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VOL. XXVII.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY RENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER IX (Continued).

On reaching the French lines Deconinck and the herald of the gullds were immediately introduced into the tent of De Chatillon, when the Denn of the Clothworkers advanced towards the general and with a firm countenance thus addressed him :

"Messire de Chatillon, the citizens of Bruges give you to know, by me their delegate and spokesman, that, in order to avoid useless bloodshed, they have resolved to surrender to you the city. Nevertheless, since it is a noble and honorable feeling that leads them to proffer their submission, they can make it only on the following conditions :-first, that the cost of his majesty's late entry be not levied by a new impost upon the commons; secondly, that the present magistrates be displaced from their offices; and lastly, that no one be prosecuted or disturbed on account of any part he may have taken in these present troubles, by what name soever the same may be called. Be pleased to inform me whether you assent to these terms."

"What !" exclaimed the governor, his counteratce overcast with displeasure: " what manner of talk is this? How date you speak to me of conditions, when I have only to bring my engines to your walls and batter them down, without hindrance or delay?"

"That is very possible," replied Deconinck firmly : " but I tell you, nevertheless, -and do you give heed to my words,-that our city ditch shall be filled with the dead of your people, before a single Frenchmen shall plant his foot upon our walls. We, too, are not unprovided with implements of war ; and they that have read our chronicles, have not now to learn that the men of Bruges know how to die for their country.

"Yes, yes, I know well that stiff-necked obstinacy which is the characteristic of your race; but what care I for that ? The courage of my men knows no obstacles; your city must surrender at

To say the truth, the sight of that warlike multitude in army array upon the walls had alled Ded Chatillon with serious apprehenperate resistance, prudence strongly dictated to to stand by the while with folded arms, powerless him the desirableness of gaining possession of the city, if possible, without a struggle. He was not a little rejoiced, therefore, when the arrival of Deconinck gave him hopes of the peaceful accomplishment of his wishes us On the other hand, the conditions proposed were by no means to his taste. He might, to be sure, at ionce accept them under a there, with his eyes bent upon the ground, he sudmental reservation; and afterwards invent some dealy became aware that he was no longer alone;pretext for evading them; but he had a supreme a stranger stood before him. mistrust of the Dean of the Clothworkers, Deconinck, and greatly doubted whether he could safely rely upon , what he had said Herresolved, therefore, to put his words to the test and see whether it really was true, as he asserted that the men of His complexion was deeply bronzed; his features Bruges were determined to resist to the death, hard and strongly marked; his forehead scarred, rather than surrender at discretion ; accordingly, in and deeply furrowed with wrinkles. Like some a loud voice he gave the signal for advancing the way-worn traveller, he dragged his weary steps to

watched the countenance of his adversary!! It had though he recognised one whom he was glad to not escaped his penetration that the resolute air of meet. This however, was but for a moment the

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of this, he adhered firmly to the conditions he had proposed; while he regarded with apparent indifference the hostile peeparations which were being made around him.

The cool self-pessession of the Fleming was too much for De Chatillon. He was now convinced that the men of Bruges stood in no fear of him, and that they would defend their city to the last extremity. Unwilling, therefore, to stake all upon this isolated point of the game, he at last condescended to a negotiation; and, after some discussion, it was finally agreed that the magistrates should remain in office, while the other two points were conceded to the Flemings. The governor, on his part, expressly stipulated for the right of occupying the city with his troops, in whatever numbers he might think fit.

And now the terms of capitulation having been regularly engrossed, and the instrument mutually executed with all formality, the envoys returned to the town. The conditions agreed upon were made known to the citizens by proclamation from street to street, and half-an-hour afterwards the French force made their triumphant entry with banners and trumpets; while the guildsmen, with their hearts full of sorrow and of wrath, departed each to his home, and the magistrates and Lilyards issued forth from the castle. A few hours more, and to a superficial observer peace reigned through the whole city.

CHAPTER X.

Bruges being now entirely at the mercy of the French party, De Chatillon began to think seriously of executing the several commissions with which he had been charged; and the first that occurred to any way I can. Things go ill enough, truly, in our him was the securing, according to the queen's degood city of Bruges; the French are now our mashim was the securing, according to the queen's de-sire, the person of the young Matilda de Bethune. It might seem, indeed, as though nothing need this design, seeing that the city was occupied by his troops in overpowering force; nevertheless a motive of policy restrained him for a time. He was anxious, in the first instance, to establish his dominion on a firm and permanent basis; and this he conceived could be effected only by breaking once for all the power of the guilds, and erecting a strong citadel in order to overawe the town; this accomplished, he was prepared, without farther delay, to seize Matilda and send her off to France.

The arrival and entry of the French troops had filled Adolf of Nieuwland with the most serious upprehensions for his young charge, now in the midst of her enemies, and totally without defence; for though Deconinck, indeed, visited her daily, and watched over her without intermission, yet this was not enough to set at case the mind of the young knight. After the lapse of some weeks, however, finding that in fact no molestation was offered to the fair girl, he began to think that the French had either forgotten her existence altogether, or else that they had ceased to have any hostile design against her. Meanwhile his vigorous constitution, and the skillful care of his physician, had done the colour returned to his cheek their work: activity to his limbs; but not so peace and joy to his breast, in which was now opened, in truth, a fresh source of anxiety and sadness. Day by day it was his grief to behold the daughter of his prince and benefactor grow paler and paler; wasted and sickly, like a blighted flower, Matilda hined away in sorrow and anguish of heart. And he who owed his life to her tender and generous care could do nothing to help her, nothing to comfort her! Neither kind attention nor pleasant words would bring a smile upon the countenance of the sorrowing maiden; sighs and tears were the only utterance of her heart; sighs and tears for her father's unhappy lot of whom no word of tidings reached her, and for the fate of the other dear prisoners, whom now she thought to see again no more. Adolf's endeavours to mitigate her grief were incessant and fruitless; in vain he sought out for her the oldest legends and the newest toys; in vain he sang to his harp of the Lion's deeds of valour: nothing could rouse her from her depression, or dispel her dark forebodings. Gentle, indeed, she was, affectionate and grateful; but without life, without interest in aught around her. Even her favourite bird sat apart neglected, with dull spiritless eye and

drooping wing. Some weeks had now passed since Adolf's complete recovery, when one day with sauntering steps he passed the city-gates, and struck into a narrow pathway across the fields, which led him on in dreamy mood towards the little hamlet of Sevecote. The sun was fast sinking towards the horizon, and the western sky was already glowing with the tints of evening. With head bowed down, and full of bitter thought; Adolf walked on, following the path mechanically, and taking little heed whither he was going. A tear glistened from beneath his eyelide, and many a heavy sigh broke from his bosom A thousand times had he strained his imagination to find some means of alleviating the young Matilda's lot, and as often had he fallen back into despair, so sad and hopeless did it appear. And, for sloss as to the issue of the coming fight. himself, what wretchedness what shame leach day, Knowing as he did the indomitable spirit of and all day long, to watch her pining away with the men of Bruges, and the probability of a des-sorrow, and sinking into an early grave, and thus alike to help, to counsel, or to console!

He was now at some distance from the city Wearied more with the burden of his sadness than with the length of the way, he seated himself upon a bank, and still allowed his thoughts to drift along upon the drowsy current of his reverie. As he say

The unknown was dressed in a friar's frock of brown woollen, with a wide and deep bood; a long grey beard hung down upon his breast, and his bright black eyes were overhung by shaggy brows. engines to the assault.

Sufficiently the spot where Adolf sat, and for an instant a glean But Deconingk, like a skillful player, had closely of satisfaction seemed to light up his features, as the spot where Adolf sat, and for an instant a gleam

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Adolf, aware of the friar's presence only when the latter stood close before him, immediately rose from his seat, and greeted the stranger in words of courtesy. But the melancholy tenour of his thoughts bad communicated a tone of sadness to his voice; and, to say the truth, he had to put some violence on himself to speak at all.

"Noble sir," responded the friar, "a long day's journey has wearied me, and the pleasantness of the spot which you have chesen tempts me to loiter awhile to snatch a few moments' rest; but I pray you let me not disturb you."

So saying, he threw himself upon the grass; and, motioning with his hand, invited Adolf to do the like; who therenpon, moved either by respect for the friar's sacred character, or by some secret wish to enter into conversation with him, resumed at ouce his former seat, and thus found himself side by side with the stranger.

Something there was in the strange priest's voice which had a familiar sound to Adolf's ear, and he endeavoured to recollect when and where and under what circumstances he had heard it; but as all his efforts failed, he was at last obliged to dismiss the notion as a groundless fancy.

A short pause ensued, during which the friar re-

garded the young knight with many an anxious and inquiring glance, at length, however, he proceeded to open a conversation.

"Noble sir," he commenced, "it is now long since I left Flanders; and I should be greatly obliged by any information you could give me concerning the present state of things in our good city of Bruges. pay you be not offended at my boldness."

"How could I be offended, father?" answered Adolf. "It will be pleasure to me to serve you in ters there !"

"That seems to please you but indifferently, noble stand in the way of his immediately carrying out sir. Nevertheless, I had understood that most part of the nobles had renounced allegiance to their lawful Count, and done homage to the stranger."

" Alas! that is but too true, father. Our unfortunate Count Guy has been deserted by very many of his subjects; and still more of them there are who have tarnished the glory of their ancient name by base submission. Yet there are left some in whose veins the Flemish blood runs pure; still there are brave and loyal hearts, that have not given themselves up to the stranger.

At these words an expression of the liveliest satisfaction passed over the features of the friar. With more experience of life, Adolf might haply have perceived something both forced and feigned in the speech and countenance of his companion, betraying to a keen observer that he was playing a part which was not his own.

"Your sentiments, noble sir," he replied, "do you much honour. It is ever a true joy to me to meet with one of those generous souls who have not this his sad estate. God reward you for your loy-

"O father," cried Adolf, "would that you could so you might know the love I bear to our old lord -now, alas! so helpless-and to all his ancient house. I swear to you, father, that the happlest moment of my life would be that I should pour out

for them the last drop of my blood." The friar had good experience of men's hearts, and of their words and faces too; he could well see that there was no feigning in the young knight, and that Adolf was in very truth deeply attached to Count Guy, and devoted to his cause. After some

reflection, he resumed :-"Then, if I should one day give you the oppor tunity of making good what you have just averred you would not hold back; but would be ready, like

a man and a true knight, to defy all danger?"

"I pray you, father," cried Adolf, in a tone of supplication, "I pray you, doubt not either of my faith or of my courage. Speak now quickly; for

your silence tortures me." " Listen then,-but calmly. To Guy of Flanders and his illustrious house I am bound by the tie of countless benefits; and I have resolved, to the utmost of my power, to pay them in this their hour of need the debt of gratitude which I owe them — With this resolve I have been travelling through France; and there, sometimes by money, sometimes under colour of my priestly character, have found means to visit all the noble prisoners. I have carried to the father the greeting of the son, and brought back to the son the blessing of the father; yes, and I have even sighed and wept with poor Philippa in the dungeons of the Louvre. Thus have I mitigated their sufferings, and bridged over for a moment the gulf that separates them from each other. Many a time have I spent the night in long and toilsome journeys; many a time have I been repulsed with scorn: but little recked I of all this, if thereby I could serve my lawful princes in the time of their distress. A tear of joy which my arrival might evoke, a word of thanks which might greet me on my departure, was to me a reward against which all the gold in Flanders would have weighed as nothing."

"Blessings upon you, generous priest!" cried Adolf, "and a blessed reward shall one day be yours! But tell me, I pray you, how is it with Lord Robert?"

"Let me proceed, and you shall soon hear more of him. He lies in a darksome tower, at Bourges, in the land of Berri. Worse, however, his lot might be; for he is free from chains and fetters.-The old castellan, under whose charge he is, long ago fought in the Sicilian wars under the banner of the Black Lion; and he is now a friend rather than a gaoler to our prince.".

Adolf listened with intense eagerness ; and many a time were exclamations of heartfelt joy upon his lips. Hor restrained himself, chowever

and the friar meanwhile proceeded:

"His imprisonment (would thus be otolerable enough, had he only himself to think of ; but he is of the chamber.

- father and has a father's heart, and lit is that the property your tears. Lady Matilda," he cried. "No which suffers most. His daughter is left behind in more sadness and sorrow! Light is breaking in Flanders; and he fears lest the spiteful and cruel upon our darkness! Queen Joanna should persecute his child perhaps

castellan of Bourges is ready to set him free for a season, upon his knightly word to render himself upon the appointed day; but he must find some faithful and loving subject to take his place the hile."
The young knight seized the priest's hands, and

Adolf was about to give vent to his compassion;

and Matilda's name was already upon his lips, when

a sign from the friar prevented him from speaking.
"Weigh well now," resumed the stranger in a solemn tone, "whether you in very truth are ready to risk your life for the Lion, your liege lord. The

kissed them with tears in his eyes. "O happy hour!" he cried; and shall it be mine to procure this consolation for Matilda? shall she once more behold her father, and that by my assistance? How does my heart beat with gladness!— Father, you see before you the happiest man upon earth. You cannot tell what delight, what unmixed happiness, your words have given me. I will fly to my prison on the wings of joy! More precious to me than gold shall be the iron bars of my dun-geon. O Matilda! would that the winds could speed to you this rapturous news!

Without interrupting the knight's transport, the friar now rose from his seat; Adolf followed his example, and they walked on together slowly to-

wards the city.

"Noble sir," said the priest again, "I cannot but admire the generosity of your spirit; but though I doubt not of your courage, think you, have you well weighed the risk you are about to run? The deception once discovered, the reward of your devotedness is death,"

"Is death, then, a word to frighten a Flemish knight?" answered Adolf; " no, nothing shall keep me back. Did you but know how, day and night, for these six months past, I have had no other thought but to devise means how I might serve the bouse of Flanders at the peril of my life, you would hardly speak to me of danger or of fear. Even now, when first you saw me sitting sorrowfully beside the path, was I earnestly praying God to show me how I might best accomplish the object nearest to my heart; and He has answered me by you His

"We must depart this very night, lest our secret be discovered," rejoined the friar.
"The sooner the better; in thought I am already

at Bourges with the Lion of Flanders, my lord and

prince."
"But remember, sir knight, you are somewhat young for the part you have to play. It may be that in feature you are not unlike to Robert de Bethune; but the difference of age is much too great. That, however, shall be no hindrance to us; in a few moments my art shall make up the deficiency in years."

"What mean you, father? how can you make me older than I am?"

"That indeed I cannot do; but I can change your ceased lovingly to remember our old Count Guy in | face, so that the very mother who bore you should not recognize you. This I can do by means of heibs, of which I have learned to know the virtues; think not that any unlawful art hath aught to do the city, can you tell me whereabout resides one Adolf of Nieuwland?"

"Adolf of Nieuwland!" exclaimed the knight; "it is with him you are now conversing. I am Adolf of Nienwland."

Great seemed the frair's surprise; he stopped turned full upon Adolf, and regarded him with well-feigned astonishment. "What! you Adolf of Nieuwland! Then it is in

your house that the lady Matilda de Bethune now "That honor has fallen to its lot," answered

Adolf. "Your news, father, will bring it consolation; and not before it was wanted; for Matilda's life is fast wasting away with sorrow." "Here, then, is a letter from her father, which I

commit to your charge to place in her hands; for I can well perceive that it will be to you no trifling satisfaction to be the bearer of such happy tidings." With these words he drew from underneath his frock a parchment secured with a seal and silken cord, and handed it to the knight, who received it

in silence and with deep emotion. Already he seemed to be in Matilda's presence, and to have a foretaste of the joy which her delight would give him. The friar's pace was now too slow for him; so urgent was his impatience, that he always found himself a step or two in advance of his companion.

Once within the city, they soon stood before Adolf's house; and here the priest took a general but attentive survey both of it and of all the neighboring buildings, as though fixing them in his memory for future recognition. At last he said :

"Sir Adolf, I must now bid you farewell; ere the day close I will be here again; probably it may be somewhat late; meanwhile, make all the necessary preparations for your journey."

Will you not, then, allow me to present you to the lady? moreover, you are weary; I pray you do me the honor of taking refreshment and repose beneath my rooi."

"I thank you, sir; my duty as a priest calls me elsewhere; at ten o'clock I will see you again .-God have you in His holy keeping!" And with this greeting he parted from the as-

tonished knight, and turned into the Wool Street, whence he speedily vanished into Deconinck's

Transported with joy at his unexpected good fortune, which had come upon him like a golden dream, Adolf knocked with the greatest impatience at his door. His dear master's letter seemed to glow between his fingers; and as soon as the door was opened he rushed past the servant and along the corridor like one mad.

"Where is the Lady Matilda?" he inquired, in a tone which demanded speedy answer. "In the front room," replied the servant.

He hurried upstairs, and hastily opened the door

As Adolf entered, the young Countess was sitting even to death. This dreadful thought will not disconsolately in the window, and from time to suffer him to rest, and his prison is become to him time sighing heavily! She looked at the knight the French generals was merely assumed and that grave and cold expression whether real or worn as a very pit of despair this soul is filled with the for some moments with a countenance on which the French generals was merely assumed and that grave and cold expression whether real or worn as a very pit of despair this soul is filled with the for some moments with a countenance on which is first regarded the youth, bitterest angularly and cold first regarded the youth, bitterest angularly and cold for mass with the first of the world gladly ravoidather necessity of a mask with which he had first regarded the youth, bitterest angularly and cold for mass with the formal some mass of the sound of torment. I all the sound of the f torment. I call out the manufacture of institution in the second second in the second second in the second second second in the second second second in the second secon Merson and collected all the softe in the land with the mention with the property out own south and faithful fullers and account of the collection of the collecti

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"What mean you?" she cried at last; " what light can visit such darkness as mine?"

" Nay, but so it is, noble lady; a better lot awaits you. See, here is a letter; does not the throbbing of your heart already tell you from whose hand it comes?"

More he would have said : but, even as he spoke, Matilda sprang from her scat, and snatched the letter from his hand. Her bosom heaving, her cheeks glowing with a colour that had long been a stranger to them, and tears of joy streaming down her cheeks, she broke the seal and tore off the silken cord; and thrice her eyes wandered over the writing on the parchment ere she seemed to catch its purport. Then, at last, she understood it too well; unhappy maiden! her tears ceased not to flow, but the cause of them was changed; they were no longer tears of joy, but of new and bitter sorrow.

"Sir Adolf," at last she said, in a tone of deepest suffering. "your joy adds torture to my grief.— What was it you said? light! read, and weep with me for my unhappy father."

The knight took the letter from Matilda's hands, and, as he read it, his countenance fell. For a moment he feared that the priest had dealt treacherously by him, and had made him the bearer of evil tidings; no sooner, however, had he fully possessed himself of the contents of the letter than his suspicions vanished; but recollecting his incautious exclamations, he was seized with self-reproach, and remained silent and lost in thought. And now compassion filled Matilda's breast; seeing him musing so sadly, with his eyes fixed mournfully upon the letter, she repented of her hasty words,

and approaching where he stood, while a smile gleamed through her tears, "Forgive me, Sir Adolf," she said: "be not thus troubled. Think not that I am angry with you for having raised my hopes too high; full well I know the fervor of your zeal for all that touches me and mine. Believe me, Sir Adolf, I am not un-grateful for your generous self-devotion."

"Princely lady," he exclaimed, "I have not raised your hopes too high. I repeat, there is light for you, and my joy is not in vain. All that the letter tells you was known to me already; but it was not for that I so rejoiced. Dry your tears, lady, again I say, and cease your mourning; for

soon your father shall press you to his heart,"
"What!" cried Matilda, "can it indeed be true?
shall I, then, see my father, and speak to him? But why torture me thus? why talk to me in riddles? O Adolf! speak, I pray you, and free my heart from doubt."

A slight shade of vexation passed across the young knight's countenance. Gladly would be have given her the explanation that she sought; but his generous spirit could not bear to publish his own deserts. He answered, therefore, in an earnest tone :

"I pray you, illustrious lady, take not my silence amiss. Be assured that you shall in truth see my lord, your father; that you shall hear his beloved voice, receive his warm embrace; and that, too, on the soil of our own dear Flanders. More to tell ou is not in my power."

