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VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1874.

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WITCH OF OAKDALE; THE OR. THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER XX-THE PILGRIM AND THE NUN.

Not a year had passed since the liberation of Count Walter and his page. Invigorated by new hopes and supported by Kuno and Jenken. dorf, who protected him wherever it became necessary with sword and lance, he started on his journey home. Without being obliged to fight their way through any extraordinary dangers and adventures, they soon reached a swarm of returning crusaders. Then a good ship brought them safely across the Mediterranbeneath the wide flowing garb of a pilgrim, the count crossed the mountain chains of the in a loud and fervent prayer. Then he begged the Almighty, after this long time of absence, and after having carried him safely through all perils and dangers, to let him greet again his beloved folks at home and in their circle to offer an universal prayer of thanks. The twilight of an early spring morning was home and family. Dark clouded became the hering close to her conductor, wherever he still enshrouding the high spires of the convent brow of Count Walter as he listened to the might lead her. But from the forge rang loud of St. Gallen, when the merry chiming of its awful tale. With painful words Lucinda de-bells, inviting the peasants and inhabitants of scribed the terrible conflagration and total de-panied by the regular strokes of the hammer. air from all directions to the great cloister church, to offer to the Lord their devotions for | to represent in as mild a light as possible, and just prepared the good and substantial supper. the day, to thank him fervently for every grace, concluded with the belief that with the ap- But the wanderer insisted upon earning his and to call down anew his further favors and pearance of Bart Smoke misfortune had entered lodgings, as he was wont to do; and loosening faces hid by a thick veil, come from their cells and enter slowly and while praying their morning devotion, the choir of the church. But from one cell sorrowful sobs and a low tearful following worthily in the footsteps of his illusheart of the former countess Lucinda. The church bells ceased their ringing and with trembling steps Sister Lucinda walked from ber of years. Now that I have you again, my in my home." her cell to the church and when the circle of dear Walter, new and ardent hopes have ensisters had taken her in their midst, the great tered my breast that further joys with other and conducted her quickly into the room. organ commenced its gloomy and solemn ac- surprises in this world.". companiment to a deep and grave choral song. In the meantime a strange pilgrim, garbed in a long black gown, had walked to the closed church door. Two men, dressed in mail and church door. Two men, dressed in mail and decorated with the red cross, who appeared to be his companions, erected a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth, and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a collection of more stored a small booth and in a quarter of an hour they had spread out a large a stored a small booth and a bowl of nour shall large collection of relics and valuables from the Gassler surely deserves my just anger for the harsh treatment which you received at the holy land, offering these articles for sale to the abusing so basely this sign to confirm the awful hands of the autumn air." People as they approached or passed the church. news of my death, in the heart of my faithful Deeper still sounded the mournful music of Lucinda. And," he continued, gazing with a prepare them a good luncheon; to the old man or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon with a prepare them a good luncheon; to the old man or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon with a prepare them a good luncheon; to the old man or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon with a prepare them a good luncheon; to the old man or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon with a prepare them a good luncheon; to the old man or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon and a starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon being the main of the starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon being the main of the starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon being the main or starving a slow death in the enemy's dungeon being the main of the starving a slow death in the starving the main of the starving the organ, more solemn became the voices, as vacant eye upon the floor, " if the flight of the she gave also a glass of good old apple wine, the deep psalms of mourning rang sadly through pseudo monk from Strassburg with the stolen but to the maiden a bowl of sweet milk. and blood-thirsty animals of the desert? Oh, the arched space of the church. Then fol-lowed the closing hymn of the reverend clois- connection, I am nearly forced to believe that savory stake, which latter appeared to suit the woman."

soul and memory of the noble count Walter of Rabenfels. Long years ago he joined in the holy war against the infidels in Palestine. But by an accident he was killed before he could leave this country, and now the lady of the deceased, the pious and devout recluse, Sister

Lucinda, whom you will see pass here in a few minutes, has founded this yearly Requiem Mass for the salvation of the soul of her beloved husband."

Hardly had the sacristan uttered these words when he walked hurriedly away and was soon lost among the mass of people that came from the church. But the pilgrim trembled at this exciting news, and pressing back his deep emotion, elevated his gaze to the heavens above, and leaving the booth to his companions, took a position close to the church door. The crowd had left the church and many stopped at the place where the two armed men sold many a valuable relic. But the pilgrim kept his place at the door, his trembling eyes closely watching every one leaving the church. Now the recluses and sisters leave the church. Inquisitively and even insolently the pilgrim gazes under the veil of every passing sister, going so far as to lift here or there a veil as if by accident, but the one he searched for was not among them. More tumultuously beat his heart and with a dejected air he was about to turn away, when the last of the recluses, sobbing and with her eyes cast to the ground, stepped across the threshold of the church. Nearly despairing, the pilgrim dared to raise the yeil from the face of the woman dressed in black. One gaze, and, a cry of deadly terror broke from her lips!

At that moment the black robe of the stranger fell upon the ground, the pilgrim's staff dropped out of his hand, and the broad-brimmed

hat from his head. "Lucinda," exclaimed the pilgrim, and folding her in his arms pressed a fervent kiss upon her pale lips.

"Walter, my Walter," was the reply, and fainting she lay in the arms of her beloved husband.

Count Walter took the pale wife, who had sunk down in joyous surprise in his arms, and carried her, while the multitude broke out in vale of sorrows and misfortunes. But soon this hour of joyful greeting became saddened by Lucinda's recital of the "We will hope for the best," replied the "What mournful service is this ?" asked the God, have been meroifully averted from us, to from either side was communicated, and the surrendered herself to a quiet and deep de-

"It was the Requiem Mass held for the there; of his utter hopelessness of ever regaining freedom, and his despair of ever beholding his loved ones at home again, and of his sudden and most wonderful rescue, by an unknown knight. Again there flowed tears of joy and thanks to the God of mercy.

Although Lucinda had learned to love her lonely cell in her hours of sadness, still, when this time of conjugal happiness returned, she gladly, and with the utmost joy bid it farewell to go with her beloved husband back to the felicity of a homely hearth, to which heaven in invite you, herewith, to remain, in the meanits mercy had recalled her.

Hardly had Count Walter and his spouse, Kuno and Jenkendorf arrived at the ruins of Rabenfels; hardly had their advent become known when inhabitants of the Mindel Schmutter and Wertach Valleys crowded to meet them; and the wood crowned hills and mountains re-rendered to the count his vast possessions, which the former had very conscientiously administered during the latter's absence. Hans Netter and his men from the forge, and thousands of villagers, offered readily their services to rebuild immediately the castle of Rabenfels. As if by magic there arose, during the same summer, a lofty building upon the desolate ruins, and soon a new and beautiful castle, with its high walls and many towers, gazed proudly into the valley.

CHAPTER XXI .---- THE HARPER AND HIS CHILD. The sun was setting in the west and the twilight of the approaching evening was casting its shadows upon the earth, when an old man stepped from the dark arches of the firs. Upon his shoulders he carried an old harp.

"God be thanked," he exclaimed, with a voice trembling with joy, while he turned around toward a female figure that was following, with anxious steps, closely upon his heels

"The Lord be praised, Johanna! He has heard our prayer. We need not, as yesterday, seek repose in the deep ravines of yonder black and gloomy forest. I know this region which we have entered upon. See, near the foot of the wood-crowned hill gleams forth the high roofing of a house. Do you hear the loud ringing of the iron hammer? It is the forge of ean Sea and the green and beautiful coast of joyful exclamations and cheers, into the little the honest Hans Netter; a man whom I knew herbs, and roots of wonderful power. I will the recollection of my innumerable bad deeds Having every insignia of his rank secreted able, by the well known tone of his voice and and disgrace upon me. We will seek shelter send to her immediately, and pray her to visit a passed before my soul; and such agony as I the sweet words of a hearty welcome, to recall for the following night at Netter's abode. He her to consciousness. Only now the long con- is too charitable to deny us the favor. Will house. She will not disapponnt you, or your lot of a despairing sinner. I thought my end Helvetian Alps, and when Suabia's beautiful tained tears commenced to pour down upon his he recognize me? No, time has altered my guardian, as you call him; she will surely come. was near; I saw death in its most horrible plains spread out before his ardent gaze, he mailed breast, at this unexpected meeting, and features; this head of sorrow, this face full of No one ever prayed for her assistance in vain. knelt down, thanking the Omnipotent for this then both knelt down in fervent prayer to the wrinkles of the manifold gnawing of con- Gertrude is a good and obliging woman. Pray great favour of restoring him to his native land, thank God, in the ecstacy of their joy for this science and suffering, will obliterate every pos- in the meantime, dear child. Prayer is the and I hope, my soul. I believe God in his great boon of meeting each other again in the sible spark of recognition. And I prefer it best medicine, and a benevolent God the best mercy sent him that I might atone for my thus, till I have found what will be your fu- | physician." ture welfare, Johanna." The female, following close behind the old horrible events that had transpired since the man, did not reply, but with a tearful sigh count, her husband, had bid farewell to his continued her journey, as a tender lamb, ad-and not many minutes had passed before death of the behaviour of Gassler, whom the constant of his door, he hur-crowds of people, plainly but cleanly and neat-ly dressed, hurried through the fresh morning air from all directions to the great cloister endeavored, with all possible Christian charity, protection. Now the convent door opens, and into Rabenfels castle, and that from that day the harp from his shoulder he put it in order surrounding it have also remained unchanged. the pious recluses, dressed in deep black, their sorrows had commenced. "Dear Walter," she whispered, with a bash- same with her lute. Beautiful and sweet rang ful and winning smile, "who knows but our the melodious strains from the two instruments, child has grown to become a valiant knight; and Elsie and the men approached to listen to ground and bushes and while she laid the herbs their harmonious sounds. prayer were to be heard. This prayer of holy trious father and ancestors. Perhaps he has "You have pleased me and my people very longing and deep mourning come from the gained distinction ere now, in the tournament, much with your sweet music," said Netter, or as God only knows, in the same holy war when the wanderers had ceased; "now please you have been engaged in for such a long num- to enter immediately and make yourselves easy

wife received especial attention, and became the leading topic of their conversation.

"You have arrived at an opportune moment, "said Hans Netter, adressing his guests. "On feast, my dear people; and if it pleases you, I quiet, my heart."

time, under my roof, and to partake of Hans Netter's hospitality. And when the time ar-rives, at the appointed hour we will go together through hill and dale to Rabenfel's Castle."

The earnest and melancholy face of the old harper aparently brightened up; a sign that his heart had been filled with joy by the speech of his host, or that a new and sweet hope had entered his soul. Readily he accepted the invitation of the hospitable Hans and turning to the girl he said :

"Do not be so despondent, Johanna, brighter days await you, Your lot will not always be such as it is now. I feel it, a change for the better will soon take place, and you will yet see bright and happy days in your youth.

After supper a devout evening prayer was read; then every one went to his couch with the hearty wish of a "good night." But the harper had no "good night." When the maid awoke in the early morning and approached his bed to awaken him, she became very much frightened, when she saw his feet and hands tremble.

"The journey in this cold weather has undermined the little health I had left, my poor child," he muttered, while Johanna burst into tears, "and if I do not receive speedy help I am afraid my days upon this world will not be many more.'

With hurried steps the maiden hastened and related to Netter and his good wife the awful misfortune that had befallen her guard.

"We must not delay a minute, not a moment is to be lost," replied the host, his heart over flowing with pity for the old man and the young being. "But be consoled; help is near; Gertrude of Oakdale possesses many healing poor waytarer who has tallen down sick in my suffered there I believe, has seldom been the And with consolation and new hope in her heart the poor lone child returned to the couch of the old harp player.

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"Sigismund Gassler, what may have become of him? I must console myself with the thought that eternal providence ordained it thus, or permitted it. And does not the pro-St. Michael's day, which we celebrate a week vorb in my book say: 'God smiles upon us; from to-day, a banquet will be given by the and all will change.' The days of sorrow will count, in his newly erected castle, in honor of give place to joy and happiness. Take courhis happy return. Minstrels, harpers and age, Gertrude; the end of your days is distant. singers will be especially welcome. You shall yet. Yonder, above the stars, the poor and help to add to the splendour and beauty of the persecuted knight-lady is well known. Be

Euring this soliloquy she had involuntarily cast her gaze upon the merry birds, who were pecking their food from the ground and bushes. But now she looked up, and what an apparition—a mailed knight, seated high upon a fiery steed, ascended Oakhill at his full speed.

"That is my beloved son !" exclaimed the old woman, and she danced in the ecstacy of her joy, like a youthful maiden. Then she hurried, leaning on her juniper staff, to meet the approaching knight. But three steps from him she suddenly stopped; a deathly terror had overcome her, and she stood as if rooted. to the ground. Her face assumed as ashy paleness; her eyes became vacant, her feet trembled; she was about to sink down in a swoon.

But the knight descended quickly from his horse and hurried to her support. "Gertrude," he commenced, as he led the old witch toward her oaken seat near the door, "you must not be afraid of me as you were once in the room of Hans Netter, the blacksmith, when I followed you in my passion, with my sword drawn to kill you.

Ah, no, good Gertrude, knight Gassler is not so had and wicked as in the days of the past! I would not harm a hair upon your venerable head." "Sec," he recommenced when the old woman had gained her usual selfpossession and she looked upon him with a moved and melancholy gaze, " see, misfortunes have brought me to my senses, have made an-other man of me. Do you remember those terrible moments upon the drawbridge when the fiery tongues of Rabenfels' conflagration reached to the black sky above? You remember how I fell into the ditch below. When I lay there, badly wounded, on my right log, my form stare me in the face. Then the Fish Veit saw me in my condition and saved meformer wickedness. I recovered from my accident after a long and protracted illness, took the red cross and went to Palestine.-Wherever the danger was greatest there I was always among the first. Often I prayed to the Almighty to accept my repentance and to give me an opportunity to repair the great misfortor. Often I prayed thus, and at last, after "Fell into mortal peril, and I saved him just as the sword in the hands of a blood thirsty infidel was about to descend upon his unguarded head."

And he returned :

"O, my God," she exclaimed, "how the poor thing trembles with the cold. Your ten-In the meantime a strange pilgrim, garbed count, his downcast spirits reviving under the der limbs are not strong enough to withstand revenge threatening hands of the awful Fas-

CHAPTER XXII.-THE KNIGHTS AT OAKDALE.

Several years have passed since we, with the young Knight Otto took leave of old Trude of Oaladale. On an early morning, as the autumn tunes of Rabenfels of which I was the originasun, proclaiming a beautiful day, gleamed she is the same old woman of former years, the same brown complexion and the same sorrowful and melancholy eyes. Her hut and the trees

break through the branches, she laid her book. aside and scattered food for the birds upon the which she had gathered the day previous, in the sun; her mind wandered back into the days of the past. "Truly" she muttered to herself, "I am in

need of consolation, that the poor heart may not become weak in hope and belief, Now that And Elizabeth took Johanna by the arm Rabenfels blooms again in the possession of the old count, who has brought his wife home in such a wonderful way, the offspring of this bring about this happy meeting. But Trude noble race is absent, whom I tore from the ter, in a most cruel manner? Perhaps the boy at this moment is shedding his precious blood And the good hearted Elsbeth set about to in the far off land in battle with the Saracens : or is, perhaps, being torn to pieces by wild and blood-thirsty animals of the desert? Oh,

"But where is he now ?" asked the witch breathless with impatience. "Why did he not return with you -----'

Her words were suddenly cut short by a well-known voice that sounded from behind the hut, "Welcome to Oakdale !"

And the next moment Otto of Rabenfels rested in the arms of his faithful foster-mother, both shedding tears of the deepest joy. Knight Gassler stepped aside and uncovering his head he thanked God in a fervent prayer, that he had been, by His grace, the instrument to gazed proudly and with happy satisfaction at the noble form of her adopted son.

me again, the happy days of your future shall begin 1 No more sorrow for my beloved Otto; nothing but pleasure and happiness."

Then she turned to Gassler, who had approached in the meantime, pressed his hand, with pleasant, though sad emotion, and said :

"To you, sir knight, I owe my heartfelt thanks for your noble deed, by which you saved my darling boy from the jaws of death. ter fathers, "Requiem eternam;" and all be a base conspiracy against me has been in ex-came silent as the grave: "The witch wept most pitifully, and leaning saved my darling boy from the jaws of death. istence, the bad consequences of which, thank sitting around, the oaken table, much news weak and trembling upon her juniper staff, she God will reward you for it. Believe me, the old hag of Oakdale, who told you the truth so What mournful service is this?" asked the God have been meroifully averted from us, to pligrim behind his booth of relies of the sacris-tan, as the latter opened the door of the church. And he returned : And he returned : Mathematicated and the person of a number of a number

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE -- AUG. 7. 1874.

tion ? It is not inquisitiveness that prempts me; nay, but the wish that you may also enjoy some pleasures yet in a happy home, in the eircle of your family. Knight Gassler, have you forgotten entirely your poor but loving wife? Could you take the innocent one, whom you cast unjustly from your heart, to love and cherish her? Oh, tell me! I long to hear an honest, decisive answer."

2

The knight could restrain his subdued feelings no longer and broke out into convulsive tears:

"Woman, woman," he exclaimed, "with this question you have touched all the chords of my heart | Could I take her back to me ? the Council which began in these words :- "Pela-Gertrude, I only entertain this wish in my life-to see her again; to ask forgiveness at her feet; to recover my child, my only, innocent daughter ! This wish, this hope pene- of the opiscopal See of Blessed Peter." And after trates my soul, since I have found in true penitence the way of a better life."

"Your child ? Edeltrudis' daughter," asked the witch, "is it then not true, as they said, that she had found an early grave in the watery depths of the Danube?"

" No," replied the knight, and tears of shame and remorse nearly choked his words. " I, inhuman brute, had her stolen from a loving mother, because I despised both, wife and child, with an infernal hatred. In truth, I had ist together, for that would imply division and disformed my plan of murder, but the Fish Veit union; so when the title was offered to the Popes, was more merciful and sold the poor waif to a they peremptorily refused to accept it. So St. Gregipsy woman, God only knows where these gory, following the example of his predescessors, relong years have brought her. Perhaps she is dead, or begging for her daily bread at the them see whether that was true : let them see what houses of inhospitable people. Should the was the teaching of his predecessors, His Lordship houses of inhospitable people. Should the great happiness be mine to find my Edeltrudis again, I may yet hope to behold Johanna.-The All Merciful often sends to those who repent and lead a better life the fullest cup of said. "The institution of the Universal Church bliss. But no, it is impossible! I do not think that such a lot will be mine."

Old Trude could not restrain her feelings any longer and she gave free vent to a stream of tears. Then to hide from the knights the deep emotions of her heart, she stepped behind the hut, knelt down, rang her hands and prayel with a joyful longing. The mailed knights appeared at a loss to account for this strange and unaccountable behavior of the witch.

In the meantime the servant maid of Haus Netter had ascended Oakhill and, after gazing The great surprise at the handsome knights, inquired for old Trude. When Gertrude heard her name pronounced she made her appearance and asked the maid her wish. "Please, ma'am, would you be kind enough to follow me; an old harper is lying sick at Master Netter's house ; he needs immediate help. Come to see him and God will reward you."

