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VOL. XXIV.

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF M'DONNELL,

THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPICAL TALE.

BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

CHAPTER I.

At the time that Britain was so much harassed by those northern hordes of ravagers, the Danes, issuing like locusts from their lakes and forests, and blasting, wherever they appeared, the fair fruits of industry; it was at this critical juncture that William, Duke of Normandy, made his appearance off the coasts of Sussex, with a numerous body of forces collected in Flanders, Bologne, Bretagne, Poiotou, Maine, Orleans, France, and Normandy. The result of the contest between him and Harold, the native prince, for superfity, is too well were executed all those who were thought unknown to need further explanation. With William came also his two half-bro-

thers, Odo and Robert, the former Bishop of Bayeux, and now created Earl of Kent, the latter Earl of Cornwall. The family name of those adventurous chieftains was De Borgo, or rather De Borgo, and from them were descended the ancient family of Burke, the Earls of Ulster, Clanricard and St. Albans, with the Earls and Viscounts of Mayo, one of which latter was patron and protector to the celebrated Irish bard Turlough O'Carolan. To Elizabeth, daughter of William De Borgo, was married Lionel, third son of Edward the Third, King of England. This William De Borgo was possessed of many of the most fertile and valuable tracts of land in Ulster, and as a private nobleman, was more invested with supreme power and absolute dominion than is the present vice-regent of Ireland, yes, or I might say, the monarch of the British dominions; but at a time when this power seemed to have attained to its full zenith, he was basely murdered by his own servants in crossing a small stream near Carrickfergus. Upon the untimely death of this nobleman, his descendants were called by the native Irish, who could not well pronounce the English language themselves. M'Guilliens or M'Williams, the sons of William, as deriving their sole origin from him alone. M'William in process of time was corrupted into M'Quillan, which finally settled the family name of the adventurous sept of De Borgo. The M'Quillans being now in possession of many fine tracts of land in the northern parts of Antrim, as well as the south, were often engaged in skirmishes with their neighbors, in order to maintain the rights of their great ancestor; but with none had they more strife than the O'Neills of Clanbuoy. These, it must be confessed, were more than a match for them, notwithstanding that they were supported by a number of warm allies. All their animosities, however, after dyeing the soil of many a well-fought field, settled in a profound peace; and now the united armies of O'Neill and his magnanimous ally, I mean Daniel M'Quillan, were without an opposer. On the north-western coast of Antrim, on an

isolated rock, overhanging the eternal surge of a tempestuous ocean, stands the antiquated castle and fortress of Dunluce. The mind of the thoughtful traveller, in passing this way, is immediately arrested, on beholding these awful ruins, and carried back to times long since buried in oblivion. A small hill, continually green, conceals it from his view, until he is within a musket shot of the place, when he

beholds, as if rising out of the sea, immediately below him, the crowded chimneys not of a single edifice, but of a little village; these chimneys stand upon the naked walls, and serve very much to give the ruin a more solemn appearance. The rock barely admits the castle, and is separated from the main land by a yawning gult, everywhere impassable, save at one place, across which a single wall of stone and lime has been thrown in form of an arch, scarcely twenty-four inches in breadth; and here is the only ingress and egress to and from this once redoubtable and strong hold of the north. Under the rock, and immediately below the centre of the castle, is a cavern, which passes to the other side overlooking the sea; upon speaking aloud or shouting, this cavern returns curious and even musical sounds. The hooded crow nodding on the mouldering pinnacles, that seem hanging over the white surf and the mournful cadence of the north wind meditative soul, which no form of words can

Tradition says, that an Irish chieftain, by name M'Keown, built this castle to awe the Danes and Cruthneans, or ancient Caledonians, as well as his tumultuous neighbors, who inhabited those parts when the Brehon laws were in full force; and this, before the use of artillery, undoubtedly was an impregnable fortress; for by pulling up the drawbridge that lay across the wall above described, all access was rendered impossible. On the south side of the drawbridge are the remains of an old barrack, which served to accommodate the gallow-glasses of the chieftain, as it was necessary that his clausmen should be at hand when an alarm was given, or an enemy appeared; for in those days the approach of an enemy was scarcely ever sooner known than by the blaze of a fire from some eminence, or the sound of the war trumpet. Besides the barrack which I have mentioned there are the walls of a number of other buildings, which have the appearance of a little town; and here was held a weekly market, which fell on Saturday, for the use of the troops, followers and family of the resident lord. At a small distance to the east is a little worthy to live: nor did the trial go farther than the single decision of the leader, who was absolute in all his commands.

Few persons of any taste or curiosity visit the Giant's Causeway who do not also visit the castle of Dunluce; it being on the same shore, turning round with a mother's anxiety for the and scarcely three miles distant. To me the former raises the most exalted thoughts of the Deity, in contemplating his magnanimity in this miracle of nature. These thoughts, however, are of a cheerful and pleasing kind, as it shows to us only at a distance some of the experiments, if I may be allowed the expression,

of his greatness. On the other hand, on looking at this decayed pile of building, I see a picture of the short-lived race of man; I see him to-day surrounded by his numerous vassals, hewing the beams, and laying the foundations of a building that he firmly believes will defy all the attacks of his enemies—to-morrow, I behold him stretched below, as lifeless as the stones that from yonder ruin crumble over his tomb: and such, say I, old grey edifice! has been the fate of thy now forgotten inhabitants. One apartment in this castle is called Mave Roe's room. and is said to be always kept clean swept by her, she being the family Banshee, who upon the death of any person belonging to an old stock or line of ancestors, was heard lamenting in the most pitiful manner, either around the dwelling of the deceased, or that of one of his near relations. This room has much the appearance of a friar's cell, and its walls are all carved over with the names of the different visitors; but old time, though slowly is still advancing with his work of destruction, "nor will he cease till he tumbles from its solid bed the last fragment." The clangour of the brazen trump that once reverberated along these bold projecting shores, to rouse the clansmen from their distant haunts, and the manly voice that filled it, are now become mute. Yes, I say the sonorous tube, with the thundering hero around whose ample neck it was wont to hang, now lies hushed in midnight silence. Here, also, echo sleeps undisturbed, save by the braying of the hoarse Atlantic, the moaning of the wind, or the savage screaming of the seafowl. In those rooficss walls old Æolus sometimes tunes his melancholy harp, and sends to the soul such sounds as leave the mind ab-

"The Hermit oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his orisons hears
Aghast the voice of time disparting tow'rs Tumbling all precipate down dash'd Rattling around ,loud thund'ring to the moon."

sorbed in sorrow.

After M'Keown had resided for many years it, and I laid it safely up behind the knee of M'Quillan, we shall give them a merry morn-After M'Keown had resided for many years it, and I said it saiely up benind the formula the fing."

in this eastle, he was overpowered and forced the couple waiting for a hurry of this kind, for Such conversation as this spent the day imstood their ground more firmly than old M'()uillan and his sons; they, assisted by their clans, often routed the English, and drove them into their fortress.

It was on a fine morning in autumn, just as

the sun began to peep over the heights of Mor-

chimneys of Dunluce; the bending ears of corn of the day, when young Garry M'Quillan walked some distance from his father's house, far below, as it breaks with deafening roar and keeping his whole attention fixed on the against the base of this natural bulwark; the broad luminary of day, which was now overscreaming seafowl wheeling round our heads, topping the mountains of Scotland, that he bewhistling through the rifted casements, leave smoke issuing from the roof of a cabin. He an impression on the soul, and particularly the not knowing what it might be, nor suspecting burning some hovel, lest it might become a night season to drive off the peaceable inhabitants' cattle, directed his course to the place. Before him was a tolerably deep glen, thick with oaks, and a close brake of hazel and other brushwood, and down the bottom of this glen ran a small stream that supplied a cooling draught to the cattle, as often as they took shelter here from the heat of the meridian sun. He said to himself he would go to the spot and see what this was; perhaps it was an accident, and he thought might endanger lives, or rather it might be the work of an enemy. With his mind busied on these ideas he hurried across the glen, and imagined at the same time that he heard a number of voices very near him. He, however, took no further notice of them, but ascended the other height, where the cattle were yet in their lair, with their heads all turned toward the rising sun, busily ruminating on yesterday's provender. At this moment he beheld fire burst from the roof, and wrap the entire cabin in flame; and soon after a half-dressed female rushed from the door with a naked infant under each arm, seemingly unconscious of his presence, and having laid, or rather thrown them on the ground, made back toward the fire with all speed, her under garment blazing around her. At that instant a part of the roof fell in, and rolled a volume of sparks and flame over her and M'Quillan, who had now reached the place. She would not have perceived him, but two infants that lay behind her sprawling on the grass, she uttered the most heart-rending shrick imaginable, and pointing to the cottage, called aloud, "Oh! Fadie, Fadie, machree na roon, Fadic!" M'Quillan knew that some other person must be in the inside yet, and seizing a stake which lay at his foot, drove in a part of the wall, where the roof had been yet standing-as soon as the wall went in, a huge black dog, with his tail flaming like the torch of Ceres, freed himself with a spring-at his heels followed a cat, burning in like manner, and after her a pig, which was scarcely so light afoot as either of its precedents. The master followed these with a light skip, holding be as many more of them." in his hand a black thorn staff, which was burning at one end; the first thing he did, without noticing his deliverer, was to trust the end of the staff into a waterpool, and examine it nicely after he drew it out. M'Quillan by this time was making moan for the disaster that had befallen him, but he, always regarding the stick closely, answered him by saying tranquil face of the deep.

he believed it was not much the worse yet. As M'Quillan saw he had delivered all the inmates of the cabin from danger, he had time leisurely to view the actions of each inhabitant upon its emerging from this second Troy. The dog threw himself on his back, and plowed along the ground, in order to free himself of the fire, then expressed his joy by whisking round the children at full speed, and afterwards stretching himself down at their back. The cat, upon her escape, perched on the top of a high stone that stood on its end in front of the dwelling, and after licking herself all over, sat down upon her tail with her mustaches singed into her face, and humming a strain of congratulation, seriously viewed the ruin. As for the pig, it dived into the pool more like an inhabitant of the watery element, and coming out altogether metamorphosed, stretched itself at full length close to the dog's back. The master of the cabin, after surveying the group as they lay mingled together on the ground, made his first apostrophe to the dog:—
"Musha, poor Driver," said he, "you and I had warm ladgings this marning, but I knew there was no danger, for I sprinkled a bottle of holy water over us as the roof fell in; let me

from it by the English, who, having quarrelled you know it would have been a pity to spend with him, and obtaining a passage secretly over | it on a trifling thing, don't you, jewel; and if perceptibly, until the sun was going down, and the drawbridge, slaughtered, routed, and dis- I had flung it over the house last night, devil persed the entire clan in one night. Flaving a stick of it would be burned yet."-"Your horizon; he was two or three steps on his dedefeated one Irish chieftain, they turned their faith was good, poor fellow," said M Quillan, attention to the reduction of others; but none | "and so you have benefitted by it." Ilis first | him his purse, which, though containing but a care now was to convey them to another cabin across the moor, and procure clothes and some kind of nourishment for them: their persons were not much the worse of the fire, save their hair that was singed, and also the poor female's legs that were a little scorched, in consequence ven, and gild by his horizontal beams the of her under garment being consumed. When they were a little recruited, and began to shake were hanging with dew, nor had the reaper off the late terror in which they were, he quesseized his crooked sickle to resume the labors tioned them respecting the accident that he said he feared had destroyed all their little furniture, besides endangering their lives .-"Arrah, bless you," says M'Ilvennan, this was the herdsman's name, "sure we last nathing but two stools and a bed, as I may say, beld on the side of an adjacent hill a cloud of smoke issuing from the roof of a cabin. He not knowing what it might be, nor suspecting it to be anything more than the herdsman said he, "I have my black thorn, and many other things; we can easily get a wisp of straw shelter for those plunderers who come in the to lie on, and for stools I can cut a hassakit out of the turf bank, which will do us rarely. Hushla, it's but the other day that we gat the stools, and I may safely say I never sat aisy on

them yet, barring for the dacency of the thing.' "Was the disaster a matter of accident." said M'Quillan, " or can you suppose any person base enough to have been the cause of it?' "As I was last night," said M'Ilvennan, "and a fine night it was, driving the cattle to their lair, and shifting them to a place where they might pass the night in safety, and also where the litter was deepest, for you know I always leave them at the ouk bank, Driver," pointing to the dog, "had taken the one side of the hill. grey stone, for this is the place we always come in time, I thinks with myself that all was not right with my poor Driver; I scated myself as On myself go was there. see me, till as luck would have it, I hears my poor fellow growling and giving battle like a man. Two rapscallions had taken away a bullock, and Driver was standing right before them shouting upon me, and as I am a sinner, the stones were whistling about his cars as thick as the moaty sun; spitting on my stick, and thrusting my hat down on my head that it might not fly off, I was with him in two or three spangs, and neither said good, bad nor indifferent, till I flattened the endger; with that the breath from me, so we beat a parley, when Driver and I came off with the bullock, poor brute, and they went off on the other hand vowing revenge sooner or later, asthore, so that's all that I know by the frost, jewel. Yes, I heard them say there were a score of them in the glen, and for all that I know, there may

M'Quillan and he, after putting the mother and children to bed, walked back to the cottage. which, being composed of turf, both roof and walls were sunk down into a red mass of fire .-The day was calm and remarkably clear, which showed to their view as they lay reclined on a scrap of brown heather behind the cabin, the

M'Quilan was planning low to erect a new dwelling for the poor man, and also to make some provision for his family during the winter, which was now fast approaching. "But how," said he, "can we protect you from those nightly depredators, who are disturbing the peaceable inhabitants, and carrying off their cattle? There is no other effectual means of getting rid of this evil, than driving them from their holds wherever they are; and these incendiaries, who attempted such a barbarous deed last night, I take to be vagabonds of our own country employed in foraging by the garrison of Dunluce, for that castle is at present held by a strong detachment of English; these robbers are not regular soldiers, they are only strollers, such as follow every camp; I have always known an English soldier generous, humane, and brave; but I suspect they are looking for something besides cattle. All I can say, however, is, you must be on the alert for some time. and if I find that any further attempts are made, either upon you or upon any other of my father's vassals, we will summon the clans from the nine glens, and as sure as my name is Garry

. A square lump out from a turf bank, and dried

see, I think it was at Hallantide last that I got often serves for a seat.

the weighty clouds were verging towards the parture, when turning to Millvenan, he threw small sum, was quite sufficient for his present necessity; his wants indeed were but tew. a blessing which Providence never fails to bestow on such persons as live in that humble, but commonly happy sphere of life. M Quillan having departed, the man and his dog went to lair the cattle with much more caution and watchfulness than he ever had done before.-He was now under a kind of dread, not for his charge alone, but even for his life; and as the distance increased between him and his deliverer. he fancied that danger became proportionably more near.

As M'Quillan was crossing the glen much about the place where he passed in the morning, and meditating on the strange adventure that he had witnessed during the day, he was collared by two stout men, one of whom ordered him, in a tremendous voice to surrender.

"To whom shall I surrender," said he, "or for what? I know of no offence that I have committed, and even if I had, it will take another to extort such submission from me. "Are you not Garry M'Quillan, son to him

who has withstood the laws of the British realm

"My name is the same," said he, "and I am his son. But why should I reply to rob-

He was standing on low ground, and being collared by both, was exerting his whole strength against them, when, with a spring backwards, he brought them both below him. "Where are you now?" roared he aloud, and at the same time he grasped the neck of each to collect the stragglers, and meet me at the in his unple hand; but he had better been silent, for his voice, that cchoed like thunder together. Not seeing him come up to myself through the glen, roused a number of others that lay concealed in the thickets, who, rushing upon him, he was overcome and bound with it might be on the stone, and by my faith a gads or withes twisted from the shoots of a great large stone it is. But what would you sapling oak that grew beside the place where he have of it, when I did not see the poor fellow lay. In vain did he demand of them to know coming, off I sets, bag and baggage, to see his offence, or what they intended to do with what was the matter; just as I came to the him. He was hurried away in the deepest Tummock, there does I see the bullock's heads silence through the woods, fastnesses, and over appearing, but lo, behould you, devil a Driver precipices, places well-known to him in former

> After much travel and fatigue, about dawn they arrived at the castle of Dunluce, through the portals of which shoue a few beams of dimcoloured light, serving only to show the frightful chasm that environed this rocky tower.

M'Quillan was now aware that he was taken as a hostage for the conduct of his father, and also feared that he would be sent over seas, far from the green hills and pure streams of his native land. His fate as yet was uncertain, for he himself had often measured swords with the a large doireig passed my nose and nearly took | English, and even with the present governor. whose prisoner he then was.

As the party approached the eastle, one of them, whose regimentals he could perceive under a great coat that he wore, put a trumpet to his mouth, (this also had been unseen by him,) I had almost forgot, as they went up the bank and from it blew a blast, that, with its echo. seemed to fill every room in the castle; upon which, a stern-looking head, cased in steel helmet, and close to the cheek of which leaned a weighty battle-axe, called aloud from the rampants, Who comes? The answer was soon returned, Garry M'Quillan, which was the password that night. The grating of the massive hinges of the drawbridge was immediately heard, and poor young M'Quillan was ushered into the fortress between two files of soldiers under arms, and his big hands tied behind his back like a malefactor. The governor, a person somewhat advanced in years, was an austere, rigid man, and had received his promotion chiefly for his exact discipline, and strict attention to his superior officers. When his prisoner was brought before him, he sternly demanded by what means he came there; was he still outraging the mild laws of his sovereign, as his father and grandfather had done before him? The prisoner said that chance had thrown him into his hands, but could the bands with which he was bound speak, they could tell who was outraging the laws both of God and man.

Davers, for this was the governor's name, fold him he did not wish to lose time; but isked him what terms he could bring his father to in order to obtain his liberty.

"I neither shall bring my father to terms, for do I wish him to be on any other terms with you," said M'Quillan, "than the terms on which he is, I am your prisoner, and make your best of me."

"After a few days' close confinement, weighty rons, and a damp cell," said Davers, "you will pe more amenable."

"Take care," said M'Quillan, "that you lon't find me worse. I can live in the midst of

damp, bear more irons than any man in the garrison, and so long as I know I am wronged, half food will suffice me."