But the young maiden was not to be thus put off. A double feeling,-her woman's curiosity and a lingering doubt,-alike impelled her not to rest till she had discovered the solution of the enigma. Evidently not well pleased, she began again:

"But do, Sir Adolf, -do tell me what this is which you would fain conceal from me. You surely do not rate my discretion so low as to suppose that I shall betray your secret,-I that have so much at

"I pray you, spare me, lady," he replied; "it is impossible. I must not, I cannot tell you more." With each refusal or evasion of the knight, Matilda's curiosity grew more and more. Again and again she pressed him to disclose his secret: but all in vain. To curiosity succeeded impatience, to impatience irritation; till at last she lost all selfcommand, and burst into a flood of tears, like a child that cannot have its way.

Adolf could now resist no longer: he resolved to tell herall, however much it might cost him to be the herald of his own self-sacrifice. Matilda soon read her victory in his countenance, and drawing more closely to him regarded him with a smile of pleasure, while he thus addressed her:
"Listen, then, lady, since it must be so, and hear

in how wonderful a manner this letter and these joyful tidings reached me. I had wandered out towards Sevecote, and was sitting upon the bank deep in thought, fervently beseeching Heaven to have mercy upon my lawful but unhappy lord. Suddenly, happening to raise my head, to my sur-prise I saw before me a stranger priest. In the intant it seemed to me that my prayer had been heard, and that some consolation was at hand, of which this stranger was to be the minister. And so it was, lady; for it was from his hand that I received the letter, and from his mouth the happy news. Your noble father has obtained from a generous keeper the boon of a few days' liberty: but on condition that another knight takes his place in

"O, joy !" exclaimed Matilda; "I shall see him! I shall speak with him! Ah, my father! how has my heart longed for one kiss from your lips! Oh Adolf, I am beside myself with joy! How sweet are your words, my brother ! But who will be willing to take my father's place?"

The man is already found," was the brief re-

"The blessings of our Lord be upon him! How noble a spirit must his be who can thus devote himself for my father's safety! But tell me, now, who is this generous knight? Let me know his name, that I may ever think of it with love and gratitude; that is the least return I can make to one who thus restores me to life at the instant peril of his own.

For a moment Adolf hesitated; the words would not pass his lips. At last, bending one knee to the ground, with a hasty effort he exclaimed was a Who else lady could it be than your servant Adola Liver en all more en de Trade de compo de para en la

The Great Preacher once more in the Pulpit HIS MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.

He Describes Ireland as the Mary of Nations

The Darkness of the Penal Days-The Persecution and Expatriation of Priests and People-The Prophecy of the Sainted Martyr, St. Laurence O'Toole-The Resurrection of the People-Their Last Sorrows and Their Future Joys.

The announcement that the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda was to celebrate High Mass, and. that Father Burke was to preach after the Mass, brought together at the Cathedral, Mariberoughstreet, Dublin, on Sunday, 17th September, the greatest assemblage of people that has ever been seen within its walls. From as early an hour as half-past nine people began to take their places in. the church; by half-past eleven every entrance was blocked, and every portion of the church was packed with people, and even behind the altar and inside the sanctuary railings a dense mass of ladies and gentlemen had congregated, who gradually, towards the couclusion of Mass, pressed to the front at both sides. The pushing and struggling for places bordered on the indecorous, and the heat was most overpowering. The report of the magnificent sermon, which we give below, was taken under the greatest disadvantages both as to hearing and situation, and to that cause must be attributed any inaccuracies there may be in it. The High Mass was celebrated with the full beauty and gorgeousness of the ritual, the celebrant being his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, and Rev. Mr. O'Reilly as deacon and Rev. Mr. Donnelly as sub-deacon, while Rev. Mr. O'Neill was assistant priest, and Rev. Mr. M'Swiggan master of ceremonies. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin sat en-throned on the epistic side of the altar, while in Waterford, Galway, Cloniert, and London (Toronto). The chapter of the diocese were also present as well as a great number of clergy.

After Mass the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P., as

cended the pulpit and preached from the Gospel of the day, Luke, vii. 11, 16—"At that time Jesus went into a city called Naim, and there went with Him His disciples and a great multitude. And when He came nigh to the city behold a dead man was carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city were with her. And the Lord saw her; He had compassion on her, and said to her, Weep not; and He came near and touched the bier, and they that carried it stood still. And He said, Young man, I say to thee, arise; and he that was dead sat up and began to speak; and He delivered him unto his mother. And there came a fear on them all, and they glorified God, saying, A great prophet 18 risen up amongst us, and God hath visited his

people. May it please your Eminences, my Lords and -When the Son of God, the eternal Word, was made Man, He took to Him a human heart, the most tender in its love that ever was, in a human bosom, and that sacred heart of the Virgin's Son was never able to withstand the appeal of a woman's sorrow. From time to time a woman came before Him, sometimes in grief, as in this day's Gospel; sometimes in the deepest sorrow, lamenting not the child of her womb, but lamenting her own immortal soul's disgrace, as the Magdalen came weeping to His feet; sometimes, again, without even that salutary power of those womanly tears, but only robed in the shame and confusion of the n, as when the wo to Him in the Temple or again in the recklessness of ignorance, as when the Samaritan woman came to Him at Jacob's Well. The love of the Lord God was always the same in compassion for a woman's shame. for a woman's grief. To the Magdalen He said, "Go in peace," and she Brose as pure as an archangel. What wonder then, that when we find Him in to-day's Gospel meeting with that sad funeral procession in which the widow followed her only child, borne to the grave, her heart broken, the glory and hope of her life gone, nothing left to her but to sink down into the grave, what wonder that, seeing her tears, the heart within Him was moved. and the fountains of the great depth of His mercy were opened, moved and shaken for pity for her. He hastened his steps, and, laying His hand on her shoulder, He said, "Oh, woman, weep no more; spare Me those tears," and then, turning to the dead, He said, "Arise, I say unto you; arise, I say, who am your God," and the dead man arose. Behold the heart of Jesus Christ. But, you may ask me, why, if He was so gentle and so loving, why did He not spare that widowed heart the anguish the hope gradually fading into despair, the anguish of those sad and long hours of watching, whilst she sat by the bed of the dying man, hoping yet fearing until her worst fears were realised, and her heart was broken within her when he gave up his last sigh? Why? Ob, my brethren. I know not how to explain this mystery in any other way than by simply saying He allowed her grief to touch the lowest depths of sorrow in order that her joy might be greater when He brought back her child from the very gates of hell and the jaws of death. Whilst reading this Gospel to-day, the thoughts that arise out of it lead us to the great festival which the Holy Catholic Church is commemorating. She is celebrating to-day the Seven Dolours of the Virgin Mother of God. And even here we find an explanation in the Gospel of the feelings of Almighty God. Ah, dearly beloved, from the moment every woman's heart could have sorrow that sorrow was but a type of the sorrow of the Virgin Mother. I behold Hagar, and I hear her cry in the wilderness when her only child was dying; it is a type of Mary. I hear the loud lament of the mother of Tobias, "Oh! my son, the light of my eyes, thou art gone." It seems to me but an echo that went before of the cry of the woman on Calvary. I behold the mother of the Machabees seven times slain in each of her great and noble sons. It is but a type of Mary, and but a faint type of that immense sorrow contemplated by the Church of God to-day, when she repeats to the Virgin the language addressed to her by the inspired one of old, "To whom shall I compare thee or liken thee, O Virgin daughter of Sion; for great as the sea is thy destruction and sorrow, and who shall heal thee?" And now, my beloved brethren I ask you to consider her sad sorrow. It began with the first dawn of reason in the Virgin's soul; it lasted until the day when in the glory of her assumption her sorrow was changed into joy eternal. I ask you to consider the sorrow of the Virgin Mother to which the Church directs her attention to-day. First of all, the fountains and spring of the sorrow; and secondly, what those sorrows were; and thirdly, we shall apply, them to ourselves individually and to our country,

especially in relation to the glorious festival and

the grand occasion that has brought us around the

altar of God in the presence of our archbishops and

bishops. First of all, I say that the Church of God

salutes the Virgin Mother by the title of Queen of all that desolation the comfort of tears was youch-Martyrs; and justly, for if all the sufferings of all safed to her, and as Mary the Magdalen washed His

those who ever suffered were piled together they would not equal the sorrow of the aching heart of would not equal the sorrow of the aching heart of Many. She only could say in the language of the prophet—"Come all you that peed he way all you that have to tasted sorrow in its town that have to tasted sorrow in its town that have to tasted sorrow in its town town as she stood looking upon the desaffigure of he Divine Son. And why was her sorrow greater than all other sorrow? It was because never was the love of who loved here to take the sorrow in the last sorrow in the last sorrow which the continue is not to the last sorrow in the last sorrow which the continue is not to the last sorrow in the last sorrow who loved here to do not not sorrow in the last sorrow in the last sorrow in the last sorrow in the last sorrow who loved here to the received not only the purity of the immaculate on perfect, most pure, most beautiful form, and there fore, she received a heart most capable of love all the love that was in her, all the love of which she wish to Him in Cana in Galilee, and He hastened the love that was in her, all the love of which she was capable was centred upon her only and Divine Son. She loved Him with more than a mother's the cross, amongst the last words that came from love, for the ordinary mother divides her affection. His quivering and agonizing lips was the appeal to at least between her only collid and the father by John. "John," He seems to say, "thou art the whom it was begotten. But the Virgir, save her son, the fruit of the miraculous conception, of the best. The thy head rest upon My heart at the last services when the same state of the last words the same from the last words the same from the constant was the same from the same state of the last words that came from the constant was the same from the constant was the consta miraculous Nativity, there was no being upon this earth to divide the heart of Mary from Jesus; and, therefore, her whole heart went to Him, and every feeling of her mind, every thought of her soul, every affection and throb of her heart, every pulse of her veins, all tended to the one object, and that was her only Son. Wherever there is love, there is a corresponding capacity for sorrow; the magic of love, whether it be human or Divine, is to elevate us out of ourselves for that which we love. Well did one of the saints say-" The heart is far more where it loveth than where it liveth." Have you, any of you, ever felt the passion of Divine or human love; have you any of you, ever felt the strength of an intense affection? Have you not felt in that hour, that moment, that you would be ready to give your very life for the object of your thought, that you lived far more for him than yourselves, that your greatest joy would be to make the greatest sacrifice for him. That is the nobility of every woman's love, that is the great nobility of Divine love. Imagine therefore all the love that could beat in the mother's soul and heart for her only child, imagine that love intensified through all the agony and force of passion that ever throbbed in the most passionate heart, imagine that love when it has reached the boundary of mere human affection, then launched forth into the realms of Divine love, for He was not only her Child but her God, and Mary loved Him as her God with a love more perfect than that the sanctuary, in their robes, sat the Archbishops of of the angels, and Mary loved Him as her Son with Tuam and Cashel, and the Bishops of Ardagh, a woman's love, more strong and intense than that of all the mothers that ever knew joy and sorrow on this earth. How He who was the object of her love became the cause of her sorrow, and her sorrow was proportioned to that love. As it emptied her heart of every thought and affection, it filled it with the love of her Divine Lord. Far more easy would the agony of the body be than the agony of soul; for there is a sorrow of the soul, a sorrow of the heart, and of the affection, even as our Divine Lord permitted a greater agony to come upon Him, when in Gethsemane He contemplated His passion, than ever whilst He was undergoing it on the following day; so also we may conclude that Mary's sorrow was far greater than if the bore on her own immaculate person all the blows, and the strokes, and the ignominies of her Son. For her sorrow began early and lasted long. She saw it originating in the first days of her holy maternity, when feasting her eyes upon the dazzling beauty of her Divine Son, clasping Him to her bosom and folding Him in her arms in the first spring and ecstacy of a young mother's love, when the aged Simeon appeared before her and said to her—"Oh, woman, this Child whom thou lovest is set up for a sign that shall be contradicted, and I tell thee that thy own soul the sword of sorrow shall pierce." This, her Child, to be the source of her sorrow! This, her joy, to be banished from the society of it, from the holding of t, for the nourishing of Him forever. Yes, Mary laid up all these words in her heart. Mary took the word, the bitter word, from the prophet of His agony and her sorrow, and from that hour every unfolding grace of the child was but a wound in her heart. As she folded Him upon her bosom she knew that she was only nourishing Him in order the might offer Him to scorn and ignominy. She leaned His young head upon her heart, and God with His creatures; but of that distinct and essenlistened to the throb of that faithful heart, but well she knew that she was only rearing Him for strokes and scourging, for sorrow and for shame. And it was her first great sorrow that banished all human joy out of her life the words of Simon revealed to her more clearly the mystery which she knew before from the prophet who described Him-that her child was to be the Redeemer of the world, and that her love and her God was also to be a Man of Sorrow, needy, torn from head to foot, despised of men, a worm and not a man, from whom all His beauty was to depart so that men should know him no more. This was her first sorrow. Then came the sorrow after His, birth, the flight into Egypt, where the young mother had to take her child hurridly in the night time, forced to provide Him with food and clothing and face that long journey. Then after returning to Jerusalem, her third great sorrow, at that moment when by His own Divine dispensation, not by any fault of hers, she sought Him, and the people of Jerusalem beheld that a woman a heart-broken woman, whose cry filled the air, with tears upon her face and grief depicted upon her. countenance. But greater sorrow remained to her when she saw her Son dragged to crucifixion. Her heart fainted away within her. Was this her cwn child? Was this her only beloved Jesus? Was this the light of her eyes, the joy of her life?.. She came; He bade her go that the cup of her sorrows might be filled, and when she came near enough to speak to Him and almost to touch Him with her hands, rude hands pushed her away, and the mother had not the consolation that was reserved for Veronica, to wipe away one drop of blood, one tear from His cyclids. Then the was not permitted to touch Him with her hands. Yet she was faithful to Him with all her sorrow, and her next great sgony was to see Him slowly expiring before her eyes. Three hours did the Virgin stand by. Oh, fathers and mothers, realize, if you can; oh, tender, loving hearts, picture to yourself that anguish! The Mother of God, the Blessed Virgin Mother, stood for three long hours and watched her only child dying upon the cross. Every moment added to her She saw; the head fall under the rude agony. strokes of the executioner; she marked the faint and fainter beating of the afflicted and broken heart; she watched the pallor of death coming slowly, but oh ! so surely, over the eyes of her Divine Child; she heard the voice grow fainter and fainter, until at length in the merest murmur of agony she heard him say, "I die of thirst :" and she now saw them take a rod and on it put a sponge steeped in vinegar and press it against his lins. She saw the sweat of death pour in great drops from the thorny crown rolling down His head. For three hours she watched this; she, His mother; she, whose only Child He was. He died before her eyes; but her sorrows were not over. She must stand there when the rude soldier comes with his long sharp lance, and with all his rude force and energy drove it through the side of the dead man, and the great cross reeled. He dragged back the lance again from the heart of Jesus, and upon the very head of His mother, who stood underneath there poured forth water, and blood. She must remain there, till the sacred body is taken down; from the cross, and, all she loves is once more laid.

upon her bosom. Oh! then with what a broken

heart, yet with a careful hand, she plucked that

crown of thorns from His sacred brow. Perhaps in

feet with the tears of her misery, perhaps Mary the beloved prelate has raised up. It is an occasion of Monaster And College In The Monaster And College In The Monaster It is an occasion of the many state of the personage of the was buried in a pray in the charity open. In the case of the personage of the was buried in a pray in the charity open. In the case of the personage of the was buried in a pray in the charity open. In the case of the personage of the was and the was and the was and the was and the case of the personage of the was and the case of the personage of the was and the case of the personage of the was and the case of the personage of the was and the case of the personage of the was and the personage of the personage of the was and the personag wish to Him in Cans in Galllee, and He hastened the time of His jubilee mission. Then when upon the cross, amongst the last words that came from supper, and I gave thee My own body, and blood. John, behold thy Mother; take back this woman; take this Mother of Mine, and if you love Me love Mary." And John opened his arms, and took the precious treasure to his bosom. But why, we may ask, if He was so tender of her, so careful about her, so anxious to consult her every wish-oh! why did He allow her to be so heart-broken? why did he not spare her the anguish, as in the case of the widow of Naim? The answer is He made her search the lowest depth of sorrow in order that He might fill her soul with the greatest joy. Since Adam fell and committed sin, in the eternal designs of God joy has been the offspring of sorrow. You must not expect joy unless you have first tasted the bitterness of sorrow. One follows the other. One cannot be appreciated without the other, and as Mary was destined for the very highest joy in Heaven, therefore she was saturated with the deepest and greatest sorrow on earth. And this is the lesson we should all learn from this day's Gospel. Blame not the law. Be not rash in your judgment, if the hand of God is sometimes heavy upon you If woe, if sickness of body or affliction of the mind come upon you, oh remember that the highest and most glorious in Heaven tasted of those sorrows in the largest measure on earth. So it is written, and so it must be. If we wish to be consoled to-morrow we must endure anguish to-day. The other reason for which the Almighty God permitted the Virgin Mother to taste of those sorrows was in order that she might leave unto all generations unto the end of time a living and standing record of faith and love. If she had not leved her God as she leved Him, that sorrow would assuredly have killed before her time; but what sustained the Virgin Mothor was faith and love. Well she knew on that sad and terrible Friday morning beneath, the darkening heavens, amidst the reeling and quaking hill and amidst the roaring of the thunder and the flashing of lightning—well she knew, too, when on that Saturday morning she stood in holy and silent sorrow beside the tomb of her Son, that the time was brief between then and the glorious Easter morning which was to see her grief changed into joy-that glorious Easter morning when, after a sleepless night of watchful sorrow, the Virgin Mother again beheld her Son, and was once more clasped in the glorified arms of Jesus Christ, her God. The Gospel tells us that His first appearance was to the Magdalene, but the Gospel only gives us arecord of what the life of Christ which was public and before the world, and, therefore, for the consolation of all penitents, it is recorded that amidst all His friends and disciples the Son of God first appeared, after His resurrection, to the Magdalene; but remember that besides the public life there was a hidden life—the domestic life, the interior life of that Trinity upon earth-Jesus, Mary, and Joseph-of which the Gospel says nothing. Why? Because there are certain subjects too holy to be mentioned—because some of the greatest and holiest things of which we know the existence, are but little alluded to in the inspired Word. For instance, how little we read in the Scriptures, if a word at all, of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the great Trinity of the universe. We only tial life, that internal life, that life of the blessedness of God, compared with which all the accidental joys and delights of this world are nothing-of that life of eternity the Scriptures say nothing. And so of that Trinity on earth - Jesus, Mary, and Joseph-of that life at Nazareth, of those eighteen years from the day she brought. Him down from Jerusalem, until the day He left her doors to go out and preach His public mission—the ecstacies, the holiness, and the delights of those eighteen years have been hidden. No Evangelist speaks of it; it is too holy and too high. So the Apostle, when he came down from the third Heaven, came down with sealed lips, saying, "I have heard words that it is not given to man to utter." Moses, when he came down radiant from the Mount on which he had staved forty days, beholding God and speaking with Him, said not a word of the things he had heard or seen. So, my dearly beloved brethren, we may conclude with the fathers and saints of the Catholic Church that the very instant the Son of God burst the bonds of death, and came forth radient and glorious from the tomb, He first of all flashed into the presence of His holy Mother, folded her in His glorified arms, and consoled her with his presence. And she knew that Good Friday and Holy Saturday only went before Easter, and that only sustained her, because it was written of love-"Give me love," said the inspired one; "it is as strong as death-it is as powerful as hell; no power in heaven or earth is greater than love." That love was in Mary's heart, and sustained her where another mother would have fallen broken and slain by the weight of such great woe. Now, my beloved brethren, what do all these things teach to us? They teach us this-first, that sorrow and suffering are necessary; more than that, they are canonised by the Son of God. One of the old writers has said-"It is better to go to the house of sorrow than to the house of joy." But our Divine Lord went further when he said—" Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted," and elsewhere it is said-"The Lord himself shall wipe away every tear." Oh! my beloved brethren, the sorrow that is then to be changed into joy-the sorrow that is thus to be consoled, the tears that are to be wiped away by the Divine hand, must be the suffering and sorrow animated by faith and accompanied by the love of God. I say to the youngest and brightest amongst you, if your path lies towards heaven, most assuredly in that pathway of life you will have to stoop down and take up the cross, and take it up with faith, for it is only such sorrow and such tribulation that will one day deserve to be changed into joy. And now, having reflected upon the Gospel and the festival of the day, and brought out a few of those many thoughts which Simeon of old spoke to the Virgin, let us apply all those in some degree to the occassion for which we are assembled, We are come together to day to greet one of the bighest and greatest of the personages in the Catholic Church. He stands in the highest rank of the Catholic Hierarchy—a Cardinal of the Holy Church. He has the highest and most responsible office in the Church—that of Prefect of the great and mighty office of the Propaganda-which controls all the missionary operations of the Church of God. He comes to us directly from the side and from the

