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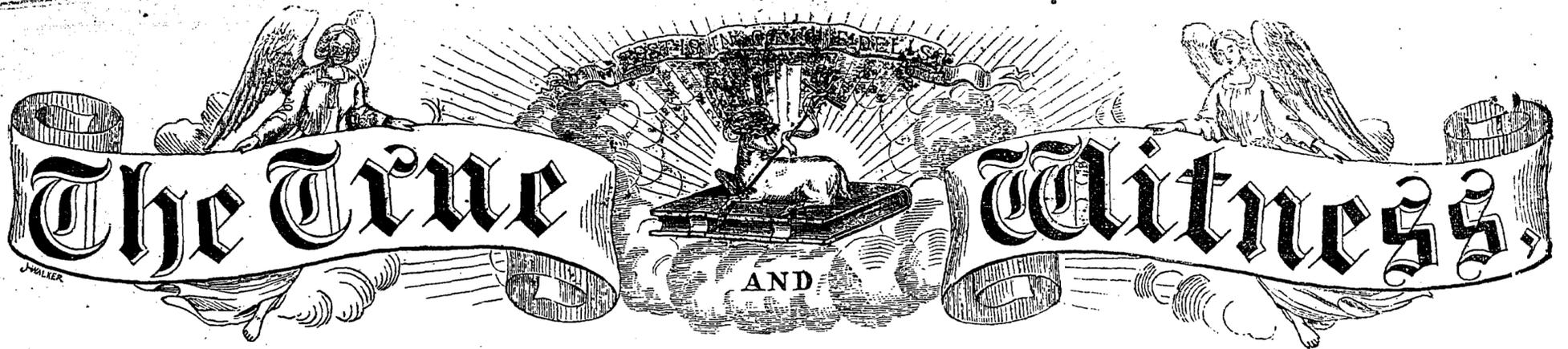
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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR, The Rising in the North: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart. CHAPTER II. "Silence, and darkness! solemn sister twins From ancient night who nurse the tender thought, To reason, and on reason build resolve; That column of true majesty in man, Assist me!"

It was with feelings of the utmost alarm that John Harding, being awakened by repeated knockings, hurried on a few clothes, and hastened himself to open the door of his habitation.

"Alas! alas!" said the old man, as he descended the stairs, "God forgive the rebellion of my heart, which cannot chuse but murmur at His will, in so far as it has fixed my lot in such a troublesome age! Who was this?" he cried, as he laid his hand on the ponderous bolt.

"Ah, dearest father!" answered a well-known voice, "open the door quickly; here is Master Willoughton badly wounded, and my dear cousin Lucy is in the hands of some most evil men!"

With trembling hands John Harding opened the door; and the crowd without at first swam before his eyes, and he saw nothing but his daughter, who, springing from the support of the stranger, threw herself, sobbing hysterically, upon his neck.

"Noble sir," said Harding, "that you are the friend of Henry Willoughton, would alone make me feel my house honored by your presence; but language fails me, when I would thank the preserver of my child!"

So saying, the old man ushered the stranger into his house, to best chamber of which the wounded Willoughton was conveyed, and the sorrows of Master Harding being called up, one of them was despatched for an apothecary to Bucklersbury, at that time the peculiar place of abode of all who professed the healing art.

search of the perpetrator of the daring outrage; well she remembered that the preceding week her cousin and herself had been present at the public show, given by Sir Philip Wynyard, but it appeared not to her that they had there excited any extraordinary attention.

"Rise, Gertrude! rise my child, I entreat you!" he exclaimed, "and come with me!" Alarmed and confused, Gertrude started up, and throwing a mantle over her disordered dress, she followed her father out of the apartment.

The house of Master Harding was truly one of the oldest time; it had long and narrow passages, walls with heavy casements, and deep and dark closets; and as the old man glided along that night, he might have been taken for a wizard leading some love-lorn maiden to the secret chamber of his divinations, there to make known to her her certainty of woe.

The figure of John Harding was tall and thin, and age had bestowed on it a slight and not ungraceful bend, his face had in his youth been remarkably handsome; though now worn and attenuated, it still retained its noble outline; and a few locks changed from bright auburn to a perfect silver were thinly scattered over his bold expanse of forehead and the flickering of the lamp showed the serene expression of his deep blue eyes, and the lines which time and sorrow had traced about his mouth and brow.

John Harding was often taken for the grandsire of his child, but he had married very late in life. His habit was that of a wealthy, but not an ostentatious, citizen: his doublet and hose of fine broadcloth were sparingly embroidered on the seams with gold, and adorned with crystal buttons. Light as were the footsteps of Gertrude, her father turned more than once to motion her to a still more noiseless tread, ere he reached the chamber to which the wounded Henry Willoughton had been conveyed.

A piece of tapestry, according to the fashion of the times, hung over the door, and as the old man lifted it, Gertrude could not resist making an enquiry if their guest was worse; but he shook his head, and beckoned her into the chamber. It was a very large one, and the single lamp which burned on a table at one end of it rather served to show than to dispel its obscurity.

The equipments of the apartment befitting the house of the wealthy merchant. The hangings were of green serge, those of the bed adorned with a narrow fringe of silver; the bed was down, the counterpane of verdur work inland; the blankets of red Irish frieze, peeping beneath the sheets of the finest Holland; the chairs were of Flemish manufacture, heavy with carving and gilding; and the carpet of Turkey work, while opposite to the bed hung a large steel mirror, with curtains of yellow velvet, looped with gold cord.

As Gertrude passed through the room, she was surprised to see none of the servants there, and turning to her father she whispered to him in a low tone— "Have you alone been watching by our sick guest, and so lately lit myself, my father?"

"Not alone," answered Harding, "for his friend has borne me company." In spite of herself, Gertrude shrank as she glanced at the bed where Willoughton lay in a sleep so profound that it might have been mistaken for that of death, so low and imperceptible was his breathing; while the dark spot of blood which had oozed through the surgical bandage that bound his temples contrasted with the ashen hue of the lower part of his face.

But short time she had to pause in pity, or in dread, by the couch of the sufferer; the room adjoining to this chamber was the principal sitting apartment of the house, and her father now standing at its entrance beckoned her forwards.— The appointments of this room were of the same character with those of the bed-chamber, and proportionally rich, the hangings richly wrought, the cushions of green silk, the chairs and tables heavy with carving and gilding, the handiwork were of copper highly gilt, and ornamented with flowers in various colors, while two large cupboards, or ranges of shelves, were filled with massive gold and silver plate.

symmetry of her form, while the sleeve of lawn and lace, wrought with needlework, which appeared below the satin, showed that the heiress of the rich citizen could indulge in the taste for fine linen as freely as the daughter of an Earl.

The stranger still stood gazing on the lovely form at the upper end of the apartment: he had been conversant with the Courts of Europe, and had seen beauty in its high and low degrees, polished by art, and wild in the charms of untutored nature; yet it seemed that, with one exception, he had never met with grace or loveliness till now. He forgot, in his surprise and admiration, those forms of chivalrous politeness with which he was so well acquainted.

John Harding, bending over the fair vision, whispered to her a few words which met not the ear of the stranger; but their effect upon Gertrude was remarkable—the doubtful, timid and half-saddened look changed in a moment for one of delight, surprise, and admiration.

She relinquished her father's arm, which she had at first clasped upon perceiving the stranger, and suddenly gliding forwards with the lightness and speed of a fairy, she sank ere he could prevent her at his feet, and taking the hand which he extended to raise her, she pressed it to her lips with the tremulous motion of unbounded respect.

The stranger astonished, and even confused, by her assumption of so humble an attitude, again attempted to raise her; but gently resisting the proffered courtesy, while the tears gathered in her eyes, Gertrude exclaimed, "True disciple of thy father's faith! brave gentleman, loyal peer! suffer the daughter of John Harding—of him who must have died in prison but for you—to name that debt of gratitude she may never hope to cancel; suffer her to attempt her thanks for the more than life which has been this night preserved to her by the noble Lord Dacre, of Gilsland."

"Gentle Gertrude," replied Leonard Dacre, "when I rescued thy father from the rapacious cruelty of Leicester, I did but exercise that common kindness which we owe to all our fellow beings, and which surely we should at least never refuse to the persecuted few still clinging round the broken altars of our faith. But much I have to say, fair Gertrude," continued Lord Dacre, raising her from her kneeling posture, "and slender space of time to say it in, and thy heart will belie thy face if it refuse to spare a moment from its private grief to mourn the public wounds of this unhappy land."

"Rightly do you judge my daughter, noble Lord," said Harding, advancing and gazing on her with a fond pride, "and safely may I declare that you will find not in London a quicker witted or more trusty messenger, nor yet a neater scribe. The troubled times, alas! in which we live have forced me often to put upon the poor child offices that seem to ask an older head! but it hath blessed Heaven hitherto to make up to her in wisdom that which she must needs want in experience. Many is the time, I thank the saints, that my house and my Gertrude have saved the suffering confessors of our faith from the halter and the rack."

While Harding spoke thus, both he and his noble guest had seated themselves near the table on which the refreshments stood, and Gertrude, after stealing into the adjoining apartment, and finding Willoughton still quietly sleeping, drew a silken cushion near her father's feet, and kneeling on it, fixed her eyes upon Lord Dacre in eager expectation.

"Know you this picture, gentle Gertrude?" he exclaimed, extending towards her the miniature which she had seen in his hand. She took it and gazed for a few minutes in silence on the beautiful and famed features it represented. The strong feelings, the wild enthusiasm of Gertrude, had hitherto slept in the deceitful calm of innocence and youth, prosperous youth, surrounded by luxury and indulgence. So gay, so artless she had hitherto appeared, that even her father himself, whose thoughts so rarely wandered from her and from her wishes, scarce understood the excess of that pity, that indignation, she expressed in favor of the hapless original of the picture which she now held with a trembling hand.

Her face and neck as she looked upon it, became suddenly suffused with a deep crimson! but suppressing the hysterical affection, which would fain have found a vent in tears, she said, though with a choked accent, and low, as though she dreaded that the walls should hear her dangerous words, "How, my Lord, should I not know the features of England's persecuted Queen? Yes, calumniated Mary!" she continued as to herself, "Queen thou art of all the fertile land of abused England, no less than of the cold and cruel country that cast thee on the mercy of Elizabeth—of her who knows no mercy!"

its strength, and whatever did not relate to it became trivial in comparison. "Fair Gertrude," said Lord Dacre, and his deep voice softened to a tone alike thrilling and impressive, "if thy gentle soul is so touched by the woes of the royal sufferer, would it not seem a pleasant task to relieve them?"

"Noble Lord," replied Gertrude, "fortune has decreed me to a very lowly state; much have I sorrowed for the injured Queen, and never lamented my mean condition but when thinking of her wrongs; for, alas! I felt I was too far removed in rank to alleviate them, Alas! my Lord, the nobly born pay bitter penalties for all their high estate—the first in place seems often the first in woe; they are hard distinctions which shut out the heart's most tender sympathies; the queen whom I have mourned for may scorn my pity, but show the way in which the humble Gertrude may assist her, and all she has of energy or life shall be yielded to the glorious purpose. Your sex, my Lord, have sterner frames to suffer; but oh, they cannot have more will or patience to endure than ours. I have read," continued Gertrude with yet more of solemn energy in her manner, "how a lowly village girl of France retrieved the waning fortunes of her country; might such a blessed work be mine, how joyfully would I yield up life when it was accomplished, even as she yielded it. It is bitter to behold injustice triumph, to see this fair world laid at the feet of the wicked; but how sublime is the power and eternity of truth—how noble the task to aid in her success!"

"And this task, Gertrude, may be thine; the flower of the northern counties are ready to arm in support of their rightful Queen. But arms, fair Gertrude, must be had; 'twere worse than vain without a proper supply of these to encounter the disciplined and well appointed forces of the usurping Elizabeth. Nor do we rely on our own strength alone, the great Alva has promised his assistance in arms, troops, and ammunition; his renowned captain, Chiapino Vitelli, the Marquis of Catena, is now in London; and it is the means of conferring safely with him that I hope, fair Gertrude, to obtain, by your assistance, or that of your father. A halcyon wisdom is Elizabeth's, and woe to our design if she suspect that Vitelli, has another mission than to accommodate his master's disputes with her. And Cecil, whose suspicion never sleeps—who watches wary and alert, like the dog whom ancient fables make the guard of hell—Cecil, whose craft, is that of the reptile who wiled our parents out of paradise; and Walsingham, with his heart of flint; the profligate and cruel Leicester—of all these, fair Gertrude, must be the cautious, and for them it is I would not be known to be in London now. Doubtless you are aware how the Court spies infest the dwellings of the great."

"And not, alas! the dwellings of the great alone," said John Harding, with a sigh. "All degrees of society have been alike drenched with the poison of suspicion—the confidence of honest friendship is no more, and oh, perdition to those who have severed them! the ties of father, of brother, and of son are broken—wives have been yielded by their husbands to the rack, and husbands led by the witnessing of their wives to the halter and the stake. How long, oh Heaven! shall thy wisdom permit these horrors?"

"May your aid, gentle Gertrude," said Leonard Dacre, assist in procuring for me a conference with Vitelli. My recollections of John Harding, when he led me a child through the woods of Rockliffe Castle, long before his brother-in-law invited him to try his fortune in London, his firm patience when his property was seized by Leicester—in fact all that I formerly knew of his life—would have led me to seek him in this emergency, even had I not been urged by the warm entreaties of our poor friend, Henry Willoughton, with whom I knew not till this day that you were acquainted. This hope, then, that you might convey safe intelligence of my arrival in London to Chiapino, led Willoughton and myself hither during the hours of darkness, for I care not to pass through the streets during the day time, lest I meet with the spies or dependents of the Court; for well do Elizabeth and Cecil know that I love them not. Yet, if aught of danger to you seems to lurk in this attempt, I pray you my friends scruple not to name it, and I will think of some other means to obtain speech with Vitelli."

"Rest you content, noble Lord," said the father and daughter with one breath, "your wishes by to-morrow's sunset shall be accomplished." "And if mine errand in London speed well," said Leonard Dacre, "I depart forthwith for Tisbury, the unseemly residence of the royal captive, to make known to her the faith and loyal projects of the noble Percy, and the true offspring of the Nevills. And now, gentle Gertrude, I will no longer rob thee of thy repose; the grey tints of morning stealing through the curtains, reproach me with having wearied you."

"Nay, my Lord," replied Gertrude, turning towards him with a bright smile, "I weary not; time is most precious in such a case as ours, nor must we lose the scanty moments; I will but attend to our poor Henry, who, I think is awakening, and be with you anon, to receive more nice directions. It behoves us not to seem curiously occupied when our servants move around us; we know not, alas! whom we may safely trust, and light matters often serve to awaken great suspicion."

As Gertrude spoke, she glided into the adjoining apartment, the door of which had been left open during the conversation with Lord Dacre; she found Willoughton awake, but with his face flushed and his hand burning with fever; she had smoothed his pillow, supplied him with a cooling drink, and soothed him with a few kind words, and was about to return to her father and Lord Dacre, when she was startled by a heavy knocking at the house door.

"Let us hope," said she to her father, "this may be some news of our sweet Lucy, but well we know that ill fortune must in these days be upmost in our thoughts; were it not prudent for the noble Dacre to retire to that safe chamber which only you and I, dear father, wot of?"