"Take away this stubborn young man," said Davers, "and have him loaded with those irons which he seems to regard so little; we shall

try nis unbending spirit." Poor young M'Quillan was led away by the same military escort that brought him, through many windings, until they came to a small cell on the south-eastern side of the castle; a window from this apartment overlooks a part of the bay, and indeed has a giddy appearance from a boat entering the creek. Here they stript from his hand the shackles formed from his own native plant the Shillelah, and put in their place a huge pair of rusty iron manacles, that seemed not to have been used since the days of Henry II., who probably had them made for some stubborn shoot of the same soil; they also put a pair of footlocks on him, from which a chain was united to his hands, and thus pinioned they left him to himself.

In leaving him, they said that this was Mave Roe's room, whose company he might have every night; and as she was a countrywoman of his own, might be more agreeable to him. With a leap from the ground and a shake of his irons, at which the whole cell rung again, he menaced them, they retreating as fast as possible, and not forgetting to lock his prison door firmly, for indeed they imagined all securities little enough with such a man.

The cell was that one which went by the name of Mave Roe, the Banshee whom I have mentioned. She was of the family of M'Keown, and in her thirteenth year, they say, took the veil and retired from the world, that she might speed her time in secret devotion and meditation, for she was known to be of a pious disposition from a child. The Banshee is considered one of the good genii, or guardian spirits, by the ancient Irish families, and many of them never fail to leave a small tribute in the place said to be frequented by her.

The prisoner being somewhat exhausted, reclined on a kind of beach that stood against the wall, and from his seat, as it was now broad day-light, could behold that part of the ocean which surrounded the east side of the castle. From the turret to the water was a thoughts of escape notwithstanding those formidable barriers, haunted his mind all day; was so far infected with these ideas that his hands and feet would often assume their proper functions, until the weight of his bolts brought him back to his own natural reason.-The cause of these chimerical notions was this, -bondage and imprisonment were strangers to him, he was accustomed to range as free as the wind that sweeps the high forelands of his native island. He had been taught from his infancy to shrink at no kind of danger, nor consider any achievement, however hazardous, too difficult for accomplishment, and on this account he chid himself for being taken as he supposed

> (To be Continued.) STATE OF IRELAND.

There is a publication which for forty years has been growing in scope, breadth, arrangement, and accuracy, so that in literal truth it has no equal of its class in the world; we mean Thom's Irish Alman-uch and Official Directory. In this annual series of forty volumes, ample materials will be found from which the undulating waveline of Irish progress can be laid down and its fluctuations studied. Nor are our researches confined to this rich and reliable cyclopædia alone, nor yet the tons of reports, returns, and blue books, relating to the subject; but we also shall speak from data furnished by a widespread personal observation, reaching from before the Famine to the present time and extending over

every locality in Ireland. The impressions of personal observation, if the observer be competent, are entitled to most reliance; while such observation can be tested by statistical returns. Before the Famine, the small farming class, together with those of the huxters, the artizans, and the labouring population, were in a deplorable condition. The Poor Law, passed in 1838, was not brought into full or general operation until a year or so before the Famine. The universal food of the mass of the population was the potato; the vast majority lived in mud cabins, with a single apartment, in which the whole family, with the general addition of a pig or two, huddled together: and their clothing night and day, was of the most wretched character. Judged by their material condition, they were the most degraded population in Christendom; while, judged by their feelings and their moral life, they were a study worthy of the highest imitation. Their purity and delicacy of feeling passed untarnished and unblunted through domestic circumstances calculated to destroy them: their instinctive sense of self-respect and of honesty led them to close the cabin doors and cie of starvation sooner than either steal or enter a workhouse; while the intense strength of their family ties was weakend neither by famine nor pestilence, and survived the shock of separation, though oceans divided the inmates of the same home. The world never before presented such a moral spectacle; the world is little likely ever again to see such gigantic results as the exedus of millions, and the foundation of great colonies and peoples arising out of the destruction of an esculent tuber. The Census Report for 1851 supplies the following extraordinary items for the preceding decade :-

Deaths from fever 222,039 cholera...... 35,989 dysentery and diarrhea. .134,555

Total 414,343

The Poor Law Commissioners testify in their Reports that it was established at coroners' inquests and other official investigations that numbers of the persons who died of starvation closed their cabins, voluntarily dying of hunger, while sheep and cattle, nigs and poultry, were round them unprotected in their neighbors' fields or farm-yards, and the workhouses wide open to shelter and savo them. If the history of the Famine be not soon written, while its dark, tragic, and horrible details can be verified by persons who witnessed them, a generation or two later they will be deemed utterly increable.

The Famine produced emigration, and to this latter, far more than the former, Ireland is mainly indebted for the radical changes in he population and social condition. It was the pasantry, the small farmer, the cottier, and laboring classes chiefly that emigrated. Hence the enormous cecline in the number, absolutely and relatively, of cabins and

the percentage of illiterates, because removed by emigration; hence the vast decrease in the number of small farms; hence the enormous increase in wages, and, as a consequence, the vast decrease in pauperism. Upwards of two millions of persons were relieved, continuously or successively, during 1847, the cost of such relief having been £2,177, 651; whereas, in 1871, the number so relieved was only 282,492, and the expense £685,668; or little more than one-eighth of the numbers and at much less than one-third of the expense-still less, increased prices considered. In fact, the average daily number of inmates, at present in the 163 Irish workhouses, from a population of more than 5,200,-000, is only about 46,000, the vast majority of whom are sick, aged and infirm, or children. These are proofs of prosperity in 25 years, that have gone on steadily with trifling checks over the whole period. They are a complete contrast to England and Scotland, where the extent of pauperism is many times greater than in Ireland.

And, as with pauperism, so with crime, which has been steadily decreasing for the last 30 or 40 years. The number of criminals tried at assizes and quarter sessions in 1846, when the Famine appeared, was 18,422, which rose to 41,989 in 1849; while in 1871, the number was only 4,485, or little more than onetenth of the number 22 years ago. There was one person convicted for every 386 of the population in 1849, and the following numbers during these three decades :-

Population. 1851 One criminal was convicted out of .. 453 ..1,762 ..2,153

The last report upon the Irish prisons shows that in many of them the staff of officials considerably exceeds the number in custody; so that it is proposed to close the country prisons, as such, convert them into local Bridewells, and centralize the whole in four provincial jails. Nor do these highly gratifying figures fairly measure or fully express the decrease in crime; because the decrease in grarity of character of the crime has been greater than even the diminution in quantity. For example, agmrian murders and outrages, long the standing dark blot on Ireland, have strikingly diminished under the Land Act, which secured fair and equitable rights to the tenautry, and protection against landlord oppression.

The mass of the laboring classes are, therefore, in receipt of better wages; and more assured of employment are better fed, somewhat better lodged, although an immense work still remains to be done under this head; they are also much better clothed. Pauperism and crime have so diminished that in both respects Ireland contrasts favorably with England and Scotland. The tenant farmer has already derived very great benefit from the Land Act. His past improvements in steading, fencing, draining most awful depth, and to add to the terror of and manuring, are now legally secured against landthis, at the extremity of the gulf, a wall of lord rapacity. So severe a penalty is placed on rugged rocks crowned the precipice. The capricious eviction as practically to deter from that thoughts of escape notwithstanding those for Ireland, excluding that of towns, is £10,000,000, representing a rental of about £15,000,000. There there was nothing before him but climbing, are nearly 600,000 holdings, containing 151 millions ewingming, and leaping; and his imagination was so far infected with these ideas that his of some others, the vast mass of these tenants have an aggregate interest consisting partly of the value of their improvements and partly of the worth of their tenant-right, equal to several years' rental of their holdings. So that here is an enormous mortgage or charge on the land, equal to at least 100 millions sterling, at the low rate of six to seven years' purchase. This copartnership, created by the Land Act, is practically equivalent to a joint proprietorship with the landlord; which, strange to say, instead of lowering, has actually raised the value of landed property in Ireland, owing to the increased demand, the certainty of the rent, and the improved relations between owners and occupiers. These beneficial changes must be regarded as amongst some of the most hopeful signs of Irish prosperity. The tenants heretofore squatting, or at best encamped, on the soil, are now rooted in it .-Improved husbandry will rapidly spring up, and the produce of the soil be vastly increased. Thrift and saving will take the place of improvidence and recklessness, and every interest in the kingdom must share the benefits of the change.

We trust that we have in our general outline to-day established clearly that Ireland has made considerable material and moral progress within the last thirty years .- London Tablet.

OUR PROTESTANT CONTEMPORARIES. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.---A COMIO THEOLOGIAN.---THE MILLENIUM POSTPONED .- NEWSPAPER PIETY.

It is a common saying with the more conspicuous unbelievers of our generation, who know how to express their convictions in emphatic language, that Christianity is a transparent failure if Anglicanism is one of its genuine products, and that the Church of Christ is a human institution if the Church of England is any part of it. It is true that these writers are equally hostile to the Catholic Church, but in a different way, and on totally opposite grounds. They do not confound her with purely national sects, such as the Russian or English Establishments, having quite another origin and history. They even celebrate, with a kind of transient enthusiasm, her "immense services to mankind;" and writers of such different schools as Mr. Lecky and Professor Huxley openly contrast the majesty and unity of the Church of Peter with the feebleness and confusion of the sect of Parker, which sprang, as the former observes, "from the intrigues of a corresp court," and has never ceased to be worthy of its origin. While Ritualists announce every day that the very truths impiously rejected by the socalled Reformers were really of Divine faith Rationalists justify the Church against which these impostors revolted in another way, by contending that either she was the appointed teacher of the nations, or there never was one. It would be an easy task to prove, by the combined evidence of these independent witnesses, that Christianity is a fable, or that the Church of Rome is all that she claims

It would not be more difficult to show, from the pages of contemporary literature, that the growth of unbelief in England is largely due to the contempt and aversion with which educated men have carned to regard the official sect. It is their own daily confession. A recent example, which we find in the September number of the Contemporary Review (pp 582-591), deserves notice. The writer, who appears to be a clergyman, thinks that disestablishment would be "on the whole a calamity, yet gives the following account of the national Church: "Its blood-thirstiness in the reign of Elizabeth, its arrogance under the Stewarts, its slothfulness under the earlier Georges, and its worldliness under the later, must for ever proclude the importial historian from according to it that praise which the learning and piety of some of its sons would else perchance have secured it." And if its history in the past is one of shame, and of continual progress towards a lower level, here is his picture of its present condition, after an existence of three centuries: "Her Bishops are appointed at the caprice of an Erastian Minister; her incumbents are those who have best known how to ingratiate themselves with their ordinary or his wife; if not, as is too often the case, simoniacal purchasers of their own preferment."

We have often wondered how Anglican journalists can talk seriously of some unhappy Greek or Egyptian Bishop, who has bought his see by outbidding other competitors, and pays for it by fleecing his flock—so that the phrase "Phanariote Bishop" has become a proverb in the East-but it appears

lower class houses; hence the relative decrease in | that they are quite as tolerant of simony at home, and are not likely to reproach in others what they practise themselves. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that the conclusion of the friendly writer in the Contemporary Review is this, that "every day deepens in men's minds the conviction that, as at present constituted, the Church of England cannot much longer continue to exist."

Yet at the very moment when the true character of this divided and decaying sect is becoming more and more apparent, even to those who love not the Church from which it revolted, so that they begin to ask why it is permitted to cumber the earth, to the permanent discredit of Christianity; we see men going round the tottering fabric in a grotesque procession, to the sound of trumpets and cymbals, bidding all the earth admire its matchless proportions, and affecting to wonder that the whole universe does not begin to dance to their harmonious piping. While others are hiding their faces in expectation of the coming ruin, or warning all whom they love to fly while there is time, the people called Ritualists are singing fantastic litanies in their own praise, and inviting the whole human race to bow down before the graven image which they have set up. They do not scruple, indeed, to throw stones at it themselves, an exercise in which they appear to find extreme satisfaction, and their londest songs of triumph are mingled with ribald invectives; they ridicule its chief custodians, flout its presiding architect as "a Scotch Erastian," and tell everybody that it would fall to pieces in an hour if they ceased to prop it up; but in the same breath they affect to speak of the uncouth idol with rapture, and repeat, at the bidding of the spirit who rules them, their new version of the old antiphon: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." And the builders of this Babel have only scorn for an older and more enduring The very sight of it afar off fills them with fury. Their habitual language towards the Church of God, whose doctrines they profess to have adopted and whose ritual they pretend to imitate, is a shriel of mge and contumely. If she were not immortal they would gladly strangle her. More intemperate than Luther, more defiant than Calvin, more contemptuous of all authority than a Scotch Cameronian or a New England Puritan, they have only sneers for the True Witness who has been teaching for nearly 2,000 years the very truths which they have been rebearsing for about swenty, which they learned by listening outside her door, and but for her would never have learned at all. And they repay the boon by insulting their teacher. "There is something and and humiliating," says the Protestant writer whom we have already quoted, "in the spectacle of the tamed lion of the English Church-sons teeth, sans claws, sans everything, save constant but impotent roar."

If it may be said of any living men that modesty. meekness, gratitude, and reverence are virtues unknown and unrecognized in their system of ethics, it is to the journalists of the Ritualistic school that the reproach may be addressed. In vain may we search in their pages for a Christian sentiment .-They seem to ralue nothing in religion but its externals, and while they exhaust the vocabulary of laudation in speaking of themselves, they have only insult and mockery for all that is not themselves. The one thing of which they never seem to think is the glory of God, and all their aspirations tend to the triumph of a party, and the glorification of a clique. They are quite willing to represent the Spouse of Christ as corrupt and impure, and make her the jest of the unbeliever, if the impious theory is necessary for their own defence—the interest of their sect being always dearer to them than those of the Universal Church. It is they who confirm the enemy in his opinion that the Church of Christ is a mere human confederation, by assuring him every day that it is lawful to revolt against her, that she has long since lost both unity and authority, that Christians can live without the one, and owe no submission to the other. And he takes them at their word. He only follows their instructive example, and laughs at the Church which they have taught him to despise. They tell him she has become corrupt and divided, so that it was their duty to separate from her, and he is quite willing to believe them. Yet even he is scandalized by the lesson which they teach him. "Let Anglicans cease to maunder about "schism," cries the Spectator, "or cease to be Anglicans;" while the Westminster Review adds, that "if any revelation has been made," it is evident that the Roman Church is its only Even infidels are shocked withess. man-worship of Ritualists, their constant outrages against the very Church of which they affect to be a branch, and their silence about Him of whom the Church is the living witness and mouthpiece .-Speaking of their characteristic comments upon the end of a lately deceased prelate, the writer in the Contemporary Review says: "An ancient Greek would have been struck by the almost universal omission of any reference to a possible immortality of the soul." But men who worship a sect are apt to worship nothing clse.

On all sides the comments are heard. Even the professional jester becomes serious in the judgment of Ritualism. We do not go to Punch for the highest wisdom, and should not find it if we did, yet he can discern truisms which are hidden from the sectaries in question. Speaking of one of their repre-sentative men, who has lately defied all the Bishops of the Anglican sect after defying all his life those of the Catholic Church, our comic contemporary says : - " Archdeacon Denison appears to repudiate the name of Protestant, but, in the eyes of every Catholic whose Catholicity is recognized by Catholics at large, he deserves it as much as Dr. Cumming (Scotus)." Such is the verdict of Euglish common sense. What else can be said of a school in which, as the same writer observes, "every man is his own Pope, and his Bishop's or any other Bishop's Pope too." Yet these violently Protestant laymen, who scorn all authority, but profess to obey what they call the "Primitive Church" because it does not exist to claim their obedience, call themselves, and entreat the world to call them "Catholic priests." The world is ready to do many foolish things, but not that.

We are far from confounding the Ritualistic leaders and journalists, who are a law to themselves, either with their pious disciples, or with the mass of sober High-Churchmen, many of whom, we rejoice to know, are inspired by true humility, refuse to revile the Church of God, and cherish already a certain reverence for the august Vicar of Christ .-Such men deserve our tender sympathy, and we may regard their conversion as only a question of time The God whom they desire to leve will break the chains which bind them, and when their hour of grace arrives, they will not turn a deaf ear to the compassionate voice for which they are already lis-

tening.

The Millenium announced last week by the Satur day Review is postponed till further notice. Old habits have proved too strong, and the luxury of reviling the Church has triumphed over the feeble attractions of the era of peace which we were promised by our relapsed contemporary. His virtue has yielded to temptation. It is much to be feared that he will die in final impenitence. In an article on the Pilgrimage, of which even the Times speaks with unwonted reserve, and which the Conservative calls "the greatest religious revival of the nineteenth century," the Saturdny Review contrives to surpass even its Ritualistic rivals in flippant mockery. If the pilgrims had gone to Munich or Mecca they would have merited praise. The whole article may be described as a sneer in two columns, and quite discourages any immediate hope of the Millenium. In another effusion, of which every line is either a blunder or untrue, the influence of "the priest" in Rome and its neighborhood, especially in the mat-

sounds like an echo from the conventicles of Holloway or Islington. "He has not taught [the people] to read, for fear they might read heretical books. He has not taught them to write, for fear their daughters might write love-letters." Yet the late Mr. Cobden told his friends that "the best elementof the Church," and Mr. Laing relates, in a wellknown work, not only that "there are as many schools in Rome as in Berlin," with three times its population, but that the subjects taught in Rome are "exactly those taught in Berlin." This was thirty years ago. If the highest merit of the journalist is to affirm without regard to facts, and when corrected to repeat the affirmation, there is perhaps not a journal in Europe which has acquired it in such an eminent degree as the Saturday Review.

The olv writer, as far as we have noticed, who maintains a feeble rivalry with the Dollingerist weekly organ in the matter of the Pilgrimage is the ngenious Paris correspondent of the Standard His religious sensibilities are wounded, this gentleman tells us, because "The Sacre Cour has utterly dis-placed the Cross." He laments it on purely conscientious grounds, being a man of solid piety. We should ourselves have thought that to adore the Heart which was pierced on the Cross was hardly a disparagement of the latter. But newspaper theologians have perhaps some special illumination not vouchsafed to ordinary men. We can only hope that their zeal for the Cross, however mistaken, may last a little longer than that of the Saturday Review for the Millennium .- London Tablet.

