrong-doing. I confide largely in your good-natured desire to understand our demand; but I do say, human nature being just what it is—that is to say, not being angelic nature, but human nature-you cannot call yourselves, nor can I, with sincerity, call you-being, as you are, one of the parties in the suit, being the defendants in the case an impartial tribunal to try this great international issue between your land and ours. On the very threshold, I desire this matter clearly understood and well remembered. I want it understood that I address myself not to my judges, but that I accuse my wrongers; glad, indeed, to let their reply and my accusations be weighed by public opinion—the public opinion of the world; but quite refusing to let the decision of the accused judge the merits of the case I plead. The front benches—at least the subordinates of the front benches on either sidehave, apparently, competed in eagerness to combat the Irish demand. We understand all this. It is a part of the game of parties. Until a cause is understood to be a winning cause—a cause out of the sup-port of which more political capital is to be made than out of its resistance-your outs and ins will each seek to fasten on the other, or each seek to thrust from themselves, the imputation of befriending it. And so we have seen the rivalry between a converted Irishman on the Treasury bench and an English nobleman on the ex-Ministerial bench; such a rivalry as many questions, once decried, but subsequently supported, called forth between the same political parties. It was all the more necessary, I suppose, for the noble marquis to make such a strong speech against the Irish demand, because his leader, the late prime minister, in some of those oracular utterances for which he is famous, is alleged by his political antagonists to have said something which according to the light in which it is viewed, might mean Home Rule, or Imperial Rule, or neither .-Perhaps the Liberal chief is, in this case as in others, the prescient statesman of the future, who desires to keep the future open; or, perhaps, our cause is deemed so weak just yet, that a lieutenant is put up to clear his chief of suspicion of favouring us.-Be this as it may, I heard with admiration, for its ability, the speech of the noble marquis. I think it was almost the only speech as yet delivered in this debate that really touched our case so as to call for serious answer. There was one portion of it, however, which was certainly unstatesmanlike. A real statesman, in these days, in combating a change, will carefully avoid the word "never." Never! It is a formidable word. We members for Ireland have heard the noble lord's dread ultimatum "never," and are in no way disquieted. And I will tell him why. It is because we have heard that ultimatum, that same word before, in reference to Irish demands, and we know what came of it. So the word does of which the noble lord is a member. He alluded when the English minister once more got our leg to what he called the almost hopeless exclusion of his party from office, as lending disinterestedness to this wondrous eager attack upon us. Perhaps it throws the light the other way. Be that as it may I can tell him that, whatever might have been the hopelessness of that party attaining to office before his speech this evening, it has been made a bitter reality for many a long day now. He tells us our demand can "never" be granted. The people of Ireland will only laugh when they recollect—it is within the memory of most of those who sit around me at this moment—a momentous occasion, upon which not merely the son of a duke, but the son of a king, and the brother of the reigning sovereign, used that same word of Catholic Emancipation, and clinched it with an oath :- "My lords, this bill shall never pass; so help me God!" said York. The incident is within our own memory: the words are on public record. Well, the Irish people lived through, and triumphed over the "never" of the royal duke; they will live through, and triumph over the "never" of the noble marquis. We do not believe in any "never" in this business, as availing to put us down. All we care for is to be morally and politically right; and, being in the right, we face the future confidently. We do not come here to propose any novel scheme for altering ancient constitutional usage.— We do not come here to plead about a plan for pleasing a county or a score of countles. We do not come here to debate, as it were, a bill—that is, an ordinary bill, in reference to which the House rightly puts the promoters of the innovation on their proof that the new Act will be better than the old. No; we deny that we are called upon to project our claim from that level, for ours is not a question between counties and counties, or between a school of reforming theorists and the nation at large. No ours is the ancient constitutional and indefeasible claim of a nation to their birthright—a right which they never surrendered—a right wrested from them by terrorism and intimidation the most brutal, and by corruption the most flagitious—a right the illegal overthrow of which they have never sanctioned or condoned, and with which they are to-day equitably and morally as fully endowed as before that crime had been done. That is our case. And what is yours? Two of our positions are not disputed.—
It is, of course, admitted that Ireland possessed these independent legislative rights, which, with some modifications suggested by the growth of new and common interests, we now demand in her name It is not denied that she was some 74 years ago deprived of those rights, by scandalous and immoral means, by force and by fraud. So much, you say, is granted; but if it be, then I say our whole case is granted. For take any case you like in everyday life. Take an election to this House. Do you not here, in this House, every session apply the doctrine that corruption or intimidation vitiates an election You say the constituency has not chosen freely or legally, and you quash the election and declare it null and void. Well, is the election of a single member of parliament of more importance than the question of abolishing a national legislature altogether? Will you tell me that the question of whether the Whig Mr. Brown or the Tory. Mr. Jones is returned for a small borough to this House,

is of greater moment than the life or death of a na-

is too absurd, too ridiculous too monstrous for seelection for ever illegal for the millionth part of the fraud, corruption, and intimidation by which the Irish constitution was overthrown in 1800. So. we say then, the act was vitlated from the firstwas never legitimatised. The protests of the Irish nation have ever kept the claim alive; and as you cannot plead against us the effect of mere force and violence by you in our own wrong, we stand here to day as if the act were only an hour old. In view of these facts, we simply decline to occupy ourselves with some of the petty points raised in some of the speeches made this evening-as, for instance, the speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland, one half of which answered the other. He told us of funny petitions presented eighty or ninety years ago to the Irish House of Commons. Why, petitions far more absurd are presented here in our own day. "Oh, but," says the right hon. gentleman, "it is only in an assembly like this, by coming in contact with Englishmen, Irish members can become great statesmen." Well, consider the Irishmen who rese to fame in the Irish legislature, and consider the Irishmen who have had this wondrous advantage of mixing here with Englishmen. I look across the House this moment to survey on the Treasury bench or elsewhere the superiors of the men whose names will never die. Well, I see an Irisa Attorney-General. Once an Irish Attorney-General appeared in this House—he had made his fame in an Irish parliament. Oh, what a giant he! While now, under the system of all those "advantages"—well—what shall I say? Oh, what a falling off is here!" I shall moderately content myself with merely stating that with all those advantages of contact with statesmen in this arena, we have not another Plunket in the Attorney-General for Ireland. The noble marquis occupied himself considerably and with undoubted ability in imagining or suggesting the possible difficulties or inconveniences in way of our demand .-We do not underrate those difficulties, though they may be exaggerated. We candidly say, yes, there will be many difficulties to be solved; but we say their solution is not beyond the capacity of British statesmen. I answer all those ingenious puzzles and difficulties of the noble marquis by the words of his now absent chief, who, in this House a few months age, said that if it were once shown that the concession of Home Rule were advisable, he would be a poor statesman who could not readily devise the means for satisfactorily settling those details. In this there spoke out the mind of a statesman; and it is common sense, too. Let us only agree upon the other portion of the case, and this will not bar us long. Let us only in good faith and good feeling approach the question of Ireland's title to these rights, and many a seeming difficulty will melt into air. I appeal then to the House to rise to a higher level, and to deal with the main principles of the question, and not to waste its time peddling over paltry quibbles and petty details, which no true statesman believes would stand a moment in the way, once you found such a solution of the care necessary for Ireland, for England, and for the em-We have heard wonders about Ireland's prosperity since the Union. Fallacious comparisons have been used—the Ireland of 1790 being compared with the Ireland of 1874-and the system of London legislation has been coolly credited with all the result. To be sure, Ireland has grown and progressed something from where she stood ninety years ago; but does that prove she has progressed Why, in a natural healthful ratio of improvement? Mrs. Harriette Winslow, the celebrated English baby-farmer, would be vindicated by such a line of argument, instead of being condemned to death for cruelty. "Here," she might say, " is a child of two years; when you gave it to me twenty-three months ago it weighed only-nine pounds, and now it weighs fully fifteen. It measures fully three inches more in length, and it can almost walk." And all that was true of some of the children whom she was punished for starving nevertheless. Yet the child's mother would, I am sure, say, the real question was not had the child grown so much, but ought it to have grown much more if it had been as fully fed and as truly cared for as if it were under a mother's care? So with all this talk about Ireland's progress and prosperity since the days of the Irish parliament. We ought not to compare Ireland of 1782 with Ireland of 1874 absolutely; but rather compare lature under his influence—with the progress of Ireland from 1800 to 1874. We challenge you to that comparison—the true comparison—or compare the England of 1782 with the England of 1874, and compare the Ireland of 1782 with the Ireland of 1874. We challenge you to that comparison. I myself have made. I have as far as I was able, looked into the facts and figures of that comparison, and what does it show? Why, that wherever Ireland's prosperity was doubled, England was at least quintupled, and in many instances increased twenty-fold; and wherever Ireland's had quadrupled, England's had increased more than twenty-five fold. I invite hon, gentlemen to grapple with this state of facts if they can, In truth, in this rich and fair land of yours, the accumulation of capital within the past seventy years has almost surpassed comprehension. Contrast it with the measure of advance Ireland has been able to make in chains ("oh!"). Men who make only a superficial study of this question are always profuse with statistics of the many excellent things Ireland has now, when in the days of an Irish Parliament were unknown; as if that necessarily discredited an Irish legislature. The hon, member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Ritchie) was overflowing with such statistics this evening. Why, I can considerably help him in that line. He forgot to parade for us how many post-office telegraph stations Ireland has now, whereas she had not one in 1782. The hon, gentleman could have made a grand point out of so many millions of postage stamps sold now in Ireland, and not one at all in the time of our own parliament. But really, was not this sort of thing very small? The Rule of the Imperial Parliament might as well be credited with the general progress of the world, and with all the improvements flowing from the application of steam and electricity. All the world has been moving in those seventy years; and England has certainly been proudly foremost in the advance. The question then is not-Does Ireland stand now where she did seventy-four years ago; but where does she stand relatively with England, or with Home Ruled Belgium, in their rate of progression? In truth there is a graver issue then all this, at best. It is not a question of postage stamps or telegraph stations, or exports or imports, or more or less pigs and oxen, though all these have their weight. The true question for a ministry responsible to the Sovereign for the safety of the realm, and for the contentment and happiness of her people, is—"Are you governing Iroland against her will? Is the Irish nation discontented or satisfied?" A prosperous and educated, but disaffected, nation is more dangerous any day than a poverty-stricken, ignorant and discontented There never was a more dangerous fallacy than that Ireland, if prosperous, would be contented with subjection. It used to be said in the powerful journals of this country that as the Irish farmer and citizen rose to comfort, his ideas of political regene-

ration and his love of nationality would pass away.

I will ask hon, members on my own side of the

House, what has been their experience at the late

elections, in Ireland? Exactly as a county or dis-

trict was prosperous or well to do, there the cause of

ple were poor and struggling, the Home Rule cause rious argument. You would not allow a man to was most weak, and was most boldly attacked take his seat in this House, you would declare his whereas in the rich and prosperous counties of Meath, Westmeath, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, Queen's County, King's County, Louth, and such places, the Home Rule majorities were largest, or else no opposition to Home Bule was attempted; for the passion for nationality was found to be imperishably implanted in the breasts of the people. As a people progress in education and increase in comfort, the less will they tolerate subjection or The great question, then, for this house is the will and desire of the Irish people? [" Yes, yes !" No, no!"] Well, assertions are cheap, being easily made; but what test will hon. members who have "yes, yes!" so ready—what test, I say, will they be satisfied to take? Will they be satisfied with a vote of the population, as Bonapartists are ready to take in France? Was there any one year any one month or day, since 1800, wherein or whereupon you would have dared to take a vote of the Irish people on your rule in that country? Not one; no, not one...Oh! but in such a case you will; no doubt, find some grand excuses—some great faults with a plebiscus. You found none with it, however, when even a base parody of a plebiscite was declared by you all sufficient to overthrow the rule of the Sovereign Pontiff, and create this new power called Italy. Well, but if you will not have a plebiscie, what else will you have—what other way will you seek the verdict? Will you take the voice of the municipalities, or other elective bodies? No; you will find some other reason for shunning this. But, I say again, tell us what resort or process you hold to be efficacious for ascertaining a nation's will? We, on our part, say, "Try it." Will you take the Parliamentary representation of the kingdom? At the last general election, for the first time, the electors, having the shield of the ballot could freely declare their will. And how have they expressed t? By returning an overwhelming majority of Home Rulers. The majority of Home Rulers in the Irish representation is proportionately far larger than the majority which enables right hon, gentlemen opposite to speak for and to rule the British empire. Would the parliamentary vote of Ireland be taken on this question? One of the greatest of your public authorities in the press-the Times-has told us that the merits or demerits of a governmental rule is a question solely for the nation ruled by it to decide, and not for those who impose that rule, or for those who are outside of its operation. That was propounded for another case, to be sure; but we claim its benefit. If you will have neither of these tests, nor any test, do you expect the world to believe you when you say that you are ruling Ireland according to the will and desire of its people? No, you are not. Even in this Parliament, how stands the case? Within my memory there has not sat a parliament here which approached the consideration of Irish questions in a better temper, or with, on the whole, kindlier feeling than this one has; and yet, what has it done on purely Irish questions? every Irish question in which there has been a division, you have voted down, by English and Scotch votes, the constitutionally represented desire of the Irish nation. Take the figures. On the amendment to the address on the 19th of March, the Irish vote was-ayes 43, noes 25-carried by nearly two to one but overborne by your British hundreds. On the 17th April, on the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill, a purely Irish question, the Irish vote-syes 43, noes 12-was overborne by your English hundreds. On the question of Irish railways, the Irish vote -ayes 46, noes 6-was overborne by 185 British votes. On the Sunday closing question—a purely Irish question, and not a political question at all, but an effort for the protection of public morality—the Irish vote—ayes 34, noes 10—was in the same way overborne by English votes. I might go on through the whole session; the division lists tell the same story. Even in this parliament you are ruling Ireland against her will, and overbearing her desires. And if this be so what is your position before the public opinion of the civilised world? You may ask-What do the Irish people want? Are they not clothed and fed? Have they not post office telegraphs, and postage stamps, and all the fine things of science and civilisation? Are not, in fact, their chains gilded? Ah! I will appeal to the men I see before me. I will appeal to Englishmen, in whose breasts surely must survive memories of greatness, and glory, and heroism. I appeal country's banner once led the way in giant struggles for blessed liberty on the battle fields of Europe? I appeal to you to recognize the fact that there is, after all, something greater, and grander, and nobler than mere animal life—something a nation ought to sacrifice and struggle for besides mere bread and butter and clothing! I, for one, refuse to allow the question of my country's life and liberty, as a nation, to be lowered to the mere level of the pocket or the stomach considerations. Take any man in the world around you, I care not humble or lefty-only let him be, indeed, in intellect and soul, a man-feed him, clothe him, rule his affairs, curb and direct his actions, chastise his children, domineer in his home; doing it may be, all for the best, as you think. Ask him is he satisfied. Ask him, what does he want; has he not food and raiment, and perhaps luxuries, in the home in which your authority has displaced his? What does he want? He will answer you in one word—Liberty. He will prefer "a crust of bread and liberty." So with a nation—if it be not an aggregation of slavish creatures, all stomach and no soul—they will any day prefer even poverty and liberty rather than to fatten in gilded chains. Some one has sought in this debate to make an argument against us out of the allegation that there is a more violent and extreme party behind us. The allega-tion is a fact; there is such a party. It is the accurate fact that we are a third party, a middle party between the party of centralisation on the one side and the party of separation on the other. So far from hiding that fact, so far from it being an argument against us, we wish you to note and study it. We stand in Irish politics where the Deak party stood in Hungarian; they stood between the Imperial Austrian party on the one hand, and the Kossuth separationists on the other. We, too, have our Deak; we, too, have to withstand our Kossuth party on one side, and our Imperial factionists on the other. It is a difficult and often a painful task, this endeavor of ours amicably and honorably to settle this question. We must be assailed from each extreme. Be it so. Whatever the vote of this House to-night may be, it will yet be recognised that we have offered a proposition—for the adventage of our own country it is true-but at the same time not less for the advantage of yours also. Surely, surely, it were true statesmanship to harmonise Ireland's desire for national autonomy with the requirements of Imperial welfare and safety, I reject the word "impossible," which would throw Ireland into the arms of the party of separation. I, on the contrary, have full faith in the future of the cause I plead. This House of Commons may vote it down to-night; but as long as we command a majority of the Irish representation, so long is your voting all in vain, so Own condemnation.