The old woman needed not to be asked twice, but taking her medicines immediately she hurried to the knights and said :

"Please to excuse me, till I return. My Christian duty calls me from here immediately. I shall return as soon as possible." But her Otto she consoled especially: "While I am gone, my boy, think of the days of your youth, which you passed in and near this hut. Take good care till I am back. Old Trude must bring help to the house of Hans Netter, or if too late, at least consolation, if human life can do no further good."

And with agile steps, such as appeared very strange in an old woman, she followed the servant down the hill and was soon lost to the sight of the knights.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

looked upon it as a title that would bring about; schisms. He refused to admit it in the Patriarch of Constantinople, and declined to accept it himself. Let them see what was the history of that title, which at the time created in the East so great a scandal, and which had been used by controversialists ever since in this country. The title of " Universal Bishop" was first made use of about 150 years before the time of St. Gregory the Great It was persons in different parts of the world, and he told England where the Catholics, who number probaapplied to the Patriarch of Alexandria, and later on John, Patriarch of Constantinople, not only usurped the title, but under virtue of it summoned together what he called a General Council. He considered himself "Universal Bishop," and arrogated to him-self the right of convoking a General Council. How was this met? Not by St. Gregory, but by his predecessor Pope Pelagius II. He wrote a letter to gius, to our beloved brethren, all the bishops who have been convoked by illicit summons from John of Constantinople." and went on to say that " the right of convoking the General Council was the privilege the Council had met Pope Pelagius declared its acts

null and void, and himself as supreme over the whole, even of the Eastern Church. St. Gregory the Great's objection to the title of "Universal Bishop" was first, that it was against the faith, and secondly, he felt that if the Patriarch of Constantinople were to call himself "Universal" meaning thereby to have

exercised universal jurisdiction, there would be in the church two patriarchs, two bishops exercising universal authority, namely, the Pope of Rome, the successor to St. Peter, and the Patriarch of Constantinople. Now, two " universal bishops" could not exfused to accept it, and from that it had been argued that he did not admit the Papal supremacy. Let then quoted from the writings of Pope St. Anastasius, who lived in 399; Pope Innocent I., who, lived in 410; St. Boniface, who lived in 419, and who, writing to the bishops assembled at Thessaly, takes its beginning from the honour bestowed on Blegsed Peter, in whom its governmont and headship reside. It is, therefore, certain that this Church is to the Chruches spread all over the whole earth as a head to its own members, and from which Church whoseever has cut himself off, becomes an alien to the Christian religion." Let him ask if Pius X. ever said anything stronger than that? Then there was St. Celestine who gave power to St. Cyril to excommunicate and depose Nestorius, who was afflicting the people of Constantinople with heresy.

Again, there was St. Sixtus III., and St. Lee, who lived in 440, and excommunicated Dioscurus, Patthe General Council at Chalcedon, and not himself personally, but by two legates. And what had Dioscurus done? He had communicated with a heretic who had been excommunicated by the Pope, and had refused to read a letter sent by the Pope; and refusing to submit to the Pope, the Pope exercised his supremacy in presence of the General Council through his legates, and deposed Dioscurus. And he did this in virtue of being head of the Universal Church and invested with the dignity of the Blessed Peter. The answer of the fathers at the General Council was, "Peter has spoken by Leo," and when writing to the Emperor at Constantinople they said. Christ, through the admirable Leo, pointed out the

way; as he made use of the wisdom of Peter, so has he used the wisdom of Lco," The same Fathers, writing to Leo himself, called him "The constituted interpreter to all of the Blessed Peter;" they said he presided over them "as the head over the membors," and, again, that to him "is committed by the Lord the custody of the vineyard." This was the testimony of the General Council as to the supremacy of the Pope. Well, this being the doctrine of the predecessors of St. Gregory the Great, was it likely that St. Gregory would hold a very different doctrine? Were they called upon to look upon St. Gregory as the Reformer of the Church of Bome? They were told that St. Gregory held no such doctrine as the supremacy of the Pope. He certainly maintained the doctrines which he had received from his predecessors, and the testimony to that doctrine he had just recited. But what did St. Gregory himself say

spirits. St. Augustine and his followers were instructed to say, Mass as Catholies did now; they were which Mass was to be said.) St. Gregory gave re-lics, not merely to St. Augustine, but to kings and them that many miracles were performed through the veneration that was paid to these relics.

England received the faith through St. Gregory, and for 960 years the archbishops of Canterbury were subject to the Pope. None called it in question. The people of this land for a thousand years held the blessed supremacy as a doctrine revealed by God, and the English bishops derived their jurisdiction from the See of Peter. There were 69 archbishops from the time of St. Augustine down to the time of Elizabeth, and all these received jurisdiction from the Pope. From whom did the 70th archbishop, Dr. Parker, receive his jurisdiction? It was from Queen Elizabeth, who assumed the spiritual jurisdiction, England, having for a thousand years recognised the Papal supremacy, had begun with Queen Elizabeth and continued to the present day to recognize the Royal supremacy. Queen Elizabeth had an Act of Parliament passed by which she was invested with spiritual jurisdiction, and fifteen out of the sixteen bishops in England protested, and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge protested ; but Elizabeth was a strong woman, and she made the Parliament pass the act so that from that time she and those who had succeeded her had become the source of jurisdiction and the judge of doctrine. These were the two points from which the supremacy of the Popes after St. Peter was established-viz., in order to maintain the purity of the Church, and the unity of the faith, and from these two points the supremacy in England at the Reformation was transferred to the Queen. When, therefore, he heard the Papal supremacy called in question, he was tempted to summon up the Established Church of England to be a witness to the doctrine of supremacy; and the Church of England is a witness of this Catholic doctrine of supremacy, for the Church of the Reformation did not do away with supremacy. The Queen and the people of England all knew-they learned it from a thousand years' teaching-that in the Church there must be supremacy-one must be head. They had learned, and therefore they accepted this doctrine; but they transferred the supremacy from the Vicar of Christ, from the successor of St. Peter, who had held it for 1,500 years, to the Queen of England. To the present day this royal supremacy existed in this country. And what had been the result of the change from the Papal to the royal supremacy? As to doctrine, they found that a few years ago the famous Gorham case arose, in which Mr. Gorham denied the validity or use of inrlarch of Alexandria, and this he did in presence of fant Baptism. The bishops-the Archbishop of Canterbury and his court, the court of Arches-determined that Mr. Gorham should be destituted and that infant baptism should be taught. But an appeal was carried to the supromacy, to the Queen, and this judgment was reversed. The Queen, sitting in council, in virtue of her supremacy, decided that this doctrine of infant baptism was to be a free doctrine---that people should teach it to be good or to be had, whatever they pleased. Next take the case of the judgment in regard to the famous "Essays and Reviews"-a book which was full of rank heresy, but was tolerated in virtue of the power of the royal supremacy in the Protestant Church. If they asked how this royal supremacy had maintained the unity of the Church, they put a question which need hardly be answered. for although the power of Parliament and all the physical force which was at the disposal of the Sovereign was at the command of the Protestant Church -the Anglican Establishment-they had been unable either by fair means or by foul, to maintain religious unity amongst the people of this country .--The Nonconformists, just as strongly as the Catholics, objected to the royal supremacy, and at the present day it was probable that much less than one half of the population of this country accepted the doctrine of the royal supremacy at all. Thus, he said there must be supremacy of the Church. Its supremacy was established at the beginning in blessed Peter ; it went on in the successors of blessed Peter, and it was ill for those who refused to accept because, though they might deny its existence,

idols and bless the temples with holy water, just as the majority for example, at Belfast, where they was done at present, in order, to drive out the evil are two to one; at Lurgan and Portadown, where they are three to one-there is a shameful contrast. In constituencies where the Catholics form the mato invoke the Saints, and they received from the jority, Protestants are are frequently elected to Cor-Pope a number of relies to put into the altars on porations to Boards of Guardians, to Parliaments In constituencies where Protestants are the majority, Catholics are never elected. It is in Protestant bly over three millions, have not a single parliamentary representative, though a tolerant spirit is and rational efforts in its favor, but to work and exhibited in electing about a score of Jews to represent their community of perhaps" a hundred thousand souls.

Against any "grievous domination of Catholic sentiment" the Irish Protestants may feel sceure if they use their common sense in considering their numbers, their wealth, the prestige given them by their pust ascendancy, their nearness to Protestant England, and the fundamental article in the proposed Home Rule constitution in their favor. Persecution in Ireland has always been of Catholicsnever by them. And now on the continent it is only Catholics who are being persecuted, and nowhere Protestants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant. JOHN MARTIN.

Mr. Martin has also addressed the following letter to the editor of the Dublin Irish Times :-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4. Sir-The recent Home Rule debate is the first regular engagement of the parliamentary campaign which we have entered upon with the two great objects of recovering our National Parliament, and of obtaining an honorable reconciliation with England. I ask leave to offer some remarks upon the circumstances in which this debate has been held. upon its general character, and upon the indications it affords as to the probable course and result of our parliamentary action, The debate was held under conditions very un-

favorable for the Irish side. As a matter of course the Irish representatives had to contend against a vast superiority of numbers. In the London House of Commons we are on ground where our antagonists are at home, and which (as has been well said) has long been carefully surveyed and laid out by them to secure our perpetual defeat. Not many of us had much previous acquaintance with parliamentary action, and, as a party, we had only a few months training to bring us into proper discipline. As to the main body of us, our strength was nothing, except the righteousness of our cause and our loyalty to our country. But we had for a leader a man of genius-eloquent, well acquainted with his subject, skilled in parliamentary tactics, inspired by passionate love of his own people, and by earnest friendship for the English.

On the English side were leaders of several different parties, all of them masters in Parliamentary tactics, and in the arts and tricks of parliamentary debates while their followers were excellent in the pride of their country's domination over Ireland, and confident in their superiority of number, and in the prestige of uniform success. The English profited by the lateness of the period in the session at which the Home Rule debate came on. This gave them a plausible excuse, in the "pressure of the public business of the country"-that is, of England-for granting no longer time than two days for the debate. Now, nine days were devoted to the Repeal debate of forty years ago (when only thirty seven Irish members had been elected as Nationalists); and nine days might have been woll spent on this occasion, in allowing a full and fair discussion. I may state that, of the two days given to this Home Rule debate, by far the greater portion of the time was appropriated by our antagonists; while our antagonists took care to close the debate by two speeches of their most skilful men (MM. Lowe and Disraeli)-speeches to which the impatience of the majority prevented us from replying. In my opinion it would be an casy task to refute

the arguments put forth in the speeches of Messrs. Lowe and Disraeli, as well as to refute all the other arguments employed by opponents of Home Rule throughout the debate. But the fact that the House did not allow a reply to those clever speeches whose drift was to cast ridicale upon the Irish National cause and upon its advocates, probably lost us some English votes in the division. I think, too, that our cause suffered in the estimation of Englishmen disposed to give it fair consideration, owing to the success of the English speakers in seeming to put us upon our defence, instead of laboring to explain and justify England's conduct towards us. It was the ase over again of the wolf and the lamb of Alson. Under all the circumstances, I regard the result of the first Parliamentary trial of the Home Rule party as very encouraging. Fifty three Irish mem-bers voted, and three paired in favor of the motion. Thirty-six Irish members voted, but none (paired) arainst the motion. Thus, we had a majority of twenty among the ninety-two Irish representatives who voted or paired. Notwithstanding the evil effects on English minds caused by the unanswered speech of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Disraeli, ten English members, including some of the ablest and most respectable members for Great Britain, voted, and one paired, in favor of the motion. Sixty-seven votes recorded for Home Rule, in a house of 529 members (tellers and pairs included), I consider a very encouraging first vote upon our question. Of the few Irish representatives who, on this occasion, spoke against Home Rule for their country, some expressed themselves as furious factionists, while the only able speeches delivered by Irish members in behalf of the English side were one inspired by personal spite, and one which evinced the mental struggle in a Protestant, educated in anti-Irish ideas. but feeling it a duty to inquire fairly into his coun try's national question. I think Dr. Smyth is in a fair way of converting himself to Home Rule. I hope his example will lead other Northern Protest. ants of the educated classes to inquire for themselves into the facts of the Irish National question. If they will sincerely and seriously entertain that question, nothing more is needed to make them become Home Rulers. But the first triumph of our cause in this Parlia ment can only come through the effects of proceedings outside the House. Ircland has now for the first time since the Union, power in her own hands to elect real representatives - representatives of what has always since that disastrous event been the general opinion and wish of the country. We have not indeed so extended a franchise as our English "fellow-subjects." Only one in twenty-five of our population is a parliamentary elector; while one in eleven is an elector in England. But one small electoral body of only 223,000 voters-such is the prevalence of the national sentiment in Irelandis able to return a great majority of Home Rulers to Parliament. Provided that all persons rated to the amount required for the parliamentary franchise be registered in all the Irish constituencies, I think we may add certainly twelve, and perhaps six more, to the present fifty-nine Home Rule sents. If we could obtain such an extension of the franchise as prevails in England, I think we should have more than eighty Home Rule representatives. With such a pronouncement of Ireland's national wish there would soon be a general feeling among the English members that the interests of "the Empire" (by which they mean England) rendered a triendly agreement with Ireland necessary, and when they examine into our proposal and find it so very moderate as regards our own rights and so very safe as regards their "Empire," I think we shall obtain a majority of English votes in favor of Home Rule .--

hibit their sympathy with it. We will need to be patient and courageous. We have a cause for sake of which our people have made many and terrible sacrifices. Long endurance in this national movement on which we have lately entered may prove to be needed, but the object is worth long endurance, And our object our glorious and sacred object will be attained the sooner; if our people will prove to the world that they are resolved never to give up their national cause, never to cease from vigorous wait until they six ceed. - I am, sir, sincerely yours, JOHN MARTIN.

THE LATE HOME RULE DEBATE.

Looked at as a whole, the Irish people have good reason to be satisfied with the great Home. Rule da-bate and with the division by which it closed. The case of Ireland was laid before the Imperial Parlia. ment with an carnestness, a moderation, and a full. ness worthy of the vital importance of the issue and of the illustrious assembly which the orators addressed. Between the Irish and English peoples there intervenes a vast wall of misunderstanding, misconception, and suspicion. That wall has been a building for seven miserable centuries, it cannot be removed in an hour, but this week it has been shaken to its foundations by the battering rams of Truth. If the balance of numbers lay against Home Rule, the balance of logic and reason was with it. Mr. Butt poured into the enemy a rhetorical broad. side, the effect of which will not soon be forgotten. Notably telling were those passages in his speech in which he reviewed the short but glorious history of Irish nationality, the history of that memorable period of eighteen years, in which Irish liberty, Irish literature, Irish art, Irish commerce, fanned by the healthy glow of national freedom, blazed into such an effulgence of glory and prosperity. Mr. John George M'Carthy enriched the discussion with a powerful speech, strengthened by the teachings of those historical examples of which the hon. member has been so diligent and so successful a student. Mr. M'Carthy Downing, with characteristic acumen, distinguished between the Scotch Union-a solemn treaty, adopted with the consent of the Scotch nation, and in which the right and privileges of that nation were carefully guarded-and the Irish Union won by a combination of force and fraud at which History stands aghast and Cynicism itself does not dare to justify. Speeches such as these, and those delivered by The O'Conor Den, Sir C. O'Loghlen, Colonel White, and other honorable members, contrast most favorably with the utterances on the opposite side. The glittering rhetoric of Professor Smyth, the convert zeal of The O'Donoghue, were Smyth, the convert zear of the orbonognue, were but poor bucklers for the opposition to Home Bule. As for the Ministry, Sir Michael H. Beach-again adopting the roll of enfant terrible-summoned up imaginary menaces to meet them with counter threats. Ireland can afford to despise these threats, but vapourings is a dialectic weapon which ill befits a man holding so delicate and so important a post as the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. The Prime Minister appeared in his old role of the jester, but we believe that Home Rule is too healthy a plant to be blasted by Sir Michael Beach's bluster or Mr. Disraoli's badinage. Passing from the debate to the division, it would show a singular want of acquaintance with political history if we were to allow ourselves to be alarmed by the fact that on the first occasion on which the subject of Home Rule was fairly raised before the House of Commons it was defeated by a majority of 458 to 61. Why, almost every one of the great reforms which are now immutable portions of our Constitution have, on their first introduction to Parliamentary notice, met with hostile votes even more crushing than that recorded yesterday morning. Let us take a few examples. In 1806 Catholic Emancipation had been for a long time before the public. It was supported by some of the greatest men in both Houses of Parliament; by Pitt and Fox, by Helland and Grey. Yet in 1866 a motion in favour of Catholic Emancipation was rejected in the Lords by 178 to 49, and in the Com-mons by 336 to 124. Twenty years afterwards the most powerful Minister who has ever ruled in gritain-the Iron Duke-the hero of a hundred fights. was compelled to throw open the gates of the Constitution to the Catholic subjects of the King. Let us take a more striking example. In 1821 Mr. Lambton moved a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of Parliamentary Reform. Only 43 ven in support of years afterwards popular indignation swept away the whole fabric of rotten boroughs and purchased seats. When George Grote commenced his agitation for the Ballot he met in the House of Commons with defeats utter, crushing, complete. He retired disgusted from Parliament, to become the historian of Greece. And yet it was given to him, before his pure and useful life was closed, to see the system of secret voting established in Great Britain. On the 13th of May, 1810, Mr. Parnell moved a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the Irish Tithes question. He was, of course, de-feated, only 50 members voting with him. Honorable members who took part in that discussion lived to see the Irish Tithes not only inquired into but abolished. We need scarcely say that the great principles which underlie the Church and Land Acts were, when they first appeared in the Parliamentary arena, opposed by majorities larger than that yesterday morning polled against Home Rule. We see no reason to be in the least cast down by either debate or division. If the spirits of the just made perfect derive pleasure from the contemplation of terrene events, with what joy must our great Tribune contemplate the debate and the division-a debate opened by the Isocrates of the City Hall discussion-a division in which the Home Rule vote was swelled by many English members, and was almost twice as numerous as the largest cast in the palmiest days of Repeal .- Dublin Freeman.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD AND DR. FRASER.

GREGORY THE GREAT AND PIUS IX.

THE PAPAL SUPREMACY TRIUMPHANTLY MAINTAINED.