. It is really curious to see how the unscrupulous statements of the Saturday Review about the Pilgrimage are flatly contradicted, one by one, by the honest orrespondent of the Times on Monday last,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

A PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.—The Kilkenny Journat publishes an "Address of the Clergy and Electors of the Queen's County," to Messrs. Digby and Dease, parliamentary representatives of the county. After stating their belief that every constituency in Ireland should make timely preparation before the dissolution of Parliament, and inquiring whether it is the intention of those gentlemen to present themselves for re-election, they get forth the following statement of their political opinions and future

"1. We demand Rome Rule for Ireland—the Queen and her successors, the Lords and Commons of Ireland, to have the right, under a Federal Union, to legislate for and regulate the internal affairs of Ireland; leaving to the Imperia? Parliament power over all Imperial questions, and the control of all Imperial taxes and expenditure.

"2. We demand perpetuity of tenure, and valuation of rents for the tenantry, and due protection for the rights of the laborers of Ireland, and we accept in their entirety the resolutions adopted at the Land Conference of North and South, held in Dublin on the 16th and 17th April, 1873, as the final expression of our demand.

"3. We demand entire freedom of education and, as Catholies, we shall continue to ingist that the pupils and professors of all Catholic schoolswhether primary, intermediate, or university-shall be duly recognised by the State, and shall receive their fair proportion of all public or national endowments.

"4. To render the Irish vote effective, we recommend that the Irish members shall form themselves into a permanent committee for the public discussion of every Ministerial or other proposal which may affect the interests of Ireland; that no individual representative shall introduce any bill, or give notice of any motion of importance, unless his proceeding shall be sanctioned and supported by such committee; and finally, that the Irish members shall always vote in a body, or abstain from voting n all party divisions, as the majority may direct.

"Should you accede to this, our requisition, you will please to name some convenient day during the ensuing mouth of October, that we may summon a meeting of the electors at large, to be held in Maryborough, to proclaim these opinions and policy, and to support your candidature.-We are," &c., &c.

at the Conference of the Diocese of Cloyne :-1st—That the time has arrived when the interests of our country require from us, as Priests and as secrated in Catholicity, for which Ireland has suf-Irishmen, a public pronouncement on the vital fered so deeply and so long. question of Home Rule,

2nd-That as impartial history has branded as unconstitutional and corrupt the means by which we have been deprived of our legislative independence, we regard the claim made by the Home Rule Association in Dublin for its restoration as the assertion of a true principle and the vindication of an outraged right.

3rd-That whilst we emphatically disclaim any intention of seeking for separation from England, ve would respectfully suggest as the best means of giving practical effect to these views, the holding of in aggregate meeting in Dublin of the representatives of all interested in this great question-and they are the entire people, without distinction of creed or class—for the purpose of placing, by con-stitutional means, on a broad and definite basis, the nation's demand for the restoration of its plundered

Signed on behalf of the Fermoy Conference, † WILLIAM KRANE.

D. MAHONY, V.G. and Dean.
Signed on behalf of the Kanturk Conference, P. D O'REGAN, P.P., V.G., Archdeacon. Signed on behalf of the Coachford Conference, JOHN CULLINANE, P.P., V.F., Canon. Signed on behalf of the Buttevant Conference, D. Dilworth, D.D., P.P., V.F., Canon. Signed on behalf of the Midleton Conference,

JOHN FITZPATRICK, P.P., V.F., Canon. We have received intelligence to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will this year redeem the conditional promise he gave to an Ulster deputation last year, and come to see Ireland. The revived rumour uggests many and various considerations. believe Mr. Gladstone is not likely to come to Ireland; but if he should come, we believe he will receive a friendly and respectful greeting. He deserves such a greeting; and on the occasion of a Prime Minister's visit to Ireland it will be more becoming and more in consonance with the character of our people to be justly grateful for concessions made, while not unmindful of legitimate demands unsatisfied. Mr. Gladstone is certainly entitled to all the praise which history will bestow upon the founder of religious equality and the man who did something to give life and liberty to the tiller of the Irish soil. We have never been slow to acknowledge his eminent services towards this country. We have ever been grateful for the steady though erratic interest which he showed in her welfare. His fervid eloquence, his untiring industry, his persuasive power, his marvellous energy, have all been felt on behalf of Ireland; and Ireland is not now, and never has been, ungrateful. But Mr. Gladstone has suffered, as many eminent English statesmen have suffered, from ignorance of the Irish question.—Dublin Freeman.

IRISH GRATITUDE.-The Standard tells the following story of the truth 'of which there need be no doubt :-In the year 1843, amongst other tenants on the Tyrone estate of the late Right Hon. Edward Litton, who were then assisted to emigrate by that model Irish landlord, there sailed to New York a youth named Patrick M'Elecr. For several years after his departure no intelligence concerning him reached home, and it was supposed he had died. ter of education, is described in language which In 1869, however, a son of the late Master Little, litton, gave it to his brother to deliver, with a letter

then on his travels, came across the former "Irish boy" in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where by a steady course of self-education and prudence, as well as by the exercise of a rare talent for speculation, he had even by that time amassed a considerable fortune, and had purchased lands in ary schools" he had ever seen "were in the States | Pennsylvania, on which were subsequently discovercoal-fields of great value, and, later on, oil-wells of almost inexhaustable depth. Having done good service to the country of his adoption in the great war of secession, Major M'Eleer, being badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, retired from active service. Intelligence has just reached his fortunate legatee, his visitor of 1860, that by a will, dated two months before his death, which occurred in May, 1873, this " Irish emigrant" has bequeathed to the son of his former landlord, a junior member of the equity bar in England, the whole of the vast property. To a junior barrister "waiting for business" this example of Irish gratitude must prove as pleasing as it was unexpected.

> SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE INNISKILLING DRA-GOONS.—Mr. Goold, R. M., Waterford; Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, and Mr. Galwey, County Inspec. tor for Limerick, held an investigation recently in the Court House, New Ross, into a number of charges preferred by the Constabulary against Captain Blackwood and a number of soldiers belonging to the G. troop, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Head-Constable Raleigh, and Constable Patterson, with four Sub-constables, alleged that the evening before the Inniskillings left New Ross en route for the Curragh, that a number of men, through revenge for supposed injuries inflicted on the troop during its sojourn in that town, rushed out of barracks, and having seriously assaulted several inhabitants, stabled a man named bladdock, whose life was afterwards in peril; that having done so the soldiers took possession of the upper part of Michael street, which is on an elevation, and that from it they stoned the inhabitants of the town. The police allege that hearing of the row, a patrol was sent immediately to Michael-street, and that they called on the military to desist; that the military shouted that they would smush the bloody Irish, and that afterwards the military actually rounded on them, and pelted them with stones. The military then returned to the barracks at a late hour at night. The police assort that they informed Captain Blackwood who was in charge of the troop at Ross, of the outrage, and that having refused to hear any complaint except in barrack, they went up to report the matter, but were relused admittance; and that when they were admitted the following morning, he was apprized of the occurrence and refused to believe it. An official correspondence then took place between the police and military authorities, and as no satisfactory result was arrived at, the three gentlemen mentioned above were appointed to investigate the matter. The inquiry will probably continue for some days, as a great number of witnesses are to be examined.

SANITARY REPORM, - The Freeman's Journal is publishing a series of papers on the sanitary condition of Dublin, that promises to lead to much good in a grossly neglected domain of our social economy. The papers are carefully drawn up, and expose in an able and fearless manner the terrible state of neglect of the city. The government, the local government board, and the corporation, are bound to consider the grave matters revealed in these pa-

Pastoral of the Cardinal-Archeighor.—His Eminence has issued a pastoral upon the Brief just published by the Holy Father regarding pilgrimiges; commending them to the piety of the faithful. Perhaps in no country in the world is the pilgrim spirit so deeply rooted in popular venera-tion as in Ireland. "St. Patrick's Purgatory" in Lough Derg had to be suppressed, owing to the irregularities arising from such an annual concourse of tens of thousands of devotees. Armagh, Downpatrick, Kildare, Clonmacnoise, Clendalough, Cong, Gartin (Donegal), Durrow, Kells, Ferns, Emly, Cashel-every diocese, in fact, in lieland, had many holy places, churches, abbeys, wells-the resort, on Patron days (called in the vernacular Patterns), of vast numbers. It was this pilgrim-spirit that burst forth last month and sped 40,000 persons, who left £10,000 as votive offerings at the ancient shrine of The following resolutions have just been adopted | the National Apostle in Armagh. The feeling is profound, and it is also ineradicable. in the Celtic

> A depot for Irish coal from the Arigna coal mines has been opened in Sligo. The quality of the coul is superior to any yet obtained from the district, and it can be sold at a price considerably less than even Scotch coal. The company have made arrangements with the Midland Railway for the carriage of the coal on favorable terms.

THE ROSBERY FROM THE POLICE OFFICE.-An ir-

vestigation of a somewhat novel character—perhaps the first of its kind ever held in Dublin-was brought to a formal conclusion on Saturday last at the Castle. The object was to ascertain the extent of blame attachable to two gentlemen connected with the carriage rates collection department of the Metropolitan Police, in regard to the robbery from the safe of their office of a sum of £600 odd, with the view of determining the amount of superannuation that may be allowed them, if any, on their compulsory retirement from the service; and also, if pos-ible, to discover the robber. Mr. Coffey, Q.C., was the com-missioner appointed under the Lord Lieutenaut's warrant and he had the usual powers of taking evidence on oath, summoning witnesses, and requiring the production of documents. The evidence given developed the features of one of the most ingenious and successful robberies on record, but failed to discover the party or parties who effected it. The Carriage Registrar, Mr. Browne, and his chief assistant, Mr. G. O. Hanlon, are the officials with whose conduct the Commissioner had to deal, and those gentlemen are at present under suspension. The robbery was committed on the 28th of March last, between five and ten o'clock in the evening, and it may be mentioned as a curious fact, that three stone two pounds weight of silver, together with weighty and bulky notes and gold, were carried away in the afternoon from a room over the heads of the Police-Inspector and his reserve of men in College-street Station. During the week, which ended for all office purposes on the 27th March, there had been a pressure of payments to the office by the public, and this unusually large sum was ready to be lodged in bank as soon as the accounts could be completed. Mr. Browne locked the safe at five o'clock, when the money was there, and denies any further knowledge of it. He had the key of the safe home with him that night, but on one occasion he left the safe open all night when there was more than a thousand pounds in it. The behaviour of Mr. Hanlon before and after the robbery was the heaviest subject of the investigation. It was deposed that on one occasion he made a statement to Mr. Browne some time before the robbery showing how the latter could cmbezzle £800 a-year Government money, and he himself £200 a year. He admitted the statement with reference to himself, while he denied it in reference to the £800. It was also deposed that in the course of a chat in the office concerning keys, a consin of his who had called in to see him showed how an impression of the key of the safe could be made with wax. This the cousin denied, though he admitted that there was talk about keys. Again, on the day on which the robbery was committed, Mr. Hanlon came back after business hours for the purpose, as he alleged, of getting a sovereign out of his drawer. Finally, the morning after the robbery he got a certificate of unfitness for business from Dr. Ham-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCT. 10, 1873.

asking for leave, to Colonel Lake; borrowed £12 from the same brother, and went to Wicklow with his wife. He had been in very delicate health. His movements on the evening of the robbery were pretty clearly traced from office hours until he went home, by dozens of Civil Service witnesses, who saw him in the George Hotel, in Fleet-street, a place in which these Government clerks appeared to spend more time than in their offices—with the exception of an absence of a period that was variously estior an and from half an hour to five minutes, during which no one knows where he was. It was proved by locksmiths that the safe had been very frequently opened by a key other than that possessed by Mr. Browne, and supposed to be the only one in existence. That the robbery was effected with a false key, therefore, is beyond a doubt. Thus the case stands, divested of numerous useless, embarrassing, and trifling points for the report of the commissioner. The inquiry reflects little credit on the social or moral character of a good many of the parties who have been dragged to the front .- Sounders,

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A COMMERCIAL GEN-TLEMAN.—Considerable anxiety has been felt within the past few days by the family of a commercial gentleman who resides in this city, consequent upon his disappearance under circumstances of a rather mysterious nature. It is stated that he went to the milway terminus last Wednesday evening, and left his luggage there, after which he returned into town. Since then he has not been seen or heard of. Communication of the matter was made to the authorities to-day, and the usual search has been instituted, but up to the present with no satisfactory result. Cork Paper.

At Portadown Special Sessions 22 Catholics and 11 Protestants were committed for trial to Armagh Assizes, charged with having taken part in a riotous and unlawful assembly in Portadown, on the 23rd July, on which occasion a furious affray occurred between a number of Catholics and Protestants, in which several people were seriously injured. The courthouse was crowded to excess and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings.

HOMICIDE IN THE COUNTY LOUTH .- A telegram from Drogheda says, that as two men, named M Gough and Murphy were fighting in the street, both being under the influence of drink, the former had to retreat to his house where he seized a heavy stool which he flung with violence at his opponent. It struck, however, his mother-in-law, fracturing her skull and she died shortly afterwards. The two men have been arrested.

THE HARVEST .- The improvement in the weather, in spite of the showers, has had the best effect in ripening and in saving the harvest. The reports from the provinces continue excellent, and there is now full assurance that under every head-meadow, clover, green crops, potatoes, and cereals-the yield this year will be considerably in advance of that for several years past.

The death of Charles J. MacDermott, Prince of Coolavin, is announced. The deceased gentleman was a fellow-laborer of of O'Connell, and was greatly respected by the people, as the chieftain of a clan who paid him an unswerving allegiance.

Dublin, Sept. 30-There was a great popular demonstration at Cavan yesterday in favor of home rule.

There will be no election in Tralee, Ireland O'Donoghue, member of Parliament for that city, not having received the expected appointment to a Ministerial office and consequently not requiring reelection.

GREAT BRITAN.

Size of Ancient and Modern Men .- The heroes of antiquity, esteemed godlike in their stature. In every exhibition of arms and armour thrown open to the observer, from the Tower of London to that collection exhibited in Somerset House by the Society of Antiquaries, and which has just been closed, abundant evidence is afforded that the men of the earliest times were smaller in limb and shorter in stature than the men of the present day. The ancient British and Roman arms exhibited in Somerset House could have been effectively wielded only by a smaller race of men than that of our time. The handless of the swords and daggers were too small to afford a firm grsp to the hand of the modern Englishman, and even few women's hands would have fitted in between the guard and the extreme end of the hilt. In armour, again, it is a remarkable fact that none but the smallest and slimmest men amongst us could squeeze ourselves into the corslets worn by such heroes as "fluttered the Volscians" at Crossy and Poictiers. Darnley's cuirass at Holyrood Palace cannot be got outside of a man of five feet eight and of proportionate build. Wallace's sword, a buge iron contrivance which few of us could swing, and which it is certain the here of Scotland never wielded, has been found to be no more genuine than the poker still shown as Bailie Nicol Jarvie's at the Clachan of Aberfoyle, and has been withdrawn from exhibition at Dumbarton Castle; and the armour of the Black Prince is too small for an average guardsman. It seems, then, that England, instead of producing a race inferior to that which flourished in the historic times, now breeds men of clearly grander and more athletic frame than she has hitherto done. In the light of this fact we must revise our early historic impressions. Richard Cour de Lion the Prince of Crusaders, and the fear of Saladin, we must now be compelled to regard as, after all, only a light weight: Edward the First, that Longshanks who was the "Hammer of the Scottish nation," as being considerably short of the standard of our own Horse Guards, and the famous and splendid Black Prince as a hero of infinite more skill and energy but of very ordinary form, and with a constitution so delicate, that after a few years' campaigning in France, and a disastrous raid into Spain (where he suffered severely from the heat), he pined and faded and dropped into an early and premature grave. So much for mediæval giants.-Land and Water.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PILORIMAGE.-We subjoin a few extracts from English newspapers, as indicating the impression produced by the Pilgrimage on the correspondents of the Protestant press. The Morning Post observes, through its correspondent, when speaking of the devotion of the pilgrims: "It is difficult, however, to convey an adequate sense of the deep feeling with which the pilgrims have performed the various portions of their self-set task. I can testify to sobs and tears at some of the most impassioned passages of Bishop Vaughan and Monsignor Capel's appeals to Heaven for all imaginable blessings on our 'loved England.'" And again: " Indeed I do not well know what, in a moderate way, the Norfolks, Denbighs, Gainsboroughs, Stourtons, Cliffords, Maxwells, Stuarts, Langdales, Jerninghams, and Talbots are not capable of doing, 'au nom du Sacre Cour.' Of course I do not mean to say that they are not propared for downright martyrdom into the bargain. Certainly they seemed to me to be quite as earnest as, and rather more demonstrative than, even Irish Catholics. Archbishop Manning may be congratulated on the spirit of While speaking of the attitude of the French, in their reception of the pilgrims, the same writer says : " More curious as to the attitude of the population than as to the features of the landscape, I could not but notice the evident respect with waich the inhabitants in the towns and villages regarded the religious demonstration of the English Pilgrimage. As we approached our journey's end the marks of interest became more and more numerous, and at several localities crowds, that plainly knew of our coming, welcomed us with no small enthusiasm. At La Charite, especially, there was priests and local notabilities. By the way, I have teronomy, the medium rose to address the meeting.

lectual type than among some of the French clergy. It was not, however, until we had actually reached Paray, that I came to comprehend the depth and intensity of the emotions which underlie this extraordinary Pilgrimage movement. From a distance we could espy from the carriage windows long waving scintillating lines of lights, and could hear at moments the rising and falling of some solemn chant that sounded weird and mystical through the night. When we reached the platform the spectacle was one not easy to be forgotten. In every direction there were crowds, nothing but crowds. The white headdresses of nuns shone out here and there back-ground of blouses and soutanes, and here and there semi-military uniforms of woodranger or gendarme. Generally by the nuns, one could see ranks bowed frames, seemed as anxious to press forward as any of their descendants. It was a complete representation of rural France that stood before ma. and now I could distinguish above the psalms and terre Catholique!'" The Times published on Monday a very fair description : and first we would quote a passage, in regard of the visions of Blessed Margaret Mary, which contrasts favourably with that which has been given by the Pall Mall Gazette and other papers. Space will not permit us to quote from all the Protestant papers; but we may observe that the tone of the letters in the Scandard and the Daily Telegraph have been, on the whole, kindly. Among provincial papers the Shefield Daily Telegraph contributes some pleasant impressions: "Paray-le-Monial is an exceedingly picturesque and beautiful town, clean and quaint in all its arrangements, save those tawdry bazaars for the sale of objects de piete, which, as it seems to me, accord so ill with the noble architecture of some of the buildings in whose neighbourhood we find them in towns of the continent. As the procession passed along the streets singing together:-

Faith of our fathers, holy Faith. We will be true to the till death."