DR. M'CORRY ON THE CONVERSION OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, LONDON PRESS AND THE PILGRIMS."

In the absence of the Rev. J. Zeilkay, who accom-Home, Rule triumphed. ["No, no !" and "yes yes!" panied the late pilgrimage to Pontigny, the Civilia of Florence, and the yarious rogans of an an hon, member—"Ulster "] Oh! I will deal Rev. Dr. Stewart McCorry has conducted the ser. Catholic Germany. But enough for the moment on with the inevitable Ulster by and by I state a fact vices in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Rosoman the Catholic—let us turn, towards, the mon Catholic which is within, the knowledge and experience of which is within, the knowledge and experience of street, London. On Sunday evening, 4th ult, ac Press and the Pontigny pilgrimage. The non-Catholic street, London. On Sunday evening, 4th ult, ac tion, the extinction of its legislature, the abrogation of its legislature, the abroga

the above subject. Notwithstanding the very inolement weather, a large congregation was present. The first point, said the very rev. preacher, that I wish to draw your attention to, is an article in the Times, to the following effect: Some singular proceedings are reported from the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. The Marquis of Ripon, who till a few days agowas Grand Master of the Freemasons of Eng. laid, has resigned his office. What should induce the Marquis of Ripon thus to withdraw from a position of dignity and influence, if not of real importance? How many of our readers can have surwhether it is ruling Ireland in accordance with mised the strange answer? Lord Ripon has become a Roman Catholic? It is notorious that the Freemasons are under the special ban-of-the Church of Rome. That Church tolerates no secret society, except that of the Jesuits; and the first socrifice of a convert like Lord Ripon would be his withdrawal from the Craft." Now, let me say that I agree with the Times in stating that "Freemasons are under the especial ban of the Catholic Church"—so is the Times itself!-but when that organ has the coolness. to say that the Society of Jesus is a secret society that the "Church tolerates no secret society except that of the Jesuits," then I am obliged to let the public know the truth. Some time ago, in conse. quence of an attack made on this saintly and learned body. I brought out a small brochure, called "the Jesuits of the 19th Century,"in which I said that I knew the Jesuits well. I love the Jesuits I was educated under the Jesuits; and you all know, as well as I know, that the object of the Society of Jesus is the sanctification and the salvation of souls, Now, is it not beyond endurance to find the Timesthat grand oracle which seems to direct public opin. ion-announcing what is positively and absolutely untrue | Is there any reporter here ?-let him take down my words, and hand them to the Times as a flat contradiction of their false statement about the Jesuits being a secret society. With regard to Lord Ripon's withdrawnl from the Craft of Freemasons of course the Church wants to withdraw her children from evil. She denounces all secret societies -none of her children connected with secret societies can be admitted to the holy sacraments, and therefore, Lord Ripon on entering the Church sacrifices his "honorable position" as Grand Master of Freemasons-he ceases to be a member of a secret society, because the Church tolerates no secret society whatever. It is the duty of the priests of our holy Church to hold up the light of truth and to correct error, and, therefore, I have corrected that false statement in the Times article of Saturday, which states that the Jesuits are a secret society. Let me now turn to the principal subject of the evening's homily, "The London Press and the Pon-tigny Pilgrimage." The subject is so ample as to demand condensation. For, how much can be said of the Press—how much could be rehearsed of the Pilgrimage? The Press is a great moral power—it is the lever which moves the public mind, and sways the masses for weal or woe. As the Archbishop of Westminster truly remarked the other day, the Press can make its readers believe that the Pope has horns and hoofs. The first news in the morning, true or false, makes its earliest impression. If true, so far so well; if false it has done its work, to be undone at a later hour by more reliable intelligence—the impression, however, is always made, but not always effaced. The Press, as a rule, is not particularly scrupulous where Catholic interests are concerned; generally speaking it is avowedly hostile to the Catholic Church, and often unfair to Catholics themselves. The liberty of the Press is worthy of commendation—the libertinism of the Press is deserving of reprobation. There is, it is true, the Catholic as well as the non-Catholic Press. Look, however, at the disparity. The Catholic newspapers are weekly, and one solitary print is bi-weekly.— However creditably conducted, what are our few Saturday weeklies, and one bi-weekly, compared with a swarm of daily morning, afternoon, and evening, and so many weekly journals-not to speak of monthlies, bi-monthlies, quarterlies, and annuals? Besides, the circulation of Catholic newspapers is comparatively limited, since it stops, I may say, at the threshold of non-Catholic society. It does not permeate through the serried ranks of non-Catholic projudice—or, to speak more plainly, anti-Catholic hostility and opposition. Here, as it is not out of place, let me pay a just compliment to the meritorious labors of the Catholic Press, which, in defence of Holy Church-her doctrines-her discipline-and her liberties, is a powerful auxiliary to the indefaticlergy of this great metropolis. In the order of talent it is second to none, while in scholarship it can compare with the highest literary calibre of the day. Look at the Tablet, with its masterly articles -its scientific grappling with, and flooring of, its non-Catholic contemporaries-its refined but caustic critical analysis, Look at the Weekly Register and Catholic Standard, with its pollshed leaders—its judi-cious strictures—its uncompromising advocacy of Catholic truth. Look at the Gazette, with its racy editorials—its choice, while discursive, intelligences and communications. Look at the *Universe*, which all classes read, which is eminently the people's journal-as it is their devoted friend-which, through good and evil report, fights and conquers in the bloodless field of truth-which, from its watchtower in the Strand, and its marvellous steam-power at command under ground, is enabled to record the majestic achievements of the whole Catholic universe, and to expose the villainous machinations of the non-Catholic world. Look at the Opinion, and the Catholic Times (which, though a Liverpool paper, circulated very largely in London), which concentrate in their pages, unusual information from the four, and even from what I may call the five, quarters of the globe-thereby realizing their designation of Catholic journals, like that one we had in the venerable College of the Propaganda at Rome, where I was educated, where we had students from every region under heaven. The Catholic Press is thus worthy of its high and holy mission, and deserving of increased encouragement and support. But listen no longer to my teeble words, but to the voice of Him who never speaks in vain. Listen to the echo of that voice which reverberates throughout Christendom-which caused the Neros and the Dioclitians—the Attillas and the Genserics of old to tremble, and their barbaric hordes of Huns, and Goths, and Vandals to grow pale through frightwhich in our own age struck with anathema the first Napoleon, overwhelmed with confusion the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and which but the other year, in the immortal syllabus of modern errors, and modern schools of thought, thrilled with consternation every court of Europe, and caused our princes and potentates, our statesmen and diplomatists, our warriors and our conquerors, to gnash their teeth with frenzy, and to write in all the contertions of diabolic indignation—that voice which denounced Cavour, Mazzini, and Napoleon III. Our Holy Fa-ther the Pope wrote about the Press, in 1851, as follows :-- Providence seems to have given in our day a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is for it to preserve the principles of order and of faith when they still prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and indifference have caused them to long will your hundreds against us be only your be forgotten." And, again, he wrote in 1853:—

"We urgently beseech you to assist, with all good will and fervour, those men who, animated with a Will and lervour, mose, men, who, animated with a Catholic spirit, and possessed of sufficient learning, are labouring, in writing and publishing; books and journals for the, propagation of Catholic doctrine. Still more recently, he has blessed, not only our

British Catholic Press; but the continental journals -for instance, the Univers of Paris, the Unite of Turin

olic pugrance. They say as long as no law and not non-Catholics. They say as long as no law and not non-Catholics of the community interfering broken, and no section of the community interfering broken. is brosses, and no community interfered with, Catholics may go to and come from pilgrimed with, Catholics may go to and come from pilgrimed with, Catholics ages for the health of their souls. Non-Catholics see for ush to deer stalking, grouse-shooting, themselves fishing for the health of their bodies. some people take long journeys for pleasure or profit Some people and a second season of wealth and novelties, and not a few infatuated creatures from England and not a town in landing to be a roun angiand and Wales cross the Atlantic to join the pestiferous and wates cross the Salt Lake. The great difference between the pilgrims of the Church and the "pilglims of the world was, that the former went for the good of their souls, while the latter only went the good of their bodies. The very rev. preacher forms good a most interesting and eloquent discourse which was listened to with great attention through.

Continuing his discourse on the following Sunday evening (13th Sept.) with some new matter regarding the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon. The ing the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon. The Very Rev. Dr. said: Before entering on the subject of our lecture, let us endeavour to solemnize our feelings, and enquire, Why are we here? Why are we in this world? What is our destination? Is we in this world? What is our destination? Is our existence to eat, drink, and make merry? No. Is our existence to realize a fortune, to shine in society, to stamp our name upon the century? No. Is our existence for the earth—our aspirations earthly—our hopes, and our prospects bounded by the grave. No. Ten thousand times No! Then why are we here—why assembled in this Temple of Religion—why do I speak and you listen—if not in reference to a higher and holier world—if not in reference to our spiritual and eternal interests—if not in reference to our true home, which is heaven, and to our true happiness which is in the bosom of God? But I am not going to moralize; my object, rather, But I am not going to moranze; my object, rather, is to criticise—my aim is certainly to minimize and to condense, within brief compass, what I now jocularly characterise as the "perversion" of Lord Ripon, and the infallibility of the non-Catholic press. This is the head of the evening's discursive lecture. Lord Ripon has become a Catholic-Lord Ripon, who but the other day was the master-spirit of Freemasonry, and the presiding genius of the secret, insiduous Craft, which has ensnared within its members the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the illiterate. Lord Ripon, to the bewilderment of the Orange lodges, and to the consternation of the non-Catholic world has sent in his resignation without note or comment, and withdrawn from the elevated position which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now invited to fill. Truly, the hand of God is not shortened, miracles of grace are not wanting. Lord Ripon, according to Catholic thought and Catholic theology, has relinquished his Grand Mastership and has become an humble child of Holy Church; he has withdrawn from a secret society, and has been admitted to the religious fellowship of that Confederation which was organised by the Divine Architect of the universe namely, His Church, which shall remain firm upon the Rock of Ages as long as the sun shines by day, and the moon sheds her refulgence by night. We congratulate his lordship on his relinquishing that Anglican Craft which is now falling to pieces, and seeking for safety in the Barque of Peter, which is the boat of Jesus Christ. And our Lord is ready to extend His hand to every poor mariner that is wrecked upon the cliffs of heresy and of schism, and He is ready, also, to take them on board the goodly old ship which has ploughed the main, and has risen superior to the hurricane, during the lengthened period of 1,800 years. Then we may offer Lord Ripon our congratulations, because he has put his soul in safety, and we may say, also, in the language of the Prophet..." Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because He had brought salvation to His people." It is not necessary for me to enter into details of Lord Ripon's conversion. Conversion is the work of God. The Holy Fathers describe sin as aversio a creatore—a turning away from the Creator; and conversio ad creatorem—a turning towards the Creator. But giving up sin, as in Lord Ripon's case is described aversio a creatura et conversio ad creatorem. But enough of this. Let me now rebuke the effrontery of certain gentlemen of the Press, who describe Lord Ripon's entrance into the Church as a "perversion" -who, while they claim to themselves the privilege of judging in political and religious matters as they think best, practically deny that privilege to others.

Because Lord Ripon has exercised his judgment in religious, as in political, concerns, he is, forsooth, to be denounced as a pervert, and his adoption of the ancient religion as "perversion." I am reminded of the following anecdote: The Count of Stolberg, in Germany, who became a Catholic, was thus addressed by his king: "Count, I cannot respect a a man who changes the religion of his forefathers,"
"Nor can I, sire," the count replied; "but in becoming a Catholic, I am simply returning to the religion of my forefathers, and if your forefathers had not turned away from the religion of my forefathers, I would not have the trouble of going back." So it is with the Marquis of Ripon-he has returned to the Faith of his forefathers. But who are they who indulge in such questionable compliments about Lord Ripon's conversion? They are the gentlemen of that Press which is so very humptious—that press which is chameleon-like-which, like a weathercock, is exposed to all the winds that blew from east, west, north; and south. The Press reports in the morning what it contradicts at night, and therefore, the Press is human. It is a human institution, and, therefore, exposed to error. It is exposed to error, and may err, and does err, and that Press which denies the gift of infallibility to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth, seems to claim that gift for itself-it claims infallibility for the shorthand writer, the penny-a-liner—the printer's devil—the editor and the sub-editor—and the whole fraternity of the black art-for such an artiin a literal sense, must printing be considered of The conversion of the noble Lord Ripon had startled the world. Some people were of opinion, the conversion of four celebrated men—namely, Gladstone, Disraeli, Bismarck, and the unfortunate Garibaldi-could scarcely cause a greater sensation than the conversion of the Grand Master of the Freemasons.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CONSECRATION OF THE MOST REV. DR. CRANE.-The Most Rev. Dr. Crane, of the Order of Saint Augustine, who has for many years been known as a zealous and devoted clergyman ministering in one of the most populous and perhaps poorest districts of the city of Dublin, was on Monday, the 21st ult. consecrated Bishop of Sandhurst, Australia. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen was consecrating prelate; the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, and the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, officiating as assistants to the Bishop elect. The other dignitaries present were the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore; Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Most Rev. Dr. Quinn, Rishop of Bathurst; Most Rev. Dr. Croker, Bishop of Auckland; Most Rev. D. O'Connor, Bishop of Blarat: Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, Rector Catholic University; Very Rev. Monsignor M'Cabe, P.P., V.G.; Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, P. P., V.G.; Very Rev. Monsignor Lynch Armadale Sydney. The Very Rev. Canons Keogh, P. P., and Murphy, P. P., were in attendance upon his Eminence, and there was a very large number of the Augustinian Order present. The ceremony, which was conducted in every respect in conformity with the Thomas Burke, O. P. ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent sermon

Tim Bisnop or Choung on Temperance.—On Sun- Irish or original. Of course you will write to those of his late work, The Irish Chicfoins, which bears the sence, though the wife was broken hearted, though stitutions in that city, but will be a sence of his late work of his late wo Tim Bissior or Cloures on Temperance—On Sun. Irish er original. Of course you will write to those of his late work, The trian Chapter of the trian Chapter o

olic pilgrimages are matters which concern Catholics, day the 13thult, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly; the Bishop of Clogher, assisted at the in-auguration of the Temperance Crusade in Castle-blaney. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Duffy, at which his lordship was present coram episcope. At the conclusion of the Mass his lordship in full canonicals, ascended the altar steps, and delivered a touching address to his people on the rawages that drink was making amongst his flock, as it was in every part of the three kingdoms. His Lordship said that he had come amongst them that day for the express purpose of asking his people to take their stand, in the interests of morality in the great movement of the Temperance Crusade. The wretched results of drunkenness are only too visible to us all in the social degradation of the people, in religion despised, and in the utter forgetfulness of God. His lordship then depicted the homes of the drunkards, with children growing up in the midst of vice, and ignorant of all things, save the category of crimes that flourished in their midst. Drunkenness, said the bishop, was the mother of impurity, and was the one great besetting sin of the day that crowded the prisons and filled the workhouses of Ireland, as well as England. The Irish people would stand as beacons of faith, as an henour to the Church of Ireland, and as bright examples of morality, if they would but cast away the vice of drunkenness which had proved so detrimental to their religion and their social position at home and abroad. His lordship said that he was determined to take up the banner of the Crusade, and to inaugurate in their midst a society which had for its objects the salvation of his people. So far as he was concerned, he should sustain the cause of temperance, and he trusted that his faithful people would take up the question with that energy and devotion to religion of which they so justly boasted. The pledge would be given for twelve months, and at the end of that period he trusted they would all retake it. Let no person who keeps the pledge for a year break it without the consent of the priest, or without acquainting him with his determination. His lordship then informed them that he had placed the society under the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He invited the aged and the young of both sexes to join the society. He asked the strong and the temperate to join the society, for the sake of example, and he invited the young so as to strengthen them and fortify them in their great combat with the world. The people would not stand alone, for their good priest, the Rev. Father Duffy, had determined to set them a noble example by taking the pledge himself, and where the priest went, his lordship was sure the people would follow. When I am not with you, Father Duffy, said his lordship, will give the pledge, and his example cannot fail to sustain you in this great work of the regeneration of my people. Some five hundred of the congregation then knelt down, and in their midst was conspicuous the Rev. Father Duffy, whilst his lordship gave the pledge in the same form as used in the Catholic Total Abstinence League. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in Catholic Ireland, and his lordship is sanguine that a new era will be inaugurated in his dioceso, and elsewhere in Ireland, where the temperance movement is making rapid strides.