An immense congregation assembled on Sunday, 28th June, at the Cathedral Church of St. John, Salford, to hear the second sermon of the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the fallacious statements put forward by Dr. Fraser, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester. The collection was in aid of the funds of the schools attached to St, John's: Taking for his text the words :--- "Thou art Peter

and upon this rock I will build my Church. Peter lovest thou Me more than these? Feed my sheep. Feed my sheep, feed my lambs. Peter confirm thy brethren. Peter to these do I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven." His Lordship said that the next day. Monday, being the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, it was but fitting that he should speak that morning upon the prerogative held by St. Peter, upon his primacy or supremacy which he transmitted to his successors and which must remain in his See, the See of Rome, until the end of time. The supremacy of St. Peter, or the Papal Supremacy, did not mean that St. Peter or his successors were superior in orders to the Apostles or to the bishops. The successors to St Peter had no supremacy in orders over the bishops of the Universal Church. What was meant by supremany and jurisdiction was simply that Peter and his successors had received from Christ jurisdiction or authority which was superior to that possessed by any of their brethren. It was given to St Peter in order that the Christian society formed by our Divine Lord, should be maintained in unity to the end of time. The second reason it was given was this, not only that the Christian Church should remain as one, but that the faith and truths revealed by Christ to the world should be preserved unto the end of time. In support of the doctrine of supremacy the rev. preacher quoted from the writings of St. Oyprian and St. Jerome, and continued, that there was no doubt difficulties might be raised against every doctrine, and the fact that objections might be raised was no proof whatever against the truth of the doctrine. Were not objections raised against the immortality of the, soul, the doctrine of the Trinity, of the pursonality of God and the incarnation of God, and indeed to front all dongers." In these words of Gregory the every other doctrine held by Christians? And Great they saw that he, like all his predecessors, therefore they were not to be afraid when difficulties | claimed that Papal supremacy, which was held and and objections were brought against the Catholic | maintained by the Pope and by Catholics at the pre-Church. She could answer them and she did answer them from time to time, and that solemnly by statements made by the Sovereign Pontiff ex cathedra, and by the decrees of the General Councils and by theologians. It had been said that the doctrine of the Papal supremacy had been derived, not from come to preach the Gospel to the Anglo-Saxons, but Peter, but from the fact that Rome was the imperial city. It had also been said that if the maxims and principles of one of the great successors of St. Peter had been followed perhaps there would have been no Reformation in England. It had been suggested that St. Gregory the Great did not hold the doctrine his jurisdiction. He told Augustine to found twelve of Papal supremacy, and they sought to prove that bisboprics; and this was precisely what his succesof Papal supremacy, and they sought to prove that assertion by saying that St. Gregory objected to the sor_Pope Pius IX.—did twenty years ago—he title of "Universal Bishop" Now it was quite true that St. Gregory did object to the title; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he down the temples of the pagans but to destroy the lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he down the temples of the pagans but to destroy the lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith; he lecked upon it as being contrary to the faith he lecked the loss the to get of the begin

about his own supremacy? They knew that he had discarded the title of universal bishop, and condemned it. Writing to Eulogius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, who had given him the title of universal, and had called his suggestions "commands." St. Gregory upbraided his correspondent for giving him that title, and told him that his (St. Gregory's) suggestions were not to be treated as commands. But he said, "I have been greatly pleased with what you have written in your letter about the See of St. Peter, saying that Peter still continues in the person of his successors." In other letters St. Gregory was constantly speaking of the Roman See in these words, "the Apostolic See," "the head of all the churches," and he called it elsowhere "the head of the fold," and he said also in his correspondence that his solicitude was constantly for all the churches of the world. Again, writing to the Emperor, who exercised great power, he did not diminish his own power, but he wrote as of a thing wellknown to everybody, "to all who knew the Gospel it is manifest that the charge of the whole Church was entrusted by the voice of the Lord to the holy apostle Peter, chief of all the apostles." His doc trine, therefore, was based, not upon the seat of the see in the Imperial city, but upon the Gospel. He said that all the patriarchs of the world were subject to him, and speaking to the Patriarch of Constanti nople, in which city the Emperor resided, these were his words, "Concerning the Church of Constantinople, who doubts that it is subject to the Apostolic See;" and again he said, "If any fault be found with the bishops, I know not what bishop is not subject to the Apostolic See, but when no fault requires it all are equal according to the laws of humility. "Was not this a claim to supremacy? Was not this the exercise of authority and jurisdiction? These were the very words of Gregory the Great, and yet they were told that if his maxims had been followed out perhaps the Reformation in England would not have been necessary. Though St. Gre-gory was a man full of humility and gentleness, willing to yield where he could for the sake of charity. when his authority had been disputed at a city called Salona, he wrote at once to his legate there, "You know how I feel this. I who am ready to die rather than see the Church of the Blessed Apostle lowered in my days. You know my character, I suffered patiently for a long time, but when I am once determined to bearit no longer I readily consent day, St Gregory's acts were in conformity with his letters. He exercised, during the thirteen years he reigned as Pope, jurisdiction over the Universal Church. In England how much were we indebted to him? Before he was made Pope, he started to given by a Nationatist to hatred or evil intention he was brought back by the people of Reme. As soon as he became Pope, he sent St. Augustine, a Scotch or the English resident in Ireland. The monk, and a number of other monks to England, to universal sentiment of Irish Nationallists at all times preach the Gospel and to establish the faith. He looked upon England in that respect as subject to

they could not diminish the fact or lessen the power of blessed Peter in his successors. The Church of England was but one more witness to the fact that a supremacy in religious matters must exist in the world, and three hundred years ago that supremacy in the Church of England was transferred from the Pope to the Queen. Let Catholics thank God that they held the supremacy of the Pope in spiritual matters, and though they would lay down their lives gladly for the honor and defence of their Sovereign the Queen in all things that belonged to her tempoial prerogatives, they would gladly lay down their lives also and suffer, if need be, like their fathers, for the spiritual supremacy of the Vicar of Jesus Christ .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

LETTERS FROM ME. JOHN MARTIN.

The following letter has been addressed to the London Times by Mr. John Martin, M. P. for Meath : HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3.

Sir-In a leading article in your paper of yesterday upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, you write :

"The denomination of Roman Catholic sentiment in Ireland would be grievously felt by the Protestants in a hundred ways-in ecclesiastical, educational and fiscal Policy. A feud dating its origin seven centuries back, would be re-opened and the stern purpose of the majority would be to retort upon the minority in a hundred disagreeable ways the evils and ignominies they had so long inflicted. Under a Federal government the Imperial Parliament would not only be compelled to tolerate this provocation to civil war, but in certain conbeivable circumstances sustain the oppressive policy of the local legislature. If there is anything to urge against this line of objection it ought to be adduced by some Home Rule member."

I am one of the many Home Rule members who were prevented from addressing the House, owing to the shortness of the time allowed for the debate, and impatience of a majority last night. Had I spoken it was my intention to offer some remarks upon the passage which I have quoted from your article.

I am aware that the sectarian prejudicos and jonlousies entertained by my Protestant fellow-countrymen against the Catholics are the cause why but few Irish-Protestants have joined in the National movement. I should have endeavored to urge against your line of objection to Home Rule such considerations as the following : Neither in the Repeal movement, nor in the Fenian movement, nor in the Home Rule movement-and these three schemes embrace all the parties of Irish Nationalists, extreme and moderate-has a single case occurred (to my knowledge) wherein expression has been towards Protestants. Neither has any Irish Nationalist over expressed evil intention towards the Scotch or the English resident in Ireland. The since the Union has been of perfect religious liberty and equality, of perfect equality before the law for all races and classes, of equal freedem and right for all Irish citizens.

"THE O'DONOGHUE."-A PEN PORTRAIT.

(From the Louisville Catholic Advocate.)

Who has not heard of William Cobbett, the author of the "History of the Reformation ?" One of the clever things he said was to foretall to the Irish in 1826, "In twenty years the potato will become effete in your Island." Like Cassandra, he was not listened to; but the very year his prophecy fell due the people beheld with disgust how the potato was more than effete. Another clever saying of his was to O'Connell on his entrance into Parliament : " Dan, see that your wings do not get scorched." There is warning in the words to all public men. Cobbett had been a private soldier, and rose, not in the army list, but to be one of the foremost men in Great Britain, and to take his place among the senators of the land. Here he was surrounded with genius, rank, culture, wealth, refinement, all of which had been brought to bear like so much temptation on the incorruptible man of the people. Unlike the moth that flies in narrowing circles around the candle till it gets sucked into the little maelstrom of light, Cobbett saw the danger; and, in turn, put O'Connell on his guard. O'Connell beeded the warning. Not so his kinsman, The O'Done-ghue, who, thirty years after, entored Parliament with a prospect before him such as few young men have had. He was then the best looking officer at Aldershot, and few cared to joke him on his Kerry extraction. His maiden speech was B splendid success. Even the Prince of Wales came down to the House to hear him. He made some clever hits while yet he "met them warm and young" with all his truth about him. He next attracted the public notice by challenging Sir Robert Peel, then the Secretary for Ireland. Peel showed

ALMYTON CALLS - TO Y

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -AUG. 7, 1874.

cater, with some loss of prestige to Peel as a duel ist but with a whole skin. It was then the Irish people warmed up to the young patriot, proclaimed him their coming man, and were about freeing the Kerry estate, encumbered with debt. It appears that at this point of his career, he had got dazeled with the glare of popularity. Once Palmerston, that old father of lies, looked at the young patriot with his basilisk eyes, be determined to have him; and he succeeded ; for, siter that, his voting was rather equivocal. His descent from "deep to lower deep" was rapid; and these who remember the great amnesty meeting in Dublin, 300,000 strong, must also remember the withering depunciations, by the Bayard of Irish politicians, George Henry Moore, on the now contemptible O'Donoghue. Since then we have lost sight of him, till on Thursday night last we found him in the House of Commons, denouncing the honest Home Rulers, whose shoes he is not worthy to black, calling them all that he was himself, His oratory is now mean; for, how can a man be elequent when he has nothing to be elequent on ? to tell what he has come to we need but say that the Home Rulers were beaten (458 to 61,) and that O'Donoglue was ably supported by the man whom O'Donoghue's kinsman called "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief." We would not soil our columns by the wretched man's name ; but it serves to show the base uses men may be brought to by vanity and " the pride of life."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Most Revd. Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, Canada, with his secretary, Rev. Father Hallet, have arrived at the European Hotel for some days. Dublin Freeman.

IRISHMEN IN THE PRELACY .- The number of Irish ecclesiastics distinguished by His Holiness the Pope for advancement in dignity is very remarkable. The following appeared in the list published at the re-cent Consistory; Church of Melbourne (Australia), erected into a metropolitan See; Mgr. James A. Goold, Archbishop of that See. Archiepiscopal Church of Damietta (in partibus): Rev. P. Lyons, Dominican, Delegate Apostolic of Mesopotamia, of Kurdistan, and of Armenia Minor. Cathedral Church of Hamilton: Rev. Peter Crinnon, V.G., London. Cathedral Church of Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. Father Redwood, Marist. Church of Ballarat (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral : Rev. Michael O'Connor of the diocese of Dublin. Church of Sandhurst (Australia), elevated to the rank of cathedral : Rev. William Fortune, rector of the College of All Hallows, Dublin. Episcopal Church of Alabenda (in partibus): Rev. William O'Carroll, Dominican, Coadjutor of Mgr. Gonin; Archbishop of Port of Spain.

ST. COLMAN'S COLLEGE, COUNTY CORE, IRELAND .-The Cork Examiner gives a flattering report of the success of this valuable institution, taken from the Vicar Capitular's address at the closing of this academical year. He said that for the forty years he had been diocesan examiner of aspirants to ecclesiastical colledes from Cloyne, he always found the concursus standard quite respectable, but never so high as in 1874, under the admirable management of the president and his most efficient professorial siaff. Though in Bishop Croke's presidency the collegiate standard in civil and ecclesiastical studies had attained a very remarkable prominence, yet he found the house was still progressive. When the Very Revd. Vicar had distributed the prizes usually awarded to successful students on these occasions, he next disposed of a very valuable collection of prize-books, sent through the president and Father Wigmore, by Rev. Michael Riordan, formerly of the diocese of Cloyne, and now in Brooklyn, New York, U.S. This good priest remembered St. Colman's College and its students in a similar way last year, and justly deserves for this goodness of heart the gratitude, not alone of the students and of the directors and professors of the College, but also of its many well-wishers in the diocese of Cloyne, and it may be said at this hour of its useful mission. even of its well-wishers in both hemispheres.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION .- The Dublin Monitor. with the permission of the Very Rev. Father Cooke, Principal, O. M. I., from whom it received the recital, gives the following history of a very extraordinary conversion :-- " In the autumn of 1869, while giving, with some of our priests, a mission in the town of Dungarvin. procession of penance, when I heard the piercing shrick of a strong man, which startled everybody in the church. When the procession was over, I made inquiries about the cry I had heard, and I was told that it was a Presbyterian policeman, who had fallen in a fit during the ceremony. Satisfied with this answer, I made no further inquiries. But, next morning I was undeceived. It was not a fit, but a wonderful manifestation of God's goodness and power. The Presbyterian policeman, spite of all the well-known bigotry of that sect, had been induced by a friend to come to the church and see the procession, and while I was going round, holding the Crucifix in my hands, those in the procession chanting the Miserere, he saw, as I passed, the faith-ful fling themselves on their knees. 'Now,' thought he to himself, 'I see it all. This is pure idolatry. I see with my own eyes that these Catholics are adoring that idol. I will never become one of them. Just as he came to the conclusion, as he narrates it himself, he saw a light, thousands of times more brilliant than the sun, burst from the Crucifix, and as it were, strike him on the forehead. 'This brill liant and beautiful light showed me,' he said, ' with such vividness all the sins of my whole life, their number, and their enormity, that I shricked out with terror, and fell like a man in a violent fit on the floor.' Here he remained bathed in tears for fully an hour. He arose, but he had determined to become a Catholic at once, and this morning had come for this purpose. I told him that I could not receive him into the Church until he was thoroughly instructed. But he replied that he knew all .-Amazed, I asked him if he studied our holy religion. He replied 'No.' 'Then how can you know it?' 'The light taught me all,' he replied. I examined and found, to my utter astonishment, that he told the truth. He knew everything I could tell him. I then spoke to the Bishop, the lato Dr. O'Brien, about the case. His lordship also inquired into it, and so convinced was he of the sufficiency of such winning qualities, should be-I am sure they his knowledge, that he not merely allowed him to will pardon me saying it, my remark is an abstract be baptized, but even gave him the Sacrament of Confirmation that very day. The next day he re-ceived Holy Communion, with every sign of the liveliest faith and thanksgiving. We left the town at the end of the mission, and heard no more of him till two years after, when he wrote to our Provincial to tell him that having consulted his confessor, he believed he had a vocation to our order. He was received and professed, and having demanded the foreign mission, is now a catechist in the South of Africa." Strikes are most unusual in Ireland; but a very large one has just taken place in Belfast, by which more than, or even as often as the English. You 40,000 persons in the linen and kindred trades are thrown out of employment in about forty mills .--Trade has been in a depressed state for some time in Belfast, and the failure of one house in the com- | his relations having done so. The Irish have been mission business for £800,000 has led to considerable pressure and suffering. Spain, heretofore one modern times I will not deny that Oliver Cromwell of the best customers of Ireland for linen, has been conquered Ireland, but it was after he had conquered the victim of such internal strife and anarchy, that England. William III. could not have succeeded the trade is completely crushed. The United States, another great customer, has been suffering from financial collapse. These, with high wages, increased price of coal and iron, and a glut of production, with a threat of diminished hours of labor, have precipitated the present crisis. The lock-out has been hands and ceased work.

The death is reported of Major-General Dunne, who for many years represented Queen's County in Parliament and previously sat for Portarlington.

MAIDEN ASSIZE AT DUNDALE .- At the Dundalk Assize, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Keogh was presented with a pair of white kid gloves, their being no prisoners for trial.

There has been some talk about the exclusion of members of Parliament who are advocates of Home Rule from the lists of persons admitted to her Majesty's levees. A statement is now made which, if true, shows that the absence of these gentlemen's names has not been accidental. Hitherto a general impression has prevailed that receptions at Court were independent of the political opinions of those. who had the honour to be received, but it is said that the course taken with reference to the Home Rulers is the result of direct instructions from high quarters - London Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Juries Act (Lord O'Hagan's, of which Mr. Plunket was chairman, demands some alteration in that statute. It asks for an increase of qualifications as to the property of some of the jurors, and also the abandonment of the alphabetical order of the names in calling the panel. It recommends however, a highly important substitute; namely, the selection of the jury in all criminal cases by ballot, a recommendation for which we are indebted to Mr. M'Carthy Downing, senior member for the County of Cork, whose suggestions improved Lord O'Hagan's Bill, when passing through the House of Commons; and whose unwearled attention upon this Select Committee, practical experience and great ability, have conferred signal service on this country. Some of the clauses in the Report adverse to Lord O'Hagan's Act were carried only by the casting vote of the chairman. There is an end to jury-packing in Ireland. Mr. Downing made the first successful assault on it, when he brought before the House the conduct of the Orange High Sheriff in Monaghan, and had him removed from his office because of his having packed a jury.

EVICTIONS IN CLARE ISLAND .- Thirty-six families belonging to this island have been, it is reported, heartlessly evicted by the owner-a resident in London. It appears that becoming extremely poor, the unfortunate people were unable to purchase fishing gear, and being thus deprived of their sole mode of mercy of a "foreigner"-who doubtlessly doesn't believe in the necessiey of Home Rule. The particulars of this scene of misery are truly harrowing. One child actually died in its little cradle from the effects of a sun stroke it received outside the padlocked door of its father. A delicate woman, named Mary Malley, will scarcely recover from the effects to help these sufferers may send their subscriptions to the Rev. John Charles, C.A., Clare Island, Mayo.

Alderman MacSwiney, J.P., has been elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the coming year, and no selection could be more popular or give greater satisfaction. It is now ten years since the Alderman filled the office of Lord Mayor, in 1864, a mayoralty distinguished not less for the brilliancy and popularity with which he discharged his duties than for some of the political results which flowed from it. It was the spirited action of Alderman MacSwiney, when Lord Mayor, that led to the passing of the Act for the abolition of offensive onths ; and it was during his year of office that the foundation-stone of the O'Connell monument was laid, at which he presided, a function which attracted the presence of 200,000 persons, including Archbishops, Bishops, members of Parliament, mayors, magistrates, and representative men from every part of Ireland. The head of one of our largest and most successful houses, Alderman MacSwiney eminently deserves, personally and commercially, this high henor of recall to the supreme magistracy of Dublin; while the grace, the geniality, and the hospitality with which the duties of Lady Mayoress were performed in 1804 are vividly remembered, -- Cor. of Tablet.