the immortal, the martyred Pope Pius IX.; and he

equal rank of the great Architishop of Dublic who welcomes him and count of the surroundings of the venerable professes of our holy Church and took place at Fort Augustus to witness the laying to the glorious title that he is the oldest of all the crowned heads of the sanctuary of God. The object of architahops and bishops also who surround his Emilience, renders this operation, one of The object of awing the characteristic of the renders of the render the consideration and esteem which it reveals in the heartiof the Sovereign Pontiff for Ireland, and for Ireland's Ohurch and people. "Why, therefore," you may ask—"why on an occasion of so much joy should you take up for your discourse a theme of so much sorrow?" I answer, because the festival of to-day, in which the Church contemplates Mary Mother of God in her affliction, with her broken heart and her eyes flooded with the excess of her sorrow, reminds me both of the sorrow and the joy that followed in the history of my native land. Yes, to-day we have great joy because we have had our sorrow. Ireland is the Mary of the Nations. She is the Mary of the Nations because of the purity of her faith, that never was sullied, and because of the strength of her love, that never for an instant flagged in its ardour and devotion. Ireland is the Mary of Nations, and she has had her seven dolours. She has had her Simeon. In the year 1180 the sainted Archbishop of Dublin, Laurence O'Toole lay on his deathbed, and the dying saint spoke to God in the language of the Church—for in the Latin tongue he said, "O Lord God, Thou assuredly wilt not desert me, for I have always trusted in Thee; and then he burst into the Irish language, which only his own priests and campanions could understand, and exclaimed, "Ah, my people! oh, my foolish people, what will now become of you?who shall heel you?" And then he prophesied the ages of darkness and sorrow that were coming upon his people. He died with tears in his eyes for Ireland—tears to be wiped away when his soul passed the golden portals of Heaven, and to be changed into joy as he looked down for many centuries from His high throne, and witnessed the steadfast faith and heroic endurance of the priesthood and people of his country. Then Ireland experienced the sorrow of the flight into Egypt, in those years of suffering, when persecution and sorrow came upon her, and when year after she belield the highest, the noblest, and the holiest of her children fleeing from her bosom to foreign lands-obliged, in fact, to flee to the ends of the earth, leaving her a desolate mother. Recollect, my brethren, the simple fact that in the year 1654 three bishops and three hundred priests were put to death in Ireland for the faith. All the other bishops of the land and one thousand of her priests were driven into exile, while her shrines were desecrated and her alters overthrown. What was this but a flight like the flight into Egypt? The best, the noblest, and the most heroic of her sons went out from her, but they wrote her name in glory on the pages of many a nation's history, and proclaimed her heroism on many a wellfought field, mostly in the cause of right, of justice, and of God. But the mother that bore them had not the consolation of getting them into her bosom. Oh! my dearly beloved, did not Ireland meet with that dolour of the Viggin when she met her Divine Son in the Way of sorrow in Jerusalem. We live in times of peace-in times of joy; but, my Lord Archbishop Cashel, in the year 1084, the people of Dublin went out to meet a predecessor of your own -they went out with streaming eyes and broken hearts to see the Archbishop of Cashel, Dermot O'-Hurley, dragged through the streets of the city to be tortured in Stephen's green, with a fineness and ingenuity surpassing even those of the Turks, which are now horrifying Europe. Did not faithful Ire-land see her Lord crucified when her altars were pulled down and her cathedral shrines were demolished, and when a strange, a repulsive, a foreign, and false worship was forced into her holy places? Was it not in those days that she reached the summit of her Calvary—when education was proscribed when laws enforcing ignorance were imposed upon her, when everything high and holy was driven out take up our knowledge of God from His dealings of the land, and when, of the thousands of her Weld Blundell, of Ince Blundell Hall, Lanca with His creatures; but of that distinct and essen- faithful ministers, scarcely one remained, and when Lady Herbert of Lea: Mr. Maxwell Scott, and to look in the face of God and bow before the cruifix was worth a man's liberty, or even his life. For nearly three hundred years priests and bishops and laymen alike had to bear the yoke and bow down, and what has saved them? What has kept Ireland so pure as she is to day? What has made her as a nation so distinguished among all races on God's earth amongst the most faithful? What has kept Ireland so faithful and so loving? Ireland never lost her faith-never failed in her love. And why? For the simplest of all reasons: God, in His divine mercy, when preparing such trials for nations as well as for men, has established a simple and effectual safeguard before nations as well as before men, and that safeguard is that He has made His Church a living and visible body, and He has given to the Church a head who is His own Vicar, and a centre. The centre of the Catholic Church is Rome. The Bishop of Rome is the head of the Catholic Church. The hands that were at the helm of the Irish Church during those three hundred years of persecution—now those of some great Archbishop of Dublin imprisoned for the faith; now those of a great Archbishop of Cashel dragged through the streets to be burned to death; now the hands of other illustrious men-all those hands that. guided the helm kept the bow of the vessel invariably turned to Rome. Hence it is that our day of joy is come, and our Good Friday is passed. The darkness of the gloomy Easter Saturday is gone. The clouds of persecution have been dissipated, and in our day the sun of our Easter has risen upon us. We now behold the light of that glorious sun in whose rays churches, cathedrals, and colleges are springing up. The fervid genius of Ireland is about to assert itself again throughout the whole world, and the crown of her ancient glory and splendour is about once more to be set on her head, as in the day when she was declared to be the light of the world. Yes, Ireland's ancient honour and glory is coming. back, and she is about to reap the well earned reward of her well tried faith and love. And now, dearly beloved, to day we celebrate the returning glories of Ireland, when she turns to the envoy of Pius with the same love and the same welcome with which she turned to greet the envoy of Pope Celestine when Patrick arrived from Rome and unfolded the banner of the Cross. Let us now therefore rejoice, and let us above all be faithful to our traditions and to the inheritance that our great immortal fathers handed down to us. Let us resolve on this day to illustrate our Catholic faith by our Catholic virtues, in order that our native land may be worthy the esteem and the love of the Vicar of Christ and worthy of the blessings of God; and that our souls may be worthy to be received into that Kingdom where we shall have the vision of

> The vast congregation slowly separated at the conclusion of the sermon, many a devout member asking the blessing of Father Burke as, atter descending from the pulpit, he proceeded towards the vestry .- From the Dublin Freeman

Mary's glories.

When a youth takes his first draught, of , whisky, straight, and does not feel as if his eyes were changed into watering-pots, "his destiny," in the lanright hand of the Vicar of Jesus Christ—the holy; guage of the poet, " is sot," and though you may ring the "Drunkard's Warning," at him from a comes here to Ireland to inaugurate and consecrate thousand temperance belfries, the probabilities are collegiate church of the great Metropolitan Semin- that he will take a drink with the first man who ary which our own good and faithful father and sake him,

which were built with the object of awing the Highlands after the first Jacobite rising. The date of its foundation was 1729. Its position, on a beautiful meadow, at the western extremity of Loch Ness, was, as Dr. Johnson says, " well chosen for pleasure if not for strength." Its defences were a wall, not very high or very strong, with four bastions, a moat a court-way, and a wide glacis. It was never of much use to the Government, except that it afforded quarters to his Grace the Duke of Cumberland when he was committing his "Bulgarian Atrocities" in the Highlands. In 1867 it was purchased by the late Lord Lovat from the Government, and has now been presented by the present Lord Loyat to the Benedictine Order of Monks. This order, once very powerful in Scotland, was expelled at the Reformation, and has not re-entered it until now. The Scottish line of Benedictine monks was kept up even in exile, though now there is but one remaining to connect the past and future Scottish Benedictines. The old fort buildings are now being converted into a monastery, college, and hospitium. The cloisters will run all round the building inside the court. The monastery is to occupy the cast side of the square. It will contain cells for twenty or thirty divinity students, two large lecture rooms, a calefactory, a library, capable of containing about 12, 000 volumes, and a large refectory, measuring 60 by 24 feet. On the northern side will be the college, which will contain dormitories, &c., for 80 students, and also a large study, class rooms, playrooms, corridors, parlours for private scholars, and will have a wide play-ground attached. On the west side will be the hospitium for guests and clergy in retirement. The architect gives the estimated cost of the present alterations at £15,600 and probably: double that sum will be required before the whole is completed.

In the day's doings, first and foremost was the celebration of the Mass in the temporary chapel fitted up within the Fort. It was celebrated by the Right Rev. Abbot Burchall, president of the English Benedictines, assisted by two of the secular clergy, the Rev. Mr. Grant and the Rev. Mr. Dawson, nephew of the last prior of the old Scotch Monastery at Ratisbon. It may be interesting to note that the vestment and splendid silver cruets and stand used on the occasion are about 300 years old, and are precious relies of the old Monastery at Ratisbon. After the Mass followed Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the termination of this service, the clergy formed a procession, headed by one of their number bearing a crucifix, and marched followed by a large number of onlookers, to the south-east corner of the square, where the foundation stone of the monastery was to be laid by Lord Lovat. Here the stone was blessed. This done the procession reformed, and proceeded to the north of the building, where the four dation of the college was laid by the Marquis of Ripon.

After the brethren and clergy had sung Quam dlectai Tabernacula tua Domine. The procession moved on to the Hospitum singing the Ave Maris Stella, where another stone was laid conjointly by Mr. Maxwell Scott. of Abbotsford (the representa-tive of Dryburgh) and Mr. Monteith of Carstairs,

The ceremony was witnessed by most of the principal Catholic families in the North of Scotland, as well as several from considerable distances. Besides these, almost all the Catholics of all ranks of society in the neighborhood of Fort-Augustus were present. Lord Lovat and party arrived at the Fort or Monastery on Tuesday evening and, along with the Very Rev. Father Jerome Vaughan, completed the arrangements for the opening ceremony. Among those who had assembled within the Fort at noon were Lord and Lady Lovat; the Marquis of of Ripon; Colonel Henry Fraser, of Lovat; Miss Lady Herbert of Lea : Mr. Maxwell Scott, and Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford (the former a son of Lord Herris, and the latter a grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott); Hon. Edward Arundel; Lady Ann Spiers, Mr. Hansom, London; Mr. Corballis, Knock robbie; Mr. Middleton, of Muir-town; Mr. Mac-donald, Inverness; Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs; Captain Chisholm, Glassburn; Mr. Francis Lynch, C.E., London; Captain Macdonald, Bennevis; Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Hissey; Mr. and Mrs. Rufford, Fort Augustus; General Travers, &c. The clergy present who took part in the proceedings were :-Very Rev. President Burchall, O.S.B., Abbot of Westminster; Rev. Jerome Vaughan, O.S.B., Fort Augustus; Rev. G. Fazakerly, O.S.B., Leeds; Very Rev. Canon J. O'Reilly, O.S.B., Belmont, Hereford; Rev. John Vaughan, Salford; Rev. D. Mackenzie, Beauly; Rev. Wm. Dawson, Inverness; Rev. C. Grant, Eskadale; Rev. A. Bisset, Stratherrick; Rev. C. MacDonald, Fort Augustus; Very Rev. Fr Vaughan, of Kinnoull; Rev. F. G. Macdonald, Fort William; Rev. F. Donnelly, Glasgow.

About four o'clock a large company sat down to banquet in the governoris house, Dr. Burchali being chairman, supported by Lord Lovat and the Marquis Ripon ; the Very Rev. Father Vaughan, leing in tee vice chair. After the repast had been done justice to,

The Chairman rose to propose the "Health of his Holiness the Pope." In the midst of the trials which assailed the Church he stood firm, just, and invincible. The Pope, was naturally gentle, but firm as a rock where duty demanded him to be so. His health, too, was such as to give joy to all his faithful children (applause).

The Chairman then proposed the "Health of the Queen."

The Chairman than rose to propose a health which he was sure would be received with heartiness by every Benedictine—the "Health of Lord Lovat" (cheers). He had hoped that the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, and Sir Robert Gordon, an honored student of the old Scotch College of Ratisbon, would have been present there that day. These noblemen were, however, unable to be present, and sent letters of apology and congratula-

tion. The idea of restoring the Benedictine Order in Scotland was first originated by the noble Marquis of Bute: The name of the Marquis, dear to every Catholic, would always be specially so to the sons of St. Benedict. He had generously offered them two different sites and a donation of £5,000. And further more to perpetuate the old Scotch line of monks, he was at this present moment educating two Benedictine students. The sites, offered were not altogether suitable, but the Marquis had not withdrawn the £5,000. | Sir Robert Gordon, of Letterfourie, and a little later Mr. Monteith, of Carestairs came forward and kindly offered sites, but there were certain difficulties which kept matters in suspense. Whilst these negotiations were going on: Lord Lovat skindly offered the site of Fort Augustus. He might say almost in the words of Crosar, veni vidi, vici,—he came, he saw, and he was pleased. He had a consultation with Lord Lovat, with the results that his Lordship agreed to give the Fort and sixteen acres in perpetuity, and a farm of 190 acres rant freetfor nineteen years. From his heart her thanked Lord Lovat and the Lovat family for this offer and especially for the kindly spirit in which it was made. In this case gratitude was not a keen sense of favors to come, but a keen sense of favors conferred. He hoped Lord Lorst

cupy Rehill, each station being, within two miles

of Galtee Castle. But it is when Mr. Bridge makes

a trip to Mitchelstown for the purpose of collecting

would never have reason to regret what he had done (Loud applause).

Lord Lovat said it gave him very great pleasure to be at here and to assist in the work of the day. He scoepted the good feelings spoken of Dr. Burchall, but he could not accept all he had said. They all had done what they could to make things pleasant for the Benedictines, and he only did his share. He did not wish to take to himself the credit of having originated the idea of restoring the glorious order of St. Benedict in Scotland. That happy thought, was, due to the piety and devotion of the noble Marquis of Bute. It was widely supposed that this matter was taken up rather suddenly, but it was not so in reality. It had always been the wish of his father to establish an order of Catholic clergy in Scotland, and he made several endeavours to have this done. It gave him very much pleasure to be able to carry out his father's wish. He thanked the company for their attendance there, and he was also glad to see many who, though not exactly professing the same faith, would wish well to all Christians. He asked the members of the institution to drink to the health of "The Strangers," and coupled the toast with the name of Lord Ripon, who had remained with them for the occasion (ap-

plause).
Lord Ripon, in acknowledging the toast, said that it was needless to point out to Catholics the deep interest attaching to the proceedings of the day, a day on which, after a lapse of three centuries. the ancient and world famous order of St. Benedict had once more found a home in Scotland (applause.) He trusted that from the labours of the brethren the new era might commence of Catholic life in the Highlands (applause). It seemed to him that nothing could be more appropriate than this new educational establishment should be placed in the hands, and set up under the management of the sons of St. Benedict (applause) because if he mistook not, the learning of the monks of this order had always been distinguished by its depth and solidity (hear, hear and applause). He must not, indeed, forget, that he was speaking not only to Catholics, but also to several others who had joined them on this occassion, and whom he heartily welcomed (applause). He was confident, however, that he would not misrepresent their friends if he said that there was not one in the room who did not heartily and aincerely rejoice that by means of the institution which had just been founded, sound and solid instruction of the highest order would be brought within the reach of the Catholic youth of Scotland (applause). Some six months before he had stood in another land, and looked down on other valleys, and on the Benedictine Monastery of the Monte Cassino. He little thought then that he would now be called on to speak for this, the youngest child of the order. He hoped the spirit of St. Benedict might rest upon these his children. His lordship wound up by proposing "Prosperity to the Benedictine Monastery," coupling with it the name of Dr. Burchall and Father Jerome Vaughan.

Dr. Burchall returned thanks for the Benedictine Order. It was a gratification to them, to see so many of the secular clergy come among them as confreres. They would always get a cordial Benedictine welcome there. He was well pleased with the remarks of Lord Lovat and the Marquis of Ripon regarding Protestants who might be present. He himself never made any difference of creed at social gatherings. Some of his dearest friends were not members of the Catholic Church, and it would always be a happiness to him to cultivate kindly feelings with all. He could not express their aims and intentions better than by quoting the following two

documents :--Most Holy Father-Dom P. C., Burchall, Abbot of Westminster, and President of the English Benedictine congregation, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, humbly sheweth that the following noble and illustrious Catholics have generously consented to aid the said congregation in Fort Augustus, in Scotland:-Lord Lovat makes over the Fort, and 16 acres of land around it, for 999 years; also a neighbouring farm of 190 acres rent free, for 19 years; the Marquis of Bute, £5,000; Duke of Norfolk, £2,000; the Marquis of Bipon, £500; Lady Sausse, £500; Mrs. Brymer, £700; Michael Bogle, Esq, £700; Col. Vaughan, £500; and then follows the list of

other subscribers. The reply of his Holiness expressed great joy, enediction to the donors.

The Very Rev. F. Vaughan, whose name was also coupled with the toast, spoke of the liberal sympathy with which his efforts at cathering up the sinews of war had been, met, and how everywhere he had found "an eye of piety and a hand open as day for melting charity." He proposed the health of all kind benefactors, associating with the

plause.) Mr. Monteith returned thanks for what he called the most undeserved favour they could bestow. It was a pleasure to see the cross carried in procession round these towers which had been raised to sup-

toast the name of Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs (ap-

press it (applause.)
The company then dispersed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. W. H. Deane, C. E., county surveyor of South Mayo, to be county surveyor of the County of Fermansgh, in the room of Mr. Roderick Grey, resigned.

Immense blocks of granite, some of them seven feet square and weighing seven tons each, are now being shipped from the Bessbrook quarries, near Newry, for Manchester. Colletter diagn circuis

The decrees of the Council of Maynooth, having been examined by the authorities at Rome, have been brought to Ireland by Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda. They will again be sub-mitted in their present form to the Bishops prior to their formal publication!

De Courcy Franklin, T.C., Dublin, died on the 17th ult. Mr. Franklin was an old member of the Corporation, and sat for Mountjoy Ward. He was also a guardian for the North Union, and was very sedulous in his attention both to his corporate and poor law duties. He was much respected as a business man, and leaves a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

ament his loss, During these days [says a Newry correspondent] very large quantities of hav are being exported to England by the cross Channel steamers. The dry spring has caused the hay and straw crops to be much lighter than usual, and prices may be expected, especially with the continuance of this is very deep, remains open. This state of things heavy wet weather, to advance still further.

At the last meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians the clerk intimated that the fever list had, inoreased from five or six to twenty one cases during the past two weeks. Happily the epidemic does not emanate from the town, but from a country district named Ballynagarrick.

Mr. Patrick Kenna of Glentworth st., Limerick, has been appointed contractor for the new and spacious convent of Cahir:) The convent is to be erected in a conspicuous part of that improved town if and the building will consist of residence, offices, schools, &c.; and the cost will be about

£12,000 & ruilling & & I mining and Built Mi C. Brownlow, Esq., Mount Steward Newtownards, has been appointed [says the Dundalk Demoties. We are glad to learn that ion, the first visit to agrarian outrages in Ireland, and find a parallel only appointed to the mission of Balliestown, Iately deligated the Georgias Central Railroad; N.B. kept until the 21st day of November next; when you recommend the great precautions and the safety of the first visit to agrarian outrages in Ireland, and find a parallel only appointed to the mission. He is succeed. Brown, formerly of the first visit formerly of the first visit to agrarian outrages in Ireland, and find a parallel only appointed to the mission. He is succeed. Brown, formerly of the first visit formerly of the first visit

holding and afford him every facility for the ecection of a new parochial house.