THE "LITTLE LUTHER."-During the past fortaight an unparalleled religious war in words has stirred up the feelings of the people of Glasgow to wellnigh boiling point. "Brother Alphonsus' the latest champion Orange mud-thrower trumpeted forth his determination to sacrifice his energy and intelligence such as they were, to rescue the poor benighted papists of St. Mungo's city from the unspeakable horrors under which they had so long and so hopelessly groaned, and moreover promised to reside in their midst for their spiritual benefit. After lecturing as men of his stamp alone can lecture, and "celebrating High Mass" in some of the vile Orange dens, this latest and brightest luminary of the Church established by law, found his friends in a position to enable him to take the City Hall for the due enacting of his blasphemics. To prevent disturbance or riot, which such a proceeding was well calculated to produce, the Rev. Mr. Munro applied to the superintendent of the police, in the absence of the higher authorities, to have the horrible mimicry of the Mass stopped. This much was accorded, but on the arrival of the Provost and bailies from London, the Rev. Mr. Munro's efforts to restrain the ribald mountebank met with little sympathy, the "lecturer" got full swing, and his performances were received with infinite relish by the Orange and Presbyterian factions. An immense hall, crowded with the elect, raised this wandering wight to a certain prominence amongst the more furious, the more morbid, the more depraved sectarians. The local daily Mail noticed, not unfavourably, the lecture (sic) of the "converted Jesuit," and now, borne gaily on the wings of the press, fortune seemed to have joined the ranks of his admirers. Indignant Catholies inquired whence hailed "the little Luther" as his chairman Sansom, so affectionately styled him and decent Protestants who went to hear "the shining light," came back disgusted and horrified at the filthy obscenity of "the latest great convert from Popery." Letters from all sides began to pour into the Mail, angry feelings were aroused when the publication of extracts from the Liverpool and daily papers describing the foul antecedents of the blasphemer who calls himself "Brother Alphonsus" ave an inkling of the true character of and almost adored Baptist convert.

From the exposure published in the Mail it appears that this " precious vessel," after having obtaind by dint of plausible lies a free passage from Dublin to Liverpool, through the kindness of Captain Dyer, B. N., made use of this gentleman's name in Liverpool to fleece several parties. He settled down in a well-known neighbourhood of the great scaport and opened an adventure school. He here married, but soon "saw the errors of his ways," as his better halfdeclare i to the Mail's correspondent, "after he had been drinking heavy." He had then descried his wife under circumstances which left her no alternative but to resort to Brownlowhill Workhouse. The authorities summoned the now "converted Jesuit" to support his wife, and ordered him to give her 5s. per week; this, she asserts, he has never done but only sends her 6s. or 8s. every three or four weeks, and she will be very thankful to anybody who will give her his real address, not that she intends " to truck with that divil's clip of a vagabone, but that she is determined to bring him to the court to force him to send her the 5s. regularly. Before letting the Mail's correspondent depart, she apprised him of her strong and intimate conviction that " the divil's got a hoult of him, and he'il roast him yet."

These facts, with the Belfast Police Court disclosures, and the palpable falsehoods with which the falling "star" met them, defy comment, but we hope, indeed feel perfectly certain, that the lovers of justice, truth, and morality, will before long, hear of a fitting sequel to this tale. Descriptive names given in jest, or bestowed by way of comparison in a hasty moment, not unfrequently are, as striking as they are appropriate, and we cannot help so regarding the nickname conferred by the chairman on his sweetly religious protege of the Glasgow City Hall meeting-"the little Luther," is at once elegant, compendious, and true; and we beg to congratulate our Protestant frriends on their new and highly respectable "Reformer."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT-SEVEN IRISHMEN KILLED .- An accident of a most painful character occurred at Stonehouse, the township adjoining Plymouth. A fire recently destroyed all but the walls of the extensive cabinet making and furnishing warehouse of Snowdown and Co., and an order was made that these walls should be taken down as dangerous. Much difficulty was felt in obtaining men to do the work, but this morning it was commenced, During the operation a strong gale of wind was blowing from the north, and a sudden gust blew down a portion of the wall, forty feet high, burying eight laborers in the mass of masonry. Seven deaths was the result, and one man, Wm. Forster, was taken to hospital much injured. The mon were all Irish.

SPIRITUALISTIC DIVERSIONS -At a meeting in Bolton last Sunday, in the Temperance Hall, an address was delivered on Spiritualism. The building was crowded; large numbers having been attracted by an announcement that the meeting would be ad-dressed through the medium of a "spirit." After a couple of hymns from the spiritualistic hymn-book had been sung, to the effect that they would go hand in hand with angels through the world and gather up the silver river about the throne of God, and quite an assemblage, including a large number of after prayer and the reading of a chapter from Dou-

never seen finer faces of the benevolent and intel- He assumed the appearance of one in a trance, never by Him, for whom they are borne, and from whom, antagonist's head. Local papers ask, how did the opening his eyes until the close of the service. At | veiled at the altar, they have drawn strength for all | dwarf get up there? the close of his address the chairman intimated that, that they have done and suffered. In daily life, our the audience were at liberty to ask the spirit which eyes fall upon many silent confessors of this class, had been speaking through the "medium" any ques- who have deliberately surrendered for their God, for tion on spiritualism, but observed that no discussion the Heaven-born truths of Catholic faith, all social would be allowed. A man asked who was the spirit position, nay, even family recognition. This social that had been speaking. The "medium": I will persecution is limited to no class. All of us know tell you before I go. A baker named Jenkius asked persons, of character, education, refinement, against how it was that the spirit did not make the "me-dium" speak grammatically. The "medium" said shut; who are passed without notice by their nearhe could only play upon the body according to the est relatives and dearest friends—refused meads of condition in which he found it. The Rev. J. Deans support and deprived of their inheritance by those a New Jerusalem minister: Will the "medium" say, under the flame of countless tapers against a dark then, whether persons speak grammar from the mind or from the body? The "medium": Do they not both live together? Without the brain a man The " medium": Do ther cannot read grammar or anything else. Mr. Deans : on ranks of girls and children, while grandfathers Seeing that the spirit is speaking through the mind able to their own salvation. All this is suffered, and grandmothers, to judge by their gray hairs and of the "medium." I should like to know where is the not for man, but for God. It is, therefore, no in-Does the "medium" know anything about what his own torque has been saying this last half-hour? The "nadium": Nothing at all; he is entirely unhymns a shout of welcome strangely stirring to conscious. The "medium" was further questioned hoar—'Vive l'Angleterre Catholie! 'Vive l'Angle, at great length, and the meeting became very disorderly and broke up amid considerable uproar.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION. - The Standard in publishing a carefully compiled statement and comparative analysis of the results of the elections from 1863 up to the present time observes :- The fact thus presented will be contemplated with the highest satisfaction by the Conservative party, but for the general public they possess an exceptional value and significance. They tell in brief the story of every seat which has fallen vacant since the last general election, and in doing so they mirror the fluctuations of public opinion throughout the countreasury, with a permanent fund, there is but one try, and its attitude towards political parties. It is an utter mistake to suppose that the issue of the popular vote at a general election can be held to represent the mind of the country through all the years which clapse before the next dissolution. The constituencies record their opinion upon facts before them at the time, but it is quite possible that circumstances may occur immediately after which produce a wholesale change in their political sentiments. The statesmen or the party in whom they may have confided may have utterly disappointed their expectations. They may feel that the Minister in whom they trusted has broken his pledges, and has been false to the professions of faith, of which they recorded their confidence in him. The rote which raised him to place and power cannot be fully recalled until the next general election, but they none the less repudiate and deplore it,

The Doctor, a journal published in Eugland, learns that "the acute commercial element of the Americans" have made a profitable discovery, which, in point of usefulness, will be about on a par with their "wooden nutmegs." This discovery is that, by flavoring in a certain way, petroleum or other mineral oil can be metamorphosed into champagne which will, among ordinary people, and even champagne-makers themselves, pass current for the finest Krug or Moet and Chandon. The oil is said to be sweetened with glycerine, aerated by a soda water machine, and largely sold, being consumed principally at public balls and other gatherings where economy is generally an object and cheapness the most appreciated quality in wine. This "petroleum champagne," the name given to this native American brand, is said to produce terrible headache, often severe diarrhea, and other bad consequences. The Doctor, having made these interesting but hardly welcome disclosures, winds up with a prayer that the report that some of the new wine has reached England may prove unfounded.

THE ANGLICAN CONFESSIONAL - A numerously attended meeting was held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening, to protest against the attempt now being made to introduce auricular confession into the Church of England. The meeting was addressed by various clergymen, including the Vicar of Sheffield, and resolutions against the proposal were passed. One reason for this unpopularity of confession-at least to Anglican clergymenis supplied by an Anglican hely, in a letter to the Church Review. She says:—"Mr. A. would hear my confessions, where I occasionally stay, but his wife is jealous of his being alone with ladies in the vestry, even though the door be ajar. Mr. B. would do the same, but he is afraid of the squire getting to know that such a practice goes on. Mr. C. would attend to me, but I know he would despise me for my confession and I should shrink from meeting him afterwards. The last time I went to an Anglican he told me that he would hear my confession, but he was afraid it was very much against the blessed Reformation-whatever that might be. I fear that there is much spurious Anglicanism affoat, as your last issue denotes.

In order to prevent the possibility of such a case as that of the Tichborne Claimant ever again necurring, it is said that early next session a bill will be introduced into Parliament to the effect that if any presumed heir to property should leave the country. and through any eccentricity or any other cause purposely abstain from making his existence known, he shall be looked upon after the lapse of a certain number of years as dead in the eyes of the law, the property to go to the next of kin.

A minister who was changing his living took for the text of his farewell sermon, Acts xx. 22, "And go bound in the spirit of Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me." "Ah !" said the laird, loudly enough, " weel kens he that the stipend is fifty pun better than the stipend here."

Two WILLS CONTRASTED .- Two wills were recently presented at the Probate Office, which were in strange contrast to each other. It appears that John Stuart Mill, philosopher, died worth \$14,000; Benjamin Grigsby, potato merchant, of Shoreditch, died worth

Conversion to the Chuncu.-A correspondent in forms us that the Rev. Verney Cave, M.A., a son of the late Sir John Cave Browne, Bart., of Stretton Hall. Derbyshire, was some time since received into the Church by Father Douglas of the Redemptorist Order .- Tablet.

Cases of typhoid fever are increasing daily in London, and much alarm is felt in the infected districts.

UNITED STATES.

Secret Persecution .- Catholics in this country re no longer subject to legal persecution. We acknowledge it with thankfulness, not to the Protestants, who offensively as well as absurdly boast as if their tolerating us was a prodigy of liberality, but under the good providence of God to those internal divisions which make it practically impossible that they should unite to persecute the religion of one-fourth of the people of this country.

That our exemption from legal persecution is not to be attributed to the will of a large portion of them is certain; because moral and social persecution, which requires no act of legislation, and no political or religious agreement, has during the last few years, owing to the many conversions to the Catholic Church, been more active than ever. This social persecution is less known and less prominent than any other, for the very reason, which makes it of all persecutions the most cruel—because it falls not upon the body of Catholics, but upon individuals-upon silent sufferers, whose sorrows excite none of the world's sympathy or admiration, because it neither sees them or hears of them; because their blood is not shed upon the scaffold nor their days wasted in a dungeon, but whose hidden grief and sacred tears are recorded

support and deprived of their inheritance by those who are never weary of extolling the liberty of private judgment, proclaiming the rights of conscience and railing against persecution, and whose only ground of quarrel is, that they have done what in their own conscience they have felt to be indispens-'medium's" mind whilst the spirit has possession. justice and no disappointment to the sufferers to be without human praise or human sympathy. The facts of this constant, galling, social persecution, which is practiced in every community of this "religiously free" country, could hardly be made public without invading the sacredness of family life and outraging private feelings. But the facts exist, as 1 testants well know, always mocking them, and roclaiming their mendacity, when they loudly boast of the toleration which is accorded to the Catholic religion in this country .- Cincianal Catholic Telegraph.

> The practice of levying assessments for political purposes on the employees to the Post-office has hitherto been generally supposed to be confined to the period just preceding important elections. From this, however, to the practice of creating a party step, and that step seems to have been taken by Postmaster Filley of St. Louis. Mr. Filley lately sent round among the St. Louis Post-office clerks a ircular calling attention to the "necessity which requently arises for the disbursement of money in securing political ends," and the consequent propriety of contributions from those who hold places of profit dependent upon the supremacy of the party, and respectfully advising the clerk addressed that a donation of so many dollars would be gratefully received, and at the same time handsomely acknowledging the receipt of the money .- New York Nation, Sept. 18th.

> AMERICAN LAW AND MOBALS.-The American papers transmitted by the last mail teem with narratives of murder, execution by lynch law, and deaths by duelling. A considerable portion of the New York Herard of the 21st ult., is devoted to such reports. At Twin Springs a man named Keller murdered his wife, his two children, and his sister-inlaw. A Vigilance Committee took him from the Sheriff and hung him. At Arkansas six men entered the court-house and fired at an attorney; in the evening the attorney's friends shot one of the men, At Milwaukie a man was murdered in the street, a riot ensued, and one of the police officers was killed. Four men fought a quadrangular duel, and killed each other at New Orleans. At San Francisco a father slew the deceiver of his daughter-In Georgia two men shot each other to death. These are only a few specimens of the matter contained in the American papers. They reveal the weakness of the Executive power, and the existence of a reign of terror. The roughs have so long enjoyed impunity that they now defy the law. In America, as in other places, the weakness of magistrates establishes the supremacy of the mob .- Irish

> PLEASE DON'T !- Chicago was afflicted with something worse than a great fire last week. The Spiritualists held a convention there. One of the members, a down eastern spinster made a speech in which she announced her determination to destroy christianity. Now, if the sweet damsel was to make such a declaration to us, we would carnestly say to her: " Don't please don't." If she wouldn't listen to our entreaties we would sadly enter into negotiations for her with the managers of the nearest lunatic asylum. It is appalling to reflect that such a desperate character is abroad.

> HORRIBLE FATE OF A HOT-AIR BALLOONIST .- WAPELLO, grounds to-day, with a hot-air balloon, hanging by hands to a cross-bar beneath. Just as the balloon tarted it took fire near the mouth, and not apparently notice the fire until he was too high to let go with safety, but hung on until he had reached an altitude of 1,200 or 1,500 feet, when the hoop was burned away and he fell, reaching the earth a quarter of a mile from the point of starting. His body was frightfully mangled, and his legs were driven into the hard ground up to his knees.

There are more things in heaven and earth, &c. Let no one say that there's nothing in superstition while man is man and dreams are dreams. A Massachusetts lady dreamed the other night that her husband was dead. As soon as morning arrived, she frantically telegraphed, and found that he was entirely alive and well. Her fears were relieved. But observe the awful realization of that dream. Ere the day was done her pet poodle abstracted her new bonnet and tore that lovely thing into countless pieces! In the face and eyes of this story, can any body doubt that there is something in dreams?

There has recently been discovered among some papers at the U.S. Treasury Department the original contract between the Marquis De Lafayette and some merchants of Baltimore, whereby the former made over to the merchants his entire fortune as a pledge for the sum of £1,500, with which he raised a egiment for the Revolutionary Army.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal is responsible for the story that a young man who had suffered some time with a cough found entire relief after coughing up a gold dollar. He remembers having several of these coins in his mouth one night in bed and that one of them disappeared, but he was not conscious of having breathed it into his lung.

That "honesty is the best policy" may be exemplified by the following little incident :- A man at Belmont, Mo., sold to a mill owner a saw log, which proved to be hollow. As he sold it for a sound log, he voluntarily went and gave back the price, and hauling it to his own yard chopped it up for firewood. In this operation he found ten five dollar gold pieces which somebody had secreted

Boston City Hall was disturbed the other day by the presence of an odor which, although its strength was beyond dispute, could not be traced to its source. A search did not disclose it, and it was finally decided that a rat beneath the floor was its cause, and that the floor must be torn up. This was done, but without the wished-for result. The number of searchers for the smell was increased, and as one of them leaned against the wall to rest his back, his attention was drawn to an old coat and the mystery was solved. The coat had been worn on a fishing excursion, and into one of its pockets some one had put a tom cod, which had not been discovered.

Mrs. Kate Ferguson, the wife of a Cleveland printer, was frightened to death recently. She was walking on the street, followed by a small dog, when a dog-killer, seeing a chance to make a fee in his vocation, aimed the gun at the dog, which so frightened Mrs. F. that she ran screaming home, was seized with convulsions, and died in a short time.

. Here is a little man with a long reach. A dwarf comedian known as "Little Mack," just 36 inches high, got into an altercation with a six-footer in San Francisco, lately, and actually cut the top of his day we heat the Germans at Cremona."

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT CREMONA.

By far the most interesting article in the last number of the Dublin Review to an ordinary render is that on Mr. O'Callaghan's "History of the Irish Brigade,"

The following condensed account of the gallant defence of Cremona will serve to show our readers the vigor and spirit with which the article is writ-

There were in the town of Cremon but 4,000 men in all, only 600 of whom were Irish, v. . . n, through the contrivance of a priest named Cozzoli a partisan of the Archduke Charles, together with great neglect of Marshal Villeroy's orders on the part of the garrison, Prince Eugene and an army of 10,050 men effected a quiet and secret intrance into the place during the dark morning hours of the 1st February, 1702. Before Marshal Vilteroy was aware that anything unusual had occurred, the Germans were in possession of half the town, and Eugene was established in the Hotel de Ville. Mever was a fortress taken so easily. The Austrians, nothing doubting of their complete success, congratulated themselves on a victory won without losing a man, without firing a shot. It so happened that a battalion of the regiment des Veisseaux, which was commanded by the Chevalier d'Entraguese, was actually under arms for review near the gate of Po while the Germans were streaming into the town by other entrances, just as the winter dawn began to glimmer on the roofs of the city.

