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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1874.

NO. 6.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND:

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

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER V .- CONTINUED.

"Indeed," added Mistress Bertha, "it is said that of a surety the poor youth will be hanged.— Verily, were I Master Harding, I should have a sore heart if the poor Warden be put to death. Undoubtedly it was his anxiety to discover Mistress Lucy Fehton, that will have cost him his life. 'Tis a sad thing, Dame Mabel, to be the cause of evil to our friends."

"It is, indeed," answered the nurse, who was

most anxious to be rid of her visitor.

"And folks are so ill-natured too," added Bertha. "Would you believe it, Dame Mabel, it is said that Mistress Lucy and her cousin contrived, with some Court gallants, the whole scheme of being carred off, and that after Mistress Gertrude was brought home she fell into fits of vexation."

"You may assure those from whom you received that information, that it does not contain one word of truth," said the nurse, who was too much accustomed to the malicious sallies of Mistress Bertha, not to encounter them with indifference.

"That will I," returned Bertha, with a concentration of spite in her looks and tones. "I am sure Mistress Gertrude is a sweet damsel. What a pity that her character should be the sport of every villain tongue. May I not see the darling maid this evening, Mistress Mabel?"

"Indeed, no," answered the nurse petfishly; "the poor child weeps for her cousin, and is ill at

"At least, I hope," said Bertha, "that she came in safety home, for Master Williams assured me that he met her at noon amid all the confusion in

"Never you fear for her safety, Dame," said the

"Yet, methinks," persisted Bertha, "that Mas-Harding is full careless of the safety of his fair

Not more careless," returned the nurse, "than is Master Allen of the safety of his fair wife."

This last remark bridled the tongue of Dame Allen, whose character was ranked in the city somewhat lightly. Mabel could not, however, immediately get rid of her; she loitered for some time, casting furtive glances about the room, and evidently listening for any strange voice or unwonted noise in the house. With palpable reluctance she at last rose to depart, and the door was closed on her by John Harding himself, with a hearty execration against all informers and

Court spies.
In high discontent and ill-temper did Mistress city gossips and scandal-mongers were awaiting had gleaned would, she knew, prove but too you describe the appearance and bearing of the slender a banquet for their malice. Mistress Bertha was, as had been for some time surmised, one of the Court spies. She had all the meanness and all the cunning requisite for her trade; but though shrewedly suspecting the attachment of the Hardings to the ancient faith, their cautious conduct had hitherto cluded all attempts on her part to tax them publicly as Papists and offenders against the law. For this she hated them, but she had yet another and even stronger cause for hatred than had existed in her disappointment at the loss of the lucre, which she might have gained could she have procured proofs of those opinions which she felt assured that they entertained. Dame Bertha was a pretty woman, and she hated Gertrude as an acknowledged beauty. She felt that her blue eyes, fair complexion, little turned up nose, and well-formed ankle, attracted but a very small portion of admiration when contrasted with the form and countenance of the merchant's daughter. Besides, Dame Bertha had, before her marriage, striven hard to win the heart of Master Edward Wood who, insensible to all her attractions, had devoted himself to Gertrude, though, as Bertha was cute enough to perceive, the damsel, except as a friend, was indifferent to him. Damo Bertha felt, too, that her station, as well as her vanity, was lowered, and would much rather have wedded the the hour of ten!"

gallant young Warden of the City Watch than the rich old goldsmith of Lombard street, Robert

It is true that Gertrude Harding had given Mistress Allen no cause for this hatred; but bad women do not hate because they have a cause, or at least they require no cause beyond their envy. In an ill humour with her neighbours and herself did Mistress Allen enter her well furnished dwelling that night; nevertheless, she spared not nod, or wink, or inuendo that might compromise the reputation of Gertrude. In common with most women of light principle, she was on all occasions fain to drag down the character of others to the standard of her own. Rather unceremoniously did the dame now dismiss her visitants, and, having set her old husband to dream in his chamber over a tankard of spiced wine, she betook herself to the grateful task of adorning her person. A petticoat of pink satin, trimmed with black velvet and Brussels point, was left short enough to show the ankle of which she was so proud; her apron and the kerchief that covered her head were made of the same costly lace; and a rich carcanet of garnet and wrought gold adorned her neck.

Thus attired, she bastened to her private apart-

ment: the wealth of her husband was conspicuous there, for it abounded in all the luxuries common to the age, carpets and cushions of verders work, tables covered with fine linen, and a cupboard full of plate. A delicate repast, too, was served on one of the tables, but Dame Bertha seemed not prepared to partake of it alone, and various manifestations of impatience did she evince as she sat during one solitary hour in her costly room. At the expiration of that time, a slight blow, as from a pebble, was heard upon the casement, and the dame with an elated look hastened to the door of her dwelling. A tall man, muffled up in a mantle of murrey coloured cloth, followed her back to her

"You play me false, honey Lord; you are late,"

said Bertha, offering to remove his mantle.
"Not to-night," said her visitor. "I cannot stay with you to-night; but tell me, Berthu—tell me, have you seen in the course of the day aught of the stranger who came, you told me last night to the house of John Harding?"

"Alas!" answered the woman; "not a glimpse have I been able to obtain of him this day; but well I wot, gracious Lord, that he still lurks in the house of the merchant. The old man's daugh-ter, too, is absent, though the wily nurse would have had me believe her still at home; and have I not told you that the crafty girl is employed in all the lawless dealings of her father. Oh, I doubt not that she has even aided him to hide the ministers of the devil's own worship, of the black Papistry itself. In truth, noble Lord, I believe the girl is even now upon some such lawless errand."

"Concern not yourself about her," said Dame Bertha's companion; "the damsel is in right trusty keeping."

"Know you aught about Gertrude Harding?" said Bertha, her countenance becoming suddenly as pale as her kerchief.

"What matters it, Dame, if I do?" responded the nobleman; "it were no great mischance to be acquainted with so beautiful a damsel."

"You know her then," said Mistress Allen passionately: "you, too, I suppose, are like all the rest. Tell me where she is, only tell me where she is?"

"Woman, recollect yourself," said the stranger sternly. "I came here to gain information, and not to bestow it. Thy vanity, Mistress, has made thee mad. If perchance I have passed with thee a few idle hours, be not therefore so forgetful of thine estate as to question me."

Bertha turned aside her head, and scalding tears of rage and jealousy sprung into her eyes; but, overcoming her emotion, she looked with a serene countenance towards her paramour.

"Be not angry, sweet Lord," she said; "I might well be anxious to know if you had learned aught of that strange girl, whose cunning has hitherto bafiled all my endeavors to unveil the secret pursuits in which I am convinced she is for ever en-

gaged."
"Well," said the nobleman, "you must hasten forthwith to Rudolphi's. I have this day gained a clue to a plot, of which I would fain know whether he is aware, and whether it implicates the Italian Vitelli; or if he whom I suspect to be even now lurking in the house of John Harding has aught to do with it. You must watch carefully and let me know, Bertha, if the stranger quit the house of John Harding this night. Now, farewell."

"So soon will you leave me, dearest Lord?" "Aye, thinkest thou, Bertha, I have no time but may be at the command of such pleasant trifles as thyself? But mark mc, Bertha, you must come Bertha pursue her way home, for a whole circle of early to-morrow to my dwelling, and let me know what you may have gleaned from the babbler Ruher arrival there, and the intelligence which she dolphi. There are some to whom I would have

stranger who rescued Gertrude Harding last night."

So saying, he wrapped his cloak about him and departed. A quarter of an hour afterwards Dame Allen, with her finery doffed, and her pretty face and figure concealed in a sad coloured hood and mantle, issued from her house, and took the way to that of Rudolphi, a wealthy Italian banker of the time, and a man reported to be deep in the secrets of more than one crowned head. Bertha, however, took care that even in her absence the strange resident at John Harding's house should not leave it without her knowledge. The dame, like most such dames, had an attendant who was the very counterpart of herself-a prying, spiteful, avaricious creature, one who loved a work of mischief for the mischief's own sake, and no less loved the pelf which she won by her ovil deeds .-When told that she must watch all outgoers from the house of John Harding, during the absence of her mistress, she prepared with alacrity for the task, for she felt assured that it could bode no good to the merchant or his friends.

as a page, brought a small packet to the house of John Harding. It contained the ring of Lord selves exist. Then shall we see the beautiful and Dacre, and a small slip of parchment, on which the good trampled down by the vicious and corwas written, "The moon has a late rising, and the rupt; anarchy shall turn the ploughshare into an darkness will be dumb! Most dark and silent at | iron sceptre and seat herself on the ruins of the

Mysterious as was this summons, Lord Dacre would not have doubted that it came from Vitelli, but from the non-appearance of Gertrude; but that circumstance filled his heart with apprehension, not only for his designs, in which the safety of so many noble spirits was involved, but even for the fate of the fair girl, in whom he felt interested to an extent for which he was himself unable to account. John Harding's terrors for his daughter were, however, partly dispelled by the delivery of the ring, and he assured Lord Daere of his own conviction that she had at all events succeeded in

her mission to Vitelli, ,
"Believe me, most noble Lord," said the old man, "I know well the courage and discretion of my Gertrude; no extremity of danger, no artifice, however cunning, would have induced her to part with the ring to any other than he for whom it was intended. What strange cause has delayed her return after the execution of her mission to the Marquis I may not yet surmise, but I am satisfied that she has executed that mission well, nor am I without hope that I shall very shortly clasp her in safety to my heart,"

Though by no means so sanguine as John Harding that his surmises were correct, Lord Dacre resolved to avail himself at any risk of the hint contained in the billet which accompanied his ring, and to seek the house of Vitelli, under cover of the darkness. To this determination he was led, not only by the expectation of accomplishing his own designs, but also by the hope of obtaining some clue to the condition of the beautiful girl, whose safety had been compromised in his cause.

Before leaving the house of the merchant, he visited the bedside of the wounded Willoughton. The senses of the latter were restored, but his extreme anxiety about Lucy Fenton kept him in a state of feverish irritation. Meanwhile he prayed Lord Dacre to visit his house at Charing, if it were only to relieve the anxiety of an old and faithful servant, whom he had left in charge of it, his other attendants being at his country residence in the neighborhood of his friend's castle of Rockeliffe. near Carlisle. He also explained to him the situation of a small cabinet, concealed in his own chamber, and which contained a quantity of bullion and some papers of importance relative to their enterprise. Having received these instructions, Lord Dacre departed,

The night, as we have said, was clear and tranquil, and as he sallied from the merchant's house, the breeze that swept over his brow had all the softness of early summer. Though the moon was not yet up, the deep and cloudless purple of the sky was thickly fretted with stars; there was a breathing of peace in the low whispering of the wind, and the screne quiet of the sky-peace, nature's peace, which so sweetly, but alas, so fruitlessly, solicits to repose the restless spirit

The tranquility of that fair evening spread not its influence over the evil agents of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers, and ere Lord Dacre had turned the corner of Grass street, he was sensible of some person evidently dodging his steps. The figure, as far as the darkness would permit him to trace its individual outline, was that of a female. His uneasiness with regard to this spy was, however, soon relieved. She was a few paces in advance of him, when she was encountered by a tall broadshouldered man, who, seizing her round the waist, exclaimed: "It must be a darker night and a larger mantle to hide thee from me, Joan!"

Hercupon the woman uttered a slight scream, and startled out of all caution, she cried in a tone loud enough to reach Lord Dacre's ear: "God defend thee, Richard; dost not know that the Queen's own grace has been down to inspect thy work of last night, and that Master Wood is in prison? Thou must hide close, man, till the bunt be past. Why didst thou not stay at my mother's?"

"Because we had more brisk work on hand last night, and we have rested ourselves to-day where the work was done; for, thanks to the business of thy cousin, Ralph Adams, the well-beloved of the Lord, we knew that none would come to disturb our repose. I would, by the by, that Ralph had been with us in the Chepe; it would have done his godly soul good to see us haul down and trample on the accursed tokens of the Pope. But come with me, girl, come with me, and thou shalt see such a brave store of gold pieces as never glad-

dened thine eyes before."
"Nay, but I may not," said the woman. "My mistress"-and here she added a few words which eluded the ear of Lord Dacre, who had paused on his way during this conversation. "A murrain on thy mistress," said the man, with a coarse laugh. Do we not come nigh unto the kingdom of the saints, and does not the Lord look with an equal eye upon all conditions of His people? I tell thee, Joan, thou shouldst no longer be a serving-maid, for serving maids shall be on a level with those whom they serve, and the great principle of liberty shall be established by the saints."

"And a choice saint thou art," said the woman.
"In good truth, Joan, I think that my saintship is sounder than that of my mates, for if, as I own to thee, I lack any tinge of the pure bigotry of cant which is mixed with their hypocrisy, so also do I lack the malevolence which is its sure companion. I am an honest straight-forward kind of russian, who would neither cut a throat nor a purse but from the very pressure of mine own necessities. It is for profit and not out of malice that I sin.

"Truly thou art the most merciful of cutthroats," said the woman laughing; and taking his arm they hastened up the Corn Market and were soon out of Lord Dacre's sight. With thoughts both saddened and irritated by the conversation which he had overheard, that nobleman pursued his way. "England, wretched country," he murmured, "woe to thee if the misrule and selfish purposes of thy governors deliver thee to that wretched class among thy children, whose Meanwhile, an hour after sunset, a boy, attired pride and ignorance would subvert those wholesome restraints of society by which they themaltar and the throne; and liberty stalk over the ther is Secretary to the right valiant commander ther, unexpectedly close behind, added, "and glazier"

land a fierce and ghastly form, thirsting only for desolation and blood. Lord Dacre had been somewhat delayed by, the

conversation in the Gorn Market, and the tongues of the city churches told the hour of ten some time before he reached Vitelli's house. On arriving there, he hesitated to apply for admittance at the principal entrance, and therefore stole cautiously along under the garden wall in search of a side door. In this manner he had advanced to the corner of the lane before mentioned, when the sound of footsteps struck his ears, mixed with a rustling of the alders on the borders of the ditch. Upon this he drew back beneath the shade of the wall, and then perceived the faint outline of a human form. Presently a voice called, in a low and cautious tone, "Antonio, Antonio," and the light of a lanthorn was turned upon the bushes.— This lanthorn was held by a tall young man; his face was shadowed by the plume of black feathers which he wore in his round Spanish hat, while his person was equally concealed by his long dark mantle. "Antonio, Antonio," he called again, and i splashing of water and a rustling of leaves was immediately heard. Leonard Daere now watched with some curiosity for the issue of this strange adventure. Presently there was a crashing among the boughs, and a man forced himself through the alders that bordered the lane; the light of the lanthorn flashing full upon him discovered his pale and haggard features and disarranged apparel. Never was there a more pitiable figure. His clothes were drenched with water, and his fine brown hair in the same condition hung in long, straight masses, dripping with wet over his shoul-ders. Nor was this all. His clothes and hair were not only wet, but covered with patches of the slime and weed that crusted the sides of the ditch. Thus he stood before his friend, pale as a corpse, but with his teeth chattering as in an ague fit, and with a partial glare of madness in his wan-

dering, ever restless eye.

"Good God, Antonio," said the young man with
the lanthorn. "Is it possible you have been lying the lanthorn. in the ditch?"

"Aye!" said the other, with a suppressed but hollow laugh. "The thick woods could not strangle me, nor the waters whelm me in their course. Her hour had not come, and the hand of the foolish maiden intercepted the messenger of death; but her hour had not come, you must have learned that, and how then could you choose but believe that I must be safe? Is not the web of her destiny interwoven with mine? Must not I, her foredoomed destroyer, live until her doom is accomplished?"

"Foolish funcies, Antonio. I pray thee come with me. Dismiss those mad vagaries from thy brain, and thank the blessed saints that they have saved thee from the fearful sin of murder."