MUNSTER STATISTICS .- The "summary tables and the total area of the province is 6,067,722 acres, of which 5,915,561 are land and 152,161 water. There were under tillage in 1871 1,362,664 acres; under pasture, 3,326,035; plantation, 108,752; waste bog, mountain, etc., absorbing 1,118,110 acres. Of inhabited houses there were 234,757; of uninhabited 7,183; and building 474. Ten years before there were 143,267 houses inhabited and 725 building. In 1841 there were 364,637 inhabited houses and 1,023 building. The population in 1871 and 1,023 building. The population in 1871 was 1,393,485; in 1761 it was 1,513,558-in 1841 the total was 2,396,161. According to these figures the population of Munster decreased in thirty years by the enormous number of 1,002,676. In Water ford city the population in 1871, amounting to 23, 349, was a little in excess of what it had been in 1861, and the number of houses showed a corres ponding improvement. Among the parliamentary boroughs of the provinces, we find the largest constituencies to be those of Cork, with 4,307 electors ; Limerick, 2,193; and Waterford 1,404. The smallest constituencies are Kinsale, with 179 electors; Mallow, with 253; Ennis, with 235, and Bandon, with 223. The number of farmers in the province was 91,299, and of farm-holdings, 126 013 Of these four were of 2,000 acres and upwards, 2,175 being under five acres. There were 2,659 people of foreign origin among the population. Of the total population 1,304,684 were Catholics, 74,213 Pro-testant-Bpiscopalians, 4,091 Presbyterians, 4,758 Methodists; all other denominations being returned at 5,730." THE IRISH AS A CONQUERED RACE .- Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his speech on Home Rule in Ireland delivered in the House of Commons July 2, said: 'I must say there is to me nothing more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a conquered race. I have been always surprised that a people gifted with so much genius, so much sentiment and not a personal one-should be so deficient in self-respect. I deny that the Irish people are conquered; they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride. The honorable member for Louth was quite elated when he spoke of the subjection of his people. He seemed almost inspir-ed when he talked of the Irish being still in chains. I must enter my protest against a course which appears to me so extraordinary. And first of all, I deny that the Irish are an ancient nation that have been conquered more than all ancient nations have been. I deny that the Irish have been conquered never heard an Englishman going about and boasting of his subjection. He boasts some times of having come over with William the Conqueror, or of conquered by the Normans and so have we, and in in conquering Ireland if he had not previously conquered England. Therefore, there is no foundation for this state of affairs, of which the honorable member for Louth and the school he represents are so proud. Allow me to point out to the House that

at all according to the honorable member for Louth. I would most respectfully remark to my Irish friends there is something, I think, impolitio in the bosst-ful manner in which they will remember the disgraces and disasters of their people." It is peculiar to them, but I would recommend them not to be too fond of indulging in it. We have the advantage of living in an age when people are not remarkable for superstitious veneration for history or acquaintance with it. We cannot spare so much time to the past as our fathers did, and I have no doubt when all the various systems of education now afloat are matured, and the consequences are really accomplished, the great body of the nation will not be acquainted with anything but the information of the current hour. If, therefore, Irish gentlemen would only hold their tongues, I don't believe that in the course of a generation anybody would remember that they had been subjugated for in the course of a generation they will turn out to be the representatives of a contented and prosperous people."

The Orange anniversary has come again, with its annual visit to arouse and disturb the peace-loving inhabitants of portions of this truly beautiful country. Visitors from all climes come to view our sunny shores, and behold the remains of what was once Ireland's glory, joy, and pride, the Monasteries and other ruins of the Catholic island of Saints. Many of those very buildings, once the abode of Catholic piety and charity, which remain in a state of preservation, and which have passed into the hands of those who aided the Reformation, will on to-morrow be desecrated by the Orange colors, the hue of discord, flaunting above their battlements; or we will see them elevated on some lofty steeple in commemoration of what that unholy and unpatriotic sect, the Orangemen, term liberty. Liberty, the word scems scorn of all freedom, used in association with their orgies. Wo in Ireland are well aware that those Orange rascals have sworn to walk through our blood-"walk through Papist blood." So far they didn't, and we know too well they shall never be able. In this very city, one of the finest churches in it, Christ Church, which is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, on to-morrow will be decorated with the colors of the Dutch Prince William. The same fate will befall St. Patrick's Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Apostle of the Irish race, St. Patrick himself. To-morrow it will wear the aspect of an living, they were left unprotected to the tender altered allegiance, the altered allegiance indeed from faith and fatherland. A day will come let us believe, in Ireland when there will be another Reformation, more serious than the last, when our eyes shall behold the dawning of Ireland's bright, dear hopes-the dawn of lib. erty, the dawn of true Irish freedom, the anrora of which has been so long delayed. Great Catholic of cold and exposure to the night air. The pastor | Ireland need never feel despondent after all that had to administer the last Sacraments to her, while she has passed through without despair. Orangeshe was lying beside a wall. She was there all men cannot always have their day, and neither can night. Further remark is unnecessary-the subject | they have their way. The vitupe ations of the Lons too melancholy. Any of our readers who desire | don press reproach us with the glorious idea of being "a Romish nation." We are a Romish Nation and we do by no means hesitate telling them that either. We have always been true, or striven to be true, to the inspirations and guidance of the Holy Church of Rome. Ever and always we shall stand by and vindicate the glorious idea of being "a Romish Nation," against all comers, sect, and parties. We shall claim that we are the most Catholic people in Europe, "bar none," and we shall live and die chorishing those bright ideas, so coherent in our hearts that they seem one and indivisible with the Irish race. What have .our persecutors achieved with all their hostility towards us? Nothing save that, we are still stronger in our belief to-day as a people than any other people in Europe, and that every emblem of a foreign faith or foreign thrall flaunting in our faces only depens our love for the Cross and for the old land. It may be that in the hereafter those places which in past ages were hallowed by the presence of saints, martyrs, and soldiers will, one day, be oursagain; and the emblems which will then be boldly before the breeze will be those of peace, love, and purity in vindication that we are still a Romish Nation. Just now we are in the midst of the season of pleasure and thorough enjoyment. Many an excursion party is to be seen passing through our thoroughfares. The suburbs look beautiful, nature has spread over our city and our priests, a mission in the Munster, Ireland, published in June, 1874, show that a state has it. The favorite watering places are Avoca, Glendalough, home of Saint Kevin, Lough Bray, with its mountain loneliness, Powers Court waterfall, and that sweet bit of horror, Poul a phuea. Talk of the quiet of the Arno, the droamy landscapes around the summer waves of Como, the Alpine scenery above the lake of Thun, here in one Irish County, Wicklow, the poet land of many a lyre, we have them all concentrated. Of course I don't speak of Killarney at all, for Killarney is facile princeps, the one bit of undisputed fairyland in our country, but as our home tourists are taking in Wicklow particularly, I must become cuthusiastic about it. And by the way, I wonder as Irish scenery from Sybil's head to Connemara, is becoming such a summer resort for Italians and Frenchmen and Germans, and as they go home in raptures over it, why do not your Americans, and chiefly your American-Irish, people, patronize it, or rather allow it to patronize them. Why? Paddy Blake's echo in the rifts of the Killarney cliffs answers for them, because they don't know how beautiful it is .- Dublin Corr. of Catholic Mirror.

Irish Home Rule Association, desire to record our disgust at the treachery and baseness of Col. Stuart, whe, having given a written promise to support Mr. Butt's resolution, failed to do so, we pledge ourselves to use the most strenuous exertions to secure his defeat at the next election, as we did to secure his in support of this assertion was so overwhelming return at the last one.

In a Scotch journal we find this advertisement :---Wanted, an experienced nurse to take charge of a young child, between thirty and thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and good reference. None need apply who cannot produce the best testimonials."

A trades outrage occured last Friday at Sheffield. A bottle filled with powder, pieces of iron and small stones was thrown into an apartment belonging to Messrs. Thompson and Taylor's works, and in which a number of non-Unionists were sleeping. Fortunately the missile did little harm.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES .-- A circular of the Bank of England, issued on Thursday, warns the public against forged £5 Bank of England notes, bearing date March 11, 1874, with cipher D-48, a few of which have lately been put into circulation. They may readily be detected by a careful examination, the execution not being such as to deceive persons in the habit of dealing with bank-notes.

A SAD DRUNKARD .- At an inquest held last week in the Gray's-inn road, London on, the body of a man named James Deal, aged sixty-eight, the widow stated that her husband, who was a smith, worked hard and drank hard; they had been married thirtyeight years, and he had not during that period been sober a week at a stretch. While drunk ho fell over a chair in the dark and fractured his ribs. This was the cause of his death.

SCOTIAN LARGE-REARTEDNESS. --- A worthy farmer not a hundred miles from Lochgoilhead was greatly exercised last year with regard to the safety of his hay crop. 'The weather, though often threatening, favored his efforts till he had succeeded in gathering it in, being in this respect more fortunate than several of his neighbors. After seeing the last wisp of straw round his stacks, he exclaimed, with a self-satified air, " Noo, sin' I ha'e gotten my hay a' safe in, I think the warld would be greatly the better o' a guid shower."

The Lord Mayor of London made some strong remarks on Wednesday, in a case before him at the Mansion House. Because certain directors of a company who "were charged with fraud and plundering the public" had made what was called "restitution," the committee of shareholders have withdrawn from the prosecution, and the directors, as the Lord Mayor said, "are to go scot free," He emphatically protested against what was practically one law for the rich and another for the poor, and he refused to allow the case to be settled in this way.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD .---- In the report of the adulteration of Food, Committee of the House of Commons it is recommended, with respect to tea, that an examination should be made in bond, with a view to protect the retail dealer. As to milk, it is stated that, though the sale of skim milk should not be prohibited, selling it for new should be made punishable. The report is, on the whole, favourable to alcoholio drinks, bread, butter, and corn-flour. Various improvements are suggested in the proceedings before magistrates.

DRUNKENNESS IN LIVERFOOL .- At Warwickshire assizes, on Tuesday, Justice Denman, in charging the grand jury, referred to drink as a public source of crime, and as an illustration of this he said there were thirty-nine prisoners for trial at the last Liverpool assizes, one-third being cases of murder, manslaughter, and unlawful wounding, every one of which was directly attributable to drink. It therefore followed that but for the drinking customs of society there would not have been a single case of violence in all Liverpool for trial. This was a striking fact, and could not be mentioned too often as a warning.-Liverpool Post.

Parliament continues to be pestered and bewildered by the perplexing consequences of the existence of the Church Establishment which Henry VIII, succeeded in forcing upon the people of England. A short time ago it was the interior rotten. ness of the English Church Establishment which nelius Eckel. Subdesconship, Edward Pierron, bothered Parliament. This week it has been the Nicholas Bruck, Melchoir Reichert, John Nepumuditto of the Established Church of Scotland, which, notwithstanding all the influence and power brought | Frederick Hoesel .- Pillsburgh C o bear in its support, seems to have been as signal. ly distasteful to the people on the other side of the Tweed as a similar roligious imposture has been to the people of Ireland. The object of a bill now before Parliament, and introduced by the government, is to reconcile, as far as possible, the Established Church of Scotland to the general body of the peo-ple of that country. It is rather late in the day to do this, and the attempt will not succeed. Protestant State Churchism is on its last legs, and the United Kingdom object to any more propping up of such a wholesale national swindle.- The Universe. Honor where honor is due. We have often had to speak disparagingly of the Echo newspaper, but we are bound to admit that it has atoned for many faults by the temperate and gentlemanly manner in which it has commented on the great Irish debate. There is a passage full of sense which we cannot re-sist the desire to copy :--- "You do not pacify men, least of all a susceptible high-spirited people, by insinuating that they are fools; and never yet was a conflagration of sedition extinguished by the waters of ridicule and contempt. To assert that the Home Rule agitation is fomented by a "frozen-out politician," assisted by a few newspaper editors, may raise a thin laugh, but it does no good. It is scarcely prudent and is clearly not the highest statesmanship, to hold sixty members up to ridicule, and to denounce them and their supporters as crazy pa-triots. Perhaps more irritating than our laws or institutions are the too common sneers at Irish character. Uttered in levity, they penetrate deeply as Chinamen and go among the people. There is a and wound acutely." There is truth-a world of French Roman Catholic college at Chusan; another truth-in this. More Irish rebels have been made by the sneers of such as Messrs. Disraeli and Company than by all the fervid appeals of Meagher or burning songs of Davis .- The Universe. MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE .--- If a report that has gone the rounds of the papers and still remains uncontradicted be true, the Magistrates and the inhabitants of Macclesfield are, to say the very least of them, disgraces to their country. A butcher named Joseph Anderson was summoned before the dispensers of ustice in question on a charge of having assaulted his wife, a young woman about 20 years of age, and whom he had sworn only twelve months before to love, honor and respect. The complainant, who appeared greatly disfigured, informed the magistrate that her body was literally covered with wounds and bruises caused by her husband's repeated illusage, and that he had threatened to murder her. She therefore craved the protection of the magistrates. The couple had lived apart for four months out of the twelve. One evening the accused came to her mother's, where she was living, broke open the back door and entered the house. She ran out by the front door; he followed, overtook her, and gave her a blow in the mouth which knocked her down and drove her teeth through her lips. Her the integrity of the United Kingdom, but only by neighbors came, as she hoped, to her assistance, but it was only curiosity which brought them to the scene of action. In the exercise of that British courage about which our poets are so fond of singing they "were afraid to interfere." But this is not all. As soon as the poor woman managed to raise herself from the ground her brutal husband knocked her down again and kicked her most shamefully .--This letter having been discussed at a meeting of He then lifted her by the leg and the hair of her general, nearly all the mills having paid off their for this violent change which is now proposed. If ing resolution was passed unanimously :- Resolved, naturally enough, she became insensible. And all Catholic topics, and is now open to engagements they are not a subject race, they have no argument -That we, the members of the Cardiff branch of the | this in the presence of that section of the British from societies, etc.-Boston Pelel, Aug. 1.

public who honor Macclesfield by their residence and who stood passive observers of such a barbarous outrage as this. The ill-fated woman earnestly imthat even the solicitor who attempted to defend the ruffian had to acknowledge there was no palliation for his conduct. And what do you think was the magistrate's estimate of the enormity of the offence of half murdering a woman? After a lengthy con-sultation these gentlemen decided that two months' imprisonment fully met the justice of the case .---Surcly some humane member of Parliament will draw the attention of the government to this grossmiscarriage of justice.-The Universe.

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THE LAST OF THE TICUBORNE WILL SUITS. - The first case for trial by a special jury in the Court of Probate this term was that of Tichborne v. Tichborne, which has been on the paper for a lengthened period. There are two suits, one of which is instituted by the late claimant, who is in the declaration. styled "Sir Charles Doughty Tichborne," against Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, an infant, who appears by his guardian, the Hon. Theresa Mary Josephine Doughty Tichborne. The second suit is that in which Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne is plaintift, and Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne the defendant. The declaration in the first suits sets out that Dame Henrietta Felicite Tichborne, widow, died intestate, leaving Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne her son and next of kin, to which the defendant pleads that the plaintiff was not the son of the deceased, and that he (defendant) is her lawful grandson and sole next of kin. On the case being called on, on Wednesdays Sir James Hannen, addressing the jury, said : Gentlemen, you need not be alarmed by the title of this case, and you will not be required to attend during the long vacation. The fact is no step has been taken in the matter for months, and therefore it is desirable that it should be called on, so that in the event of nobody appearing which seems to be the fact, it may be struck out, in order that it may no longer stand in the list and create a false impression as to its being a contested cause. Tichborne v. Tichborne was then called on, but nobody appeared in it, although Mr. Bayford, who was formerly in the suit, was in court engaged in other causes. Sir James Hannen said that the cause must be struck out.

UNITED STATES.

We regret to learn from a Western exchange that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour is lying sick at Notre Dame, Indiana.-Pilot.

Father Damen, S.J., has recently concluded a very successful mission in St. Rose's Church, St. Louis, st which 7,000 communions were received, 26 converts made, and 675 persons confirmed.

The corner-stone of the addition to the church of St. John the Baptist, Buffalo, N.Y., was laid on Sun-day, July 12, by Rt Rev. Bishop Ryan. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Quigley.

The corner-stone of the new church of the Holy Name, Chicago, Ill., was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley on Sunday, July 19. The various Irish and Catholic, civic and military societics attended in a body.

Rev. Father Walworth of St. Mary's, Albany, on Saturday, July 18, paid a last sad duty towards his loved mother by celebrating for the repose of her soul a solemn Requiem Mass at St. Peter's Church, Saratoga. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierney pronounced the last absolution.

On July 15, his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on Adolpho Francis Navier Chapuis, who, on account of his youth, could not be ordained at the same time as the members of his class in the Seminary. The interesting ceremony took place in the church of St. Joseph, Thibodaux, the Rev. Father Menard, pastor.

On July 17, the Right Rev. M. Domenec ordained the following members of the Benedictine Order, in St. Mary's Church, Alleghanny :- Priesthood, Rev. Wenceslaus Knockernick. Deaconship, Rev. Corcene Jaeger, Albert Robrecht, Anton Wirtner, and atholic. New CHURCH, LACROBSE, WIS.-On July 10, there was solemnly dedicated, the church of St. Wenceslaus, the national saint of Bohemia, for the Catholic Bohemian congregation. Right Rev. Bishop M. Heiss, D. D., officiated. The ceremonies of the bles-sing being finished, Right Rev. Bishop Heiss, D. D., spoke in English and German to the congregation. ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND CHURCH MUSIC .- The Pittsburgh Catholic publishes the following authorit-ative answer to its inquiry whether the order in regard to church music had been rescinded :-- "Arch-bishop's House, Westminister, S. W., June 16, 1874. Sin :- The statement that the order excluding female voices from choirs in the diocese has been rescinded, is entirely without foundation. It is in full force and observance. I thank you for giving me the opportunity of correcting this statement, and I request you to make this contradiction as public as possible. May overy blessing prosper your Yours faithfully, in Jesus Christ, "† HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster." abors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a letter we have seen from an Englishman in China we happened to fall upon the following naive admissions, which we recommend to the Rev. Aminadab Sleek :---

As yet far more missionary work has been done in China by the French than by ourselves, and the Chinese know it. Numbers of French priests dress at Siccaway, near Shanghai, with school for over a hundred boys. There are French Sisters of Charity at Ning-Po, and others at Tien-Tsin and elsewhere; while the labours of Protestant England are little in comparison and fall far short of those made by their Roman Catholic brethren.

There must be some explanation for this. Could it be that Protestant missionaries work for the emolument of selves and families, to put a bonnet on the wife's head and shoes on Jackie's feet, while Catholic missionaries work solely for God and the Gospel? But them, you know, it is a horrible! and diabolic thing for a priest to be a celibate. Exoter Hall has said it and it, must be true !- The Universe.

COLONEL STUART, M.P., AND THE HOME RULERS .-Colonel Stuart, who was returned to Parliament by the votes of the Cardiff Home Rulers Association, has addressed the following letter of explanation :

25 Wilton-crescent, July 4th, 1874. Sm-In the discussion of the scheme which Mr. Butt so clearly and eloquently placed before the House of Commons, it was clearly shown that an Irish Parliament, which should act freely and independently, cannot be established consistently with means of a repeal of the Union. As I hold and have always held, that the integrity of the kingdom must be preserved for the good of both nations, I was unable to give my vote in favor of the motion.

I am, your obedient servant, J. F. D. C. STOART.

To Dr. Kiernan. this mere bit of sentiment is the only real foundation | Colonel Stuart's Home Rule. supporters, the follow- head, and dashed her against a stone wall, when,

BISHOP WHELAN'S FIRMNESS .- The Lynchburg Virginian, in a warm eulogy on the late Bishop Whelan, says: "Some of our readers may remember the effort, as reported in the newspapers during the War, that was made by certain officers in Wheeling, to place a flag over his church, as they had done there, and elsewhere, over other churches. They were the more anxious in this case, because they knew the Bishop to be in earnest sympathy with the cause of the South. But he resisted them stoutly, telling them that they could only succeed in their efforts by passing over his dead body. The Bishop triumphed and his church was not desecrated, as were some others. The Bishop told us further that an order for his arrest was suspended over him during nearly the whole period of the War."

The Chicago Evening Journal gives an interesting description of the Cathedral of the Holy Name which is being crected by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley in that city. Since the fire the congregation have worshipped in a temporary frame building, which was cold in winter, warm in summer, and too small to comfortably accommodate the crowds who desired to worship. The new building which has been de-signed by Mr. P. C. Keely will be larger than its predecessor, measuring 100 feet wide on State street and 210 deep on Superior. It will run back to Cass. The style of the architecture will be gothic. The front will face on State street. The main entrance, 20 feet wide and 22 feet high will be heavily mounted in stone. The altitude from the ground to the cross is 259 feet, one of the highest spires in the city. The audience room will be one of the largest in the country, and will have seats for 3000 persons. The contracts have all been let, and if nothing unforeseen happens, the roof will be on by December next. The building will cost about \$200,000.