Strangely enough, it was not till now that the rest of the Irish troops, in their barracks near the Po gate, some of whom should have been up by daybreak for review, were made aware of what was going on by the shouts, and firing at the barrier. In their shirts, and without half their officers, many of whom, and among them Major O'Mahony himself, whose landlord had forgotten to arouse him at the appointed time, awoke to find himself apparently cut off from all communication with his men. Nevertheless he resolved to conquer or fall that day at the head of Dillon's battalion; and with true Irish agility and ingenuity he actually contrived to

rejoin them before they engaged the enemy.

Had Vaudemont but had the nons to take the redoubt, defended only by 150 men, at the end of the bridge of bonts, and to cross the bridge with his 5,000 men, it seems impossible that the remains of even those two battalions of heroes could have prevented his entrance. But so little trouble was apprehended from Vaudemont that Count de Revel ordered the Irish to leave 100 men at the long-contested barrier, and to march to the gate of Mantua, which Lynch, one of the Irish officers who had been separated from his own men, had defended all day at the head of a company of Frenchmen, against Count de Kuffstein. Twice C'Mahony (who commanded the Irish after Cotonel Wanchop had been incapacitated by a wound) led that dauntless handful towards the Mantua gate under a galling fire, and twice, after doing much execution on the Germans who lined the way,he was obliged to fall back upon his first position. It was after their second retreat, near three in the afternoon, that Count de Revel ordered that to be done which the Irish at first suggested, namely, the breaking up of the bridge of boats. Accordingly the 100 French and 50 Irish, who manned the redoubt, destroyed the works and retired in the midst of a tremendous fire from Vaudemont's soldiers, burning or removing the boats under a storm of shot and musketry; a precaution which might as well have been taken at tem o'clock in the morning. And at last the Irisis, now reduced to about one-half their original number, fulfilled the cruel order they had received to support their brave compatriots at the Mantua gate .-They had caten nothing all day; many who were still on foot were wounded, yet their ardour not only carried them as far as the gate, but pushed them or to chase the German cuirassiers beyond its barriers with ignominy.

The Imperialists kept up the conflict latest at St Margaret's gate, by which they finally retired, when, after a conflict of about eleven hours, the fate of Cremona was decided by Eugene's abandonment of the city, "taken by a miracle," as was said, "and lost by a still greater one?" The "still greater mi-Ia. Sept. 26.—Prof. Bailey ascended from the fair racle" was the persevering and unconquerable valor and, let us add, the steady skill of the Irish troops. During a long period of the day's conflict sistance of Wanchop's and lions was all that prevented Eugene from taking complete possession of the place; and when we add to their achievements those of certain of their officers in other parts of the town, such as MacDonougle at the Milan and Lynch at the Mantua gate, we shall fully agree with the hostile writer, Forman, when he observes that the Irish performed there the most important piece of service for Louis XIV, that perhaps any king of France ever received from so small a body of men. He adds, not without reason, that the salvation of Cremona was the salvation of the whole French army in Italy. Not Landen, nor Marsaglia, raised the reputation of the Irish troops so high as this affair of Cremona. The French were quick to acknowledge their debt to "les braves Irlandais;" Count de Vaudrey declared that "les Irlandais ont fait des choses incomprehensibles:" and when O'-Mahony, who was pur excellence the hero of the day was sent to Versailles to give an account of the action he was called upon to exchange compliments with Louis le Grand himself. And who knew better than Louis how to acknowledge the services of the brave with a grace which ravished the heart in that monarchical age? Although the king's own military achievements were mostly confined to his appearance before a fortress when his officers and Vauhan had secured its fall, the bronzed and wearied hero of Cremona doubtless felt as though he were commended by Mars himself during that hour when he was closeted with Louis at Versailles. To his further gratification, the king not only admired his prowess in battle, but, we are told, "while changing his dress in order to walk in the palace garden, praised his clearness of his narrative and his agreeable manner of communication, an encomium on O'Mahony's outward polish not to be despised even by the man who kept the gate of the Po at Cremona, when pronounced by the monarch of whom Traine remarks that "his language was perfect," and that during his reign "a good style filled the air." But Louis did not limit his approbation to compliments. O'Mahony was pensioned and promoted, and the conduct of the two battalions, now reduced by death, wounds, and captures to 250 men, was considered to shed so much lustre on the whole infantry force of the Brigade, that all the regiments were appointed to receive the strangers' pay originally denied to them. Whilst O'Mahony was knighted at St. Germain by James III., England and Ireland were ringing with his fame and with that of the Brigade. In the English House of Commons it was justly

observed that " those two regiments had done more mischief to the high allies than all the Irish abroad could have done had they been kert at home and left in the entire possession of their culates;" a truth which unfortunately was not neted upon, since not only were none of the dispossessed recalled to enjoy the property which William's generosity had settled on the Countess of Orkney and on a variety of Dutch adventurers, but the penal code remained firmly riveted on the fettered and devoted island. Yet a thrill of oy and pride ran through the heart of Ireland as she lay chained on her bed of sorrow, when she heard of the achievements of her sons on foreign soil; and as the bards in more glorious times had celebrated Gaelic prowess with the clash of their harpstrings, so now the wandering minstrels who yet remained composed in honor of their exiled heroes an air which yet lives under the title of " The

ार कि है जिस्से क्यम , स्वयं कि हर्ना है।

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовия-1873. Friday, 17—St. Francis Borgia, C. Saturday, 18—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 19-Nineteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 20—St. Edward, C. Tuesday, 21—St. Callistus, P. C. Wednesday, 22—St. Theresa, V. Thursday, 23—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

" Hail Mary conceived without sin, the honour of our people. Let us greatly rejoice in this day which the Lord has made.

CIRCULAR

OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTRHAL, TO THE SECULAR AND REGULAR CLERGY, AND THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE PARISH OF ST. BRIDGET.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-We feel to-day compelled to raise our voice, for the purpose of reminding you of what we have done, at different periods, for the interest of your souls. Useless is it for us to prove that such is the exclusive end for which divine Providence has appointed Us pastor of this city and this diocese, notwithstanding our unworthiness and incompetency. With the sole intention of fulfilling its important duties, have We, during the thirty-three years that We have lived among you, devoted our life.

You doubtless remember, or your predecessors may have informed you, how, availing Ourselves of the generosity of a wealthy citizen, and the good will of the R. Oblate Fathers, missionaries of the diocese, We were able to comply with the desires of the Catholic population of your extensive parish, deprived of churches, and invoking Our help; and how, consequently, We encouraged the erection of the church of St. Peter, that the neighburing faithful might more easily therein fulfil their religious duties,

When thus establishing the Oblate Missionaries of Mary Immaculate in this large section, We had not the least intention of withdrawing the inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the ordinary pastors. We merely wished to give them pious and zealous auxiliaries, that We might meet the ever increasing spiritual wants of the excellent parishioners.

But shortly after it was found necessary to create new religious establishments in this part of our populous city; and to endow our action with greater wisdom, We had recourse to the authority of the Holy See, before dismembering of the parish of Notre Dame.

The crection of the parish of St. Bridget was one of the results; and you are all fully aware, that in the establishment of this new parish, We imposed on Ourselves the strict duty of obeying the Apostolic decree of December 22nd, 1865, by intrusting the charge thereof to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and by sorupulously observing all the other articles of you all, the most humble and deveted pastor that venerable decree.

Consequently the gentlemen of the Seminary had the spiritual charge of this populous parish, until the time, when the Holy See commanded, by its decree of July 30th 1872, the erection of two churches in the circumscription of St. Bridget, one for the Canadians, and one for the

The Seminary being then of opinion, that these divisions and sub-divisions were more and more scattering, and therefore disorganizing the community, came, after mature reflection, to the conclusion that they could not bear the spiritual burden, and should place it back in the hands of the Ordinary. This they did first by word and then by writing, in a letter bearing date May 31st last, in which the Reverend Superior makes to Us the same declaration, that it may be for us perfectly authentie

This is the reason, dearly beloved brethren. of the change of pastors now taking place among you. Thus it is evident We do not compel the Seminary to withdraw from this parish; but the Seminary, in virtue of divers Apostolic decrees which prescribe Our line of conduct, hands Us back this parish that we may intrust it to other pastors.

These new pastors, We trust in divine Mercy, succeeding those who have so long may hold out to it prospects of wresting from bestowed upon you their pastoral care, wil the Prussians their laurels; the Catholic of the globe. English Catholics owe to the to rob their Catholic fellow-citizens by taxing members of Parliament invariably offer to Di-

show themselves equally zealous in promoting the salvation of your souls. In the measure of their scant resources, they will endcavour to multiply among you religious establishments, which will more and more strengthen faith and piety among you, and will secure the temporal and spiritual welfare of this new parish.

Therefore will they, agreeably with the Apostolic decree above quoted, take the necessary steps for the erection of two new churches, one for the Canadian, and the other for the Irish population. We have already received from several members of this latter population a Petition, in which they ask of Us permission to build this church, recommended by the Holy See for them and their countrymen. In the nounce to day, may to-morrow turn out to have present Circular, We repeat publicly and in | been a great success. Since the failure of the writing the language We held to them in the secrecy of private conversation, namely, that We would grant that position, by encouraging the erection of this new church. We must at | hold out much longer. the same time make known what we told them, namely, that the petitioners must bear the expenses of this building.

The same We repeat to the Catholics of the Canadian population, who feel the indispensable necessity of a church wherein they may comfortably assemble, there to hear the word of God, there to assist at the divine offices, there to receive the sacraments and every other religious help, through the ministry of their

We indulge the firm hope, that they will chcerfully imitate the splendid examples of their brethren, inhabiting newly dismembered parishes, wherein rise, as if by enchantment, new churches, and wherein old ones are restored and adorned by their generous contributions. Moreover, you may easily understand the necessity of dividing this populous parish in as many distinct parishes, as will be required by the rapid increase of population. This will be done in the course of time, and according to the resources afforded by divine Providence.

Full success, dearly beloved brethren, wil you reap in all your works, if you show yourselves humbly obedient and respectful to your pastors, and stand strongly united together. For, in every and especially the religious sphere. union is strength; and great things will you certainly perform, if you are all but one heart and one soul. Assuredly will all those who some years hence shall contemplate the works of your faith and your piety, joyfully repeat these words of Holy Scripture: "Behold how good and how pleasaut it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Such are Our wishes for you all, dearly beloved brethren, and for your pastors. They will watch over your religious institutions as well as your families, since both will be for them the matter of a strict account before the Supreme Judge. You will then by your zeal, by your obedience, by your picty, lighten the your souls. Theirs will be the joyful and eept at the point of the bayonet. blissful task, to promote the sanctification of the flock intrusted to their care, because in you all they will behold truly faithful lambs. By this renewal of fervor in the practices of religion, you will kindle in Ourselves greater confidence to appear before God; as We cherish the thought, that We shall leave you on this earth strongly resolved to work out more strenuously than ever the great affair of your salvation. For what other will be our crown. than that we bear you in the bonds of our charity, and that according to the Apostolic word, "We have for you been in labour." While awaiting that long desired day, you will pray for Us, who never cease to recommend you to divine Mercy, and who are of and servant.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In a few weeks the great question that agitates France, and indeed all Europe-the question of the restoration of the Monarchical form of Government-will have to be decided, and though there are many difficulties to be got over, the chances of a restoration are bright. In the Assembly some 350 members are said to be in its favor; in the rural districts it will probably find numerous partisans; and amongst the holders of property generally, the great desire is for a stable government, no matter by what name it be called. In the large cities and centres of population, on the other hand, the doctrines of the Revolution are still firmly held, and adhored to by a vast multitude. The difficulty, however, we suspect, will be found, not so much in the placing of Henry V. on the throne of his ancestors, as in keeping him there. Indeed Restorations, whether of Stuarts or of Bourbons, have not been permament; and whilst for the sake of religion and of social order we hope for the permanent restoration of the Monarchy in France, we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that the task will not be easy of accomplishment. What side the Army will take cannot yet be predicted, but we may be sure that it will favor any political order that clergy may be looked upon as favorable to the Restoration, though of course they are willing to accept any form of Government that shall approve itself competent to fulfil the legitimate functions of Government.

The health of the Holy Father, in spite of sinister rumors to the contrary, continues to be good. He is reported as having publicly declared his determination not to leave Rome.

The telegrams from Spain speak gloomily of the prospects of the loyalists, or Carlists, but as these agencies for the transmission of canards are in the hands of the revolutionary party, we must receive the tidings they send us with caution. The reverse that they anbombardment at Alicante, much consternation has fallen upon the defenders of Carthagena, and it is not expected that they will be able to

At Fort Klamath, on Friday, the 3rd inst. were hung Captain Jack, and other Modoc Indians, for their slaughter of United States officers and men at the Lava Beds. The Indians met their fate stoically, but amongst the onlookers there was much wailing. Perhaps when the mists of passion and prejudice shall have cleared away it will be confessed that these Modocs, though guilty of treachery, had been as much sinned against as sinning; and that they had but bettered the instructions in villainy given them by the white man.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine commenced on

"The Rev. Mr. O'Keffe, the suspended priest of Callan, has, it is said, at last submitted himself to his ecclesiastical superiors, and on Sunday, the 21st ult., publicly notified his submission by ceasing to say Mass. It is to be hoped that the great scandal that he has caused may be atoned for by his amende honorable.

M. Masson's mission to New Brunswick to obtain if possible better terms for the oppressed Catholic minority has, it is said, failed. Some of the Protestant papers boast that they have the Catholics under their thumbs, and will keep them there; but the Freeman warns them that there shall be no peace in the country till justice be obtained. The struggle may, probably will, be protracted; but never will Catholics desist, or abandon the contest for Freedom of Education. "The Catholics"-says our esicemed contemporary-" may be wronged, oppressed, plundered and reviled, for years to come as they now are, but they will never cease to protest against the wrong and to struggle for

Were the position of parties reversed in New Brunswick; were it a Catholic majority attempting to enforce an obnoxious system of State-Schoolism on a Protestant minority, we know what the latter would reply. "As the Lord liveth you shall never have a penny from

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND .-A Pastoral bearing the signatures of His Grace published, and its contents are such as to gladden the heart of every true Catholic. The progress that the Church is making is wonderful; and unless we adopt the hypothesis of divine assistance is inexplicable. No human causes can be assigned sufficient to account for the phenomonon. Allowing all that it is possible to allow for the increase of Catholicity by immigration from Catholic Ireland, still we can but wonder at the rapid strides with which the but lately despised, and still hated Church is advancing to dominion in the very stronghold of heresy. That is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

due to the Irish Catholics who have established themselves, and reared families in England; for Ireland has been, and will long continue to be, a land of apostles, and her people an instrument in the hands of God to spread the knowledge of Catholicity amongst the English speak-English language seems destined to be the language of a majority of the human race. It is already the language of the Northern portion of the American Continent; and in the Southern hemisphere and in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, it is everywhere asserting its claims to supremacy. But wherever the English language is spoken we find an Irishman; and where there is an Irishman we find the Catholic priest. As of old amongst the Semitic races it was the peculiar glory of the children of Israel, God's chosen people, that they kept alive the Monotheistic faith amidst the universal corruption of mankind, so amongst the Aryan races, to the Irish Celts has been given the proud task of keeping burning the torch of faith; whilst the cruel treatment to which from their fidelity to the truth they have been exwhich can never be over-estimated.

But besides this cause, the influx of Irish Catholics-the rapid growth of the Church in England is also greatly due to conversions from Protestantism. These conversions are constantly taking place, and attract no notice .-The Lord adds daily to the Church, such as shall be saved; and it is only when a Report from the Registrar General is given to the world, or a Pastoral such as that to which we have above alluded is published, that we are struck by the changes that are silently but steadily taking place in English society, hitherto almost exclusively Protestant. Compare England of 1873, with England of 1853:-

"Our Missions at that time," says the Pastoral were few and isolated, with intervals of a day's journey between altar and altar. The establishment of the Hierarchy in 1850, the erection of 13 Episcopal Sees has opened up 13 sources of Pastoral care, each of which again has thrown out a whole diocesan organisation, and multiplied churches, missions, clergy, schools, and colleges. In its first nine years the Hierarchy was as yet only gathering its strength to expand itself; in the last 14 years it has almost doubled its centres of action and its resources of spiritual agency."

Of the fact thus recorded there can be no doubt, even the Witness admits it. "There is no doubt she"-the Catholic Church-"is making considerable acquisitions" says our contemporary; and this, after due allowance for the Irish element, he attributes to the Ritualistic movement, though Catholics well know that that movement is one of the cunning artifices by which Satan seeks to arrest the real Catholic movement. Ritualism or sham Catholicism is one of the chief difficulties with which the Church has to contend. By it numbers have been lulled to sleep as it were; and because they have successfully aped some of the postures, and vestments of Catholics, its adherents fondly imagine that they are veritable children of the Church. But for Ritualism the converts to Rome would have been far more numerous than they have been; and were it possible by Act of Parliament, or by sentence of the Privy Council, to stamp it out, the Catholic Church, not the Anglican Denomination would be the gainer.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN NEW BRUNSWICK .--The actual state of affairs in this section of the Dominion reminds one forcibly of the palmy days of the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, when unfortunate Catholics had to submit to having their little property seized upon and carried away to meet the demands upon them of the Protestant minister. Precisely the same in principle is the persecution to which our brethren, the Catholics of New Brunswick, are exposed at the hands of the tyrant Protestant majority, as will be seen from the following extracts from our excellent contemporary the St. John Freeman of the 26th ult.:

"THE SCHOOL ACT WAR .- The work of spoliation and robbery in the name of Progress and Education goes bravely on. Day after day does the voice of heavy burden which they carry for the love of us for the support of your detested schools ex- the auctioneer proclaim to the world that in New deal with a converted Romanist, whose eyes runswick religious liberty no longer exists, and the conscientious convictions of the minority are ruthlessly trampled upon.

On Tuesday the carriage belonging to Dr. Travers, seized under execution for the tax imposed upon him the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops ligious, was sold at public auction on the Market Square by Constable Hancock for \$140. The tax for the support of schools which he regards as irrebill **was \$39**.