The transfer of the second of

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. RYAN, P. P .- This rev. gentleman, for many years parish priest of Caherconlish, expired somewhat suddenly at Byrne's Hotel. Limerick, on Saturday. He had just returned from Kilkee, where he had been staying for the benefit of

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS OF ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE. Of twenty students who attended the Philosophy class last year in the college of St. Jarlath, ten passed in Maynooth (five for the first class and five for the second of Mental Philosophy and Physical Science) Five others passed in foreign and home colleges for the class of Theology; and five, who wish to engage in secular pursuits, have taken first place in their respective positions-one in a military school.-

PRESENTATION TO THE BISHOP OF CORK .- A large public meeting was held in Cork the other day, the Mayor presiding, to raise funds for the purpose of making a suitable presentation to the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, on the occasion of his completing the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. A committee was appointed to arrange for the presentation of an address and testimonial, and £700 was subscribed for the purpose at the meeting.

remains of the late Mr. Dease will not be brought to Ireland for interment. In accordance with his often expressed wishes on the subject, he was buried on the 8th inst, in the nearest Catholic cometery to where he died, being that around the parish church of St. Maurice, in the canton in Valais, in Switzerland, close to the old abbey of the same name, which was founded in the seventh century. The funeral service was performed by the Bishop and Abbot of St. Maurice, who had attended him on his death-bed, and there were at it Mrs. Dease and his eldest son, Major Desse, and M. and Madame Haingueriot, his near relatives, with whom he had been on a visit, and in whose house he died. To those who can see the working of the almighty hand of God in small things as well as in great, if may be a consolation to know that the nurse who attended him, who was a native of Bex and a Protestant, was so struck by the scene of his peaceful and happy death that she has since made up her mind to be received into the Catholic Church. A handsome Irish cross will shortly be put up to mark the spot where his remains lie buried, far from those he loved on earth, with the simple inscription following his name, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."—Dublin Freeman.

THE FAMILY OF MICHAEL BANIM -The following letter from an old friend will serve to show the feeling of Ireland-even in the "Black North"-towards the Banim Family, and we shall see what can be done with regard to so generous an offer :--STRABANE, Tyrone, 10th Sept., 1874.—My DEAR KENEALY—I saw it noticed that Michael Banim has been called away at the ripe old age of eighty-one years and that he has left his wife and two daughters in no very happy circumstances, for what could a retired postmaster, living on a pension of £40 a year, save? and then the "Tales of the O'Hara family" have not, of late years, been productive. Kilkenny is justly proud of the brothers John and Michael Banim. John I never saw, and Michael only for a few seconds, at the time I had the honour to be a guest at a public dinner in your city; but I was greatly interested in him and read the notice of his death and the account of the position of his family with exceeding regret. Of course there is and can be no second opinion regarding the genius exhibited in "Tales of the O'Hara Family," or that the brothers have reflected honour, not only on their birthplace, Kilkenny, but on the Irish name. This said, and grateful to hear that Kilkenny has begun a movement to secure a testimonial to their living representatives, I come to my idea of helping you —for I know your hand is in this good work. Of course every way must be taken to swell the amount. I was greatly impressed by "Crohoore-na-Bilhoge." I made acquaintance with the tale during an illness while in London, and thought it one of the most dramatic character. So thinking, I made the tale the groundwork of a play which literary people have read with favour. Now if Messrs. Gunn, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, could be induced to produce it for a benefit for the widow and daughters of Michael Banim, I would not grudge to let it be so. A single original play has not been produced in

gentlemen—perhaps Sir John Gray might help you in it; and, if they agree to enter on it, the MS. will be submitted. Of course it is only given for a benewell, I am, my dear Kenealy, yours very truly, THOMAS NEILSON UNDERWOOD.

-Kilkenny Journal.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—A few days since we took occasion to remind our fellow-countrymen that we had entered on the hundredth year which had elapsed since the birth of Daniel O'Connell, that the 6th of August, 1875, would be the Centenary of that event. At the time of writing, we shadowed forth a hope that that Centenary might be most fittingly marked by the erection of the magnificent group on which the greatest living sculptor was then laboring, work which we trusted would be an enduring memorial to all time of Irish patriotism and Irish art. Since then the shadow of death has darkened the home of Genius, Art has wept over the tomb of the mightiest and most cherished of her children, and the remains of the brilliant Irish artist have been consigned to their last resting place beneath Wren's matchless dome, to mingle with the dust of heroes and sages. Those who are charged with that great National trust, the O'Connell Monument, are now anxiously considering the best course to take in the situation caused by the lamentable death of Mr. Foley. We have, therefore, no present concern with the matter. What we desire to insist on to-day is that, whether the Monument be, or not be, ready by the 6th of August, 1875, that the day be celebrated in a manner becoming the dignity and gratitude of the Irish people, the genius and the services of their great National Deliverer, Tribune, and Hero. This is an age of centenaries. Scotland has, within the last few years, celebrated with becoming honor the centenaries of those two famous sons of hers who have gilded with undying glory the towers of Abbotsford and the bonny banks of Ayr. England has done similar honor to her most gifted bard. Italy has celebrated the centenary of Boccacio. America is about to commemorate the heroes of her struggle for popular rights and national existence, by the celebration on a gigantic scale of the centenary of the Declaration of Independence. Nor has that "other Ireland across the Atlantic' forgotten O'Connell, and we have reason to believe that in every city of the Union the Centenary of the birth of Ireland's Liberator will be celebrated by Ireland's exiled children. It behaves the people of this country to see that they do not forget what they owe to O'Connell's memory, and what they owe to themselves in this matter. The world at large will expect from Ireland that she should celebrate with becoming magnificence the Centenary of O'Connell. There is no need of dwelling here on that glorious memory, on that peerless patriotism, on those magnificent services to Ireland, to Christendom, to Humanity, which have made the name of O'Connell on "Times eter-nal beadroll worthy to be filed." Such a career as his needs no eulogy. Impartial history has brack-eted O'Connell with Washington. He is

-Freedom's now and Fame's; One of the few, the immortal names Which are not born to die.

Ireland owes to herself and to the world that the 6th of August, 1875, be kept as a great national festival -a festival to be honored with all conceivable pomp and dignity, with every circumstance that should betoken the people's reverence for the mighty dend, the honor and affection in which his memory is held, the earnestness with which the golden lessons of his wise statecraft are treasured up. To do this fittingly and properly long and careful preparation is necessary, and it, therefore, behoves the people of Ireland to remember that time slips by apace, and without delay to commence preparations for the fitting celebration of the O'Connell Centenary. Comparatively distant as is the American anniversary to which we have alluded, extensive preparations have already been made for it. We know from the records of similar demonstrations elsewhere, how necessary it is to be early in the field, how success can only be secured by time and care. We are confident that the suggestions we thus offer will not be lost, that the seed will fall on willing soil, that our best hopes as to the O'Connell Centenary will be fully realised .-As to the details we offer no opinion, we confine ourselves to counselling action prompt, efficient, and national, action at such a time and in such a manner as to make failure impossible and a magnificent na-THE LATE MR. JAMES ARTHUR DEASE. - In answer tional demonstation a thing of the assured future. Let us trust that the celebration will only be the first of a series, and that to the latest moment of her history Ireland will cherish the bright and glorious memory of the 6th of August 1775. Ceremonies are too often empty shows, meaning nothing, symbolising nothing, leading to nothing. But any ceremony with which Ireland may surround the O'Connel Centenary will have a meaning—a meaning real, profound, sincere. It will commemorate the birth of the greatest, purest, and noblest patriot who ever sprung from the soil of Ireland, who ever loved and served this isle. We have over-estimated the gratitude, we have placed too high the patriotism of our countrymen, if we are wrong in our belief that on the 6th of next August Ireland will acquit herself nobly and well .- Dublin Freeman.

CENSUS "PROSPERITY."-There are two kinds of prosperity" in Ireland. One of them we hear described at banquets by the Viceregal noblemen who feel it their duty to bespatter the guests with statistics. The other we see written in the severe records of the official Census Reports. Fermanagh is the latest county whose statistics have been published. It lies in the flourishing Province of Ulster, and, of course, is "flourishing" also. Still, it does it in a very curious way. Thus in 1841 Fermanagh had a population of 156,581. In 1871 it had only 92,794. We may be told by some ingenious gentlemen that there was overcrowding in the former year, and that now there is more house-room for the remnant. That argument, however, could scarcely stand when we find that the number of houses has fallen from neary 27,000 down to 17,000. In the twenty years preceding 1871, there had emigrated from this "flour-ishing" county no fewer than 28,000 persons. Yet 366 persons are empowered to send from Enniskillen the nomines of the noble landlord to tell the Empire that the country is prosperous and needs no change .- Irishman.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD. - Mr. John Hinton put up for sale by suction in the Markethouse of Enniscorthy, at the close of last week. the tenant's interest in the farm of Templescoby, containing 164 statute acres held by lease for 300 years, at the yearly rent of £165. The biddings commenced at £500, and closed at £1,250 by A. H Goff, Esq.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. - There died a few days ago at Castletown, near Parsonstown, a man named James Kennedy, at the advanced age of 105 years. The deceased was a respectable farmer, and was in the habit of coming to Parsonstown every market day up to a short time previous to his demise. He never used tobacco, snuff, or strong drink. and retained his natural faculties to the end .- Carlow Sentinel.

DEATH OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF GALWAY. - It is with universal sorrow the announcement will be received by the public of the premature death of Charles French Blake Forster, Esq., who died last Wednesday night week at his family residence, Forster-street House, Galway, at the early age of twenty-four years. The deceased was the eldest son of Captain Blake Forster, who is a resident proprietor, and he maintained through his useful career all Roman ritual, was witnessed by an exceedingly large Dublin for years. The novelty of the fact and the congregation, and at its conclusion the Very Rev. object might prevail in this instance to cover expenses, and to give the family a good benefit. It is tory and the lovers of national research the name of he earned in drink; and though the clothes fell hardly creditable that the Dublin Theatre is not Blake Forster is well known, through the medium from his back, though the children died in his pre-

impress of a mind of no ordinary talent. It is a trite saying, but not the less true, that the pen is mightler than the sword, and, as at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick, Captain Forster distinguished himself in the cause of faith and freedom, so has his worthy and honorable descendant never derogated from the hereditary principles of his proud ancestors, but has added undying lustre to the name and fame of the family .- Freeman's Journal.

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THE POTATO DISEASE.-We (Irish Times) regret to earn from many sources that the potato disease has very considerably injured the crop in fields which showed no symptoms of the disease on the 1st of September. Farmers would be content if the loss now will not exceed one-fourth or even one-third.-A few farmers have proceeded to dig out their field potatoes, but the greater number have determined to leave all—good, bad, and touched, in the soil until the sound tubers are fully matured. In general the produce has been so much above the average that the loss caused by "the blight" will not be in any degree seriously felt.

DEATH OF LORD FERMOY .- The sudden death, at his seat, Trabolgan House, near Cloyne, of Edmund Burke Roche, first Baron Fermey, Lord Licutement of the County and City of Cork, took place on Thursday. The deceased played in his time a considerable part in Irish politics. When a very young man Edmund Burke Roche flung himself with great earnestness into the arena of politics, adopting Repeal principles, and becoming a staunch supporter of O'Connell. In 1837, when only just of age, Mr. Roche was elected M.P. for the great county of Cork, and for the eighteen following years he represented that important constituency. However, towards the end of this period, Mr. Roche became too staunch a supporter of Lord Palmerston to please his constituents, and, in 1855, he was glad to accept from that statesman the barren honour of an Irish pecrage. The title conferred was that of Baron Fermoy, which one of the new peer's ancestors had a century and a half before forfeited by his support of King James II.

THE LATE THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—For some months past an agitation has been on foot in Waterford to raise funds towards erecting a statue to the late Thomas Francis Meagher, who, it need hardly be stated, was bern in the Urbs Intocta, but, until within the last few days, nothing practical was done in the matter. The agitation originally began a short time prior to the famous Smyth and Osborne election, but over that contest party feeling ran so high and has been cherished so long in the city, that it was deemed advisable by the originators of the movement not to take immediate action, as they desired that it should be supported by all classes and creeds. They now consider that the time has come to agitate the matter. During the past week £40 was subscribed in Ballybricken towards the object. It is intended to hold a public meeting shortly to bring the subject prominently before the citizens.

Lord O'HAGAN'S JUNY ACT .- At a recent meeting of the Waterford Corporation, the following resolution, relative to Lord O'Hagan's Jury Act, and against a return to the old system of summoning juries, was moved by Mr. W. Kelly, and seconded by Alderman Redmond, and carried unanimously:—" That it is indispensable to the proper administration of justice in Ireland that the system of providing juries should be such as to preclude all suspicion of partiality in the selection of the persons to serve as jurors. Secondly, that our representatives, Major O'Gorman and Mr. Richard Power, be requested to oppose every measure that will not embody a fixed order of selecting jurous which is the chief principle of Lord O'Hagan's Jury Act."

"To WHAT VILE USES .- The Limerick correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says that the statue of O'Connell, erected some years ago in one of the most fashionable quarters of that city, has been utilised for a purpose evidently never intended by the admirers of the Liberator. It appears that considerable numbers of country people ride into the city every Sunday, and, to save the expense of livery, as many of them as can do so, tie their horses to the railings surrounding the monument.

Information wanted of Bridget Neeson, who left Gateshead-on-Tyne in 1864, for America, and has not since been heard of. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her brother. Alexander Necson, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Information wanted of Thomas Cavanagh (or Kavanagh), of Kilkenny, 1 vno leig treinna about 40 years ago. Please address his sister, Mrs. Catherine O'Connor, Edmund-place, Aldergate, London.

Information wanted of John, Patrick, Lawrence Daniel, Bridget, Mary, and Catherine Cravan, born at Atleigh, county Roscommon, Ireland; the first left about 30 years ago, and the last about 20 years when last heard from they were residing in New Orleans, in the Parish of St Patrick. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. Ann Nicholson, in care of Mr. Thomas Graham, 163 Jane-lane, Swinton, near Manchester.

CULLINANES MINORS.—In this highly important oneo Mr. Justice Fitzgerald first ruled that the two infants, boy and girl, children of the late Dr. Cullinane County Clare, late of the Indian Army Service should be surrendered by their Protestant mother and given up to the father's family, under whom they were placed by his will to be brought up as Catholics The mother having disobeyed the order of the Court a warrant has been issued for her apprehension for contempt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON EDUCATION .- The Arch bishop of Westminster preached on Sunday in St Oliad's Cathedral, and in the course of an eloquent sermon discussed the position of the two schools of Education in England at the present day. He approved of Education being universal if it were Christian, and compulsory if universal, but if compul-sion meant class legislation against part of the English people he said "no." In the name of God as a Christian, I declare it to be injustice, and as an Englishman, I declare it to be oppression." As to Edu cation being free he maintained that those who had not the means to educate their children ought to be assisted by Christian people. He had no desire to see London like Berlin, where out of a population of nine hundred thousand, only two per cent put their feet inside a place of worship on Sunday, and not more than one in three are buried with religious burial. To this we should come if the Christian Education of our people were neglected.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford on Sunday 13th ult., preached a sermon in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Accrington, when a collection was made in aid of the new Diocesan Seminary.