"Ever my sage Gertrude!" replied Harding, "it is well thought of," and lifting the hangings near the bed's head, he touched a small spring,

and a door flew open at the top of a narrow flight of stairs; down these he led Lord Dacre, the aperture closing behind them, while Gertrude having called up the servants to answer the noisy summons at the door, drew a chair near the sick couch, and sat shivering between her hopes for her cousin, and her fears for the bold design of Lord Dacre.

CHAPTER III. "Oh, night and shades! How are ye joined with hell in triple knot Against the unarmed weakness of our virgin, Alone and helpless."

COMUS. The unfortunate Lucy Fenton had sunk into a swoon as she was conveyed from the house of her father. On regaining her senses, she found herself extended on a couch and in total darkness, but the low dashing of water and a current of air blowing freshly on her face convinced her that she was being borne rapidly along the river. A dismal moaning near her filled her heart with horror, and she involuntarily uttered a responsive sigh. Presently a man appeared with a lamp, and she then perceived that she was in what seemed to be the cabin of a fishing boat, or some vessel of no superior pretensions. As the man approached the couch on which she lay she again closed her eyes, thinking that while supposed to be asleep or insensible an opportunity for observation likely to avail her in her present desperate situation might occur.— The person who had entered paused at her side, and held the light over her face, the deadly paleness of which sufficiently confirmed the idea of her prolonged swoon, while her hand which he took, had assumed the coldness as well as the color of marble.

"Poor maiden," he exclaimed, the compassionate tone of his voice inspired Lucy with hope. As he dropped her hand she heard by the sound of his steps that he had turned from the couch, and she ventured to look forth. He passed rapidly to the other end of the low and narrow apartment, whence the groans had appeared to proceed; they had, however, ceased while the man stood near to Lucy, who rightfully conjectured that the person had fainted from excess of pain.

"Here, Ware, Morley," cried the other man, "this chicken-hearted fellow has even swooned like a girl!" "Steady a moment," answered another voice, "good, there we have shot past the bridge, the goulding citizens can scarce overtake us now!" "Bour a hand here then!" said the first speaker, "surely Robert and Hodge can spare you for a moment, the poor young woman looks unseemly pale; you, Edmund, where is the box with the strong water and the scents?"

"Two other men now appeared, and opening a kind of locker produced a phial filled with a reviving essence, and two flasks of wine. They first addressed themselves to the care of their companion.

"Ho! brute apprentice!" cried one, "rouse up, and taste a cup of noble Burgundy, I warrant the royal draught shall make ample amends for the red puddle which thou hast lost!" "Shame upon thee, Edmund Ware!" said the man whom Lucy had first seen, "a reckless youth art thou always; wouldst thou give a man with so unsightly a wound as this, wine to drink? 'Twere fire in his veins to feed the fever that is already parching them. Go, fetch cold water to sprinkle his face with, the henchage has slipped from his wrist—there, that is well; now my man, how feel you?"

"Alas!" replied a voice, which though its tones were weak and low, was but too well recognized by Lucy. "Is it thus that the Lord permits his godly ones to fall by the hand of the Philistine?"— Truly, that man of Beezlebub hath smitten me sore! Gracious Gilbert, where is thy master, Sir Philip? a faithful gentleman he is, and will doubtless make a consideration to Ralph Adams, for the hurt which he has received in his service."

"Aye, aye, rest thee content!" returned Gilbert, in a tone compounded of a grunt and a snarl, and seeming to intimate no great complaisance towards Master Ralph. "Aye, aye, my master pays all who work for him in proportion to their work, and by that count, Ralph Adams, thou shouldst be well off!"

"Alas!" exclaimed Ralph, "my spirit waxes low, I feel marvellously weak!" "Lie thee still! lie thee still, lad!" said Gilbert, "here, taste of this cordial, it should produce thee a quiet sleep."

"But may I not have speech with Sir Philip?" "Rest thee still, fellow, Sir Philip parted from us when thou earnest into the cabin here. Thou shalt see him to-morrow, but be patient now. Ill will it fare both thee and us if we see not to the condition of the damsel!" So saying, he turned towards the couch on which Lucy was extended. The poor girl looked up on his approach and cast her eyes mournfully round the place. The scene was dismal enough, the cabin itself was narrow and low roofed, its naked rafters black and hung with cobwebs. Its only furniture was the locker before mentioned and two couches of faded green stuff, on one of which Lucy herself had been placed, while Ralph Adams rested on the other.— With the exception of Gilbert, the appearance of her companions was ill calculated to cheer her.— Of the desperate villainy of Ralph her present situation was sufficient proof. She turned her eyes towards the persons of Sir Philip's men; the countenance of Gilbert had a kind expression, it was full, ruddy, and good-tempered; he was a man passing from the middle to the decline of life; he wore the colors of his master, a blue doublet, slashed with tawny, and trimmed with silver lace; his companions, Ware and Morley, were attired in dresses of the same fashion and color, but of superior materials, denoting their higher rank in their master's household. Their doublets were of fine cloth puffed with satin, and powdered with stag's heads in silver, the cognizance of their master, this badge appeared only on Gilbert's arm, and in a baser metal, the hilts of their rapiers were also silver, and a rosette of tawny color and silver was fastened in their hats. These youths were fit attendants of Sir Philip Wynyard; their persons were well made and their features inclining to handsome, but they were rendered unpleasant by

a disolute expression from which the forlorn Lucy shrunk; and lifting her eyes to Gilbert, she implored for mercy in the most piteous terms. "Be content, Miss Lucy!" said Ralph, raising himself on his couch, and losing the sense of his pain in the gratification of his malice; "thou art being borne to the house of a noble gentleman, who will love thee in the spirit of the faith, and keep thee safe from thy vain admirer, Henry Willoughton, who, if all whispers be true, is grievously inclined to the pestilence of Papistry."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

DIVINE ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE. A POWERFUL LECTURE.

HOW FAR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SECURING REVERENCE FOR THE SACRED VOLUME.

The Very Rev. Father Boylan, from Ireland, delivered the following eloquent lecture on the "Divinity of the Bible," and how far the public schools have succeeded in securing reverence for the sacred volume, in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday evening, the 26th July, for the benefit of the schools of the parish. Mr. FINNIS: I am here this evening to speak to you of the Bible—that glorious book of divine revelation which commences with the birth of the world and ends with the apocalypse of eternity; whose first word is the word of God, the Creator, calling forth the universe from nothing, and whose last calls back humanity to His bosom to enter into the full possession of Truth. This book, which has twenty different authors, who pass the pen from hand to hand down the ages of history, all writing under the empire of one idea and in the unity of the same plan, but to which none of them has presumed to affix his name, knowing that he was but the recording instrument in the hands of the Almighty. This book, whose deadly enemies, from the pagan sophist to the modern infidel, have ransacked every department of knowledge for objections and put Nature to the torture in order if possible to elicit some answer opposed to the Bible.—No other book ever passed through such an ordeal, for it has been exposed to the contradictions of men, for the last three thousand years, yet even to the present hour, it has been found impossible to detect a single error. Though it appears somewhat superfluous in speaking to Christian auditors to enter into the proofs of that divine origin which you have never doubted, yet it may be well for me briefly to state the answer to the most common objections urged against it in order to arm you against the attacks of unbelievers should chance lead you into their company. First, as to the narration of Moses. What skeptics dare to deny, in the face of all history, sacred and profane, and the results of all ancient and modern research, that Moses existed, or that he was the chief or ruler who led the Israelites from Egypt to the land of Canaan. The fact that he was the inspired author of the Pentateuch, we find accepted by all Jewish and Christian antiquity, and supported by constant reference and assertion throughout the sacred volume itself.

THE AUTHORITY OF MOSES. In writing these books Moses, beside divine inspiration, had in his favor the annals and traditions of his family in an unbroken succession from Adam, and in a country where tradition is often more accurate than our own recorded history, and he would never have dared to place these facts upon record as God's own word and law if the people had not known them to be true and actually witnessed his miracles and his wonderful familiarity with God. The most complete precautions were taken to secure the preservation and correct transmission of the original text of the Books of Moses into the twelve authentic copies—one for each tribe. The copies were laid up by the whole congregation in the treasure-house of the temple, and to add, diminish or corrupt one word was, by the laws of the nation, present death. Josephus tells us that a Roman soldier who attempted to tear the books was instantly beheaded by command of his General. It would be impossible to condense, in the brief space of a single lecture, even a summary of the many corroborative proofs of the authenticity of the other books of the Old Testament. All the facts it contains were written from time to time by public authority, and are the testimony of men who saw and knew the things recorded; and, as to the prophecies, to those who are not willfully blind, their fulfillment affords the most glorious and convincing proof, not only of their own truth, but of the divine origin of the other portions of the Old and New Testament, with which they are inseparably connected. If the Jews would corrupt the Bible, it must be done either before or after the coming of our Saviour. They would not before, because their only motive in so doing must be to show that Christ did not fulfill the prophecies; and afterwards, when the book was in the hands of Christians, amongst whom were many Jews who understood the Hebrew or Syro-Chaldee language, in which the Scriptures were written, any attempt at alteration would have been instantly detected and exposed. In regard to the New Testament, the internal evidence of genuineness are equally complete, and we have beside the correspondence with, and fulfillment of the prophecies. The existence of our Lord and Saviour is a matter of history; but if any one could deny His work or His miracles, done openly in the face of day—miracles that the Jews, who persecuted His doctrines, His disciples and even His name, dared not dispute, in the face of a publicity filling the whole world from evil to good, from pride to humility, from sensuality to chastity, from enjoyment to mortification, from corruption to holiness? Who can trace.

THE WONDERFUL PROPAGATION OF THIS RELIGION over the whole world, through instruments, humanly speaking, so utterly inadequate to the work, and in the face of the most terrible opposition from the great, the powerful, and the learned of the world—in the face of that colossal system of paganism which then bedrore the earth, and of that mighty empire which ruled all nations with a rod of iron, and rose on ten different occasions, with all its combined and terrible power, to crush this Christian religion? Who can witness this wondrous triumph and not say, with the terrified Egyptian magi, "If it is the finger of God?" Is not the greatest miracle of all the Holy Catholic Church? Every power has touched it, every science has scrutinized it, every blasphemy has cursed it; but there it has stood, unshaken and unchanged, between Heaven and earth, for eighteen centuries; and now, from the throne whence the orders of Nero issued to a trembling world, the aged and disarmed Pius IX., in the name of Christ, whose vicar he is, spreads through the world purity, peace, and blessing. That Church, in which alone resides the fullness and plenitude of ecclesiastical power, and which alone is the invariable depository of God's revealed truth, has stamped the Scriptures with the high seal of its sacred authority, without which St. Augustine himself would have rejected the four Gospels, for the sacred volume can be abused. It is a two-edged sword, which requires to be cautiously handled; it is a sign to be contradicted, and may serve as well for the ruin as the resurrection of many. "The Red Sea saved the Israelite, but drowned the Egyptian." But while the Church hedges round the Scriptures with proper safeguards, she, at the same time, asserts, in the words of Pius VI., that "the Scriptures are the most abundant source, which ought to be left open to every one to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are widely disseminated in these corrupt times." But how far have these public schools been successful in securing a proper understanding of and reverence for the

sacred volume? They are loud, indeed, in their protestations of reverence, but the very translation from which they read is admitted by themselves to be so defective that they are now endeavoring to make a new one.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

with all the reading of the Bible have got full swing in this country, and you have all seen bitter fruits in the semi-infidelity of the age. No Catholic worth the name shall ever again raise his voice in favor of the public school system, now that it is condemned by a tribunal that has its feet in Rome and its head in Heaven. I will only say that my heart has been uplifted in my travels to witness the noble and almost superhuman efforts made by bishops, clergy, and people, for the establishment of Catholic schools that shall not only develop the intellect but purify and strengthen the heart, where the child growing up to manhood will be an honor to his race and country, and a glory to his faith. And I trust that all the Catholics of America, and more especially my own countrymen who hold in this great country such an honored and influential position, will never resign the struggle or allow this question to rest for a moment until the land shall be covered with Catholic schools and colleges, whence shall issue a mighty array of truly educated young men, the pride and glory of the nation, and the hope of injured and oppressed Ireland.

OBSCURIONS OF GEOLOGY.

The geologist objects and says, "Your Mosaic account would tell us that the world is only six thousand years old, but if I burrow for miles beneath the surface of the earth I find the fossil remains of fishes, flowers, and quadrupeds, whose species have disappeared from the earth, and nearer the surface some whose dwarfed and diminished descendants still appear upon it; if I climb to the highest mountain tops there, above the clouds, I find the ancient vestiges and marks left by the ocean and its inhabitants." Then turning round, with an air of triumph, he says: "How many millions of ages must it take to produce these wonderful effects? Do you mean to assert that those vast monsters, furnished with perfect organs for motion, sight, and respiration, have ever lived, moved, or breathed, but were, in their present state, the immediate work of God's creation?" The Church, secure in the possession of ultimate truth, smiles with quiet scorn on the impotent attack, and replies: "You may take your millions of ages, if you will." The "days and nights" of creation that Moses mentions, and which he expressly defines as periods of light and darkness, not of definite time, but maybe, epochs of indefinite duration, and your own science teaches you that in all human probability, seven distinct epochs of light and darkness did mark the birth of this globe. But where do you find the operation of man on earth's surface before the time stated by Moses? That is about six thousand years ago. Where can you find his fossil remains amongst your subterranean sepulchres? Science has only strengthened the truth you would assail. Moses does not state that the days of creation were twenty-four hours long; his words do not prevent you to suppose them to be indefinitely long periods, during which those animals might have lived and died and passed away.

MOSES, INSPIRED BY GOD,

reveals the essential truth, and that is all. He says: "God created Heaven and earth, and all things, out of nothing." He speaks of matter and a God that creates it, of light and a God that stirs it.—Round these words, as an immovable pillar, ten thousand systems of astronomers and geologists may revolve without ever being able to shake or weaken them. Perhaps the most absurd attack which has yet been made upon the system of creation is that of the advocates of the theory of evolution and natural selection. If you ask them how the animals inhabiting the world were produced, they will tell you that one fine morning some of them sprang up spontaneously from the sea and earth, under favorable circumstances, and immediately commenced to produce the others in regular gradation, thus: Once upon a time an oyster brought forth a crab, at another time a crab produced a fish, the fish afterwards gave birth to a toad, the toad became the mother of a goose, and then but a few more transitions were needed to reach the human species.

DARWINISM.

But it was left to Darwin to cap the climax by proclaiming that our father Adam was a baboon, who, as such, walked upon four hands; but, not having occasion to climb much in search of food, he rested for a long time on his hinder hands, and these being no longer used as hands, ceased to be the hands of a monkey or quadrumanous animal, and became the feet of a man; so it happened in his way that we have but two hands, while our cousins, the monkeys, have four. The fact, however, of man's distinction and dominion over the brute creation is in itself a most conclusive answer to those who question the immortality of the soul, as well as to the followers of Darwin. The beasts themselves, whether savage or domestic, wiser than the infidel, acknowledge, with the unerring truth of instinct, the supremacy of man, and flee with awe and terror from his presence. What animal can invent implements, or use the powers of nature and the services of other animals, to accomplish his ends? What beast possesses language as a natural gift of God, or has been able to acquire it during centuries of constant companionship with man? What creature, save man, is religious or conscientious? Imagine an inventive cow, a mathematical pig, or a conscientious bear. Amongst the sculptures of ancient Egypt, three thousand years ago, we find a dog, as to-day, the companion of man, and every man who has had a dog from that day to this has tried to teach him to talk. Now, as dogs any nearer human speech to-day than in the times of the Pharaohs? And yet you may select from the most wretched and degraded tribe that roams the wilds of Africa, a savage who seems scarcely the equal of a dog; bring him to a civilized country, clothe him, educate him; in a few months, at least, he will surpass all the most marvelous attainments of animals ever recorded, and in one generation you will have a civilized and educated man.