J. Edmund Burke, Esq., founder, and, up : to the first of April last, editor of the Catholic Union of Buffalo, now on the staff of the Catholic Review (New York), has been sojourning in Boston and vicinity for a month past, in the interest of the latter paper. He is at present stopping in Chelsea, Mr. Burke has been, we are sorry to say, in very poor health but the air of the Old Bay State seems to have beng-fited him greatly. He intends to devote much of his time during the coming season to lecturing on

INEDEANRIODEAWALIANDESS ADNID OFAANEIOLIO OEDRONILOLDE - AUG 17 1874

The True Witness CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. WRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. GILLIES. 4

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM HAT DATE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Bow, and GEO. Bowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1874. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1874. Friday, 7-St. Cajetan, C. Saturday, 8-Vigil. SS. Cyriacus and Comp., MM. Sunday, 9-Eleventh after Pentecost. Monday, 19-St. Lawrence, M. Tuesday, 11-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 22-St. Clare, V. Thursday, 13-Of the Octave.

TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been sending out accounts to our country subscribers during the past weeks, but so far with little result. We now inform those who have failed to remit that with the opening of our New Volume we shall discontinue the papers of all subscribers who may be in arrears to us. It should not be necessary to send out any accounts, as the dates to which each country subscriber is paid, is marked after his name on the address of bis paper, the amount of his indebtedness is therefore weekly before him, reminding him that his duty to the printer emains unfulfilled. He must be also aware that any one taking up his paper cannot fail to see that the subscription is not paid, which fact, of itself, ought to induce him never to allow his subscription to run behind.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There was a violent scene in the French Assembly on Saturday. M. Distri, a Bonapartist, on Friday, used the expression that the Republie had succumbed before honest men. Next day he was challenged to repeat his words, which he did; thereupon Victor Shodire, a Republican, gave him the lie, and several Deputies from the Left rushed towards him. shouting and shaking their fists. The President of the Assembly, unable to restore order, suspended the sitting. It is probable several duels will follow. The police are again search. ing the house of prominent Bonapartists, and seizing documents. The new Minister of the Interior in France, General Chabaud Latour, is described as a man of great abilities and a good speaker. He was an aide-de-camp to King Louis Philippe, and one of the designers of the fortifications of Paris. He was one of the judges of the court-martial on Bazaine. M. Mathieu Bodet, who succeeds M. Magne, as Minister of Finance, is a member of the Right Centre who has voted with the Left Centre occasionally. He may be described as a Liberal Conservative. The new Ministers strengthen the Constitutional element in the Cabinet, and impart to it a strong anti-Radical and anti-Bonapartist character. The appointments were generally well received in the House, and are likely to be popular out of it. The Madrid Impareial makes the following specifications of complaint against France: Arms bearing the royal initials of Don Carlos had been publicly sold at Bayonne. A manufactory at Bordeaux has been allowed to undertake contracts for supplying the Carlist army with boots and shoes. The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, was suffered to reside at Pau without being interfered with. The demand for the extradition of the Chief Savalls on account of various criminalities was refused by the French Government, and his return into Spain was not prevented. The Prefect of the Department of the Lower Provinces who permitted the public entry of the Carlists into Spain is still retained in office. Thousands of armed recruits for the Carlists have crossed the frontier, and finally, two cargoes of arms from France have been landed for the Carlists. A Paris special says serious complications have arisen between Germany and France concerning Spanish affairs. The North German Gazette declares that the object of sending a German squadron into Spanish waters is merely to protect German residents in Spain. General Dorregaray, the Carlist General, has put forth a declaration, addressed to all civilized nations, and intended to justify the severities for which he is responsible. Heacknow. ledges to having shot as incendiaries the tenth part of his prisoners after the last battle before by no vegetables, is stated to be generated by no vegetables, is stated by guinary measures ordered by the Madrid Gov-| break up the School of Gunnery.

the war in 1869 with the constant forbearance after the battle of Velabucta the army of Loma and Moriones barnt nearly the whole town of Ovarzun, and more than fifty farms near Tolosa, and that Asteazu and other places, other atrocities were sanctioned and almost officially regulated. Moreover, that the same crimes were committed in the neighborhood of Bilbao, and that the Commander-in-Ohief's order of the day prohibiting them was only issued when the sack and its attendant horrors were over. and it was too late to prevent anything. That Marshal Concha's threats uttered before the municipality and clergy of Lodosa, that he would wage in Navarre a war of extermination, and destroy not only the Carlist army but the country which submitted to it, were fully carried out, and that his soldiers committed acts of ferocity of which Polynesian or African savages would be ashamed. That at Villatuerta, Zurucain, and Zabel, they burnt several houses, some of them, together with their inhabitants, and more than seventy houses at Abarzurza, "a pretty town which is now a mass of ruins." In one case General Dorregaray declares that five prisoners were shoth and because they were not killed at once, were thrown alive into the flames. Therefore, be declares that as long as these atrocities are practised he will shoot his prisoners, not as prisoners, but as assassing and incendiaries; and that it rests with the Republican Generals to restore the milder rules of modern warfare by restraining the excesses of their men, and carrying on the war in a civilized manner.-The worst of it is, that reprisals beget reprisals, and whoever committed the first atrocity. eithor side which commits another, though it believes itself justified in so acting is really responsible for the perpetration of the horrors of which it complains.

The British Whig of Kingston has some very sensible remarks upon the Witness, and its portrait of the baby which the last named paraded before its readers, as the outward and visible sign of M. Loyson's perjury, and violation of the solemn vows of perpetual chastity by him voluntarily taken when admitted to Holy Orders. It is this, and this alone, which in the eyes of the Witness gives to the "baby" its peculiar merit, making it worthy of having its features handed down to posterity in the columns of the only religious daily paper in the world. Babies, heaven knows are common enough ; but it is not as a baby, but as a proof that M. Loyson has broken his vows that the Witness values this one in particular.

Is it not strange that whilst so much indignation is expressed in evangelical journals, against the Pope,-because as is falsely pretended, he claims to have power to release from the obligations of a vow and to sanction perjury-is it not passing strange that when a iest upon abandoning the Church takes upon himself to dispense with his vows, and to re. lease himself from the obligations of an oath, the evangelical world can scarce find words strong enough to express its admiration of the perjured man's heroism.

ernment from time to time since the outbreak of FRIGHTENED.-It is amusing to see the amount shown by the Carlists. Lastly, he states that of trouble the Home Rule movement is causing in the enemy's camp. Since the last meeting in Montreal some of the Upper Canada papers which, for the most part, are too contemptible to notice, have come out in most insolent eriticism, frantic at the idea that there should be any such thing as an association of the kind in Canada.' Nothing could better show that the movement is gaining ground, that the Irish people in this Dominion every day see that there is no other way to succeed in obtaining the prosperity and contentment for Ireland which is enjoyed here in Canada, but by throwing their influence both financially and otherwise in aid of the men at home. Nothing we say could better prove the success the movement is attaining than the attacks of these papers; it shows that it is a something-a thing not to be treated with silent contempt any longer. A paper published in Ottawa, a few days after the meeting here, in the course of a most scurrillous article in which it echoes The O'Donoghue in making Home Rule and Fenianism similar movements with different names says that if the Irishmen of Montreal do not give up an agitation which has nothing whatever to do with this country. and be loyal Canadians the sooner they are got rid of the better. We beg to tell the Editor of that paper and all others concerned that there was not a gentleman spoke at that meeting, but is as loval as the writer of that article, but also that they would be unworthy of the name and nationality to which they belong, if they passed by without notice any movement tending to the regeneration of their country. One place the writer lays considerable stress on the remarks of one of the speakers in saying that they were ready to face revolution; now what that person really said was in the course of his remarks in condemnation of the O'Donoghue in stating that they only took up Home Rule being in dread to face the perils of Fenianism. He did not say that they had the slightest idea of revolution, but he said that every person well knew that the Irish here or in any part of this continent never would shrink from it, at the same time that they were determined to follow the leader of the movement in the peaceable and constitutional manner in which he was carrying it on. Here is an extract from the article in question-" To have organised auxillary bodies in connection with semi-rebellious societies of the Mother Country, is not only injurious to the welfare of this country, but is unwise, unpatriotic and disloyal on the part of those who promote the perpetuation of

old world hates in this land." Again it says that the sentiments expressed at the Montreal meeting "are a disgrace to any people enjoying the protection, and sharing in the prosperity of this new country. If these men are so intensely Irish that they are Canadian subjects for the time being, as a matter of convenience

INSOLENT CRITICS-THE BIGOTS GETTING | which Canada that Canada which you represent, would sooner die a thousand deaths than surrender:

> proved yourself false, not to Canada, but, what Dutchman; and who, not many years age, Sovereign the Queen.

peculiar way; who have intelligence enough to sympathize with a sister nation in her struggles for the possession of that boon ;---to these you have not proved false (if, indeed, it were possible by such a vote, or any similar vote, to a hireling press may say. M. J. W.

EDUCATIONAL .--- It is announced to-day in our advertising columns, that the well-known Young Ladies' Literary Institute of N. D. du Sacre Cour, Ottawa, will re-open its classes on the first day of September next. During the last scholastic year the Institute was most liberally patronized by the Upper Provinces, and the border States, and it is hoped that this patronage will increase next session. The building is commodious, well aired and lighted, and, in winter, well heated. The health of the pupils is attended to by leading medical men. We advise parents who have daughters to educate, to read the advertisement, and send for a Prospectus to the Lady Superior of the Institute.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. 62. "THOU BEALT NOT STEAL."-Tth Com.

Though restitution is, as we have seen, difficult, it is absolutely necessary. To obtain eternal life it is absolutely necessary not only to restore all ill gotten goods, but to make good every injury of whatever kind one may have done his neighbor. And remember, Christian soul, this restitution is not a penance enjoined by the Priest and to be increased or diminished according to the dispositions or conditions of the penitent; it is an act of eternal justice which no one can dispense and which no length of time can set aside. "If a man steal an ox or a sheep and kill and sell it.' says the Book of Exodus, "he shall restore five oxen for one ox and four sheep for one sheep." And so strict in the Old Law was this obligation that he who had not wherewithal to satisfy for the theft was to be sold into slavery in order to pay the debt. "And if he have not wherewith to pay the debt he shall be sold (22-3.) Any damage done to one's neighbor was to be made good according to the estimation of the damage. "If any man hurt a field or a vineyard and put in his beast to feed upon that which is other men's, he shall restore the best of whatsoever he hath in his own field or in his vineyard according to the estimation of the damage (22-5.) St. Paul commands us to "give to all that which you owe;" and St. Austin declares that that repentance for injuries done is only feigned which is not accompanied with restitution. St. Thomas says, that as it is necessary for salvation, that we should be just, so it is necessary for justice that we should restore ill gotten goods.

Church on her part has undoubtedly the power to absolve from all sin however enormous but there is something wanting on your Edward Jenkins, by that vote you have part before you can receive the benefit of that power; and in the case of all theft and of all is more heinous still, to those who claim to be injuries done to our neighbor, that something the only loyal body of Canada's citizens. You which is wanting on your part is a determinahave made yourself unpleasant to those loyal tion to repair the injury whenever and as soon Canadians of whom the Citizen speaks, who as ever it shall be in your power. It may ap. are descended from the loyal Englishmen and pear indeed astonishing that Jesus Christ Irishmen who betrayed their lawful King should have been more mindful of the rights of James, and handed over the Kingdom to a man to man, than of the rights of man towards God; it may indeed appear strange that he burned the Parliament House in Montreal, and has given to his priests the power on true con. destroyed the national library, in testimony of trition to absolve the offences of man to God their loyal attachment to the Governor-General and not the offences of man to man; but so it of the Province, and through him to their undoubtedly is; the Priest has no power to absolve the penitent, who being able to make

But, Mr. Jenkins, to the great mass of restitution refuses or neglects to do so. And Canadians, who, happily, are not loyal in this in sooth, Christian soul, it is meet and just, that it should be so. We must not throw understand that Home Rule is the greatest pearls before swine; we must not give the boon a nation can enjoy, and heart enough to sacred sacraments of God's Church to those who are not worthy to receive them. And how can that man be disposed to receive the sacred absolution of Penance who having the power to make restitution refuses to do so.prove false at all)-to these you are not such Absolution is only to be given on sincere rean unpleosant fellow after all, no matter what pentence. But how can that repentance be done be true which is not willing to repair the injury to the full extent of its power. Remember, Christian soul, what we have already heard from St. Austin : "He who will not restore when he can, does not repent, but pretends."-And the reason is obvious. He who having the power to restore, will not, is an idolator, for he prefers the thing stolen to God-he prefers the false God Baal to the God of Israel. He who having the power to restore, will not, is a hypocrite, because he pretends to love God's law above all things, whilst in reality he loves creatures more. He who having the power to restore does not, is a double robber; a robber in taking, and a robber in keeping. Nay, he is a continuous robber, for he is guilty of a fresh robbery every moment he keeps. Surely, Christian soul, it cannot be possible that there are any amongst you so senseless and so blind as to be willing to incur eternal damnation rather than restore ill-gotten goods. It cannot be possible that there is one single individual amongst you, who, for a short transitory possession, however valuable the thing possessed may be, will consent to live with demons for all eternity. It cannot be possible that for a short gratification of having, any one would give up his soul and heaven and God. "What will it avail a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul ?" Who ever yet has gained the whole world? Alexander the Great is said to have wept because he had no other nations to conquer. And yet he had not conquered a half of the world. Napoleon, at the height of his power, was not obeyed by a third of Eu. rope. And even though they had-though every nation in the world had been at their feet-though all the riches those nations could afford were heaped up around them-though every luxury the world could yield were at the command of these proud conquerors-what would it have availed them-what compensation would it have afforded for the loss of their soul? But you, rash man, do you pretend to have conquered one nation, that you excuse yourself from restitution? What would be thought of the man who, for the pleasure of holding a large diamond in his hand for a moment, should sign off his right to an extensive estate? What would be said of the man who, for the same short gratification, should choose to live all the remainder of his short life in the company of cannibals and howling maniace?-And yet. Christian soul, even this is not a a tithe of the folly of that man who, having the power to make restitution, does not do so. No matter what the value of the thing to be restored-no matter what the privations to be undergone in the restoration; neither the value nor the privation can ever bear any comparison te the value of eternal salvation nor the privation of eternal damnation. What though it were the giving up the whole world ? it would only be as a grain of sand in comparison with the gain of heaven. But it is not a question of giving up a whole world, nor the gold of the world - nor is it even a question of giving up a kingdom at most it can be only the giving up of a few hundred acres of land or a few thousand dollars. And what are these acres, these dollars, in comparison with eternal salvation? Truly, truly, Christian soul, what will it avail a man to gain the whole world by extortion and injustice and poor trembling traveller is glad to purchase his life at the expense of all he possesses. Between restitution and damnation there is but one alternative, "Give up your ill-gotten goods or burn." God grant you may be as prudent aud as wise as the trembling traveller with his purse.

The following are the remarks of the British Whig upon this subject :----

"The Montreal Witness thinks Father Hyacinthe's exploit in becoming a father of so commendable a character as to call for gushing editorial felicitation. Should the worthy Father be as fruitful as old Priam it is no concern of ours ; but it strikes us as a shabby way to advance the cause of religion to dwell with unction on the conduct of a priest which is forbidden by the Church to which he pretends to belong and which has rather a fleshly than a spiritual excuse to justify it. Flaunting the picture of M. Loyson's boy in the face of our Catholic friends may appear to our pious contemporary to be a seemly way of promoting a brotherly feeling between Protestants and Catholics, yet we confess to an inability to regard it as such, but on the other hand cannot but look upon it as a petty excuse for a fresh squabble, of which, God knows, we have already too many. If our contemporary thinks that Father Hyacinthe has done well in marrying, no one objects, though, to be sure, the step was taken contrary to solemn yows; but it does not breathe a Christian spirit to found a lecture to our Catholic neighbors thereon, or to attempt to make a martyr of the priestly pa-rent. As it is a religious daily, let it preach till all is blue over M. Loyson in his ecclesiastical character, but let us hear no more about him simply because he has become a parent. Most people are equal to that achievement, even without disregarding sacred pledges, but we never heard of anyone being canonized therefor, or being made a rarceshow for gaping religionists to admire."

Our readers will, we trust, appreciate our metives for sparing them the details of a dirty story which fills the columns of our Protestant contemporaries, not omitting of course the Daily Witness, two dirty fellows, one a New York Protestant minister who runs one of the principal meeting houses of that City; and the other a fellow of the name of Tilton. We cannot soil our columns with the nastiness and obscene details, but sum up our opinion of the case, or at least of the parties thereunto, in two words. "Arcades Ambo."

THE MOUNTED POLICE.-- A letter received in To ronto states that much sickness prevails among the mounted police, and that it is contemplated to send A Battery from Kingston to reinforce the expedition. Scurvy through salt meat dist accompanied by no vegetables, is stated to be general. There pending a favorable opportunity to go into revolution, the country would be well rid of them." Now to any sane man who read the speeches made at the Montreal meeting this writer's opinions must scem simply ridiculous, and it only shows that it is the prejudice which exists in his breast that he tries to put forth in some manner in opposition to the movement. But the Montreal Home Rulers can well stand such attacks as this, and perhaps if the writer of that article censured the conduct of the bigots who could not let a Catholic society hold a pic-nic in Toronto a few days ago, without attacking them on their return --- he would be acting more judiciously and have something like common sense in his writing which cannot be discerned in the tirade we have quoted.

A VERY "UNPLEASANT" MAN .--- Who is he? Why. Mr. Edward Jenkins, known to the literary world as the author of Ginx's Baby, and to the political world as the M. P. for Dundce, and the recently appointed Agent in England for the Canadian Government. Has Mr. Jenkins an unpleasant face? Not that we know of. We never saw the gentleman, but to judge him from a photograph, he is just as pleasant looking as members of the sterner sex usually are.

is not charged with such; nor do his writings betray anything of the kind.

In what, then, does his unplcasantness consist? In this, that he voted yea in the late division on Dr. Butt's Home Rule resolutions. By that vote, says the Ottawa Citizen, he has made himself unpleasant to all loyal Canadians, whom he represents as Agent in England.

Unfortunate Jenkins! Why did you not reflect before you cast that unfortunate vote? One single thought of the "Agency" would have saved you from this unpleasantness. One single thought of Canada, who owes the proud position she occupies on this continent to the blessing of Home Rule, would have smothered the generous impulses of your heart, which prompted you to assist poor Ireland, in her fruitless effort to obtain for herself the boon

But I have confessed my sin to the Priest and he is the plenipotentiary of Jesus Christ, sent to reconcile fallen man with his Creator thro' the death and sacred blood of Jesus Christ the Redeemer.

Yes, Christian soul, the Priest is the plenipotentiary of Jesus Christ-his arbiter and judge here below-the dispenser of the precious blood of Jesus Christ for the salvation of man; Has he an unpleasant character? No: he he is indeed the mediator between you and God but he is not the mediator between you and man; he has power by virtue of the death of Christ to dispense on repentance with your debts to God but he has not power to dispense with your debts to your fellow man. ... Jesus Christ died to pay the debts of man to God, but not to discharge the debts of man to man; hence the Priest who is Christ's vicar on earth, robbery and to lose his own soul? The highand receiving his power through [Him, has not wayman seizing the traveller by the throat says power to dispense with this duty. He may to him, "Your money or your life." And the give absolution; through ignorance or inadvertance he may pronounce the sacred words, but they will avail you nothing. For those who have the power of restitution there is one only alternative---restitution or eternal damnation.