His Lordship took for his text: "The just man lives by Faith," and examined three kinds of life which man possessed—the animal, the rational, and the supernatural. For these there were three kinds of light—the sun for the animal or natural life, the reason for the rational life, and the light of faith for the supernatural. In illustration of those who lived for the purely animal life, he selected the drunkard and said that the thought of family, the wants of children, the prayers of a wife or mother, had no effect upon such a man. He was assured that his hard earnings, which should go to the decent maintenance of himself and family, were not sufficient to gratify his passion and maintain those who were dependent upon him. Reason pointed out that to him and his reason admitted the truth of it; but he clouded the eye of his mind to his reason, and he followed his animal propensities, and spent all that

in the world he saw the prison house or the asylum open to receive him, still he would go on ministering to the animal passion for drink. His lordship then gave a thrilling description of the evils of intemperance, and of their widespread nature. That class, his lordship went on to say, who were living merely the animal life, had their philosophers, their men of science, and apostles. One German philosopher told them to examine the lite of the ox and the hog, and in them they would find examples worthy of imitation. But those who were living the life of the drunkard, were living a life which was more debased and more degraded than the life of the ox or the hog. There were other men who were living the rational life and practised the natural virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. They aspired no higher, and were satisfied with them. Another class was content with scientific pursuit entirely, and thought nothing of God or Heaven. St. Paul told them "the just man lived by faith;" that was a life above the animal and above reason, not opposed to reason, not against reason, not in contradiction to it, but above it. It was in another sphere, upon another and higher platform; and that life of faith was a gift likewise of God. It was a gift of God; and the scientific man, by the analysis of nature, by the examination of matter, by the knowledge which he might possess, could never arrive at that life of faith, because it was a gift from God. Reason might lead on to faith, but it never could lead us on to the platform of faith itself, for faith was a gift which came direct from God, and the light of faith was grace, Divine grace; and just as the animal had the light of the sun, and the rational life had for its light reason, so the life of faith had for its light Divine grace, and, like faith itself, Divine grace came down from God, and was the pure gift of God. There were great philosophers in the schools of Alexandria and Athens, and St. Augustine asked how it was that they did not become Christians in spite of their learning and wisdom, and he answered that the reason was that to do so would be a scandal to them, because they would not accept the gift of faith from one born poor and living as Christ lived, crucified between two thieves, and then proclaiming that He was God. The Bishop defended the Catholic Church from having opposed science, and said that it had countenanced it among her clergy and laity, and said that God established His Church to preserve the truths of faith and revelation unto the end of the world.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE RELIGION OF ENGLISHmen — Lord Ripon's conversion affords M. John Lemoinne a text for an article in the Journal des Debats, in which he thus writes of the religion of Englishmen:-We, for our part, have no comment to make on the conduct of Lord Ripon, as it was doubtless determined by reasons of conscience, with which no one has a right to interfere. But in all the recriminations of which that conversion is the object, where is the share of that freedom of conscience, that liberty on which the English are so fond of pluming themselves? The truth is that the English religion is a national one; it is a local and territorial creed, and when a man abandons the Church of State he is accused betraying the country itself. We have read somewhere that it is not Christianity that is the religion of the Englishman, it is England; it is not the Gospel, but Magna Charta. For him the mystery of the Most Holy Trinity is nothing more than the equilibrium of Kings, Lords, and Commons. He is religious through patroitism; he respects all national institutions, and the Established Church is one of them, like the jury the Habeas Corpus, horse racing or portrait painting. Thus by the single fact that he becomes Catholic, Lord Ripon cesses to be English in the eyes of true Englishmen; that is to say that there is no human conscience, but only English ones.

OUTRAGE BY POLICEMEN.-On Friday, at the Manchester Police-Court, two policemen were charged with having committed a gross outrage on a man named Keiller. One of the policemen, named Christian, found Keiller's door open after dark, and cast the light of his lantern inside. Keiller said, " I am here, all is right;" but the policeman persisted in-throwing his light on Keiller's face in spite of all protests. Keiller then took up a poker, but was seized by the policeman, and with the assistance of a colleague,named Shelton, who afterwards came up, Keiller was handcuffed, and taken to the police station. On the way he was violently assaulted by the policemen, especially by Christian, who at the policetion preferred a station preferred a charge against his prisoner of being drunk and disorderly. The inspector refused to enter the charge, and dismissed Keiller who was obliged to go to the infirmary for treatment of his wounds. The magistrate fined Christian £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, and Shelton was fined £1 or 14 days.

OUTRAGE ON THE HIGHWAY. Mr. David Stanton, the properietor of the Blenheim Arms, Hornseyrise, matched himself for £200 to ride a bicycle with a wheel 563in. in diameter on Saturday last from Bath to London, a distance of 107 miles. He left the Three Cups, Walcott-street, Bath at 7a.m., put at Box-hill was run into by a cart, which caused a de-lay of twenty minutes. Within four miles of Cole-brooke he was met by four men, who hurlet heavy, clubs at him. One struck him over the right eyoand knecked him off, another broke the middle wheel of the machine. Although partly stunned, he managed to walk as far as Colebrooke. There he mounted another machine belonging to a Mr. Percy, the wheel of which was 8 inches less than his own. He struggled on, and reached the goal at Mr. Percy's, the Three Tuns, High-street, Kensington, at 3.54, losing the match by 54 minutes. On his arrival, bleeding, bruised, and covered with mud, he was by order of Mr. Frederick Wilson, the time-keeper and referee, placed in a hot bath, attended by a doctor, and afterwards taken home in a cab.

SHICIDE FROM RELIGIOUS MANIA.-Mary Leigh, & domestic servant in the service of Mr. Allenboro, near Peterborough, has committed suicide. The deceased was very quiet in her manner, and was frequently seen to be much affected while reading the bible. She rose in the night and drowned herself in a pond. close to the house. A verdict of suicide while insano was returned.

OUTRAGES IN BIRMINGHAM -Brutal outrages are still common in Birmingham. Three young men are in custody charged with violently assaulting Policeconstable Hill. The officer prevented the ruffans from fighting in the street, and then followed them into a public-house in order to tell the landlord not to give them more drink. Whilst inside he was knocked down and kicked about the body until he was "black as a coal." A police-sergeant said that one of the prisoners kicked Hill "like a tiger," whilst blood was flowing from his mouth, and he was encouraged in his brutality by a large crowd who had collected in the street. Eight men and youths stand committed for trial, charged with a criminal outrage on a married woman named Boswell. They threatened two bystanders with murder if they interfered.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Mulally, late editor of the Metropolitan Record, is a candidate for nomination on the Congressional ticket in his district,—now, we believe, the 10th, in this city. Mr. Mulally is a life-long Democrat, of recognized ability and worth, who has served his party well and faithfully, and merits recognition therefore. He would make a most efficient addition to the New York delegation of Congress.-N. Y. Irish American

The three alters of marble in the St. Alphonsus Church, Brooklyn, cost \$20,060, and was made in Munich:

Miss Mary D. Brown, who died recently in Phil adelphia left \$139,000 in charitable bequests to in

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. GILLIES, to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Embsoription is not renewed at the expiration of the ar, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms year, then, in case the paper be of whall be Two Dollars and a half,

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net renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовет-1874. Friday, 16-Of the Feria. Saturday, 17—St. Hedwig, W. Sunday, 18—Twenty-first after Pentecost. Monday, 19-St. Peter of Alcantara, C. Tuesday, 20-St. John Cantius, C. Wednesday, 21—St. Hilarion, Ab. Thursday, 22—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The reports that reached us in the early part of last week of the wounding of Charles VII. of Spain, by a mutinous soldier, and of the subsequent death of His Majesty, soon turned out to be false. Little reliance can be placed on the accounts transmitted by cable, of actions betwixt the rogalist and revolutionary forces, in which of course the latter are always victorious.

From the Continent of Europe the most important news, because of the revelations which may possessions a number of papers, official, semi-official, and private, relating to matters of great political and diplomatic interest, the publication of would have seen that it was a very unwise proceedwhich would be injurious to Prince Bismarck, by revealing to the eyes of Europe the man's double dealing and treachery. Whether the Count Arnim has, or has not, the right to detain these papers, and to exercise right of ownership over them, is a question on which no light has as yet been thrown; but that they are of deep importance, and contain matter which, if published, would be most damaging to Prince Bismarck, is pretty clear from the desperate efforts which that astute statesman is making to enforce their restitution.

It has been rumored that the Queen Dowager of Bayaria is about to become, or has become a Catholic. The Archbichop of Cologne has been released from jail after six months' imprisonment. It is to be feared that he will soon be a prisoner again, as we may be sure that he never will obey the Falck Laws, when these are in opposition to. the higher laws of the Church.

We learn from the correspondent of the London Times that the Bishop of Breslau, though his stipend of 12,000 thalers has been stopped by the State, on account of his refusal to violate the laws quired to pay the income tax on the full amount of his former stipend of which he does not receive

The ecclesiastical laws are also oppressive as towards Protestants, as well as towards Catholics; for from the same source we learn that a Protestant sect, that of the Mennonites, has just had one of its ministers fined:25 thalers forcefusing to administer the Sacrament to a young man who had inments, the civil power has no right to interfere.

Again we learn, still through the columns of the London Times, that Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, was, if not forcibly expelled from Homburg by the duced to leave quickly by an intimation conveyed wisdom compared with such a financial policy. to him by the Burgomaster, that in a few days the law against foreign ecclesiastical dignitaries would to be a civis Britannicus; but if said civis have the misiortune to be a Catholic and above all a Catholic priest or bishop, his British civism will avail Britain dare not uphold the liberties of her own citizens. Bold before the weak as in the late case of her consul at Guatamela, Mr. M'Gec, she is abject before the strong as in the case of the Bishop

The wisdom of the Catholic Church in her condemnation of all secret societies, no matter by what name called, Carbonari, or Freemasons, has just received a striking illustration in the apprehension and bringing to justice of the members of one of these secret societies at Ravenna. For a long time this society has been carrying on its hellish practices undisturbed; no less than thirteen persons have within a short space of time fallen beneath the daggers of its members, acting of course under instructions from headquarters and from the Grand Masters, or whatever else may be the name of the chief dignitaries; and it was only through the defection of one of the vile lot, who denounced his accomplices, that some of these have at last been arrested, and brought to justice. Well may Victor Emmanuel, well may all who have anything to lose in Italy tremble. Society is as it were undermined with these pernicious secret societies, the offshoots of the Carbonari, and other revolutionary organisations. If the first ob- | churchman he could not repeat the peculiar shib-

as towards the secret societies, the attitude of the Cutholic Church towards them.

The "Mafia" is the name of another of these secret secreties, whose field of operations is at is told by a correspondent of the Times. If a true description, the revolution has been but a bad bargain for the Sicilians, for it is evident that the rule of Victor Emmanuel is hated by the people, who are only kept in subjection by the bayonets of his foreign mercenaries. "Were the troops withdrawn, the whole population would be up in arms" says the Times' correspondent. So much for the rule of Victor Emmanuel.

The Nouveau Monde of Wednesday, 7th inst., publishes the list of the several churches belonging to Catholics and Anglicans respectively, and the sums at which they have been respectively rated. Well and carnestly our learned contemporary argues against the taxing of property devoted to religious purposes, as false in principle, and as repugnant to the spirit of existing treaties.

We will not discuss the question of immunity from taxation for religious, and charitable institutions generally, as we well might, from the stand point of principle, and for the moment we waive the argument that what is given to God and to God's poor should be held sacred; this task we leave to abler peas than ours. But taking our stand on the lower ground of expediency, we argue that it is inexpedient, and an unwise policy to tax the institutions referred to, as by so doing their power of rendering service to the public by taking care of the poor, the sick, and infirm, is by so much diminished. The gain to the civic revenue will soon be more than set off by the increase of pauperism, of which already there is too much, and with which it is even now impossible for our existing institutions to keep pace. Do not, we would sny to our law makers, diminish the scanty resources at their disposal for grappling with an ever increasing difficulty.

We trust that the decision for taxing churches lately come to, may be reconsidered and reversed be expected, is the arrest and imprisonment of as contrary to sound economy, if upon no other Count Von Arnim by Prince Bismarck. It seems grounds. We'do not of course impute any bad that the first named has, and still detains, in his motives to those who have aided in imposing the new taxes; but we think that they have not duly considered the question in all its aspects; or they ing on their part to tax institutions that devote their entire income to the public service.

> What should we think of the policy of a railway company for instance, which should refuse to convey, gratuitously, to the scene of a terrible railroad accident, surgeons and medical men offering their services gratuitously for the relief of the wounded, on the plea that "dead-heads" were not tolerated on the line? Such in principle is the policy of the city which taxes the incomes of those of its citizens who gratuitously devote themselves. their persons, and their entire substance to the doing of a work which must be done; but which can not be done so effectively and so cheaply by any other agency as by that of private charity.

The Witness of course approves of the recent financial measures; no doubt because it sees, or fancies that it sees, in the crippling of our Catholic religious and charitable institutions, an opening for proselytism, by means of what it would call "mon-sectorian" hospitals and asylums, alimented by public funds, and therefore under the direct control of the civil power-just asit is the of the Church by appointing successors to parish advocate of "non-sectarian" common schools for the priests deposed by the Civil Power-has been re- same reason. But for this very reason should Catholics oppose those measures; as Catholics we prefer the Sister of Charity to Mrs. Gamp, or hireling nurse-and one or the other we must have.

It is indeed strange that, whilst we cannot manage to get a small-pox hospital in spite of the constant ravages of this epidemic; that whilst, because of the heavy, and as Montreal progresses, the ever increasing pressure upon their limited resources, it is even at the present momentumfringed one of the fundamental laws of the denc- possible for our charitable institutions to meet mination by undertaking military service. Even all the demands upon them-demands which of Protestants it will be seen assert the rights of course increase as the city population increases, conscience as against the State, and uphold the whilst their revenues receive but little, if any beneprinciple that, in giving or withholding the Sacra- fit from what are called the improvements-it should seriously be proposed to place still heavier burdens upon the only agencies that exist, or can exist, for cheaply and effectually applying a remedy for the spread of pauperism. The killing of I am bound to read the sum and substance of what order of the Prussian government, at all events in- the goose that laid the golden eggs was highesti

Though it is certainly no business of ours to be enforced in his case. It is a fine thing no doubt | chronicle the sayings and doings of our separated brethren, we feel that we are not improperly interfering with their affairs in noticing the recent meetings at Montreal of a large number of Protesthim but little; for as against Prussia Great, ant ministers calling themselves members of the Evangelical Alliance. As the name which they assume implies, the Alliance is composed, not of the representatives of all Protestant denominations but exclusively of the adherents of those Protestant sects which style themselves Evangelical.-All the other sects, numerous and important though these be, were excluded.

Thus limited, a meeting such as we have had in Montreal-a packed meeting-is only valuable as showing how great and how irreconcilable are the divergences of Protestantism. Of the many Protestant denominations to be found in this City, many-and those in point of intelligence, and the soundness of their Protestant principles the most important-were not represented at all; as for instance the large and influential body known as Unitarians, to whom we suppose even cyangelical Protestants will not deny the name of Christians. These, and their ministers held aloof from the assemblage of their brother Protestants; as did also a large number of the Anglican ministers, most conspicuously Dr. Oxenden, the Anglican bishop, who (whether because he felt that it would be a lowering of his dignity to attend the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, or because as an Anglican

jects of the hostility of all secret scattles be boleth of the several sects of which it was made the Pope and the Catholic Church, their next are up, without compromising himself with some of the throne, the family, and property. Ere long his own clergy, we cannot tell)—seems to have the State will in self defence be forced to assume | taken no part in the proceedings. At all events, his name is not mentioned in connection therein.

There was a good deal of talk about unity of course; but after much talking themeeting separated leaving things just as they found them, unless perpresent in Sicily. The condition of that country haps it may have sown the seeds of fresh divisions as was the case with the meeting of a similar body, a short time ago at New York, and of which as yet the only estensible result has been the bringing to a head of a schism in the Protestant episcopalian sect. Nor could it possibly well be otherwise .-The differences betwixt Protestants are fundamental. What religious unity can there be for instance betwixt men to some of whom the founder of the Christian religion was God Incarnate? to others of whom he was but a mere creature, the son of Mary and Joseph? To talk of religious union betwixt sects holding such contradictory views of Christianity is sheer nonsensc.

It will not do for the Evangelicals to ignore the existence of the Liberal Protestant denominations, composed as these are of men the most distinguished in the Protestant world for their crudition, their careful biblical researches, and their earnest gropings after truth; denominations which can boast of names like Channing, and Newton, and Milton, and hosts of others in the past; and which at the present day can point to an array of men, distinguished alike by their learning and their exemplary lives; men foremost in every philanthiopic movement having for its object the social elevation of the human race. Either these men are Protestant Christians, or they are not worthy of the name of Christians at all. To deny to them the title of Christians would be a reach of impudence to which even the Evangelical Alliance can not attain; and therefore it must confess that they are Protestants, and that therefore amongst Protestant Christians it has not yet, after centuries of disputing and wrangling over an open bible been decided whether Christ be God-Man or simply man; the proper object of supreme Christian worship, or a mere creature to whom it would be most rank idolatry to offer the worship which

is due only to God. Still to hear the members of the Alliance and their friends talk, one would think that, outside of their own little coterie, of the so-called "Evangelical" sects there was no such a thing as Protestant Christianity. The traditional three tailors of Tooley Street, the artists, politicians, and other eminent citizens of Little Pedlington were, in their generation, men of eminent modesty as compared with the members of the Evangelical Alliance .-"Lord how we apples do swim," is still their cry; and so they glorify themselves, and their office. not aware how absurd they appear to unprejudiced on-lookers. Yet of all men Catholics ought mostly to rejoice that periodically Protestants should be moved thus to make a sight of themselves, and their divisions before men and angels. The oftener these Evangelical Alliance meetings are held, and the greater the publicity given to their funny proceedings, the better for the cause of Catholicity and of the One infallible Church.