We are informed [says the Kerry Vindicator] that Herbert H. Murray, Esq., Deputy Treasurer to her Majesty in Ireland, has written a letter to the clerk of the peace of this county, requiring him to forward to the Treasury Department, Dublin, two large boxes containing books, papers, and other documents belonging to the Tralee Savings Bank, which have been lying in the Peace Office since the failure of the Bank.

19 We have much pleasure [says the Sligo Independent]; in announcing that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Charles Anderson, Esq , J.P., in accordance with his generous and valuable offer to the corporation, has given an order for the erection of a first-class clock and bell in the tower of the Town Hall, to the eminent firm of Mr. Nelson Brothers, Sligo, by which we are guaranteed to have a clock worthy of the liberal donors, and of the character of the house that has received the order.

Information wanted of Mary, wife of Thomas Kavanagh, maiden name Mary Kehoc, a native of Riverside, Carrickbeg [Carrick-on-Suit]; she left Ireland in 1852, and when last heard from was residing with her husband at Hanover, Mass., a small town twenty miles from Boston; previously at Lawrence, Mass. Information will be thankfully received by her brother, Patrick Kehoe, shipbuilder, Arundel-square, Waterford. By writing immediately she will hear of something to her advantage,

ORDINATIONS IN WEXFORD, -On Sunday last, 24th inst, the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of Ferns, conferred the holy order of priesthood on Rev. John Lennon, Edenvale, Castlebridge, and Rev. James Furlong, Kilmore. The ceremony took place in the cathedral, Enniscorthy, and his lordship was assisted on the occasion by Very Rev. A. Brownrigg, M.S.S.; Rev. M. O'Gorman, Rev. W. Fortune, Rev. R. Reynolds, S.P.C.; Rev. M. E. Crean, S.P.C.; and Rev. J. Boggan, -- Nation.

A strolling beggarman (says a correspondent of the Freeman) sold, a few days ago, a wallet of potatoes to Mrs. Toohy, of Borrisokane, for 41d. When she was preparing them for the evening meal she found in a rag among the potatoes the sum of £3 5s. She then inquired for the beggarman, but he could not be found. On yesterday he returned and told the tale of his loss. Mrs. Toohy acknowledged the "find," and her busband handed the jolly beggarman £2 19s, he having spent the balance the night before, remarking that it was not everyone who would part with his "luck" so easily.

A wanton and malicious outrage was perpetrated in Sligo on the 19th ultimo, by some evil-disposed persons, who broke and demolished with stones over thirty of the public lamps, including those of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. John's Protestant church, and the Wesleyan Methodist Preaching House, John street. A practice of wrenching off knockers, breaking bell-pulls, defacing sign boards, and carrying away the shutters has been carried on for some time. The gas company is offering a reward of £10 for the discovery of the offenders.

On the 27th ult., a very impressive ceremony was witnessed at Ballintoy in the blessing of the foundation-stone of the new church of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, at present in course of erection on the outskirts of the village. The want of a church was much felt in this locality latterly, owing to the rapidly increasing number of the parishioners, and Father Magorrian, P.P., Moyarget, the pastor, determined to make an effort to provide this portion of his parish with a suitable edifice in which his flock might receive the ministrations of religion without having to go to a distance as formerly. His efforts were very successful, the result being that a very handsome church is in the course of erection at Ballintoy. Shortly before Mass, which was celebrated for the first time at a temporary altar in the new church, which is not yet roofed, the ceremony of blessing the foundation-stone took place. A sum of £175 was collected at the Mass for the ben-fit of the church.

Large numbers of the youth of the county Westmenth, and neighboring ones of Longford and Roscommon, despite the encouragement to remain in their native land, now that remuneration for every class of labor is high beyond all precedent, and the America equally renelling: continue to emigrate hither. On the 18th ult., several painful scenes of leave-taking were witnessed at the Streamstown, Mullingar, Hill of Down, and probably other more westerly stations of the M. G. Railway, at which the emigrants and their assembled friends crowded the railway platform; and from the respectable appearance of the large quantities of baggage belonging to them it may be in-ferred that they did not belong to the classes whom poverty and destitution cause to seek in a foreign land the ordinary comforts not obtainable in their own. These emigrants were generally young men and women, between the ages probably of seventeen

ANNIVERSARY OF COLONEL LEONARD'S DEATH. The people of Drogheda pay an annual visit to the grave of Colonel Leonard who is buried on the banks of the Boyne. Sunday, 17th September, the anniversary of his decease, several thousand people marched in procession to the patriot's tomb About 2,000 persons left Dublin by early trains. They were accompanied by thirteen trades' bands and several national flags. Other bands came from Dundalk, and adjacent districts, to swell the pilgrimage, which was probably the largest ever seen wending its way to the resting-place of the soldier's remains. An address was delivered over the grave by Mr. Doran of Queenstown. The severity of the weather prevented the demonstration from being the largest and most imposing ever witnessed out of Dublin. The people returned to town in a most orderly and becoming manner.

There are few unions in which the recent Public Health Act has been put in force so thoroughly and so liberally as in that of Ballina. Sewerage works have already been estimated for, inside the township to the amount of over £3,000. One sewer, in a main street, is in course of reconstruction, for which contract alone the contractor will receive £700. Another fire-clay pipe sewer connecting the workhouse with the town sewerage is being laid down, which will cost the union £500. Considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by some of the tradesmen, who consider their business much impeded by the works in course of construction, as the traffic has been stopped in the street where the work is proceeding, it being apprehended that the house on either side would be in great danger of falling were heavy traffic allowed, while the sewer, which has induced the guardians to postpone further contracts till, next spring. The guardians have also appointed a local engineer and clerk of works to whom they will have to pay a large sum. The Board has ordered the erection of several well pumps through the town,

ANGLO-IRISH LANDLORDS-A SPECIMEN OF THE CLASS -From the following picture of an Irish landlord of the period collecting his rents-supplied by a that the "Wolf of the Galtees" finds a fitting representative, at the present day, in that region:—"It to return to his native diocese, that of Cloyne, on account of ill-health? The separation from the correspondent of the Cork Herald,-it will be seen Bridge is well guarded in his picturesque residence, the preparations made for his protection when he passes from model Tipperary to urbulent Cork, exceed anything previously recorded in the annals of

rents from the tenantry the full extent of the precautions adopted for his safety may be estimated. Thursday was one of the days. From Galtee Castle, a distance of five miles, police, fully armed, patrolled in couples within sight of each other, so that no fewer than thirty men could be thus employed. Two policemen, armed with rifles and revolvers, occupied seats on the car beside Mr. Bridge and his servant. On arrival at the office, situated in the principal street, these two policemen station themselves for the day in the offices, two policemen, armed with rifles, occupy the hall, and prevent more than one tenant from entering at the time; two policemen, armed with rifles, patrol in front of the office; and two policemen keep guard at each end of the street; besides two policemen are perched on high walls at the rare of the office." GREAT BRITAIN ---:0:-

The death is announced of the Right Hon, the Earl of Leven, at Glenferness, Morayshire.

Mr. R. M. Carter, ex-M.P. for Leeds has filed a petiton in bankruptcy. His liabilites are £15,000. The speaker of the House of Commons has offered to take his farm labourers into partnership with him in farming, but they decline to speculate.

A proposition is on foot for establishing a regular carrier pigeon communication throughout the country of Suffolk for police purposes, the headquarters to be at Inswich.

Mr. Thomas Marrian, the well-known brewer of Sheffield, has sent to the Sheffield Infirmary and Sheffield Hospital cheques of £1,000 each, in order to tide those institutions over temporary difficulties.

Her Majesty's War Department has prepared and issued a memorandum pointing out the advantages offered by the Army, and the terms on which young men are invited to join the British forces.

We are glad to learn (says the Tablet) that through the exertions of the Rev. J. P. Kaye, a Catholic Grammar School has recently been established at Hackeny, in connection with the mission of St. John Baptist.

Mr. Watson, Dean of Faculty of Advocates and Solicitor-General, has been appointed Lord Advo-cate of Scotland. He has been asked and has consented to stand for the vacant seat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

On Sunday, 17th Sept. the Rev. John C. Manning preached in St. Francis' Church, Glasgow in aid of the funds of the Conference of St. Vincent de l'aul's Society attached to that mission. About £40 was

The Rev. J. J. Buckley, of St. Alphonsus', Glasgow, has been compelled by ill health to withdraw from the care of the mission, after holding it 25 years. He is succeeded by the Rev. Michael Maginn, an alumnus of St. Patrick's Maynooth.

In view of the possibility of being obliged to defend the British colonists in South Africa from the Kaffirs, and of the probability of being asked to annex the Transvaal Republic, the Government have decided to despatch troops thither from England.

On Sunday, 17th Sept, Father Anthony, Passionist, of St. Anne's Retreat, St. Helens, preached the annual sermons in St. Mungo's, Glasgow, in aid of the funds of the branch of the St. Vincent de Paul society attached to the mission. On Monday evening the eloquent preacher was entertained to tea in the Marist's schoolroom.

Mr. Gladstone, having been applied to for a contribution towards the Woolwich Boat Accident Fund, has declined to give one, on the ground that such a matter is " suited for the consideration of residents, rather than of those who have simply a political connection with the borough."

Last Sunday his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Mac Donald, Vicar-Apostolic of the Northern District of | those responsible for their earlier policy have dis-Scotland, administered the sacrament of Confirma- sented from the policy of the Government, includ-He was attended by the Revs. W. Stopani, D. Chisholm, and J. Stewart. More than one-third of the candidates were converts from Protestanism .- Catholic Times Sept., 22.

REVENUE OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON,-The an nual report of Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Corporation of the City of London, in respect of the produce and expenditure of the City's estate during the past year, shows that the receipts last year were £655,301 11s 10d.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The ship "Clyde," 1,140 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth on the 15th September, for Port Adelaide, with 433 emigrants under the care of Dr. Norman, Surgeon-Superintendent, and including 83 single young female domestic servants under the care of Miss Wale, Matron.

Close on £3,000 has been received at the London Mansion House in aid of the fund for the relief of the distressed in Bulgaria. The Committee have decided to distribute the fund without distinction of race or creed." Lord Derby has placed the resources of the embassy at Constantinople and the Consulate at the disposal of the Committe in the task of distributing the fund.

The priests of Kinning Park, a Scotch burgh, have had to apply to the magistrates for protection against the brutal outrages of the Protestant populace. The rev. gentlemen are hooted and pelted in the streets, crowds assemble in front of their schools to make similar demonstrations, and the violence has even taken the shape of smashing their windows and doors. One would think the police would look after this without being spurred to it.

In one of the poorest sluins of London the Augustinian Fathers have established a priory, church, and schools; and these form a conspicuous block of buildings in Hoxton-square, Shoreditch. The mission was founded in 1863; the church was built by the late Edward Pugin, and opened by his eminence Cardinal Wiseman. : It contains a very fine rose window, filled with stained glass, representing the saints of the Augustinian Order, and costing £1,200. The fathers devote themselves chiefly to teaching .- Liverpool Daily Post."

A Northampton paper has the following :- The Rev. Dr. Collet, lately Baptist minister of Ringstead, who has attained some notoriety in his own neighbourhood by his lectures on "Spiritualism," and his advanced views generally on religion and politics, has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. For the last three or four months we understand, he has been under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Scott, of this town and last week he was privately received into the Catholic Church at Northampton.—Catholic Times.

The Rev. T. Frawley, who for the past 12 months, acted as junior clergyman in the Church of Our people of Kinning Park was deeply felt by Father made six converts three of whom he baptized, the frawley. His place is occupied by the Rev. John other three being now under instructions.

B. MacCluskey, a newly-ordained priest from St. SAYANNAH, October 5.—Eighteen vellow fever Sulpice, Paris. The Rev. T. Loneigan has been victims were builed to-day. J. F. Waring, forward-

the iron harrack at Galtee Castle, nine policemen, or treble the usual gurrison, occupy Kilbehenny; nine policemen occupy Ballyporeen, and six octurn to the workhouse of a little orphan girl named borne. The girl has been entered on the books of the workhouse as belonging to the Established Church, but it was admitted by the workhouse master that she had told him she had previously been in a Catholic school. A communication from the Brompton Oratory states that the child was baptised in that institution, and that both of her parents, who were now dead, had been practical Catholics. The Guardians, while expressing regret that they were not previously aware of these facts, said that as the girl was now beyond their authority they could not make the order applied for. It was intimated that the matter might probably become the subject of legal proceedings.

> OPENING OF AN IRISH CLUB IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the Freeman, writing on the 25th ult., says:—To-night Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, vice president of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain delivered an opening address at the Irish Workmen's Club and Institute, Fort-street, E.C., on "Irish Electoral and Social Organisation." The club was instituted a few weeks ago in one of the densest districts of the East-end, for the purpose of forming a centre of political organisation and social amelioration in the district. The premises are commodious and contain reading-rooms, restaurant, billiard, and other rooms, which are nightly used by large numbers of members. It is proposed centre of the Home Rule organization for the borough The following gentlemen were elected as officers:-Mr. J. Coffey, treasurer; Messis. J. C. Howe, Coleman, and Desmond, trustess; and Messrs. Scott and J. Coleman, junior, as secretaries. It was announced that a series of winter lectures on political, social, and literary subjects was being arranged.

> EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN THE HARVEST FIELD. Great interest has been excited among agriculturists in the neighbourhood of Reading by an extraordinary feat which has been performed by Mr. Charlwood, farmer and miller, who made a wager that he would himself, singly and unassisted, put up on carts the produce of 20 acres of wheat and send it to be stacked, the time specified being as soon as he could see to load in the morning and as long as he could see to load at night. Mr. Charlwood commenced his task on the farm of Crookham at a quarter before four o'clock in the morning, and by twenty minutes past nine at night he had accomplished the unprecedented feat. He was much exhausted at the finish, the crop being very heavy, as will be understood when it is stated that the ricks built comprised three ten yards long and five yards wide, one ten yards long and six yards wide, all of good weight, besides which there was a smaller one. About 20 sheaves were put up as a load, and they were carted to the ricks. It is computed that during the time Mr. Charlwood did not cart a less quantity than 200 sacks of wheat, and 55 or 60 tons of straw, calculated to be equal to what would be considered a fair amount of work for three days for an ordinary agricultural laborer.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD DERBY .- A letter from Mr. Gladstone is published, in which he deals with Lord Derby's recent speeches at the Foreign Office. "It appears to me," he says, "Lord Derby replies in these discourses to charges that have not been made and passes by those that have." He then proceeds to give a summary of the real accusations. Among other things he charges the Ministry with forget fulness of the obligations incurred by the country in consequence of the terms of the peace of 1856, with impeding the attainment of concerted action on the part of the powers, without which there is no reasonable hope of a proper settlement; of overthrowing the plans of other States without propos ing one of their own. Many of the points which Mr. Gladstone makes in his examination of Lord Derby's declaration have been anticipated by the press of the country. He contests the statement that the Government policy has been the policy of the last fifty or sixty years—else how does it hap-pen all the connections of Lord Palmerston, and all tion in the Church of the Assumption, Aberdeen. ing Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who agrees with them in politics. He warns the nation not to be diverted by cries of vengeance from what we really want-viz, effectual prevention-the difficulty about purishment for these outrages being that we have no means of knowing whether it is just. He strongly protests against putting any further faith in the efficiency of promises or remonstrances on the part of the Porte. These had been tried and found wanting, and are, indeed, in danger of degenerating into a system of organized impostures on the nations of Europe, and we might as well remonstrate with a pestilence or a flood. The time has come for saying you must let Europe define what is just, and exact it, and let Great Britain be the guide of the chaise of Europe and no longer the drag upon the wheel. The nation has shown its desire, and it has yet to show that its desire is its will, and thatit shall be done. He concludes by cordially following Lord Hartington in the judgment he has given—that the circumstances of the time demand the early reassembling of Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER .- SAVANNAH, October 12 .- Yellow Fever interments to-day, 7.

The improvements in St. Patrick's Church, New Haven are nearly completed, and will cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Miss Mary Barry and Miss Catharine Fallon were recently professed as Sisters of the Holy Cross Con-

vent, New Orleans. Three Roman Catholic priests have fallen victims to their devotion in attending the yellow fever sufferers in Savannali.

Over half the U. S. regular army is Roman Catholic. There are thirty chaplains, and but one a Catholic; of the twenty-nine Protestant, twenty are Methodists.

The Ridgeway Library building in Philadelphia built from a fund left for that purpose by the eccentric Mr. Rush, will be one of the costliest structures for the protection of books in the world. It

RECEPTION TO GENERAL NEWTON.—NEW YORK, October 12.-The reception given last night to General Newton by the Xavier Union was attended by the Mayor, Generals Hancock and Scammon, Bishops Corrigan and Laughlin, and a large number of Catholic clergymen and prominent citizens, want RESULTS OF THE CONFESSIONAL Comptroller Rob-

inson, on the 19th ult, received, from Rev. James McGowan, parish priest of Cadyville, Clinton County, N. Y., a check for \$300, handed to him as conscience Money, to be forwarded to the Treasury On the 4th of September Rev. T. Enright, C. SS. Ri, concluded a successful ten-days' Mission in the flourishing little town of Brookhaven, Miss. He

ing agent of the Georgia Central Railroad; N. B.

A Gint's Religion.—An application was made to puty Collector of Customs, and P. Johnson, Clerk the Bridgewater Guardians for an order for the reof Customs, are sick. George P. Screven, brother of ex-Mayor Screven, died at Tybee to day. There Sunnisbury, who had been taken into the service is no abatement of the disease. Many acclimated of a gentleman of the Church of England at Shercitizens are dying.

HAYES' KNOW NOTHINGISM .- The Ypsilanti (Mich) Sentinel says:-The Republican papers all say, Gov. Hayes denies that he was ever a Know-Nothing, or sympathized with the American Alliance." But none of them produced the evidence of this. We defy any of them to produce a genuine denial over Hayes' own signature, that he was ever a Know-Nothing; on any repudiation of the Alliance that will be sufficient to induce that body to withdraw its formal endorsement of his nomination. He has never thus denied these allegations, and he never will. Gov. Hayes seeks success by the aid of a secret Order, bound by oath to disfranchise every naturalized citizen, and every native citizen who chooses to vote for a naturalized citizen for office. That Order makes no secret of its purpose, or its endorsement of Hayes, and he does not utter a word to repel its support, as an Order, nor deny his sympathy with its purposes.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE .- PITTS-BURG, Pa., October 12 .- At 8.45 this morning a terrible explosion occurred at Zug & Co.'s mills, which was attended with great loss of life. The boilers in the nail mill exploded, and that building and more than half of the rolling mill was demolished. A large number of employees were at work, and it is impossible to tell how many are buried in the to form a library. At the club the register of Irish ruins. The greatest excitement prevails. The electors for the Tower Hamlets is kept, and it is the buildings caught fire, and it has not yet been put out. So far, ten bodies have been taken from the ruins. At the time of the explosion there were employed in the nailing department 150 men and boys. The explosion literally tore the building to pieces. The roof was raised, and in falling it fortunately rested on the nail machines, enabling most of the workmen to crawl out and escape before the fire from the furnaces caught the wreck. The following were, as near as can be obtained, killed :-John Murphy, fireman; Andrew Sullivan, fireman; Frank Cupps, Peter Kendrick, John and Joseph Anderson, feeders; two brothers named Cafferty and an unknown man, not identified. Twenty-two were wounded, some fatally.

CANADA. -:0:-

W. J. Scott, brother of Hon. R. W. Scott, has been appointed registrar of the North-West Territories.

There is every prospect of a very hard winter in Ottawa. Potatoes are now selling at 50 cents, while they could be bought at 30 cents last winter.

The conference between representatives of the Ontario and Quebec Legislatures has concluded. It is decided to submit the pleas of each party to the Privy Council at an early date.

On Saturday last, the vicinity of the 10th Concession of Gouldbourne was visited with a whirlwind, which uprooted trees and carried off the roof of a large barn, doing much damage.