A CIVILIZED AND EDUCATED MAN,

proudly asserting, by intellect, conscience and religion, his right to the image of his Master. Having answered the scientific objections to the Mosaic Record, it is only left to take up the more malicious, though less powerful, arguments by which the infidels have endeavored to establish the kingdom of Satan on earth. The doctrine of Pantheism could only have birth in an improper conception of that great God who is wholly unmingled with creation. Such mixture is utterly impossible on the side of God, because of His completeness, perfection and unity of substance; and on the side of creation, because of its composition and essential dependence. Their remains only those which deny the existence of the Creator, the immortality of the soul, and the divine mission of the Catholic Church, and which though refuted again and again, still we find some who are ignorant, desperate and profane enough to support them. It is hard to believe that a being exists who can behold, unmoved and unweary, the marvels of creation; and, whilst standing upon the foot-stool of Omnipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling throne of Jehovah, around which circle the mighty constellations of innumerable worlds, can shut his intellect to the light of reason and deny God's existence. When we meet with such a one, we may be sure that man could not repress the instincts of his own soul claiming its heritage of immortality, or stifle the voice of reason so effectually if a corrupt and polluted heart and a sin-burdened conscience had not driven him to take refuge rather amongst the beasts, in oblivion and annihilation, than face the terrible idea of eternity after provoking the justice of an omnipotent God. But his arguments are easily disposed of. It is self-evident that there can be no effect without an adequate

cause; the world that surrounds us is a magnificent effect—where shall we find the cause? If he says the world created itself, I answer, how could it create itself before it had any being at all? Religion teaches us that God is "the great First Cause." From the sun, which, mailed in its armour of flame, shines forth to regulate the march of the planets, "to the smallest mote that dances in its beams," we find a perfect and unfailing succession of effects which point directly and unavoidably to the Almighty and Eternal Cause. Father Kincher, the celebrated astronomer, once received a visit from a man whom he knew to be an infidel, and amongst other things, he showed him a beautiful globe.

"WHO MADE THAT GLOBE?"

Inquired the visitor. "Why," answered the Father, "nobody made it. Last night it came into existence out of nothing, and I found it in my room this morning." Do you mean to make a fool of me? angrily exclaimed the infidel. "Then you believe," said the Father, "that no one but a fool could think this globe came into existence of its own accord, out of nothing, and yet you believe that the whole universe, of which this globe is but a minute representation, started into existence without a Creator. Is not such an idea ten thousand times more extravagant and absurd? Man's immortality is as certain as God's existence. His empire over the animal kingdom, which I have already mentioned, is even surpassed by the wondrous power with which He subdues the material world and bends the forces of nature to His will. In vain does the earth conceal the treasures which His industry demands; He tears them from its lowest depths to fashion them to His wants. In vain does the angry sea rear its waves to Heaven; he defies its power, and compels it to bear him to the end of the earth. He traverses vast continents with the speed of the whirlwind, searches the hidden depths of the great deep, and sends his thoughts on the wings of the lightning across three thousand miles of ocean. Can such a being be no more than the brutes and created to perish with them? The marvellous instinct planted deep in the souls of men of every age, race, or climate, sends forth in answer one universal and triumphant "No!" If the soul were material, thought its effect, must have the properties of matter—length, breadth, and thickness. There can be no effect without an adequate cause, or of a nature opposite to the cause; therefore the materialist will have to say that thought weighs a pound or an ounce; is a foot in length or thickness, is a yellow or a red thought, a square or a triangular thought; a thought that smells like a rose or bears the sound of brass."

THE CHURCH.

In regard to the Divine commission of that Church appointed the pillar and ground of truth, and the sacred depository of revelation, to whom our Lord promised the infallible assistance of the Holy Ghost, the proofs, are so overwhelming from the Bible, from the miracles, and from the history of the world, that I need not pause for a moment to recount them. The greatest argument, in fact, by which the inspiration of the Scriptures is established is the authority of the Church, which establishes not only the inspiration but also the canon of Scripture for that Christ promised infallibility to His Church is proved by those Scriptures which even the adversaries of Catholicity admit to be canonical, and by the clear testimony of tradition. This promise would fail if the Church could propose to her children as the inspired Word of God the uninspired writings of man; if she could not separate error from truth, and save the Christian world from falsehood and imposture. Having thus arrived at the divinity and infallible authority of the Church, we then prove from it that these books which we call the Scripture were written through Divine inspiration. The infidel may say that we don't know the Scripture but by the authority of the Church, and, on the other hand, we use the testimony of the Scripture to establish the infallibility of the Church: that this is a vicious circle. To this we answer: The Church, and the Scriptures in the hands of the Church, both belong to God's great plan of revelation and sanctification, and we have a right to prove their correspondence; but, though the seal of the Church's authority is necessary to establish the inspiration of the Scriptures, the Scriptures are not needed to prove her Divine commission. That proves itself outside of the sacred volume, by her glorious history, by her matchless work in the world, and by the wondrous miracle of her foundation and preservation.

EFFECTS OF ABOLISHING RELIGION.

But the most conclusive arguments of all, which the infidel rarely dares to reflect upon, far less to answer, are the terrible consequences which must ensue if his views could be adopted. Let irreligion prevail, and vice receive no check, virtue no encouragement; no contract would be binding and no oath sacred: no faith in wedlock nor basis to society. If the work of the Christian Church is to be undone; if the pure souls of our youth are to be ruined by the corrosive poison of atheism, their hearts withered by the calculations of self-interest, and their intellect stupefied by riot and excess; if the ashes of our revered ancestors are no more than vile dust which ought to be scattered to the winds, and belongs to no one; if the injunctions of the dying—held sacred amongst the most barbarous nations—are merely the last sounds of the mechanism, falling to pieces; if obedience to the laws of the land is only a senseless servitude, and governments are only phantoms set up by the weakness of the nations; if justice is an encroachment upon the liberty of man, chastity a prejudice, and all other integrity a mere idea, the whole human race must then become an assemblage of mad men and barbarians, with no other law than force, no other tie than irreligion, and no other God than themselves. Such is the world of the infidel. If he is pleased with such a state of society, all we can say is that, in the words of Massillon, "he is well worthy to fill a place in it." But this unfortunate being dares no more to contemplate the result of his schemes, than to face the idea of God and eternity, against which he hurls, with unwarred and trembling arm, the feeble lance of his finite reason. And we can imagine that we hear the awful voice of the Omnipotent addressing the cowering wretch in language like this: "Who art thou who pretendest to reason of my infinite perfections, as a child might strive to measure the ocean with a shell? Am I, the IMMUTABLE AND EVERLASTING GOD, to be subjected to the genius and spirit of your favorite science, which, if you give it a suicidal roar, may destroy itself within twenty-four hours, and may be shown by another system, to be contradictory and absurd, or have you an orbit in which I must revolve, or a curve out of which I must not run? Canst thou give life to the smallest mite thy boasted microscope reveals, any more than thou couldst guide in their range, the innumerable systems, which range in unmeasured space far beyond the puny range of vision? Couldst thou who shunest the blaze of the noontide sun, behold the light of my countenance and live, and darest to call thyself a partaker, a discoverer of the plans of Jehovah? Dost thou presume to think that thy feeble human intellect could penetrate the mystery and discover the hidden springs of the creation, and is my religion that I have fixed firmers than the poles of the world—for the world shall pass away, but my word never!—to shrink from the light of your boasted discoveries? Let us therefore remember that he has put a check upon the audacity of our reason, by reminding us of the veil thrown over his power and wisdom; that though the mariner sees not the polar star, yet the needle of the compass tells him which way to steer to reach the haven of eternal rest; that the scheme of Christianity, though not discoverable by reason, is in accordance with it,

for link follows link by necessary consequence; that religion passes out of the kin of reason when reason has taken in its whole horizon and that faith is then its most sublime continuation; that science should not inflate but humble us; and that He who has endowed His children with power to comprehend, and a disposition to admire His works, will, when the time comes, raise the veil, and then, freed from the laborious method of reasoning, we shall, if found worthy, be invited to gaze eternally on Him who combines all possible truths and all intrinsic attractions.

DR. FRASER'S ERRORS.—THE BISHOP OF SALFORD REFUTES THEM.

At the opening on Thursday in last week of St. Peter's church, Salford—of which we gave a brief account in our last issue—His Lordship, the Bishop of Salford, preached.

He said it was not unfitting that at the opening of a church dedicated to St. Peter he should speak of the prerogatives divinely given to him of primacy of jurisdiction and supremacy over the Church, but that which would not have been in itself unfitting had been laid upon him as a duty, for upon many occasions of late one, to the weight of whose personal character was added the authority of a high ecclesiastical position, had repeatedly assailed the doctrine taught by Jesus Christ. He had done it in ignorance, but he had done it to the people. He (the speaker) owed it, therefore, as a duty to the truth to clear away the confusion which might be created in the minds of men by bold assertions, and he owed it as a duty to very many who, though they were nominally within the Church of England, yet held almost every Catholic doctrine with the exception of the authority and supremacy of the Vicar of Christ, they had held all the teaching of the Catholic Church. He said, therefore, that it was a duty of faith and a duty of charity to make clear the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope. Many assertions had been made with the view of upsetting this divinely-revealed doctrine, and amongst other things, it had been repeated more than once with an air of triumph that the Council of Chalcedon was opposed to the supreme authority of the Vicar of Christ. He was not sorry that he had been challenged upon this point, because there was no more luminous proof to be found of the supreme authority of the Vicar of Christ than was afforded by the General Council of Chalcedon, and he was the better pleased that the authority of this Council had been chosen, because the Church of England, in an unwary moment, when she sought in her commencement to blind the mass of the people, proclaimed officially and authoritatively that during the first 500 years and more the Church was pure and uncorrupted, and in the same unhappy moment proclaimed its adhesion to the first four General Councils. His argument required that he should first take them to the pseudo Council of Ephesus. Eutychus, a monk of Constantinople denied the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation. Pope Leo at once condemned the heresy, but the heretic was abetted by the Emperor and the Council, and the Patriarch of Constantinople, named Dioscorus. This patriarch called a general council, which met at Ephesus, and before it met Pope Leo so far accepted it that he sent his own legates to be present at it, bearing a letter in which he defined the doctrine of the Incarnation against Eutychus. There were 130 Eastern bishops present at this Council. Dioscorus refused to allow the Pope's legates to preside, and usurped the authority to do so himself. The Council, following the dictate of Dioscorus, subscribed to the Eutychian heresy, and they were supported by the Emperor and the civil authorities. But when the matter was brought before Pope Leo, he wrote at once to the Emperor, and said that he cancelled and annulled all the proceedings of the Council, and demanded of the Emperor that another General Council should be called to establish peace within the Church. A Council was accordingly held two years afterwards, in 451, by the will of the Pope, at Chalcedon, at which there were no less than 630 bishops. With the exception of the Papal legates, there were no bishops of the Latin Church present, because Europe was then overrun by the Barbarians, and it was impossible for the Bishops to travel. The Council was the largest in number ever held in the Church, with the exception only of the second of Lateran, and the legates of Pope Leo presided at it. It sat for three weeks, and the 28th Canon, which was the subject of discussion, was passed on the 15th of the 16 sessions. For some time before there had been a gradual growth in the ambition of the patriarchs of Constantinople. Before Constantine transferred his throne from Rome to Constantinople, the bishops of that see were subject to the bishops of Heraclea. When Constantine took possession of Constantinople, in honor of him the bishop was raised to the title of archbishop, and at the first General Council of Constantinople to the title of archbishop was added that of patriarch. By another canon the patriarch of Constantinople sought to obtain a canonical precedence over the most ancient patriarchs of Alexandria and of Antioch, whose pretensions the Popes of that day resisted as opposed to the disciplinary canons of the Council of Nicea, and the traditional honor which was due to the successor of St. Mark in the see of Alexandria and to Antioch, which had once been the see of St. Peter himself.—The Council of Chalcedon, which was composed of 600 Eastern bishops, was a favorable opportunity for the patriarch of Constantinople to obtain that precedence over Alexandria and Antioch which he had hitherto failed to obtain. The Emperor and the senate were favorable to the claim, the patriarch of Alexandria had been condemned and deposed by Pope Leo, and therefore could not appeal, and the patriarch of Antioch, and the metropolitans of Asia, Thrace, and Pontus were personal friends of Anatholius, the Patriarch of Constantinople. When the Council had accepted the letter and definition of Pope Leo regarding the Eutychian heresy, and a greater number of the bishops departed, leaving only a remnant of 200, the patriarch of Constantinople and the Byzantine bishops thought it a favorable opportunity of passing a declaration in favor of their patriarch, and so when the Papal legates had left the Chambers, the Fathers who remained passed the 28th canon, which was as follows:—

"With good reason the Fathers granted to the See of ancient Rome its high privileges (i.e., of honor and dignity; or, as the Second Council of Constantinople called it, 'privileges of honor'), because it was the reigning city, by the same consideration the 150 bishops were induced to decide that new Rome, the honored seat of the Emperor and the residence of the Senate should possess equal privileges (of honor) in ecclesiastical matters, and be honored second in rank after Rome." In this canon there was no reference made to the desire of obtaining the apostolic primacy—that which was aimed at was that the Patriarch of Constantinople might obtain greater patriarchal honor and authority. Next day the legates of the Pope returned to the Council, and in the presence of the Imperial officers protested against the Canon as opposed to the disciplinary Canon of Nicea, and as derogatory to the dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff. The discussion being over the officers of the Crown summed up the whole matter in these words: "It appears that the primacy and the precedence of honor should be preserved according to the Canons, for the Archbishop of Old Rome, but that the Archbishop of Constantinople ought to enjoy the same privileges of honor," on which the bishops present all exclaimed, "This is a just proposal, and we all say the same." But did the legates say the same? No; they inscribed their protest against the canon. The claim usurped in Constantinople was not to the primacy which was claimed by Pope Leo, but to the patriarchal honors. The primacy over all was recognised as belonging to the Vicar of Christ, St.