Two tables, five chairs, and three smoothing irons, the property of Mr. Bernard Earlie, Charlotte Street, seized under execution for the school tax imposed upon him, were also sold at the same place by Constable Hancock. They realized only \$5.10. The

tax bill was \$12. On Wednesday, twelve reams of printing paper, the property of Mr. Anglin, seized under execution for the school tax imposed upon him were sold at Barlow's Corner by Constable Powers, who as usual made a speech. He excused himself from making any extended remarks, by saying that he had no sleep the previous night. He explained why the paper was being sold, said it was an excellent article, and called printers, dry goods men and grocers to bid on it. In reply to a by-stander he said his taxes were all paid and he felt proud to be able to pay a tax for free schools. He 'begged' of the people that this might be the last sale of the kind, and Much, as must be admitted, of this progress, closed by an appeal to those present not to allow the paper to be sold at a sacrifice, as it was the property of a poor man. Mr. Geo. W. Day was the purchaser at \$4.05 per ream, a slight reduction on the actual cost.

Whilst sympathising with our Catholic friends, and denouncing the dirty conduct of these Protestants, who rob them in the name of an infamous law, to which no one owes any respect-we also congratulate them on the noble ing nations of the earth. As all know, the stand that they are making in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Every father of a family owes to them his thanks; every Catholic owes to them his prayers for their success in the contest in which they are now engaged, and from which we are confident they will never desist, until the rascally system of State-Schoolism shall have been dealt with as has been the not more objectionable system of State-Churchism that till lately existed in Ireland. The determination of the Catholics of New Brunswick-if persisted in, as we are convinced it will be, to pay not a cent to the support o. schools to which they in the exercise of their divine rights as parents refuse to send their children-will lead to scenes so scandalous, to proceedings so indecent, to disturbances so serious in the social and political system of that Province, that, if not for the sake of justice, posed has, by compelling them to emigrate, been | yet for the sake of peace, Protestants will at the means of kindling the sacred fire in all parts last be forced to abandon their felonious schemes count for the opposition which our Catholic

Irish a debt which they can never repay, and them for the support of non-Catholic schools. The Catholics of the Dominion look on with interest on the "School War" now raging in New Brunswick and invoke the aid of the Catholic press of the British Empire to bring public opinion to bear upon an infamous tyranny which the Protestant majority of that portion of the British Empire is bent upon establishing over the Catholic minority. Let Catholics but make up their minds that State-Schoolism shall be put down, and the accursed thing must succumb at last.

> Another Brand.—The Montreal Gazette of the 1st inst., publishes the subjoined telegram from Quebec, which sets forth how a 'babe of grace," another "brand snatched from the burning, has come to grief :-"QUEBEC, Sept. 30.

"On Friday last the alarm was raised that a burglary had been committed in the Morin College. According to all appearances, a window on the ground floor had been open, a staple drawn, and the door of the store-room forced. From the store-room had been stolen a quantity of linen, &c., there stored, and the marks of violence used shewed that the robber had had some acquaintance with the duties of his office. It appears that the attention of Mr. Judd. the care-taker, was called to the fact of a burglary having been committed in the morning. Mr. Judd, after inspecting the main building, sent for the Principal of the College, Rev. Dr. Cook, and then communicated with the police. Detective Skeffington was given the case, and he worked it up cleverly. Satisfying himself at an early moment that the robbery had not been committed by any one outside the College, he began to suspect some one inside. Finding that there was a general absence on Saturday he ransacked the whole building and was rewarded by the most extraordinary discoveries. The only person in the house besides the Judds was a Mr. Soucy, a convert from Catholicism and a student of theology. One fine day when Mr. Soucy was absent, Skeffington inspected his room and there discovered all the goods missing from the store room, a trunk full of linen, &c., stolen from the steamers St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Union, Clyde, Quebec and Montreal, clothing, jawellery, &c., and a lot of goods in a Saratoga trunk. Sheffington also possessed himself of the bank and memorandum books of Mr. Soucy, and obtained such an amount of evidence against him as justified him in arresting that gen. tleman yesterday. He was remanded to jail last night as the detective was trying to find an owner for a quantity of jewellery found in the possession of Mr. Soucy. The affair has caused no little sensa-tion of a painful character in the religious circle of which Mr. Soucy had been so fortunate as to make himself a member."

This Mr. Soucy has had the misfortune to be found out a little sooner than is generally the case with the "brands," and this is the only thing, in so far as he is concerned, that is worthy of notice. But is it not astonishing that in spite of many warnings-that in spite of the Achillis, the Keatinges, the Murphys, the Edith O'Gormans, and hundreds of others whose names it would be tedious to enumerate. and which are so well known in the Protestant world that it is unnecessary to mention themis it not astonishing, we say, that Protestants should continue to receive with open arms, and clasp to their bosoms such fellows as, without exception, all these evangelical "brands" are well known to be? The Rev. Dr. Cook will we suppose for his own sake, be a little more cautious in the future, when again having to God has been pleased to open, and who has renounced the Pope in order to " come to Jesus." However valuable as witnesses against Rome these fellows may be-and no doubt when he shall have got over his present little troubles, Mr. Soucy will be a most powerful witness crying aloud and sparing not-still it is risky to harbor them; and the training of them involves no little danger to the linen and spoons of the Evangelical establishment in which they are prepared for the work of the ministry.

PROTESTANT TACTICS.—As a specimen of the monstrous falsehoods circulated by the Protestant press to palliate, if not justify, the persecution of the Catholic clergy by the Government in Germany, we copy the following from the British Whig: --

"A Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced in Prussia to two weeks' imprisonment for preaching that marriage among Protestants is no more than

This, as every one acquainted with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church as laid down by her Councils, especially the Council of Trent, is, and must be a lie. No Roman Catholic priest ever preached such heretical trash, as that marriage among Protestants is no more than concubinage; for the Church anathematises all who assert that because of heresy marriages may be dissolved .- Conc. Trid. Scss. 24, can. V. How then, if heretical marriages are in the eyes of the Church indissoluble unions, can her priests teach that they are no more than concubinage? A respectable journal like the British Whig should know better than to aid in circulating such un-

It is true that the Church does not regard as valid unions, marriages contracted within the prohibited degrees, whether these be contracted betwixt Protestants and Protestants, or Catholics and Catholics. But the unions of Protestants contracted outside of the prohibited decrees, to which no impediments such as would prevent the lawful marriages of her own children exist, are by the Roman Catholic Church asserted to be lawful and indissoluble marriages; otherwise how would the Whig ac-

vorce Bills since the parties thereunto are Protestants? Does not this opposition prove that in the eyes of Catholics, Protestant marriages are as binding as are those of Catholics?

Great Britain has drifted into one of those pasty "little wars" against which the Duke of Wellington so often warned the country. The Ashantees, on the West Coast of Africa are the enemies whom we have committed ourselves to conquer; and we find ourselves engaged in a contest from which we can realise neither profit nor glory, but which even if most successful will cost dear in blood and treasure. We are in for it, and cannot now draw back. A boat expedition up a river called the Prah, undertaken for exploring purposes by Commedore Commerell, V.C., on the 14th August last was fired upon by the Ashantees and forced to retire with great loss in killed and wounded .-Amongst the latter was the brave Commodore Cockerell.

These Ashantees are numerous, brave, tolerably armed, and not destitute, of organisation and aptitude for bush warfare. But the climate is the foc with which our troops will have to contend, and before which the bravest must succumb. It would be well could we with honor abandon all our Coast stations and leave the country to the control of its own barbarous tribes. It is the missionary, not the soldier that is needed. The cross will do more than the rifle as an agent of civilisation.

The Sale of Livings in the Church of England is much commented on by the press, which is thus driving home another nail in the coffin of the Establishment. These Sales are announced in the advertising columns of the papers; and it is no uncommon thing to see the cure of a lot of Anglican souls, put up to public auction, with the recommendation to wouldbe purchasers of this kind of merchandisc, that to it there is attached good fishing and shooting, pleasant society, and not much work .-Amongst a parcel of souls thus disposed of, one is attracting much notice-that of the Liverpool Rectory, which has been bought up by the Ritualists, much to the disgust of the Evan. gelicals, who find themselves handed over to the spiritual charge of the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, of St. Mary Magdalene, London, and who is supposed to bear the mark of the beast strong upon him. The lot went for about \$70,000.

However active may be the friends of Tensperance, and in spite of all that Acts of Parliament may enact, drunkenness in the United Kingdom is increasing, and, under the stimulus of high wages, will, it is to be feared, continue to increase. The London Times has lately published some statistics in which this fact is clearly brought out. A comparison of the consumption of home made spirits in the United Kingdom for the first half-year of 1873, with the consumption of similar spirits for the cor- to shield them from this harm?—but who, on the responding months of 1872 shows an increase, contrary, encourage these courtships, and smile of nearly a million of gallons, the exact quantity being 942,806. This is a startling fact; it is one which may gladden the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but believers in the doctrine of progress will be saddened to and that, after all, the chief gainers by the modern social changes, have been the distillers and vendors of alcoholic poisons.

A report is going the round of the papers to the effect that M. Masson, M.P., for Terrebonne, is on a visit to New Brunswick with the view if possible of obtaining some relaxation of persecution to which the Catholics of that Province are subjected because of their bold stand for Freedom of Education. M. Masson has called with this object upon the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, and the Bishop.

On Saturday morning last about 2 a.m. a serious fire, by some suspected to have been set on purpose, declared itself in the Mills of Messes. Mullins & Co., near St. Gabriel's Lock. A great quantity of lumber was burnt, and the total loss of property is estimated at about \$49,000, part of which only is covered by the

On Friday, 3rd inst., an address from the children of the Brothers' School was presented to the Rev. M. Champeau, successor to the Rev. M. Campion, at St. Bridget's.

The price of coal is again on the rise in England. It is to be feared that the cause of this is the giving out of the one source of Great Britain's material greatness-her coal fields.

Beef is now being shipped from the United States for the English market, the famine prices in the latter of food being such as to render the business profitable.

The Royal Commission has brought its sessions to a close. Some time will be required for the drawing up of its Report-a copy of which will be presented to both Houses on the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. James Moynagh, Jr., of Souris, P.E.I., has kindly consented to act as our Agent for King's County, P.E.I.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 41.

"What shall we do to our sister in the day when she is to be spoken to? If she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door, let us join it together with bonds of cedar."—(Canticle 8.)

Another fruitful source of impurity is the custom of courtship. If ever there is a time when parents should watch over their children, and should guard them jealously from every thing, and every occasion which may soil their purity, it is at that age when they are just springing into manhood or maidenhood. At no time of life are their passions strongerwhilst at no time of life is their experience less. At this age all is romance, for the stern realities of life have not yet asserted their dominion. As this age is the turning point of their health, it is also the turning point of their moral existence. A sickness now will find their bodies less able to repel it—a temptation to swerve from the path of purity will now find them less able to resist. What, then, is the manifest duty of the Christian parent under such circumstances? The Holy Spirit in the Canticle has marked out their duty in no falt tering accents. Let them listen attentively to the command, "What shall we do to our sister in the day when she is to be spoken to? It she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door let us join it together with boards of cedar." This is explicit. It she be a wall of defence let us make her more secure by adding battlements; if she be a door to exclude, let us render it doubly secure by binding it with imperishable cedar. Yes, Christian soul, "in the day when the daughter is to be spoken to"-in the day when she is to be sought in marriage, the Christian mother will watch over her shild with redoubled vigilance, and with the most anxious care. Never for one moment will she lose sight of her; never for one moment will she relax her watchfulness. As the nurse of a fever-patient never omits for a single instant her attendance, lest the sick one should destroy himself in the heat ot delirium, or should sink unexpectedly when the reaction has set it, so the Christian parent will never leave her child unprotected under the delirium of love.

Your daughter, Christian parent, "in the day when she is to be spoken to" your daughter, Christian parent, under the romance of courtship, is a fever patient burning with a most dangerous fever. She is no longer conscious-she is no longer rational. All her thoughts are day dreams-all her words are rayings. Would it not be madness-would it not be the utmost cruelty to leave her to herself under such an infliction? Would not that be indeed a heartless parent who could abandon her child in such a sickness? And yet, alas! Christian soul, how many parents are there, who, not only do not watch over their children at their children's friendships however numerous or however promiscuous they may be.

Tell me not, Christian parent, that your child is prudent-that your child is firm in virtue. Is she firmer, think you, than a wall? And yet even though she be a wall, the Holy Ghost warns you to build on her "battlements of silver." Is she more exclusive of intruders than a door? And yet even if she be, the Holy Spirit bids you make her doubly so with boards of cedar.

Alas, Christian soul, look forth from this altar step out into this foolish world. What do you behold? Mothers decking out their daughters in all the bravery of fashion in order to catch a husband. Is this the "battlements of silver" which the Holy Ghost requires them to build? And listen to these foolish parents for they are counselling between themselves. Our daughter is rising into maidenhood. She has beauty; she has talent; she has education. She can dance; she can sing; she has a tongue quick at repartee; she can speak sentences. We must send her out into the world; she must find a husband." They have ceased to speak; they proceed to action. She is deeked out; this young and inexperienced and flighty girl, she is decked out in all the finery of the period. What if the rest of the house hold starve-what if the rest of the children run about unkempt, unshod and in rags; this brave lady must flaunt it in silks and gaudy trappings for she has to entrap a husband.--mine whether the young man who is caught, or the parents who would catch, are the more to be despised in this transaction. This young girl goes forth alone, uncounselled, and unprotected for these foolish parents look upon her as "a wall"-" a door." She returns; she has found admirers, and she recounts her conquests to her rejoiced parents. They still look upon her as "a wall" "a door," unmindful that the wall however strong is being undermined; the door however massive is being broken open. And should the Priests of God's church taught by the experience of ages raise their authoritative voices at this juneture in warning-"Beware

perhaps contemptuous response—What fear? what danger in all this? Oh! alas! that there are so few true lovers of purity in this world! These parents are wiser than Solomon; these parents are more experienced in a spiritual life This is a very gratifying exhibit, and shows that than the Saints and Doctors of the Church.— "If she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door let us join it together with boards of cedar." And Ecclesiasticus repeats the warning. On a daughter that turneth not away herself (from the gaze of others) set a strict watch. Take heed of the impudence of her eyes and wonder not if she slight you" (XXVI., 13, 14). And again in another place he reiterates this lesson, so important does he deem it. "Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest at any time she make thee a laughing stock to thy enemies and a by-word in the city, and a reproach among the people, and she make thee ashamed before all the multitude" (42, 11). But you senseless parents you tell me there is no danger in this writ declares the contrary-altuough the Holy Spirit through the mouth of Solomon the wisest miles, which was increased by including the station siasticus warns you never to relax your vigilance over your child, you more wise than they, tell me there is no danger. Senseless parents! alas! that the ignorance of the parent should be the destruction of the daughter! Alas! that your maternal instinct does not teach you more caution. The hen as soon as she sees the hawk hovering around, guthers her chickens with frantic cries under her protecting wing. But you senseless mothers! see no danger in these hawks—these admirers of your child who are hovering around your house. Tell me not they are good young men. Ask your own experience-How long will they be so under the delirium of carnal love?

I do not say, Christian parents, that your children must never make special friendships; that they must never keep company with an intention of marriage. But this I do say with all the authority of God's minister and with all the experience the Church has learned from the days of the Magdalene to the present moment this I do say; these courtships must never extend over more than a few months and these young people must never, if you value your salvation, be allowed to see each other alone. Any interviews must always take place in presence of a discreet and prudent third party.

Do not tell me that in this case your daughter will never be married—that if shut up and watched in this way they will never find husbands! Ah! look at the Blessed Virgin and vigilant eye of a pious mother, and one who allowed herself to give way to every curiosity and to speak to every stranger? Look I say at the Blessed Virgin and at Eve. The Blessed Virgin brought up in the seclusion of the village -ever modest and silent and retiring; this holy virgin trembles at the voice of an Arch. angel. But Eve giving way to every curiosity, wandering without retraint throughout the garden of Paradise allowing her eyes and her ears to drink in every sight and every sound; Eve does not fear to speak even to a devil; no trembling comes over her even when addressed by a demon under the shape of a serpent the most loathsome of reptiles. Your daughter if retired will not find a husband forsooth! What was the lot of the Blessed Virgin, the retired, the modest, the hidden daughter of the devout Anna? She became the Spouse of the Holy Ghost-the mother of the most High. And what was the lot of Eve? of Eve the bold one? to Sin and Death and Hell.

New Books. CATHOLICITY AND PANTHE-ISM. An Essay By the Rev. T. de Concilio of the Propaganda College. D: & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal :- This work is composed of a series of articles on the same subject, that from time to time have appeared in the Catholic World. The object of the writer is to furnish a refutation of Pantheism, which he regards as the real practical error of the day.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY. - The Drawing will take place on the 16th of October, at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, and shall commence at 10 a.m. As a certain number of Tickets are yet in the hands of Alas, Christian soul, it were difficult to deter- they will send them back forthwith, sold or not .-The books will be closed on the 10th of October, to give time to register them Tickets can be got from the Manager, and at Messrs. Devins & Bolton, at Dr Picault; Fisher and Perry, News Depots, and at several other places in the city, to the 8th of October, and afterwards only from the Manager. No

Coolly Done.-On Friday, about one o'clock, a gentleman went into Molson's Bank and laid bills to the sum of \$230, and cheques to the amount of \$76 on the counter, thinking that the telling clerk was attending to him. Something directed his attention across the room, and on returning was asked by the clerk if he had not put something on the counter, and on having replied in the affirmative, was told that a young man had just that moment picked the money up and left. No trace of him could be discovered, but information was immediately given to the police. He were a light coat with velvet collar, seemed to be between eighteen of the mine!" they are met with the cold—nay years of age, and had no beard.

TEMPERANCE AND THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. From a circular issued by Mr. Spicer, we learn the following particulars:--

In the Traffic Department the pledges signed received at my office number 1,250; the Locomotive Department 125; the audit, 41; total to date, 1,416. the men enter heartily into the Temperance movement. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has addressed the following lettter to Mr. Spicer in commendation of his efforts to promote the temperance cause: Tadousac Sept. 1st, 1873.—Dear Col. Spicer,—His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin has seen the circular signed with your name on the subject of the cvils connected with intemperance, and especially referring to those which result from the indulgence of this bad habit by persons connected with the working of railways. His Excellency fully approves of any step that may be taken to check this evil, and as he has great confidence in your good judgment, and in your knowledge of the men employed on railways, he regards with satisfaction the plan which you propose to adopt, and wishes you every success .-Signed, H. C. Fisher, Governor General's secretary,"

Since the 1st inst. the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited at bars in the refreshment rooms on the line.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- It is difficult to ully realise the wonderful work done upon this railway during the latter part of last week. On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the process of changintercourse of young people. Although holy ing the gauge from five feet six inches to four feet eight and a half inches, between Stratford and Montreal, a distance of four hundred and twenty one yards and sidings, commenced; and on Saturday at of men—though the inspired writer of Eccle- twelve o'clock noon, the change was completed, and yards and storage, commenced; and on bacurday at twelve o'clock noon, the change was completed, and freight trains began running from both ends on the narrow gauge. Thus the entire change, which was of course a very heavy work, was accomplished in an incredibly short time, and without the slightest hitch or accident of any kind. The arrangements made for the distribution of the track men who had been concentrated upon this portion of the yound. been concentrated upon this portion of the road were of the most perfect kind. The extent of work thus performed is said to be unprecedented upon any railway in the world. The short space of time in which it was accomplished, causing so little interruption to the movement of traffic, is exceedingly creditable to all concerned. Passenger trains will commence running this morning, according to the time table already advertised, and will run regularly hereafter. We heartily congratulate the com-pany upon this improvement made in the line an improvement which must greatly promote its interests, as well as prove of vast advantage to the carrying trade of the country .- Moutreal Gazette.