> But has not the Church of Christ power to absolve from all sin? Yes, Christian soul, the |

Monseigneur Horan, arrived home on Saturday last.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--- AUG. 7, 1874.

THE OATHOLIO WORLD-August, 1874 .- D. &J. Sadlier & Co. Terms : \$4.50 per year in advance; single copies, 45 cents. The following are the contents of the present number:--1. Matter; 2. Antar and Zara; 3. The Veil Withdrawn; 4. The Rock of Rest; 5. Anglican Orders; 6. On the Wing; 7. A Discussion with an Infidel; 8. Who will Remember? 9. Church Music; 10. Comparison of Waves with Flowers; 11. A Glimpse of the of Waves with Flowers; 11. A Glimpse of the Green Isle; 12. Grapes and Thorns; 13. Madame du Deffand ; 14. Cain, What hast thou done with thy Brother? 15. The Legend of Vallambrossa; 16. Odd Stories; 17. New Publications.

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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-July, 1874.-Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In the current number we are spared the usual dreary political article, but on the other hand there is a good deal of poetry. Some of it metaphysical. For the rest, the other articles are interesting. We have the continuation of Alice Lorraine and of Valentine and his Brother. Two Cities: Two Books; and a good notice of a recent work, "Brackenbury's Narrative of the Ashantee War."

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR has a right to claim that it is the magazine for musical people. Its mechanical appearance, always attractive, has been greatly improved, and its publishers challenge a comparison with any similar publication, either American or Foreign. The Visitor contains thirtytwo pages filled with an entertaining variety of matter, original itories, musical sketches, poetry, humorous reviews and all matters of general interest to musical people. Besides this the music in each volume of the VISITOR would cost in sheet form between \$15 and \$20, while it is furnished for only \$1.50 a year, with a fine chromo, alone worth the price of the Magazine. The publishers will send a specimen copy containover \$1 worth of music free on application. Address, JOHN CHURCH & Co., Cincinnati, O.

We have received The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for August, containing the Time Tables of all Canadian Railways, the Prin-cipal Railroads in the United States, Maps of the Principal lines, and Inland Steam Navigation Routes. together with General Railway information, Railway Traffic Returns, and miscellaveous reading interesting to the Traveller. Carefully compiled from Official sources and fublished semi-monthly.

For sale by all Newsdealers and Bookselfers; also by all News Agents on Trains and Steamers, and at the principal Bailway Depots throughout Canada and the adjoining States. Published by C. R. Chisholm and Bros.; 162 St. James Street Mont**rea**1.

PICHIC .- The Irish Catholic Benefit Society's picnic was held on the Island on Monday, but owing to the postponement on Saturday the attendance was not very large.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday contains the following appointments: James Winn, of Queenston to be landing waiter and searcher in Her Majesty's Customs. Guillaume Lamothe, of Montreal to be Postmaster of that city.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.—The principal reason given in the order to close the island against the public is because the Corporation have neglected to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Government, the first being to erect a fence across the island. Nearly all the Montreal Press have been complaining that this fence had not been erected. On Monday we stated that the material was on the island and that work would be commenced on that day, as we were informed, but the only thing done during the week was the sudden advent on Saturday afternoon of two decrepit and ancient men, one armed with an augur and the other bearing a few short stakes. They stated they came to begin the fence, but left in the evening without being over latigued, for they

Sunday saluted the citadel flag, which was immediately returned by 21 guns from the Flagstaff Battery. Admiral Thomasset is the first French Admiral who has visited this port since the cession of Canada to England.

It appears Mrs. Rachel Hughes thought the best way of training a servant girl was by unlimited flagilation, and accordingly she never spared the rod with Elizabeth Hughes, a girl of about 15 in her employ. The servant did not complain as long as a stick or whip was used, but when Mrs. Hughes castigation, she complained and summoned her before the police magistrate, who, this morning, commented on the case in severe terms, but adjourned the proceedings to give Mrs. Hughes an op-postunity of sending the girl home to her parents n Ireland,

The Chicago Times emphatically warns mechanics in the country to " keep out of Chicago for the present. The fire has created no necessity for them. There are already more isbourers in the city than can find employment, even should building in the burnt district progress vigorously, and to multiply them is simply to augment the army of idlers."-Lindsay Post.

QUAREO, July 31st.-The City is full of rumours as to the probable course of the Government. The impression is that they will resign and that the Hon. Geo. Irvine will be called on to form a new ministry.

OBSEQUTES .- This morning the funeral service over Miss Margaret McKay was performed in St. Patrick's Church with great magnificence. The ohurch was very beautifully decorated, and a catafalque adorned with flowers presented a most beautiful appearance. and the pillars of the edifice were draped from the summit to the base with black and white material. The Church was crowded and the High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Collins, assisted by the Rev. E. J. J. Stenson, Rev. R. Boyland, of Clougher, Ireland, and the Rev. P. O Connell, of Richmond. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character, and the bearse on leaving the church for the Montreal Road Cemetery was followed by a very large number of friends of the deceased's family .-Ottawa Free Press, July 29.

THE INDIANS ON THE TOW PATH .- At the Police Magistrate's Court, Conwall, on the 14th inst, an Indian yclept' White Tom,' was brought up at the instance of Messrs. Calvin & Brock, of Kingston, charged with aiding and abetting a party of some 70 odd of his brother aborigines in cutting adrift, and pushing out into the river off Cornwall Island, (an Indian Reservation) of a raft of timber, the property of those gentlemen. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution who brought home the charge to the prisoner, who was fully committed for trial at the fall Assizes and lodged meantime in Cornwall jail. It seems the Indians claimed that they (the inhabitants of the Island) should be employed in running half the drams down the Long Sault. They fancied their assumed rights had been infringed, and took this method of obtaining redress for their grievance.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Aug. 1.—About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered under No. 5 warehouse, London and Port Stanley Railway owned and occupied by M. A. Gilbert. Almost simultaneously the warehouse on the opposite side of the railroad suddenly burst out in flames, leaving, no doubt, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but owing to the strong wind they were unable to save any of the warehouses, and it was only by their utmost exertions that Lauchlin Campbell's residence on the east and Tilbet's hotel on the north were saved; five warehouses were burned. Total loss about \$35,000. Insurance \$15,000.

EFFECTS OF WHISKEY .- On Thursday night a child named Lapointe, and aged 11 or 12 years, almost met its death by partaking of whiskey. It would seem that the child had been paying a visit to a sister's house on Mosgrove St., and during the absence of her relatives imbibed too freely from the contents of a whiskey bottle on the table. Dr. Gibb was at once summoned, and it was with difficulty he restored the child to a state of consciousness.-Ottawa Times.

The crops in Ottawa County continue to lock well and promising, though a shower of rain would do a great deal of good. The hay crop has been more than an average, and the weather for haying was exceedingly propitious. But very little hay has been spoiled by rain. It appears that the wheat crop, as a general rule, will be an average yield throughout the country. Oats is a fair crop, but short in many places. Barley is of average yield. Roots are an excellent crop, and the condition of corn is generally good, but somewhat late.—Gazetie. LOCATED .- The Government have sent a surveyor to lay out the new reserve of the Sioux Indians at the confluence of the Little Saskatchewau and Assiniboine Rivers. About 150 families, or 700 persons, will be settled there. These Indians express themselves well satisfied with the reservation, and no doubt their removal to a distance from the border will prevent further accessions of their kindred from the other side of the line,-Otlawa Free Press. THE OTTAWA VALLEY .- News comes from various parts of the country adjacent as to the promising appearance of the crops. Hay is now ready to cut, and will prove a heavy crop. Wheat, both spring and fall, assures a full crop, the latter, contrary to all expectations, having escaped the heavy spring frosts. Oats, barley and other cereals are equally promising. -Kingeton Whig. The Northern Colonisation Railway from Aylmer to Ottawa is to be pushed forward at once.

seems to have made its appearance in the premises occupied by Mr Deans, druggist; it gained not only headway but the mastery of the situation, the village not being possessed of efficient machinery

and apparatus, by the prompt and energelic use of which the flames might have been checked. The municipality has one small hand engine, which at the best 18 not sufficient protection for a place like Trenton. In the present instance it was not sufficient to fight against adverse ; circumstances. Perceiving the danger a telegram was sent to Belleville for aid, to which the brigade here made a hasty response, but when prepared to depart, we learn, the railway officials declined to carry them thither unless the Compary had security for the outlay and trouble the trip would occasion. The public are free to judge the transaction as they please; but in our opinion this exaction, in view of the facts, was

little far-fetched. Such a misfortune must prove highly detrimental to the interests of Trenton, which was in late years improved in many respects and was becoming a more important place in its commercial, lumbering and agricultural interests. We can readily sympathize with the several persons who in one way and another have been heavy losers by the accident. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$75,000-a figure not considered much in the metropolitan cities, but one which will be acutely felt in a place of the dimensions and population of Trenton. To those who are acquainted with the village an approximate idea of the extent of the burnt district will be understood when it is said that both sides of Main Street are a waste, from Purdy's hardware store to the Queen's hotel on the east, and from Miller's to Squire & Whittier's on the west. Thus it will be seen that the most valuable business portion of the villlage has been demolished; and unless, phonix-like, the work of rebuilding sets in with unusual spirit, some time must elapse before the buildings swept away will be replaced. The Queen's hotel did not meet the fate of the neighboring structures, but if not destroyed it is badly damaged and disfigured. Mr. Nunn and Mr. G. H. Pope, Captain of the West Belleville Fire Company took up two chemical engines by the road. They rendered some very useful service indeed .---Ontario.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug., 3-Wm. Parker, of the Royal Artillery, was found last Saturday night with a fear-ful gash in his throat, evidently by his own hand. No hopes of his recovery.

Sr. Joux, N. B., Aug. 3 .- The saw mill-destroyed this morning had been lately purchased by Mr. Harrington from R. C. Scooil. The only insurance was five thousand dollars in the Liverpool, London & Globe Company.

RATHER AWEWARD .- The Assistant City Clerk of Halifax was placed in a rather awkward position the other day, A Mrs. Clarke charged a man named Quilty with a criminal assault upon her, when the question arose as to the identification of Quilty. The young woman left the room, Quilty was placed in a prominent position, the seats were all filled with spectators, while others stood in the passage. Mrs. Clarke was asked to point out Quilty. She gazed around for a few seconds, and finally fixed her eye on the Assistant City Clerk, who was leaning in a graceful attitude against the platform of justice, said 'That's him,' and being again interrogated, repeated the observation. The known reputation for all the virtues possessed by the official in question, caused a hearty laugh in Court at the absurdity of the mistaken identity.

FORT GARRY, August 3 .- "Lord" Gordon shot himself on Saturday last at his residence, Headingly, in this Province. Two English detectives arrested him. He said he would go with them if they would not take him through the States, and went to his room ostensibly to prepare for the journey, but blew out his brains there with revolver.

Owen Rodgers and four others have been arrested at Scott's Bay charged with being connected with the shooting of Capt. Hatfield.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT 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 cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Straw 15 00 -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, 43, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messra, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-Sec article in Cassel's Household Guide.

cures everything skin to Asthma and Bronchitis I have tested it. Let there be no delay. In friendship, Mrs. June 23rd, 1874. MRS. V. H. CONNER.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

At St. Joseph's Church, in this city, on Thursday 30th July, by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, Alderic Ouimet, Esq., M. P., to Miss Teresa La Rocque, daughter of Alfred La Rocque, Esq.

At St. Mary's Church, Morrisburgh, on the 22ud ult, by the Rev. J. R. Mende, P.P., P. J. Coyle, Euq. of Monireal, advocate, to Mary E. Macdonald, granddaughter of the late Lt.-Col, Alexander Macdonald, of Inch.

DIED.

Of your charity, pray for the repose of the soul of Eliza Jane McGinn, who died in this city on the 25th ult., youngest daughter of the late Thomas McGinn, native of the county Cavan, Ircland .--R.I.P.

At the Narrows, on the 12th of June, Jane, be-loved wife of Michael Mooney, a native of the Bay, Co. Antrim, Ireland, aged 58 years-R.I.P.

At his residence, the Narrows, on July 6th, Mich'l Mooney, Sr., a native of the Bay, Co. Antrim, Ire-

At Ottawa, on July 27th, Margaret Mary Carmel, third daughter of William McKay, aged 20 .- R.I.P.,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS -(G	azette)
Flour # brl. of 196 B Pollards \$4.00 @	\$1.25
Superior Extra 6.15 @	6.25
Extra	0.00
Fine 4.90 @	
Strong Bakers'	
Middlinga ACC	
Middlings	
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.65 @	2.75
City bags, [delivered] 2.80 @	2.82
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.50 @	0.52
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 @	5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.681@	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1,00 @	1.021
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
Lard, per 1bs 0.132@	0.14
Cheese, per lbs 0.10 @	
do do do Finest new 0.11 @	0.11
Pork-Mess	24 50
	21.00
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TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,-(Glob	ť.)
Wheat, fall, por bush \$1 21	1 24

1	tracted starts for subit to the second	ΨL	~
	do spring do	0	00
1	Barley do	0	74
ł	Oats do	0	00
	Peas do	0	70
ļ	Rye do	0	00
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00
	Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0	00
ļ	" fore-quarters "	0	00
Ì	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00
ł	Potatoes, per bus	0	80
	Butter, lb. rolls	0	25
	" large rolls	0	20
	tub dairy	0	20
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	18
ļ	" packed	0	15
	Apples, per bri	2	50
	Chickens, per pair	0	25
	Ducks, per brace	0	40
	Geese, ouch	0	00
	Turkeys	0	75
	Carrots do	0	00
	Beets do	0	00
	Parsnips do	0	00
	Turnips, per bush	0	00
	Cabbage, per doz	0	75
	Onions, per bush	0	00
	Hay (new)	15	00
	04	1 5	~~

INFORMATION WANTED-Of PATRICK FAR-RELL, who left Longford, Ireland, about forty years ago, supposed to be in Upper Canada. If he writes to Philip Tally, 282 Westminster Street, Prov. R.I., he will hear of something in his interest. His father's name was William ; his mother's M'Lervey.

5

WANTED-By two young men (brothers) lately arrived from Ireland, situation as TEACHERS. Capable of teaching the higher branches. They are highly recommended by their Bishop and Clergy. Apply at this office. 50-4

WANTED-By the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Sophie, county Terrebonne, FOUR TEACHERS capable of teaching English and French. Liberal Salary. Apply to N. MARION, Sec Treas.

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for an Elementtary School at St. Columban. For particulars apply to 50-3.

JOHN HANNA, Sec -Tres.

LINDSAY CONVENT. THE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge of the ladies of Loretto will be opened on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. For terms of admission intend-

ing boarders will apply to the Lady Superior now at Loretto Abbey, Toronto. 47-9

THE SUMMER SEASON. GENUINE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR CITKATE OF MAG-NESIA.

A full line of popular Disinfectants. B. E. MCGALE, FAMILY CHEMIST, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

July 24, 1874.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

PLATEAU AVENUE - 699 St. CATHERINE STREET. THIS Institution has added lately to its Programme of studies a complete polyteenic Course. This Course was established by the Minister of Public Instruction for the diffusion of the knowledge of the great industries among our Cauadian youth.

Young men possessessing dispositions and aptitades for the great manufactural and mining in-dustries; for Civil Engineering, architecture, surveying mechanics, &c., &c., are particularly invited to follow this course which is placed under the direction of a skilful professor trained in the profes-sional schools of France. The course embraces three years study, and for the benefit of those who have not completed their course in a Classical College a preparatory class has been opened. A Programme of the studies can be obtained either on personal or written application.

The Commercial Course will continue as heretofore, the only change being a separate class, exclusively devoted to commercial transactions. In this class practical transactions in Banking, Custom-House and commerce in general are carried on. When a pupil is ready to undergo his examination, 1 18 and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma. 0 00 This year the primary department will be trans-0 60 ferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the 0 00 Academy, which has been purchased by the com-0 75 missioners for that purpose 0 00 The opening of classes will take place on Monday, 0 00 0 00 August 31st. For conditions and other particulars address the For conditions and Principal, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT. 0 00 1 00 0 28 0 22 NOTICE. 0 22 FARM FOR SALE or to RENT on TERMS of 0 20 IMPROVEMENT, in the TOWNSHIP of CARDEN, 0 16 Lot E_{2}^{1} , 21 in 7th Concession. For further particu-lars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station 3 00 0 50 P.O., or to D. McCARTHY, on the premises. DENIS McCARTHY 0 60 0 00 3m-49 P. M. H. 1 25 0 00 JUST PUBLISHED! 0 00 0 00 0 CO THE HARP 1 00 0 60 17 00 18 00

did Hotning whitever. There supple state state seen	Г [•]
put in the ground, the lumber lies on the wharf as it	I,
has done for some weeks or so past. The want of	
this fence is badly felt, especially on Sunday, as it	
being well known that visitors have no right on the	1
military side of the island, they persist in going	
there, and walk into the private quarters as uncon-	١,
cernedly as if they were proprietors, and in many	
instances when told to leave they become impertin-	
ent, the consequence has been that a line of sentries	
is placed on Sundays to prevent their approach as	L
much as possible,-Montreal Herald.	
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THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT .-- Cornelius Deery the ruffian that struck Constable Baignet, was arrested on Saturday and brought to this city yesterday morning. The detective discovered he had been seen in Lachine with his brother-in-law, who afterwards returned alone to this city so they telegraphed to all points on the line of the Canal, and within two hours received a despatch from Mr. Joseph Milton, Deputy Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, stating that he had arrested Deery at Dickenson's Landing. Detectives Murphy and Cullen immediately started, and returned yesterday morning with their prisoner. Deery denies the charge, and as he counterfeited insanity, was yesterday afternoon examined by three medical men, Drs. Godfrey, Picault and Latour, who declare him to be perfectly sine. Four other members of the gang have been arrested, one Steve Cooney, who, it is said, handed Deery the spade and told him to strike the blow and Charles Clarke, Hugh Looney and Louis Noel, who were arrested on board the ss. "Athenian" by Detectives Fahey and Bouchard. Baignet, according to the latest accounts, was lying in almost the same condition, neither better nor worse. Deery will be brought up at the Police Court to-day. The remaining seven prisoners have been remanded till Saturday,--- Herald.