Peter. Did this Canon become the law of the Church? Let them consider whether the Fathers themselves thought so. In their letter to Leo they professed the most profound submission to his supremacy—as children, they said, addressing a Father—and they acknowledged that the power was in his hands.—They had already declared in reference to the Pope's letter of definition on the doctrine of the Incarnation, that "Peter speaks by Leo," and now they wrote to his Holiness:—

"Thou hast preserved the Chair of Faith by command of the Lord, being constituted interpreter to the head of the blessed Peter. Wherefore, using you as a guide, we have signified the truth to the faithful, not by private interpretation. Thou to whom (the Council) thou indeed has presided, as the head over the members. Thou to whom the custody of the vineyard was committed by the Saviour." And then the letter goes on to refer specifically to the 28th Canon and says:—

"We have to inform you that there are other things which we have obtained for the establishment of order and the maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, under the persuasion that our proceedings would have your approval and confirmation, as soon as you are made aware of them. We confirm, then, the canon of the 100 fathers of Constantinople, which ordained that the bishop of that city should have privilege and honor after your most holy apostolic chair, in the conviction that you dispense your favors without any invidious feeling towards your brethren, so you will extend your usual care to the Church of Constantinople, and enlighten it with your apostolic ray. Deign, then, most holy and blessed Father to allow our decision? Your legates were averse to this measure, but we acted in concurrence with the wishes of the Emperor, the Synod, and the imperial city. Honor, then, we beg you, our judgment with our head in agreeing upon what is right, so may the head confirm the becoming act of the children; so may our pious princes be blessed who have ratified as a law whatever may be the judgment of your Holiness."

This was itself enough to show that the Fathers who met at Chalcedon recognised the Papal Supremacy even as it was recognised now. The Patriarch Anatholius himself wrote a letter to the Pope, which was most humble and submissive, praying that he should allow the Bishop of Constantinople to have the honor of the first place after the most Holy Roman See, and this application was backed by the Emperor and the Empress. The Pope, though his dominion in Italy was threatened by the incursions of savage hordes, refused the request. He wrote to the patriarch admonishing him to keep inviolable the statutes of the Council of Nicea, and not to seek his own elevation by the lessening of another. In a letter to the Empress he declared what was contrary in the decision of the Council of Chalcedon to the canons of the Nicea to be null and void. Anatholius wrote in reply acknowledging the Pope's decision, and pleading that the fault of ambition had not been his, but that of the clergy of Constantinople. He, the historian, wrote that the 28th Canon, therefore, was not even entered in many copies of the proceedings of Chalcedon, and this not merely in Latin, but in Greek and Arabian collections. Thus, the Council of Chalcedon was a splendid testimony to the Supremacy of Rome. It submitted without protest to the message of the legates. "We have orders from the blessed Bishop of Rome, who is the head of all the Churches, that Dioscorus, Patriarch of Alexandria, should not sit in the Council, for he presumed to exercise the office of a judge (i.e., of supreme judge of Ephesus) which does not belong to him, and to hold a Council without the authority of the Holy See, a thing which is never lawful, and cannot be made law." His Lordship then quoted other instances in which the claims of the Roman See to the supremacy were stated by the Popes and acknowledged by the Church, and concluded by quoting the words of St. Peter Chrysologus, who wrote to Eutychus in charity, seeking to bring him back to the faith, "Blessed Peter, who in his own See lives and rules, grants to those who seek the truth and the faith."—Catholic Times, July 24.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD ON THE PRETENSIONS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

On Sunday, his Lordship, the Bishop of Salford, preached in St. John's Cathedral, Salford, from the text, "Thou art Peter," &c., continued his reply to the Bishop of Manchester on the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope. He said he had now to answer the last charge that he should take notice of made against the supremacy of the Holy See. It had been asserted that St. Cyrian was a Protestant rather than a Catholic. The manner in which the people of this country had been deceived into believing in the Church established at the Reformation came out in nothing so clearly as in the contrast between the official legal assertions made by the Church of England and facts. The Church of England was committed by the laws and charter of its foundation to the declaration, according to statute 1st of Edward VI., cap. 1st, that "the primitive church for 500 years, and more, after Christ's ascension, was most incorrupt and pure." The homily which was adopted by the Church of England declares: "It (the primitive church) is especially to be followed as most incorrupt and pure." The speaker proceeded to say that the same thing was declared in the directions of Queen Elizabeth given in council to her commissioners; and in the commission granted by Charles II. for the Savoy Conference, for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, from which he quoted. The last witness he should quote, when by his hearers might understand that the Church of England wished her people to think that she was one with the primitive church, was no less an authority than the present Bishop of Manchester, who in a recent sermon was reported to have said: "The Church of England presented religion to the people in the shape in which it was exhibited by the Christians of the earliest ages. The difference between the Church and the Nonconformist bodies was this—the former recognised the authority of the Primitive Church. They desired to take their stand on the same ground with Paul and Clement, Ignatius and Polycarp, Augustine and Chrysostom. The Church of England held all that was really ancient in the creed of the Romish Church." He came now to the case of St. Cyrian, a Father of the African Church, who was converted from Paganism in the year 246, and two years after his conversion was made Archbishop of Carthage, and the primate of the African Church. He was claimed as witnessing against the Catholic Church, and he supposed, as witnessing for the Church of England. Now, St. Cyrian, shortly after he was made bishop, passed some very severe measures upon what were called the lapsed Christians, that was to say, those Catholics who in the persecution succumbed, renounced their faith, apostatised, and when the persecution was over returned to the Church; and certain people took action from the discontent to which his severe measure gave rise, and set up a bishop against St. Cyrian, while in Rome at the same time a man named Novatian was set up in opposition to Pope Cornelius. Novatian was the first anti-Pope. It was on the occasion of that schism that St. Cyrian wrote his treatise "De Unitate Ecclesie." But before considering Cyrian's opinions as to the supremacy of the Pope, he would tell them what Cyrian really thought upon Catholic doctrine. He taught the doctrine of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, which was called in one of the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, "a blasphemous, vain, and dangerous deceit." Again, he prescribed that water must be mingled with wine in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass; he spoke of the confession of sins, and that not only of greater sins but even

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THE FIGURES AFTER EACH SUBSCRIBER'S ADDRESS every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from that date.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST—1874. Friday, 28—St. Augustine, B. C. D. Saturday, 29—Beholding of St. John Baptist. Sunday, 30—Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 31—St. Raymond Nonnatus, C.

SEPTEMBER—1874. Tuesday, 1—St. Giles, C. Wednesday, 2—St. Stephen, C. Thursday, 3—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We would wish now in the commencement of our twenty-fifth editorial year to draw the special attention of our subscribers, as to the necessity of paying up all arrears. We are determined on giving them a paper worthy of this Catholic city and its Catholic subscribers in every part of the country; but we must be assisted, and we ask for nothing but our own.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Legal proceedings have been instituted against Le Temps, Nationale, and Le Bien Public, because of publication of M. Bazaine's letter in relation to his escape. The proceedings are based upon the law prohibiting the printing of articles signed by persons deprived of civil and political rights.

VOX POPULI, AUT VOX DEI.—By a Layman. John Durie and Son, Ottawa.

We have read this little tract with some attention and no little amazement, and so have come to look on it as a sort of moral, or rather intellectual, monster. A most rare monster: faith, with its two voices: the one Catholic, or very like a Catholic voice; the other intensely Protestant, as Protestant in short as the most devoted frequenter of Exeter Hall should desire to listen to.

Before he can become a Catholic, he must renounce utterly, and for ever the right of "private judgment;" and so long as he pretends to be competent to determine truth for himself, by the exercise of that judgment, and from the study of what was the order and doctrine of the "primitive church," he is as thoroughly a Protestant as are the good people of whom he disdainfully speaks, p. 10, as worshipping God after the fashion of some bog district in the north of Ireland, and imported to Canada by the people's churchwarden, who played the clarinet in the choir, whilst a wash head basin did duty as a font, and for a chalice the worshippers were content to avail themselves of a pewter pot.

We will instance our meaning. At page 10 the author speaks with his Catholic voice:—"The One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Bride of Christ, the Infallible Body, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth.

Now listen to the Protestant voice:—"No matter how a branch of the Church may ignore or obscure any one dogma or rite, it does not bind the whole Church to its views, any more than it does an individual member in its communion who is at perfect liberty to repudiate any denial, or gloss on the Faith once for all delivered to the Saints."—p. 12.

"In this the Church of England is perfectly Catholic. In protesting against the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome she is at one with the Eastern Church which equally denies such authority"—though at the Council of Florence speaking by her Bishops the Orientals fully and explicitly acknowledged such authority.

Again the author speaks with his Catholic voice when he says, p. 15, that:—"As Protestantism is mere incipient Rationalism, the first duty of Catholicism is to throttle it."

But to speak at all the Church must have some organ of speech. If she be, as our author evidently assumes no longer One, but broken, or split up into branches, any one of which may err, every one of which indeed has erred; and which are not in communion with one another—how can she speak at all? where is her mouth? If Lambeth or Constantinople have the right to repudiate what Rome tells her children is right; if Rome be not bound by what Lambeth says, nor the latter by the dogmatic utterances of Constantinople, where is the authority of the Church? of that "ONE INFALLIBLE GUIDE" our author speaks of? A Church without a mouth, or organs of speech is a dumb Church and might as well be dead.

Now we put it to our Anglican friend to tell us, where, or what, is the mouth of the "One infallible Church" from which he must learn "what is right, and what is wrong" in the present day? If there be no such mouth or vocal organ, competent to speak infallibly on the controversies of the nineteenth century, then is the Church virtually dead, and the promise of Christ a lie; if there be such a vocal organ, and if it be not at Rome, then where or what is it?

And again; when on the same page the author tells us that the Church when speaking "must appeal to primitive use" when she claims to be heard, and to lay down the laws, he betrays his crass ignorance, his incapacity to grasp the very first principle of Catholicity. When the Church speaks, when to-day she tells the world "this is true and to be believed; this is false and to be rejected," she does so, not by appealing to the past, but to the present, ever present Holy Spirit within her, guiding her to the knowledge of all truth; in the nineteenth century as in the first; and whose organ or mouth-piece she is. There is no need for the Church, when speaking to say more than this: "It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us;" and we listen to her and believe her, not because we in our private judgment feel assured that what she teaches accords with Primitive Truth, but because we know that what she teaches must accord with all truth, ancient and modern simply because she so teaches. The Church in the first and second centuries was no more infallible than she is to-day; the Church of to-day is competent to speak with authority and without appealing to the past because she is in the days of Pius IX, as infallible, as she was in the days when St. Peter, and St. James were actually presiding over her synods—unless indeed the gates of hell have since then prevailed against her.

We speak of the author of the protest against the Protestant Bishop of Huron's charge, as being himself a Protestant, and intensely Protestant. We do so because although he may hold on to many points of Catholic truth, he does so by the exercise of his private judgment, and not upon the Catholic principle of submission to a living authority. A Catholic might of course differ with his Bishop; but in such a case the Catholic layman would appeal to some authority higher than any individual

What does the man mean by "branches" if the Church be "One."

Bishop, to decide the controversy—to the Archbishop or to Rome. But who is to decide between the Protestant Bishop of Huron, and his Protesting diocesan? who though styling himself a "Layman" yet boasts—p. 23,— "that we will not be hindered in teaching others what we know to be the Faith."

So in this comical "Branch" of the One Church, the laymen are teachers, the bishops, poor simple men, the taught.

One or two minor absurdities—absurd at least from a Catholic stand point, we will venture to indicate. We have noticed the absurdity of the Branch theory and its utter incompatibility with the doctrine of a Church, One and Indivisible—such as Christ appointed to teach all nations, and need say no more. The Branch theory is in short but a variation of the National Church theory; and the term Branch or National Church, is the contradictory of the term Catholic Church.

But we will point out the absurdity, on the part of one calling himself a Catholic, a member of the Church which recognises no ethnological, no national, no political lines of demarcation, of the assumption that "in an English speaking colony," the Church which he calls Roman, "is devoid of mission," and has an "intruded jurisdiction." How can the spiritual authority of the Bishops shops in Canada who receive their mission and their jurisdiction from Rome, be affected by the consideration whether Canada be a French, or an English speaking colony? But for the fortune of war, Canada might still be a French speaking colony; the Bishops named by the Pope would be even according to the Anglican theory the true Bishops. Will our author seriously maintain the proposition that, by a military or political accident; by reason of a battle won, or a battle lost; because of a Treaty concluded between secular Powers, the spiritual status of a Bishop or priest can be affected, or that the spiritual allegiance of the faithful can be transferred from one authority to another? Did the victory of Wolfe, and the consequent Treaties between France and England, which gave Canada to England, deprive the then Bishop of Quebec, or his successors of their rightful spiritual authority, of their mission, or rightful jurisdiction? From whom did the Bishop of Huron derive his mission, or right of spiritual jurisdiction?

Again our author errs grievously when he pretends that the so-called Orders of the government church of England are recognised as valid either by the Oriental schismatics, or by any members, large or small hearted—of what he calls the Western Branch, if by that term he means those who look upon the Pope, because successor of St. Peter, as the Vicar of Christ. No Roman Catholic can admit the validity of Anglican Orders, since his Church has, by implication, declared them to be null and void in that ministers of the Anglican sect admitted into the Catholic Church, are always ordained, if it be their desire to serve at her altars; whilst it is a doctrine of the same Church that Orders cannot be conferred twice on the same person and that re-Ordination like re-Baptism would be a sacrilege. Therefore whilst on one converts from any of the Protestant sects the Church, as a salutary precaution, confers only conditional baptism, (because the baptism even of the ministers of the Anglican denomination or other heretics) is—other things being observed—a true and valid baptism; the Ordination conferred upon converts from Anglicanism is always absolute and unconditional. This is conclusive that the Western Branch considers Anglican Orders as upon a par with Methodist or Baptist Orders, and looks upon Anglican bishops and ministers as simple laymen.

For the rest the pamphlet is written with much ability, and in a gentlemanly and scholarly spirit. The author, if, by the Grace of God, he be enabled to purge his bosom of its perilous stuff, that is to say, of his absurd idea that the One Catholic Church, the Ground and Pillar of Truth, the Infallible Guide is split up into Branches; all fallible; none having the right or power to speak with authority—since every one is at liberty in virtue of his private judgment to repudiate what any one Branch teaches; having no common, no universally recognised living organ or mouth piece by means of which the Church of to-day may speak with authority, and in the midst of the prevailing confusion "tell her children what is right"—if we say by the Grace of God he can once get rid of this supremely absurd, and anti-Catholic conception of the Church, we have no doubt that in a short time he will get rid of the rest of his Protestantism, his reliance on private judgment, his silly habit of appealing to a dead past, and will seek reconciliation with the living Church, one to-day, infallible to-day, and altogether ignorant of the Branch theory to-day, as she was when in that upper chamber in Jerusalem, the Holy Ghost descended from on high on the heads of the Apostles to enable them and their successors to teach all nations, whether English speaking or French speaking, even to the end of time.

The fourth and last session of the first Manitoba Parliament closed on the 22nd of July.

Is the Pope a Prisoner?—Since the occupation of Rome by the Turin government and the consequent restriction of His Holiness to the Vatican, many of our Protestant papers have sought to deny that the Pope is in any way a prisoner. Facts however being against them, they have recourse to ridicule, and make merry at the Pope's expense. "The holy old man is emulous of a martyr's fame." "His self imposed captivity." Because Peter is not in chains, Peter they say is free. Well! we do not blame them for thus endeavouring to hoodwink their readers. In fact we rather like them for it. It shows that shame at least is left to them. They feel their condition and seek to cover it. There is hope of them yet. That the Inquisition should exist so late into the 19th century, and that that inquisition should be this time a Protestant one, and not a Catholic one, is so damnable that we do not wonder at their anxiety to conceal it. In fact, as we said before, we rather like them for it. But alas! for this concealment the semi-official Liberta has been so indiscreet, as to speak the truth, and Europe now knows, that Pius IX, acted wisely in confining himself to the Vatican. Jew Arbib says: "Though Pius IX. might have safely walked or driven in Rome, in the early days of his self imposed captivity, Government (Jew Arbib speaks for the government mind you) will not be answerable for the consequences should the Pontiff now attempt to quit his palace."