"Murder," said Autonio. "Murder. Do you call that murder? Besides you know not how it is thrust upon me. From a dreary prison has the voice of lamentation come forth, the mouning for redress, which I only am destined to afford; and in my ears it rings forever. 1 tried at first to shut out the sound, for I thought it would make me mad; but I have heard it so many years that I am growing accustomed to it. But it is never silent never. In the lone midnight hour do I hear it and in the full blaze of noon. In truth," continued Antonio, approaching nearer to his friend, while a ghastly smile played upon his pale lips -"In truth, my friend, I have heard it while hiding to-day in the chill and dismal swamp, and first methought it was the voice of reproach, and blamed my false and ill-directed hand; but soon its tones changed, and it cheered me in my failure, with a promise of future success.

"Poor Antonio," said his friend. "Come, come with me; thou wilt surely die with cold. Well may thy poor wandering brain delude thee with its vain visions now. Come, come with me, Antonio; thou art not well and want rest."

"Ah, the poor perishable weak body, how ill does it second the great designs of the grasping, never wearied mind. My heavy eyelids would fain close in sleep, and I am indeed faint for want of food, and we must serve this worthless shell, for while imprisoned in its narrow space the soul may not dispense with its assistance. I will come with thee, but mock me not by calling the high purpose for which I am designed a vain phan-

tasy."
"I would not mock thee, Antonio," said his friend. "Much rather would I weep to see thy sad condition."

With these words the young man took the poor dripping and bewildered creature by the hand and led him through the lane past the outer wall of Vitelli's garden. The numbed and shivering limbs of Autonio bore him but slowly along, and some ten minutes might have elapsed ere Lord Dacre saw the last faint gleam from their lanthorn fade upon the green boughs and gray moss

He now endeavored to pursue his search for a private entrance to the dwelling of his friend; and while thus accupied his thoughts naturally turned to the strange scene which he had just witnessed. That he had beheld one of the many persecuted and half-maddened adherents of the ancient faith he did not hesitate to believe; but he entertained a confused idea that he had somewhere and very lately, too, looked upon that pale and wild countenance before. Then the scene of the preceding evening recurred to his mind, and the transitory glance which he had obtained of the lonely watcher in the chapel of St. Catherine. Meanwhile, as he turned the corner of the wall-still in search of a private entrance to the house of Vitelli-his ear was struck by the sound of a bolt cautiously withdrawn, a light footstep met his ear, a slight figure came gliding through the darkness, and a voice exclaimed in the words of the billet, and with a slight foreign accent:

"Tis most dark and silent at the hour of ten." "And the moon has a late rising," responded

Lord Dacre.

"'Tis well," said the new comer, and, taking a lanthorn from under his cloak, he displayed the arch features and sparking black eyes of a boy

about fifteen years of age.
"Who are you, my lad," enquired Lord Dacre. "Pietro Mancini, may it please you. My bro-

and illustrious noble, the Marquis Vitelli, and I have myself the honor to be his Excellency's page,

"Will you bring me, Pietro, to speak with thy master?"

"That will I, noble sir," replied the boy. "I waited for you at the hour of ten, which my master had named in his billet. He is full impatient for your coming, so, please you we will delay no

So saying, the boy re-opened the gate, and conlucted Lord Dacre through a door at the back of the house into the presence of Vitelli.

The Italian was scated in the apartment where Gertrude had seen him in the morning. At the moment of Lord Dacre's entrance, he sat with his head leaning on his hand, and his look was aux-ious, harassed, and disturbed. On the appearance of Lord Dacre, however, he rose with a hearty welcome, not only on his lips but in his heart,-In his own country and in Flanders had he known and esteemed the noble Englishman, and his feelings of personal friendship, no less than the commands of the Duke of Alva, had interested him in that cause for which Lord Dacre was prepared to risk his fortunes and his life.

"Most welcome are you, dear friend," exclaimed Vitelli; and grieved am I that our conferences must be few and short, for the wily courtiers of Elizabeth have already a keen eye upon my movements; how excited, though I know not. I can discover that the suspicions of Cecil are awake,-Nothing, it is true, can have hitherto I cen more gracious than the demeanor of the Queen, but sho s surrounded by those who forever pour poison in her ears; and when he with his mistress left my dwelling to-day, there was a contum ly in the manner of Walsingham, which I am ill prepared to brook. The injudicious attempt, too, which has been made upon the life of Elizabeth this day, does but aggravate the difficulties of our position."

Of this attempt Lord Dacre knew nothing, for he had been immured during the day in the house of John Harding; and in the fullness of her selfish malice, Mistress Bertha Allen, though the re-port had reached her ears, had contented herself with giving to the nurse only so much of her gossip of the day as she thought might wound the personal feelings of the Hardings. The observa-tion, therefore, of Vitelli produced an enquiry from Lord Dacre as to the events of the morning, and he was informed by his friend of the manner of the attempt upon Elizabeth's life, the mode in which the bullet had been averted, and the present escape of the assassin. This relation elicited from Lord Dacre an account of the scene which he had witnessed immediately before he entered the house of Vitelli, and they both concluded that it was the assassin who had cluded detection by concealment among the flags that grew over the ditch. Eager, too, were Lord Dacre's enquiries respect-

ing Gertrude; but no more could be learn than the circumstances of her interview with the Italian. A young girl it was who had rescued the Queen, Could that be Gertrude? Upon this point Vitelli could afford no information. He had been told that the damsel had swooned; that her name and condition were unknown, but the Queen in her gratitude had caused her fair deliverer to be conveyed to her own palace of Whitehall. Could this be Gertrude? Had she stepped forward to defend the woman whose character she abhorred? And had she done so, what would be her conduct when tested by the flatteries of a Court and the favor of Elizabeth? She had hitherto, as belonging to a creed condemned by the law, been subject to many a severe bitterness; but were the capricous queen to select her as the object of her many fits of extravagant; actiality, would this young and inexperienced girl then be stoic enough to per-severe in her dislike—would she remain the faithful depositary of the dangerous secrets with which she was entrusted? The heart of Leonard Daere reproached him for these suspicions even in the moment of their birth; and Gertrude, as she had appeared to him on the preceding evening, with the glow of enthusiasm for the cause which he loved flushing her check and sparkling in her beautiful eyes, became present to his imagination. Could such a creature become the slave of Elizaboth or a spy for her detestable Court? Yet Lord Dacre doubted his own impartiality where this most lovely girl was concerned, and, mentally rebuking himself for such an unusual weakness, he determined to explain to Vitellihis apprehensions and their cause. The Halian, however, would not hear of suspicion in connection with Gertrude. He was vehement in his praises of the dexterity with which she had executed her mission to himself. He was distressed to hear of her continued absence from the house of her father, but thought it very possible that she might have interfered in behalf of Elizabeth. Such an act, he said, would but he in perfect accordance with the noble enthusiasm necessary to constitute such a character as her's. Why was it that the heart of Leonard Dacre throbbed with tumultuous delight while the Italian thus spoke of Gertrude Harding? Or why did he the next moment condemn the vivacity of his own emotions, or seek to assure himself that it was on account only of the good old man, her father, that he felt so strangely interested in the fortunes of this humble girl—so desirous that she should prove faithful to her high trust," and so clated by those praises which her beauty and conduct had extorted from the lips of his friend?

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

A London (Ont.) paper has the following among its "scientific discoveries:"—A new-fashioned bustle was found in the cricket field yesterday, which consisted of several newspapers, three pairs of old hose, two ' quilted" petticoats (nearly worn out), two old slouch hats, a pair of top boots, a bunch of hay, a piece of stair carpet, and a cord about three feet long.

Poetry is spoiled sometimes by the addition of a single word. A young lady listening to her lover's rhapsodic description of the setting sun, exclaimed, Oh, Alphonse, Alphonse! what a soul you have for art; you were meant for a great painter!" Her faก

The following beautiful sermon was preached by the Most Rev. George Conroy, D.D., Lord Bishon of Ardagh and Clenmacnois, at the consecration of the Catholic University of Ireland to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on Trinity Sunday, 1874.

Stude sapientiae, fili mi, et lactifica cor meum ut possis exprobranti respondere sermonem.

Study wisdom, my son, and make my heart joyful, that thou mayest give an answer to him that reproacheth.-Proveres xxvii. II.

From all eternity the Almighty Father found His ineffable delight in the co-eternal Wisdom, which He possessed in the beginning of His ways of old, before the earth was made. Afterwards, when in the fullness of time, that Wisdom of the Father was seen upon earth, He, in turn, found His delight, and found it in being with the children of men. And as the Father delighted in His Son, because He was the brightness of His glory and the figure of His substance, so the Incarnate Word finds His chief delight on earth in His rational creatures, because they image forth His own distinctive quality of Wisdom. Hence, the Sacred Scriptures declare that "He loveth none but him that dwelleth with Wisdom." And He Himself, speaking through the author of the Proverbs, in the text I have recited, tells us that His love for souls in which wisdom shines is more than lovefor it is love in its most beautiful form-joyous Love-love mingled with delight. N.y, more: He there describes this His joyful love as caused in His breast not merely by the beauty of wisdom in itself, but also by the efforts made by the human soul to attain to the possession of it. And, therefore, as a father might tenderly plead with a child, He pleads with man, that by skilful culture of his faculties, and by earnest striving after wisdom, he would make joyful His heart. And thus, the entire process of man's spiritual and intellectual training in true wisdom is set before us, as an object invested with a solemn and almost awful power over the heart of God. "Study wisdom, my sen, and make joyful my heart!"

WHAT WISDOM Is.

Wisdom is described as the knowledge of things human and divine, and of their causes. Now, since, as the Vatican Council teaches, there is a twofold order of knowledge, one being by natural reason, the other, by Divine Faith-one including the things which natural reason can reach, the other. The truths of revelation; a Catholic University, being a place of teaching universal knowledge, is the natural home of both, and is, therefore, in a sense most true, the scat of wisdom. It is the place merein men are taught how best to comply with the divine exhortation of studying wisdom in its widest range; and, therefore, without presumption, we may believe and hope that it is a place precious beyond others in the sight of that God, who alone, as Job tells us, rightly understandeth the way of wisdom and knoweth the place thereof. It is in this faith and in this hope that it behoves us to assist at the ceremony of to-day, by which Catholic Ireland consecrates her University to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ.

THE ACT OF A NATION.

Some there are to whom this ceremony is simply void of rational meaning; others, again, will deride it as an extravagance of childish piety, or resent it as an exhibition of unenlightened fanaticism. But, in sober truth, it is an act of surpassing dignity and loftiest significance. For it is the act of a nation; and a nation's act in the cause of truth and justice, ever possesses an indisputable grandeur of its own. And it is a national act of the highest order, for it is a solemn renewal of the profession of Faith by which Ireland long ago dedicated her intellect to Jesus Christ. And she has chosen to give to this act the form of consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, guided lightly by love's delicate instinct to believe that this choice would give to the Heart of Jesus the greatest joy, and to the souls of her children the greatest graces to help them in season of need. Besides, the Sacred Heart enables her, in the words of the text, to give an answer to those who reproach her, for it contains at once the noblest defence of her past struggles, and the sure grounds of her hopes for the future. No element of true grandeur, then, is wanting to this ceremony, which thus unites in closest tie and bear of a believing nation with the mind and heart of the Incarnate Word.

IRELAND'S LOVE FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

And, in the first place, it is a nation's act-for it is the direct outcome of a principle that has distinctively marked at all periods the genius of the Irish people. The whole history of Ireland moves on two lines representing two of the master passions of our race-the love of religion and the love of learning. But in our history these two lines never run apart; rather, like the mystic lines in the tracery that adorns the Celtic crosses, they are bound to each other at so many points, and by ties so fine and close, that no power can sunder between them .-The Irish have ever loved scholarship, but they would not have it separated from religion. No man can be the child of science—it was said in a Celtic monastery of the sixth century—who does not love truth and justice, and there is no truth and justice without the knowledge of God. And as it was in the sixth century, so has it been ever since, and so it is now in the nineteenth century. And if any were to gainsay it in spite of the express declaration of the Irish people, from the highest to the humblest class-in spite of these countless religious schools throughout the land, crowded with a joyous throng, while the godless institutions are as barren mothers without children—the very walls of this University would cry out against them.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVESITY. No royal munificence has bidden it to rise; no imperial treasury has subsidised it; no wealthy noble, no merchant prince has endowed it. It is the creation of the nation. There is not a stone in it but has a voice and cries out its witness to the faith of the men of the Irish race, who from Ireland, and England, and Scotland-from America, and India, and Africa, and the islands of the sea-have sent their painfully-carned money to build up in this, the heart of their native land, a shrine wherein fullest science and simplest faith may dwell together in amity. And the hands that raised the University, rested not until they had raised likewise this stately church; and high over the altar they enthroned Her who is the Seat of Wisdom, that so the generations of students who were to come hither to seek for science, might ever find the Light of the world. as the Wise Men of the East found Him-resting on the lap of Mary. Now, what is to-day's ceremony— by which Ireland's highest seat of intellectual culture is reverently placed within the very sanctuary of Divine love-but a magnificent outward expression of the principle which has thus ever been the very life of Irish thought—that education and religion should be inseparable.

ITS CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART.

This consecration of the University to the Sacred Heart is, therefore, an act belonging to the whole Irish race. We are not alone here to-day. We are here the representatives of the millions of our nation, now scattered over the earth; and here, too, has come a shining cloud of witnesses, stretching from every period of our past history, to mingle their voices with ours-from the venerable founders of great schools like Armagh and Clonard, to the felon priest who taught grammar in the heart of the morass—bringing with them the

ious for Ireland, and how impressive this spectacle of millions of minds swayed by a single thought, and of millions of wills knit together in one resolve, not to secure any questionable material or political trtumph, but for an object, the noblest that can stir the pulses of a high-souled nation, the intellectual and moral and religious progress of its sons. No wonder that, like David's, the heart of the Catholic Church in Ireland is filled today with great joy as she beholds her faithful people make these their offerings! No wonder that with him she should cry out—"O Lord God of from our consideration of these three points, there our fathers, keep forever this will of their heart, and let this mind remain always for the worship of Thee."

And next, to-day's ceremony is the noblest of all national acts, for it is a national Act of Faith in Jesus Christ. The habit of faith, St. Thomas tells us, works by a double process. It inclines us to believe what we are bound to believe, and it restrains us from assenting in any way to those things which we ought not to believe. This double fruit of the supernatural habit of faith has been splendidly illustrated in Ireland's action with reference to Education during the last three hundred years. With unerring accuracy of judgment and with invincible vigor of will, she ever turned away from systems and institutions that were hostile to Faith, while she as unvaryingly recognized and cherished those that were favorable to it. And this is especially true of University Educa-

THE FORMER UNIVERSITIES.