THE PONTIGNY PILGRIMAGE. The Times can see as far through a mill stone as any body, and its keenness and accuracy of vision is of course shared by its correspondents. 'One of these discourses of English Catholics, and he naturally offers an exof devotion.

In the Abbey of Pontigny are preserved the re_ France as St. Edme. He in his day was a brave responding six months of the previous year. soldiers of the cross and a stout Papist. He in consequence incurred the wrath of the Bismarcks of his day, and driven into exile, gave up his soul to God at Pontigny where his relics are preserved as amongst the richest treasures of the Abbey. It was to visit these, and to implore the intercession of St. Edme that so many devout Catholics from England lately visited Pontigny. In what light does the Protestant correspondent of the London Times regard this pilgrimage?

"ULTRAMONTANIBM RAMPANT.

"It has been a plain and open demonstration of strong feeling among the Roman Catholic body in England that Church and the State have each a province of its own, in which it ought to be su-preme, and that in strictly ecclesiastical matters all hostile or aggressive action on the part of the State should be met by an attitude of passive resistance. That, at all events, is the light in which I have seen and heard during the last few days in mixing with the companions of my journey; and I am sure that it is on this ground that the pions and douce St. Edmund was chosen, so to speak, as the patron of the pilgrimage this year, rather than a greater but more warlike prelate and saint, such James Murphy, Wicklow, Ireland. as 'St. Thomas of Canterbury." - Times Cor.

Though in the above there may be found some expressions to which Catholics might object, it is no doubt true that in a certain sense the Pontigny Ribrimage may be looked upon as a protest against Eractianism; as the assertion of the principle that the State has no authority in or over the Church; and that Catholics are always bound to resist, even to the death, as in the case of St. Edmund of Camterbury, every attempt on the part of the State to exercise lordship over the Church. National Churches in that they are National, are creatures of the State, and properly belong to the domain of the State; but the Catholic Church owes. and will yield allegiance to no secular authority on earth, since she holds not from the State, but di-

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., in the Chapel of the Seminary of St. Nicolet, Mgr. Lafleche, conferred Holy Orders on the following :-

Tonsure-MM. James M. Ginley, J. Btc. Grenier, Adolphe Blondin, Olivier Beauchene, Edmond Courval, Theophile Joyal and Norbert Proulx. Minor Orders—MM. Antoine Lamy, Raymond Caisso, Marcel Gill, Alfred Lebrun, Mederic Roy, Theophile Lemire, Exilia Janelle, J. Btc. Grenier,

and James M. Ginley.

Priesthood.—M. Elie Blais. This gentleman is the brother of the Director of the Seminary of Ni-

.The above named gentlemen are all of the diocess of Three Rivers with the exception of M. J. M. Ginley who belongs to the diocess of Toronto.

PROTESTANT REVIVALS IN INDIA .- The Pall Mall Gazette tells a good story about revivals, and native conversions in India. Our readers will, we think, relish it.

A revivalist meeting, it seems, was being held the other day in the place of worship of the Rev. M. Taylor of Madras, "It is customary," say's the Pall Mall Gazette," on these occasions for the converts to rise from their seats in succession, and detail their experiences for each other's edification. Several Hindoos had been admitted to the meeting, and one of these quietly asked permission to communicate his experiences."

Leave was of course granted, and the interesting convert to the "truth as it is" &c., stood up, and commenced the enumeration of his experiences.-We continue the story in the words of the Pall Mall

"They"-his experiences-"were awaited with breathless attention. He then gravely stated that, having been troubled with dyspensia for many years, and experiencing no relief from the prescrip-tions of doctors, it had suddenly occurred to him to try an invocation of Brahma. He did so, and was immediately cured. He had hitherto slighted Brahma, but now he was converted, and would reognise him for ever as his saviour."

These remarkable experiences, interesting as they were, and quite on a par with the usual twaddle of Exeter Hall, and Anniversary Meetings, startled the assembly not a little.

"The commotion," says the Pall Mail Gazette, which took place on hearing this announcement was indescribable, and the meeting broke up in great disorder."

The same Protestant paper draws the following moral :—

"The story is a wann'ng to Revivalist preachers and others not to trust implicitly to the gratifying nature of the testimony called for from a miscellaneous crowd of supposed converts."-Pall Mall

We learn by a paragraph in the Montreal Witness of the 6th inst., that the Post Office authorities of Great Britain have classed amongst obscene publications, and consequently put an embargo upon, the reports of the Beecher case, which the editor of the Montreal Wilness with a keen eye to the main chance, and to enhance his circulation carefully reproduced in all their nastiness, and did his best to circulate amongst the young men and women of Canada. How a respectable Protestant parent can allow such a paper—a family paper it calls itself-to pollute his home with its Beecher filth is to us inexplicable. However it is pleasant to learn that the British Post Office authorities have a keener sense of decency, and the requirements of public morality, than has the editor of the "only daily religious paper in the world."

The Christian at Work says: "The loose, inaccurate, over-reaching way in which some apparently incere Christians do business, accounts for their being useless lumber in the Church, and even stambling blocks in the way of sinners

The above reminds us of the story of the converted horse-dealer, who being on one occasion, because of his sharp practise, twitted with inconsistency, replied that, "business was business, but religion was religion; and that he did not want to clesiastics who were opposed to the Bismarckian have the Lord a-loafing round when he was trading

From Returns published in the London Time with respect to the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom, we gather some important facts. the late pilgrimage to Pontigny by a large body of In England there has been during the first six months of the current year, an increase in the conplanation of this, to Protestants, unaccountable act | sumption of home made spirits 586,449 gallons; in | ance of Bismarck's terms, attempted to celebrate Scotland, an increase of 182,655 gallons; but in his first Mass, a large crowd assembled and pre-Ireland there has occurred a DECREASE in consumpmains of St. Edmund of Canterbury-known in tion of 106,465 gallons, as compared with the cor-

> RECORD OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL .- At the request of the Irish Catholic people of Quebec, Mr. W. Leslie Thom, of the Quebec Morning Chronicle, is preparing in book form, a comprehensive review of the celebration of the two hundreth anniversary of the erection of the Episcopal See of Quebec. The volume, which will consist of 100 pages, will appear next week, and will be sold at the very reasonable price of 25 cents. His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has given his approbation to the work undertaken by Mr. Thom, and we have every reason to believe that it will prove a welcome volume to the faithful. We may remark that a special edition, embellished with photographic illustrations, will be published at 50 cents per copy.

BLESSING A BELL FOR COTE ST. PAUL CATHOLIC Church.-Owing to pressure on our columns this week, we are unable to give an account of the ceremonies at this church on Sunday, but in our next number we will give a full report of the proceedings, as well as the cloquent sermon of Revd.

To Correspondents .- We would inform our highly esteemed Correspondent, M. T. W., that his communication is unavoidably crowded out of this issue but it shall appear in our next.

ROSA D'ERINA AT ST. PARRICE'S AND THE GESU .-Two magnificent musical treats were given by this gifted and versatile artiste, in the above churches on Sunday last to immense audiences. The selections were of the most sublime character, embracing compositions from Rossins, Cherubini, Haydn, Zingarelli, &c. The glorious voice of "Ireland's Queen of Song" was heard to great advantage in her Sacred Solos; whilst her organ-playing was simply superb.

ROSA D'ERINA AT THE THEATRE ROYAL -- Arrangements are being made for the appearance of the above distinguished Artiste in Concert and Opera at the Theatre Royal, on Monday evening next, 19th inst. Only one evening's performance can be given, and we are sure the numerous friends of "Rose of Erin" will give her a bumper house.

Rosa D'Erina's two evenings entertainment at the Mechanics' Hall last week were very successful, the Hall being crowded each night.

A STRIKING CONTRAST. If the greatest orator belonging to the Home

Rule camp were to make a speech defining what the Irish people require when they demand Home-Rule and why they require Home Rule at all, he would speak for a long time before he could so-plainly show, as an incident that happened during the last few days in this Province. We have all read of the numerous meetings that have been held throughout Ireland demanding Denominational education, tenant right, and the release of the Fenian prisoners. Resolutions have been sent to the various Prime Ministers on the subject and the matter has been brought forward in the Imperial House of Commons but all is of no avail, the government will do what they please not what will please the people. What a difference there is here. In consequence of meetings having been held condemning the action of the government in the "Tanderies Land Swap" transaction, together with the censure of the Press the Provincial government were forced to resign. This shows plainly that if a were forced to resign. This shows plainly that if a Local government was sitting in College green, they should do the same thing, and at all times obey the voice of the people. The majority of the votes of the Irish members during the past session have been in every case in accordance with the feelings of the Irish people, but there is no use in that as the English and Scotch members vote with the minority and leave the representatives of the people nowhere. In the appointments to the several places in the Ministry whoever is chief secretary of Ireland is always sure to be a man who was never in that country in his life and knows nothing about it except what he reads out of the bigoted London Press. No wonder that the Irish people are discontented under such circumstances; finding their wishes entirely ignored except in few cases in which by constant agitation they wrench some little concession. Catholic education was the cause of turning the Gladstone Ministry out of office and we have not the slighest doubt that other ministries will share a similiar fate if they do not show practically their intention to act fairly towards that country without using the iron rod of coercion. The education of the Catholic youth of Ireland would be in a deplorable state if left to the government. They have plenty of "No. tional" schools, but if a crucifix is seen hanging up or a catechism seen around when the Inspector or any other of the authorities visit it will be very soon thrown into the fire. It is to the good Christian Brothers and the Nuns that the poor and middle classes owe their religious education. We have never sympathised with the acts of the political prisoners but even the organs of the government admit that they have been sufficiently punished. and no one denies the want of "Fixity of Tenure" asked by the farmers throughout the country, Still every petition and resolution on the subject is put off either with an entire refusal or an evasive answer and will so, we are in dread, till self government is attained whenever that will be. Even Bismarck is trying to conciliate Alsace by every means in his power, and has refused them no favour, but the following will show their feeling :-

'A demand for Home Rule has been made by Alsace. The local District Council of that unfortunate French province, elected though it was under the direct Bismarckian coercion, on Saturday the 29th ult., adopted a resolution expressing a hope that the people it represented would shortly be placed in possession of a separate constitution and of a local parliament. The Governor immediately protested against this resolution, and no doubt Bismarck will be vastly annoyed by it; for he has lately, in the hope of reconciling them to German rule, been absolutely showering material favours upon the Alsatians."

There have been no favours "showered" on the Irish people still they are asked to' be contented. It was also said in Germany that it was only ccpersecution of the clergy. The same is said by the organs of the English Government that Home Rule is Rome Rule, but the following will show how one assertion is as false as the other :--

"It has been frequently said that it was only ecclesiastics who were opposed to those laws, and that the Catholic bishops and priests of Germany would soon be deserted by their flocks. But when on Sunday, the 30th ult., at Xionz, the new archo owes his appointment to his accept vented him! Popular indignation, in fact, ran so high that the troops had to be called out to quell the disturbances."

With regard to the comparison between Canada and Ireland, English Journalists have often read the lesson of Canada as the true exemplar for the settlement of "the Irish difficulty" and we believe the contrast drawn at the commencement of this notice makes that statement more clear and true.

PRESENTATION.

A deputation from the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, and a few of the Parishioners waited on the Rev. Jno. H. O'Rourke. C.C., late of St. Bridget's Parish, at the residence of his mother, and presented him with a purse.

Mr. Donovan, 1st Vice-President of the St. Bridget's Temperance Society made a stirring address. In the course of which he remarked that the sorrow felt by the English speaking portion of the parishioners of the St. Bridget's parish at the removal from amongst them of so good and zealous a priest was very great indeed. The St. Bridget's Society more especially would

miss him, as his every effort was directed to the advancement of the noble cause of Temperance and the furtherance of the usefulness of the Society of which he was Rev. Director.

That he was known from his boyhood by the older members of the congregation, and it gave them great pleasure and happiness when he was appointed to St. Bridget's Parish. But the Priest was like unto a good soldier when ordered by his superior to another field of action willingly and without a murmur obeys the command.

In conclusion after returning his sincere thanks on behalf of the Society and the Parishioners, for the many acts of kindness, and benevolence, performed by the rev. gentleman. He said: Before: parting, Rev. Sir, you will please accept of this purse which I have been deputed to present you as a slight mark of the esteem and regard in which you have been held by our Society and Parishion-

To which the reverend gentleman made a feeling reply.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 6th inst., in the Hall of the St Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. There was a good attendance of the members and friends of the cause.

The President Edward Murphy Esq., occupied the chair; the minutes of last meeting were read and approved,—It was than suggested by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Curron, and others, that they adjourn as a compliment to their fair and talented country woman Rosa D'Erina, "Ireland's Queen of Song," And to enable all present to attend her concert that evening. Mr. Carroll then proposed, second

ed by Mr. Callahan :—
"That they adjourn to next monthly meeting as a compliment to Rosa D'Erina and to enable them

DISGRACEFUL TO MONTREAL—CITY MORTALITY To attend her concert,"

This was put by the cliair to the meeting and During Septimber there were 577 interment in the carried by acclamation. The meeting adjourned and those present proceeded to the concert.

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. To the Edilor of the Freeman.

Ontario Government Emigration Office, 19 Eden-quay, Dublin, Sept. 15th, 1874. Sin-Intake the liberty of asking you to insert Sin—Is take the inverty of asking you to insert the accompanying letter just received from a south of Ireland farmer that I sent to Canada last spring. Mr. Darlington being a practical man knows where-of he speaks, and I think an advice tendered from such a man ought to be worth infinitely from such a man ought to be worth infinitely more to all interested than one from an ordinary traveller such as "Bohemian," who lately figured in some of the London journals, and whose writings were copied and commented on in several Irish papers. Thanking you for former kindnesses, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. J. SHIEL. Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada, August 20th, 1874.

Dear Mr. Shiel.—I promised you, before leaving Ireland last April, that if I liked this country ing Ireland last April, that it I liked this country I would send for my wife and six children, and as your statements to me have been more than realised. I am glad now to be in a position to redeem residence in this provience. By so doing, and by the actual ascerdance more array of August, giving them a free railway pass from Quebec to this place you will be saving me a great deal of this place you will be saving me a great deal of this place you will be saving me a great deal of the actual ascerdance in this provience. By so doing, and by the actual ascerdance more array of the actual ascerdance are always as a second and the actual ascerdance are always as a second array of the actual ascerdance are always as a second array of the actual ascerdance are always as a second array of the actual ascerdance are always as a second are always as a second array of the actual ascerdance are always as a second are always money and much anxiety. I have great pleasure in stating that I like this country very much, and think a great deal of the "free grant lands" given to settlers by the Government which you so faithmortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of other cities to find a parallel to this disgraceful and astounding fact. In the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of other cities to find a parallel to this disgraceful and astounding fact. In the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of other cities to find a parallel to this disgraceful and astounding fact. In the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of other cities to find a parallel to this disgraceful and astounding fact. In the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of other cities to find a parallel to this disgraceful and astounding fact. In the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of the cities to the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 par thousand in the records of the cities to the city of Paris in August the rate of mortality was but 21 part the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the rate of the city of Paris in August the city of Paris in Aug fully represent. I have seen some of the finest crops on them I ever saw in my life. Anything to equal the potato-crop, for both quality and quantity, I never saw in Ireland; and all, such as 200 acre lot, the quantity allowed to men of families. Of, course, I will have hard work in getting it ready for the plough-cleaning the loose and standing timber, &c., but I remember that what I do is for myself and family, and that in a short time I will have an estate of my own, free of rent, and with light taxes. During the season that little is to be done on the land there is work in abundance, at good wages, to be had on the Government colonisation roads and in the lumber trade. I have been engaged at the former occupation, and, as provisions are extremely low, I have been able to save a snug little sum. In conclusion, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the kind treatment I received at your hands and the truthful account you gave me of this country before Heft Ireland, in April last,—I remain, yours faith-

JOHN DARLINGTON, Late of Richhill, Donoughmore, Co. Cork. To C.J. Shiel, Esq., Ontario Emigration Agent to Ireland.