This is sufficiently conclusive then for the present time. Now at least the Pope is a prisoner. The government and Jew Arbib admit it, and give him notice accordingly. But what of "the early days of his captivity," Jew Arbib? How long a period do they comprise? How long was he certainly not a prisoner? How long was his captivity doubtful? And when did it cease to be any longer doubtful and to be a bona fide captivity in every sense of the word? These are all questions which immediately arise on this refreshing admission of the Jew Arbib in his paper sacred to Liberty. Meanwhile prudent men will find in this admission a confirmation of their belief that the Pope—our Protestant papers to the contrary notwithstanding—has always, since the first days of the Bomba usurpation, been in fact and in deed a prisoner in the Vatican, and that the denial hitherto of this fact has arisen from a want of moral courage to acknowledge that under an Italian liberal Government an Italian Inquisition exists in regenerated Italy, even so late as the 74th year of the 19th century.

Another question which will naturally arise in the mind from this admission is: if that Government for which the Jew Arbib speaks, cannot guarantee to the Pope, whom it looks upon only as a subject, that safety and immunity from outrage, which every good citizen has a right to demand, why does not that Government go about its business? A government that cannot keep order is no government, and an admission of the fact is a virtual abdication. Every true citizen must look upon that government as an incalculable and obstructionist which coolly and calmly confesses that it has no longer power to guarantee order. Jew Arbib! has given a cruel blow in the eyes of all honest men, to King Bomba and his unregenerate government! Had King Bomba come to Rome in the days of the Papal protectorate, Pope Pius IX. would have guaranteed him the most perfect immunity from the slightest insult or disrespect with so much more firm a hand did the "weak old man of the Vatican" hold the reins, than the sportsman King whose ancestors bought from King Sigismund their feudal title of Duke of Savoy, for a few pieces of gold and six hunting dogs. SACRADOS.

RICHMOND STATION, AUG. 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR.—In his last paper, the Editor of the Richmond Guardian, the famous W. E. Jones, has thought proper to place before his readers the leading features of the bill of education, and at the same time to appreciate it in his usual manner.—From the few words which read as follows: "It will be seen that so far as Roman Catholic schools are concerned, they are placed by it more completely than ever under a Clerical control even as regards scientific education; but few, however, who are conversant with the lessons of history, and experience will venture to hold out any hope of an improvement in the educational and intellectual standard of the French Canadians of the Province under such circumstances," one can easily judge of the little progressive and religious spirit with which Mr. Jones is animated, as well as of his shortsightedness in educational proceedings.

In reply, if a reply can be given through your paper, as I presume it can, I would say, Mr. Editor, that this projected bill of education, which places the teachings of our schools both religious and literary, under the wholesome control of our clergy, is the greatest boon of our time, since it has in view the one grand object which is to fully train up youths at one for religion and society. Let Mr. Jones bear in mind that religion constitutes the most essential element of education. Without it, it is altogether impossible to bring up a child for any useful purpose whatsoever. To educate is not merely to awake by some means or other the dormant faculties of the soul, or to fit one for pure temporal pursuits, or money-making. No, to educate, is to rescue the rising man from the perdition entailed upon him on account of Adam's fall, and thereby to rescue him from the grasp of those subversive principles, the base of society so prevalent now-a-days. To educate, therefore, is to imbue man with the true principles of Christianity, which are to be found in the Roman Church only, to imbue him with those principles, which form men, men of standing, true to their religion and to their country, and ever able to steer on their course in the sphere of action in which Providence intends them to move. Ay, without religion there is not such a thing as love of a firm and of one's neighbor; not such a thing as a self and enduring attachment to king and to country, not such a thing as a sincere union of heart and hand for the advancement of the common weal.

As Christianity unites men to God, so it alone unites man to man. Therefore if we banish from education the spirit of Catholicism, the schools will then be but haunts or dens teeming with the ravensome beasts of anti-Catholic principles, such as now prevail over Europe. History and experience are both there to prove it. Now, you, Mr. Jones, you who are so wise and so conversant with these two branches of knowledge, or at least pretends to be, do you ignore the disasters and misfortunes which have befallen humanity, on account of irreligious and immoral education? Are you not aware of the happiness and prosperity of those times, called the middle ages, when education was wholly under the beneficial control of the Church? Are you not aware of the deprivations, wars and revolutions which have stormed the world, and which have been blasted forth by those diabolical principles taught in schools and universities not Catholic? Are you

not aware of these things, you who profess to be the type and personification of learning, the demigod of English journalists, the mentor of youth, presiding over the destiny of nations, and pouring upon them your most abundant blessings? Ah! Dearly beloved Jones, remove from before your face the veil of race prejudices which obstructs your mental vision, and you will behold, if intellectual eyes you have, the folly of your ideas and the wholesomeness of our new system of education, which may be rationally termed the greatest possible contrivance of any government.

I will now close, Mr. Editor, in beseeching you to publish in the True Witness these remarks which I most earnestly submit to Mr. Jones' consideration. I trust that he will not henceforth display before the public his sour reflections on French Canadian proceedings, studying with more good faith, if such he can do, the lessons of history of which he is grossly ignorant.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours ever truly, ARTH CHARLAND.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 23rd inst., at the Cathedral, Mgr. the Coadjutor, conferred Holy Orders on the following:

Deacons.—MM. Joseph Daignault, Alp. Avilla Cherrier, Jean-Bapt. Vaillancourt, George Whittaker, of Montreal; Adelard Lemay, of the Congregation de Sainte-Croix.

Subdeacons.—MM. Charles Adelard Barolet, Pierre Edmond Grenier, of Three Rivers; Joseph Lafortune, Clement Seguin, of Montreal; Daniel Henry Murphy, of Dubuque.

Minor Orders.—MM. Francois Avilla Lapalme, Joseph Tancrede Archambault, Remi Prud'homme, Gaspard Berard, of Montreal; Edward Francis Doyle, of Marquet.

Tonsure.—MM. Francois Georges Belanger, Louis Olivier Dufault, Conrad Olivier Lafertiere, Etienne Michel Pinault, of Montreal.

On Monday, Mgr. the Coadjutor, also ordained the following: Deacons.—MM. J. Lafortune, C. A. Barolet, and P. E. Grélier.

THE HOLY FATHER.—The list of subscriptions published of the amount subscribed in the diocese of Dublin in aid of the Holy Father for the past year, show a total of over \$10,000.

A HOME RULE VICTORY.—We are proud to be able to announce that the members sent from Ireland at the last election, to act as a compact body, and not under the beck of any minister, have succeeded in gaining at least one very important victory before the adjournment of the English Parliament. As we announced in our last issue, the Government wanted to continue the Coercion Bill amongst thirty-two others in the "Expiring Laws Continuance Bill" for another year, it being already enacted till the autumn of '75; but, from the constant and determined opposition shown by the Irish Home Rulers, as well as a few Liberal members, they had to abandon the idea, and announced that they only wished to continue it for three months, viz., to the 31st December, '75; also that never again would an important bill such as that be hurried on at the end of the Session in such a manner. This was more than the most sanguine expected; there was no idea, although opposition was determined on, that the Government would receive such a defeat, and it shows that everything constitutional and reasonable, even Home Rule itself, will be ultimately carried by moral force agitation, when proper discipline is sustained. That detestable creature the O'Donoghue had his speech in the course of the debate, and said that it was necessary to have the Bill continued as seizures of arms were constantly making in Ireland; gangs of assassins were constantly going around threatening farmers' lives, and that such proceedings should be put a stop to. He supported the Press Clauses because they restrained writers, who, by their odious libels on the Government, had endeavored to stir up sedition and civil war. He denied that Ireland was coerced or had not her Constitutional rights. The miserable man having had his say, he took to his heels as quickly as possible out of the House, knowing that he could not suffer to be cornered the same as he was on a previous occasion during the Home Rule debate.—Mr. Mitchell Henry administered a scathing rebuke. He regretted the hon. member was not present as he would rather speak to his face. When the hon. member for Tralee made light of Ireland's liberties, she felt the pang involved in the defection of one of her hereditary champions. "Yes, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his hands against me." He did not know what bread the hon. member sought for now, but he knew that if violent language was used at any time in Ireland it was by the hon. member, when he was deprived of the commission of the peace for using most seditious language at the time of the American war. Mr. Phillip Cullen (Dundalk) also said he was never at a rebellious meeting in his life only one that the O'Donoghue brought him to. This was a home thrust, and it is now seen that the ex-chieftain is despised both by Irish and English members of every section of politics; in fact the Government would not give him an office as he is looked upon as faithless and fickle-minded. The only vote taken on the three months' continuance was one in which the whole Home Rule members and those who voted previously with them lodged a protest against it in any shape, but it was carried by 137 votes against 56. Mr. Dignell put the following compliment to Mr. Butt. He said: "I have pleasure in admitting that the hon. and learned gentleman has addressed the house in a fair and moderate speech, and also that it is not the first fair and moderate speech which he has made on public affairs," and in concluding his speech, he said, "I have again to acknowledge the becoming manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman under circumstances, I freely admit, of some difficulty, has conducted himself throughout this discussion—(cheers). He has shown a proper sense of the dignity of the House and his own position as a not undistinguished member of the House, and I trust that the general spirit which his conduct has elicited may not be a useless lesson to those who have not so much experience as the hon. and learned gentleman—(cheers). Irishmen every where have reason to be proud of all this."

NEWSPAPER LIBELS.—The whole Irish Press are now crying out against the law of newspaper libel. The cause of present indignation is: damages amounting to \$250 and costs have recently been recovered from the Editor of the Limerick Reporter for publishing a paragraph about the Mayor of that city at the time of his last election, which was taken from the Cork Constitution. The paragraph alleged that undue influence was used—which was indeed seen and believed by every one—and was published in the Protestant Constitution. Mr. Lenihan, the Catholic and liberal editor of the Reporter, cut it out and gave it in his issue which came out the same evening, stating that he did not vouch for the accuracy of the statement. Yet the Mayor took an action against him and did not mind the Constitution, for which he is condemned by every section of politics. We are glad however to see that a "Defence Fund" is getting up and that Mr. Lenihan will not be allowed to suffer any loss; and we would remind his numerous friends in Canada and the States that they can take a prominent part in augmenting the fund.

Verdict in South Eastern R. R. Inquest: That the deaths had been caused by accident.—The Company were in no way to blame, their officers having performed their duties to the best of their ability under the circumstances.

A GOOD REPLY.—To those persons who would say that punishment to criminals is prevented in Ireland by the sympathy of the peasants with crime, it is enough to point out that in the case of a woman murdered by a robber-ruffian, near Rathcormack, in the County Cork; as soon as the police gave the alarm, the whole population of the district turned out en masse to scour the country and hunt down the assassin; a purpose which they succeeded in accomplishing.

THE SCENERY OF IRELAND.—Miss Bradden, the English novelist, in the course of an excellent article in the August number of *Belgravia*, on her visit to the South of Ireland in June says, "Little have we seen in Ireland that is not beautiful in this brief fortnight; nothing have we met with but kindness, friendliness, and cheerfulness. To all we say, visit Ireland as we have visited her, and you will experience the most delightful of holiday trips, behold the most varied scenery and picturesque accessories, and enjoy the most healthful and economic of excursions."

Mr. MICHAEL McALEER, of Allerton, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Hemmingford and vicinity. We hope our friends in the locality will give Mr. McAleer a kindly reception when he visits them in our behalf.

Mr. CHARLES O'REILLY, of Chambly, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. He is now prepared to receive orders and subscriptions and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends in the neighborhood will call on Mr. O'Reilly and pay him their indebtedness to this Office.

We have received the first three numbers of a new paper called *The Progress*, published at St. Andrews, P.Q., in the interest of the County of Argenteuil and district of Terrebonne. From the Prospectus we learn that it will steer a decidedly independent course in politics, and scrupulously avoid discussion on matters of religion.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.—A Collection of Music for advanced players.—September, 1874. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.—Price \$4 per year. Payable in advance; Single Nos., 50 cts. Contents of the Current Number.—Twilight, Reverie, Mayday; Home Reveries, Mazurka, Wymna; Westward Ho! Galop de Concert, Wilson; Consolation in Sorrow, Adagio, Schumann; Whither Gives Thou, Little Bird, Roverie, Hess.

DIVISION OF THE CITY INTO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.—In accordance with the late act, the city has been divided into 54 electoral districts. After considerable labor, a map showing the various districts has lately been completed in the City Clerk's office. There are two districts in the East Ward; Centre 2; West, 3; St. Ann's, 10; St. Lawrence, 6; St. James, 8; St. Mary's, 7; St. Louis, 6; and St. Antoine, 10. The lists of voters in each are arranged alphabetically, and on an average between two and three hundred votes will be polled at each booth. By this arrangement every citizen will cast his vote in his own neighborhood, while the gathering of crowds will be avoided. It will also serve as a preventive to repeating or telegraphing such practices only being successful under the old system.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening, about half-past six o'clock, a gentleman was found insensible in St. John street. Mr. Harde of the Glasgow Drug Hall, had him at once conveyed into that establishment, where it was found that he was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Hancock, of the Allan steamship Polyasian, attended on him, but all efforts to retain life were unavailing, and the unfortunate man, who is named Parry, died in about ten minutes after. His remains were subsequently removed to his residence, No. 241 Mountain street, where an inquest was held and a verdict of "Died from the visitation of God" returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Monday afternoon, as a man named John Ryan was driving a cart laden with pickaxe, in going along the bank of a tunnel, which is being excavated near the entrance of Lafontaine and Sraon streets, he met with a mishap which cost him his life. It appears that another man, who was engaged on this tunnel, had his horse and cart also on the bank of it, and Ryan attempted to draw his horse aside so as to avoid a collision. As he did so, he gave his horse a sharp stroke with his whip, which had the effect of making the animal swerve so suddenly as to upset the cart—poor Ryan being under it. The unfortunate man was almost immediately killed. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Ryan was forty-five years old and married.—*Gazette*.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—About nine o'clock Friday morning a carpenter named Andre Brossard, aged 42, went into the house of a friend, F. X. Malo, tailor, Notre Dame street, to rest on his way from the Boucousse Market, as he felt weak; and died suddenly in a few minutes. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from Disease of the Heart" returned.

LICENSED SALOONS.—There appear to be more complaints now than ever with reference to licensees; about the way they are got, the persons that get them, and the way they conduct the house when licensed. It is said there is more liquor sold over the counter in grocery establishments than in saloons; that a great many saloons sell publicly on Sunday, and while respectable persons who would conduct them properly are refused, persons in some cases not of very good character get them. Residents in Jacques Cartier Square complain very much of French immigrants in the neighbourhood who cause great annoyance when they get "tight" on Sunday mornings. It is nearly time that something should be done with regard to all these complaints.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RR.—We understand that the work on this road is being pushed on with more than usual vigor. On Tuesday the Company signed a contract with Messrs Archibald and Worthington for a large portion of the grading and masonry, beginning near Montebello and extending upwards to, or near Thauso, and the prospects at present bid fair for an early completion of the same. Messrs. A. & W., although not old men, are old in railroad business, as their experience in that branch for the past four years has been somewhat extensive and the high reputation they have left behind them where they have previously been associated with works, is a good guarantee and safe passport for a successful future. Mr. B. C. Archibald, is, we believe, from Pictou, N. S. the land of the sons of the loyal Scots, and Mr. J. C. Worthington is from Toronto, Ont., and a son of James Worthington Esq., one of the four successful contractors of the Intercolonial Railway.—*Gazette*.