An eloquent voice has described in touching language, how across the sanguinary scene of war and turbulence and bloodshed that followed the English occupation of this country, there flitted from time to time the graceful vision of an University, appearing to-day, disappearing to-morrow, reappearing on an after day, but unhappily never able to root itself on a firm foundation in the soil. Alas! this picture is too true, even to-day; but the fault is not Ircland's. It is true that with the failure of University schemes, with reference to which these words were first spoken, Faith had little to do, for as yet the unity of religion was un-broken in the two countries. Nevertheless, there were then at work, other causes of failure besides war and the turbulence of the times, and of these causes due account has not always been taken. No matter how fair the outward seeming of each University that then presented itself, its success was hindered by one serious drawback. The language on its lips was not the language of Ireland—it wore the mein and air of a stranger—it was not warm with Irish blood—it had no kindred with the Celtic millions. And therefore, though Ireland pined with longing for the stores of learnng it had brought, she could not cherish it as her child, and it disappeared. But when the vision that find disappeared—in the Catholic times, reappeared in the reign of Elizabeth, the Faith of Ireland rose indignant against it. For, this time, its ornaments were the plunder of God's altars and the saints—its dowry, the spoils taken from the weak—its doctrines, the condemnation of all that her children reverenced. It was the daughter of the stranger come back again, flaunting in the face of a Catholic nation the strange creed she had learned during her period of absence. What could Ireland do but close heart and cars against her wiles, and pray for patience to endure her pitiless tyranny. Again, however, a change come. The power which created that University has risen up against her, and lo! in its turn the Protestant University has disappeared, and in its stead, a new University, as unblushingly godless as the worst creations of infidelity, is presented for acceptance by Ireland. And if Ireland turned coldly away from the stranger in the Reformation period-if she rejected the Protestant University because it was the foc of the religion she loved-with what scorn does she not look upon the University that has cast off its baptism to secure for itself a few more years of existence?

THE GLORY OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

But at length another fair and graceful vision of an University meets the gaze of Ireland! No flesh of our flesh: no follower of false religions but beautiful with the beauty of the holiness of the Sacraments, keeping, amid the fullest treasures of Science, the true Faith; with the blessing of Peter on her brow, and the sweet name of Mary, slave of infidelity, but with the faith and the love of Jesus Christ glowing in her soul, and boldly proclaiming to the world, that though now-a-days Ohrist is to some a stumbling block, and to others foolishness, to her he is the power of God and the Wisdom of God. Like some royal bride bearing n her bosom the hopes of empires, this Catholic University carries within it the best-I had almost said the only-hopes of Catholic Ireland. It is the visible symbol of principles without which Christian liberty is impossible in this land. It is a protest against the tyranny which would violate the sacred rights of parents to control the education of their children. It is a protest against the tyranny that would refuse to the Church the excreise of her heaven-given prerogative of guarding the Faith of those who call her the mother of their souls. It is a protest against the mutilation of education by banishing from the schools the knowledge of God and of the supernatural order. And it does more then protest against what is wrong and false; it asserts what is right and true. It asserts that Faith and Reason are not necessarily foes, but rather twin lights of various orders to conduct man to the knowledge of truth. It asserts, with the Vatican Council, that the Catholic Church, far from opposing the highest culture in human arts and learning, promotes it and helps it on. It asserts, with the same Council, that the Church does not forbid the sciences to follow, each in its sphere, its own proper principle and its own proper method; that she holds the liberty of so doing to be one of the just liberties of science; but that this liberty must not be abused for the destruction of the Christian faith. It asserts the just claims of the Irish Catholic to all the educational privileges and helps that are given to others. On it depends the future of Ireland, for the education given to this generation of Irishmen will color for centuries the history of our country. Towards this University Ireland's spirit of Faith turns in love; and this is the offspring which on this day she humbly presents to Jesus Christ. Can we conceive of a nobler act of national Faith? The Catholic University is the fruit of Ireland's Faith, gathering up in itself all of good that has been purchased by the sufferings of three hundred years. By solemnly devoting it to-day to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ, Ireland declares that the continuity of that profession of Faith shall be unbroken. By it she proclaims that she has given and will preserve her intellect captive to the Incarnate Word and neither death nor life, nor things present, nor things to come, nor might, nor hight, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate her from the

love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord, THE SACRED HEART.

Nor has her love been at fault in choosing to address her offering to the Sacred Heart, since no other devotion could be more consoling to Christ, none more fruitful of graces to her children. For what is the object of this devotion to the Sacred Heart of

it invites our consideration to the three distinct elements that go to make up its symbolic character: -firstly, to the sign itself, which is the real Heart of Jesus inseparably united to the person of the Word, and therefore adored by the faithful without separation or abstraction from the Divinity; secondly, to that of which it is the sign, namely, our Divine Redeemer's love; thirdly, to the reason why the Heart of Jesus is the symbol of His love-namely, because of the intimate connexion naturally existing between the human heart and the affections of the soul. Now, springs up in the devout soul a triple act of love, due to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, inseparably united with the Godhead; of grateful love, awakened by our Redeemer's immense love for us, and of penitent love, answering with its poor sympathy the sorrows with which that Sacred Heart was racked for our sins. This triple love is the proper devotion to the Sacred Heart; and happy, thrice happy, those pure souls who taste ofit in its own fullness, and are filled with the blessings of its sweetness! And these three loves answer, each to each, to the three solitary joys which, as the Holy Scriptures tell us, belong to the Heart of Jesus. The first was His joy at the simple faith of His followers, by which they believed in His Father and in His own divine nature. St. Luke (Luke x, 21) tells us how that same hour He rejoiced in the Holy Ghost, and said: "I confess to Thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven, and earth, because Thou hast hidden these things from the wise and prudent, and has revealed them to the little ones. All things are delivered to me by my Father, and no one knoweth who the Son is but the Father, and who the Father is but the Son, and to whom the Son will reveal Him." And may we not hope that the adoring love which springs from the contemplation of the Sacred Heart will renew this joy of our Lord! His second joy was in the consciousness of being beloved by his own: "These things." He told them (John x, 2), "have I spoken to you, that my joy may be in you." And of what else did He, then speak except of that furnace of His love which ever glows in the Sacred Heart? It was just after the institution of the Eucharist and just before the agony in the garden, and yet in the midst of the sorrow of separation from His own, and in the very shadow of death, the Sacred Heart found joy in the thought of the grateful love of His children. And what else is the Sacred Heart ever repeating to us but these same things that Jesus spoke of on that saddest night? And when our hearts are warmed by its silent eloquence, does not our grateful love give fresh joy to our Lord? His third oy was that joy of heart which He felt on the day he was crowned for our sake with the crown of thorns, to which allusion is made in the Canticles, when we are called on "to go forth and see our King with the diadem wherewith His Mother had crowned Him on the day of the joy of His Heart." That crown of thorns He yet wears on His Heart, and the penitent love it must needs excite in our souls will, indeed, bring back to Him the day of His joy. And thus the triple stream of love that flows into our hearts from the Heart of Jesus is allowed to return in waves of gladness to its Divine source. Blessed, then, be that Heart, which teaches to our cold souls so many happy secrets of love! And thrice blessed be it in this time and place, for nowhere are its life-giving graces more needed to day than in the great seats of learning. There, more than elsewhere, men have forgotten how to adore and how to love; the name of Christ has been cast out from academic halls as if it were an unclean thing; and in every avenue to every science the professors of infidelity have laid snares for thoughtless youth, that so they may slay in their unwary souls the Faith of Christ. DANGERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Not that in the beginning, at least in our country, these men openly dishonor Christ or his doctrines but, rather, like the destroying angel that smote the first-born in Egypt, they set themselves to their work under cover of darkness—the darkness caused by the systematic exclusion of Christian knowledge. They know well that he who knows not Christwill not adore Him; and therefore do they forbid in the schools the language of Catholic theology, each of an University meets the gaze of Itelahut Rosstranger this one, but the bone of our bone, and term of which, St Gregory of Nyssa tells us, is as a flesh of our flesh, no follower of false religions, perfumed wase breathing the fragrance of God. Now, the Sacred Heart is in itself a compendium of all Christian Doctrine. The unity of God's essence and the distinction of the Divine Persons; the Incarnation of the Son, the Reality of His adorable Humanthe Seat of Wisdom, engraven upon her heart; no ity; the inseparable union of the two natures in one Divine Person, with all the gracious and tender mysteries flowing from these, are to be read therein. Fixing on this Heart the gaze of an enlightened faith, Catholic students will find in it a treasure of religious knowledge. And the adoring love that shall spring from this saving knowledge will be to them, as the angel of the Lord who went down with Azarias and his companions into the furnace, and made the midst of the furnace like the blowing of a wind bringing dew, and the fire will not touch them, nor trouble them, nor do them any

Nor is grateful love less needful. It would seem as if a poisoned breath has passed over modern Science, blasting its high aspirations, and killing its sympathies with whatever is noble and elevated in the destiny of man and of the world. It positively cannot, or will not, see in man anything but the brute animal, owing such better qualities as it has to a process of natural development, without an immortal soul, without free will, without a true moral sense, without the image of God. It cannot, or will not, see even the possibility of a supernatural revelation opening out before man the surpassingly fair vision of a supernatural order, in which his place is little less than that of the angels, so tenderly and so fully is his life encompassed by God's loving care, and so glorious the end towards which his existence is directed. And accordingly, its whole study is to sap the natural truths that are the preamble to Faith, and to subject to a solvent criticism the records of revelation, in order to degrade them to the rank of old world legends. All in vain nature does, and history, and the insatiable cravings of man's soul panting after the living God, plead with this brutalizing science in favor of a recognition of our matchless dignity; no sursum corda can rouse it from the depths of materialism and sensuality in which it buried itself. Alas! in losing its faith in God's love, it has lost the key to the mystories of the universe. But whoseever contemplates that abyss of wisdom and love which is in the Sacred Heart of Jesus, will find all these mysteries made clear in the light of the ineffable love that glows therein. Who shall dare, even in thought, to question the dignity of that creature for whose elevation God's love bridged over the space between heaven and earth in the Incarnation-for whom the Eucharist was instituted-for whose dear sake the pains of the Passion was borne! And who will find even the Incarnation, the Sacraments, the Passion, too much for the infinite love of the Heart of Jesus Ah, surely, at the sight of that open wound in the Sacred Heart, the non credam—the I will not believeof unbelieving Science will be changed, as on the lips of Thomas, into the cry of grateful love :- My Lord and God! For who that reflects constantly on the boundless love of which it is the symbol, can marvel at any place of dignity assigned to man by that Divine Goodness which recognizes as man's best claim upon it, man's own littleness and misery

THE NEED OF LOVE.

And then the need of penitent love! The sense

which she prays to-day that God may sanctify this symbolical image of His Heart we should meditate forgotten by minds upon which the law itself has a The Establishment is no longer the Church of Enghouse which she has built for Science, and that He on the boundess charity and outpoured love of our little hold, and the law whose sanction is not remay put His name there forever, and that His eyes Divine Redeemer." The Heart of Jesus, then, is the membered is a law that is dead. And if this be and His heart may be there always. How glor-symbol of His love, and like every other real symbol true of all ages, and of all places, how much more is it true in the case of those who, in great centres far from agreeing with the ingenious Church Times of learning, in the flush of youthful passion, set that "our friends need not trouble themselves greatly out to voyage over strange seas of thought alone, about it," "is the supreme director of the Church of or in the current of evil example. But who that habitually looks upon the Sacred Heart of Jesus ever crowned with its crown of sorrow, can forget how tremendous the sanction of that law, whose Author did not spare even His own' Son because He had taken on Himself the iniquities of us all. And as the thought of the enormity of sin grows upon him he will seek in the Sacred Heart itself a means by which he may cleanse his soul from its foul stains. Borrowing of its sorrow for the offences against God, he will humbly confess his guilt in the Sacrament of Penance, and sprinkled with hyssop he shall be cleansed, and washed in have created. Church authority, i.e., the authority the blood of the Lamb, he shall be made whiter of the Church, which is the Catholic Church, is at than snow.

Most fittingly, then, does Ireland to-day consccrate her University to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, commending to the love of the Incarnate Wisdom the cause of religious education in this country. The Sacred Heart is her sufficient answer to those that reproach her. Men marvel at our obstinacy in clinging to the principle that education and religion must not be separated. To shrink from that principle is to renounce our part in the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ, for now the question has been narrowed to this-education with and for Christ, or -Paganism? Men say that we are unwise advocates, and imperil by our rashness the cause we If so, let us place it in the hands of the best love. of advocates. It is a just cause; and is not the Heart of Jesus the Throne of Eternal Justice!-It is a holy cause; and is not the Sacred Heart the Sanctuary of Holiness! But, just and boly as it is, this cause is, humanly speaking, a weak one, as the cause of justice too often is on earth. It has been tossed to and fro as suited the calculations of politicians; it has had arrayed against it the power of bitter foes, and the treachery of weak or dishonest advocates. But did not Pilate and Herod chaffer in petty political intrigues over His stricken Heart, smarting from the violence of enemies and the shame of betrayal by friends! Let the world say that success is beyond our strength to achieve, at any rate it is not beyond the strength of Almighty God. That strength we here suppliantly implore to-day. "Now, therefore, arise, O Lord God, into Thy resting place, Thou and the ark of Thy strength."-"See what things the enemy hath done in the Sanc-. . They have defiled the dwellingplace of Thy name on earth. They said in their

heart the whole kindred of them together; Let us abolish all the festival days of God from the land. How long, O God, shall the enemy reproach: is the adversary to provoke Thy name for ever? Deliver not up to beasts the souls that con fess to Thee: and forget not to the end the souls of

Thy poor. . . Arise, O God! O God! arise, and judge Thy own cause."

A FORM OF LUNACY.

Nobody would think of being angry with a man deprived of reason. Members of human sects, who have never received the gift of faith, and are cut off from the unity of Christendom, however eminent they may be by natural gifts or acquired knowledge, are inevitably, as respects questions of the soul, in that sorrowful condition. They do not know it, but that is one of the symptoms of their malady. They can reason correctly, like certain madmen, about many things, and conduct themselves with gravity and decorum; but directly there is a question of religion, and especially of the Church, the mental alienation which at other times is only latent displays itself. They beat the air, talk wildly, and cease to be intelligible. They are no longer able to control themselves. And it is one of the surest signs that the evil mood is upon them that they always break out into imprecations against the Church.-We may somtimes be tempted to resent the violence of their language, but this impatience should be restrained. If we had not been enriched without any merit of our own, with what Holy Scripture calls the precious gift of faith," by which we see all things clearly, we should ourselves see what they are. They are not in their right mind, and it is not anger, but pity, which they claim from us.

This reflection is suggested by the latest comments of the Anglican journals upon the present | character of the Primitive Church, about which there crisis in the National Church. Before the Public Worship Bill became law, they announced in chorus, with scorn and derision, that a measure so impious, unjust, and subversive, neither could nor should pass, and that it was unnecessary even to contemplate the impossible contingency. It has passed, with such unanimity of purpose, and such concord between the Bishops and the Legislature, as is rarely witnessed; and already they begin to discover, as we never doubted they would, that it is of very little importance, and will, in fact, do more harm to their adversaries than to themselves. "We observe," says the Guardian, with a touch of malice, "that a Ritualist orator is ulready proclaiming it harmless at a meeting, by whom it was so gravely denounced."-Another, Mr. E. Stuart, who is quoted in the John Bull, sees in it, as usual, a "sign of life;" for, as he ingeniously argues, "forty years ago the recent de-bates would have been impossible, and it would have been taken for granted"—the Establishment being then, as Mr. Gladstone said, "the scandal of Christendom"-" that the Church existed for political and pecuniary purposes only;" a fact which affords delightful evidence of progress, though the debates were so animated only because the speakers were resolved to put down, at the instigation of the Bishops, the very opinions which Mr. Stuart approves. A third, Mr. J. M. Rodwell, preaching from the text, "In quietness and in confidence will be your strength," observed: "I will not attempt to suggest what is to be done in this sore trial. But I would have you rest assured that it will all in one way or other be overruled for good, and that, dark as the cloud is, the sun is still behind it, and will break in due time." If the Bishops had made Islamism an open question in the Establishment, not a few Anglican clergymen would preach from the same text, and with the same comment. "As for the Bill itself," says the Church Times with unabated liveliness, "iniquitous as are the intentions of its prime promoters, and disgraceful as have been the tactics by which they have passed it into law, our friends need not trouble themselves greatly about it." Of course not, nor about anything else. They ought rather to clap their hands, for "the Bill will become a double-edged weapon for tormenting the short-sighted Broad and Low bigots who have been clamouring for it." It is, in fact, against them that the artful Bishops and the cunning Parliament really mean, and always did mean, to apply it. That it was intended to "put down Ritualism" was only a capital joke of Mr. Disraeli, as the Church Times now clearly perceives.