The Patent Guano Company of this city has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, the stockholders appearing desirous to have the business wound up and the Court has appointed a curator to settle its affairs. One great obstacle to its success was the fact that the people of Hochelaga strongly objected to its being located in their municipality; and soon after the company commenced active operations, the authorities down their arrested several of its employees for carting and depositing offal at the works. Fines and imprisonment, were imposed, and obstacles generally were thrown in its way till the Company's officers grew disheartened. A large amount of the plant was sold at Sheriff's sale for a mere 80ng.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Friday evening, about eight e'clock, Joseph Maurice, a brakesman on a Grand Trunk Railway freight train, was killed at Upton Station by falling between two cars, while train was in motion. He fell in such a position that the the streets to Dan Black's grounds, where games, wheels passed over his thighs. 'He was immediately rescued, and conveyed to St. Hyacinthe, where he died about half-past ten o'clock. His remains were brought into town on Saturday morning, and taken to his residence in Chatham street, near the corner of Bonaventure street. He leaves a wife and two young children .- Montreal Herald

The French frigate La Magicienne, 24 guns, carrying the flag of Admiral Thomasset, and the corvette or four hours buildings which represented a large Adonis, 4 guns commanded by Capt. Hugman, arriv-amount of capital, and were monuments of years of been benefitted to my full satisfaction, and that i ed in Quebec late on Saturday, and at 8 a.m., on industry, were reduced to a heap of ashes. The fire saying a great deal, my experience is, that Hemi

The young son of Mr. Spencer Delaware was drowned while bathing in the river on Sunday.

Tenonto, Aug. 1 .- During the past month 2,349 emigrants have arrived in the city, of this number 1,124 were Mennonites, who had \$30,000 amongst them,

NIAGARA, August 3.—A body was found on the Canadian shore about four miles from here. It is supposed to have been one of the crew of the yacht Foam.

LONDON, ONT., August 3 .- The bridge of the Great Western Railway over the Thames, crossing into Westminster, took fire yesterday afternoon, but heing discovered in good time, was soon quenched.

INCREDIBLE .- A bellman of a seaport not one hundred miles from Whitby, in announcing a teetotal meeting to be held in the Temperance Hall at that place, said that the meeting would be addressed by six females "who had never spoken before."

KINGSTON, Aug. 1.—An experimental trial of Dy-namite took place to day in the Hay Market Square. Limestone was shattered to pieces by the mere explosion of the material laid on the top. Granite rock was broken by inserting ehe compound in a drill hole of less than two inches,

HAMILTON, Aug. 3.—The colored citizens of this city celebrated the 44th anniversary of the emancipa-tion of slavery in the West Indies in connection with the United States to-day, by a procession through &c, were held. Addresses were delivered by leading colored gentlemen from Buffalo, Rochester, and the chief Canadian towns. The affair passed off successfully.

THE TRENTON FIRE.- A HEARTLESS ACT OF RAIL-WAY OFFICIALS .--- Trenton has long enjoyed immunity from fire, ils ravages and ruinous effects, but at length it fell a victim, and in the short space of three

SCROFULL .- For the cure of Scrofula and othe skin diseases there has never yet been found a remod to equal, in completely eradicating the disease Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure. Every bottle in warranted to give satisfaction ; give it a trial ; it has cured hundreds, it might cure you.

The semi-annual Statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America published in another column, shows the Company to be in excellent financial condition. This is the only Company chartered by Congress; it has a large capital, does business on the Low Rate Stock plan and is eminently successful and prosperous. The business is done at the principal Branch Office in Chicago,

DR. HOWE'S TESTIMONY. PITTERIELD, MR., MARCH, 1872,

MR. JAS. I FELLOWS. DEAR SIR: During the past two years I hav given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosites a fai though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. I restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and langs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired diges tion, and in fact from debility from any cause, know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect i strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases,

WM. S. HOWE, M. D. I am, sir, yours truly,

During the epidemic of intermittents in the Wes this season, the whole immense stock of Ayer's Age Cure hecame exhausted, and the producing power his Laboratory was found inadequate to meet the de mand. Many who knew its extraordinary virtue for the ours of Chills and Fever, paid exorbitan prices for it to those who were fortunate enough t have a supply on hand. Some of our neighbors pair ten dollars for a bottle, while the regular price is bu one, and assure us it was on the whole the cheapes romedy they could buy, even at that figure. The praise it for two qualities : first, that it cures, and last that it leaves the health unimpaired .- Iow Standard.

MESSIS. CRADDOCK & CO., 1.32 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Gentlemen :- Please send me another half dozen your valuable medicine "Indian Hemp" for the cur of Consumption. It is the King of Remedies. I have

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ly,	THE KINGSTON MARKET (British Whig.)	FOR JULY.
<u>m</u> -	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 7.50 to 8.00	A MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.
y;	" " 100 lbs 3.75 to 4.75	
_	Family" 100 " 2.90 to 3.25	PRICE \$1,50 PER ANNUM.
nn	Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to 0.00	Will be sent, Post-paid, ou receipt of price.
05	GRAM-Barley per bushel 0.00 to 0.00	Back Numbers Supplied of
in i	Rye " " 0.65 to 0.00	All communications to be addressed to
ш <u>е</u>	Peas " " 0.00 to 0.00	F. CALLAHAN,
	Oats " " 0.50 to 0.52	Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street, Montreal.
	Wheat " " 1.15 to 1.20	AGENTS WANTED in every own in the
er	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 5.00 to 5.15	Dominion.
dr	" hind " " " 8.00 to 0.08	
ве,	" live " " 0.00 to 0.00	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
iß it	" per lb. on market 0.10 to 0.12	AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
	Mutton " 0.06 to 0.07	
	Veal " " 0.04 to 0.05	In the matter of ALFRED HOULE, of the City and
ife	Ham " in store 6.13 to 0.15	District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber,
ca,	Bacon " " 0.10 to 0.12	Trader, An Insolvent.
ny	HIDES-No 1 untrimmed 5.00 to 6.00	
he	" 2 "	The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate
ge	Lambskins, 0.50 to 0.55	to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his
in,	" pelts	place of business, No. 129, St. Lawrence Main
he	Dekin Skins; 0.30 to 0.45	Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the
in	Tallow 0.04 to 0.06	Seventeeth day of August, A.D. 1874, at the hour of
	Poulway-Turkeys, each 0.80 to 1.50 Geeso 0.60 to 0.90	Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive state- ments of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
	Geeso	A. B. STEWART,
-	GENERAL-Potatoes per bushel, new 0.40 to 0.50	Interim Assignee.
	Turnips " 000 to 0.00	Montreal, 30th July, 1874. 51-2
1	Beets " 0.00 to 0.00	
ve	Butter, fresh, per lb 0.19 to 0.20	Dist of Montreal } SUPERIOR COURT.
air	Eggs, per dozen 0.16 to 0.18	Dist. of Montreal.
nd	Cheese, home made 0.11 to 0.13	DAME ELIZABETH ETHIER, of the City and
In	Hay per ton new 9.00 to 9.75	District of Montreal, wife of FRANCOIS XAVIER
ا مما		DUPLANTIN of the same place Calinet maken
he	Straw " " 9.00 to 10.00	DUIDANTIS, OI the same place, Cabines-maker,
110 118.	Straw " "	DUPLANTIS, of the same place, Cabinet-maker, judicially authorized to sue,
		judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff.
rs. of ed	Wood, on wharf 5.50 to 6.00 Coal, delivered 7.00 to 7.25 Timothy Seed, per bushel. 3.00 to 4.00	judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff. vs.
rs. of ed re	Wood, on wharf 5.50 to 6.00 Coal, delivered 7.00 to 7.25	judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff. ^{VS} , The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS,
rs. of ed re nd	Wood, on wharf 5.50 to 6.00 Coal, delivered 7.00 to 7.25 Timothy Seed, per bushel. 3.00 to 4.00	judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff, US, The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant.
rs. of ed re nd ed	Wood, on wharf	judicially authorized to sue, ^{V3} , The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant, An action in separation of property has been this
rs. of red re nd ed es-	Wood, on wharf	judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff, US, The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant. An action in separation of property has been this day instituted.
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rs. of ed nd ed es- in blo	Wood, on wharf	judicially authorized to sue, Plaintiff, VS, The said FRANCOIS XAVIER DUPLANTIS, Defendant. An action in separation of property has been this day instituted. Montreal, 27th July, 1874. DOU'TRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON, 50-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff. THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC BEVIEW. JULY 1874.—CONTENTS.
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THE TRUE WIMNESS AND CATEOLIC CERONICEE AUG 7, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, July 28 .- In the Assembly to-day, a supplimentary report of the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative on M. Duval's motion for a dissolution, was read. It insists that the powerlessness of the present Assembly has been repeatedly shown on recent occasions. At a meeting of the bureaux of the Assembly to appoint a committee on the recess, the statement was made on the part of the Government that it was desirable the recess should be a short one. M. Bresson, a Radical Deputy asked if Monarchial intrigues were to be telerated during the recess. The Duke de, is Rochefocauld, in reply, declared that the Legitimists reserved the right to promote the cause of Monarchy by all legal means. M. Chamborud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, replied evasively to M. Bresson's enquiry. The members of the Left were dissatisfied, and will reintroduce the subject in the Assembly to-morrow. The committee on MacMahon's motion for a recess was chosen; it consists of eleven members of the Right and four of the Left.

THE CASE OF COLONEL STOFFEL -The judges appointed to examine the case of Col. Stoffel, who was one of the principal witnesses at the Bazaine trial have reported that there are no grounds for the indictment against him.

MOTION FOR DISSOLUTION REJECTED .- PARIS, July 29. -In the Assembly to-day the debate on the motion for dissolution, adjourned from Monday was resumed. M. Dufaure opposed the dissolution of the Assembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for the vote by which the Republic and the Plebiscite had been rejected. M. Chambord La Tour. Minister of Interior, also spoke against dissolution He reminded the Assembly that by the law of March 1873 it was pledged to vote constitutional laws before it was dissolved ; when the President's power is organized, deputies could appeal to their constituents without endangering public order. M. Duval and others supported the motions, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present unsettled condition of affairs paralyzed trade and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people. A vote was taken, and M. Leon de Malleville's motion for dissolution was rejected by 332 yeas to 374 nays. The similar motion offered by M. Duval was then withdrawn.

THE TOMB OF ST. MARTIN .- The Tours correspondent of the Univers, writting on the 2nd inst., says that seven hundred Nantes pilgrims, on their return from Paray-le-Monial and from Issondun, stopped at Tours to visit the tomb of St. Martin. This third station in a long pilgrimage took up only three hours but yet the devotion was marked with great religious fervour. The pilgrims, led by the Bishop of Nantes and Mgr. de Roseau, formed a procession which was respectfully received by an immense crowd. The Archbishop of Tours, surrounded by his officials, reseived the pilgrims in the provisional chapel, and an address commemorative of St. Martin was deliver--ed. After benediction, the pilgrims descended into the crypt to venerate the tomb of the saint, and then proceeded on their homeward journey chanting the following refrain :---

Saint Mariin, patron de la France, Garde au Gœur des Bretons la foi des anciens jours Qu'il monte jusqu'a toi, notre cri d'esperance: Catholique et Breton toujours !

THE FRENCH PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL .--The various accounts from Paray-le-Monial agree in describing the pilgrimages of this year as being greatly in excess, in point of numbers, of those previously undertaken, while the fervour and dovotion displayed are beyond all precedent. On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul-the previous day being the last of the month of the Sacred Heart-the crowds thronging the shrine were simply enormous, there being present representatives from Paris, Orleans, Angers, Moulin, Nantes, Montgre, Saint Etienne, Autun, and a host of other places which we cannot find room to mention. A large number of the higher nobility (including the brave Baron de Charette) were to be seen amongst the pilgrims, while many bis hops walked humbly amongst the throng desirous of remaining unnoticed for the better performance of their private devotions. The the salvation of France.

salute in a ball-room, was the son of the nephew of the Due de Montebello..

The Palace of the Legion of Honer in Paris, which was damaged during the reign of the Commune, is to be restored, under the direction of M. de Oheneviors, Directeur des Beaux Arts. The grand cupela is confided to M. Maillot : the minor cupola to M. Jules Laurens; the saloon of the Muses to M. Ehrmann ; the Aurors, to M. Banvier ; the banquet hall, to M. Bin ; and the ornamental work to Madame Escalier. The Basilica of St. Genevieve is also to be embellished in the most superb manner, and the work is to be awarded to the first artists of France. The subjects chosen for illustration are connected with the prominent events in the history of Christianity in France, and the names of Clovis, Charlemagne, St. Louis, and Jean d'Arc .--Among the artists named in connection with the great work are Meissonier, Gerome, Cabanel, Baudry, Lehmann, Delaunay, Chonavard, Millet, and Moreau. There are also thirteen soulptors engaged in the work.

BELGIUM.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.-BRUSSELS, July 29.-A committee composed of one delegate from each State represented at the International Congress has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in proceedings of the body. SPAIN.

In the late battle at Estella the Republican loss is set down at three thousand, whilst that of the Carlists was only four hundred. The difference is attributable to the latter fighting chiefly in trenches and the former on the plains during the greater part of the three days. Seven or eight villages were fired at the same time by the Republicans, and in Abaryuza twenty-seven houses were burned. As might have been expected the Republicans are furious at the result of the battle, and have not scrupled to charge the Carlists with slaying their wounded. For this calumny there is not the slightest foundation; the victors treated the Republican wounded with as much consideration as their own. It was but a few days after the engagement that the Princess Marguerita visited 750 of the wounded, including 209 Republicans, and spoke kindly to each. Don Carlos also spent many hours with them, and showed sympathy for all, without reference to the army to which they belonged. The Republicans were even allowed to remove 197 wounded from the Carlist to the Republican hospital, leaving forty-nine serious cases, which the Princess Marguerita promised should receive the same attention as if they were Carlists. The Republicans can hardly hope to further their cause by such flagrant falsehoods as the above. As a set-of to the Royalist victory at Estella the Republicans are stated to have repulsed a Carlist force under Don Alphonso in Aragon. The seizure by armed bandits, in the Sierra Morena, of an Englishman named Arthur Haselden, is announced in a telegram from Madrid. A considerable sum is demanded for his ransom. Armed brigands are also reported to have robbed the mail train at Encina, between Alicante and Valencia, of a sum in specie equal to £200, belonging to the company.

REPULSE OF REPUBLICAN TROOPS .- BAYONNE, July 29. -Two columns of Republican troops which were marching to the relief of Olot have met with a repulse from the Carlists, suffering a heavy loss.

CARLIST VICTORY.-July 30.-The Carlists claim a great victory over the Republicans between Castel Follit and Figueras, near the frontier. The losses are heavy on both sides. The Carlists deny that there is any truth in the reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places. GERMANY.

The Suffragan Bishop of Posen has been deprived since the 1st of July of the income which the Government is bound to allow him. When the Archiepiscopal Consistory was sequestrated, the two spiritual consistorial officials present were required by Government to declare if they were ready to exercise their office under Government. This question. was, of course, answered by a Legative and by a solemn declaration that they could only recognize the Archbishop as their superior, and could swear public prayers were for the restoration of the reign loyalty to him alone. The Government official of Jesus Christ in France for the Holy Father, for acknowledged the honourableness of their behaviour, the general welfare of the Church on earth, and for | but declared that he had higher instructions, and must, therefore, pronounce them deposed from their A rumor is current that the Empress Eugenie has | office ; and the question of maintenance would probably be settled in accordance with this decision. In this way many ecclesiastics may be deposed, and deprived of all means of subsistence. The Bishop of Paderborn too is the object of unceasing attacks and sentences: and they are still finding out places where the Pastoral of March 14th was read; in order to proceed as well against the Bishop, as against the priests who read it out .--Corr. of Tablet. ALSACE-LORRADE.-The German authorities have issued an edict, to come into operation on the 1st October next, forbidding all teaching Brothers and Sisters to continue in the exercise of their duties. unless the Superiors of the several Orders, or the Mother-houses, belong to Alsace-Lorraine. By the decreo the following Orders will be forbidden to teach ; -The Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of St. Charles, and the Sisters of Providence. The edict practically closes 400 schools (boys and girls) in Alsace alone. PROSECUTION OF GERMAN LADIES .- The Mercure de Westphalic says that the German ladies who signed the address of loyalty and affection sent to the Bishop of Munster, are to be cited before the tribunals on a charge of High Ireason. They say that amongst the signatures appear those of ladies of the highest Rhenish familes, of the wives of the nobility and of State officials, of Judges, &c. The trials will be watched with the deepest interest. ALSACE-In the annexed States persecution and oppression are doing all they can against the Catholic Church and its institutions. A Correspondent of the Germania writes : "Catholic Alsace will soon be only a great ruin. Every thing belonging to the Catholic Church will be palled down, shattered, and totally destroyed. Nothing that our fathers and forefathers-nothing that we ourselves have sought to preserve with childlike love and devotion meets with any mercy. The blow of destruction crushes all. Soon we shall not have one single Catholicschool for our children, although they are nine to one in number." The girls' school at Kientzheim was suppressed last year. The Catholic Gymnasium at Colmar has disappeared. The little Seminary of Finstingen was closed by the police. At the girls' school at Sutterbach, on the day of the childrens' First Communion, the police appeared, and declared that the school must immediately be closed; and only atter earnest entreaties was a delay granted till the 31st July. The Sisters of Christian Doctrine at Strasburg, have received notice to leave; the Christian Brothers have likewise been forbidden to teach. Now, at the end of June, the boys' college has been closed in a very arbitrary manner. A police inspector, with subordinates, went at four o'clock in the afternoon to the school. The inspector closed the lecturerooms-one of them was sealed; the inspector put there would be a find of 100 thalers (about £30) for a note was made of the protest, and there was an

ITALY.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONERLL .- Catholic Opinion has received a special telegram from Rome as follows :- Rome, July 6, 7 p.m. Cardinal Antonelli is suffering acutely from an attack of gout in the stomach.

Bomm, July 30 .- To-day's edition of the Opinione asserts that negotiations are in progress which have in view the sending of a maritime force to the Spanish coast. It is understood this step, if taken, is not to involve the question of intervention.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE. The Roman correspondent of the Monde denies that the Archbishop of Bourges, at present in the Eternal City, was the bearer of a letter from the Empress Eugenie to the Holy Father. Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne is in Rome solely to arrange some diocesan affairs, and the congratulations of the Empress -her letter contained nothing more-on the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, were delivered through the post.

Cantion to Mothers! The other day an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of a little girl, aged eight years, the daughter of a sailor, whose life was sacrificed through too early an indulgence in the wearing of earrings. About three weeks before the poor child underwent the operation of having her ears pierced with a stocking needle. After the piercing two earrings belonging to her mother were put in the infant's ears. A few days later a blister came behind one ear, then the jaw began to swell, worse symptoms followed and at last the child died. The medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the intense inflammation caused by the piercing of the ears, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Beware, then, gentle mothers, of premature ear-piercing .-The Universe.

LORD COURTENAY'S BANKRUPTCY .- This was an aplication before the Court of Bankruptcy under the 28th Section for the Court's approval of resolutions passed by the creditors under this bankruptcy to the effect that a sum of £5,000 should be accepted in satisfaction of the debts, that sum together with the costs of the bankruptcy, being handed over to the trustee within fourteen days after the registration ; that the Right Hon, the Earl of Devon should not receive any dividend from the estate, and that the bankrnptcy should be annulled. It was stated by Mr. Yate Lee, on behalf of the trustee, that the only property in which the bankrupt was interested was that of the Devon estates on the death of his father, the Earl of Devon, which had been mortgaged before the bankruptcy; a Chancery suit had been instituted, and the Court had decreed a foreclosure, the amount due to the mortgagee being ascertained at £64,000. His Honor confirmed the reselutions. The bankruptcy will be annulled upon the payment of the £5,000 and the costs of the bankruptcy. The bankrupt, Edwin Balwin Courtenay, commonly known as Lord Courtenay, was adjudicated three years ago. The unaccured debts are stated at £256. 638, debts fully secured, £567,888, with property of unascertained value. Mr. Northmore Lawrence appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. Hornell for the Earl of Devon; and Mr. Geo. Lewis and Mr. Brandan for creditors.