AN UNKNOWN MAN COMMITTED SUICIDE in the lock-up at Port Hope on the 12th inst. Whiskey was the cause.

Bush fires have caused in McNab, Fitzroy, Huntley and Torbolton, much damage.

The crops in Pakonham, Ramsay, and Fitzroy are suffering greatly from the continual heat and drought.

Specimen lead pencils are to be seen in Ottawa, made from plumbago of the Buckingham Mines. They are of superior quality; something like No. 2 Faber.

The Mononites are so much pleased with their settlement in Manitoba, that it is expected 40,000 of these people will take up their homes in the Province.

Bogus silver notes are being circulated in the neighborhood of Hamilton.

The writs for the Provencher election have been issued, and the nomination takes place on the 3rd September.

The Manitoba Government have commenced action with regard to an enquiry into the circumstances attending Lord Gordon's suicide.

One hundred and thirty emigrants arrived in Toronto last week, mostly agricultural laborers.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.—It is said that none of the tenders for the Trans-Continental Telegraph are to be accepted, but that new ones will be called for. The object is said to receive tenders for the whole work, and not sections.

BARRIS, August 14.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the residence of Wm. Holt, all the inmates were asleep at the time, and they had barely time to escape, not even saving their clothing. A few articles of furniture were saved from the lower portion of the house by the neighbors.

BAY OF QUINTE.—The barley crop in this section, now ripe is being harvested, and is the best ever raised on the Bay of Quinte. The kernels are bright

and plump, and will weigh over fifty pounds to the bushel. We have the reputation of raising the best barley in America, and this year will not be an exception to the rule. It is estimated that 200,000 bushels will be shipped at this port this year, and buyers are already preparing for the rush, which will soon commence.—*Napane Deaver*.

MARQUA RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Coburg and Marqua Railroad and Mining Company, held in Cobourg, on the 12th inst, a resolution was passed authorizing an increase in the Capital of the Company for the purpose of completing its Works and Railway to Mud Lake, and for other purposes; and power to apply to the Legislature for the necessary powers, &c. Col. Chambliss said the Capital of the Company was all expended, and a good deal that he borrowed besides. Peterboro had gone back on the Company, the Col. stating "that he had expected \$40,000 from Peterboro, but they had taken advantage of the default of the Company as to time, and would not pay the money, he had, therefore, to borrow \$100,000 from the American stockholders and this money, now asked for, was to recoup them, and the balance would go to complete the road."

A SAN AFFAIR.—The Bobcaygeon Independent of the 15th says: Last week two brothers named Fairbairn went out shooting. One of the boys was hidden in some raspberry bush. The other boy fired at a pigeon, and his brother rose up and received the charge in his head. He fell dead. An inquest returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The Government has taken the necessary steps to repair buildings and fortifications at Quebec and Kingston. A considerable force will be employed in both places for this purpose during the remainder of the season.

Kingardine has been constituted a town under the new act, by proclamation of the Lieut-Governor.

The Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal, has been incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, in 3,000 shares.

General O'Grady Haley, Commander-in-Chief in the Dominion, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 100th Regiment.

The Manitoba Mounted Police have only lost two horses so far. Colonel French writes in excellent spirits and reports everything going smoothly.

E. B. Eddy was offered one million dollars cash for his lumber mill and general business at Ottawa, and refused it. He started without a cent 18 years ago.

During the thunder storm which passed over Ottawa on the 12th inst., a raftsmen named Octave Laurin was instantly killed. A number of buildings were struck by the electric fluid.

John Hazle, of Guelph, shot Daniel Hurley and Mrs. Calver, in mistake on the 14th inst. He supposed he was firing at his daughter, who had gone astray, and who he said he would rather see dead than lead a life of infamy. The parties shot are likely to recover.

A number of the guests at the Royal Hotel Hamilton, were robbed of their watches on the night of the 12th.

A large number of dwellings and barns were destroyed by lightning in the vicinity of Quebec on the 12th inst.

On the 8th inst., Elish Perry and his two sons were drowned near Halifax by the capsizing of a boat.

Mr. I. B. Taylor's residence, Ottawa, was burglarized of \$1,000 worth of plate on the night of the 12th inst.

AVONDALE, Aug. 16.—A fire originated in the woods in the vicinity of this village by the raftsmen's camp, and it spread so rapidly that the village is now in danger. The inhabitants have been all day fighting the flames; and if a wind raises to-night it will be difficult to save the place.

The Free Press recommends the appointment of forest rangers for the prevention or suppression of bush fires during the summer months. The settlers would be glad to undertake such a duty, and much valuable lumber might thus be saved from destruction.

GRAND TRUNK MANAGER.—Mr. Sargeant, the successor to Mr. Brydges as Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in Canada.

FOUR GARRY AND PEMBINA.—Messrs. Mortimer & Bell, of the Canadian Pacific Engineering Staff, who lately left for Manitoba, have gone to locate the Railway between Fort Garry and Pembina.

Some idea of the immense fishing business carried on around the island of Newfoundland may be formed from a fact casually mentioned by a correspondent of the St. John's *North Star*, writing from Fortune Bay, northern district of Newfoundland. Under date of June 29, the correspondent says there were 250 sail of square-rigged vessels in St. Peter's Roads, besides 300 schooners—a fleet of 550 vessels—all waiting for bait to pursue their business of cod-fishing; and this is only one district of the island.

There can be no doubt that the lumberman of the Ottawa have determined to take but a comparatively small quantity of timber next winter. As yet a very small proportion of men have been sent up to the shanties and as a consequence the streets of Lower Town are alive with shanty-men, awaiting employment. The prospects do not warrant extensive operations this year.—*Free Press*.

A great outcry has been raised more than once of late, because in matters of Church discipline, Catholic Laymen or Clergymen were forbidden to appeal to the civil authorities, and courts of civil law. A case has lately occurred in Scotland about which little noise is made.—"In March, 1872, Muir, who was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, had some falling out on Church matters with Rev. Mr. Mackey, acting moderator of the kirk session of the Olney Free Church. He sought satisfaction from the 'presbytery,' but the presbytery gave him none. He then complained to the 'Superior Church Court;' but the Superior Church Court gave him just as little relief. 'He complained of this' (says the official judgment which we are summarizing) 'to the Synod, and subsequently to the General Assembly, both of which tribunals decided against him.' He then sued the parties into the civil courts, as representing the civil powers, and having coercive jurisdiction.—'What says the judgment of the civil court?—'The pursuer, by becoming a member, and by having accepted ordination as an office-bearer of the Free Church, and by having voluntarily acknowledged and submitted himself to its authority in spiritual matters as final, is barred from maintaining the present application to the civil court, which is contrary to the fundamental tenets and principles of the Church.' 'Was this the law meted out by an Irish judge in the notorious O'Keefe case?' Mr. Muir, for appealing to the Civil Tribunal, was excommunicated. He appealed to the General Assembly, but the Assembly confirmed the ex-communication offering to renew it however if he would withdraw his appeal to the Civil Tribunal and prove himself repentant. This he did not do, and he now stands excommunicated.—*St. John Freeman*.

BREAKFAST—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. 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., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"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 *Cassell's Household Guide*.

HEART DISEASE.—Halifax, Feb. 10, 1872.—Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, your are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869, I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours, very truly, W. FRANK COCHRAN.

"The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element.—THE INVENTOR.

Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Arnprior, P. O. L. S. 2; Bedford, Rev F G, 4; Fredericton, N. B., F & O M, 2; St Petronille de Beau-lieu, Rev H P, 2; Toronto, S, 1; Alliston, P D K, 1; London, J M K, 2; Brockville, J H K, 2; Lyndhurst, D O C, 2; Napanea, J B, 6; Almonte, E D, 2; St Anne Roucheil, J M, 2; Cornwall, L M D, 2; Pookmonche, N B, F L E, 4; Powerscourt, J F, 1.60; Barnston, R M, 2; Cushing, E W, 3; Norton Creek, J B, 5; Aylmer, F B, 5; Mount St Patrick, M S, 1.50; Perth, J H, 2; Ateelstau, H M G, 4; Cape Canso, N S, J C, 2; L'Assumption, Rev J M L, 2.

Per J G N, Perth—Self, 2; Harpers Corners, J S, 1. Per M J C, Hawkesbury Mills—W M C, 2. Per W G S, Dundas—Rev J O R, 2.

Per A L, York—Self, 2; J K, 1.50; J B, 1.50. Per P L, Escott—South Lake, P K, 3; Mrs W D, 1.50; Washburn, Miss A M, 1.50; Brewers Mills, Rev P De S, 1.50; Mrs F. F. 1.50; G M, 1.50; J M, 1.50; P M, 2.50.

Per J B M, Bathurst, N B.—W S, 2. Per E M, Danville—P C, jr, 2. Per P H, Osceola—D F, 3. Per J M, Cobourg—J H, 1. Per J O S, Pictou—P M, 2; Bloomfield, J M G, 1. Per J N, Kingston—J O B, 2; Mrs P M M, 1.50; M C, 2; Rev Mr H, 1.

DIED. In this city, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Delahanty, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour 47 bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$4.00 @ \$4.25 Superior Extra..... 6.00 @ 6.15 Extra..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine..... 4.85 @ 4.95 Strong Bakers'..... 5.60 @ 6.00 Middlings..... 4.55 @ 4.65 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs..... 2.60 @ 2.65 City bags, [delivered]..... 2.70 @ 2.72 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.52 @ 0.53 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 0.80 @ 0.75 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.74 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 1.00 @ 1.02 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Lard, per lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.15 Cheese, per lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.11 do do do Finest new..... 0.11 @ 0.12 Pork—Mess..... 25.00 @ 25.25 Ashes—Lots..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Firsts..... 6.91 @ 6.30 Pearls—Firsts..... 7.00 @ 0.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 12 @ 1 12 do spring do..... 0 00 @ 0 16 Barley do..... 0 90 @ 0 95 Oats do..... 0 48 @ 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 30 @ 0 31 " large rolls..... 0 23 @ 0 24 tub dairy..... 0 23 @ 0 23 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 15 @ 0 16 " packed..... 0 12 @ 0 14 Apples, per bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 25 Chickens, per pair..... 0 25 @ 0 50 Ducks, per lbmce..... 0 40 @ 0 60 Geese, each..... 0 00 @ 0 00 Turkeys..... 0 75 @ 1 25 Carrots do..... 0 00 @ 0 10 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 75 @ 1 00 Onions, per bush..... 0 00 @ 0 60 Hay (new)..... 14 00 @ 22 00 Straw..... 15 50 @ 0 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig) FLOUR—XXX per bbl..... 7.50 to 8.00 " " 100 lbs..... 3.75 to 4.75 Family " 100 "..... 2.90 to 3.00 Ex Fancy 100 "..... 0.00 to 0.00 GRAIN—Barley per bushel..... 0.09 to 0.00 Rye " "..... 0.00 to 0.00 Peas " "..... 0.00 to 0.00 Oats " "..... 0.50 to 0.52 Wheat " "..... 1.15 to 1.20 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs..... 5.00 to 5.15 " hind " "..... 6.00 to 7.00 " live " "..... 0.00 to 0.00 " per lb. on market..... 0.10 to 0.12 Mutton " "..... 0.06 to 0.07 Veal " "..... 0.00 to 0.00 Ham " in store..... 0.13 to 0.15 Bacon " "..... 0.10 to 0.12 HIDES—No 1 untrimmed..... 5.00 to 6.00 " 2 "..... 3.00 to 4.00 Lambskins..... 0.60 to 0.75 " pelts..... 0.50 to 0.60 Dekin Skins..... 0.30 to 0.50 Tallow..... 0.04 to 0.00 POULTRY—Turkeys, each..... 0.80 to 1.50 Geese..... 0.60 to 0.90 Fowls per pair..... 0.50 to 0.60 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..... 0.20 to 0.25 Eggs, per dozen..... 0.15 to 0.18 Cheese, home made..... 0.11 to 0.13 Hay per ton new..... 9.00 to 9.75 Straw "..... 8.00 to 10.00 Wood, on wharf..... 5.50 to 6.00 Coal, delivered..... 7.00 to 7.25 Timothy Seed, per bushel..... 3.00 to 4.00 Clover " "..... 6.50 to 7.00

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Fronting), MONTREAL, May 1st, 1874. 37-38

LINDSAY CONVENT. THE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. For terms of admission intending boarders will apply to the Lady Superior now at Loretto Abby, Toronto. 47-9

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, P.Q.—Education Exclusively Commercial.—The Re-opening of the Classes of this Institution will take place on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next. J. I. GRATON, Pt, Superior

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.—The Principal of Mont-maguy College, St. Thomas, below Quebec, would like to exchange his son, 15 years old, from 1st September to 1st July, for a boy of good English family, who likes to go to College to learn French, &c.—For particulars address to Aug. 28, 1874] CDE. DUFRESNE.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, able to Teach both French and English, having a Certificate to Teach an Elementary School. A married man preferred. Liberal Salary. Address (post-paid) to L. O. BLONDIN, Sec. Trans. School Commissioners of Buckingham. [Aug. 28, 1874.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. 1-2

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. One for Classics, and one as Head Master. Large Salaries paid.—Good references required. Applications addressed to A. O'LEARY, Sec., until 1st October next. Duties to commence 1st January. 1-7

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, in the TOWNSHIP of OPE, 4 1/2 miles south of Lindsay, on THURSDAY, 28th AUGUST. Seventy acres cleared and under cultivation; balance of 30 acres good hardwood bush. Good Log-house and Buildings. Possession after removal of present crop. For particulars apply to Messrs. CAMERON & GRAHAM, Barristers, Toronto; or Mrs. THOMAS BRADY, Victoria Avenue, Lindsay. 1-2

WANTED.—An experienced Book-keeper and Accountant, having a full knowledge of the English and French languages. Apply, with references, to D, Box 445 P. O., Montreal. 1-4w

W. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICES to No. 191 ST JAMES STREET, over Queen Insurance Company

THE SUMMER SEASON. GENUINE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE. BISHOPS GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. A full line of popular Disinfectants. B. E. MCGALE, FAMILY CHEMIST, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. July 24, 1874.

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, SASH, DOOR and BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, 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 thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. [1y.—Aug. 28, 1874

JUST PUBLISHED! THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. A MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE. PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM. Will be sent, Post-paid, on receipt of price.

Back Numbers Supplied. 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 MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. AUGUST, 1874.—CONTENTS. Articles, &c.—1. Rome at the Jubilee of 1600. By the Rev. P. Goldie. 2. Experiences in the Prussian Ambulances.—Part III. 3. The Fortunes of Virgil. By the Rev. H. J. Coleridge. 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions.—III. Three Years at Ormuz. By Iona. By T. B. P. 6. The Drama of Alexander the Great. 7. Harvey and his Times. 8. The Measures of Catholic Progress.

Catholic Review.—I. Reviews and Notices. II. Selections from Foreign Periodicals.—1. The Catholic Congress at Venice. (From the *Civita Cattolica*.) 2. The late Brief to Monsgr. Gaumo. (From the *Revue Religieuse*.)