It cannot be said, however, that the Anglican ournalists are consistent even in their affected resignation. They may pretend to console them-selves with the approaching sorrows of the "Broad and Low bigots," but it is only a forced merriment. If in one breath they profess to regard the Bill as quite unimportant, not to say advantageous, in the next they describe it as follows: -After observing, with untoward candour, that "the Establishment has generally been understood to be, and in reality was a compromise," so that "all shades and varie-

glorious traditions that are Ireland's conquests | Jesus Christ? Pius VI. tells us that "the substance of Sin seems as if it would die out of the world— of Parliament statute law, and put the finishing favor or open advocacy." Here he exaggerates, for from the ages—to swell Ireland's antiphon, with of this devotion consists herein, that under the How heinous it is to transgress law, must needs be stroke to the most momentous revolution of modern times. the Church Herald called it by its true name. What

land, but a faithless ecclesiastical department. This is its central principle, and friends and foes know it."
"Parliament," exclaims the Church Herald, which is England in doctrine and in discipline." It always was. The poor subterfuge of the Church Review, which affects to distinguish between the Establishment and the Church of England, as if they were two different things, finds no favor with the more conscientious Herald. "Have the English Bishops," continues the latter, "any longer a claim on the spiritual allegiance of the English Churchmen?— For ourselves we answer, unhesitatingly, not a shadow of a claim. And that simply because the claim they had they have thrown away. We merely accept the position which the Bishops an end in the Church of England, its rulers having

substituted for it the authority of the State."

so far there is no visible manifestation of the disorder of the mind under which these poor exiles labor; but when the question arises, "What is to be done?" their access returns, and they no longer speak as rational beings. It becomes evident that a cloud has fallen upon their reason, and they walk as men in the dark. Their journals are filled with suggestions by various agitated correspondents, and here are some of them. A harmless lunatic, who calls himself "Fidei Defensor,"—we have heard of poor people who fancied they were the Archangel Michael or the great Mogul — proposes, in the Church Review, "the setting up of oratories throughout the kingdom," though he confesses that it might "lead to open schism and separation from the Body of Christ, of which he evidently fancies that at present he forms a part, and a very important one; and he suggests further that he and his friends "should always carry a stock of tracts and pamphlets in our pockets," one of which should treat of "the Apostolical Succession," the value of which has been so pleasingly illustrated of late by the Episcopal authors of the Public Worship Bill.

A Ritualistic warrior, or ex-warrior, Captain F. S. Dugmore, whose mental condition seems to suggest lenient measures of repression, breaks out thus, in the Church Times:—"Why not build and endow a magnificent collegiate church (Scottish Episcopal) as near as possible to Balmoral, almost at its very gates? In ritual and music let it be as close a reproduction as possible of All Saint's, Margaret-street." It is to be presumed that this gentleman's military career must have familiarised him with the tactics of Red Indians. We can only hope, for the sake of those who dwell in Balmeral, that no plot of land may be available in the immediate vicinity of the peaceful fortress, against which it is proposed to direct so singular an attack.

Another patient, whose case appears to require mild but firm treatment,—he calls himself, with his eyes fixed on vacancy, "a priest of the Church of God, at present officiating in the Anglican Branch of the Church,"-elaborates a scheme of ecclesiastical strategy adroitly adopted to present circumstances. "Since the Bishops," he says or sings, have abdicated their spiritual functions, is there any reason why the 'Priests of the Church of God.' should not elect new Bishops?" For our part, we should say none whatever. "It might be an irregular proceeeding," he continues, "but not more irre-gular than the previous acts of the English Church." If this highly ingenious plan, by which instead of Bishops ordaining priests the operation is to be reversed,-the result in the Church of England would be harmless-should not be approved, the clergy, he adds, should resign their benefices, because "an unbeneficed priest is like a vicar apostolic, a priest of the Church of God at large, to minister in all parts to the faithful"—a notion of the functions of a Vicar Apostolic which this inspired person will find it necessary to correct if he should ever recover his

A still more delirious orator, though he is probably incapable of doing harm to any but himself, and only requires to be secured in a padded-room, offers another scheme, which his disturbed mind considers "perfectly clear, logical, and tenable." It is simply to send "as many as possible," and espe-"Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon," to the coming Dollingerist Conference at Bonn, where they are going to determine once for all the true form and have been unfortunately hitherto different of opinions. "We have everything in common," he says,a good many Anglicans say exactly the contrary,—
"with Dr. Dollinger and the Old Catholics;" and when they have settled everything at Bonn, which their remarkable unity of religious opinion will make easy work, the result will be this :- "As we now hold to the Chair of St. Peter"-the poor man is evidently very mad indeed-" except in those things in which Ultramontanism and the Roman Curia render it impossible,"—that is, in everything —"so in like way we should hold to the Chair of Canterbury, save and except where Protestantism blocked the way." It is difficult to feel sanguine of the recovery of this particular patient.

Another whose proximate cure may be expected, if he is only removed from the company of lunatics, and allowed a period of wholesome solitude, discourses in this rational manner. "Truly our National Church does seem a wonderful paradox, a monstrous anomaly, a stupendous self-contradiction.

. . . Surely the religion of the National Church is the most comfortable religion in the world; for in it a man may believe nothing, and do anything, and live as if there were no Church, no Christ, no God; and after such a life be consigned to the grave in a Christian cemetery, with the solemnity of Christian obseques with which saints and confessors are honored." In this there is not a trace of mental alienation, but presently he falls into a mild paroxysm, and exclaims wildly: "the death of the Establishment, which is of human creation, will be the life of the Church, which is of Divine." A man who can believe that there ever was or ever will be anything "Divine" in the Church of England is not yet in a condition to go at large. But we may hope some day to see this amiable invalid "clothed and in his right mind."

There are a good many more patients at present lodged in the asylum of the Church Times and the Church Review, where they cry to one another from morning till night in a melancholy manner, but we have not leisure to hear them all. Before we quit these gloomy abodes, to return to the haunts of rational beings, let us listen to the Editor of the latter, who speaks both in his own name and in that of the interesting sufferers to whom he offers hospitality. People argues, he says, that "Papal Ultramontanism," which is the name he gives to Christianity, about which he knows nothing but a few words and names, is the "legitimate and necescary ultimate development of the sacerdotal Ritualism now spreading in the Church of England." He considers this a mistake, and so do we. "Anglican Ritualism," he truly observes, "has shown as little tendency to Ultramontanism—that is, to the religion, of the Apostles—"as Russian orthodoxy" which has not shown any at all, being only the religion of Peter the Great, who invented the Holy Synod, and the chaste Catherine, who trained it in decility to hersolf. "What line did the Ritualistic party take," he continues, with regard to the late proclamation of Papal Infallibility? They exposed and opposed the dogma, just as the Nestorians opposed another ties of religious opinion from the Ritualist to the Indogra, and with about as much success,—"and dependent have found a refuge within it," the Church everything connected with it, without reserve. How Review says, "the Bill is intended to change all this. have they regarded the Old Catholics, the avowedly . Her Majesty's sign manual has made the Act anti-Ultramontane movement ? With cautious

is their attitude with respect to the Greeks, Rusis the dieses, and other anti-Vitramontane Catholics?" Here he dotes, for they are not only not Catholics but neither profess nor wish to be. They profess a purely national religion, and desire no other. But purely national ising only and desire no other. But he is quite right when he says that he and his felhe is quite discreted these sectarians with a discrupulous respect and veneration," which they are far from feelspect and venetament, and which only excites their ing tot themselves, and which only excites their important. The sum of his discourse is this: amuseum and we do, yet you falsely accuse us of sympathy with them. Have we not proved that we profer any ignoble sect, old or young, even the Dollinger-Loyson farce, to the communion of St. Augustine and St. Augustine you want? Can you stir up your disciples to more you wanted against the Apostolic See and the per-furious rage against the Apostolic See and the per-son who is called Vicar of Christ than we excite in ours? Why, then, do you affect to consider us enemies, and fail to perceive that we are much more Protestant than yourselves? What madness has geized you that you wish to 'put down Ritualism?' There is a good deal of force in this argument, and we quite agree with the Church Review that the Anglican Bishops have made a mistake.

When we compare, as Christians alone are able to do, the clear and luminous faith of the most unlettered Catholic peasant with the senseless contradic-tions and incoherent "views" of the most learned and accomplished heretics, we understand why St.
Athanasius always called the latter "maniacs." It is evident that the one possess a supernatural gift which has been denied to the others. And for this reason it is not anger but compassion which we should feel towards all who are out of the Church. Some of us were once what they are now, and know by experience that this insanity lasts up to the very moment which precedes conversion. It is a case not for rebuke, but for prayer. Nothing, we are teld, can merit the supreme grace of conversion; but the surest way to obtain for others the gift which has been conferred upon ourselves, who had done nothing to deserve it, is to ask it from Him who alone has power to bestow it, and who at this day, as in all past ages, gathers into the Church, one by one, those who are destined to eternal life. They may resist for a time, but His loving election will prevail at last .- London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE LAND QUESTION .-- ADDRESSES OF LORD O'HAGAN AND Sin George Campbell.—In the department of Economic Science and Statistics, in the British Association, which has been holding its annual Act:-"As to those clauses, there was no controversy in Parliament, they passed with universal approval through both Houses. They recognized, proyal through both riouses. They recognized, with all the authority involved in so rare a unanimity of acceptance, the value of diffused proprietorship of land among our agricultural classes. It is impossible to over-estimate their importance to the progress of this country in industry and order. learn from a report of the Commissioners of Public Works that, since the passing of the Act, 338 tenant-farmers have purchased their holdings, comprising an acreage of 22,116 acres, of which the annual rent amounts to £13,141, at a gross cost of £219,522, including advances from the Commissioners of £192, obedient servant, 066. The report informs us, further, that the applications of tenant-farmers for loans under the statute have diminished instead of increased, and that tute have diminished instead of increases of one year have been 206, while only the purchases of one year have been 206, while only cess which the Home Rule party had accomplished in the struggle. "Well," said one, 'tis a considerable of the struggle. "Well," said one, 'tis a considerable of the struggle. 106 were made in that which followed. In the struggle. "Well," said one, 'tis a considerare disappointing in a high degree, and I call attenate disappointing in a high degree disappoint dis tion to them in this place that, if possible, the cause of the disappointment may be ascertained and done they do? We had the winning card in our hand or the disappointment may be distributed action given to while even the assize judges had to testify to the legislative provisions among the very best which have ever been vouchsafed to us. Of course, I can't at home. They'll have to abaudon these Coercion here discuss so large a question, but I may indicate Bills in toto next, year, unless they can get up a burst my own assertion that, in order to the effective of crime in the nick of the time next winter." "Tis working of these provisions, it will be necessary to facilitate still further the transfer of land, in small I grievously fear that if the harvest be as good as it proportions, by cheapening conveyances and validation promises, they'll take to whiskey-drinking at such proportions, by cheapening conveyances and that for ing titles at a small expense (cheers), and that for a rate at fairs and markets, wakes and christenings, this purpose it will be essential tions of the Record of Title Office beyond the narrow next spring, just in time to suit the Government purpose." sphere within which Parliamentary opinion confined "You are right exclaimed the first speaker: "I sphere within which remainded the first speaker: "I it when it, was originally designed, and to make it effective, as it has never been, though years have elapsed since it was opened, by the application of elapsed since it was opened application of ela the principles of compulsion, without the aid of which old habits, ignorant dislike of innovation, and powerful class interests will continue to nullify its influence (cheers). It will be necessary to recon. might pender? Every Irish member of parliament sider the fiscal arrangements of the office as well as knows and feels that there is but one rock a-head of the Landed Estates Court, to which it is attached, as regards next year's Coercion debates. But for and to localize their action by the establishment of the crimes that flow from the drinking habits of District Registries of easy access for small transac- our people, there would be no uneasiness. The tions and with fees too moderate to bar approach to Government have to rely upon just one ally to help them" (cheers). Sir George Campbell, ex-Governor of Bengal, read the following day a paper "on the Privileges over Land, wrongfully called Property," men could only be wakened up to a conception of in which he developed some very radical views. the political slavery, as well as moral ruin and social The following is a summary of his remarks:—"He degradation which this great ally of the Evil One admitted that the title of his paper might be regarded as a somewhat startling one, but he had this advantage in treating the subject, having been speaking of land tenures in various parts of the world. He referred to the early history of rights in land to show that the feudal tenure of land was not origin- | Bills and filled jails and blotted scaffolds; not all show that the feudal tonure of land was not office. As the result of ex-ally a property but an office. As the result of ex-in vain however. On the western cliffs of glorious perience in India, and for other reasons, he expressed a great doubt if it was desirable to subject large landed tenures to the ordinary law of property; for In no other part of Ireland can be seen anything to example, to portion it among children. Giving his reason for this, he especially alluded to the duties imposed by public opinion. The freeing of land from its original character, social and other burthens, was so far only justifiable in the belief that land would revert to the people. He doubted whether that would be the effect. The divorce of the people from the land, which was daily rendered more complete by the enclosure of commons and the strict assertion of rights of property must lead to revolution. The only way he saw to a popular, tenure of land was the growth of tenant right. On Conserva-tive grounds that should be fostered. Under the feudal tenure, the rights of the people, which the law of the conqueror ignored, often maintained for a long time some de facto existence; such were copyhold rights in England, and the occupancy rights of Indian and Irish ryots. The law now recognized those. A tenant-right farm might not, from some points of view, be the most economical; but the system engendered a prudence, irugality, and self-reli-auce which made it the best system in the end. A small frish farmer might not have so much as an English mechanic; but what the mechanic, without an object to save for, spent in beer and tobacco, the Irishman saved to put on the farm, which had become to him a property. That was really the happlest system. He concluded then, that it was better to maintain primogeniture and large properties, the owners of which were in some sort servants to the public, and to develope tenant-right, rather than to divide great properties by anything short of dividing the land among the people." A long discussion followed, in the course of which several gentlemen

specting the date of the birth of the illustrious Libe not seed to guess or determine. The high breeding have planted the germs of Christianity in White their faith.