AN HONEST CARTER.- Yesterday afternoon the well-worn adage that "truth is stranger than fiction' was illustrated at the Mechanic's Hall. Just before the Tom Thumb matinee commenced, and as the people began to rush to the ticket office, crowding and squeezing each other in the manner common to persons pinched for time, and when front seats are at a premium, a lady was getting her ticket; while so doing she felt a sudden jerk, and soon after extrienting herself from the crowd, found to her dismay that her massive gold watch and chain were gone. Suspecting at once that the jerk was given by the hand of a pike-pocket, she went down to the police station and told her story to the detectives, who sympathized with her in her loss, and promised to do what they could for the recovery of the property. She departed sorrowfully, and in her place came a carter named Thomas Irvine-Badge No. 371 -who produced the identical watch and chain, and told the following strange tale. He said :- "I drove up to the Hall entrance with some ladies, who on account of the crush, commissioned me to buy their tickets for them. The jam at the window was heavy, and I, being in a harry, squeezed in among the ladies rather roughly. I got the tickets, made my way out pretty smart, and while giving them to look at Eve. Do you wish to see the difference the ladies they asked me what was that hanging to between a young virgin brought up under the a button of my coat. I looked, and there, sure enough, was a gold watch and chain. Not knowing whose it was, or how it came there, I have brought it here for an owner." The supposition is that the carter in turning suddenly round caught the lady's chain over a big horn button on his coat, giving the jerk which she had noticed, and thus curiously pulling the watch from the fob. The lady got her watch soon after, and rewarded the honest carter in of Nazareth—never leaving her mother's house a suitable manner. It is to be hoped all other carters will also act on the principle that "honesty is the best policy."—Witness.

Among the munitions of war which are being prepared for the benefit of the Ashantees are buckshot cartridges, which are considered more serviceable for bush warfare and fighting at close quarters. The Snider buckshot cartridge contains sixteen shots, rather larger than peas, run together with plaster of Paris in shape to fit the barrel of the rifle, and enclosed within the head of the brass cartridge case, one advantage of this solid pellet formation being to confine the exploded gases in rear of the shot, and prevent the latter being unduly scattered. The shot for the muzzle loading cartridges are made precisely like those known as the 1853 pattern, and the method of loading is that which preceded the introduction of breech-loaders, a method which appears to be well known to the natives on the Gold Coast, the powder being poured in loose and followed by the shot in a wadded case before being rammed down.

INDECENT PICTURES.—A custom is becoming prevalent among some dry-goods and clothing dealers to of Eve the wandering one? She was married | display in their windows pictures of an indeent character, which are placed upon boxes containing goods. We have noticed that even church members and church officers do not hesitate to place in the windows of their shops pictures which are calculated to exite the imagination and deprave the morals of our youth. It is a sad commentary on the boasted morality of our community that men occupying prominent positions in society should lend themselves to the spread of vicious ideas by such means. We venture to say that those who do not hesitate to exhibit daubs of a startling and sensational type in their shop windows, would scarcely suffer them to find a place in their drawing rooms; and would repel with holy horror the thought of the contamination such a course would inflict on their children. Yet the whole youthful community is injured and the moral sensibilities of the poople at large is shocked by their flaunting display in streetwindows .- Peterboro

. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected gentlemen in the city and elsewhere, we hope that by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. Its investments in Mortgages and Governments are much larger than its total liabilities, and its other assets exceed in value one million dollars. The Company never had a dollar in Northern Pacific Bonds or Stocks, as collateral or otherwise, and never made deposits with Jay Cooke & Co. Its policy holders need entertain no question of its stability. Its future will be prosperous.

We have long asserted that one Inspector is not enough for the whole city, and Mr. Moore's latest | Bacon 13 to 14c. revelations afford convincing proof that if we are to have wholesome meat we must first have an efficient staff of Inspectors with the necessary apparatus for removing and destroying the poisonous stuff which the butchers, in one shape or other foist upon the people as food. The unhealthiness and high death-rate of Montreal are matters of notoriety. Imperfect drainage has commonly been assigned

Probably bad drainage is a fruitful cause of disease and death in our midst, but we feel certain that if meat is also a fruitful cause of disease among our .- British Whig.

people. Mr. Moore tells us how putrid meat is got down the throats of the people under various guises. That means that those who carry on the trade, carry on a wholesale system of slow poison. We notice various sanitary organizations forming; let all take up this question of meat inspection earnestly and at once. Our system of butchering seems to need a radical reform. Too much reliance is placed on the ice-box. In the first place, the general rum of meat sold in Montreal is put poor stuff; it is then usually kept so long on ice that when used, if not actually tainted, it is damp, flabby and utterly devoid of the juices and life-sustaining nourishment that it should possess. There is room for great improvement here, and it behaves the aforesaid sanitary bodies to try and effect a change for the better. As matters are at present our people are being slowly poisoned .- Evening Star.

To the Point .- Noting the fact that Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, two very opposite types of popular leaders, are at present in America the N. Y. Nation says that "it is rather a curious commentary upon Bradlaugh's terrible denunciation of the tyranny of the English aristocracy that the first dinner-party made for Mr. Arch on his arrival in Canada should have been given by the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin. It is probably only among the noble families of Boston that he will find himself absolutely cut off from all human intercourse."

REMITANCES RECEIVED.

Dunham, Rev J J, S2; Charlesburg, Rev A B, 2; Ottawa, Rev W H S, 1; Leeds Village, T S, 1; St Valentin, C O'H, 1; Henryville, E R, 2; Morrisourg, Mrs A McD, 2; Ottawa, J C, 2; Kenmore, J. F., Jr., 2: Vernon, E. M., 2; Araprior, Rev M. B., 2;

Per J M, Quebec-J C, 2; J McI, 6; P A, 2; S C, 1; P H, 2; M R, 2; Mrs L, 2; Mrs T M, 2

Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-Peterborough, Rev

Per P H, St John, N B-G McB, 2.
Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove-Brechin, F McB,

Per M T, Richmond Hill-Self, 2; Vellore, T F.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of September, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Meagher, of Rochester (Cousin to the bride) assisted by the Rev Father Dowd, Martin Nevell, Esq., to Kate, third cldest daughter of Mr. John Meagher, all of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 30th Sept., Michael Crotty, Esq., late of New York, and of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal. R. I. P.

At Carillon, P. Q., on Wednesday, the 24th Sept, after a painfull illness of Five months, Mary Ann, eldest and beloved daughter of John Kelly, Esq., aged eighteen years, eight months and one day.-

At Hemmingford on the 27th Sept., James Clancy, Esq., J.P., in the 44th year of his age.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour of brl. of 196 tb .- Pollards.

1	C 15. A.	a	\$4 00
١	Superior Extra 0.00	W	0.00
l	Extra 6.75	m	6.90
ł	Pancy 650	(A)	6.60
١	wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	100	0.00
l	Supers from Western Wheat (Welland		0.00
۱	Canal	m	0.00
l	Supers City Brands (Western wheat)	,,,	0.00
I	Fresh Ground	a	6.30
١	Canada Supers, No. 2		5.75
	Western States, No. 2 0.00		
1			0.00
j	I library la Cassarana (TS) at anno 1		5.40
	Strong Bakers' (Canada wheat) 6.25		
	Strong Bakers'		
	Middlings	m	
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.76	0	2.80
	City bags, [delivered]	100	3.15
	Burley, per bushel of 48 lbs	0	0.00
•	Lard, per Ibs 0.10	a	
•	Uncese, per 108 0.10	0	
	do do do Kinest nom	- 1	

do do do Finest new 0.11 @ 0.11 Oats, per bushel of 22 lbs. 0.33 @ 0.35 Oatmeat, per bushel of 200 lbs. 4.75 @ 5.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.80 @ 0.85 New Canada Mess......18.50 @ 18.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush.

wheat, tall, per	DUSI				351	25	1	31	
do sping	do				ĩ	18	-	19	
Barley	do				ī	14	î	15	
Oats	do				ò	40	-	40	
Peas	do		••••		ő	00	ŏ	00	
Rye	do				-	00	õ	00	
Dressed hogs per	100	lbs			7	00	7	50	
Bect, hind-ars, pe	er lb.				ò	07		08	
" fore-quarters	"				ŏ	041	ŏ	06	
Mutton, by carca	80. DC	r lb.			ŏ	07	ő	08	
Chickens, per pai	Γ				ŏ	25	-	50	
Ducks, per brace					ŏ	50	0	70	
Geese, cach				• • • •	Ŏ		Õ	87	
Turkeys				• • • •	1	00	1	75	
Pointoes, per bus			••••	• • • •	ô	40	_		
Butter, Ib. rolls.		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	0	24	-	50	
" large roll	ls		• • • • •	• • • •	0	00	0	26	
tub dair	v	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	0	15	0	00	
Eggs, fresh, per	doz	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	0	19	0	16	
" packed		• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	-	17	0	20	
Apples, per brl.	••••	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	0 2		0	18	
Carrots do	• • • •	• • • • •		• • • •	_	50	8	00	
Beets do					0	55	0	60	
Parsnips do			••••		_	60	0	75	
Turnips, per bus	1,	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •		0 0	9	70	
Cabbara per da		• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	-	30	0	40	
Cabbage, per dor	••••	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	0	50	1	00	
Onions, per bush		• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	l.	00	1	\$0	
Hay	••••	••••	• • • • •	• • • •	19		27		
Stra w	•	• • • •	• • • • •	••••	15	90	19	90	

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.40 per barrel or \$4.25 per 00 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN-nominal; Rye 61c. Barley \$1. Wheat \$1,20 to \$1,25. Peas 00 to 65c. Oats sold in stores at 45c; on market from 42 to 44c. Burrer-Ordinary packed by the tub or crock sells at 17 to 18c per lb.; fresh selling on market at 20 to 23c. Eggs are selling at 16 to 18c. Cheese

worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c. MEAT.—Beef, grass \$4,00 to 5,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$6,00 to 7,00; Mess Pork \$18 to \$19; Mutton from 5 to 6c. 00 to 00c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 5 to 8c.

POULTRY .- Turkeys from 75c to \$1,00. Fowls per pair 45 to 50c. Chickens 30 to 40c.

Hay steady, \$18 to \$20,00. Straw \$7,50, to \$8,00. Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quant-

ity. Soft \$8.

Hides.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 00c per 1b., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins the truth was known it would be found that bad 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S PROGRAMME. -PARIS, Sept. 30 .- Count de Chambord, in a letter to his supporters in France, says his object is the union of the parties in France and the restoration of her glory, greatness, and prosperity. He repudiates the intention of introducing extreme reactive measures, or of attacking Italy.

doubling their efforts to thwart the designs of 'I have a favour to ask.' 'What isit?' 'For sections of the Left are united, Extremists pro- mix with his.' The request was granted, and mising to submit to the guidance of Moderates. Republican journals of every shade of opinion support all candidates for the Assembly who pleage themselves to vote for the Republic without regard to their antecedents. Petitions are in circulation addressed to wavering disappeared. It grieved me very much to have deputies and urging them to support the Republic. M. de Remusat, at the request of ex-President Thiers, has consented to contest an election in the Department of Garonne against a candidate of the Monarchists. The programme of the Conscrvatives on the meeting of the Assembly will be the restoration of royalty, constitutional and parliamentary government, a division of the country into electoral districts, and an immediate nomination of a Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.—The Republicans, who used to laugh at the principle of fusion. and who denied its probable results, have now altered their opinion. The articles now appearing in the Republique Française, the Siecle, and the Temps, which are the organs of the leading sections of the Left, prove the truth of my remark. Those papers are now putting forth all their strength to create a reaction against the idea of monarchy by representing its advent, not only as putting the country three centuries backward, but also as certain to land it in a war with Italy and Germany. Unfortunately for the Opposition, it has shown so much ill-will against the middle classes, and has so grossly outraged their feelings and their interests, that it has lost all credit with them. The present Republican homilies are therefore regarded as so much empty declamation.

EVACUATION OF VERDUN.—There must and touching in the sight which Verdun witnessed on Saturday morning. The slow and stately gravity of the German movements seem to have irritated some Frenchmen, as though they were meant to show a careless contempt for the vanquished; but this is surely a refinement of self-tormenting national vanity. The German troops marched out with all the formalities of military parade, but with no unseemly display of exultation, and with the silence which is an essential part of military discipline. It was not to be expected that they would slink out of the place, as if they were no arms." "Never mind, we will take them silence which is an essential part of military ashamed of themselves, by the back ways, or from the enemy," retorted Don Carlos. "It without a certain amount of ceremony. There will all come right, but we must bide our thou shouldst drag a fool in the mortar.

The Republican journals of Madrid his folly would not be taken from him." Simuldoes not appear to have been any demonstration | time." The Republican journals of Madrid on the part of the retiring Army which could have described the Head of the Royalist Party fairly give offence either to the town of Verdas being a mere tool in the hands of designing dun or to France. Early in the morning the agents. This is an absurd fabrication. There German troops, in marching dress, gathered on are few men less easily led either in politics or the esplanade of the fortress. A few minutes military matters, for with sound common sense later the German guard was relieved by French and a keen knowledge of character he adds a gendarmes, and the soldiers of both nations certain amount of Teutonic obstinacy and perfor some time stood side by side within the severance, qualities which make him either a citadel. Then the Prussian Commandant for | friend to be esteemed, or a foe who cannot be mally surrendered the keys and the custody of trifled with. Very liberal in his opinions, and the fortress to a French officer, while on the far from being a bigot in religious matters, his terrace General Linzinger paraded the German | favourite maxim is, that with Spaniards "two troops. At last, after a short but anxious in-terval of suspense, General Manteuffel, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Occupation, and not be pulled up too soon. arrived, and, calling for a cheer for the Emperor-King, placed himself at the head of the line of march, which moved slowly towards the gate of the town. In ten minutes more the last Uhlan had left Verdun, and the emancipated city broke into a frenzy of joy. Everywhere the tricolour streamed from windows, towers, and spires; bands playing patriotic airs and cheering crowds sent from beyond the walls a parting message of defiance at the retreating Germans. But this enthusiasm was as nothing compared with that which welcomed the French troops at noon. For three years the inhabitants of Verdun had not seen a French regiment, while the military organization of victorious Germany had been obtruded every day upon their notice. No wonder that the city is beside itself with joy; that the banners, the decorations, and the patriotic inscriptions, the fireworks and the illuminations are quite without parallel in quiet Lorraine. The French soldier has always been something of an idol among the civil population; but the troops who are now in the garrison at Verdun will be exceptionally devoid of conceit if their heads are not turned by the vehemence of the worship of which they are becoming the objects.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicante, and no one on board was killed. They are now making preparations to house I was quartered, had been a colonel in attack Valencia.

The correspondent of the London Times tells the following story as illustrative of the discipline and morale of the Carlist Army;-"Look at Escala," said my companion, a Ger-man Baron, formerly an officer in the Prussian for the King?" We halted at the monastery geant had distinguished himself in several ongagements, but, alas! he sometimes demanded marched in and the soldier's presented arms, more than the just number of rations in the after which they went down on their knees as villages, where his company was stationed. one man, awaiting each his turn to receive the This was discovered, and on the first occasion holy wafer. On the right of the church, which he was pardoned; but, having been detected a is beautifully adorned with carving and lapidary ness is discovered. Of this sort is the conception public schools. The only impediment to the pro-

by two soldiers, one of whom carried an order for the immediate execution of his prisoner. The poor fellow knew what the sentence was, and did not wait till I had read the document, but saluted and said, 'Sir, I have come to be shot.' Close by Escala there are a few holes in the mountain; they are very deep, and only 3ft. or 4ft. wide at the surface. After the sergeant and spy had confessed to the priest they were marched by a platoon of our men to one side of the chasms, and placed side by side at its mouth. I was just going to give PARIS, Oct. 3 .- The Republicans are re- the word 'Fire,' when the Carlist called out, the spy was taken further off. In the meantime the sergeant stripped himself of nearly all his clothes. 'They are new,' he remarked, and will do for a good Royalist. Vica Carlos Setimo!' A volley was fired and the body to execute the sentence. But what could be done? Orders must be obeyed." "Theft is severely punished," observed another officer. The General who commands our Division in Alala has just given out that any soldier who steals an article of the value of one real-21d--shall be shot."

THE MONASTERY OF LOYOLA.—ROYALIST HEAD-QUARTERS, ASPEYTIA, Sept. S .- When we were quartered at Vergara I had the honor of dining one evening with Don Carlos. The house which he inhabited was surrounded by an English-looking garden, and had an air of comfort about it unusual in most of the dwellings I have previously seen in Spain. It belongs to an Alfonsist Count, whose children, however, are Carlists. "Their father," observed the King, " is quite right in maintaining his allegiance, for he owes everything he has to Queen Isabella, but his sons have elected for me, and are among my warmest partisans." On my expressing some surprise that we did not attack Tolosa, it was remarked that the Carlist To the ignominious pass of suing for such a favour forces were now in a state of equilibrium with the Republican troops, strong enough for defence, but not sufficiently organized for continuous aggressive steps. "However, we shall soon be able to attack the enemy in all his strongholds," observed my neighbour, "but Rome was not built in a day, and the Royalist movement only began 10 months ago, when 27 have been much, indeed, that was impressive men crossed the frontier. At that time we were always being pursued by the columns, but now, although Sanchez Bregna knows that we are within four leagues of him and his 10,-000 troops he does not dare attack us."