LACROSSE-THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

in the result of the Lacrosse Match which was announced to take place between the Shamrock and Montreal Clubs on Thursday the 8th inst., the contest being for the championship of America. Accordingly long before the hour announced for facing the ball, very large numbers could be seen on their way to the grounds on Sherbrooke St. and by three o'clock a tremendous crowd, equalling, if not exceeding, any previous occasion was present. Betting ran very high, but was entirely in favour of the Shamrocks. The Shamrocks took three straight games amidst enthusiastic cheering; thus leaving the championship still in the hands of our Irish friends who have so deservedly held it for some time past. Every looker on gave opinion that the first game was a splendidly contested one but during the other two the Montrealers entirely acted on the defensive and it was at once seen that they had not the slighest power of even keeping the games standing for any time for in a very few minutes the Shamrock's put out the goal for the third and last time. The games were not commenced when a whine was raised by the Montrealers that of course they knew they would be beaten as five of their best men were absent, but they have only given us the name of one of these men Beckett; the names of the other four remain in oblivion. It might be of some service to let the friends of the Montrealers, and the members of the clubknow that this little game of theirs is played out. There is surely always some of their best men absent whne they have to come to the scratch with the Shannocks, in other words they want the public to be-lieve that if they had these five men, victory would surely be theirs. The Shamrocks went on the ground without any whining, acted honestly and did not attempt to back out no matter what man of theirs was absent (and one of their best was) and we congratulate them on the honors they have won and hope that their opponents will be sure to have all their good men the next time, if not let them hold their tongues as no one will be foolish enough to credit their lame and ridiculous

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—October 1874.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.—Terms 4.50 per annum

in advance; Single copies 45c.
The following are the contents of the present number: -- Matter; Hope; The Veil Withdrawn; September-Sabbath Rest; The Present State of Anglicanism; Antar and Zara; Assunta Howard; A Discussion with an Infidel; A Legend of Alsace; Fac-similes of Irish National Manuscripts; Congress

New Publications. THE CATHOLIC RECORD .- October 1874. Hardy &

of the Catholic Germans at Mayence; Switzerland in 1873; Roger the Rich; The Poem of Izdubar;

Mahony, Philadelpia. The current number contains articles on the following subjects :- Protestant Missions. C. B. Wolf. Fiat Justitia. Conclusion. Mrs. M. M. Warde, Dying Summer. Chas. H. A. Esling. Letters to a Protestant Friend: Fourth letter. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. A Pilgrimage of Pleasure. Chas. H. A. Esling. A Vesper Hymn. Professor Tyndall's Addres. C. A. M. An Affair of the Heart—by an old Fogy. The Theory of the All-Sufficiency of the Bible is Discredited and Condemned by Professor Hymnesson. testants. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. New Publications. Notes on the Second Plonary Council of Baltimore. Charteris: A Romance. The Adventures of a

columns and median W. London Ford all Active Perance Society has approved of the new set of by-laws recently drawn up, which only now require the sanction of the elergy to be put in proper work-

ing order. It is considered that if the Society is bride's father, where a magnificent dejeuner was worked with energy it will now be very successful provided. Ample justice was done to the good for besides advancing the temperance cause it will benefit those who may become members, as a sum of money will be guaranteed to the next of kin of a deceased member, which in some cases is often very much required. If a married man dies, his widow will receive the money, and the mother of an unmarried man, receives it if she survives; if not he can, before he dies, will it to whomsoever he wishes.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—If anything in the nature of figures can shock or startle the citizens of Montreal, the statistics compiled and published by the Board of Health for the month of August should indubitably have that effect. We are informed by the official statement that 583 deaths occurred in the city proper in that month, and, estimating the population at 120,000 the mortality was at the rate of 58.70 per thousand. But a per-centage of this kind is not the simplest way of presenting the fact to those who are unaccustomed to calculations. Let us see, therefore, what a mortality of 58,70 per thousand means when translated ed, I am glad now to be in a position to redeem that promise, and at the same time give you a few of my impressions of this fine country. Please to let my family embark at Queenstown, as that is the nearest port to where they live; and give them the henefit in advance if possible, of the £1 48 8d honus per adult usually allowed after three months' home per adult usually allowed after three months' residence in this provience. By so doing, and by the actual ascertained mortality of August, within a free railway pass from Quebec to into ordinary language. It means that out of every

mortality was but 21 per thousand; in London it was a fraction less; in Rome, generally reputed an was a fraction less; in Rome, generally reputed an unhealthy town, it was only 28 per thousand; in Vienna, it was but 21½; in Philadelphia, it was 27; and even in New York, where municipal afattempting to find winter quarters. Large squade may be noticed also about the foundations of houses, quantity, I herer saw in Iteratur; and an, such as wheat, barley, oats, and all kinds of vegetables, grown in the land without manure of any kind. As soon as my family arrives I intend taking up a sand. Montreal, therefore, has a rate of mortalist. sand. Montreal, there so e, has a rate of mortality more than double that of the unhealiest cities of more than double that of the unhealiest cities of Europe, and greater than the worst managed cities of America. Her citizens have less than half the chances possessed elsewhere of reaching the ordinians of the common of the co ary span of a generation. Figures forbid any dozen of them to expect an average of even one score of years, instead of the allotted three score and ten. A light modification of these statements would be required, if we were dealing with the average for the year, instead of the single month of August, but as far as the comparison with other cities is concerned, we believe the result would not be affected .- Montreal Gazette.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A CHILD .- A lady residing on Upper St. Urbain street, yesterday afternoon left home with one of her children, leaving an infant and a child two years of age in charge of the nurse, the latter, who was with the children on the sidewalk sometime afterwards, ran into the house for a few moments, and when she returned to her charges she found the eldest had disappeared. Alarmed she hastened to inform the police, and a man, who it seems had abducted the child, left it hurriedly on St. Lawrence street, learning that he was pursued. The greatest interest was manifested by all parties and the result of the Lacrosse Mutch which was another Police Station, where it was recovered by the parents about an hour after its disappearance. A man who was observed during the day loitering about the house, is supposed, to have been the abductor .- Evening Star.

> SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS .- The first trial under the new law on their reserves, came off in the Police Court, Louis Lalonde, of Caughnawaga, being the offender. After lengthy arguments of counsel the case was taken en delibere. It was at the desire of the Minister of Justice that the action was taken. The Court is at liberty to inflict a fine of \$500 and two years' imprisonment, as a punishment for committing this offense .- Herald.

> HARD TIMES IN PROSPECT.—Owing to the slakness in trade, a number of machine shops, sewing machine factories, &c., have discharged a portion of their hands; and in one instance only the apprentices have been kept at work. Our informant fears that hard times are in store for machinists. paper.

THE CONFESSIONAL.—A few days ago Mr. E. B. Eddy received from Father Malley the sum of \$110 restitution money, obtained from a penitent through the confessional. Mr. Eddy generously handed back \$20 of the amount to Father Malloy in aid of his House of Refuge, and also promised aid in the way of material towards the completion of his building for old men .- Ottawa paper.

The anniversary of Father Matthew was celebrated on Saturday evening with great celat. During the progress of the specialities, a City Alderman named Waller was enticed in and convinced by Father Malloy of the advantage of taking the pledge which he did on his knees, and his example was followed by a number of others.—Ottawa Citizen 12th inst.

The Recorder says the Brockville gaol appears to have been a place of great resort during the past year. Boarders have been as plentiful with Mr. White as with the proprietor of the now celebrated Winchester Springs. During the year from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874, there have been no less than 236 prisoners sent to gaol, 191 of whom were males, and 45 females. At present there are only nine inmates, but there have been during the year no less than 27 at one time. But for the confinement, some of the rogues would rather board in the gaol than anywhere else.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LA TORTUE.—It appears the glare of the large fire seen on Monday proceeded from the burning of the extensive rope walk and factory of Mr. John Adam & Co., situated at La Tortue. The walk, a thousand feet in length, was consumed, as well as the engine house, and barns and stables, the former containing grain; several stacks were also burned. The loss is estimated to be between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, with a goald income. small insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown as the steam-engine had not been in use the day previous. La Tortue is a small village eighteen miles distant from Montreal and nine from Laprairie.

FASHIONABLE WEEDING AT GANANOQUE .- Yesterday the little village of Gananoque was thrown into a state of unusual excitement over the marriage of Miss Annie Anastasia, daugter of P. O'Brien, Esq., to Mr. Richard J. Bowes, merchant of Gananoque. The ceremony was performed in the Catholic Church, and long before the hour appointed for the consummation of the nuptials had arrived the church was crowded to its Protestant in Search of a Religion.

The Harr—Cor. 1874—F. Callahan, Montreal.—
Every number of this Magazine shows a marked improvement on its predecessor. The Current number contains a number of well written articles and the selections are first class. The Magazine is thoroughly Catholic in tone and we recommend it. theroughly Catholic in tone and we recommend it mony. The bride was charmingly dressed in to the notice of the heads of families with the hope white silk trimmed with white satin wearing a that it may prove an antidote to the evil influences resulting to our young folks from the over indulgence in reading the sensational story papers of the brides maids were Miss O'Brien, sister to the brides maids were dies set in white tarletan, beautifully the brides and ornamented. The happy groom and beautifully be found in our advertising trimmed and ornamented. The happy groom and beautifully be brides and ornamented. The happy groom and beautifully be brides and ornamented. The happy groom and beautifully be brides and ornamented. The happy groom and brides are dieself and ornamented or an antidote to the evil influences were dies of Brien, sister to the brides maids were d TEMPERANCE MATTERS.—The St. Patrick's Tem- morning dress. The party as they left the church

things, and after receiving several congratulatory speeches, the happy couple left by train for the East on their wedding tour, carrying with them the best whishes of their friends and the community at large.—Brockville Recorder.

Doing a Scotchnan! Prodictors!-James Simpson and John Ballentyne, two young men of this city, were tried before the police magistrate to-night, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences, to the amount of \$2,310. The complainant is a Scotchman, named George Elder, and has not been long in this country. He had banked another man's wife, and persuading him to leave the country and let them draw his money and forward it to him at Buffalo, whither he went,-Hamilton Paper.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 12 .- Lieutenant-General O'Grady Haly attended at the Council Chamber at noon to-day, and took the oaths of office as administrator of the Dominion Government in the presence of Chief Justice Young, Equity Judge Richie, and Justice Wilkins and McDonald; Lieut-Governor Archibald, the members of the Provincial Government, army officers, and several others, were present. A guard of honor from the 87th Regiment, together with their band, were in front of the building, and a salute was fired from the citadel at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The Ontario says that in the township of Adolphustown, this year, the yield of all kinds of grain has been far in excess of that of any preceding year. farming community are closing a laborious season

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Halifax, N S, M C, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, Mgr L, 2; Sherrington, W O'M, 1,50; Cashins Glen, A M, 5; St John, N B, J C, 2; W C, 2; Carlsrhue, Rov F A R, 2; Calumet Island, J M, 2; Coxsackie, N Y, Rev M C S, 5; Peterboro, T C L, 2; Arasaig, N S, Rev W B M, 2; North Ham, P B, 2; Toronte; W J M, 2; Lindsay, J P J, 2; Kingston, N B, Rev J M, 4; Upper Wakefield, P O'F, 2; Kingsbride, Rev A W, 2; Hamilton, R S B, 2. R S B, 2.

Per JDK, Brockville-Self, 2; PK, 2. Per PL, Escott-Farmersville, TC, 2; NS, 1. Per L W, Ottawa-Chelsea, B G, 2; Gatineau Mills, GE, 2

Per J O'R, Hastings—Norwood, D H, 1.
Per Rev P K, Framption—St Margaret, P Q, 1.
Per F O'N, Antrim—Pakenham, F R, 2.
Per P & G N, Perth—Harper's Corners, J H, 1.

MARRIED.

In Watertown, Sept. 30, at St. Patrick's church, by Rev. James Hogan, Mr. Jas. Swift, of Kingston, to Miss Nellie Hogan, of Watertown,

On the 12th October, instant, by the Reverend J. S. O'Connor, P.P., Miss Mary Jane Teresa Mac-donell, Organist of St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria, Glengarry, Ont., to John Macdougall, Esq., of the Village of Thurso, P. Q.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour # brl. of 196 fb.—Pollards\$3.50 @	\$3.75	
Superior Extra 5.80 @	6.00	
Extra 0.00 @	0.00	
Fine 4.25 @	4.50	1
Strong Bakers' 5.00 @	5.50	1
Middlings 3.75 @	4.00	
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 @	2.40	
City bags, [delivered] 2.55 @	2.60	
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @	0.90	
Fancy 0.00 @	0.00	ı
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	0,00	
Canal	0.00	
Canada Supers, No. 2	6.00	
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	0.00	ŀ
Fresh Ground 0.00 @	0010	ı
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00	
Oats per bushel of 32 lbs 0.40 @	6.42	i
Owie, ber profes or on recitation and and	5.40	
Constitution of Proceedings of the Constitution of the Constitutio	0.90	١.
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.87½@	1.06	1
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.05 @		
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.90 @	0.95	
Lard, per lbs 0.09 @	0.17	
Cheese, per lbs 0.131/@	0.14	
do do do Finest new 0.00 @	0.00	
Pork—Mess	26.25	
Ashes—Pots 0.00 @	0.00	l
Firsts 6.60 @	6.65	ı
Pearls-Firsts 7.40 @	7.40	,
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TOBONTO FARMERS' MARK ET (Glo	201	
Wheat, fall, per bush \$0 95	1 05	

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i	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$ 0	95	1	05
	do spring do	0	00	0	95
.	Barley do	1	00	1	01
:	Oats do	0	00	0	42
1	Peas do	θ	77	0	80
١.	Rye do	θ	00	0	79
١	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	8	50	9	00
1	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	90	0	00
ŀ	" fore-quarters "	Ō	00	0	00
1	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00	0	00
١١	Potatoes, per bus	0	75	0	80
3	Beets do	Ō	90	Ò	00
3	Parsnips do	ŏ	00	Õ	00
Ч	Turnips, per bush	ŏ		ā	00
1	Butter, 1b. rolls	ŏ	33	ě	35
١	" large rolls	ŏ	25	•	28
١į	tub dairy	ŏ	26	-	28
١,	Eggs, fresh, per doz	ě		Ğ	20
۱	Eggs, Iresii, per doz	Õ	154	•	16
٠	" packed	-	00		25
١	Apples, per brl	0	00		00
. î	Geese, each	8	75	1	25
1	Turkeys	0	00	â	80
	Carrots do	0	50	A	60
1	Cabbage, per doz	-	00	Ö	60
•	Onions, per bush	0		23	
	Hay	17	00	16	
	Straw	15	UU	-10	UŲ
•		_			

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,)

37-52

MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEREC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT MACFARLANE,

On Tuesday the Eighteenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. "Montreal, 12th October 1874.

ROBERT MACFARLANE. By KERR, LAMB & CARTER, his Attorneys ad litem.

THE TRADE.

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NEW FALL DRY GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL THE WHOLE OF THEIR

Very Extensive Stock

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF OVER \$200,000.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

DOLLARS' WORTH

THIS FALL'S IMPORTATIONS: IN LOTS TO THE TRADE,

BY PRIVATE TREATY

At Rates Much Below Regular Auction Prices!

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STAPLE GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, TICK-INGS, DENIMS,

SHIRTINGS, &c.

Full Lines of

HEAVY WOOLLENS,

BLANKETS.

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DRUGGETTINGS

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TWEEDS.

OVERCOATINGS.

Full Lines of

DRESS GOODS, MERINOS.

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HOMESPUNS AND

OTHER SUITINGS.

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PARAMATTAS!

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OUTFITTINGS, &c.

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SMALL WARES!

FULL LINES

CANADIAN WOOLLENS TWEEDS

> FULL CLOTHS! SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!

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> LINEN GRAIN BAGS! COTTON YARNS! BATTS, &c.

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MONTREAL. Terms of Credit Liberal.

October 16, 1874.

J. & R. O'NEILL.

The reported withdrawal of the Hon. J. C. Abbott from political life is confirmed. Mr. William Owens, of Stonefield and late warden of Argenteuil, has consented to accept a nomination. He is de-

scribed as an Independent. His Excellency, the Governor-General leaves for New York to-day, where he purposes spending a few days. The Major-General O'Grady Haly Commander of the Forces will be administrator during his sheence. General Haly will be sworn in to-day at noon.—Ottawa Times, 12th ult.