HALIFAX, October 12 .- The rush of people continues to the Truro exhibition, driving the Inter-colonial Railway to its utmost to convey passengers to that town.

HOUSE-BREAKER SENTENCED, BROCKVILLE, October 12.-Charles Ready, charged with housebreaking, was arraigned this morning and found guilty. Having served a term in prison before, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

In roply to the lumbermen's deputation with reference to the slowness of work at the Carillon locks, the Premier said the Government were most anxious to see the works completed, but a difficulty had been experienced in getting contractors to push them on. He was bound to admit that the forbearance hitherto exercised could scarcely be permitted

TORONTO, October 12 .- Robert McMurray, William Graver, Robert Tilling and James Norman were placed upon trial at the Court of Assizes this morning for assaulting and wounding, with intent, police constable Soanes, in the month of June lest. The prisoners were all remanded till the next session of he assizes in January, on account of constable Soanes not being able to appear and give evidence against them.

The Board of Trade of London, England, have transmitted to the Minister of Marino and Fisheries a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's consul at Philadelphia, relative to the services rendered by Captain Osborne, of the American barque C. H. Jayne, and his crew, in rescuing the survivors of the crew of the wrecked vessel N. W. Blethem, of Yarmouth, N. S. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Government, and it is probable that a fitting testimonial will be presented to Captain

An exchange says :- Eight years ago Mr. David Bean tired of the slow way of making money in Canada by farming, sold his farm in the township of Hay and went to the "land of the free and the home of the brave" in State of Missouri. He returned lately, and is now living at Ratho, and intends spending the rest of his days in Canada. He says farming is a very poor business in Missouri. After a trial of eight years Mr. Bean has returned a wiser, if not a richer man, and it would be well for our Canadian farmers to pause and think before selling off their fine farms and going to places producing only chills, fevers, Chinch bugs and such

THE RYAN MURDER CASE .- PETERBORO, October 12.—The case of the Queen vs. Ryan was commenced to day. The prisoner, James Ryan, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Ryan. Mr. J.E. Henderson, Q. C., represented the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by Mr J. H. Cameron, Q. C., Mr. J. D. Armour, Q. C., and Mr. W. H. Scott, Q. C. After fourteen challenges, the following gentlemen were sworn in as the Jury : John Galving John Dwyer, James Ingram, Matthew Breckenridge, A. Drummond, Henry Smith, James Gillespie A. Allen, Jr., Patrick Logan, Simon Sexsmith, A. Fairbairn and O. McCarthy. A long list of witnesses were examined for the Crown and the defence, Minnie Ryan, and Patrick Ryan children of the prisoner, being among the number, and the jury retired at 6 o'clock. The Jury agreed upon their verdict at 8 o'clock, having been out an hour and forty minutes and the Judge was sent for. The foreman of the jury read their verdict:- "Guilty of murder with a recommendation to mercy." The Crown prosecutor moved the sentence of the Court. The Judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him. The prisoner made no reply. The Judge then said :- The jury have added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy, which I have no power to deal with, whatever gratification I may feel if it should be carried out, and I can only forward it to ithe proper quarter. The jury have brought in a reordict, which is, fully, justified by the tevdence. My only duty is to pronounce, the sentence of the Court upon you, which is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and that you there be

position is a testing one and the control of the second party of the control of t

and derision with which friend and foe greeted the other title added as a handle to his name than that interests of the various powers will present, be-

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 20, 1876

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Остовен, 1876.

Friday, 20-St. John Cantius, Confessor. Saturday, 21-Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Hilarion, Confessor. SS. Ussula and

Companions, Martyrs. Sunday, 22-TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST .-Patronage of the Blessed Virgin.

Monday, 23-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 24-St. Raphael, Archangel.

Wednesday, 25-SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs Thursday, 26-Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Czar of Russia is preparing another autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria.

Servia and Montenegro have both rejected the proposed armistice, and the Porte has issued another scheme of reforms, chiefly legislative.

The Turks have again crossed the Drina, and additional troops have been sent into Bosnia, the rapid spread of the insurrection necessitating such a step.

An official denial is given to the rumor that the Czar contemplates abdicating the throne of Russia. General Martinez Campos, the new Captain General of Cuba, left Santander on Saturday last en soute for Cuba.

A Berlin despatch says all the powers except Russia have received the Porte's proposal favorably. the protest against the influx of foreign volunteers being regarded as a direct indictment of the Russian policy.

The Montenegrin official journal declares that Montenegro will not accept either armistice or peace except in concert with Servia, because Montenegro. like Servia, is bound to continue the war until the Itheration of the Christians is accomplished.

Count Von Arnim's sentence will involve the forfeiture of his title and the sequestration of his property.

The resignation of the Duke of Abercorn of the position of Viceroy of Ireland, is confirmed, the Duke of Marlborough succeeding him.

Orders have been issued for the immediate razing of all fortifications in the Basque provinces that are not occupied by Spanish troops.

The civil war in San Domingo still continues, and trade is completely at a standstill, though hopes are entertained of Espaillat's ultimate success.

Moukhtar Pasha now has free communication with Ragusa, from which place he is receiving large supplies of provisions.

The London Times says it appears certain that, if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the powers Russia will intervene. That journal thinks the situation critical, and says Germany alone has the which would be more disastrous than ever previously experienced.

The two expeditions sent by the Egyptian Government to Abyssinia, one twelve months ago, and the second at the begining of this year, were surprised in the passes by the Abyssinians, and massacred wholesale.

The trouble between the employers and operatives in the Yorkshire cotton mills threatens to result in a lockout of some 7,000 workpeople, unless an amic able arrangement can be arrived at. .

The Columbus monument was unveiled at Philadelphia on Thursday of last week by Governor Hartranft.

The officers at New York seized \$20,000 worth of diamond lewelry that a lady passenger on the Abyssinia was attempting to smuggle through the Cus-

The conference between the representatives of Ontario and Quebec, in reference to the Confederation assets, was concluded Saturday, and the whole case is to be submitted to the Privy Council.

Men are at work reopening the channel leading to the booms above the Chardiere, necessitated by the unusual shallowness of the water this scason. The improvements will cost \$3,000, and are being carried on at the expense of the lumbermen.

Gold has been discovered near Big Harbor. Victoria county, Cape Breton. It is embedded in thin layers, and not as it generally exists in the gold ing pack, not one whit in advance of their Conserfields of Nova Scotia proper.

A monument to the late Hon. Edward Whalen is to be erected in Prince Edward Island.

A. E. Forget, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North | more nor less than a time-serving, place-hunting. West Territories.

From the Medical evidence adduced at the inquest on the body of the late Mr. Wynyard, it seems that the deceased lived some time after he shot him- monster the Romish priesthood. In this sad plight self, his death being indirectly caused by exhaustion and exposure, the verdict rendered by the jury being to that effect.

D. Cassett and Robert Robertson, said to be residents of Canada, were thrown from the Buffalo train They show no symptoms of a willingness to despoil on the Pennsylvania Railroad last Sunday night and | Catholic institutions in the immediate future, to de-

แหละที่เหลืองเของได้ เพีย Six inches of snow fell in Queboc on Saturday, bringing sleighs into general use in that city

The contracts for the erection of the new Town Hall. Sarnia, have been awarded it will cost between \$13,000 and \$14,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As we have here in Lower Canada perfect freedom of education and our money and taxes are used in our public school system for the education of our children according to our own ideas and our own belief, it would almost appear superfluous to speak upon the question, and to enunciate the principles, which should govern a Christian nation upon the subject, the rights which we claim and which we must defend and uphold, if we have any respect for our manhood, any love for our holy religion, any affection for our children. And yet we must not neglect the subject, we must not allow our enemies to publish day by day their fierce attacks against our public schools, else they will persuade thousands that if we do not answer, it is because we have no answer to give; we have rights, and we must defend them; we are subject to continual attacks and we must be ready to repel them; we have gained our liberties, and we must not allow the slightest infringement upon them, for with Junius we must never forget that the "Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

By what right does the State claim public education? what results can it boast of, in countries

where it has the exclusive control? What is the duty of the State? To regulate the conduct of its citizens so that the liberty of each does not infringe upon the liberty of the others? This is the medern idea upon the subject, and it is not far from being right, though in the days of old. when faith had more influence and there prevailed higher notions upon man, his duties and his rights, it was held that not merely to defend the subject from the enemity of others but to assist him in all things, to protect from the possibility of falling into crime and sin, was the high privilege and duty of the governing classes, for then it was conceived that all power came from God and coming from Him, it should aid man to attain his final end, the possession of God Himself. But now "laison faire" is the grand principle, let man have every freedom, freedom in trade, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom in everything; that grand word is now in the mouth of every one; it covers every true effort of patriotism as well as every attempt of oppression and tyranny; in the name of freedom Italy despoils the convent and churches founded centuries ago for the good of humanity, and a Bismarck with the same audacity under pretext of protecting the freedom of the German nation from the encroachments of Rome, passes laws exiling the wisest and best of the land; well might Madame Roland exclaim: "Oh! Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name;" and it is under the same sacred banner that the state dares to step in and deprive fathers of the right to educate their children in the ways of their ancestors ; the people must be taught every art and science which can make a nation great and happy, say our modern statesmen, and it is the duty of every government to furnish the means of acquiring such knowledge; if the people object and refuse to accept of the terms offered by the state, then they must be compelled. But if a father believes that this education furnished by the state, in place of making his child happy and virtuous, only tends to increase his wants and desires, and gives him only the power to make money and gain power without learning the proper use of them; if such education being without God or Creed is more injurious than beneficial, yet he must, according to modern statecraft, crush all his scruples, and his child must learn all the arts to make a successful merchant, a clever lawyer, a smart business man, even if all his success, his cleverness and smariness should only make him the more clever rogue.

What are the results of these common schools? Do the men of to-day educated some years ago in those schools prove better men and more virtuous power to stop a war in Europe, the consequences of citizens than were their fathers who learned in their father's home or at the schools presided over by their pastors? Read the history of the last few years in the United States; open the New York journals that are sold daily in our streets; and what do we see, and what do we read? accounts of crime of every species, not brutal savage crime, the result of passions run wild, but cool, calculating crime, crime requiring a skillful hand and educated brain, deception carried on for months, and years, quietly, silently, dexterously, with every forethought every precaution, and you will see the result of common school education. Let us resist to the bitter end every attempt to introduce the system into our own country, let us unite with all prudent men of every race and every creed, and let our schools, each and every one of them, be under the fostering care of religion, and whilst we teach our children to be good men of business, do not forget first and above all to be virtuous citizens.

ON THE WAR PATH!!!

The lucubrations of our daily religious contemporary, on a great many subjects, would be highly amusing were it not for the spirit of malice and hatred that underlies them. For some time past. the conduct of the Frenck Canadian Liberals has not been at all to its liking. The Witness has come to the conclusion, that they are a crouching, cringvative opponents, and far behind the party, which it is pleased to style Ultramontane. It deplores the fact that their hostility to the clergy is not more manifest; they are accused of being neither hungry lot, fearing their own shadows, and as willing as the veriest Tory in the land to bow in subservient obeisance to the dictates of that hideous our religious friend turns in disgust from the socalled Liberal combination, possessing not one of the attributes of the noble band, who under that prive the clergy of their tithes, nor to effect any of

Liberal Conservative party in the Dominion, our contemporary again strikes out boldly in the poli- Civic Upper House?! Let us see, some few years as a general war may be averted, and that states. tical arena. This time it produces a bran new ago a the Reverend Mr. Blank, from a Rural Parish, platform, to be adopted en bloc by a political party assisting at Convocation, complained, after dinner cult and embarrasing situation. the very name of which is kindly provided, lest the to his assembled friends, that the ordinary memdifficulty of choosing an appropriate and euphonious nom de querre should in any way retard the formation of the gallant band-a gallant band! aye! one that is destined to overthrow the power of the Hierarchy and to emancipate at once and for ever the downtrodden sons of this benighted priest-ridden Province. The argus-eyed writer in the Witness gravely informs its readers that the Catholic Church is literally quaking and trembling in its shoes at the very mention of such an organization, and that the clericals are boiling over with rage at the prospect of the formation of this grand phalanx—which by the way, we forgot to mention, are to rejoice in the appellation of the "Constitutional Party."-We may be mistaken, but having scanned the situation with great care, we are forced to confess that we have failed to discover any particular manifestations of terror on the part of the Bishops or even of the Catholic press of this Province at the threatened calamity, and so long as the party referred to is confined to the columns of our veracious contemporary-where it is likely to remain for sometime to come-we cannot conceive why they should get excited over it. The comical part of the business is that those more particularly interested in the matter seem to overlook it altogether. The Catholics as well as the vast majority of the Protestants in this Province being level-headed, intelligent people, are perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone, and to continue in the peaceful tenor of their ways. The Witness alone finds cause for weeping and wailing, and has made up its mind that notens votens the people of this Province have to be regenerated. Well, we can afford to await the full development of the political revolution which our contemporary has in store for us, and we shall not close these observations without, in the most generous manner, assuring the Witness that the very mention of its distinguished patronage cannot fail to endear the Constitutionalists and their programme to the people of this Province, and we are confident the candidates of the new party need only mention the talismanic name of their founder to be received with open arms in every constituency in the land !!

PERSECUTE.

Saul! Saul! Why dost thou persecute me? In the long vista of years, which reaches from the day that the youthful persecutor was thus miraculously a ldressed on his way to Damascus down to the present, innumerable have been the religious despots, blinded by a demoniac frenzy, who have continued with like views the journey of the intercepted youth. Like Saul they have made themselves conspicuous in opposing the promulgation of the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and in exterminating its accepters but like him how very few have hearkened to that monitor, "Why dost thou persecute me?" How astonishing to find in this enlightened age of ours mortals, believing in immortality, with the full historical light of nearly nineteen centuries shining before them, still actuated with a hope of suc cess in crushing forever that structure of which Jesus Christ is the basis, and to which in His unerring design He has promised eternal duration. What infatuation! Ah foolish persecutors are you more powerful or possessed of more inventive genius for constructing articles of torment than your predecessors were, or do you in your blindness imagine that the decrees of an all powerful God are repealable? Have you conceived anything more destructive to Christianity than that which has been used by a Nero, a Domitian, a Decius, or a Julian? Have you anything in view more appaling than prisons, stripes, wild beasts, melted wax, boiling pitch, fire, racks, and iron hooks to tear the flesh off Catholic bones? Persecutor beware in time. Do you gain or does the church lose by persecution? Assuredly not! It is to the church what the pruning knife is to the vine, it divests it of every unproductive branch; persecution as well as being a sign of the veracity of the church, is also the test of the sincerity of its victims because with them there is no escape but by direct apostacy. Persecution has been notably beneficial to the indifferent children of the church in all ages, and as a proof, from the many adducible, the more impressive because the more contiguous, we may take indifferentism in the neighboring Republic in the days when Know-Nothingism was rampant, the awakening of many from the spiritual lethargy into which they had subsided gave an impetus to Catholicism, which has had no equal, nor precedent on this continent. Then Persecutors labor earnestly while yet you can, use every means that salanic ingenuity devises for you, we true children of Holy Church defy your most strenuous efforts. We have sweet and implicit confidence in Him who said: "Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." We know that Our Church will not swerve before Bismarckian principles in the Old world, nor Grantism, nor Dougallism, a la Colonne Française, in the new, and in coming years, when the historian shall chronicle events of the past, he must relate how the Rock of Rome, the Pillar and Ground of truth, has witnessed unmoved the futile efforts of equally misguided men impelled by like propen-Pax.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

And so George Washington Stephens wants to . . . under a'mistake;" but perhaps the title

advice it lately gave anent the corrantzation of the of," His Honor," as if he was a mere Police; Magistrate. What should we give the members of our bers of the clergy were not designated by a sufficiently exalted title by being called merely the Reverend Mr. so and so; whilst others were dignified as the Right Revd, the Very Revd, etc. "Very true," replied a Bishop present, "suppose we add-toyour names : Rather, the Rather Rev. Mr. Blank How would you like that," Somehow the gentleman did not appreciate the proffered honor and dropped the subject.

If such a prefix might suit our future venerable Legislators: It would not be very inappropriate, we think, if we would say, "The Rather Honorable George Washington." What say you, gentlemen?

However there is a great deal of truth in the remarks made by the gentleman; some change must be effected to stop extravagance, or else it will be impossible to live in Montreal, but of that mor e

IRISH OPINION.

We notice, in some of our exchanges, complaints that the members of the British Parliament, representing Irish constituencies, have in many instances, "not as yet shown any disposition to present themselves to their constituents." This is much to be regretted. The members of the Home Rule party especially, a movement that has taken so strong a hold on the minds and affections of the people, should not be remiss, in so important a duty, as that of giving to their constituents an account of their stewardship. The earnestness of their exertions, in that respect, could not fail to be rewarded. Many public meetings have, no doubt, taken place in various parts of Ireland, and the leaders have given a good account of themselves and their colleagues. The eloquent and reassuring utterances of the great orators of the party, to a great extent find their way to the masses through the columns of the national press; but there still remains room for complaint, if the representatives of the various constituencies fail to meet their electors in so important a crisis. In this city, the Montreal branch of the Home Rule League, is making active preparations for its winter meetings. At a session of the council, held a short time ago, it was resolved to send a remittance to the parent association at an early date. The amount will not be large owing to the stringency of the times, but it will serve at least to show that the friends of the cause on this side of the Atlantic are still alive to the importance of countenancing the movement.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The result of the recent State Elections in the neighboring Republic, has given rise to great speculations as to the turn things are likely to take in the struggle for the Presidency, to be held early next month. That Ohio should have given so slim a majority to the Republicans, where Mr Hayes was really in his stronghold, has been a source of satisfaction to the Democrats, who are jubilant over their own success in Indiana, which was the chosen battle ground of the two contending parties. No doubt the influence thus operated by the approaching election for the Presidence on State elections is not always of a salutary kind and, as has been already well observed, the actual issues in there contests are lost sight of in the great party struggle, which acts as a forecast of what will take place in November. The chances of the Democratic candidate appear in the ascendant. The Republicans have adopted a ruse by which to draw off votes from their opponents, especially in New York, by setting up an independent ticket known as the Greenback Party, with a nomince for the Presidency, Mr. Peter Cooper, and Mr. Carey for Vice-President. Some of the Irish journals appear to favor this combination, but it is not likely that so ctumes a device can have any success. The movement is vigorously denounced by the most influential Catholic journals in the City of New York. The party organs, both Democratic and Republican, have made such minute calculations demonstrating the certainty of success in the forthcoming struggle as to bewilder the outside observer. Figures, they say, cannot lie, but a very short space of time will be sufficient to establish that, among st our American consins, somebody's arithmetic has been woefully at fault.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT: The position of effairs in the conflict now pro-

gressing in the Insurgent provinces on the continent of Europe is daily becoming more serious and the prospects of a general war which it was hoped might be averted are just as foreboding as ever. Day after day the cable brings us intelligence in which the hopeful signs of a peaceable solution of the pending difficulties seem to grow dimmer and the prospective rejection of the proposal for a six months armistice by the Servians leave matters in the worst posssible condition so far as peace is concerned. In the meantime the outrages perpetrated on the Christians by the Turks have roused a great feeling in England and public meetingscalling on the Government to act, have been held, so far, however without any result being obtained in a change of the Government policy. Russia is more than suspected of being at the bottom of all the trouble and the London Times has boldly declared that by fostering the insurgent cause and allowhave a House of Lords in the City Council. It would | ing aid and comfort to be openly given to sound well, "His Lordship George Washington: it, thus alimenting the war element, she is We would inform your Lordship that you are lying the enemy of Europe. What developments the next few days may bring it is impossible to conjecname flourish in France, Italy, and other countries. would be too grand for the country, seeing that even ture, and should a general war ensue, no man can our modest Senators at Ottawa have not had the tell what changes the map of Europe is destined to courage to assume the name and that is saying a undergo. Germany appears to take but little ingood deal; nor would Honorable do, as it is already terest in the momentous events of the hour; no those reforms so dear to the hearts of the fanatical granted to the aforesaid modest Sonators, and is doubt passively awaiting her, opportunity. France crew who believe in the gospel, political and religious as preached by the winess. What is to be considered by the winess. What is to be done under such distressing circumstances? The done under such distressing circumstances? The position is a trying one, and a remedy sharp and tilious gentlemen would wish that even our high long remain in its present attitude. A decisive Branch For Sale by D. & J. Sadier & Co. Mondecisive is needed. Not at all daunted by the scorn and mighty Lieutenant-Governor should have no move shall have to be made when the conflicting treal.

yould doubt, some startling alliances. Let us hope that in the interest of humanity so great a calamity manship may be able to over ride the present diffi.