supported the views of Sir Geo. Campbell and the

1875 fall on a Friday, a day inconvenient to the can never fail to attract attention. The material clergy and the working classes, the Dublin committee may, perhaps, fix the following Monday as the little interest; her agriculture has a variety of types nearest convenient day for the commemoration.— which are seldom seen in England and Scotland; nearest convenient day for the commemoration.— which are seldom seen in England and Scotland; The Scott centenary (15th August, 1869,) was, for public convenience, celebrated in Edinburgh on the tively free from the blot of pauperism. A social in-9th. Permit me to take this opportunity of expressing the hope that there will not be any continuation of many Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and what has already begun in Irish papers—a renewal in some departments of local affairs Ireland is in of the painful disputes of 1846. No man was ever more mistaken than O'Connell on the subject of resistance to aggressions on the right of the people. He wore (I saw him) the tri-color in the streets of London at the close of July, 1830; he denounced the speech of William IV., in which Wellington made that King attack the Belgian revolution; he spoke and wrote fervently for the Poles while they were struggling to fling off the tyranny of Russis, and in 1846 he, in a large committee of the Repeal Association, declared (I write from personal recollection) that he would not force on any one the resolution known as the "One drop of blood" resolution. As soon as the Central Committee issues its programme there will be an echo throughout the world, and even in the most distant lands the preparations will commence, so that every part of the world may be represented on so truly historical an occasion.— There need not be any friend of true freedom absent. O'Connell only twice suggested an inscription for his monument. One was "He lived and died a Repealer;" another was - in the famous Edinburgh speech, 1834—"He was the enemy of the enemies of Ireland." He lived not for a class or a party, but for all. His last act in Ireland was to join with George Hamilton and other Tories to try to save the people; his last speech in Parliament was an appeal for food for the starving, and his last vote was in favor of the proposal of Lord George Bentinck (a Tory), to make a large grant to help Ireland's suffering millions. Committees are already incourse of formation in London and other cities of England to prepare for the event. Australia and America have just sent us back two of the "men of do homage to the memory of an illustrious Irishman. I had the honor to be chairman of the Repeal Asso-ciation on the Monday after the trial of Mr. Mitchel, in 1848, and no one expressed more cordial concurrence with my attack on the jury-packing, by which stand by," than Maurice and John O'Connell. Let us think more of 1843 and 1846. Let us remember how we stood beside O'Connell at Mallow, when he thundered forth that defiance which the chisel of meeting lately in Belfast, several papers were read dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing with the Land Question and with the Irish dealing wit Land Act. Lord O'Hagan, who is president of the Clustered round our chief; let us remember how we saw our Liberator consigned to a prison for Land New York and Land Act. Department, thus alluced, it also be seen of the Land As Livy writes of a great Roman—Vidinus cum in earcerem dejectum qui ex nobis singulis vincula eripuit .-Let these be our memories, added to the great struggle which ended in 1829, let every word be husbed which could separate any honest man from heartily co-operating; let our Protestant friends remember that O'Connell always refused to allow a celebration of Catholic Emancipation lest any Irishman should feel he had been defeated by his fellow-countrymen. the progress of this country in induction, and re-Tet they have a very inadequate operation, and re-Yet they have a very inadequate operation, and it will be an assemblage to which history affords no main almost a dead letter on the Statute Book. I parallels. Ireland will do justice to the greatest of her sons, "the noblest Roman of them all;" and 'good men and true" of all nations will applaud a noble tribute to the memory of the one who was the unrelenting foc of all tyrants.-I remain, sir, your JAMES BURKE. On the last night of the Cocroian debates two

Irish members were sauntering homeward from the House of Commons, considerably elate with the sucmere three months' prolongation; but what could tranquility, the morality, and virtue of the people to extend the opera- that we may look out for a fine trop of assize work effects among our warm-hearted and impulsive people, they surely would rise in a grand and holy revolt against its thraldom? We look almost in vain round the kingdom to see the uprising on this subject which alone can save us from renewed Coercion we behold a sight to make men and angels rejoice equal the enthusiastic public demonstrations of priest and people" which there mark the march of the Temperance cause. A few weeks ago a scene rivalling in its way O'Connell's mass-meetings was witnessed in Kilkee. All West Clare turned out with bands, banners, and baronial contingents; and at the head of every cavalcade marched or rode the faithful soggarth aroon! It is a holy and patriotic work these priests of Clare have taken up; and they are well repaid in the joy and happiness and enthusiasm of their flocks. No words can too warmly praise men like Father Browne of Kilkee and his reverend brethreu. May God bless them and a nation's gratitude reward them! When, next year, the English minister produces his black list of "Irish crime" to justify a renewal of the Coercion Bill, confident are we that no material for coercion chains will be furnished by the brave and virtuous men of West Clare. -Nation.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF IRELAND .- A COTTESpondent of the London Times, writing upon Ireland and her scenery, winds up a long descriptive letter thus :- "A stranger in Ireland cannot fail to note the deep religious turn of the great mass of the peo-ple. He will see, too, that this national trait is independent of distinctions of creed; and he will observe with wonder how the Roman Catholic Church stands, througd in the pomp of the Middle Ages, amid a struggling peasantry. Not less singular is the tone of melancholy which characterizes the popular worship in all the Celtic parts of the island, and which seems to pervade the Celtic nature; the ancient temples of the aboriginal race are generally found where Nature wears her saddest and most funeral look; and Irish piety and tradition spring, it has been said, from a fountain of tears. How far The O'Connell Centenary.—Brighton, 24th Aug. this melancholy tone causes the vague cravings, —let them look at home. Let them confine them to the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:—Sir,—Will you the imaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which solves for the present to the wife-beaters, the garot-

condition of Ireland, too, presents points of no quirer will, moreover, find in the management of many Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and in some departments of local affairs Ireland is in stop here; and to those who have a few weeks' leisure at this holiday season, we confidently say "Go and see Ireland.

Protestant bigotry and its twin brother Protestant ruffianism seem to be somewhat rampant in Ballynabinch, Ireland. There was a Mission of the Passionate fathers in that parish, and its beneficient operations extended into the neighboring parish of Dunmore. Returning at about 10 p.m. from the latter place, the Rev. Mr. O'Hare P. P. and his companion, a missionary priest, were subjected to an outrage which is thus described by a correspondent of the Belfast Examiner :- "They had got within balf-a-mile of Ballynabinch on a car when some ruffians appeared on the road, and commenced cursing the Pope, priests, and everything Catholic. They then began throwing stones at the persons on the car, one of which struck the missionary father on the head, hurting him badly, and pursued the car, throwing stones all the time till they came to Father O'Hare's gate. Father O'Hare, indignant at the insult offered to himself and his friends, and not conscious of having in any way given offence to the "black fraternity," and thinking it might be a mistake on the part of his assailants, got of the car and inquired if he ever had done anything to merit such treatment. He had scarcely uttered the words when two savages (I can call them nothing else) dashed at him, exclaiming, "You're the man we want;" and, seizing him by a muffler, which he was wearing to save him from the night air, succeeded in bringing him to a half-stooping posture, and then America have just sent us back two of the "men of '48," who will, I am sure, merge all minor points to do homage to the memory of an illustrious Irishman.

I had the honory to be beginning of the Rappel Asso. more than probable that had Father O'Hare got off the car when first attacked, about half-a-mile from town, he would have been murdered outright; as it is, he is very severely beaten. He received more Catholics were, in that memorable case, told to blows on the head than would have killed a man of ordinary strength; but Father O'Hare is a powerful gentleman, and I hope his strength of constitution will soon bring him safely over the effects of this murderous attack. He would have secured both his assailants but that his soutane, which he had not left aside at Dunmore, provented the free use of his legs, and so the two murdering villains got off, making their escape before any succour arrived." This is a practical illustration of the Protestant ascendency atrocities of olden times. It shows that the spirit of evil still exists, and that the fear of the influence of the improved state of the law in Ireland alone keeps it within bounds. If such an outrage were perpetrated by Catholics in Germany or Spain, or Italy or England, what an outery would be raised!-what extensive publicity would be given to it! Yet we venture to say that the people of England will never come to hear a word about this act of ruffianism except by means of one single newspaper - The Universe.

A Tooth for a Tooth.-The following curious and inexplicable story is related and its truth vouched for in a volume entitled Reminiscences of a Soldier, by Colonel Stuart:—"Colonel C——s was one of the most gentlemanly, refined, and kindhearted men I ever met; he had served in the Guards, and had then exchanged into a line regi ment. He was a very handsome man, and with a most beautiful and perfect set of teeth. On one occasion, while stationed in Ireland, he visited the small town of Aughrim, celebrated for a desnerate battle that took place between the troops of King William and the adherents of the unfortunate James 11. The slaughter of the Irish kernes had been so great that pyramids were erected with the skulls of those who had fallen. Colonel C-s went to visit this place of historic interest, and, inspecting the skulls closely, he perceived remaining in one of them a tooth, which he pulled out, placed in his waistcoat pocket, and returned to the inn. Retiring to bed about the middle of the night, he dreamed that a man dressed in the garb of an old Irish kerne tooth for a tooth,' at the same time putting his hand into C---'s mouth and extracting one of his front teeth. Dream or no dream, in the morning when he awoke the tooth was gone. He had never suffered in the slightest degree from toothache, nor ever had a rotten or decayed tooth in his life. There was no pain or swelling of the mouth; the tooth was simply gone. All who had the pleasure of knowing Colonel C——s are well aware that he was the very last man to attempt a practical joke; and so annoying to him was the above story that he would not allow it to be spoken of in his presence. He told it, however, to a friend of mine, an officer in my regiment, who at the time was in the 27th."

The Census for the county of Donegal has been published. We learn from it that in '41 Donegal had 296,448 inhabitants; in '51, 255,158; in '61, 237,395; in '71, 218,334. The falling off of the population, though considerable, is not as large as in many other Irish counties. The county at large has 6.459 electors. There are in the county 1,110 firstclass houses, 12,016 second-class, 20,124 third-class, and 7,673 fourth-class houses. The trifling character of the sea-board commerce is shown by the fact that on the night of the census there were only 39 craft, with a total of 55 persons on board, in the Donegal waters. One centenarian is returned as residing in Donegal. The vast bulk of the population whose eccupations are specified belong to the agricultural or commercial class. Of the population 165,270 are Catholics; 27,125 are Protestant Epi c palians; 23,080 Presbyterians; 1,818 Methodists, and 1,041 all other denominations. The bulk of the latter belong to the smaller Presbyterian confessions. The list includes 126 Baptists, 4 Quakers, 2 Jews. There are only two towns over 2,000 inhabitants in the county, Ballyshannon with 2,458 inhabitants, and Letterkenny with, 2,116. We regret to state that the education of the county appears to be deplorably backward. Of the entire population 48.5 are illiterate. Donegal still remains one of the great strongholds of the Celtic tongue. In '71, 44, 506 persons spoke Irish and English, and 18,729 Irish only. This is a falling off of from ten to fifteen per cent, on the numbers in 61. In the entire county there were only 105 children receiving education in superior schools. In the 20 years which elapsed between the 1st May, '51, to the 31st March, 71, the county lost by emigration 50,162 persons-26,759 males and 23,412 females.—Dublin Freeman.

Converting Ireland .- Our attention has been drawn to the fact that some of those foolish people who devote their time and money to the "conversion of Ireland," are deluging country police barracks with controversial tracts. We can imagine nothing more mischievous than deluging places in which are men of opposite religions with these mischievous productions. The time passes heavily in a country barrack, and it would be deplorable for the interest of the service if religious controversy was to be introduced into its ranks. As to the good people who are so desirous of propagating "pure gospel principles" among the officers and men of the R. I. C., we should give them one piece of advice To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:—Sir, -Will you permit an old O'Connellite to correct an error rehave marked Irish political movements, we shall have civilised English heathendom, when they up their minds to believe, no evidence will shake not seec to guess or determine. The high breeding have planted the garner of Christianity in White

1775, named, but I find in several biographics that chance visitor; and the purity of their domestic chaple, and the Black Country, when they have put the day was the 5th of August. As that day will in life, and the lasting strength of their family ties, down booting and knifing and practices still more down-booting and knifing and practices still more horrible, it will then be time for them to extend their pious attention to this island. Till then they may allow the rural police stations of Ireland to remain in their present state of "benighted ignorance." -Freeman.

> SUICIDE OF THE HON. MR. BELLEW, -At Fermoy Barracks, Sub-Lieutenant Bellew, of the 20th Regiment, son of Lord Bellew, committed suicide at some early hour on Tuesday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. His servant on entering his bedroom found him dead. It appears that the deceased was addicted to drink, to which is attributed the terrible act he committed. On Monday about twelve o'clock, he fired a revolver at Captain Butler. of the 79th Regiment, but fortunately failed in his evil design. The regiment of the deceased is at present stationed at Preston, but he was at the school of instruction at Fermoy. He had sent in his application to retire from the service a few days ago. An inquest was held. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence corroboreted the above

> ELECTION OF A MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE BRUFF DISPENSARY DISTRICT. — At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the above district, which was held on August 25th, 1874, the following gentlemen presented themselves as candidates :- Dr. MacNamara, of Galbally district, in the Mitchelstown Union; Dr. Connolly, of Caherconlish, and Dr. M'Cormack, of Bruff. Dr. MacNamara, who was proposed by John Bouchier, Esq., Baggotstown, and seconded by Rev. Jas. M'Mahon, Knockaney Glebe, polled 10 votes, while Dr. Connolly and Dr. M'Cormock polled three each. Dr. MacNamam was then declared to be duly elected.

Petroleum.—In consequence of the alarm created throughout the community by the storing of large quantities of petroleum in different parts of the city. Mr. Forrest, the High Constable, has, in accordance with instructions received from the proper authorities, taken samples from the supplies of the wholesale dealers in Limerick to be forwarded to Professor Cameron, the city analyst, to ascertain the strength of their ignitable qualities, and whether they are suddenly explosive of not ?- Limerick Reporter.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has presented a petition to the Landed Estates Court, for the purpose of procuring a Parliamentary title to his estates in the counties of Antrim and Down. The estates comprise upwards of 61,000 acres, the not annual rental being upwards of £56,000.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE .- The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence on David Dripps, the old man who was condemned to death at the last Derry assizes for the murder of his wife, to penal servitude for life.

Sudden Drath. - A young man, named Patrick Egan, the son of the late Mr. Egan, of Catherine street, died quite suddenly at his residence about two o'clock to-day. He was in the employment of Mr. Boyds, in William-street. - Limerick Reporter Aug. 28.

The Catholic Lord Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Lisdoonvarna, which is at present crowded with visitors who express the higest satisfaction with all its arrangements.

DEATH OF MICHAEL BANIM.—Before yet the grave has covered all that was mortal of the chief of British sculptors, it becomes our sad office to record the death of another illustrious Irishman. Michael Banim died on Sunday at Pooterstown at the patriarchial age of 81 years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. MILNER'S GRAVE OPENED. - THE BODY OF THE GREAT DIVINE PERFECTLY PRESERVED. - Rev. Father Ducket sends the following to the Birmingham Daily Post:—On the 18th of August search was made for Dr. Milner's grave, there being no certainty as to the exact spot where he was buried. The old inhabitants of Wolverhampton deposed that he was interred in an ordinary grave (not bricked) in his garden, near the chapel. In 1826 the chapel was enlarged, and the foundations of the new part of the building were put in over the grave of the Bishop, there being no stone or sign to mark the place of his burial.— Vaults were built under the chapel, and in one of On the 12th inst., this brickwork was removed, and a large thick slab, covering the body of Mrs. J. Wheeble, was found. Search was next made for Bishop Milner's grave. It was supposed to be near, and on the side of Mrs. Wheeble, but this was not correct; for, after removing the brick floor and the soil, the workmen came to a rock. After much time and unsuccessful labor, the hope of ever finding the grave was almost abandoned. On the following day, however, the work was resumed, and, after great toil the workmen came upon the Bishop's coffin. buried six or seven feet below the surface. The outer coffin had been covered with a good, strong black cloth, which had become unsound, and the coffin itself was decayed. The coffin-plate was broken in several places. The lead coffin was well made and strong, but had decayed a little in one or two places. With some difficulty the cossin was raised from its deep resting-place, which had been cut out of the rock, and deposited at the entrance to the walt. On the following day, Aug. 20, in my presence, and that of Thos. and Edwin Gough, Hugh Riley, and Myles Joyce, the lead was cut and the top part removed. Next, the lid of the oak shell, which was nailed down, was taken off, and to our great surprise, the body which had been buried forty eight years, was seen whole and entire. It was covered with a neat and degantly plaited shroud, made of flannel, and trimmed with amber silk. The hands were placed by the sides of the body. There was no ring on the finger, or, indeed, any sign whatever to show that it was the body of a priest or bishop. The face was its natural color, save a small part covered with a kind of white mold. The tip of the nose was of a dirt color. The hands were discolored, though perfect, and like the hands represented in the portrait of the Bishop. A scapular was suspended from the neck. During the course of this and the following day hundreds of people came to see the body. Several who had known the wishop Bell in his life, now distinctly recognized him in death. The coffin having been open from Thursday morning at ten o'clock until four in the afternoon of Friday, the body had assumed a dark brown hue, yet it retained its former size, the flesh remaining firm. The ceremony of reinterment took place on Monday, August 24th, and was performed by the clergy of the town.

in a modified form we have had, of late years, a good deal in England of the state of religious excitement of which Plymouth Church seems to have been the head quarters at New York. Spiritualism, which a few years ago seemed to be quite played out, has revived again in a new phase. When the Spiritualist faith was first promulgated, it was associated with electro-biology, freethinking, and secularism. Under this guise it made no way. But now it has reappeared as a sort of concomitant of religious fervour. The whole mechanism of the scances is exposed day after day by two very clever professors of legerdemain, Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook, now exhibiting in London, and for a shilling you can see the same marvels as the mediums profess to perform, worked out by avowed sleight of hand, with the sole difference that they are performTHE JOHN KING SECT.