- 1				
Ì	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Britis	h TF	Thia.
	FLOUR-XXX per bbl	6.50	to	7.00
2	_ " 100 lbs	3.50	to	3.75
ı	Family" 100 "	3.00	to	3.25
ı	Ex Fancy 100 "	0.00	to	
	Grain—Barley per bushel	0.00	to	0.00
- 1	Ryo " "	0.68	to	0.92
- 1	Peas " "	0.80	to	0.70
Į	Oats " "	0.30	to	0.82
,	Wheat " "	1.00		0.35
1	MEAT Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	4.00	to	1.10
	" hind " " ."	5.00	to	5.00
١,	u live u u	0.00	to	6.00
7	m per lb. on market	0.10	to	0.00
-	Mutton " "	0.06		0.12
Ū	Veal " "	0.00	to	0.07
)	Ham " in store	0.17	to	0.00
1	Bacon " "	0.15	to to	0.17
-	Hides-No 1 untrimmed	5.00	to	0.18
- 1	" 2 "	3 00	to	6.00
- [Lambskins,	0.75	to	4.00 1.00
!	" pelts	0.75	to	1.10
·	Dekin Skins	0.30	to	
- 1	Tallow	0.04	to	0.50
1	Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.80	to	0.06 1.25
	Geese	0.00	to	0.00
-	Fowls per pair	0.50	to	0.60
1	GENERAL Potatoes per bushel, new	0.50	to	0.60
	Turnips "	0.00	to	0.00
	Beets "	0.00	to	0.00
	Butter, fresh, per lb	9.25	to	0.26
	Eggs, per dozen	0.17	to	0.20
۲	Cheese, home made	0.11	to	0.13
0	Hay per ton	9.00	to	12.00
e	Straw " "		to	9.00
	Wood, on wharf	5.50	to	6.00
- (Coal, delivered	7 75	to	0.00
	Timothy Seed, per bushel.	3.00	to	3.50
	Clover " " "	6.50	to	7.00
		0.00		1.00
- 1		_	_	

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 615 ORAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4



CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER:

Erin, (Poetry). Kilsheelan; a Romance. Economy. Orange, Gray and Green, (Poetry). Editorials: Catholic Education; Our Colleges; Why is a Coer-icon Bill now in Force in Ireland? The Home Rule Movement; The Memory of the Friends that are Gone. The Gems of Ireland. Sir Chs. Gavan Duffy (Portrait). Sir John Grey, M.P., (Portrait). Zozimus, The Far-Famed Island of Arran, Froude's Tribute to the Catholic Church, Brownson on the Irish Race, The Rescued Bride, The Name of Mary, Music: "The Shamrock."

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All communications to be addressed to F. CALLAHAN, Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street, Montreal. AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Dominion.

THE RECORD OF THE

BI-CENTENNIAL. A Complete Resume of the Proceedings of the Celebration of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Erection of the Diocese of Quebec. A Full Report of the Pro-

cession, Services, Banquet, Illumination, &c. The magnificent SERMON of REV. FATHER O'REILLY, the first ever preached in the English tongue in the Cathedral, will be published from the Original Notes. The SPEECH of ARCHBISHOP LYNCH will be published from the only report taken. By W. LESLIE THOM, Editor of the Quebec Chronicle.

The volume, which has the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, will be published early next week, and for Sale by Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Price 25 cents. Special Edition, BREAKFAST SHAWLS! Illustrated by Photographs, 50 cents.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAME MARGARET JOHNSTON, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent

I, the undersigned, Louis Joseph Lajoie, Official Assignee, 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 Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the pro-portion of her creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Friday, the sixth day of November, 1874, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge accord-

ing to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE. Official Assignee Office of Perkins & Lajoie Montreal, 12th October 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of JOHN FOULDS, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

A First and Final Dividence Sheet of the amount of Composition due under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the nineteenth June last 1874 between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until twenty sixth October instant, after which Dividends will be paid.

A. B. STEWART,

Montreal, 9th October 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS

THERETO. In the matter of LOUIS PELLETIER, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, carrying on business there under the name and firm of L. Pelletier and Gom-

An Insolvent A first and final Dividend Sheet of the proceeds of the sale of the immoveable property has been prepared, subject to objection until the twentysixth day of October instant, after which divid-

end will be paid.

A. B. STEWART,

Montreal 9th October, 1874.

The Journal de Paris says Count Von Arnim when Ambassador at Paris, hastened the downfall of President Thiers, and urged Germany to recognize the Government of McMahon. Prince Bis-marck disapproved of the course of Von Arnim, and wrote to the latter, explaining the reason why he preferred the policy of Thiers to that of Mac-Mahon. The Journal says the missing papers are the letters of Bismarck.
One of the Paris papers reports a conversation

of M. Bazaine, according to which Colonel Villette, whom he has no longer an interest in screening, detached the rope from the gargoyle at 5 o'clock the morning after the escape, throwing it over the cliff. This had been agreed on between them in order that the discovery of the escape might be retarded, and that Bazaine might have some hours' start in case of his being pursued while still in French waters. It was Doineau who recommended the use of the girdle and of the second rope, and there had been a previous scheme of escape in which he had agreed to take part. Had Bazaine been obliged to land at Cannes, Doineau, being well acquainted with the country, would have conducted him on a mule across the mountains to

Qui s'Excuse s'Accuse. - M. Bazaine has not improved his position by his appeal to the Editor of the New York Herald. The Atlantic has been somewhere described as a vast Lethe, for those who cross it, as regards the people whom they not as yet much influence in rehabilitating those who conceive themselves wronged by European tribunals; and the New York Herald itself is hardly regarded as a true conduit to the highest and most equitable region of American opinion. Russian opinion is, indeed, that of which M. Bazaine himself, apparently, most values the testimony. He Its appreciation, of which I am very sensible, has often brought me precious consolation." One act of justice, at least, must, he says be rendered to M. Bazaine. "It is that I have imitated the conduct of the Emperor; that I have never accused any one or sought to cast responsibility on others." In the very next paragraph he says. "MacMahon was as unfortunate at Sedan as I at Metz, as Trochu and Ducrot at Paris, as Bourbaki and Clinchant in the East. He forgot all that when he became President of the Republic;" and the whole letter is full of similar insults or innuendoes. The Duc d'Aumale is naturally assailed with a peculiar bitterness, to which he may be more or less reconciled when he reads the glowing eulogy passed on Marshal Lebœuf. The letter is utterly without historical value, except as an exhibition of a very coarse and vulgar character.—Speciator.

It is stated that the sum voted by the Assembly for the restoration of the Vendome Column has proved insufficient, and that an additional sum of £70,000 will be necessary. The work will not be suspended, but will be less vigorously proceeded with than would otherwise have been the case. The date of its completion cannot therefore be yet

An evening paper comments on the increase of suicide in France. In 1826, when official returns on this subject were first prepared they numbered 1,739; in 1831 they were 2,084; in 1836, 2,340; in 1839, 2,747; in 1841, 2,814; in 1845, 3,085; in 1847 ; in 1852, 3,674; in 1860, 3,920; in 1869, 5,114; and in 1872, 5,275. It is feared that this year they will reach 7,000. As regards Paris alone, there were 567 suicides in 1872 and 660, in 1873. While if the seventh iron-cased frigate of the German Navy, the second half of 1874 is as serious as the first, the total will approach 1,000.

SPAIN.

Paris Oct. 6 .- The Union newspaper has despatches stating that Don Carlos visited Yrache on Saturday, and remarks that as Yrache is two day's journey from Durango, the report that he was seriously wounded in the latter town must be false. Oct. 7 .- The Carlist official journal says Don Carlos was in good health yesterday, and at the head of his army. He has granted a leave of absence to General Dorregary for benefit of his health.

It is reported that the Carlist General Tristany has died of consumption.

The Carlists have been defeated in an attack upon Inguido; they lost many killed and over one

hundred wounded.

Madrid, Oct. 8.—The Spanish government has

renewed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French on the frontier. ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 21 .- The Catholic newspapers announce that on the-anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Piedmontese troops in 1870, the Pope received the members of the Roman nobility who have remained faithful to him, as well as deputa-tions of the Catholic societies of Rome. The president of one of these deputations read an address deploring the fatal day of the occupation of the Eternal City, the greatest dishonour of the civilized savages of ungrateful Europe. The address added:-

"All human hope which has hitherto sustained us is lost. We are now placed between desolation and God. We have suffered for the last four years, and the impious men who subjugated us with fire and sword constantly insult us, while God appears deaf to our cries. But you, Holy Father, speak and comfort us."

The Pope gave those present his blessing, and replied in a speech, which the Catholic newspapers

promise to publish.

ROME, October 8 .- The Voce de Letta Veretta savs in relation to Von Arnim's arrest, there is reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishing of a new Government in France, and to German interference in Spanish affairs.

Released.-Mons. Theodolia has been released by the brinands, who had captured him, upon pay-

ing a ransom of \$10,000.

NAPLES, SEPT. 17.—"Sicily is governed by the cannon," said an old Deputy to me this morning.
"Were the troops withdrawn the whole population would be up in arms." There is much truth in this assertion, for discontent is general, and the "Mafia," that terrible organization, resembling in many respects the Camorra of Naples, is all power-There is little fear of exaggeration in describing the state of Sicily, or at least of one portion of it, and that the seat of Government. Life and property are not safe within certain bounds, and a multitude of facts might be adduced in corroboration of the statement.—From Times Correspondent.

SWITZERLAND.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SWITZEBLAND .- It has already been mentioned that the Geneva Council of State had formerly called upon the Catholic clergy of the canton to take the oath imposed by a recent law; that the latter, in a uniformly worded letter, had refused to do so; and that the Chancellor had consequently written to inform each priest that the place which he filled would be considered vacant. The Courrier de Geneve, after reproducing the three documents in question, now gives the text of a joint declaration which the various priests read from the - pulpit on Sunday week, announcing to their congregation the steps which had been taken, and the course of conduct which they deemed it proper to pursue. Crear the things that are Crear's. To demand of own reason and not by the revelation of Almighty

142 | Mode 1.51 of Cotation 1374 |

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. me a new oath was therefore tantamount to requiring me to be guilty of sacrilege by selonging to a sect which is no longer Catholic. Whatever hap pens I shall remain among you; simply because il am your lawful pastor. I will not deave your souls defenceless among intruders, and I will affront every. kind of reproach in order that I may instruct your children, bless your marriages, visit your sick, and share with your poor my humble income. You could not recognize an intruder, hold communion with him as to your religious duties, nor receive from him the blessed sacraments without incurring the censure of the Church; you could not, without mortal sin and without exposing yourselves to the punishments decreed by the Canon Law take any part in the election of a priest who would not possess any jurisdiction or recognized authority; nor would you be willing to incur the malediction drawn down upon themselves by those who defy both the prickings of their conscience, the principles of faith, the interests of religion, the oath taken at their ordination, the authority of their bishops, and of the vicar of Jesus Christ—the Sovereign Pontiff."—Pall Mall Gazette. GERMANY.

The Allgemeine Zeitung is publishing a series of

letters from Alsace, in which the mistakes committed

by the German Government in its treatment of that Province are unsparingly exposed. With regard to the disuse of French in schools the writer says :-"Why must the teaching of both languages suddenly cease at a time when in Germany and now in France so much value is attached to people being

able to speak several languages. As matters now stand children have more opportunity of learning French at Kehl or Carlsruhe than at Strasburg, and whereas formerly children were sent from the Grand Duchy of Baden into Alsace to learn French, Alsameet on the other side; but American opinion has | tian children might now be sent to Baden for that purpose. This evil was so generally felt that the District Council who have nothing in common with the party which protests against the annexation, unanimously expressed a wish last year that French might to a certain extent be retained in the elementary schools. But what happened? The day after this wish had been expressed came an order which still further restricted the use of French. It nced hardly be stated that this measure produced a bad impression. People who had been wavering and who might easily have been won over by liberal and conciliatory measures drew back and everywhere, even in the most moderate circles, it was remarked, 'It is useless to make any overtures, for even the Council which has taken the oath of allegiance is treated in this way, and such is the respect which is paid to our wishes.' A pessimism was thereby developed which was stimulated by other regulations and at last drove the bulk of the most

> into the arms of the anti-Annexation candidates." The contention of the writer is that the Alsatians did not at first adopt a hostile and repellent attitude. but that up to the District Elections of 1873 and more recently in the District Councils they showed a disposition to co-operate with the Government for the promotion of local interests, and that they have gradually been embittered by administrative mea-

peaceable, conciliatory, and inoffensive inhabitants

Reblin, Sept. 19.—From Hanover, where he has received with enthusiasm at the great military manœuvres and popular fetes in his honour, the Emperor proceeds to day to Kiel to witness the launch of the cuirassed frigate Frederick the Great. The new vessel was built at the Government wharf at Ellerbeck. and is exactly like the Borussia, launched in November last, With a bulk of 4,118 tons and steam engines of 5,400 horse-power, it has a cuirass of 11in. round the torrets and centre. Its armament is to consist of four 26 centimetre guns in the turrets and two 21 centimetre guns placed fore and aft. This is and the eighth being expected to leave the stocks early next summer, the autumn of 1875, or, at the very latest, the spring of 1876, will see a rather formidable squadron assembled of the Oldenburg coast, By that time Germany will be mistress of eight iron cased frigates, carrying 92 guns of the very heaviest calibre (mostly 400 and 500 pounders), and set in motion by engines with a total of 48,500 horse-power. In addition to these first-class ships there are three more ironclads of minor proportions, making up together 16 heavy guns and 5,400 horse-power. Twelve corvettes (the 12th will be ready next year), with 168 heavy guns and 18,600 horse-porwer, attended by 24 gunboats, mustering 59 guns and youthful, but aspiring fleet. Of the corvettes some have 20, others 10, or 15 guns; three of the number carrying only five, with engines of above 2,000 horse-power, being intended to act on the Alabama plan in far-off seas. The names of these peculiar vessels, which will probably be heard of in the next war, whenever that may be, are Ariadne, Lousia, and Freya, the last being yet on the stocks. The whole German Navy, including, besides the above, three sailing frigates and three sailing brigs, already numbers 55 ships, 425 guns, 73,769 tons, and 84,770 horse-power. About 4,000 sailors, with 1,000 Marines, 500 Artillerymen, and officers in proportion, were this year reported in the Blue Books. Next year will witness an increase of about 2,000, in consequence of the new ironclads being equipped for active service.

The better to show the import of the above figures I append a comparative list of the vessels of the various European Navies. All Europe at this moment has 142 ironclads fit to be placed in the line of battle. Of these England owns 38, France 28, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey 15 each, Germany eight, Spain seven, Denmark three, Greece two. The tonnage of the German ships and the size of their guns are, however, so uncommonly great that although few in number, they are supposed to be more than a match for any Navy, those of England, Russia, and France excepted. Besides these there are 103 iron-cased vessels to be found in Europe for the defence of coasts. Of this number Germany has 2: Spain, Norway, and Denmark, 3 each; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9; Russia, 13; Holland 18; England 23; and France, 30; 431 screw frigates and corvettes make up the wooden array of European strength at see. Here, again, England with 132 vessels, 5,670 guns, and 50,700 horse-power, has the first place France, the second on the list, records only 52 Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 24; Germany, 17; Denmark, 16; Austria, 14 Portugal, 8; Sweden, 5; Norway, 5; Greece, 2. Smaller craft, such as avisos, gunboats, &c., of which England alone has 176, with 309 guns and 13,284 horse-power, are not reckoned in this calculation If England were to man her Navy for war, she would require 68,000 men, of whom 22,000 would have to be enlisted for the purpose. Russia, for the like object, wants 36,000 ; France, 33,570 ; Turkey, 21,000 ; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 13,000 (every one kept in readiness); Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland 6,260; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,309 | Sweden, about 3,000 .- Times Prussian Corr.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRIOR WILBERFORCE ON PRIDE.—At St Dominick's Priory, Haverstock-hill, London, on Sunday morn ing, 13th ult. the Very Rev. Prior Wilberforce, O. P. preached to a crowded congregation at the High Mass. His text was from the Gospel of the day, viz., "Every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled. and that humbleth himself shall be exalted." In this day's Gospel (said the preacher) our Blessed Lord teaches us by precept, by parable, and by mir-The most important passage in this declaration | acle, the great virtue of humility. Pride is the beruns :- "When appointed your priest, I took an ginning of all sin, because it is that principle which oath to which I have ever remained faithful, rendermakes a man say. "I will not serve God, I will rather serve myself. I will walk by the light of my

God Almighty God has said He is the beginning of all things, and that all things are His but pride denies that right to Almighty God, and instead of making God the beginning and end of all things, it makes self the beginning and end of all its actions. The world esteems pride, and that man is worthy of all praise who refuses to submit himself to God, but on the other hand, he who enters into the Church of God and gives proof of his humility, the world treats him with contempt, because the world hates and despises humility. We know that in a short time our bodies will turn to corruption; we know that we can do nothing unless continually supported by God's grace, which holds us up as a mother does her infant; therefore, let us be humble. We must love the truth. We must be humble Catholics; we must show the world our greatest glory is to believe the teaching of Holy Church; and lastly we must examine our own hearts and see how far we have advanced in the way of humility.