Rev. Mr. Balle, Superior of St. Sulpice Seminary accompanied by several gentlemen, members of the same congregation, visited, the Catholic Commercial School, St. Catherine street. On their arrival they were met by Mr. Edward Murphy, one of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, and Mr. Archambault, Superintendent of the Montreal Catholic Schools. The visitors were introduced into the large hall of the school where the pupils had

An address was presented to the reverend gentle. man by Master G. Desbarats, on behalf of the Polytechnic school. The pupils from the Commercial class was next called to express their feelings to wards Mr. Baile, and Master Edward Anderson was their spokesman. The young pupils of the primary school also presented an address which was read by young Labelle, and Master E. Murphy, son of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, presented a splendid bou. guet to the Superior.

The reverend gentleman answered these well written addresses in a few chosen remarks, and gave the students such advice to which the position, great science, and piety of the speaker gave great weight. He also expressed himself well pleased with all he had seen and heard in this in. stitution which is a credit to our city.

THE Y. I. L. & B. SOCIETY.-The Young Irish. men's Literary and Benefit Society rooms hold out many inducements to young Irishmen, and have done much in improving and propagating a love of literature among our young Irish fellow citizens. The periodicals and newspapers of the day, along with a well stocked library are at all times interesting and instructive. But the Society improves on those elements of usefulness, and provides comfortably furnished, well lighted rooms, chess, draughts, dominoes, bagatelle and other games, while the members are brought together socially in a highly beneficial manner in many other respects. In addition to these attractions, lectures are delivered during the winter before the members and their friends by some of the most distinguished Irishmen of the day. In a few days the Society will listen to what Thomas Clark Luby has to say on "The True Way to Make Ireland Great, Glorious and Free." lecture is to take place on the 24th inst., at Mcchanics' Hall, and as the subject is one dear to the hearts of all Irishmen there cannot fail of being present a large audience.

REVIEWS.

LINKED LIVES, by Lady Gertrude Douglas. _ Benziger Bros, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Publishers. Price \$2.50.

We have to return our cordial thanks to the publishers for a copy of this very interesting book, and cannot do better than reprint what the London Tablet says of it, all of which we heartily endorse :--

" Here is a work, pure, without extravagance, absolutely true to human life and human nature, without the smallest compromise with the spirit of the world, strong but not aggressive, refined yet perfectly unaffected, simple yet so interesting that not the most blase reader of fiction could lay it down unfinished. "Linked Lives" belong to no category; it stands alone, but we would fain hope it may have successors, that it may prove the inaugura-tive work of a new school of fiction, thoroughly satisfactory and delightful to the Catholic mind, while fearlessly challenging competition,

in point of interest and in truthful representation of the actualities of life, with the beat novels written by those who are ignorant of the supernatural verities by which only can the enigmas of our fragmentary existence be interpreted The love of God constrains the pen which tells the story of those LINES LIVES the love of God, and a great knowledge of human sin, and need, and grief; a very patient love of sinners to, and a fervent long. ing to bring them to 'so great salvation.' Not a trace of hardness or arrogance, not the least touch of flightiness or preachiness, mars this heart-stirring book. It is a book to be remembered recurred to, and cherished; a substantial good to be kept amid our stores here, and counted to its writer among those treasures which are fit to be laid up in heaven 21

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY, REVIEW. -October, 1876 - Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents: I. The Church and the People, II. What the Church and the Popes have done for the Science of Geography. III. The Pastland Present Indissolubly United in Religion. IV. A Plan for the proposed Catholic University. V. The Nine Days' Queen. VI. Wro is to blame for the Little Big Horn Disaster? VII. How shall we meet the Scientific Heresies of the Day? VIII. Book Notices. This number completes the first volume. Annual subscription. \$5; single numbers, \$1.25. Payable in advance.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, October, 1876 .- Contents: I. Mivarts' "Lessons from Nature." II. Seville. III. Six Sunny Months, IV. London Guilds and Apprentices. V. The Sainte Chapelle of Paris. VI. Sir Thomas Moore. VII. Sancta Sophia. VIII Evening on the Sea-Shore (Poetry). IX. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister, X. Christins Rossetti's Poems. XI. Echo to Mary (Poetry). XII. The Highland Exile. XIII. The late Archbishop of Halifax, N. S. XIV. New Publications. Terms: \$4 50 per annum, Single Numbers, 45 cts. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER for October has the following table of contents:-" The Catacomb of St. Callixtus;" " A Grain of Sand ;" " A Deer Hunt;" "The Trees;" " The Cats and the Wolf;" "Evening;" "In the Backwoods;" "The Value of Energy;" "Madame de le Peltrie;" "The Bird of Paradise;" "Chipmunk;" "A Climbing Song," "Pell and Society;" "The Bush Turkey;" "The Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly."

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, October, 1876. -London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Contents:-The Contemporaries of St. Bernardine-Part the Second; Ferdinand the Second and Wallenstein-Part the Second; Studies in Biography-VIII. Christopher Columbus—Part the First; St. Augustine and Scientific Unbelief; England and Turkey; The Buried Cities of the Gulf of Lyons; Postcript to the Article on "Elementary Education and the Catholic Poor School Committee Catholic Review:

I. Reviews and Notices. II. Old English Devotian to our Blessed Lady-Part XVII. (Walsingham.) Price per Single Number, Two Shillings Sterling. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS, October, 1876.—London: Burns and Oates. Contents : Anglican Orders; Pages from the Life of Pius IX. Bona Mors Historical be Light; Uncle Benoit; The King of the Thorn-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TRETANDS RIGHT TO SELF GOVERN. the ground. Not long afterwards, representatives of the morning and evening dailies were in attendance MENT.

The following was crowded out of our last the sabove subject was delivered in the Mechanics' Hall inthis city, by Mr. Peter O'Leary, who had been invited to do so by the Catholic Young Men's Society Mine Chair was occupied by the President of the Society Mr. Wm. E. Mullin; on the platform were the representatives of the various Irish societies, in regalia.

The Chairman introduced the lecturer in a few appropriate remarks, in which he said that Mr. O Leary was a workingman, who, from his great knowledge of the political and social questions of the day as well as his extensive travels, has done much to benefit his class. We regret our inability for the want of space to give a verbatim report of this really able address, delivered fervently and eloquently in an unaffected way which it would be well for many professional lecturers to follow, and without a tint of sectarianism or intolerance, Mr. O'Leary evidently being a man of broad and comprehensive views. For the benefit of our readers we present the following synopsis, as we know our friends are much interested in the question of Home Rule. The Speaker in his opening remarks adverted in eloquent terms to the national instinct that in every age animated Irishmen to struggle for the liberty of native land. It was the aspiration for Ireland's freedom that prompted Irish patriots to take up arms and oppose by every means England's supremacy-in evidence of this fact he quoted history to show that neither Norman, Tudor nor Plantagenet were able to entirely conquer the country. Elizabeth, whom he characterised as a strong minded woman, that one day she caressed her favourites and on the next sent them to the Tower or beheaded them; gave the command of a large and well equipped army to the Earl of Essex, but he failing to conquer O'Neill, was recalled and executed. The Lecturer rapidly sketched the History of Ireland in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, observing that the object he had in doing so was to show that the same Godlike instinct inspired the Irish people to-day that did their ancestors, as the love of Freedom was bequeathed from Sire to Son. Alluding to the Volunteers he said they demanded from George the Third an Irish Parliament through their spokesman Henry Grattan, and that it was granted as England was not in a position to During the eighteen years of Ireland's Legislative Independence, she made greater progress than any nation Ancient or Modern, except perhaps Canada since Confederation, which the Lecturer characterised as one of the best governed Countries in the world. In the early part of this Century Freedom began to dawn on enslaved peoples for the feudal institutions that for Centuries had bound Europe in an atmosphere of darkness were gradually breaking The Emancipation democracy of England compelled the British Parliament through the great Wilberforce to abolish human slavery for ever from the Statute Book, notwithstanding that it was looked upon almost as of Divine origin and made

venerable by an age of thirty centuries. Passing a would be made use of for the benefit of his country instead of which he was branded as a rebel and perished on the Scaffold. Speaking of the treatment of political prisoners Mr. O'Leary observed that the plan was to hang a man to-day and build a monument to him to-morrow. Glancing at the Reform Bill of '32 he said it placed political power in the hands of the English artizan class, and he was proud to say they used it in the interest of humanity and not to perpetuate class prejudices and ignorance as had previously been the case under aristocratic rule. Those democrats assisted O'Connell to get Catholic Emancipation which enabled the Irish people to become more or less educated, and he had great hopes that the still more enlightened democrats of to day would demand Self-Government for Ireland (applause). apeaking of the Famine he said that a coroners jury in the town of skibbereen returned a verdict of manslaugther against Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister of England, but while all intelligent was glad to speak highly of the English people for the large sums of money sent by them to relieve the starving people in Ireland. Those peasants that flew to England at that time had an adaptabillity to circumstances perhaps not shown by any other people, for they took employment in the various manufacturing industries of that country which he instanced as a strong evidence of their capability for Self-Government. Glancing at the Forty-eight movement and speaking highly of the intelligence engaged in it, he described the present condition of Ireland as deplorable with from twenty to twenty-five thousand soldiers, and fourteen thousand centralized military police, while her working classes lived in houses worse than wigwams of the Bed Indian that he had seen on the western plains. The absentee landlords drew away in the shape of rents, money that ought to be national capital and circulating in various channels of industry. The people of Canada purchased out the Seigneurs. The Emperor of Russia made peasant, holders of ten millions of men of whom the nobles, previously made Serfs. One fourth of the whole Belgian people were owners of the soil. The Swiss were a happy and an educated people. The French paid off the exorbitant German tribute through the land being in the hands of the cultivators since the revolution, and as Ireland was an agricultural country

Self-Governmentwould by some well devised scheme regulate the land in the interest of the masses and not for useless Lordlings as at present. He was not speaking of men but of principles. Passing ahigh compliment to Mr. Butt as one of the ablest men in the British Parliament, the Newcastle Daily Chronicle saying he was a better speaker than Mr. Disraeli, and when such a man was working for Home Rule, supported by Irishmen in every quar-

ter of the world, we would all live to see a Parliament in College Green. Mr. O'Leary having spoken for an hour and a quarter, sat down amid quite a storm of applause. Mr. Edward Murphy, President of the Home Rule Association, proposed a vote of thanks in felicitous terms, which was seconded by Mr. Mullarky in his usual complimentary way, and carried by acclamation, to which the lecturer replied by thanking those present, and, through them, the Canadian people and Government for the kindness and courtesy shown to him during the last three months, and saying he would make good use of the knowledge he had derived of Canada by travelling as well as at the Centennial where she made

a splendid display. DOMINION ITEMS.

An Extraordinary Robbert — There, is a pawn-shop at 84 Noire Dame street, owned by D. Lazarus. The store was formerly owned by Mr. Silverman.

and the following theories were advanced and facts transpired :- The doors of the store had been opened set and Mr. Lazarus the other; three keys in cach set were required to open the safe doors, the first opening the heavy door, the second opening the door exposing the drawers and interior of the safe, and the third opening a small casket in which was contained precious stones and costly jewellery of the greatest value. According to the information furnished by Mr. Lazarus and his clerk there were sixteen large drawers in this safe, which were full of watches, jewellry, silverware, the whole of which is valued at \$20,000 or \$25,000. There were also \$546 in bank notes. Among other things taken away were life and fire insurance policies, promissory notes, &c. The thieves were choice in their selection, and took all the finest jewellery, leaving the heaviest articles. The weight of the plunder must have been over two hundred pounds. The robbery is a singular one, as there was no evidence of house breaking about it. The keys that opened the safe were probably the keys most worthy of that service, as when the proprietor tried the locks in the presence of the detectives, he found all right; the bolts working easily. When questioned as to his clerk, Mr Lazarus replied he was thoroughly honest, upon the truth of which assertion he offered to stake his life. The clerk stated that on Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m. he had visited the store and found all correct. The private watchman also testified to having tried the door several times during the night, and found it fastened in each case Mr. Lazarus offers \$2,000 for the discovery of the thief. The whole matter is a singular one, and one which deserves considerable attention on the part of the detectives.

Chipman Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Shediac, in place of Weldon, removed.

Mary McDonald, 70 years of age, fell into a well at Beaver Meadow, Antigonish, and was drowned. The wheat crop in the vicinity of Nile, Colborne

township, Huron, is looking well. The Ontario Government has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Bresnaham, the Torbolton murderer.

A foreman named Doyle, working on the railroad near Hull, met with an accident on Saturday, by which several ribs were broken.

It is understood that the Government intend shortly to reduce the number of Cullers at Quebec to sixteen, and the expenses of Culling one-third.

A body, supposed to be that of Patrick Rogers, who fell overboard from the brigantine D. W. Hennessy, on the 20th ult., has been picked up at Bunker's Island, Yarmouth.

A large wheat trade is being done at Goderich, whence also large shipments of salt, lumber, high eulogium on Robert Emmet, saying that flour, peas, apples, and butter have been made dur-under a native Government his brilliant powers ing the past week.

> All stations on the Intercolonial Railway between Moncton and Riviere du Loup, have been ordered to send receipts to the Molsons' Bank at Camp-

> The contract for the Hull engines and boilers of new steamer to be built for the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company has been awarded to Messrs. Carrier, Lane & Co., of Levis.

> CLIFFORD, October 15.—John Ward, a farmer, living near Clifford, committed suicide last night about 11 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Halifax October 15 .- A working train of three cars on the Western Counties Railway was thrown' from the track near Church Point yesterday, and a man named James Fairn killed and two others iniured.

The school of arts and manufacture will be opened at Quebec on Monday, the 6th of November, for a rime minister of England, out white all intelligent winter course. The three branches of this school with black, and on it was laid a stole—the sign of comprise the teaching of mechanical geometrical priestly authority-crossed on the breast as if lookng, which are fre rnamental draw

> Mr. H. Austin, of Colborne township, Huron county, has been informed of his accession to a fortune of about £40,000 by the death of his father, in Bath, Wiltshire, England. Mr. Austsn will start for England immediately.

> Last spring Mr. Hector Sutherland, of this village, took a very large Early Rose potatoe and cut it into 25 pieces, each one of which contained an eye, and planted them in 24 hills. He then waited the result, and this fall had the pleasure of digging one bushel of potatoes as the product of one pota-

> SUCCESS OF THE LIQUOR CRUSADE-TORONTG. Oct. 13. -Since the commencement of the crusade under the auspices of the new licensing board against infractors of the liquor law, inaugurated in May last, there have been 53 convictions, the aggregate fines imposed amounting to \$1,545.

> ST. CATHERINES, October 13.—Geo. Vanderlip who was on his trial for the murder of Roger Murphy, and against whom a true bill was found by the Grand Jury was to-day acquitted on the plea of selfdefence, the jury being in session only forty minutes The verdict has created quite a sensation in the city, and is the principal subject of conversation this evening.

> Halifax, October 13.-The exhibition at Truro closed to-day when Provincial Secretary Hill delivered an adress. The show has been a success both as regards attendance and the exhibits. The thoroughbred stock recently imported by the Board of Agriculture was sold at auction yesterday on the exhibition ground, and realized fair prices. One shorthorn heifer in calf brought \$335.

> QUEBEC, October 14.—The awarding of the prize at the Institut Canadien in oratorical competition took place last evening in presence of the Archbishop of Quebec, Monsignor Cazeau, the rector of Laval University, the Prefect of the Seminary and several other Catholic clergymen. Hon. Mr, Chauvaluable gold medal, donated by Mr. Ledroit.

The Waterloo Chronicle says an arrangement has been entered into between the village authorities and the Grand Truck Railway of a mutually satis-Mill-Square. The Chronicle has no doubt of the

We learn from the C. B. Advocate, that the Rev. ped from the United States to Australia Joseph Chisholm, P. P., of Little Bras d'Or, and the Rev. John Shaw, P. P., of Little Glace Bay, content States to Australia up to a recent period of the present year was \$3,Rev. John Shaw, P. P., of Little Glace Bay, content to the different the d plating a visit to Europe, were each presented with an address and substantial gifts from their respective parishioners. We understand that the trade of the present year was \$3,-884,866, exceeding the total value for the year 1875. He also showed that the trade between the different Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom for with keys of some kind. The keys of the store are duplicated, the clerk answering for the custody of tive parishioners. We understand that the Rev. one set and the proprietor holding the other; the gentlemen will be absent for several months, and safe must have been opened with either skeleton that they will probably visit Rome before their rekeys or other similar means, and there were two turn. We wish them a safe and pleasant sojourn sets of keys for the safe, Mr Silverman keeping one —Antigonish Casket. -Antigonish Casket.

> Now that the season of navigation is about closing the Quebec corporation are about taking steps for the proper lighting of the wharves, and placing theron life saving implements, to There has been an unusual number of lives lost during this season owing to the almost total absence of lights on the wharres.

> PRINCE OF WATES' REGIMENT CONCERT.—At a meeting of the Sergeant's Mess of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, held on the 7th inst., the following resolution was passed :-- Moved by Drum-Major Young seconded by Hospital-Sergeant Batchelor:-" That the thanks of this mess are due and hereby tendered to the Rev. Father Leclair, for his kindness in waiving his claim to the use of the Mechanics' Hall on the 9th November next, after having made arrangements for holding a bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Orphan Home on that date." The concert usually given by the regiment on the anniversary of the birth of their patron, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will consequently take place on Thursday, the 9th of November, when we hope to see as full an attendance as has been the case in years past.

> ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC .- The end of this ohurch behind the altar, has been boarded off from the remainder of the sacred edifice, and a temporary altar erected immediately in front of the boarded partition. The end wall of the old sanctuary thus divided off is being removed to make room for the contemplated improvements. When these shall have been completed, they will be, as Rev. Father Lowekamp stated from the sanctuary yesterday worthy of the House of God and an ornament to the city." We learn that a large proportion of the necessary expenses of these improvements is covered by subscriptions already made by members of the congregation.—Budget.