Thus there is a growing body of converts to the Spiritualist creed. And these converts are people of a better social station than the early proselytes. I suspect the total aggregate of the Spiritualist body is not large in England. But if you are a medium, and combine with the power of spirit-secing, or spiritwriting or spirit-photography, a taste for discussing or listening to discourses about the inner life, and all that kind of thing, you may easily get admission into very good houses, or placed in intimate relations with great people-in this world as well as in the world to come-and may derive substantial advantages, together with much gratification to your vanity, by belonging to the Spiritualist communion. I have seen a good deal of the so-called intercourse with the spirit world in America and England, and believe it to be the most barefaced imposture ever palmed off upon human credulity; and, having never concealed my belief, I am out of the pale of Spiritualist confidence. Still, every now and then I get glimpses of a very curious, and to my mind a very unwholesome, phase of the "ago we live in." I am ashamed to say that I only heard the other day of the great John King, who according to the French phrase, "causes rain and sunshine in Spiritualist circles." It seems that some two hundred years ago there was a Governor in a West Indian island who was distinguished by a contempt for all laws, human and divine, and committed every atrocity that could be engendered by a northern imagination in a tropical clime. For his sins in this life John King, deserved condign punishment. What his lot was prerious to the establishment of direct communication between the seen and the anscen world, I do not pretend to say; but of late, he has been especially attached to the service of certain mediums, who are much affectd by the genteel English Spiritualist world. If you go at all into this circle you are always hearing of John King, of visits he has just paid to your informants, of conversations they have had with him, of photographs he has had taken of himself, of tokens of affectionate regard he has kindly presented to his intimate friends. Poor John King! Even a hard living, rake-hell buccancering desperado, who feared neither God nor man, hardly merited so cruel a fate as to become a sort of boudoir spirit at the beck and call of a score of sentimental elderly ladies with beautiful souls, but devoid of those corporeal charms for which John King when living had too greedy an appetite,

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

All this may seem exaggerated to you. I can assure you that it is not; and that there is a large circle of people whose names are more or less known in good society in London, who are as convinced of their being in constant communication with John King as I am convinced of the whole thing being a delusion and imposture. I know of no stronger expression of their conviction. If, however, all this Spiritualist tom-foolery stood alone, I should consider it of no more importance than any other manifestation of the inexhaustible Betise Humaine, The only thing which makes it of any interest fo me is its conjunction with what I hold to be morbid religious excitement. The movement which combines spirit. a' manifestations with a craving for, a closer communion with God has its origin, I believe, with n Mr. Harris, an Englishman, who has started a sort of religious community of which he is the apostle in New York State, and whose most distinguished convert is Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the author of Piccadilly and the late Paris correspondent of the Times. The Harris sect-I know not by what name, if any, they call themselves-has obtained a good number of adherents, I should perhaps more truly say of sympathizers, in England; and the initiated hold private meetings at which by private exercises in prayer, in spirit communing, they arrive, or fancy they arrive, at a higher spiritual life. For instance, only the other day a lady who may fairly be called one of the leaders of the fashionable world, and who by her own name, position and wealth, as well as by that of her husband, occupies a high place in society, held a week of prayer at her country place—a place whose name is associated with one of the greatest of English statesmen of modern days. The prayers were conducted by two American religionists, and the gathering consisted exclusively of persons affiliated to the faith of the higher life to be attained through spirit communings. They prayed and exhorted each other from seven in the morning to nine at night, two short intervals only being althem Mrs. Jane Wheeble was burled in the month of September, 1839. This vault was bricked up, they experienced, so they declared, a sense of supreme beatitude. I do not wish for one moment to impeach the sincerity of these enthusiasts I know some of these to be very good if not very wise persons.—London Corr. of Globe.

The Speciator, illustrating the freedom of speech which now exists for the opponents of religious be-lief, asserts that Professor Tyndall, in reference to his address in Belfast, will be much less persecuted socially for denying the existence of God than he would be for questioning the value of Monarchy, and he may defend Atheists with much less abuse than Communists or oligarchs.

Dr. Wordsworth, Protestant Bishop of Lincoln. has published a postcript to his "Pastoral to the Wesleyans," in which he denies the right of ministers of that and other Noncomformist denominations to be designated "reverend" on tombstones in churchyards.

PRIESTS AND MINISTERS .- It is stated in some of the Protestant papers that when the rubrics come to be considered, with a view to revision, an attempt will be made to strike out the word "priest" wherever it occurs, and to substitute the word " minister."

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR OF RACES .- STREET FIGHTING IN NEW ORLEANS.-NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.-The people seem to have responded with a acrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard, one of the speakers at the Canalstreet meeting. By three p.m. armed men were studioned at the intersections of all the streets on the south side of Canal-street from the river to Clairbounc-street. About 4 p.m. a body of metropolitans, numbering about 500, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Caval-street and took position. Gen. Long, who was commanding accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal-street ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some desultory firing soon after occurred along Canal-street, and some casualties are reported on both sides.* The metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery. The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras-street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph lines, which are worked by a battery from the City Hall, and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless. There is one Com-pany of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability. to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to night. Barricades are erected on all the streets leading from the canal between Poydras and the canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above the canal, There was quite a sharp fight at the river-end of Canal-street about four o'clock. The number, killed is estimated by some as high as forty, and many wounded. Capt. J. M. West and E. A. Toledano were killed on the citizens' side. A number of metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger severely wounded: The coloured men, of which the metropolitan brigade... was largely composed, broke and ran upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

THE TRUE WINNESS AND CANHOLIC CHRONICUE SEPT. 25: 1874

The True Mitness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER-1874.

Friday, 25-SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM. Saturday, 26-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 27-Eighteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 28-St. Wenceslaus, M. Tuesday, 29-St. Michael, Arch. Wednesday, 30-St. Jerome, C. остовит-1874.

Thursday, 1-St. Remigius, B. C.

MANDEMENT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF QUEBEC, ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ERECTION OF THE SEE OF QUE-

We alluded to this document in our last; to-day we have the pleasure of laying a translation of it before our readers :-

ELZEAR ALENANDER TASCHEREAU,

By the Mercy of God, and Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec.

To the Cleryy, Secular and Regular, to the Religious Com-munities, and to all the Faithful of the Archdiocess,

Health and Benediction in Our Lord. In a few weeks, Dear Brethren, two hundred years will have passed since the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement X., of happy memory, erected the Diocess of Quebec, which for 15 years had been ruled over by the illustrious François de Montmorency Laval, as Vicar Apostolic. In a everything dates from yesterday, such an antiquity is a striking fact and worthy of celebration. This is why I have determined to commemorate it on the first of October next. which is the date whereon was signed the Bull for the erection of the Diocess of Quebec.

Two sentiments should on that day, penetrate our hearts; one of confidence, and one of gratitude.

Yes, Dear Brethren; always and for all things let us give thanks, in the name of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, to God the Father.—Eph. **5**, 20.

Let us give thanks to the God of Merey. who willed that from the moment of its discovery, this levely and vast continent should be consecrated to Him by the crosses planted along that this emblem of our salvation should be carried even to its remotest extremities.

When the first Christians from Europe asimmense forests inhabited by a people of wanderers, who sat in the shadow of death, buried in the errors of idolatry. From that instant rehad said-"I am come to send fire on the earth, and what will I, but that it be kindled." prophet would have it, sient ignis qui comburit sylvam, et flamma comburens montes. Ps. 82, 15. Go! and shed your sweat and your blood on the blessed land, whence, till the end of what an extent of territory, to discover, to traverse, and to evangelise!

and zealous Laval, could return to this earth, for it is written: "Instead of thy fathers, sons what a cry of admiration and of gratitude are born to thee: thou shalt make them princes would burst from his heart at the sight of the so humble, so weak in its origin, yet charged and ever."—Ps. 44, 17. with the duty of bearing the Divine Word, and the Good News, over a territory larger than of Quebec, the immortal Pius IX. has been that of all Europe—this Church has not been pleased to add the gift of a magnificent mosaic, false to her mission; She has not fainted be representing the Holy Virgin. This shall be neath the burden; and to-day she may reckon | placed in our Basilique to remain there as a with pride the Provinces, the Dioceses, and the perpetual monument of the love and paternal Apostolic Vicariates, of which she has been interest which our beloved Pontiff bears tothe fruitful mother.

been wrought; to God alone our boundless God of infinite goodness to prolong the days of gratitude! With the Machabees let us sing our good father; and to grant him the supreme hymns, let us bless God in heaven, because He consolation of beholding the triumph of the is good, because His mercy endureth for ever. Holy Catholic Church over all her enemies.

—Ī. Mach. 4, 24. may well look with firm confidence on the full and be intreated in favor of thy servants. We ture, and feel assured that God Who so won- are filled in the morning with thy mercy; and derfully has blessed this Church, will not leave His work unfinished.

Yet should not this firm confidence relax the hast humbled us; for the years in which we fervor of our prayers. You know, Dear Brehave seen evils."—Ps. 89, 13, &c. thren, that God is well pleased that your hearts should always be raised towards Him as towards a father abounding in goodness; the should ask for, thereby acknowledging His of which there will be Plenary Indulgence in logism.

draw nigh unto His throne, and to warm our Communion, shall visit the said Basilique, and hearts by contact with that infinite charity therein pray for the preservation and augment-which is God Himself. "Deus Charitas est." ation of the faith throughout the vast territory—I. St. John, 4, 8. To all these wondrous which formerly was, or still is, under the jurisworks of His hand in the supernatural order, God delights to associate us by means of prayer, which arising towards His throne like a sweet odor, drops down again upon us like a blessed shower, rich in grace and blessings.

And this is why, Dear Brethren, after having entoned our hymns of gratitude for such great benefits, we should never cease to keep our hearts and hands raised towards the throne of grace, there to find mercy and grace in seasonable aid.—Hebr. 4, 16. Let us ask of God that He continue to shed on our beloved Church, and on those which have sprung from it, His most abundant blessings, so that in the words of Isaias, 54, 3, She may pass on to the right hand, and to the left; that her seed ply be said. may inherit the gentiles, and inhabit the desolate cities.

In order that our gratitude may show itself with more splendor, and that our prayers may be the more efficacious, We have invited the Fifty-Nine Bishops whose dioceses once formed part of the Diocess of Quebec, to come and give thanks with us, to join their prayers with ours in this solemn circumstance. Many of them have already promised to come, or to depute a representative; and thus shall be fulfilled in our midst the consoling promise of the same prophet-"joy and gladness shall be found therein; thanksgiving, and the voice of praise."—51, 3.

But here, Dear Brethren, is a voice of far higher authority than is ours, and which deigns to unite with us in this concert of gratitude and prayer.

Our Holy Father the Pope, of whom we have for this occasion prayed the favor of a Plenary Indulgence, and the faculty of giving the Apostelic Benediction, has cordially granted us this two-fold favor. From a sure source we know that he has displayed his joy and admiration at the aspect of the blessings shed upon our Church of Quebec, the fruitful mother of so many other churches in North America .-The better to express the sentiments of his paternal heart, he has been pleased to add two other favors, which will be an eternal monament of the fine festival that we are about to celebrate.

The Church of Our Lady of Quebec, at first but a humble chapel, in which met together the sparse families which then made up the entire French and Catholic population of these vast regions, has become successively a Parish Church, a Cathedral, and a Metropolitan. To new country as is ours, where as one may say these titles the Holy Father has to-day been pleased to add that of Basslique Mineurc.

Basilique means a royal house; and just as the palaces of princes are distinguished from other abodes, and participate in the respect which the royal majesty inspires, so Basiliques hold a rank by themselves in the hierarchy of edifices consecrated to God.

In the City of Rome there are five Basiliques, known, because of their antiquity, of their splendor, and the memories which they are destined to perpetuate, as majeures. Outside of the holy city, no church in the world bears the same title; but there are Basiliques mineurs—though the number of these is li-Apostolic See, with this title.

It therefore can be said with truth, Dear the shores of our rivers, and of our lakes; and | Brethren, that, in order to manifest the interest which he takes in the great festival we are about to celebrate, the immortal Pius IX. has been pleased to place the Church of Our Lady cended the stream of our majestic St. Law- of Quebec in the number of those which, outrence, far as the eye could reach, they saw but side of the City of Rome, hold the highest

Hail then venerable Basilique! consecrated to the Immaculate Virgin, Queen of angels ligion commenced its divine mission. Christ and of men! true royal house wherein so many pontiffs have received the pontifical unction, which established them pastors, not only for _St. Luke, 12, 49. O holy missionaries! the Church of Quebec, but for a great number Penetrate these boundless forests, carry thither of other dioceses as well, which owe to her the torch of truth and charity, even as the their birth. O royal house! to which for two centuries so many Levites have come up to receive the imposition of hands which conferred upon them a Royal Priesthood.—I. Peter, 2, 9, -it is from your sanctuary that they have set time, shall spring up an abundant harvest for forth to evangelise—some the foggy shores of the Father of the Family. From ocean to Newfoundland, others the far off coasts of the ocean, from the North Pole to the Gulf, what | Pacific; some have trodden the icy regions of immense valleys of two deep and large rivers, the North West; whilst others, following the course of the Mississippi have carried to the Gulf of Mexico the good news sent from Que-Ah! if the first Bishop of Quebec, the pious bec. Rejoice therefore O venerable Basilique, over all the earth. They shall remember thy progress which the Jospel has made on this name throughout all generations. Therefore Continent. The Church of Quebec, so small, shall people praise thee for ever, yea for ever

To this privilege, so honorable for the City wards his children of Canada. To us it will Not by the hand of man have these wonders furnish a new motive for fervently praying the O God of mercy will we exclaim with the And having thus glanced at the past, we Royal Prophet, "Return, Oh Lord, how long? we have rejoiced, and are delighted all our days. We have rejoiced for the days in which thou

> For these causes, and the Holy Name of God invoked—We ordain as follows:—

(1.) On Tuesday, 29th September, there shall be commenced in the Basilique of Our good things which He is well pleased to give to shall be commenced in the Basilique of Our His creatures, it is also His pleasure that they Lady of Quebec, a Triduum, during the course

sovereignty prayer gives us the occasion to lavor of all who having confessed and received diction of the Bishops of Quebec. The Blessed Sacrament shall be exposed during the three days, from the Mass of 5 a.m., to 8 p.m. inclusive. On Tuesday and Wednesday at 6 p.m. there shall be Salut and Benediction of the B. Sacrament.

(2.) On Thursday, first of October, last day of the Triduum, there shall be at 9 a.m. Pontifical High Mass with Apostolic Benediction, and the Te Deum.

(3.) On the following Sunday Te Deum shall be sung in all churches in which Mass is celebrated with music, immediately after the parochial or conventual mass. Where mass is not accompanied with singing the hymn may sim-

† E. A., Arch. of Quebec. By his Lordship,

C. A. COLLET, Prt., Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The trial of the officers accused of having connived at the escape of Bazaine has resulted in a verdict of guilty against several of the accused, who have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. From the seat of war in Spain the news is very meagre, and the reports that reach us are, as usual, very conflicting. The Carlists have, so in one paragraph we are told, been routed; and in another we learn that they have cut off the supplies destined for the relief of Pampoluna.