FATHER RAWES ON PREDESTINATION. - The poor mission of St. Joseph's, Bunhill-row, London, is in a struggling condition; the church itself is very sequestered, and the greatest difficulty is experienced by the reverend pastor, Father Toomey, in carrying on his holy work. It would be well, therefore, for those living in prosperous missions to think of the above poor neighborhood, and extend a helping hand. At the High Mass on Sunday morning, 13th ult., the Rev. Father Rawes preached to a large congregation in St. Joseph's Church. The text of his discourse was taken from St. Peter, 1, x,: "Brethren, strive earnestly that by good works you may make your calling and election sure." On account of the many dangers which beset the path towards eternal life, it was necessary for all men to follow the advice of the first Vicar of Our Lord, as set forth in the above text. In explaining several matters in connection with the subject of his discourse, the preacher first alluded to predestination, and explained that the broad meaning of predestination was that over-ruling counsel about all the works of God. But, judging its meaning more narrowly, and in a political sense, predestination was the disposition of His works with regard to the salvation of His rational creatures. There were two things about this to be remembered; first, there was no such thing as positive antecedent reprobation, and, more than that, he (the preacher) did not believe there was such a thing as negative antecedent reprobation. God decreed to give the first grace to men; grace merited grace, and every grace was given by the counsel of God, who decreed to give just faith and all it contained, and last the gift of final perseverance. The predestination of God was the same as His justice. When God gave anything without merit, then what He gave was predestinated without merit. On the other hand God gave certain gifts on account of merit, then these gifts were predestinated for men after God had foreseen their merit. God in His goodness decreed to give us all things necessary for salvation, and which were merited for men by Christ-that is, Christ merited that God will give to men all the graces they need. God, from all eternity, decreed to give the things which He at present bestowed, and this was what was meant by predestination. There were two great errors in connection with this which he wished to explain, viz., the errors of the Pelagians and the semi-Pelagians. The first thought that by their own strength they could turn themselves to good works. They further thought that they could persevere in those works by the unsided power of their free will and that heaven was given as the reward of natural merit. The semi-Pelagians thought they could turn themselves to God, and that by doing so they merited, and that God gave them grace because of that merit. They, therefore, thought they could do works, which were meritorious for eternal life, and could, by their free will, go on and persevere to the end. The Church lays down the true doctrine that the first or last grace cannot be merited at all, except through Jesus Christ. The preacher quoted from the Council of Orange and the great Council of Trent to prove that no man could glory in himself on account of any good gift he possessed; but that all was to be ascribed to God, from whom every good gift came, and that when God crowned man's merits, He only crowns His own gifts. In impressing on his hearers the necessity of working out their salvation in fear and trembling, the preacher alluded to the terrible example given by Solomon, who, notwithstanding all his wisdom, had fallen into the most abominable crimes. Let him, therefore, who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall .- Cath-

UNITED STATES.

SCHOOL DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new parochial schools attached to the church of the Holy Innocents, situated on West Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, took place on Sunday last, A large number of Catholic and other societies participated in the imposing ceremonies. In addition to the dedication of the schools, a superb statue of our Saviour, imported from Italy, was unveiled, and addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Father Preston, V.G., and by Father Larkin, the indefatigable pastor of the parish, to whose energy, zeal and executive abilities his parishoners are not only indebted for their splendid church-edifice, but for the model Catholic school building just dedicated to the cause of Catholic education.—N. Y. Irish American.

ST. MICHAEL'S MONASTERY.-The feast of St. Michael (better known as "Michaelmas") was solemnly observed at the monastery of St. Michael, West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 29. To the Catholics of this and the neighboring diocese, the labors of the good Fathers of the Passionist Order are known; and at all seasons of the year, crowds of the faithful visit the great edifice, which, standing like a land mark on the highest point of the New Jersey heights, is a monument, at once attesting the zeal of the followers of St. Paul of the Cross, and the progress of the faith that has raised the sign of man's redemption to such an altitude. Although the weather was unpropitous on the day of the feast, devout Catholics of this and neighboring cities were not deterred from assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which was offered up in the chapel of the Monastery by the Rev. Father Victor, assisted by Rev. Father Libratus and Aloysius. At the conclusion of the canon of the Mass, the Rev. Father Smith, of Rahanay, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse which was listened to with rapt attention by the crowded audience.—Ib,

Interest on Friendship.—In 1850 a young man named Osborn, who had recently arrived from the East, penniless and friendless, was taken sick. He told his condition to a fellow adventurer named Hitchcock, who was a little better off, and the latter promised to "see him through." The promise was kept, and when, after two months of illness, Osborn arose from his bed, his friend handed him \$250 to bear expenses and to procure tools, saying to him, "if you ever get able you can pay me back, but do not worry yourself and injure your health in trying to make the money too quick." One year and a half from that time Osborn sent Hitchcock \$1,250 with the following note: "I'll pay interest on friendship." His labors proved remunerative, and by 1873 he was worth \$850,000. While in San Francisco he met and recognized his old friend. when they parted, after several days' companionship, Osborn gave Hitchcock a scaled package, with the injunction that it was not to be opened until he was on the cars. There Hitchcock found that it contained a deed for one sixth of a rich silver mine, with a small note containing the words: "Interest on friendship." Hitchcock has sold his interest for \$80,000.

ROBBING THE PAUPERS.—From New York City comes this: The Commissioners of accounts in New mission and make a report showing irregularities in from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, distributing, supplies, deceit in making returns, but as by far the greater number are not well fraud in letting contracts, alteration of books, and everything in a general muddle.

James Newsome, Esq., Bullock: county, Ga., has a watermelon vine from which he gathered 589 pounds of melons this year, many of them weighing from forty to fifty pounds. The vine covered seventy feet from side to side. र क्षेत्री । किल्लामा (नार्षे के नारा क्ष्यु)

POLAND.

Poland, yet more than ever sorrow-crowned, is most beautiful in her sadness. The Czar of Russia graciously allows these subjects of his the alternative of embracing the teaching of a false religion, or the martyr's fate, and thank God they are accepting joyfully the latter. Long since every Cathelic Bishop of Russian Poland has entered the way to Heaven through a Siberian exile, and now the knout, or the more merciful sword is daily adding from clergy and people to that long roll of witnesses to God's Church, which every year has not failed of example from the apostles to this day. And this royal butcher. of Russia, the particular and petted admiration of a certain class of people in free America, is suffered to go on with his brutal purpose of exterminating a gallant people, who prefer death to apostacy. Oh God of Heaven is there no hand to strike, no shield of power to protect. Neither age nor sex is spared. The tender child and heroic mother receive alike the stripe from their inhuman oppressors, and even gray hairs command no respect from the Russian beast. Poland is not in accord with the spirit of the age. Her men women and children are guilty of the henious political offence against the Russian Government of reciting the rosary and wearing the scapular of our Blessed Lady."-For this these "children of Mary," are whipped, scourged, murdered, and the world calmly looks on; repeating the sad history of that Son of Mary, who is Christ our Lord, who, after being cruelly scourged in Pilate's house, was led forth to die amid the plaudits of a world as conceited as this is and just as ignorant. Poland is not in accord with the spirit of this age, but she is in accord with the spirit of that age which withstood the terrible persecution of the Roman Emperors, and from the reeking forum furnished the brightest examples of Godlike courage that history has ever recorded .-Poor Poland-grand Poland!

When all Europe lay prostrate before the advancing armies of Islam and the Christian people of West saw before them the dreaded alternative of adherence to Mohammed or death by the sword it was Catholic Poland that proved a wall of firebeyond which the Mussulmans were unable to advance. At Vienna and Belgrade her gallant people upheld the Cross and trampled the Crescent in the dust forever. Poland heard and heeded the cry of anguish which Europe sent forth in those days, miscalled "dark", but in the days of a false enlightment, the Christian nations are deaf to the agonizing wail that comes from Russian Poland. In this connection we take pleasure in printing the follow-

ing from our neighbor, the St. Louis Despatch: " Since its dismemberment, an act which Sir James M'Intosh pronounced the darkest chapter in history, Poland has been the most oppressed and down trodden country, scarcely excepting Ireland, on the map of Europe. Her political institutions were destroyed, her own rulers dethroned, and without Iaw or justice, her territory divided among the rapacious wolves of conquest. Now Russia that has had the magnanimity to free a race of serfs, is filling Polish prisons and bastiles with prisoners, scourging men, women, and children, devastating the fields and impoverishing the people because the Roman Catholics refuse to forsake their religion and their altars and to recognize Greek priests and attend Greek churches. It is a shame to civilization and an outrage on humanity too shocking and appalling to admit one particle of palliation. It exhibits the despotic spirit of the Russian government. The defenceless handful of Catholics are without protection and at the mercy of the rude soldiery of Russia, and Poland is again rest asunder by bloodshed and suffering. It is a cause that appeals to the humanity of the world. Russian butchery should be stopped by the united voice of Christendom. -Western Times.

DEMOCRITUS AT BELFAST. (See Report of Professor Tyndall's Inaugural Discourse to the British Association.)

(From Punch.) Tyndall, high-perched on Speculation's summit, May drop his sounding-line in Nature's ocean, But that great deep has depths beyond has plummet The springs of law and life, mind, matter, motion

Democritus imagined that the soul Was made of atoms, spheric, smooth, and fiery; Plato conceived it as a radiant whole-A heavenly unit baffling man's enquiry. Indolent Gods, immeasurably bored.

Beyond the blast of Boreas and Eurus, Too lazy Man to punish or reward, Such was the Heaven conceived by Epicurus. If, as the wide observant Darwin dreams, Man be development of the Ascidian,

Methinks his great deeds and poetic dreams

Scarce square with his molluscous pre-meridian. But, even as Milton's demons, problem tossed, When they had set their Maker at defiance, Still "found no end, in wandering mazes lost." So is it with our modern men of science.

Still in the "Open Sesame" of Law, Life's master-key professing to deliver, But meeting with deaf-ear or scorn-clinched jaw. Our question "Doth not law imply law-giver?" Betwixt the Garden and the Portico. Thou, vacillating savant, often flittest.

And when we seek the force of law to know, Giv'st us a phrase, "survival of the fittest." Pray who may be the fittest to survive, The spark of thought for coming time to kindle, The sacred fire of science keep alive ?-Plato, Agassiz, Humboldt, Huxley, Tyndall?

If 'Tyndall's last word be indeed the last-Of Hope and Faith hence with each rag and tatter 9-13 A black cloud shrouds our future as our past; Matter, the wise man's God; the Crowd's - no Matter.

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCCA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide. Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry,

from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference ence to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, published price. Single volumes as before. together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to OATES, 17, Portman Street, W., London, English the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists York have made an examination of the Charity Com- in great capacity of brain for assimilating material Paper.

but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMEND-MENTS

In the matter of FRANCOIS CORY MUTTON, of the said City of Montreal, Cabinet Maker and Trader, as well individually as having carried on trade and business with THOMAS CORY MUTTON, in Montreal aforesaid, under the name and firm of MUTTON BROS., Insolvent.

THE Insolventillas made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Building, sixth day of October, A.D. 1874, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive state—decorps et des binsi has been instituted by the said ments of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, October 3rd, 1874.

Montreal, October 3rd, 1874.

The said JOHN SCOTT,

NOTICE is hereby given that an action en separation de corps et des binsi has been instituted by the said

Plaintiff against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 17th September, 1874.

Montreal, October 3rd, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of MEDARD GUILBAULT, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Mont-real, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are notified to fyle their claims before me within a month, and they are notified moreover that a meeting of Creditors in the said affair will be held in my Office at Montreal, No. 6 St. James Street, on the 6th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for

tate. Montreal, 6th October, 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON,

Assignee.

the general administration of the affairs of the Es-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEEEO, District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

The First Day of October, 18:4. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Jounson, No. 736.

> THOMAS C. CARROLL, Plaintiff.

CLEREMONT DANIELS & HENRY PEABODY, both Merchants and Co-Partners of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business as such under the name and firm of "CLEREMONT DANIELS & CO.,"

Defendants. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Plaintiff, that a meeting of the Creditors of said Cleremont Daniels and Henry Peabody, be held in the room appro-priated for matters in Insolvency in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the nineteenth day of October, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the Insolvent Estate of the said De-

(By Order),

District of Montreal.

under the said Act.

GEORGE PYKE, Deputy P. S. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
In the matter of ISIDORE BEZEAU, Butcher and
Trader, of the Parish and District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his domicile and place of business at Coteau St. Augustin, in the said Parish, on Turgeon Street, the nineteenth day of October next, at two o'clock P.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an

Montreal, 28th September, 1874. CHAS. ALB. VILBON, 8-2in Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ULRIC LAMOUREUX, An Insolvent. On the Seventh day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge

Montreal, 1st of October, 1874. ULRIC LAMOUREUX,
per ARCHAHBAULT & DESALABERRY,
in His Attorneys ad litem. 8-5in

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, In the SUPERIOR COURT for Lower Canada. No. 535.

DAME HERMELINE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Eusebe Charette, gentilhomme, of the same place, now absent from the Province of Quebec, the said Dame Hermeline Leveille duly authorized to ester

Plaintiff. The said EUSEBE CHARETTE, her husband,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the sixteenth day of September in-

Montreal, 21st September, 1874. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN SCOTT, An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court

for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 21st September, 1874. JOHN SCOTT. By KERR, LAMBE & CARTÉR.

His Attorneys ad litem. 6-5in INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBES, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of WALTER C. COCHRANE,

An Insolvent,
On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October
next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court
for a discharge under the court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 21st September, 1874.

WALTER'C. COCHRANE, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of An Insolvent, Montreal,
On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 7th September, 1874. GEORGE POWEL, By his Attorney ad litem. D. BARRY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 CANADA, - SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES INGLIS, of the City of Montreal, Photographer and Trader, Insolvent. On the twenty-third day of October next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge

under the said Act. Montreal, 15th September, 1874.

JAMES INGLIS,

By GILMAN & HOLTON, His Attorneys ad litem. 6-bin

District of Montreal. DAME ELIZABETH McDOUGALL, wife of JOHN SCOTT, of Montreal, Broker, duly authorized to

ester en justice, Plaintiff, III

COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.

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SCANDINAVIAN 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N.
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Austrian 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie.
NESTORIAN 2700 Capt. R. S. Watts.
MORAVIAN 2650 Capt
Peruvian 2600 Capt
Manitoban3150 Capt. H. Wylie,
Nova-Scotian3300 Capt. Richardson.
Canadian 2600 Capt. D. McKenzle.
N. AMERICAN 1784 Capt. ———
CORINTHIAN 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott,
ACADIAN 1350 Capt. Cabel.
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Peruvian	u ¯	19
SARMATIAN	u	26
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H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets. July, 10. 1874

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It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

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Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail,
their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and soience of an able mind, quickly com-

pelled the canson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doss s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874..

Messrs. Devins & Bolton: RAE & Co.; in Havre to John M. Currie, 21 Quai Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Law-co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to G. P. rence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him W. Gibbon & Hugo; in Bordeaux to Layitte & great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle-Vandercruves or E. Depas & Co.; in Belfast to has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with

mond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER. 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine.. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874. DEVINE & BOLTON:

Gentlemen-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferors from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF. TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remelies and Doctors prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses. all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain,

MARGARET CONROY.

127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes on or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

MHE countenance is pale and leadeneolored, with occasional flushes, or a Circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an serie semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach. at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

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EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order),

OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

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[October 2.

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THOMAS H. COX.

IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT) No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL

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McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,) Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thick-

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NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL leave Montreal 3.45 p.m., St. Johns 5.00 p.m., West Farnham 5.35 p.m., arrive at New Port 8.55 p.m., Standstead 9.50 p.m., arrive in Boston 8.40 a.m.

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DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m. New Port: 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 8.25 p.m., arrive

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