> COMPLIMENT TO THE POLICE FORCE-ASSIZES-HOLI-DAY-ERRATIC FEMALE.-ST. CATHABINES, October 12.—His Lordship Chief Justice Harrison in his charge to the jury in the case of Timothy Dacey, charged with assaulting police constable Baaz, paid a very high compliment to the police force of this city. Hs said the force, from the Chief to the lowest officer, was a credit to the city, and the people had every reason to feel proud of it. He had never secu a finer or better equipped force of peace officers.
>
> —The Court of Assizes bids fair to last the entire week if not longer. There are eight civil issues still to be disposed of, as well as some criminal.— His Worship the Mayor has proclaimed to-morrow a public heliday. Yesterday afternoon a woman was found lying on St. Paul street in an almost helpless condition, caused as was afterwards ascer-tained by St. Vitus' dance. She was taken to the police station, and while sergeant Gallery went in search of Dr. Mack, to get her into the hospital, she wandered away, and was afterwards found at the Great Western station. She refused to return, to the hospital, stating she had just left of her own free will, and would run the chances of getting

Solenn Requiem Mass -- On Thursday week a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church for the repose of the soul of its founder, the Revd. P. Mahon, in presence of a very large congregation. The priest celebrant was Rev. F. Lowekamp, interim Chaplain and the deacons, who chanted the Epistles) Rev. XIV. 13) and Gospel, (John VI. 51 Mr. Watson presided at the organ. The usual catafalque draped in black and surmounted by a canopy was placed ontside the sanctuary rails, immediately over the spot where the remains of the lamented leceased are interred, and was surrounded by tapers, while at each corner was placed a triangular stand also bearing lighted tapers. The catafalque was covered with a handsome pall of white trimmed ng towards the altar. The pulpit whence the deceased so often and so eloquently and effectively preached the truths of the Gospel as well as inculcated the spirit of Irlsh nationality, was also heavily draped in mourning. Before the Pater Noster the hymn, Pie Jesus, was sung by the choir, the Rev. F. Bohn leading. After the Mass the libera was sung, and the usual absolution pronounced, when, after the recitation of the litany of Loretto, the impressive ceremony was terminated .- Quebec Budget, Oct. 15th.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. TON HURST-QUEREC, October 16.—The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Tom Hurst, the well-known comic singer of Montreal, who assisted at the concert given last Tuesday evening in the Music Hall in this city, has created considerable surprise. Since that evening nothing has been heard of him by the authorities or his own family. On the occasion of the concert Mr. Hurst appeared to great advantage. He sang several songs in character and seemed to be in excellent humonr. His efforts to please were eminently successful, and he was loudly applauded. Immediately after singing his last song Mr. Hurst hurried away from the Hall, in order to catch the night train for Montreal. He stated that he made an engagement for the following evening, which he intended to keep, to sing at a concert to be given at Rougement a village situated near Abbotsford Mountain and about eighteen miles west of St. Hyacinthe. The missing gentleman drove to the ferry boat, and reached it just in time to cross over. He was seen to go on board with his portmanteau by Mr. Morgan, Jr., of Fabrique street, who accompanied him down from the Upper Town. From that time all trace of Mr. Hurst—at least up to the present time—appears to be lost. A gentleman friend of the family arrived in this city from Montreal yesterday morning, to prosecute a search, and entrusted the case to the charge of Captain Heigham, Chief of the Provincial Police. The Captain has written to ascertain whether the missing gentleman reached Rougemont veau delivered an adress, after which the report of the experts was read by H. Taschereau, Esq, M.P., awarding the Laureateship to Mr. O. Fortier, and a ther Mr. Hurst was a passenger by the train from or not. There being no telegraph office there, he ther Mr. Hurst was a passenger by the train from Levis on the night that he was missed. - Telegram to Montreal Gazette.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA -Last Friday evening Mr. factory nature. It is expected that the road W. H. Frazer met the manufacturers and merchants will be ready for business by Christmas or of Hamilton in fulfilment of his promise, to discuss New Years'. At least one passenger train per day with them upon the advisability of sending Cana-W. H. Frazer met the manufacturers and merchants. dian manufactured goods to the great Exposition to to Toronto will, start from Waterloo. The dian manufactured goods to the great Exposition to position of the station will be very con- beheld in Sydneynext April, and also the feasibility. venient, being close to Snydor's foundry, thus of opening up direct trade with the Australian bringing trains within a stone's throw of the Colonies. Mr. W. E. Sanford was appointed Chairsince he had left. There was a pile of safe drawers agreed the door, and lying loose upon the table were cases which had previously constanding open told the table, to been burst open with explosives. Nothing of the manyling themsels body. He was taken to lesh at one interviewed the Sergeant at the Central of the was too low to have them ampulated. He stock. On discovering what had transpired the services and the detectives were quickly on a service of the goods ship.

TORONTO FARMESS MARKET.—(Globs.)

Shortly, still for Sydney, by which all grices intend.

Shortly, still for Sydney, by which all grices intend.

Shortly, still for Sydney, by which all grices intend.

Wheat, fall, per bush. \$1 04 1 07

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Shortly, still for Sydney, by which all grices intend.

Shortly, still for Sydney, by which all g man, Mr. Fraver informed the assemblage that the, Government had chartered as wessel which will

the year 1874 amounted to nearly \$193,873. But the main point in Mr. Frazer's statements was the enumeration of the articles shipped from the United States to the Australian Colonies, nearly all of which could be produced chesper in Canada, and were direct trade established between Canada and the South Sea Colonies, could be supplied by Canada instead of from the United States. At the conclusion of Nr Frazer's extended and interesting remarks, the following resolution was passed, "That this meeting having listened with much interest to the valuable information imparted by Mr. W. H. Frazer, and believing him to be especially qualified to re-present the varied manufactures of Ontario, would strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of appointing Mr. Frazer as the Commissioner from

HOMES IN THE WEST.

In the great South-West we have a pleasant, mild, healthy climate. Plenty of timber, prairie and pure spring water, with good local cash markets.

Unimproved farming land is selling at from \$4 to \$10 per acre on seven years credit at 7 per cent interest. Partly improved and well improved farms are worth from \$12 to \$20. All are within from two to ten miles of either of four towns, around the junction of two Railroads, in the centre of Irish Settlements having two Catholic Churches and plenty of schools.

The products of the land will pay for itself and improvements.

Everybody should write for pamphlet endorsed by the parish priest with maps and full particulars sent free—address M. O'DOWD

25. S. 4th St. Sr. Louis, Mo. 10-4€0e

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Petronille, Rev A C H P, \$2; Brockbury, E L, 2; Melrose, M A, 2.25; Bracebridge Mgr J, 2; Port Hope, Rev J B, 2; Renfrew, P D, 2; Sorel, J McC, 2; Ufford, A H McD, 1; Rawdon, J B, 2; Pembroke, Rev R F, A H McD, 1; Rawdon, 3 R, 2; Femoroke, Rev R F, 4; Perth, E B, 2; Frampton, T F, 1.50; M F, 1.50; Brockville, J H K, 2; Kars, J D, 2; St Eloi, Rev J B B, 2; Peterboro, A McG, 2; Vernon, E M, 2; St John, N B, W D, 2; Amherstburg, P C L, 2; Prescott, Mrs F, 2; Point St Charles, J L, 1; Buckingham, J M O' N, 4; W 9'N, 1.50; Huntingdon, T M, 1.50; M McD, 1.50; St L, 1.50; L M McD, 1.50; M McD, 1.5 1.50; St Stanislas Kostka J J K, 1.50; St Sylvester, 1.50; St Stantias Koska J J K, 1.50; St Sylvester, T T, 1; Sweetsburg, M C, 1; Norton Creek, J D, 1.50 St Regis, Rev F X M, 2; Three Rivers, Miss A B, 2; Picton, D O'S, 1; Broughton, P D 2; New Mills, Mrs C H, 4; St John N B, W C, 2; Lismore, A McI, 1; Port Mulgrave, J C, 4; St Johns, F H M, 4; Centreville, Rev J T, 2; Ingersoll, J O'C, 2; Somerset, Rev D M, 2: Registon Falls P.K, 2: Freelton T F Rev D M, 2; Rockton Falls, P K, 2; Freelton, T F, Sr., 2; Ferguson's Falls, J McC, 2; St. Clair, G L, 2; Norton Creek, Mrs J B, 1; St. Andrews, N S, Rev

J V McD, 2.

Per F L E, Kingsbridge—Self, 1; R McG, 2.

Per M H O'R, Sillery—J T, 2; S C, 2; D McK, 2;

M C, 2; J T, 2; M McN, 2; M W, 2; J R, 2. Per J O'R, Oshawa—Self, 2; Rev Mr McC, 1; P W 1; M D, 2.

Per Rev J J C, Perth-Self, 2; Alexandria, Mrs Col. C. 2.

Per S K, Almonte—J S, 2; T W McD, 2; P J D, 2. Per P H, Osceola—B O, 2; M S, 1.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STÓCES.	Sellors	Buyers
Montreal	199	1911
Ontario		••••
City People's Molson's	94	93
Molson's	••••	••••
Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St. Lawrence. Nationale	93 82½ 105 106	31 921 80 1031
St. Hyacinthe Union Villa Maria Mechanics'.	70	50 48
Mecnanics Royal Canadian		••••
Dominion Hamilton Exchange	100	98

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette Flour # bri. of 196 ib. Follards. . . \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra 5.70 Fancy 5 35 Spring Extra..... 5 05 4.80 5.65 3.90 5.05 1.15 0.00 Oatmeal 4.70 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.53 4.90 Oats 0.37 Pease, per 66 lbs................. 0.90 do afloat. 0.00
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.70 0.00 0.75 Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.70
do do do U. Canada 0.00
Lard, per lbs. 0.12
do do do pails 0.00
Cheese, per lbs. 0.10
do Fall makes 0.00
Pork—New Mess 20.50 0.00 0.124 0.00 22.00 Thin Mess......20.50 21.00 0.60 00.00 4.75 Pearls 0 00 5.00
Seeds—Timethy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0.00
Clover 0.00 0.00
BETTER—Quiet; 190 to 25c, according to quality.

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i	GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.00	to	Ð.	00
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	Peas " "	0.70			72
ŀ	Cats " "	0.37		•	40
	Wheat " "	0.00			
	17 - 11 Tark	0.00			.00
i	Mara Dack for a san to				.00
	" hind " " "	0.00			00
,	((0.00	_		.00
١	Der 10	0.00	_	0.	.00
	Mutton per 1b	0.05	to	0.	80.
	Ham " in store	0.15	to	0.	.17
ı Ì	Veal " "	0.00) to	0	00
Ė	Bacon " "	0.12	to		.13
٠ ا	Pork	8.50	to		25
8	Orman Ma 1 I	4.00	-		50
١,	" 2 "	4.00			.00
١,	" nelta	0.15			
١.	Calf Skins	0.10 0.10	to		20
1	Dekin Skins	V GE			12
- 1	Lambskins,	0.20	to		.30
ı	Tallow	0.00	to		.00
1	Tallow	U.U4	to		.07
2		0.75			00
:	Geese "	0.50	to	· 0.	60
	Ducks per pair	0.60	to	0.	70
	FBWIR Der nair	A 2A		0.	40
- 1	WENERAL-Potatoes, per bag	ብ ጽስ	to.	0.	75
ì	Butter, tub, per 1b.	018.	to	Q.	20
ł	do print	0.22	to		25
Ì	Eggs, per dozen	6 1 K	to		17
Į	Cheese, home made	0,10 0 0 0	to		-
ij	Hay, per ton, new1	1.00			10
,	Hay, per ton, old	7.VU	10	12.	
,	Straw,	v.v0		00.	
!	Wood, Hard		to	6.	00
. 1	WOOD, FIRED	2 50	+-		- ^

tub dairy..... 0 20

J. H. SEMPLE. MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOME,

Wool, per lb.,..... 0.25 to 0.26

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THE BAZAAR in aid of the BLIND CHILDREN, of NAZARETH INSTITUTE, will OPEN on MONDAY the 16th inst., and will be held in the Eztablishment, No. 1085 ST. CATHERINE STREET. The Band composed of the Blind pupils will play

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Doors open at 7 p.m. Chair to be taken at Tickets 25 cts. : Reserved seats 50 cts. To be

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Rec. Secy. God Save Ireland.

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Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending,
per Term:
\$80.00
Day Scholars per Term. Drawing and Vocal Music entail no cextra 1850

charge. The second reserved and second reserved reserved and second reserved reserv Music Lessons on the Plano per Term. 12.50 Use of Plano per Term
Use of Library per Term The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE!

OPESIEG OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT. On the 18th ult., the new session of the States General was opened by the King in person.

The Voce della Verila proposes the celebration next January of the octobentenary of Henry Barbarossa's submission to Gregory at Canossa. The Bulgarians have presented the British Consul with an address of thanks to be forwarded to Mir. Gladstone.

Don Carlos, who is in Paris, declares that he has not given up his hopes of the Spanish throne, and

that his flag is merely furled for the present.

The National Zeiting of Berlin states that Herr won Keudell, the German ambassador at Rome, has received at Varzin an order to demand that Cardinal Ledoshowski, shall be expelled from Italy. Senor Nicholas Salmeron has arrived in Lisbon

from Madrid, to escape prosecution for a manifesto which has been published in Spain bearing his signature and that of Senor Zorilla. According to the French revenue returns the indirect taxes have yielded during the first eight

months of the present year ninety-six millions francs more than was estimated in the Budget. The municipality of Rome have placed a commemorative stone on the walls of the house, No. 28, Via delle Muratte, where Gaetano Donezetti,

the celebrated composer, lived. Another Alt-Catholic pastor has deserted his flock. Mr. I. J. Siemes, who for eighteen months had been the special director for the Alt-Catholic community at Waldshut, left it suddenly, because, as he wrote to a friend, he was not willing to continue to do services as a slave, and did no longer choose

to obey orders from Bonn. The following works have been put on the Index:

"Inedited Letters;" by D. Julian Sanz del Rio,
published by D. Manuel De la Revilla—Medina de Nevarro (no date). "Conflicts between Science and Religion; by J. W. Draper, Professor at the University of New York—Madrid 1876. "Light, and Darkness, a Sermon on the Holy Ghost, &c." Rio Janeiro, 1875. "On the Doctrinal Difference, with Regard to the Holy Ghost, between the Western and the Eastern Churches;" by Dr. J. Langen—

Bonn, 1876. OFENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.—On the 16th ult. King Alfonso presided at the re-opening of the tribunals, and delivered a speech, in which he expressed an ardent desire that the peace obtained at the cost of so much blood and ruin should be followed by a period in which fruitful labour would increase the wealth of the country, and Spain would solve the difficult problems of her regeneration. "I wish," said his Majesty, "to convey to you my pro-

found conviction that the bases of this national reorganisation consists, above all, in the respect for law and the honest administration of justice. I desire justice should be equal for all, even for myself." (Cheers.) The King then alluded to the disastrous epoch of Henry IV. of Spain, and the social remedies applied by Ferdinand V. and Isabella the

At the recent meeting of the Old Catholics at Bonn, Professor Schulte read the annual report, according to which the number of Old Catholics now reaches 49.351, as follows:

Lencher 42'221' ve 10		
	Old Catholics.	Catholics.
Prussia	20,524	8,268,309
Baden	17,203	942,250
Bayaria	10,110	3,464,364
Hesse	1,042	298,089
Oldenburg	249	71,027
Wurtemburg	223	553,542
Other parts of Germa	ny	1,348,718
	40.053	14 200 000

14,826,600 49,351 The English correspondents at Paris begin to in Brittany, two generals on active service were president and vice-president. Thence the Count proceeded to Lyons and headed a religious pilgrimwhich they might have to shed their blood in defence of the Cross. The Count de Mun, in what the correspondent of the Daily News describes as a grand and earnest oration, said France should look to the centre of the Chatholic world as the Israelites of the wilderness looked to the brazen ser-

On the 7th ult.; Count Ponza di S. Martin died at Dronero, in the North of Italy. The part he took in the affairs which led to the bombardment of Rome, six years ago, is still fresh in the minds of all. On the 4th September, news arrived in Florence of the battle of Sedan, and the very next day the Opinione announced that it was the Governments intention " to march resolutely upon Rome." This intelligence was confirmed two days after, and on the 7th (the day on which he died) Count Ponza di S. Martin was entrusted with a mission to the Pope. He arrived in Rome on the 9th, and next day was received in audience by the Holy Father, to whom he delivered an autograph letter of Victor Em. manuel. It is unnecessary here to recall the Pope's reply and the departure of the envoy who did not figure to the best advantage in this treacherous mis sion. It is sufficient to remark that the two men who took the most prominent part in the event of 1870, the one by diplomacy, the other by violence. Ponza di S. Martin and Bixio have already been called to their account.

The Prossian Government has found a pretext for a fresh attack upon the Pope. The Official Gazette publishes the letter of admonition in which Cardinal Ledochowski calls upon State priest Brenk, in Plasky, to return to his duty within 90 days, or to expect the heaviest ecclesiastical penalties, and then adds the laconic reply of that faithless priest who informs his Eminence that he has sent the Cardinal's letter to the Prussian Government. Since then all National Liberal papers seem to have received, the mot d'ordre to begin a new campaign against Rome." " The German Government," says the National Zeitung, "will take energetic steps against an abuse of the exceptional position which enables the Pope to disparage and discredit the Prussian laws. To all appearance the Italian Government will be called upon by the German Ambastador in Rome not to offer protection to German subjects who excite with impunity other German subjects to a disobedience to the laws of their country, and dare designate them as condemned." Unless such a measure had been decided upon the Official Gazette would hardly have published the two docu-

Bishop of Orleans, upon receiving a copy of the speech the latter delivered in the French Senate upon the liberty of instruction:—'Venerable Exother, Health, and "Apostolic Benediction.—We have received, together with your letter of the 28th July, a copy of the speech delivered by you in the French Senate, in which you attempted to procure the nonviolation of the law upon the liberty of instruction, which passed last year, in its most important point. This act of homage, wenerable brother, has pleased us extremely, and we would already have read the speech, had we not been provented by our read the speech, had we not been provented by our read the speech, had we not been provented by our read the speech, had we not been provented by our minerous occupations; but we will not delay long in the importance of the subject makes me certain of the four giffs which distinguish the state of the indicated powers.

The importance of the subject makes me certain the importance of the subject makes of the four giffits which its into new life.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine deliberation of subject makes me certain the importance of the subject makes of investigation and surrellines to compound Beam Engine deliberation of the subject makes of investigation and surrellines to compound Beam Engine deliberation of the subject makes of investigation and surrellines to compound Beam Engine deliberation of the subject makes of investigation of the s pleased us extremely, and we would already have read the speech, had we notibeen prevented by our

scoorded to your words in the French Assemble and moved displayed of the receipt of this present circumstant has thus given a noble example of prudence citiar. Gigned By the Minister Lagya and firmness, and which in the midst of the many and firmness, and which in the midst of the many set is that weigh exponential this mean and settly and authority. We'de he'd doubt, moreover, that the seal and activity by on have displayed in common with other religious men, will be the more valued by all, as experience has proved that your local the more conduct in this grave discussion was governed by the dignity and advantage of was governed by the dignity and advantage of with the abindance of the grave, we impart to your flock of the powers a communication containing a scheme of reforms similar to that the grave, we impart to your flock of the powers a communication containing a scheme of reforms similar to that the grave, we impart to your flock of the powers a communication of the grave, we impart to your flock of the powers a communication of the grave, we impart to your flock the Apostolic Benediction. Popular Prus IX."

Signor Ermate Pierotti, who has been established

Jerusalem in very limited numbers, numerous car avans of Protestants are continually directing their steps thither, and thereby gain a greater influence for their religion, to the detriment of the Faith. To oblvate this state of things, and to give a greater extension to the Catholic religion, it is necessary to construct chapels, schools, and hospitals, and thus increase its influence and utility. The means by, which this result may be brought is, according to Signor Pierotti, the construction of a port at Jaffa, and of a railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the institution of Catholic colonies in those parts, to facilitate the pilgrimages to the Holy Sanctuaries. The work, it is useless to deny it, is a very great enterprise; but its author hopes that it will meet with success, if only the Catholics of all countries will contribute to its execution. Before publishing this project, Signor Pierotti submitted it to the approval of the Holy Father, who authorized Cardinal Franchi to signify his sanction of it, and at the same time was pleased to confer a medal upon the author of the project. Meanwhile, the best means to aid the enterprise is by giving the greatest publication to it and thus appeal to the generosity of the Catholics of the world.

PERSECUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN ITALY. The following is a translation, by the Roman Correspondent of the London Tablet, of the Government circular against convents :- "In many provinces of the kingdom for some time past; monastic vows have been freshly taken in opposition to the laws for suppression of the Religious Orders.

"It appears also that the Generals of the suppressed Religious Orders have laid injunctions upon the ex-members of those Orders, to re-unite themselves in community under pain of severe cen-SULTER.

"On the supposition that the Suppression Laws merely deprived the religious communities of legal corporate rights, leaving them free to bind them-selves with yows without other obligation than that of conscience, and to associate themselves with other individuals in reliance upon article 32 of the fundamental statute of the Kingdom, some persons have believed that the facts now mentioned are not subject to any penal consequences.

"This idea, however, cannot be accepted in all its fullness and without reserve. It is conceded that certainly no one will deny that the matter of religious Association is one of the most difficult, and that science and Parliaments have not yet exactly defined it.

But, nevertheless, it may be acknowledged that simple associations are not to be confounded with those associations which are called convents.