The state of affairs in Louisiana is very seriousindeed in that State civil war seems about to break out. The cause of trouble is this. A man of the name of Kellogg was, in defiance of the Constitution forced as Governor by the Federal Government on the people of Louisiana. These goaded to fury by the man's extortions, and tyranny, rose against him, drove him from from the gubernational chair, installing therein a Mr. McEnery whom, by their votes, they had elected as Governor, together with a Mr. Penn as Lieut. Governor. The Federal Government again interferes, orders its officers not to recognise the MEnery-Penn authorities, and seems about to rescat Kellogg at the point of the bayonet. It is in short the old quarrel of State Rights against centralised despotism; but the South is, we fear, too much exhausted by its previous efforts to be able to resist successfully the forces which the Northern States can bring to bear upon it. Yet there is no saying what a brave and high-spirited race, standing up in defence of their liberties, may accomplish; and it is not impossible that they may again be forced to appeal to arms against the tyranny of the dominant party. Should such be the case, the war will be a war of extermination, for it is pretty well established that whites and negroes cannot live together on the present terms. The press of the United States looks upon this outbreak at New Orleans as the beginning of fresh troubles. The N.Y. Herald says the struggle is the most important and alarming that has occurred in the South for years; and the N.Y. Post, whilst sympathising with the people of Louisiana, and recognising the justice of their cause, warns them that they are too weak to enforce their rights

by arms. Complaints of the long protracted drouth reach us from most parts of the country. On the Ottawa mited-adorned by a special favor of the the lumber business is dull beyond all former experience. The potatoe blight is said to have made its appearance in some places in Nova Scotia.

Kellogg has been again forced at the point of the Federal bayonet, as Governor, upon the unhappy people of Louisiana. So much for liberty in the United States!

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.—It is but natural that the conversion to the Catholic faith of this nobleman should have created much excitement; and indeed in the Protestant world, the excitement seems to be by far greater than it is amongst Catholies. The latter rejoice of course; not because the convert is a marquis, a nobleman of great wealth, and of eminence in the political world, but because always there is amongst them joy when one soul is reclaimed from error, whether that soul be the soul of a marquis, or of a ploughman. But Protestants see therein a weakening of the very foundations of their system, and therefore tremble for the stability of the superstructure. So, without surprise, we read in the London correspondence of the Montreal Gazette of the 18th inst. :-

"A deep sensation has been caused by the announcement that the Marquis of Ripon has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and it is not easy to call to mind any former instance of so notable a

To account for this conversion is the task to which of course Protestants address themselves, and no easy task do they find it. Interested motives, immoral motives, cannot of course in his case be suggested; intellectual deficiency it is not easy to attribute to a man of mature years, who has long held high office under the Crown, and who was selected to preside over the Joint High Commission at Washington .--Yet there is no help for it; and since the conversion of the Marquis must be accounted for; since it cannot be accounted for on the grounds of moral depravity, an intellectual deficiency is assumed; and most complacently the correspondent of the Gazette writes down the converted Marquis as a man of "weak, though amiable and cultivated mind." The logical process is complete. Major. None but men of weak minds embrace the Roman Catholic religion. Minor. But the Marquis of Ripon has embraced that religion. Conclusion .-Therefore the Marquis of Ripon is a man of weak mind. The Protestant mind, which is strong, can not detect a single flaw in this syl-

that, not only do converts to Catholicity increase, but that they are bound to increase until the Catholic Church receives within her fold, all those who by rights belongs to her; that is to say, "all those who must have authority to lean upon." The strong minded writer does not perceive that this really means, all who retain belief in the doctrine of a supernatural revelation by God to man, the contents of which man by the exercise of his natural reason is incompetent to determine; for were he competent so to determine them, there would have been no need of a supernatural revelation. In so far as any man, no matter how streng minded, is a Christian at all—he is so only because he leans upon authority. If for instance he believes that the person called Christ was born of a pure virgin, he so believes, not because he has by the exercise of his reason convinced himself that such was the case; but because he leans upon the authority or bare statements of certain old writings in which the fact is asserted. Catholics "lean upon the authority" of the Church; Protestants who still retain some faith in Christian dogma "lean upon the authority" of certain writings attributed to the first disciples. Both alike therefore lean upon authority—though not upon the same authority. To reject authority is to reject all supernatural revelation; and if it be true, as the writer in the Gazette pretends, that the mass of the people of England "have a great contempt for those who do require it"authority—then it is certain that the great mass of the same people de not believe in the dogma of the Incarnation; since no evidence, in the ordinary sense of the word, and such as would be admitted in any Court of Justice, can be adduced in its support; and since the fact itself is of such a nature that it is impossible that the witnesses thereunto can have had any personal knowledge of the occurrences by them narrated. The theory of inspiration in their case has to be proved, and must not be assumed.

But what makes the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon still more serious in the eyes of Protestants is this: - That he was Grand Master of the Freemasons in England, a society with which upon his conversion to the Church, the Marquis broke off all connection. This sorely troubles the writer in the Gazette, who if "strong minded" in virtue of his Protestantism, is very ignorant of modern history, and of the nature of the revolutionary forces now at work, and threatening the existing political and social institutions of Christendom, Of this ignorance we cite the annexed passage in proof:---

"Rome for some inscrutable reason hates the harmless guild, and makes mere membership ground of excommunication."—Gazette.

Harmless! forsooth, when the overthrow of every throne and of every altar; when in the anguage of the liberal Didorot, the "strangling of the last king with the bowels of the last priest"-is the object which Free Masonry proposes to itself *- though of course nine-tenths of the silly creatures who get themselves entangled therein, and take part in its vapid mummeries, are as ignorant of the real designs of their leaders as is the poor mutton of the intentions of the butcher who is holding out to it a bunch of hay. Freemasonry was the great agent in that outbreak which, bursting sudden ly upon the world in 1789, has, under the name of the "Revolution" been continued to our days; and which has, we say, for its object the crushing of the "infame," that is of Christianity, and the remodelling of all society. We say this not upon the authority of the Pope, or of any Catholics; but upon that of Liberals, of the Liberals of Liberals, of the present chiefs of the Revolution; upon the authority for instance, of Louis Blanc, the great Socialist writer, whom no one can suspect of complicity with the Catholic Church, or of ill-will towards Free Masonry. What he says of that society he means in its praise; what he asserts as its share in the terrible political and social cataclysm of '93, he considers to be a claim gene Boucher de Boucherville, Provincial Secretary upon the gratitude of mankind. Not to Vol- and Minister of Public Instruction; Hon. J. G. Retaire, not to Jean Jacques, not to the Encyclopedists belong the honor of having hurled down altar and throne in France, but to the Free Masons. We quote from his great work on the Revolution, wherein, vol. 1, c. iii., he thus introduces the subject of Free Masonry :-

"We will tell presently what motives brought Cagliostro to Paris—and what post—role—had been assigned to him. But first we must lead our readers within the mine which revolutionists very different in depth and in activity-bien autrement profonds et agissants-from the encyclopedists, were pushing beneath thrones and altars."

These Revolutionists were the Free Masons. "An association made up of men of all countries, of all religions, of all ranks, bound to one another by conventional symbols, bound by the faith of an oath to keep inviolate the secret of their inner existence, subjected to dismal tests, busying themselves in fantastic ceremonies, but at the same time practising benevolence, and holding themselves as

. It is no reply that the Prince of Wales is Grand Master of the Free Masons in England, and that therefore that body can hardly be revolutionary. The Duke of Orleans in like manner was Grand Orient, yet did not that prevent the real chiefs and wire pullers from sending the Duke to the scaffold when he had done the work assigned to him.

The writer in the Gazette opines moreover equals—though divided into three classes, apprentices, companions, and masters—it is in this that Free Mosonry consists."

An association, the same to day that it was yesterday, and which we see by the showing of one of the chiefs of the Revolution, had, and therefore has for object to undermine all thrones and all altars.

This is the reason, inscrutable though to ignorant men it may appear, why the Pope as the head of the Church, as the guardian of Christian society and Christian civilisation, as the enemy of the Revolution hates Free Masonry and without exception anathematises, and holds accursed all without exception who take part

CLOSED Ur .- For some time suspicions have been entertained though not generally expressed, that everything was not as it should be with the firm o Cleremont, Daniels & Co., who have for some months past been doing a dry goods trade at 235 Notre Dame street. Their system was to issue an immense number of circulars which were spread broadcast over the country; agents being appointed who issued certificates of 25 cents each. Every purchaser then had the opinion of selecting from a given list of all sorts of dry goods, and wearing appare, &c., to, whatever they thought fit. The order being sent to the firm, it was duly registered, and when sufficient orders had accumulated a grand distribution was announced to take place. It was stated that the lots of goods would be sent by express, each one being obtainable by the purchaser for one dollar; that is, every lot of goods cost the sum total of \$1.25. On this principle the firm have been doing an enormous business, receiving on an average some hundred registered letters a day containing money for goods thus bought. However, this morning on the clerks employed by the firm going down to th store as usual they found it locked up and up to a late hour this afternoon it remained locked. It appears a seizure was taken on their goods by a Mr. Carroll vesterday. The clerks have not received their wages for some time past and intend to attach the stock unless they can gain some information as to the whereabouts of their employers. All registered letlers addressed to this firm are now being held by the Post Office authorities. A very large amount of money, probably something like \$100,000 must have been received by them up to this, but the turn affairs have taken seems to preclude the chance of an adequate return being yielded to many of the customers. Although grave suspicions have been ontertained for some time regarding the stability of this firm, yet little has been said on account of the fondness that the present generation of speculators bear for libel.—Gazette, 18th anst.

We do not understand how the gentry mentioned above were allowed to carry on their little game so long and so profitably in Montreal. So long ago as the 7th of April last, in consequence of information received from a respected friend in the Lower Prcvince where the Circulars of Cleremont, Daniels & Co were being put into the hands of the Country people, we waited on the Captain of the Police, and hinted that it would be well if some of his detectives were to make quiet enquiries as to the actual status of this strange firm, and ascertain their antecedents. Unfortunately some one immediately went, and gave the astute gentry warning that we were making enquiries about them. This procured us the honor of a visit from one of the firm; and so, seeing that they had been put on their guard, we let the matter drop; contenting ourselves with first writing to our friends down below, and giving them our opinion of the prudence of paying money to strangers without first receiving money's worth in hand. We knew of course how the affair would end, but we did not care to expose ourselves to the risk of an action for

The Toronto Globe denies the truth of a report in circulation that the health of the Canadian Premier Mr. Mackenzie, has been injured by over application

The Times mentions as one of the results of the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant church, that it is very difficult, almost impossible, to get competent men to fill up the ranks of the ministry Young clergymen, it says, prefer curacies in England, where, if the stipends are low, the prospects of advancement are greater.

The pilgrimage from England to the tomb of St Edmund of Canterbury, commenced on Tuesday, the 1st inst. The number of pilgrims was 243, but at Paris they were joined by many others, so that their number was raised to 400.

A Compendium of the History of Canada, for the use of the Christian Brothers Schools, by T. F. N. D. Brother A. We have to thank the Brother Aphraates for a copy of this very useful little work translated from the French. It contains in a small space a complete history of the chief events that have occurred in British North America since the first settlement of the several Provinces.

The Montreal Gazette of Tuesday gives the following as the names of the members of the new Ministry for the Province of Quebec.—Hon. Charles Eubertson, Treasurer; L. R. Church, Attorney General; A. R. Angers, Solicitor General; Henri Gedeon Malhiot, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. Felix Hyacinthe Lemair, President Legislative Council.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW — July, 1874. — The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The first article consists of a description of the Isle of Wight, and is followed by one on Primitive Man, which reviews recent works by Tylor and Lubbock on the genesis of man. The Countess of Nithsdale, a sketch of the life of this brave lady, who it may be remembered after the insurrection of 1715, and the condemnation to death of her husband Lord Nithsdale for his sharein that abortive attempt to restore the Stuart dynasty, gallantly effected the escape of her husband from the Tower on the eve of the day named for his execution, comes next. Then we have a notice of English Vers de Societe followed by a very flattering notice of Mr. Motley's recently published work on John of Barneveldt and Sixteenth Contury diplomacy. The other articles are—The Labor Movement at Home and Abroad; Japan as it Was and Is; and Victor Amadeus; a Reversal of History.

One of the Toronto City Fathers, has created a lively time in a police station of that city-whither he had been removed for interfering with the police -by knocking over three of that intelligent body.

THOSE HORRID JESUITS. To the Editor of The Globe.

Sm,-A few weeks ago was found in the township of McKellar, on the shores of the Georgian Bay, about ten miles north of Parry Sound, an interesting relic. It was a metal mortar, such as are used by chemists, seven inches high, ten inches soross the top, six and a quarter inches across the base, and about three quarters of an inch thick. Around the upper edge is the inscription in distinct relief, in French spelling, "FAICT L[']AN 1636"—made in the year 1636. On each side in three lozenge shaped spaces are as many sharply outlined fleurs de lis. By way of handles are two grotesque heads in the Louis Quatorze style projecting about an inch and a half. The metal is of a greyish lustre, not at all oxydized, and, when struck emits a clear sonorous sound. The vessel was found by a settler while clearing his land, beneath the roots of a pine tree. It came into the possession of Mr. Wm. Beatty, of Parry Sound. A metal pestle was also found with it, which, however, I have not seen, as it has not yet been sent to Mr. Beatty.
This interesting object is unquestionably a vestige

of the early French occupation of this Province. It was used, I conjecture for pounding the grain from which were made the wafers for the Holy Eucharist. by long use. In the year 1839 the present Bishop Tache of the Red River, found near Orillia a small steel mill which he thought was used for the same

In 1626 Pere Brebeuf first reached the Huron country by a tortuous route of 900 miles from Quebec through the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, the French River, and Georgian Bay. He was afterwards joined by Percs Daniel, Davost, Lalemant, Ragueneau, Jogues, and many others. At this time the northern a large and flourishing nation of about 30,000 Hurons. They inhabited thirty-two villages, well walled, palisaded with flanking bastions, and containing buildings from thirty to one hundred yards long. They were not mere hunting nomades, but an agricultural people, laying up ample stores of corn for their maintenance during the long winters. The Jesuits established about thirty missions in this country, with resident missionaries, built chapels, set up alters, an made numerous converts among the natives. The chief mission was at Ste. Marie, on the River Wye, about six miles from Penetanguishene. Here, in 1640, was built a stone fort, whose ruins may still be seen. As many as sixty white men were sometimes assembled here, and in 1649 as many as 6,000 Christian Indians were temporarily lodged and

The year previously the hostile Iroquois, from what is now called Central New York, attacked the village of St. Joseph, near the present site of Barrie, Seven hundred of its 2,000 inhabitants were captured or killed, and Pere Daniel, the resident missionary became the proto-martyr of the Huron Mission.

In 1649, the Iroquiis returned in force, devastated the country, butchered the inhabitants and at St. Louis, not far from Orillia, cruelly burnt at the stake Peres Brebeuf and Lalemaut. In the Hotel Dieu, at Quebec, are still preserved in the glass case the skull and other relics of the intrepid Brebeuf, the pioneer Huron missionary.