For revolting brutality of the most disgusting type possible, commend us to Protestant England, We did not think, until we took up the Daily Telegraph of Monday last, that in any country with the least title to call itself Christian such horrible beastliness as an arranged battle between a man and a bull-dog, for a stake of money was possible: but now we know better, and we find that not only are

such abominations to be classed amongst the amusements of England, but that it pays the journal with the largest daily circulation in the world" to send down a Special Commissioner to report the fight, and cook up in the most inviting form for its myriad readers the loathsome details of a pastime from which even the most degraded savages would shrink with horror and disgust. Of course, there is the usual pretence of the report being given in the interests of public morality, and with a desire to stop the sickening amusement of the Hanley pitmen but that such pretence is mere moonshine may be readily gathered from the fact that a letter to the police authorities, or to the Times, or to even a local journal would have had precisely the same effect, without the necessity of pandering to the morbid tastes of thousands of readers by giving the most fearful details which those readers could possibly desire to gloat over. Briefly, a bull-dog and a man fought eleven rounds of a deadly combat, in the presence of sympathising Englishmen making their bets on the result, and in the end the mangled and bleeding man knocked the blinded and mutilated dog senseless, and won his stake. If such be one of the refined "sports" of the "most civilized" and most religious" country in the world, we could not be surprised if mere "rude and benighted Irish Papists" really desired utter separation from the civilised and religious" ones, rather than simple Home Bule.-Catholic Times, July 10. HORRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN & MAN AND & BULLDOG. -The Doily Telegraph's commissioner gives the following horrible account of a fight at Hanley, between a bulldog and a man, named respectively " Physic" and the "Dwarf" :- The man was on all fours when the words "let go" were uttered, and, making accurate allowance for the length of the dog's chain, he arched his back catwise, so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back Physic made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully and sucked the place; but there was tremendous excitement among the bulldog's backers who clapped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honour of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, and while Dan'l held his dog, preparatory to letting it go for "Round 2," he was actually provoking it as much as he could, "hissing" at it, and presenting towards it the bleeding arm. The animal, flushed possibly with his first success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap, but the dwarf leaped forward too, and smote the bulldog such a tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it completely over, evidently bewildering it for a momentand causing it to bleed freely, to the frantic joy of the man-beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy Physic turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of the hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaws. The bulldog was licking his lips, and had fewer tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the dwarf he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. Ho was ready and smiling again, however, for "Round 3," and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in the end both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at 2 to 1 on Physic. But let me make short work of the ensuing seven "rounds," which in some details were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were hin. fell into hysterical weeping. made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they lent over each other's shoulders and over the rope, and mouthed and snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit was made, just as the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time " Round 10" was concluded the bull- to talk about-give her an education with this dog's head was swelled much beyond its accustomed | actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her

size; it had lost two teeth and one of its eyes was size, it has lost two teeth and one of his fists as character and movements of our race. History is well as his arms were reeking, and his hideous face was ghastly pale with rage and despair of victory. Fate was kind, to him, however. In "Round, 11" the bulldog came on fresh and foaming with awful persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin and with such effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. It is but fair to say that the account of this disgusting fight is discredited at Hanley. The local papers ridicule it, and it is said that no such man as the dwarf described is known in the neighbourhood.

A young lady of Paris, Ky., died on Monday of last week, from an overdose of arsenic, taken, it is supposed, to improve her complexion.

The farmers of Minnesota are so impoverished by the grasshopper plague that the Governor of the State has called for aid for the afflicted sufferers.

A laboring man in Charlestown, Mass., killed himself, one hot day recently, by the excessive drinking of ice-water.

An Indiana statesman is indignant at the Government "for taking the tax off of planers which we don't use, and keeping it on whiskey which we do. Twenty-five husbands are in the New Haven Almshouse for failing to support their wives. They are obliged to work for their own board, and any surplus wages go for the suuport of their families. Mr. John Smith, of York County, South Carolina is said to employ one hundred and twenty negroes, who were his slaves before the war, and who declare that they are satisfied to always live with him.

The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe, the poet, died at the Epiphany Church Home, Washington, on the 22nd of July, aged sixty-eight vears.

A lady at Evansville, Ind., recently died from a nervous shock caused by two of her children being bitten by a dog. One of the children afterwards died.

A sudden torrent of water from the mountains swept away the town of Eureka, Nevada, on the 24th and was the cause of the death of over twenty persons. The Pacific railroad track was considerably damaged by the floods caused by the same rain storm to which the flood in the mountains was due.

The Philadelphia Standard says : " A grand parade took place at Scranton, Pa., on July 4. The greatest day Scranton ever saw,' is how a local paper describes the celebration generally. The fourth division was devoted to Catholic and Irish sociaties."

NEW YORE, July 30 .- Private advices from Havana state that a Cuban force crossed the Trocha and committed great destruction in burning Spanish plantations in the Trinadad Valley. Two Spanish Ports were also burned. A force of emancipated negroes was also in the neighbourhood of Cunpuegos, destroying plantations and successfully. enlisting slaves and coolies in the Ouban ranks.

The Postmaster at Havana has deceed that al letters for the United States and Europe must be placed in the Havnna Post Office two hours before the sailing of steamers, and be prepaid 10 cents each, in Spanish currency; also, all letters coming into Havana from the United States or Europe, must pay 121 cents on the former, and 25 cents on the latter, although they are prepaid.

An Intelligent and respected woman living in Memphis, Tenn., attempted suicide the other day, owing to discouragemen at the ill-treatment received from her husband, to whom she had been married twenty-four years. The daughter of a wealthy Englishman with fifty thousand dollars in her own right, she ran away with her father's coachman, and the result is as stated.

A NEW NAME FOR IT .- The Prohibitory Ordinance is pretty strongly enforced in Bloomington. Ill. An Esculapian professor there consequently advertises that he has for sale " The Great Purifier. It is good for coughs, colds, consumption, cutaneous complaiats, colic, &c., &c., &o. It drives in the heat drives out the cold, and neutralizes the system. The best remedy of the age. Directions : Four times daily; 2 oz. before each meal and 1 oz. before retir-The editor of the local newspaper certifies as ing." llows . "If it isn't a first-rate art

to read newspapers and be familiar with the present of some importance; but the past world is dead and of some importance; but his pass work is used and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be of the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental moral, political, and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and the daily journal. Let the whole family-men, women, and children-read the newspapers. And if anybody has a thought or fact worth communicating, let him not try to make a big sleepy book, but speak to the world through the newspapers. This is the way to make an intelligent and virtuous neople.

and the second second

A Cornwall farmer told us that his cattle were so gentle and kind that they followed him all over the farm, and in passing a haystack they would often call him, upon which he obligingly gave each one a lock of hay. The traits referred to are not uncommon among domesticated animals. We were visiting a family in the vicinity of Goshen, and, having occasion to cross a field where a male cow was grazing, when he followed us to the gate with an eager expression, and, lifting the gate off its hinges, he took after us at full speed. No doubt he would have called when we passed a haystack, but the folks were waiting for dinner and we couldn't stop. So we left our coat tail and a portion of our pants on the gentle creature's herns, and went into the house.

REMEDY FOR RHBUMATISM .-- A patent medicine advertisement says, "This article will cure the rheumatism of nineteen years' standing." As far as it goes, this is perfectly satisfactory ; but we want light upon another view of the matter. Suppose a man's rheumatism is only of three years standing, must he let it stand sixteen years more before the medicine will cure it? Or if it has stood twenty years is there no hope of a remedy? We want to know about this. It is going to be very unpleasant for a man to endure rheumatism for seventeen or eighteen years before he can take medicine for it.

POSITION IN SLEEPING .- It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After go-ing to sleep let the body take its, own position. If you sleep on your back, especially after a heavy meal. the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrest the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us; that sends on the stagnated blood and we awake in a fright or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided; is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.

An Irishman called upon a lady and gentleman in whose employ he was, for the purpose of getting some tea and tobacco.

"I had a drame last night, yer honor," said he to the gentleman.

"What was it, Pat ?"

"Why, I dramed that yer honor made me a present of a plug of tabaccy, and her ladyship thereheaven bless herl-gave me some tay for my good wife,"

"Ab, Pat, dreams go by contraries, you know."

"Faith, and they may be that," said Pat, without the least hesitation; "so her ladyship is to give the tobaccy and your honor the tay."

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED For School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, Co. of Pontiac, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER to whom a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH,

Secretary and Treasurer,

written a letter to M. Rouher, urging the partizans of the empire to keep within the bounds of liberality and moderation.

PROPOSED RECESS .- PARIS, July 30 .- In the Assembly, to-day, the committee having charge of the subject, reported favorably on the proposition for a recess, and recommended that it begin on the sixth of August, and continue to the thirtieth of November. The debate on this report will occur on Friday, and is likely to be very important.

MM. Gambetta and Simon will be among the speakers. At the same time, it is said, the Left will renew the interpollation on the subject of recently exposed monarchical intrigues, and will ask for the removal of the state of siege from all the Departments before agreeing to a recess.

RECOGNITION OF SPAIN .- It is reported that the Versailles Government has notified the Spanish Cabinet that France will act in concert with the Northern Powers in regard to the recognition of a Spanish republic.

DEATH OF THE DUC DE MONTEBELLO .--- A despatch from Paris announces the death, in his seventythird year, of the Duc de Montebello. He was the second of his family who bore this tikle, which had been conferred on his father, the celebrated Marshal Lannes, by the First Napoleon. The Lannes family is of humble origin, the great Marshal having originally been intended by his parents for the dyer's trade; but, entering the army, he gradually rose from the ranks to the grade of an officer, until finally, securing the notice of Napoleon, he was created Marshal of the Empire and Duc de Montebello, ending his brilliant career on May 30th, 1809, on which day he died in consequence of a wound received, nine days before, at the battle of Essling. He owed his title to the fact that he had defeated the Austrians at Montebello. The subject of this notice was born in Paris in July, 1801. After the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbens, Louis XVIII., in consideration of his father's distinguished services, created him peer of France in 1815. After the revolution of July he first appeared as a partisan of the abolished Bourbon dynasty, but he soon fell in with the political tide and ranged himself with equal facility among the friends of Louis Philippe's Government which gave him a warm welcome. He represented France in a diplomatic mission to the Court of Copenhagen in 1836 and from 1836 to 1838 he was Ambassador to Switzerland. While serving in this capacity he narrowly missed bringing on a war between that country and France owing to the maladroit manner in which he carried on a certain diplomatic question that had arison between the two countries. His next appearance in diplomacy was as Ambassador to Naples, and in 1839 he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1844 he was charged with the duty of negotiating the marriage of the Duc d'Aumale with the key in his pocket, and told the masters that the Princess Caroline, of Salerno. After the revolution of 1948 he was elected to the Legislature from the any one of them who should attempt to teach there Department of the Marne; and when the late Em- any more. The superior of the college protested, peror assumed the throne he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Napoleon III. conferred end of it. This proceeding caused great indignamany honors on him, raising him to the dignity of | tion in the whole town. Protestants as well as Ca-Senator in 1864. The wife of the late Duke was a tholics thought it incomprehensible, and could not Miss Jenkinson, daughter of an English baronet. conceive why, if the institution must be suppressed, The Comte de Montebello, who, a few, weeks ago, they should not have waited a few weeks longer, to challenged the Prince de Metternich, owing to the the end of the scholastic year, in the middle of Aurefusal of the Princess de Metternich, to return his gust.—Corr. of Tablet. it smells like it.".

In Colorado is a valley, about a mile in length, walled in on either side by perpendicular walls from 200 to 300 feet in height. There is but one ontrance to this enchanted spot, and that is by a very rugged and dangerous pathway, and the foot man experienced great difficulty in the descent. Upon reaching the valley one can hear the rustling of the winds through the lofty pines above, sounding like the roar of some devastating hurricane, while the grass below your feet lies as calm and as still as death. Not even the slightest breath of air can be felt. Everything is so still that a person standing at the lower part of the valley can distinctly comprehend persons at the other end,

THE PITTSBURG FLOOD .- HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS. -PITTSBURG, July 28 .- There were some very affecting incidents. Alderman Bolster of the Seventh Ward of Alleghany, who was submorged with his family-his wife being on a sick bed-with a superhuman effort gathered up his wife and five children and started to run out of his house that was being swept away. His little boy Charley, who was perched on his shoulder, hearing the cry of a little babe who dwelt in the next house, and to which he was greatly attached, leaped from his father's shoulder, and this morning was found with his little limbs clasping his baby lover's crib, in which it was dead and smiling. The tears of the ton thousand women who looked at this pretty incident was one of the sweetest tributes to heroism that was ever witnessed. To-night they lay side by side at Sampson & Voigt's, undertakers, the prettiest corpses of all the many who had lost their lives, and over whose little coffins thousands of the first ladies of the two cities came and shed their tears like the blossed rain. Then there is another incident at Wood's Run that almost baffles description and staggers belief. Mr. John Brady, his wife and four children, lived in a little shanty at the foot of a bluff that was sheer 100 feet high. Over this bluff ran a small gas pipe to supply a house above .-When the flood came and struck their house, Mrs. Brady seized the babe at her breast, leaped out of the back window, and seizing the gas pipe, sailor like, dragged herself and her infant to the top of the hill above. Her husband and the other three children, were drowned, and carried down to the confluence of Wood's Run and the Ohio River. On O'Harn street, Rudolph Artz, his wife and six chil-dren resided. While Mr. Artz was trying to pacify his family about the storm, the flood broke, and he was forced to see his family dug out of the debris to-day and laid, seven of them, in a long row in the undertaker's establishment. One man, who was picking up bits of broken hardware, said he had lost nothing except his house and two children, and was trying to pick up something to begin housekeeping with. He was a stalwart man, but so demented with his losses that hundred of ladies who heard

WHY LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS -It is a great mistako in fomale education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation you must give her something

School Corporation of Allumette. Allumette Island, July 13, 1874. 3-49			
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT			
of the			
NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO.			
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.			
Chartered by Congress.			
Cash Capital\$1,000,000.			
JULY 1, 1874.			
—			
ASSETS.			
Cash in Bank			
Loans secured by Policies			

LIABILITIES.
manning,
Total present value of Policies in force
Total Liabilitics, July 1, 1874\$2,123,269 00
Surplus

58,955 44

51,406 37

105,758 28

103,108 00

Commuted Commissions and Office

Accrued Interest..... Premiums in course of Collection....

Deferred Premiums (net).....

Furniture.....

The surplus \$1,243,619 is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to \$2,446,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the Company.

The NATIONAL and the REFUELIO, although under the same management, have not been merged, and tho preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the NATIONAL alone.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contract, and the Liberal Policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and Patronage of the public.

OFFICERS : John V. Farwell, President ; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Orank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

Branch Office Chicago, Ill.,

157 to 163 LASALE STREET,

Where the business of the Company is transacted

AGENTS WANTED.



this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumpfoctory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the tion that it does not dissipate-Night Sweats, Irrita-tion of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Dundar Mapeconation, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Ad-dress, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadel-phia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—[July 17, 3m physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY certify that Mr. Patrick Coughlan, of Buckingham, P.Q, has cured me of Scuruy which I have had for five years. I tried different medical men, and also patented medicines, and found none that could cure me. I have taken 58 bottles of Sarsaparilla and found no change for the better; nothing took effect but Mr. Coughlan's remedies administered by himself. I tried also Mrs. McGuirdhan, an Indian woman, but found no relief.

I do recommend those afflicted with Scurvy or Salt-Rheum to try Mr. Coughlan's remedy and they will soon find relief.

OF EVERY STYLE OF



JOHN GELINEAU, Buckingham. **OWEN M'CARVEY** MANUFACTUREB ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

inations are admitted.

July.

Intermediate 40 Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to: In Portland to J. L. FARMER ; in Quebec to ALLANS,

RAE & Co.; in Havre to John M. CORRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to ADG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. LTTAMANN & SON, OF RUYS & Co.; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE OF E. DEFAS & CO.; in Belfast to CHARLET & MALCOLW; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Graceburch street; in Glasgow to AMER & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street.

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets. 47. July, 10. 1874

CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES -A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most

TAILORING STORE 31 St. Lawrence Street. With regard to their OBDER DEPARTMENT, Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for PERFECT FITS,

Wish to announce to their Customers throughout

Ontario and Quebec, that their

IMMENSE STOCK

for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived.

their calls at an early date, before the more Select

Lines get culled through at this busy season.

tion of KENNEDY'S LARGE

Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make

They are happy to inform their very numerous

Retail friends that their present Importations, for

EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY

of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputa-

the Rule of the Store being

"A Perfect Fit or no Sale."

The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both

often proscribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consolentious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use. READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871. Messre, Drving & Bolton : Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents

pelled the casson to succumb, and now physicians

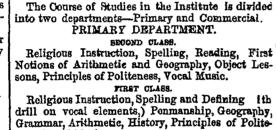
generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and

wish that I give my ondorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

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

MCERTS. DEVINE & BOLTON :

Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Law-



The system of government is mild and paternal.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory : students of all denom-

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

day in September. and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUG. 7, 1874.

DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

8

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

T universal success which has atrended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in wledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Ur. M'Lane's Vermifuge

- VES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the moss tender infant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, F.S.

* P.S. Dealers and Physiciant ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well tt write their orders dis-stinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lanc's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Fittsbargle, Put. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paic, to any part of the United States, one box of Fills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vigi of Vermilige for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers

THE CELEBRATED CARRATRACA MINERAL WATER

1874. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

TIONS.

Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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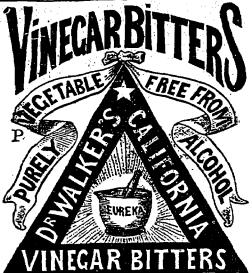
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in box.....1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound, 12 yels in box..... 1 68 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series, paper bound, Sister Eugenie Library, containing Sour Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt ... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, tancy cloth,

box......2 40 per box. Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first Do Do box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box...... 2 00 per box. Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...3 20 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hun-dred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box... Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.

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THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health! They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgativo as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases. They are casy of administration, prompt in their re-sults, safe and reliable in all forms of discases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAN BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell. provided their bones are not destroyed by min eral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkan-sas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Sum-mer and Autumn, and remarkably so during scasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the darkcolored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICE & MOORE,)

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, MCGILL ST., MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL.

[37-52 THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the con-struction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

One Buggy 120
 A Buggy
 60

 Five Watches of \$20 each
 100
Ten Watches of \$12 each.... 120

In all 800 objects, many of considerable value. SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES. — An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRICE OF TICKETS - Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on

The money must be torwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.-Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank The drawing will take place during the year 1874 and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Build-ing Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa. Property given as prizes by the President will be

distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits

of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work. EUSEBE FAUER, Pt.

Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order),

OMER BROUILLET.

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

To Nervous Sufferers,

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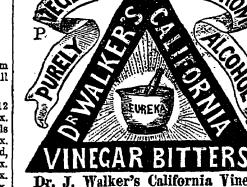
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