"For although there be a resemblance between them in respect of that which they have in common, there is yet, such a divergence between them in note as a remarkable manifestation the religious other respects that the same judgment can never movement that has recently made its appearance in | be entertained concerning them both. Convents. the ranks of the French army, in a recent religious are indeed associations, but not like those associa-conference, held by the celebrated Count de Mun tions which pass away, become modified, change themselves and lie open to the vigilance of the State. On the contrary, they are permanently organized bodies, with rules, discipline; and governage under the auspices of several generals and field ment, allied to kindred institutes within and withofficers. At a dejeuner of 900 persons which follow- out Italy, with unity of purpose and action, and ed officers alluded to the possibility of a conflict in constituted so as to form a real power. And, more licitous to give the interests of peace precedence which they might have to shed their blood in de- over, the difficulty of watching over them, and their over the sympathies of the Russians for their mandependence upon the supreme ecclesiastical authority, render them a real peril to the State, especially in the present condition of the relations between the Italian State and the Head of the Church. In front of this power and peril it is more the duty than the right of the State to deny life to the con-

> "It is also to be considered that the State ought neither to consent nor tolerate that associations should arise within its bosom, with ends opposed to the advancing reason of the times, and to the spirit of public institutions of the nation. Such associations are the convents, especially those with the strict clausura, and with yows of chastity pronounced at an age at which sense and experience are wanting to form a proper estimate of the value of the liberty which is renounced. These are the in-tentions which inspire the law of 1866, and this is the civil and political signification of the first articlo.

> "Whoever considers the matter attentively will perceive that while by the law of 1855, the religious corporations were deprived of their legal character and privileges without preventing them from continuing to live in community, the subsequent law of July 7, 1866, not only took away their cor-porate rights, but also enacted, by the last part of article the first, that the houses and establishments should be suppressed.

> # "It is therefore indubitable that such associations are contrary to Ithe laws, and not only may, but ought to be dissolved.

> "It is useful, however, to take notice, that before their dissolution it is necessary to search for and to collect proofs of the specific marks above mentioned, to show that they are really convents, either newly founded or reproduced under another form or rules.

> "Meanwhile I request the Prefects to direct their special attention to this service, and to take measures in the provinces over which they are placed to verify all infractions of the Suppression Laws as above indicated, to collect the clearest proofs of such infractions, and to denounce them to the authorities of justice, that the laws may be put in

"But when the question is not one of convents, new or reproduced, but of admission of fresh members into the already existing monasteries, the Prefcts will, from time to time, refer such cases to this office, with a view to the necessary measures of removal, and transference to a central quarter, of ner the privileges of residence which were strictly limited to themselves personally.

"In all cases the Prefects will take special pains to prevent and repress all acts of violence or pressure, as well, moral as material, used for the purpose of inducing anyone to profess monastic vows, or to compel persons already belonging to Religious Orders to live in community. And, as occasion may offer, the Prefects will, with all diligence, collect the proofs of such violence and such professions of yows, in order to bring the authors before the

that a legislative body consisting of Tovelected depthave just tried this plan with great success."

utter with a Benate of 50 Government nominees the just tried this plan with great success."

should be created and the control over the proving the proving the comprising delegates from various communities; the system to apply to the whole empire. The communities and by a careful application of the first and the careful application and the Signor Ermate Pierotti, who has been established in Palestine for many years, has long been saidlying the means of rendering easy the access to Jerusalem, and of improving the condition of the Catholics, living there. In the course of his Prolonged stay in that country, he has become more and more convinced of the unprominent part taken by the Catholics as compared to the Bussians. Greeks, and Armenians. Thus while the Catholics repair to Lerusalem in very limited numbers, numerous car. months armistice determined upon by the Turkish Extraordinary Council on Tuesday, because Servia could not maintain her present large army during. the winter, as she will also be obliged to support a large number of refugee families. It is stated Mr. Ristics, Foreign Minister, has telegraphed General Tchernsyeff, telling him not to regard it as possible that so long an armistice 'can be' accepted. Four thousand horses from Russia have arrived at Kladown. A desputch from Vienna to the Reuter Telegram Company states that none of the great powers have yet given their consent to the conditions of armistice proposed by Turkey. Russia regards Tur-key's reference to the influx of foreign volunteers as a direct indictment of her policy. Prince Milan has confidentially informed several of the foreign representatives a Belgrade that the conditions of armistice which refer to Servia cannot be taken into consideration. A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Guzette says, however, that all the powers ex-cept Russia have received the Turkish proposal favorably. The Montenegrin official journal de-clares that Montenegro will not accept either armistice or peace except in concert with Servia, because Montenegro, like Servia, is bound to continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished. The Paris correspondent of the Times takes a sanguine view of the situation. He says Doubtless, in consequence of the Porte's conciliatory attitude, the propositions in regard to armistice will receive a unanimously favorable reception. Fifty Russian officers, some of whom have held high positions on the Russian staff arrived on Friday at Belgrade. It appears probable that the Porte's request for the appointment of a commis-sion to arrange the details of the armistice will be acceded to. It is expected that the military attaches of the various embassies at Constantinople will be appointed commissioners. The Italian Ambassador in Vienna has been instructed to express the regret of his Government for the characteristically boastful and warlike language of some of the Italian newspapers. A despatch from Paris to the Reuter Telegraph Company announces that Russia objects to the six months' armistice decided upon by Turkey, and demands afresh that a six weeks armistice should be imposed upon the belligerents, thus reverting to the proposal originally made by England to Turkey. A special to Le Temps from Semlin states that 500 Russians arrived at Belgrade on Friday. The Standard's Vienna correspondent says.—Turkish statesmen favor peace, but not with dishonor. The majority are agreed that if foreign pressure becomes intolerable to the independence of the Government, they might prepare separate terms with Turkey's arch onemy Russia. A Reuter telegram from Zara reports that 400 insurgents un-

der Fautovitzch have been besieging Balek since Friday. Sacher Pasha, with reinforcements, has gone to relieve the place. The Reuter Telegram Company, from Berlin, reports that a semi-official statement from St. Petersburg declares the Porte's proposal of five month's: armistice is regarded by the public as merely an attempt to checkmate Russia, and evade the guarantees for the proper treatment of the Christians by the Porte, and does not secure peace. Such proposals only cause procrastination, especially as the government is soaced corolligionists. A favorable reception of the proposals by Russia is impossible in consequence of the increase of popular excitement in the tone of the English press, which has lately been distrustful and jealous of Russia. A Reuter Despatch from St. Petersburg says hopes are entertained of averting a vetoriby England. The Standard's Belgrade Despatch announces that General Kaumaraff is on his way to St. Petersburg, on a mission from General Tchernayeff. A despatch to the Daily News, from Belgrade, says the Turks

have crossed the Drina. It is reported that they bombarded Losnitza, but were driven back. Skirmishing is in progress in Bosnia, where the insurrection is spreading, and Türks have sent additional troops there. The Times, in a leading editorial, says: "The conduct of Russia makes it certain that if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the powers, Russia will intervene. The risis is an anxious one. We seem to have reached position in which six weeks will decide an issue of more moment to Europe than any which has arisen since the great wars at the commence ment of the century. Russia's refusal of the five months armistice is to be condemned, but the Porte would be extremely unwise to refuse a shorter stmistice. The Turkish rulers have, we fear, determined not to yield much more, and Bussia may soon be at the mercy of the storm she has raised. It is not too late to keep Russia back. If any country can thus save the world from a tremendous war, it is Germany. She has power to compel the acceptance at least of a truce. It depends on Prince Bismarck whether that power is to be used. Let him only fly that Germany will not permit Russia to plant herrelf on the Danube, and the Czar will find

means to stop the Slavonic enthusiasm which is carrying him and the whole world to war. No state

has more at stake than Germany. The occupation of Bulgaria by Russia would make the Danube from

its mouth to Belgrade a Russian stream. To keep

the navigation of that stream free is as much a ne-

cessity for Germany as for Austria. By a single

word Bismarck may save Europe from consequences compared with which those of his own wars seem

slight. His responsibility is as great as his power. THE RESURRECTION, OF THE BODY. St. Thomas Aquinas in his "Summa Theologia," and Father Perrone in his "Predectiones," put aside all idea of literal resurrection of the flesh except under totally altered conditions, and the Dublin Review adds emphasis by saying: "the faith teaches us that we raise again in our own, and only bodies, as identical as our own personality itself, but so completely changed in all conditions of being that no ratio of conflict, or of contact even, is conceivable between the laws of matter which regulate their condition in this world and that spiritualized condition to which they will be admitted bereafter. St. Paul tells us that there is an analogy hetween the relations of our body's temporary condition and that relation. which exists of the seed of grain sown to the crop

Bome one give, in the Cure he following directions for treating a horse with a sore back:—"Let the sore place be bathed with warm water, not very the sore piace be bathed with warm water, not yay, hot nor must the piace be rubbed in the least by the cloth but it must be dabbed, and this must be continued for an hour or two till a white film comes over the wound, when it must be well, wet with a strong solution of chloride of lime and water. with a strong solution or chloride of time and water and left so that it cannot be rubbed either by clothing or roller. It will get well almost immediately. There is no cure like this. It is also an excellent plan, when the place is only small, to have a very thick saddle cloth with a hole punched in exactly where the sore would press against the saddle. I

govern the operation of the fine properties, of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps, has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack, wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled.—"James Epre & Co., Homocopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, OCT. 20, 1876.

SCRAP BOOK.

They went fishing. She looked languidly at him and said. "I wish the fish would bite at your hook, if I was a fish I would."

"What is Heaven's best gift to man?" asked a oung lady the other night, smiling sweetly on a leasant-looking young man. "A Horse," replied he young man with great prudence.

Cardinal Mazarin was one day dictating a letter b his secretary, who fell asleep from incessant ork. The Cardinal noticed this after a while and ave him a slap on the ear to awaken him. The ecretary returned the blow, whereupon Mazarin, mite unmoved, said: "Now that both are awake ht us proceed with the letter."

A person was remonstrating with a friend on the A person was remonstrating with a triend on the skurdity of following foppieh fashions. "They are rally contemptible," said he; "and I am sure all who see you must think you ridiculous." "I don't value the opinion of the world," answered the irritated puppy. "I laugh at those who think me ridi-inted puppy. "Then you must be the merriest man alive," was the reply.

The first seeds of matrimonial discord are usually sown immediately after going to housekeeping. It is not because the tender wave of harmony no longer pulsates from soul to soul. It is because she insists on his doing the marketing immediately after breakast on a full stomach, when he doesn't care whether he has a canvas back duck or a boiled dish rag for the next meal.

It is truly said by some one, that the mysteries of matrimony should be explored with great care. While the bond is only a beau not it can be easily untied, and the consequences are simply a few tears, an hour of parting and a flesh wound in the heart which is quickly healed. But, when the priest puts his hand on the beau not and converts it into a marriage tie, then the "richer or poorer," the better or worse," admits of no compromise.

A physician who lived in London visited a lady the resided in Chelsen. After continuing his visits or some time the lady expressed an apprehension hat it might be inconvenient for him to come so far a her account. "Oh, by no means," replied the dctor: "I have another patient in the neighborbod, and I always set out hoping to kill two birds with one stone."

The flirt is the painted hyena of society; the lab fleeced disguised ravening wolf of the affection fold. Her fungs drip with the gore of the foolistly fond and true. Like the hideous spectre bat of he Orinoco, she drains the last purple drop from thereins of her spell-bound victim, while her soft bladishments bull him to rest and fill his dreams win dazzling scenes of beauty and felicity. More crul than the great war-god of the Aztecs, she feasts upo the torn and bleeding hearts of her own most ferent worshippers. With savage ferocity she crun-chathe tenderest feelings and emotions of the hu-

THE MEANEST MAN YET .- Some gentlemen were talking about meanness yesterday, writes "Eli Perkins," when one said he knew a man on Lexington arenue who was the meanest man in New York.
"How mean is that?" I asked! "Why Eli," he said, "he is so mean that he keeps a 2 cent piece with a string tied to it to give to beggars: and when their backs are turned, he jerks it out of their pockets!" "Why, this man is so confounded mean," continued the gentleman, "that he gave his children ten cents apiece every night for going to bed without their supper, but during the night, when they were asleep, be went up stairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it!" "Does he do anything else?" "Yes the other day I dined with him, and I noticed the poor little servant whistled all the way up stairs with the dessert, and when I asked the mean old scamp what made her whistle so happily, he said, "Why, I keep her whistling so she can't eat the raisins out

It ALTERED THE CASE .- A Detroit Alderman, who is quite notorious for holding that citizens have no rights which the city is bound to care for and respect, was waited upon by a constituent, who passed the time of day and remarked: "Alderman, sup-can't interefere with them," interrupted the Alderman. "Well, hear me out, anyway. Suppose an eld swill-cart comes banging along, the two boys on the seat in a fight, and the horse runs over my pice lawn, bangs into my fence, and three barrels of swill are upset at my gate! Have I any redress?" "Not a bit, sir, not a bit. Accidents will happen in spite of all precautions." The constituent didn't seem to be greatly cast down, but one reason why was because the swill had been upset at the alderman's gate. When the official reached home and aw the muss, he wasn't fifteen seconds deciding hat: "This is the grossest outrage of the century and I'll abolish swill-carts or die in the harness!"

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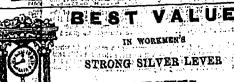
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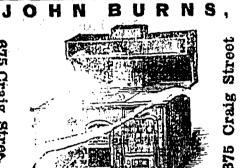
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CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Dame Victorine Robert, wife, common as to property, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue,

Plaintiff; The said Joseph Breux, her husband,

13 Was a war we wan Dofendant. An action for separation as to property has been issued in this cause.

Montreal, 13th October, 1876. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marion Dougal McAllister, wife of Alexander Walker, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, has this day, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 5th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, } District of Montreal. | SUPERIOR COURT. DAME JANE SMITH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES INGLIS, of the same place, Trader, and judicially authorised a ester

> Plaintiff:

STEP PROPERTY. The said JAMES INGLIS,

9-5

Defendant. The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defend-

and a Montreal, 15th September, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME PHILOMENE SAUVE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE POULIN. of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice,

· Plaintiff;

Adapt of the factor of the fac

The said PIERRE POULIN Defendant. MOTERATOR . An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the twelfth day of September, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1876.

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each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four gis-

MRALY, AND WAYY POTATOES.—An examination of the potato with a microscope, has proved the re-lative worth of the mealy, and waxy, kinds of this useful vegetable. On examining a thin slice, it is seen to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled with, and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. The grains remain unchanged in cold water; but when it is warmed they dissolved in it, and the whole becomes ALL orders dansfully and rustivator attended to a jelly, and occupies a larger space than it did in the form of grains. When a potatoe is boiled, then each of these cells of which it is composed become a little vessel full of jelly ; and if there be a great quantity of starch in the cells, it may be gelatinized without bursting them. But, if the number of grains or their size be very great the cells of the potato are broken all sides by the expansion of the ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING little masses of jelly, and the appearance of mealiness is produced. Hence we see that mealy potatoes are the most valuable, and waxiness denotes a deficiency of starch or nourishing matter.

THE FARM HOME.—We clip the following excel-lent article, under the above head, from the In-diana Farmer.—There are too few who realize the influence of the home and its surroundings upon the young. A farm home with a slovenly appearance, confronted, flanked all about with stables and pig-pens, without trees and lawns and flowers, is sure to impress the children with like tastes, and produce out of them other generations of slovens and ciphers in the world. There are exceptions among the young men in nearly, all such homes, viz., the young men who are born with better tastes, with nobler views of life, and who, disgusted with the farm home, abandon it, and fly to the cities for refinement they do not find at home. It is useless to grieve about the best of our young mea leaving the form so long as pearles, neglect their duties in the farm so long as parents neglect their duties in the home and its surroundings, for these neglects are the chief cause of so many abandoning the farm. It is true that some of these young men have tastes and genius for professional, mechanical and other-pursuits, but thousands of them utterly fail after leaving the farm. They are born with refined tastes, and while they see they may be gratified elsewhere, their homes are utterly lacking in these demands. Let our farm homes be surrounded with handsome grounds and lawns and trees and flowers. God has endowed us with tastes for these, and He intended that these tastes should be cultivated and gratified. It is the cultivation of these which tone up character and mould beautiful and useful lives. Those heads of families who are unfortunately without these tastes, perhaps on account of early neglect, must not ignore the fact that others have them, and will seek in some way opportunities of cultivating and gratifying them. Bemember that if sometimes you grieve over the loss of the flower of the family, it is your own stolid indifference to the elements of refinement God himself has planted in their breasts that has driven them away from you. The fault is at your own door. Make your homes beautiful and attractive, divide the labors properly with the intellectual and social privileges of the home, and you will not only retain many more of your sons, but the world will also be blessed with better men in the future-men more

capable, more refined, more intelligent, and equally industrious." The Importance of Esucative Bosses.—Notwith-standing much has been sald-and written on the subject of breaking colts and handling vicious horses, and such men as Rarey, Williams, Manager, and others have been all over the country and demonstrated to all the superiority of science and skill in handling horses over the old method of pounding and whipping them—still there are a great many who yet stick to the old custom of forc-ing them into submission by kicks and blows, and who think that all that is necessary to enable a man to break a colt well is to have plenty of courage, strength, and a loud voice; and when they commence to break a colt, hitch him up and try to drive him before he is accustomed to the feeling of the harness, or knows anything about the bit or rein; and if he does not move right off before he has been taught to go, he is whipped; if he does not mind the rein, the lash is laid on; if he stumbles on the rough ground he is "whaled;" if he who as too soon when told to whos, he is kicked; and if he resents this cruel treatment, the above is re- NO 9. OHABOILLEZ SQUABA peated. The consequence of such improper management is frequently some kind of a scrape, in which the colt is taught his first lesson in kicking or baulking, or perhaps he runs away and receives a scare which it will take years to get over. On the other hand, should the colt, as is sometimes the case, prove to be very tractable and not make any resistance, his owner, after driving him a few times, and getting him so he can drive him and not get upset, will call him "broke," when he is, in reality, not half drivable, and so, not being taught, he never learns anything more, only what he learns from or-dinary driving. This matter of handling colts ac-awkward, unhandy, and stupid brutes which we see driven every day. Now, although almost any man TIARTHITY OF SHAREHOLDERS HINLIMIERS can break a colt after a fashion, there are but few competent to educate a colt as he should be. A man to successfully handle and educate horses and colts, should in the first place be a natural horse-man, and be possessed of that peculiar knack without which no one can be a first class trainer. In the second place, he should have an unlimited stock of is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the patience, and be able to control himself on all oc- unlimited liability of Shareholders. casions; for a man that cannot control himself cannot control a horse. Besides, a man should be posted in his business, and be familiar with all the different systems of norse training as taught by the most successful horse trainers. He should also H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. be a man possessed of a kind heart, capable of For the convenience of t inspiring confidence in the animal he is handling. Now if there was in every town a man with these requisities, and he should break all the colts raised in this town, the useful qualities of the horses of the country would be greatly increased, and there would not be so many accounts in the papers broken ribs and bruised heads, caused by horses running or kicking. I hope the day will soon come when every one will realize the importance of a more thorough system of educating horses, and when schools shall be established all over the land for instructing competent men to educate and handle horses; when such horses as now require a strong man to drive and control them, shall be rendered kind and docile, and be driven with safety and pleasure, and even without bit or rain; when competent veterinary surgeons; shall take the place of our country "hoss doctors," and the many diseases to which horse flesh is heir shall receive the attention which they deserve; when the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall be enforced in every instance of its violation, and the offenders punished as they deserve. When these things are realized and not before, will man's best friend and most faithful servant, the horse, receive that treatment to which that service entitles him, and in stead of being overworked, starved and beaten by some, and used as a means of gambling and cheating by others, he shall by proper care and attention together with judicious breeding, and especially by a thorough education, be made one of the greatest blessings ever given by the Greator for the bencht of man. A. Thoping, in Majer Fairmer. our country "hoss doctors," and the many diseases

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Processor of the Divine HeDiatos; imporing grandour to earth and sty. It is sublime in conception, grand in the
Processor of the Divine HeDiatos; imporing grandour to earth and sty. It is sublime in conception, grand in the

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