QUARTERLY SERIES.—Notice to Purchasers of Complete Sets.—All the volumes of the *Quarterly Series* being now again in print, Messrs. Burns & Oates are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the ten volumes hitherto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as before.

Cases for Binding the 20th Volume (now complete) can be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns & Oates, 17, Portman Street, W. The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s per annum. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of HENRY GRANT, of the City of Montreal, Jeweller and Trader, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the above-named Insolvent are hereby notified that he has deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, should no opposition be made to said Deed of Composition and Discharge within three judicial days next after the last publication of this notice, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms. A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, August 14th, 1874. 1-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. } Pro. of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge executed by his creditors, and on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the same. JOHN PATERSON, By T. & C. C. De LOURINE, his Attorneys ad litem.

2-5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The French Government reminds newspapers in an official note, that the publication of articles signed by those deprived of civil and political rights is prohibited by law.

SPAIN.

THE ALLEGED CARLIST ATROCITIES.—The Evening Standard publishes a letter dated Libourna, July 23, and signed W. H. Leader, Staff-captain of the Royal army of the North, in which the writer, who says that he has served as an officer in the British army, replies to a letter from the Standard's Own Correspondent in which it was asserted that no gentleman or English officer could venture to justify the acts of severity and cruelty committed by the Carlists. Mr. Leader asserts on the other hand that such measures of severity as have been adopted by General Dorey are fully justified by the laws of war. The Republicans, he says, burnt the towns of Abazuzza, Zabala, Villatuerta, and destroyed the harvests; laid waste the country, and shot in cold blood on the 26th of June last, thirteen prisoners whom they had taken from the Carlists. The writer considers that the King's General would have failed in his duty had he left such acts as these unpunished. As for Captain Schmidt, he was shot, not as a newspaper correspondent, but as a spy; the only paper found on him was a pass, signed by Marshal Concha, describing him as "Captain Schmidt, German officer of Artillery," and authorizing him to pass freely through all Republican lines. Charges of espionage, says Mr. Leader, have so often been found true against German officers, that this paper did not tell much in favour of the unfortunate Schmidt. Mr. Leader adds that he is himself the "Irish volunteer" referred to by the Standard's Own Correspondent, and that he has had a very narrow escape of being himself put to death by the Republicans. When he was lying wounded under the protection of the Red Cross, he saw a Frenchman at his side assassinated simply on account of his nationality.

RECRUITATIONS.—Amidst the ocean of falsehood which covers the whole subject of the conflict in Spain, we find a statement that General Cabrera, whose abstention stimulates the newsmongers' powers of invention had replied, in answer to fresh overtures from Don Carlos, that he would have nothing to do with cannibals and brigands. But on the other hand, a letter from Don Carlos has been published in the Cuartel Real, in which he expresses his regret at Cabrera's absence from his proper place in the Royalist ranks, but denies having had any communication with him since the breach between them at Vevy. Another absurd story is that Dona Blanca was the principal instigator of terrible atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Carlists at Cuenca. These atrocities were never committed at all; and that Dona Blanca seems to have done was to prevent the destruction of the church in which the Republicans had taken refuge. But it is stated on the Carlist side that two Zouaves of the royal escort having been found murdered in a private house the morning after the capture of the place, five "Liberal" inhabitants of the house, one of whom was the principal Alphonist in the district, were tried by court martial and shot. In spite of the disavowal of an intention to practise reprisals on the Republican side, the example of the Paris Communists is being followed, according to the Havas agency, at Barcelona. Forty-one Carlists, including the parish priests and vicars of two churches, several other ecclesiastics, and some noblemen, have been arrested as hostages, and imprisoned in the fort of Altrazenas. And the same despatch states that in a fight at Castellfolit, in which the Carlists are said to have been defeated, the Manila Chasseurs cut to pieces "with their knives," which looks as if their victims were unarmed, two companies of Carlists—though, if the latter "refused to surrender," this can scarcely be considered a massacre of prisoners—and burnt several villages which had risen in favour of the Carlists. Cuenca, it is said, remained only forty-eight hours in the possession of the Royalists, and General Malta has opened the inquiry into the causes of its fall.—Tablet.

THE CARLIST WAR.—The following despatches have been received by the military representative in London of Don Carlos VII.:—"Perriguan, July 20.—A great victory has been gained by the Carlists over the Republican forces between Castel Folit and Figueras. Losses considerable on both sides. Gerona has paid its contribution to the Carlists. The Madrid report of the Carlist defeats and atrocities from the Republican Captain-General of Catalonia are absolutely unfounded. Prince Alfonso's Chief of Staff officially contradicts the Madrid despatches of Carlist atrocities at Cuenca, and the subsequent defeat of the Prince." "Bayonne, July 30.—The alleged battle of Moriones with the Carlists is believed to be a fiction. Great indignation is expressed on both sides of the frontier at the false despatches sent from Madrid and other points to aid the foreign intervention scheme of the Serranists. General Moriones has made an order for the execution of ten married men from among the principal Carlist inhabitants for every Republican soldier executed by the Carlists. Moriones has burned the houses and laid waste the country for many leagues around Pamplona."

GERMANY.

The royal Prussian Court and Stato Bishop, in partibus antichristianorum, Reinkens will arrive shortly at Kempten, in the Bavarian province of Stabia. The Old-Catholic sect there sent a petition to Herr Lutz for permission to give confirmation, whereupon Herr Lutz most wisely answered, he could not give such a permission, but he would put no obstacle in the way of the coming of Reinkens. All the Bavarian newspapers, except the Kempter Press, laugh to scorn the attempt at Kissingen, and paraded it with other ingenuous convivences of the Prussian police in bygone years.—Munich Corr. of Tablet.

CASE OF THE ABBE BERNARD.—The case of a parish priest of Lorraine who has recently been before the German tribunals, is worthy of a few words of special notice. The Abbe Charles Bernard is the brother of a certain Abbe V. Bernard, resident in France, who has published under a nom de plume a book entitled Guerre de la Prusse contre l'Eglise Catholique avec la complicité et pour le malheur de la France. The Abbe Charles Bernard is parish priest of Hoff, near Sarrebourg. He "opted" for a French nationality at the time of the annexion, and consequently lost the income of his cure. The German authorities then tried to induce the Bishop of Nancy to remove him from his spiritual charge, but failed. On the 15th of June last he was suddenly arrested and thrown into the prison of Saverne, and a vigorous search made among his papers and property, which were seized. Whether it was hoped that something would be found implicating him in the preparation of the book above-mentioned is not clear, but the official charge was that "having 'opted' for France he had refused to resign his cure." This, however was dropped at the trial, as well as the further charge that he had violated the interdiction of the civil power by exercising spiritual function. He was now accused of having excited to hatred of the Government in his farewell sermon. The solitary witness was proved to have altered the sense of the words used by the written testimony of all the parishioners, but on this authority and one other the prosecution rested. This other was the report of a previous trial at Nancy under the Empire, for the authorship of a book entitled Christ et Cesar, but

the Abbe turned the tables on his accusers by relating the incidents of the former prosecution; reading a letter from Cardinal Donnet strongly approving his book, and adding, that "if the Emperor Napoleon whom he was now reproached with having criticised had acted on the principles contained in Christ et Cesar, he would not have fallen at Sedan, and he himself would not have found himself before German judges at Saverne." The Abbe was, however, condemned to a month's imprisonment in a fortress, and was escorted thither by his parishioners and eighteen priests who were present. Since then, on the 20th July, the President of the Circle of Metz, Herr von Armin, has added to his sentence that of banishment from Alsace-Lorraine, and on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, the Abbe was conducted to the French frontier by the police without any friends being allowed to communicate with him. It is clear that means exist for getting rid with a show of law of any ecclesiastic in the annexed provinces who has not chosen to change his nationality.—Tablet.

GERMAN EDUCATION BILL.—The new Education Bill which is in preparation at Berlin, and is to be laid before Parliament next Session, severs all existing ties between universities and ecclesiastical authorities, both Catholic and Lutheran. The theological faculties will be subjected only to the university senates and to the Minister of Public Worship and Education.

THE PRESS LAWS IN FRIEDRICH.—The Confedere de Friedrich, an organ of the Liberal party of that canton, prints the following notice:—"In the critical situation in which we are placed, that of being condemned to imprisonment at any moment, we find ourselves under the necessity of opening to competition the post of responsible editor of the journal. Occupation: to pass a part of the year in prison, and the remainder in doing nothing."

THE "OLD CATHOLICS."—The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has decided that until the "Old Catholics" have organized a parish system and obtained for it the royal sanction their clergy cannot be looked upon in the eyes of the law as parochial clergy and are not entitled to solemnize marriages.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES IN GERMANY.—The Prussian Government has ordered criminal proceedings to be instituted by the public prosecutor against Catholic Societies. These prosecutions are based on certain documents pretended to be found in the domiciliary searches lately made.

Canon Korytkowski, who was a few days ago conveyed from Gnesen under police escort, has not, as has been stated, proceeded to Galicia, but via Posen and Berlin to Muenster, in Prussia, where he proposes for the present to fix his abode. The Canon could not be prevailed upon to leave Gnesen except by application of gentle force, the police commissary placed his hand upon his shoulder.

Mgr. Janizewski, Auxiliary Bishop of Posen, was arrested at Posen on Monday, for the purpose of undergoing his sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment. The Bishop has been conveyed to Koźmin.

ITALY.

The following telegram appeared in Catholic Opinion of the 29th July:—"Rome, July 27.—The sentence against the Catholics who were arrested on the 21st June has been confirmed. An appeal will however be made to the Court of Cassation. The Pope is exceedingly well, and on the occasion of the marriage of the Marquis Teodoli and Miss Conrad, his Holiness gave presents to the bride and bridegroom. Monsignor Samminatielli, the new Grand Almoner, will be consecrated Archbishop, probably by the Pope himself.

THE ESQUILINE.—The recent meetings of the Municipal Council of Rome were much occupied with discussing the ruinous outlay of money on the unfortunate Esquiline buildings. The disputes on this topic led to the resignation of the entire Giunta, and eventually to the defeat of Pianciani. A question has now arisen concerning the deposit of five millions lodged with the Intendance of Finance as part of the Esquiline works. Councillor Angelini has published a letter in which he charges the late Giunta with having deposited this sum of its own will and without the knowledge of the Council.—But the Assessor Galletti contradicts Angelini, and says the deposit was made by virtue of a simple order of the Syndic, without the knowledge or assent of the Giunta.—Roman Cor. of Tablet.

FATHER PAOLO ROSA THE ASTRONOMER.—The death is announced of Father Paolo Rosa of the Company of Jesus, one of the astronomers who were left at the observatory of the Roman College. Educated when a boy in the College of Nobles, under the Jesuit Fathers, Rosa early showed an aptitude for mathematical studies, which he cultivated assiduously after admission to the Order. In 1848 he left Europe, and made his first astronomical exercises in the Observatory of Georgetown, in the United States of America, under the direction of Father Curley. Returning to Europe, he became assistant in the astronomical department of the Roman College, and presented the observatory with several expensive instruments, purchased with his private funds.—These gifts of Rosa caused the erection of the new observatory on the Church of St. Ignatius, to which the Pope contributed largely. He then completed his theological studies, and was consecrated priest. For some years he remained in the Roman College as assistant and Professor of Mathematics, but wishing to occupy himself more fully with ministerial functions he left Rome, and became Rector of the College of Ferentino. Lately, the various provincial colleges of the Jesuits being closed, and the order suppressed, he returned to the observatory of the Roman College, where he occupied his leisure in astronomical studies without neglecting the exercise of his priestly functions. His excessive studies and labours injured his health and brought on a disorder, which, after twenty days of acute suffering, terminated his life. He was but 49 years old when he died. He left behind him several astronomical papers of great value, among which is a lengthened dissertation on the observations of the solar diameter, intended to prove the subjection of that luminary to variations in volume.—Tablet.

Who will fill (that is efficiently) the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mgr. Merode, a faithful among the faithful, the terror of the Piedmontese conspirators, the link between the Zouaves of France and the "noble guard"? He has left his magnificent fortune for the maintenance of no less than fifteen charitable institutions, which he had not only founded, but had maintained at his own sole charge. The poor will miss him almost as much as will Pius IX. The report concerning a letter of repentance from the expelled King of Spain (d'Aosta) to the Sovereign Pontiff has to be received with much caution. It is perhaps true in the main, but as to any sincerity on the part of the writer—to believe that we should require assurance made doubly sure. Is there not in the present representatives of the House of Savoy a penchant for the royalty of Spain? We are right and only prudent in suspecting the contrition of men whose penitence will be highly beneficial to them in a worldly sense. Let Amadeus clear Rome and the Marches of the brigands and out-throats from Piedmont, purify the Quirinal and hang Minghetti and some dozen others; that would look something like sorrow for the past and amendment for the future. Poor Charles Albert! His bust has received all those honors refused to himself during his lifetime: on Thursday last it was placed next to Dante, in the dual palace at Venice, in the presence of the civil and military authorities. So are glad that Victor Emmanuel was not present, so that external decency at least was not outraged upon the occasion. M. de Courcelle is to return to his post of ambassador to the Holy Father much to the annoyance of the friends of disorder.—The Universe.

AUSTRIA.

Denunciation and calumny were until now strange things in Austria and known only by name, though we saw them doing their mischievous work in Germany ever since Prussia at Sedan entered upon inheritance of Napoleonism with all its destructive corruption. This agreeable state of things has been disturbed by some hot-brained leaders of the Liberal era, anxious to plunge us all into civil conflict. At Kremsmünster, a parish and convent in the Diocese of Linz, some days ago the Right Reverend Bishop Rudiger preached on the occasion of a confirmation. Partly from curiosity and partly out of hatred against the Bishop, many Liberals came to church with the intention to "catch" the Bishop. Just as they entered he was saying, it was a very alarming symptom that in a thorough Catholic land like Austria, laws should have been made which neither the Church nor the Pope, nor the clergy could approve of. These words were sufficient to enable them to denounce the Bishop to the authorities as having incited the people against the new laws. A commission of enquiry was immediately dispatched to the spot, and up to the present time some thirty witnesses have been examined but without success. I am informed to-day that the case has been allowed to drop, as the Bishop cannot by any means be incriminated. The Liberals are mad at this turn of affairs, and indeed it is a hard blow for them, for they have lost by this rash proceeding all their adherents in this part of the country. It is a sign that these country-people who are duped by Liberalism, renounce it as soon as its acts are seen to be dishonest and mean. Thank God, Liberalism itself opens the eyes of its blind followers and ruins itself every day more and more.

The accounts published by Austrian papers from the inundated districts in Moravia are very distressing. Whole parishes have been laid waste, and harvest and vintage have been spoiled alike. At Allstadrätz 50 houses are completely destroyed, and 100 are in hourly danger of a like fate. At Oberhalb 30 houses have been washed away; at Unterhalb 15 houses and twenty barns; so each afflicted place reports its own score of losses. Railway dykes have of course been broken through and rendered completely useless. Many lives have been lost. The places visited by the rain-spout which was the immediate cause of the inundation are Retz, Allstadrätz, Oberhalb, Unterhalb, Unterretzbach, Mittelebretzbach, Kleinhisteln, and Kleinriedenthal.—Vienna Cor. of Tablet.