Don Carlos is evidently himself the soul of his party. He has from his boyhood been impressed with the idea that he will one day be on the throne of Spain. When the Carlist insurrection failed two years ago, many of his followers lost heart. "We have no soldiers." and two do not make four," and he says the nation must be taught its mistake by degrees

The following day we rode to Placencia and Erlar to see the manufactories of small arms. These towns can under normal conditions turn out 1,700 rifles a week, but previously to the retreat of the Republican troops they destroyed part of the machinery, and so at the present moment not more than 90 breechloaders can be supplied within the 24 hours. The firearms are all carbines on the Remington system, which is the one most in favour with the Carlists. There was little enthusiasm displayed on our arrival, and in Erlar a worker in mosiacs had concealed nearly all his stock-in-trade. However, on discovering that Don Carlos and his staff paid for everything they bought in ready money, fresh boxes of goods were brought down, and I heard one shopman whisper to another, "Why, they are not the thieves the Republicans make them out at all events." We left Vergara yesterday and marched about 14 miles to Argostea. Here everybody was Carlist to the backbone. Performers on instruments somewhat resembling the bagpipes in their harmonious strains came out to meet us, and nearly succeded in breaking the drums of our ears with Royalist marches. Cries of " Viva la Religion-Viva Carlos setimo," were intermingled from time to timo with a shout. "Viva los fueros"—the provincial privileges. For the Guipuzcoans are a canny race, like the Scotch, and with all their loyalty never !orget to look after number one. The Cura, in whose the army during the former Carlist war, and he took great pleasure in showing me a pass. port describing his rank and services. "I am too old now," he said, shaking his silvery locks Garde Schutzen, but now one of General Elio's of Loyola on our way here, and a religious Staff, pointing to a little village on a mountain | ceremony was performed, the Bishop of Urgel | It is now perfectly evident that the International to our left, "I saw two fellows shot there last administering the Communion to the King's April," he continued. "One was a Carlist officers and all the troops in a large church sergeant, the other a Republican. The ser- which forms the centre of the building. It was an imposing sight as battalion after battalion

lefty that its rich chasing is almost lost upon the spectator, stands the monastery, once a castle belonging to the family of Lovola Here castle belonging to the family of Loyola. Here was born the founder of the Jesuit Order, who was seized, said my informant, an old priest, with feelings of remorse, and retired to his home, afterwards converting the castle into a whole of the building. The vast refectory, once the dining room of 150 monks, was at the library, which should contain 35,000 choice volumes and manuscripts, but, alas! is now empty as the books are hid away and buried with the pictures and silver image of Loyola for fear of the Republican Government. The Marquis next led us through the school-room. "It was here that I finished my education," he said, and, reanimated by his boyish recollections, my companion hastened from recess to tower and from tower to dome, then down to the ruins and up again to the highest pinnacle for me to have a better view of the old convent garden and rich domains formerly belonging to the Jesuit Order .- Times Cor, with the Carlists.

ITALY.

A VOICE FROM THE VATICAN .- ROME Oct 3 .- The Pope yesterday in an address to a delegation of 300 faithful used the following words, "Confusion has entered the enemy's camp, they strive to induce me to leave Rome; but I never will."

PASSING EVENTS IN ROME.—Observers of human nature, accustomed occasionally to dine out, will have met that disagreeable personage, the middle-aged voluptuary, who squats on the easiest chair in the warmest corner, grumbling for the dinner signal and glaring veromously at each guest who fails to recognize his comic dignity. Victor Emmanuel has long filled such a position and has endured the mortifying neglect incident to such a situation. What then must be his delighted amazement when he finds an Emperor "making up to him"-to use a phrase more expressive perhaps than refined-an emperor suing for the honour of escorting the royal husband of the Countess Mirafiores, the robber-king of Italy to the festal board in Vienna? have the Austrian Ministers, Andrassy and Beust brought their emperor; while rapture spreads through ministerial circles in Rome because Victor Emmanuel is going to visit the monarch who destroyed the Italian army at Custozza, and the Italian fleet at Lissa. Leaving bankrupt Italy behind him the usurper will not leave all his cares; for the Austrian capital is the residence of more than one of his victims. The courtesy likely to be extended to Victor Emmanuel by the dispossessed princes, and in fact by members of the imperial family may be pictured by the dullest imagination. Speculations upon the diplomatic results of the proposed interview are valueless. The king who trampled upon the treaty of Zurich, after signing it in the name of the Huly Trinity and who violated his faith in regard of the convention by which the remaining rights of the Holy Father were guarded, is a king who may be depended upon to sign and break, with readiness, ten thousand treaties. Victor Emmanuel has grown grey in dishonour, and neither scruple of conscience, nor sentiment of honour will induce the veteran traitor to regard any compact as sacred. Probably, after leering about Vienna, he will seek an early opportunity of betraying to Bismarck the designs of the Emperor whose guest he is about to become. The misguided Francis Joseph affords a new proof of the proverb that "though taneously, the revolting perfidy which has marked each phase of the Italian revolution receives a new proof at the hands of Lamarmora. The book which this well-known general has just published must be added to the list of confessions volunteered by men who revenge their own personal ruin by the publiturn to the subject when the work "upon the mili tary and political events of 1866 " shall have been completed by Lamarmora. Public criminals, among whom the general may fearlessly range himself, appear at the present mement to extract undue attention. The reporters excluded from Montgomery's supposed execution at Omagh console themselves by proclaiming to all whom it may concern that his trial cost the public £10,000. The Times, by way of demonstrating what correspondents can do when admitted to an execution, informs its readers that the struggles of the young man hanged this week at Liverpool were "brief, as in a few seconds body and soul were severed forever." Italy, however, has its own hero in this department. The brigand Manezi has at length been hunted down, after costing the country the enormous sum of two millions, six-hundred and three thousand francs. The details of the expenditure are given in the Roman journals, which furthermore represent a large portion of the Italian army to have been for years endeavouring to effect the capture of this one brigand and his small gang. No wonder that the district of the kingdom of Naples so long harried by these miscreants should have broken out into festivities which threaten never to end. But what of the stock calumny against the Papal government, that it encouraged, or at leart utterly failed to repress, brigandage? That lie, for the present, has done its duty and is laid to rest; but it is instructive to re-member the favour it once enjoyed when one hears of Manezi's exploits in a country which the new government has ruled during half a generation .-Operations in the money market, which the first Napoleon characterised as "an organized brigandage," have resulted in frightful disasters during the present month in Italy. To the gigantic failures which he recorded as having taken place in Rome, must now be added others of equal magnitude in Genoa, Florence and Turn. The selling-day for September will, it is anticipated, bring new disasters and augument the misery prevailing in Rome. The Romans groan under the unprecedented weight of their taxation. The Roman journals contain a list rf exactly fifty new taxes which have been imposed by the invaders. The Monte di Pieta, or State pawn-broking establishment, screws the pence out of the poor by usurious practices such as no Pope ever tolerated. Prosperity will not return under the

present reign of rascaldom. SWITZERLAND.

A GENERAL STRIKE .- The Congress of the International at Geneva justly attracts less attention than it did some years ago, before the experiment of the Commune at Paris and the quarrels among the ignorance and folly of the party and the weak hold which it has among the working classes themselves. only rallies to itself a weak section of the working classes upon whom the vague promise of some improvement in their condition has a certain effect, conviction among the bulk of the so-called adherents. The characteristic of the party is the adoption of the crudest economical heresies, based upon second time, the sergeant was sent to us escorted | work, culminating in a magnificent dome so of a "general strike" which has figured so much in | gress which the Christian Brothers are making, is

a given day. The movement, it is recognized, must be universal on account of the international charserved for some years as an officer in the acter of trade, but some of the Internationalists cavalry, but on being wounded at Pampeluna think it would answer if it could be organized. The discussion all turned upon the possibility of this organization, and it is amusing to find that even a slight discussion brought the dawn of a conviction to the Internationalists that organization was not monastery. By the kindness of the Marquis possible; but it does not seem to have occurred to de Valdespina and Senor Paraguirre, Don any one that the conception of a general strike is in Carlos's secretary, I was permitted to visit the | reality self contradictory. What it means is that all the various participators in production shall stop production on a certain day until they can the Monarchists. MM. Thiers, Dufaures, Say that fellow,' pointing to the Republican, "to that moment occupied by Don Carlos and his that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be exclud-suite taking chocolate. We passed then through that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be excluded and Perier hold a conference next week. All be shot elsewhere. I do not want my blood to the shares that the capitalists, qua capitalists, are to be excluded altogether from the division, how are the shares settle what their share in the produce will be. Say of a collier and a cotton-spinner, of a ploughman and an engraver, of a scavenger and the captain of a mail steamer? All the various labourers in different countries must agree on something before they can resume work again, and how is an arrangement conceivable? The truth is that the adjustment is now effected by means of partial strikes, or threats to strike. A particular class of workmen thinks it is entitled to a larger share of general produce, and strikes to obtain it; but, pro tanto, this is an injury to all the rest of the world. As machinery and invention increase all may come in time to have higher real wages than now, because the whole produce will be larger; but a general strike is inconceivable as a substitute in the distribution of the gross produce, for the higgling of the market by which that distribution is now effeeted. The Internationalists seem to forget that to organize the industry of modern society so as to produce the results it does even for the poorest labourer; is an immense achievement, and that, although better results are desirable, the difficulties of the problem are so great that no other conceivable system for distributing the gross produce of labour on a large scale has yet been suggested, which would not introduce, in some form or other, the evils of slavery or serfdom. The superiority in equity of the present system over many other schemes suggested might also be shown, but it is not useless to remember that the strong footing it has in the world depends not so much upon choice as upon necessity.—Economist.

GERMANY.

The persecution in Germany seems likely to become general. The Bishop of Fulda has notified to the government of his province the impossibility of complying with the demands which it is bent on enforcing, or admitting its competence, and he evidently foresees imprisonment at least. The clergy of his diocese, immediately after the sentence pronounced on him, waited on him with an address of sympathy in the trials which had fallen on their pastor at so advanced an age, expressing their unalterable determination to preserve their fidelity to him should he be cast into prison, to share their bread with him and their persecuted brethren, and, f their duty should require it, to follow his example. To this the aged Bishop replied that, "after the signature of the collective address, it was easy to perceive that the Bishops would have to endure chastisement, imprisonment, and even more rigorous treatment. And the Courrier de Paris publishes in a despatch from Berlin the following serious intelligence, which seems to require further confirmation: "Last night [the 3rd] an officer of police signified to Archlishop Ledochowski an order from the Minister of Worship to the effect that if he did not recognize the new ecclesiastical laws of the Empire within the delay of one month, he must resign his Archbishopric, and that, in case of his refusing to do so, he would be expelled by force." Whether the Prussian Government is really prepared to proceed to the same lengths as the Berne and Soleure Governments, and actually to attempt a pretended deposition of Bishops from their sees, is not as we have said, as yet quite clear, but that they intend to go as far as imprisonment seems certain. All the Catholics, however, Bishops, clergy, and faithful laity, have made up their minds to a calm and passive resistance.- Tablet.

The Daily Telegraph's special despatch from Bercations of the state secrets tainting the character of all lin says: Trade and speculation are almost at a their works in the Euston Road, London."-See arconcerned. There may be, however, occasion to re- stand still, and a crisis is apprehended on the ticle in Cussell's Household Guide.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN AMERICA .-AN APPRECIATIVE NOTICE FROM IRE-

LAND. The history of human effort and of human charity as no nobler chapter than that in which the work of the Society of Christian Brothers is recorded. Our readers need not to be told of the wonderful zeal and labors of these great teachers of youth and faithful guides over the oftentimes dangerous paths of knowledge. The course of true progress, of that enlightenment which does not undermine religion while it bestows learning, has never been better served than by the brotherhood, now recognized, even by the enemies of that creed which inspired their heroic exertions, to be the most successful instructors of the growing mind in the world. We have seen how, upon occasions, the Christian Brothers could leave their quiet Seminaries, and their peaceful educational routine to minister to the wounded on Franco-German battle-fields, and how, in the panic of a Continental plague, they alone dared the deadly influence, and ministered to the wounded and hungry, risking and losing many lives

of their fraternity by the pestilence. A splendid episode of Irish faith, Irish devotion, and Irish intellect is furnished by the career of the brotherhood in America. This is a work regarding which considerable ignorance exists in this country, though the status and work of the Christian Brothere is already palpably felt among the masses of

the population of the United States. Thirty-six years ago—in 1837—four French Brothers opened their first school on the American Continent, at Montreal, Canada, with an establishment of two hundred pupils. Their first establishment in the United States was opened in Baltimore, in the year 1846. The rapid growth and development of the institution in the New World is one of the phenomena of the age. In the United States alone, the Brothers are now educating fifty thousand pupils. There are at present in Canada 239 Brothers, 43 novices, and 25 houses. In the United States there are 511 Brothers, 70 novices. and 51 houses; and in the Republic of Ecuador, 40 Brothers, 40 novices, and 6 houses The government of the institution in America, is divided into six provinces—Canada, New York, St. Louis, New Mexico, California, and Ecuador. The Brothers have Colleges endowed with University privileges, in all the great centres of wealth and of civilization in the United States. Chancellor Pruyn, of the New York University admitted. after attending an examination of the students of leaders had occurred to throw light upon the utter | Manhattan College, conducted by the Brothers, that in a course of thirty years connection with University education in the State of New York, he had never witnessed such admirable proficiency in science, languages, and literature, as that displayed by the students of Manhattan. Encomiums equally flattering, and equally conclusive as to the method though we doubt very much any general ardency of and the quality of the education imparted by those good men, have been bestowed by many distinguished persons upon the teachers and graduates of the Colleges administered by the Brothers in St. Louis, the most superficial observation of the complicated Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The secular relations of industry, and the ideas are so vague knowledge imparted in their parochial schools is that in the first attempt at application their hollow- also allowed to be superior to that obtained in the

the weakness of their numbers. Over seven hundred of the devoted band are Irish. It is Irish zeal and self-sacrifice that is leavening the masses of the United States with a better spirit. It is the Christian Brothers of Ireland who are doing the most to rescue the youth of the Catholic people from the terrible effects of the implety and irreligion at present rampant in the United States of America. Theirs is a mission to utilize emigration—to rescue the bright and gifted children of the Irish race from the public schools, which are hotbeds of Infidelity and of atheism, and to elevate the condition of the Irish race beyond the Atlantic—socially, politically, intellectually and morally. It is admitted on all hands that of all the influences which affect mankind, education is the mightiest. Though Irish genius has asserted, and is still asserting its supremacy in the New World-although Irish names are the brightest and most honored in the history of the Catholic Church in the States-though the eloquence, learning, courage, patriotism, and zeal of a Hughes, a Kenrick, and an England extorted the admiration of the American people still it must be admitted that the masses of the Irish in America are suffering from the ignorance which an infamous penal code entailed upon them. The direct result of ignorance at home or abroad, is social or political degradation. It is only a sound religious education that can make the Irish in the States assume that attitude which their strength, numbers, and intellectual gifts would justify. The Christian Brothers have done and are doing much for the Irish Catholics in America, and it may be truthfully said that never did religion, never did patriotism present a grander field for the exercise of both, than the Order of the venerable De La Salle in the United States .- Dublin Freeman.

The entire herd of short-horned cattle owned by Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, was sold at auction on Soptember 10. Buyors were present from England, Canada, and all parts of the United States. One hundred and fifteen cattle were disposed of, the total receipts being about three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The highest figure paid was forty thousand six hundred dollars. Thirty-five thousand, twenty-five thousand, and twenty thousand dollars were bid for single cows. One seven months' old calf sold for twenty-seven thousand dollars, and another for ten thousand dollars. The sale is probably the largest on record.

A New Jersey Justice of the Peace is not to be with impunity disobeyed. A J. P., named J. R. Bruster, walking the other day through the streets of Lambertville, called upon a policeman to arrest a number of disorderly boys. The officer disrespectfully declined. The squire swore at the officer, to the extent of a constructive assault and battery. The officer collared the squire, and walked him off to jail. Procuring bail, out rushed the squire as fresh as paint, collared the officer, and walked him off to jail, where he now languishes. The administration of justice in New Jersey must be rather mixed.

With a gravity which is well nigh preternatural, the Genesco (III.) Kerublic makes the following startling statement : "But little doubt exists as to the fact of their being bad boys in this town." There is still greater solemnity in the assertion which follows :-- "What will become of them remains to be seen." The occasion of these remarks was the plunder of several graperies in Genezeo by juvenile admirers of fruit. Poor boys! All that will happen to them doesn't remain to be seen. Several of them ere this have doubtless writhed under the earthly retribution of a colic.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Guzette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

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TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED .- " Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

To the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary, the editor of the Boston Recorder, " We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solu-tion of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor."

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NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. October 2, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vandreuil, in the District of Montreat, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571.

Montreal, 14th August, 1873. D. D. BONDY,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,

treal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10

Insolvent The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 73. St. Paul Street, Mon-

o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.

Province of Queecc, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 351.

DAME ROSANA CADIEUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS DESEVRE, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en Justice.

The said LOUIS DESEVRE,

An action "en separation de corps and de biens' has been issued against Defendant in this cause. Montreal, September, 25, 1873.

BOUTILLIER & McDONALD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 5in-8

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAMASE MARSAN,

Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby netified to meet at my office, No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 12th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Montreal, 4th Oct., 1873.

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A young French Gentleman, having taught for several years in Commercial Schools, desires to be employed, either as a Private Teacher, or to give lessons at the Residences. French, English, and Commerce in all its division will be carefully attended to according to the wishes of the Parents or Guardians.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THEOPHILE LEBRUN,

I, the undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-

pointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 28th day of October, next, at three o'clock, P.M., for

the examination of the Insolvent and for the order-

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignce. Montreal, 23rd September, 1873.

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Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using speciacies twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

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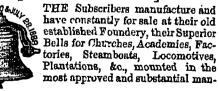
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C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Montreal, May 26, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lind Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at 9:30 A.M.

" 3:00 P.M.
Arrive " 1:00 P.M.
" 6:45 P.M. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.
Trains on this line leave Union Station minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TOOL City Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:41 Arrivo 1:20 A.M., 9:20 Brock Street Station. 9:20 P.M. Depart 5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M.

Arrive 11:00 A.M.,

8:30 P.M.