FURTHER IRISH NEWS.

FEAST OF ST. ALPHONSUS IN LIMERICK.—In another column we give an ample account of the appearance and decorations of the above noble Church, and of the music and grand ceremonies on Sunday last, on the occasion of the celebration of the high festival of St. Alphonsus. We also give an excellent report of the admirable sermon of the Very Rev. Canon McManus, P.P. of Cork. We understand that a magnificent fellow-citizen, whose name is already linked imperishably with the annals of this beautiful church, has intimated his determination to build a tower and give a peal of bells, which will necessitate an outlay of some thousands of pounds sterling, and which will constitute this church one of the handsomest and most complete churches in Ireland.—Limerick Reporter, Aug. 4.

FESTIVAL OF ST. MARY OF ANGELS.—This grand festival of the Franciscan Order was observed on Sunday, the 2nd inst., with due solemnity at the Franciscan Church, Henry street, Limerick. High Mass commenced at 12 o'clock. Celebrant, Rev. Father O'Connor; deacon, Rev. Mr. Madden; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Hogan. An excellent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Rossiter, of the Franciscan Church, Cork. The devotions of the day concluded with Rosary and Sermon in the evening, by the Very Rev. Father Rossiter.—Reporter.

FESTIVAL OF ST. DOMING.—The festival of this illustrious Saint was observed with great solemnity and splendor in the Church of St. Saviour, Limerick, on the 4th inst. At 12 o'clock there was High Mass, Coram Episcopo, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler presiding. The Rev. T. Burke, O. S. F. was High Priest; the Rev. Dr. Madden, Deacon; the Rev. Fr. Wm. Dundon, O. S. A., Subdeacon; the Rev. C. Conway, St. Michael's, Master of Ceremonies. Deacons at the Throne were Rev. Father Skelley, O.P., and Rev. Father Linton, C.C.; The Rev. M. Meehan, P.P., Carrigaholt, was Assistant Priest at the Throne.—The sermon, which was most impressive and eloquent, and which gave a full account of the life of the great Dominic de Gusman, was preached by the Rev. Joseph Bourke, of the Diocesan Seminary. The music was exceedingly beautiful. Mr. E. Murray presided at the organ. The choir consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Oddy, Mrs. Phaff and Miss Bernal, M. Lidmarsh, Mr. Howard, Mr. Meany, &c.

The admirable Pastoral letter of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, was read on Sunday, the 2nd inst., by the officiating Priests, to the congregations in the several parishes in the diocese of Emly, where the scandalous spirit of faction fighting have brought ruin on many otherwise respectable families. It is to be hoped that the Mission at Kiltelty, conducted by the Oblate Fathers, and which was brought to a close on Sunday, by the Very Rev. Father Kirby and his fellow-labourers in the Mission, will be attended with permanent good results.—Tipperary Vindicator.

OBITUARY.—One of the oldest solicitors in Limerick—John Gleeson—died at his residence, Thomas Street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. He was highly respected by rich and poor for his gentlemanly and amiable demeanour, and he died as he lived a good and true Catholic.

A lady of the name of Mrs. Mary Frieze, who left the City of Limerick about thirty years ago for Frankfort, State of Kentucky, U.S.A., and who by her industry has realised a handsome fortune, thoughtful of her native place and of the exigencies and wants of her poor suffering fellow-citizens, has transmitted to the Rev. J. McCoy, Administrator of St. John's, a sum of money sufficient to build seven cottages for the sick poor of that parish. This pious Catholic lady desires that five of these cottages shall be erected to commemorate the Passion of Our Lord; and one in honor of the Blessed Virgin and the other of St. Joseph. It is Mrs. Frieze's wish that the cottages should be built on ground near the Cathedral of St. John's, in Garryowen, close by the spot in which she was born, and on land free from tax; and that they should be tenanted in succession by such poor persons as the Pastor of the Parish or the Lord Bishop of the Diocese would select out of the many sick poor with which that parish abounds. The letter of Mrs. Frieze conveying her wishes in these particulars is full of the spirit of true devotion to religion, and strict adherence to the strongest love for the old Faith of the old land. We understand that Mrs. Frieze has sent from time to time considerable sums of money to various poor persons whom she had known when at home in Limerick; and in every instance these charitable sums have been accompanied by an expression of her hope that she should be remembered in the prayers of the recipients for the grace of a happy death. Already we are glad to say the plans which have been approved of by his lordship Dr. Butler, are about to be carried out by skillful and competent contractor; and in a short time we trust that the cottages shall become tenanted by the poor. We have heard it is Mrs. Frieze's intention to constitute such a further sum as shall be sufficient for the keeping in repair and furnishing these cottages. This is a most useful and admirable expenditure on the part of this excellent lady. She is disposing of her wealth in the best and most exemplary manner when she gives to the poor of her native city. One of her latest beneficial acts is her offer in proof of

devotion to St. Patrick to build a cut stone wall around the well, with a suitable approach, and a flag to commemorate the gift.

HOMES RUNS CONFEDERATION.—There was a meeting at Hanley on Tuesday night, 28th ult. The largest hall in Hanley was engaged for the occasion. The secretary of the Confederation was present. There was a good attendance of Irish from the locality. An Englishman was in the chair. Resolutions in favour of a Federal alliance between England and Ireland were enthusiastically carried. Several new members were enrolled, and the proceedings were enthusiastic throughout.

A return of the marriages, births, and deaths in 1873 has been made to the Lord Lieutenant, from which it appears that 26,566 marriages have taken place. Of these 18,573 were between Catholics, and 7,993 between Protestants. This proves, when we remember the relative numbers of each, that matrimony is more popular in the latter denomination than in the former. Of the 144,592 births during the year, 71,388 were boys, and only 70,204 girls. Death has swept away 97,840—49,191 males and 48,649 females; equal to a ratio of 18.3 per thousand of the population. This shows an increase of two per thousand on the average rate of mortality in the years 1868-72. The marriages in the city of Dublin were 2,840, of which there occurred nearly one hundred more in the quarter ending in September than in that ending in March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Exchequer Receipts from 1st April to the 25th July, 1874, were £21,916,724; payments, £26,939,127; balances, £1,688,396. Last year the receipts were £21,867,648; payments, £29,005,639; and balances, £2,813,758.

The Stroud election was, as Mr. Gladstone himself said, the circumstance that induced him to dissolve Parliament. The recent election may, perhaps, indicate that the tide is on the turn.

CRUELTY TO ITALIAN GIRLS.—At the North Shields police on Friday, 24th ult., Johannes Mark, an Italian, was charged with ill-treating two little girls, also Italians. The prisoner had hired the children from their parents for £10 a year, and sent them out to sing and beg in the streets and publichouses.—Unless they brought him in 15s. every week, he used to beat them and stop their food. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Much importance is attached to a resolution which the Executive of the Labourers' Union has arrived at—that in face of the existing state of things, with a large number of men in enforced idleness, and the impossibility of seeking public support continually while the harvest is waiting to be gathered, the labourers must emigrate or migrate to other parts of England, or shift as best they can on their own individual resources. The Times accepts the resolution as a clear indication that labourers' movement has failed. A meeting called by Mr. Arch at Salisbury on the 31st ult. ended in a free fight.

OBJECTS OF ART.—Recently some personal effects of lady of a rank, deceased, were sold at Messrs. Foster's in Pall Mall. A small 12mo. volume, described as Queen Elizabeth's Book of Prayer, with some twenty pages written on vellum, and on the inside of the cover two miniatures, one being a portrait of Elizabeth, sold for £335; an antique book of the Sacrament, reupposed silver cover £35; an agate snuff box, with two miniatures, attributed to Zincke, £165; two old Breguet watches, £77; an old English repeater, by Thomas Mudge, £45; the Order of the Garter, in enamelled gold set with diamonds, £210.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—At Hammersmith, on Saturday, Ebenezer Wallis, a tobacconist, of the Hammersmith Road, was brought up on a warrant charged with assaulting Florence Wallis, his wife. The complainant said that on Thursday morning week her husband, who had been sleeping on the sofa all night and was not sober, accused her of being the cause of his intemperate habits. He punched her in the face with his fist, knocked her down, kicked her, and caught hold of her head and knocked it on the floor. She had been married eighteen months.—He commenced drinking three weeks after their marriage. Sergeant Kesley said he searched the place and found on the table a revolver with six chambers all loaded. Mr. Ingham committed the prisoner for three months with hard labor.

EXTRAORDINARY SYSTEM OF EXTORTION.—At Greenwich, on Monday, Thomas Seymour, a rough-looking man was charged with being found on land near the line of railway passing through a part of Lewisham for the supposed purpose of extorting money. For some time past frequent complaints had been made to the police authorities of respectable persons walking along the embankment of the London and Brighton Railway to Brockley, threatened with being exposed for misconduct unless they comply with giving what is termed "hush money." When being taken to the station he threw away a roll of paper, on which was found written the names and addresses of persons taken by intimidation, and also in his possession one or two trinkets and a pencil case.—Mr. Bagny remanded the prisoner.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Police Court, Atherton, on Monday, Charles Kurst, general dealer, of Birmingham, was charged with having feloniously killed and slain a woman, 78 years of age, named Mary Spare. The prisoner, while drunk, was recklessly driving a horse and trap on the turnpike road near Atherton. The deceased, was walking on the footpath, was knocked down by the trap and killed. The prisoner drove away at a rapid rate, but was apprehended the same night at a public house six miles away. The prisoner said he regretted the occurrence, and stated, that as the husband of the deceased was in humble circumstances, he had instructed his solicitor to pay him 6s. a week for life, the first payment to be made next Friday, night whether he was liberated or not. The accused was committed for trial at the next Warwick Assizes.

The English House of Commons on the 27th ult. agreed to a motion made by Mr. Newdegate for a copy of all laws in operation in certain foreign countries relative to convents and monasteries. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, on behalf of the Roman Catholic members of the House, announced that they had no objection that the motion should be acceded to and that they gladly welcomed information on this or any other subject affecting the Roman Catholic religion. They in fact, hoped that the House would make the scope of the inquiry as wide as the civilized world. Sir George Bowyer had no doubt that the object of Mr. Newdegate was to have the perverting laws against Catholics now in operation in certain foreign countries adopted in England; but he did not think that the people of England would consent to follow such an example. Major O'Gorman contributed his share to the debate by suggesting that China should be included in the returns.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—The great landing stage at Liverpool, one of the finest works of marine engineering in the country, has been all but destroyed by a fire, notwithstanding the fact that it is a huge platform surrounded by water. The stage has only been lengthened by the addition of a new portion connecting the smaller stage, formerly a detached structure for ferry steamers, and the larger or Prince's Stage for sea-going steamers, and the whole formed (until to-day) a vast promenade of 700 yards in length, supported on timbers and pontoons, and connected with the adjacent piers by iron bridges and a new roadway for vehicles only just opened. The workmen were all busily engaged this afternoon completing the various parts of the works, when, by some accident, as a plumber was fixing some gaspipes on the Prince's stage, an explosion took place, and the woodwork ignited. The timbers

all recently caulked—were very inflammable, and the fire, fanned by a brisk wind from the north, spread with giant strides. Attempts were made to stop its progress by breaking up the flooring, but to no purpose, as it had seized firm hold of the beams below, and it soon swept from end to end of the whole structure. Soon after the fire broke out the stages were cleared of passengers, and barricaded. The traffic to the ferries and seagoing steamers were entirely suspended, and the pier and dock walls, as well as all the streets commanding access to the river, were crowded with spectators, watching, as well as they could, for the blinding smoke and the progress of the devastation, which no human effort appeared able to check. Mr. Lyster, the dock engineer, and a number of the members of the Morsey Dock Board, together with the police authorities were all anxiously engaged in assisting the firemen, but to little purpose. Universal regret is felt at the disaster, for the landing stage formed one of the chief features of the port, the new approaches to them from the land having only been opened for a few days. It is anticipated that the loss will be enormous, approaching a quarter of a million. The girders and the pontoons are of iron, also the framework of the bridges. Part of the loss will fall upon the Dock Board, but as the newer portion of the works had not been quite completed, Messrs. Brasey will, no doubt be heavy sufferers.

The recent arrest in San Francisco of the exhibitors of the four-legged child was made under a provision of the penal code which reads as follows: "Every person exhibiting the deformities of another, or his own deformities, for hire, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

There are some frauds so well conducted, that it would be stupidly not to be deceived by them. A wise man, therefore, may be duped as well as a fool; but the fool publishes the triumph of his deceiver; the wise man is silent, and denies that triumph to an enemy which he would hardly concede to a friend; a triumph that proclaims his own defeat.—Bacon.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DENTIST'S SHOP.—"Mark Twain," in his new book about England, tells how he had the toothache one night in London, and gives some pleasing recollections of the dentist's rooms which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One night that tooth did just jump, and every time it jumped it raised my head right off the pillow. How I did lie awake and think about that dentist's shop in Elmira, where I had been under torture so many times—of those pretty dental instruments; so polished and so cold! How I did long to lay my neck against one—of those short thick, heavy twisted chaps, with the bow-legged fluted and carved handles and short hawthill jaws! How I revelled in delight at the thought of having such a thing clutch my refractory tooth and yank it! With what pleasurable emotions came crowding into my mind the recollections of that dentist and his room and its fixtures—his big, easy chair, with the pretty white curtained window before it, and the nice, big red glass spittoon to the left with the hole in the bottom, and the bits of wet cotton and the bright pieces of gold and streams of blood-stained saliva on the sides. And then, the pretty little bureau with the bottles on the pot and the little yellow drawers which he jerks out so gentle when looking for some new and more delicate instrument of torture. And then, that beautiful little round, velvet-covered stand on the gas fixture in front, covered with the nice drills, and pretty files, and the pretty little crowbars with the stained ivory handles, and the long steel crochet needles with which he hunts for new cavities, and the little round pasteboard box full of gold 'plugs,' and the dirty little napkin, and the rubber ball syringe, and the singular smell of his thumb, and all that! Oh, how nice!"

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK, By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 — AND AMENDMENTS In the matter of ALFRED HOLE, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber, Trader, An Insolvent.

J. the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Sacrament Street, in the said City, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September next, A.D. 1874, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. -A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 17th August, 1874. 1-2

prov. of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } DAME PHILOMENE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff. vs. The said PAUL DUPUIS, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 11 August, 1874. J. E. ROUIDOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1-5

A. M. D. G. PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL.

DAME ELIZABETH ETHER, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, of the same place, Cabinet-maker, judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff.

The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant. An action in separation of property has been this day instituted. Montreal, 27th July, 1874.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff. 50-5

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censors 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.

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Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses 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.

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

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diamond Rheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Jervis Street, Corner of Hermeine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & 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 DIAMOND 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 could 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 sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 61 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 remedies and Doctor's 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.

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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.

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June 12, 1874. 3m43.

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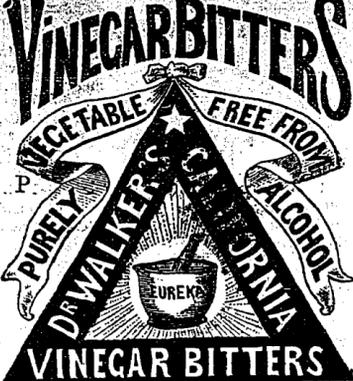
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