A reign of terror ensued. The Jesuit Fathers re-

solved to abandon Ste. Marie. They set fire to the mission buildings, and, with sinking hearts, saw in an hour the labour of ten years destroyed. On a rude raft, near sunset on the 14th of June, they embarked, about forty whites in all, and after several days reached Christian Island, about 25 miles due north of Collingwood. They built a new mission fortress, the remains of which may still be seen. Here by winter were assembled six or eight thousand wretched Hurons. They subsisted largely on acorns, boiled with ashes to take away their bitter taste. Before spring, harassed by the Iroquois, and wasted by pestilence, half the number had died. The whole land, writes a contemporary chronicler, was a scene of horror, a place of massacre Netoit plus qu'une terre d'horreur, et un lieu de massacre. With many tears and after forty hours of consecutive prayer, they resolved to abandon for ever the country, red with the blood of their brethren. With three hundred faithful Hurons, sad relics of a nation once so powerful, they retreated by the French River, whose name commemorates their sufferings, to Quebec. They sailed along the shores where had dwelt a populous race, not one remained—Il n'en restoit pas mesme un seul. It was probably in this retreat that the interesting relic above mentioned was abandoned, as too heavy for their frail canocs.

Of the little company of Jesuit missionaries, seven priests and three lay labourers died by violence in the service of the mission, and many others suffered tortures for worse than death. Any one interested in this somewhat unfamiliar chapter in early Canadian history, may find it more fully treated in an article by the present writer entitled "The Last of the Hurons," in the Canadian Monthly for November 1872; also in Parkman's "Jesuits in North America," and with great fullness of detail in the contemporary letters of the missionaries in the three large 8vo. volumes of Relations des Jesuites, published by the Canadian Government.

Yours, &c., W. H. WITHROW.

Toronto, August 27th.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AND PIC-NIC.

(To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS)

DEAR SIR-The members of St. Charles' Temperance Association, Tyendinaga, celebrated the anniversary of their formation by holding a very suc-cessful demonstration and Pic-nic, in Hanley's grove, on Monday, the 14th inst. A more favourable day could not have been desired, consequently, from an early hour might be seen, converging towards the pic-nic grounds, numerous conveyances well-filled with young and old, male and female, all desirous of testifying by their presence their high appreciation for the noble cause of Temperance. And here we must not fail to mention the generous manner in which the Protestants of this township and other localities, natronized this pic-nic as well as others that have been held at diffierent times under the auspices of Roman Catholics. Herein they have displayed a liberty of thought and generosity of nature that augurs well for the future harmony of the community, and for which they merit, and shall certainly receive the heartfelt gratitude of their Catholic friends. According to announcement, a pro-cession numbering about three hundred, composed of the members of St. Mary's and St. Charles' Association, Tyendinaga, with several from the Holy Cross Society, Belleville, preceded by Jacob's Brass Band from Picton, marched from the lodge room of the St. C. T. A. to the above mentioned grove, about a mile distant. Each society was under the direction of a marshal, and was supported on either side by six cross bearers; in front of each was also borne a suitably inscribed banner, in addition to which the handsome regalia and orderly movements of the members gave to the entire procession a respectable and attractive appearance. Arrived at the grounds, all dispersed to partake of the excellent dinner prepared by the hospitable ladies of St. Charles' congregation. On this occasion, the people of this Iccality displayed a spirit of unusual generosity by giving a free dinner to the members of Temperance

Societies.

When the demands of hunger were satisfied, Mr. able to the occasion. He briefly referred to the causes that led to the iormation of their society, the happy results that had rewarded their efforts during Welsh, are not behindhand, many others are equal-

acting the ruinous vice of drunkenness. He concluded a forcible and pertinent discourse by cordially thanking those present for their liberal patronage, and hoped the great majority of St. Charles' congregation would long be found active and zealous supporters of a movement that tended to make a people united, refined, and enlightened, and the uncompromising opponents of a vice that degraded, brutalized and impoverished all who had the misfortune to become its victims. The next speakers were Messrs. R. Costello and J. McGurn, presidents, respectively of the T. A. of the Holy Cross, Belleville, and the St. Mary's T. A., Tyendinaga. These spoke of the great need for earnest temperance advocates, the lamentable consequences in every age and country of intemperance, and the great services that could be rendered to society in general by all who would assist in disseminating habits of sobriety in their respective localities. Then followed Messrs. T. Holden and S. B. Burdett of Belleville, who in Tyendinaga wherein they were privileged to nummen fully recognized the nobleness of their subject, that their discourses were replete with sound adrice and practical information, in fact, were worthy efforts of the learned and gifted speakers. Hearty cheers having been given for the Queen, the temperance cause, the ladies &c., the band resumed its position, and discoursed excellent music whilst lovers of the "light fantastic" treaded the "mazy dance" until about half past 6 p.m., when the vast assembly half of what is now the county of Simcoe contained gradually dispersed highly gratified with the day's amusement.

Before closing we desire to state that the progress which temperance has made in both the Catholic congregations of Tyendinsga, for the past year, has been as rapid as it is creditable to the people. There are already, in both societies, about three hundred members, all carnest and active in the noble work they had undertaken, and determined to remove from their localities the reproach brought upon them through the agency of liquor. The early erection of two Temperance Halls for the use of the respective associations is already in contemplation, which, when completed, will be lasting monuments of credibility to the temperance zeal and habits of the reputable Catholics of Tyendinaga. With feelings of perfect harmony existing between the officers and members of these sister societies, with the hearty approval of their rev. pastors, and with the earnest support of the virtuous, charitable and intelligent, these commendable organizations must prove an inestimable blessing to the people of this town-Truly yours,

Tvendinaga, Sept., 1874. AMICUS.

Citizens of all creeds and classes will, no doubt

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.

regret to hear that the Revd. B. McGauran, the respected Pastor of St. Patrick's, withdraws on the 29th instant, from the pastorate which he has so long and wisely filled to the spiritual and temporal advantage of his congregation and the edification of the community in general. It is true this action on the part of the revd. and highly esteemed gentleman had been expected for some time, on account of his failing health, which not only age but strict devotion to the requirements of so large and important a body as the English speaking Catholics of Quebec, had long since begun to seriously impair; the revd. gentleman having never fully recovered the hardships and sickness which he underwent at Grosse Isle in the memorable year of 1847, and subsequently on the mission in the townships which then embraced nearly all the territory now placed under the control of Bishop Racine, and a numerous elergy, and when rail-roads and other conveniencies did not exist. At the same time, in certain quarters, some misapprehensions are said not only to exist on this subject but also as to the exact character of the relations which his successors will hold towards the church, it being well known for some time past, that His Grace the Archbishop had decided to commit the charge of the establishment to certain religious fathers of the order of Redemptorists. We believe we are in a position to clear up these misapprehensions. On Monday evening last, a very full meeting of the Committee of Management of the church was held to consider the situation, when there were read 1st, a copy of a letter from the Revd. Pastor to the Archbishop, stating his rensons for wishing to be relieved from the charge of St. Patrick's, foremost among which was his inability to induce His Grace to erect the St. Bridget's Asylum into a mother-house, under the management of Irish nuns—a change from existing circumstances ardently desired both by himselef and the congregation; and, 2nd, a letter from His Grace to the Committee, informing them that he was about to relieve the Rev. Mr. McGauran, on account of ill health, and that he had succceded in securing in his stead the services of at least four fathers of the Redemptorist order, who would take charge on the 29th inst. His Grace further stated that, according to the law of the church, the retiring pastor was entitled to an annual life pension equal to one third of his salary, or some sixty-six pounds, payable out of the sti-pend of his successor, and pointed out that, in that case, it would be necessary to supplement the insufficiency of the latter by special provision. The Committee accordingly adopted a resolution stating that they would undertake to pay the reverned gentleman the amount which His Grace declared the law of the church entitled to him during his lifetime. The Revd. Mr. McGauran, therefore will withdraw, as already mentioned, on the 29th inst., retiring altogether, we believe, from the active ministry on account of his health. As to his successors, it is now understood that the arrangement has been so far modified as that they will be Irish members of the order and their relations tcwards the church will be exactly those of the Rev. M. McGauran and his assistants in the past—the financial management and other matters connected with the strictly temporal business of the establishment remaining in the hands, as usual, of the Committee constituted by the act of incorporation. On this point, however, it is rumoured that the Committee have no positive information. That the property should remain in the possession of those who, under so many and great difficulties, and dispite so many obstacles from the time of the lamented F. ther McMahon downwards, have built and maintained the church, and other institutions belonging to the congregation, does not, we believe, admit of a doubt. These have made them what they are, a people, and when they relinquish them, good bye to their present commanding position .-

Quebec Saturday Budget. A CATHOLIC CHURCH AT GRAFTON .- We are glad to notice that steps have been taken to erect a Catholic Church at Grafton, and from the encouragement the project is receiving on all sides there can be no doubt of its accomplishment. Mr. Thomas Heonan, sen., who is a host in himself, has very generously given four acres of land situated on the most commanding spot in that beautifully picturesque village, together with all the stone required for the crection J. C. Hanley president of the St. C. T. A., ascended of the Church, as well as \$200 in cash. And his the musicians stand, and delivered an address suit five sons, werthy s in softhe good old stock, have

their brief existence, and the penury, crime, and ly as generous, but we cannot call their names to misery that habits of intoxication were producing throughout the country. He also believed it to be a duty incumbent on all desiring the happiness and progress of the people to lend their aid in counter. They will be cheerfully assisted by Father Timlin They will be cheerfully assisted by Father Timlin and the Catholics of Cobourg, the good priest him- let, and his cont, necktie, gold stude, &c., taken self having signified his intention of contributing a self having signified his intention of contributing a laway. He came to the Police Court on Monday large amount out of his own private purse towards afternoon with his face all bloody, and his body in the new Church. The building will be large and well designed, and will be a credit to the village of Police Officer Cinq Mars proceeded to the Back River, Grafton; it will be a monument to the zeal and gen-erosity of the Catholics of that section of the country. Let the project be pushed forward with unflagging energy until its triumphant accomplishment. There are plenty of generous hearts and willing hands to help on the good work,—Cobourg Sen-

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The Antigonish (N. S.,) Casket of the 3rd inst. says:—On Sunday last the beautiful and neat Church of the Holy Cross, Pomquette, N. S, was dedicated for Divine Service, by his Lordship Right Rev. C. F. McKinnon Bishop of this Diocess (Arichat). During the dedication His Lordship was attended by Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Revds. C. P. Martell, R. Mccommencing expressed their deep gratification at Gillivray, D. Chisholm, and W. Chisholm the being present on such an auspicious occasion for Parish Priest of the mission of Pomquette. The singing on the occasion was conducted by the Rev. which were made the which state and the word as if ber many sterling friends. We regret that space at C. P. Martell assisted by J. B. Bonin, Esq., and the bottom of the mortar is considerably worn, as if ber many sterling friends. We regret that space at C. P. Martell assisted by J. B. Bonin, Esq., and the vear 1839 the present Bishop present will only permit us to say that these gentle-others. The former is one of the finest singers we others. The former is one of the finest singers we ever listened to; and on this occasion excelled especially in the singing of the concluding psalm. One of the latter, Mr. Bonin, though not so powerful in voice, is however a rare singer. After the dedication His Lordship celebrated High Mass assisted by Rev. C. Martell as deacon, Rev. D. Chisholm as subdeacon, and Rev. Dr. Chisholm as master of ceremonies, Rev. R. McGillivray in his usual clear forcible and florid style preached the dedicatory sermon. After Mass, His Lordship in that pathetic and happy manner as he only can do, addressed pastor and congregation, congratulating them on the completion of such a beautiful and suitable temple as suitable as they could make—to the service of God. The exterior of the church of the Holy Cross recent hot weather has brought the corn cropwas finished some years ago-the interior shortly before its dedication. It is built according to the Gothic style of architecture; and is a credit to the master-builder, John McDonald, Esq., to the con-gregation of the mission of Pomquette, and to their pious and excellent pastor through whose exertion the completion of this church has been so happily effected.

A Young Expert.-A few days ago Mr. Peartree 92 St. Bonaventure street, noticing that money in some mysterious way disappeared from his desk, marked some bills and coins. Yesterday, after having been out for some time, he returned, and going to his desk, found that a \$5 and a \$1 bill, both marked, were missed, as well as a marked 50c coin. On making inquiries suspicion was thrown on a young emigrant, but lately from London, named Sidney Jordon, 17, on whom the marked money was found, as also a key which fitted the desk lock. He pleaded guilty in the Police Court yesterday mornng, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. He states that his father in London receives a salary of £300 a year, and that he himself had been sent away from his home alone, from which it is assumed that his late transaction was but a resumption of his old habits. The key vith which the lock was opened was ingeniously filed to fit by the prisoner.—Ilerald 16inst. VACCINATION.—Our readers are aware that Dr.

Coderre is a standard bearer of the medical party who are opposed to vaccination. We have frequently printed letters from him exposing his views on this subject, to all of which we have felt it our duty to oppose the common experience of civilized mankind since the discovery of this prophylactic. No man of fifty can fail to be aware that the number of pox-marked persons now, is infinitely less than when he was a boy, when every fourth or fifth person not exceeding the age of thirty bore some marks of the disease. And this observation, patent to every one, is borne out by closer investigation of scientific and very practical men, attested by the statistical records of nations, and especially of national armies. We suppose that there are few bodies in the world, which are governed by more practical wisdom, as to physical condition, than the army of Prussia, or any in which the result of all measures adopted are more carefully noted, tabulated, and reasoned out. Now, if we are not misinformed, the Prussian military authorities are not satisfied with any proof of the vaccination of their recruits; but insist that every one of them shall be vaccinated by the military surgeons upon his joining the Standard. We also understand that since this method has been insisted on, the mortality from small-pox in the Prussian army has indefinitely decreased, and is now almost at zero. Now we submit that a fact like this, as easily assertainable as the breadth of Notre Dame street, if it be a fact, is worth more than all the reasoning in the world, even of the ablest physiologists, of whom, however, we believe the great majority are in favour of the Jennerian method. We may add that it is worth more than the facts observed by ordinary medical men, however scientific they may be, and for the reason that, in civil life it is utterly impossible to measure the circumstances with the same accuracy as in an army where the subjects of the experiments are directly and throughout the period of trial, under the eyes of those by whom the experiment is conducted. The surgeon of a Prussian regiment knows that when he has vaccinated a man, the new recruit is really vaccinated under the best conditions, and he can trace his history till he leaves the ranks. A surgeon in civil life often sees nothing but the vaccine scar upon his patient, and knows nothing of the precautions taken for securing an operation, free from danger on the one hand, and efficacious on the other. He is in the same position as the Prussian military surgeons were before the vaccination, even if it were the re-vaccination of each recruit, was made compulsory. That is to say, he sees presumptive, but not conclusive evidence that a really effectual operation has been performed. Of course, however, this very statement-if it be, as we say well founded-is based upon clear comprehension that in this, as in all other things, there are two modes of proceeding, the one efficacious and the other useless, or even mischievous; and it is manifestly illogical because you can show that an improper performance of an operation does harm rather than good, to conclude against the utility of an operation performed with care, and justified by the widest and most accurate operation.—Montreal Herald.

The report that the worthy religious ladies of the Ursuline Convent have purchased the ground lately occupied by the burnt buildings in St. Anne Street, has given rise to some apprehension as to the exact nature of their intentions in the connection. On the one hand, it is said that they propose to enlarge their garden grounds by carrying out their wall to the line of the street, and on the other that their object is to crect a uniform and stately row of buildings as private residences for leasing. Though we possess no authentic information on the subject, we are inclined to give more credence to the latter opinion. Apart from the ugly and disagreeable prospects of a long line of dead wall, the absorption of this space into the large area already monopolized by the institution in the very heart of the city would very properly re-open the vexed question of taking ecclesiastical property, and we see no good reason that could be advanced why the Corporation should lose the certain revenue available from the property. It has already had it and there is no reason why it should lose it. Of course, if the Nuns erect private residences along the street which we hope to see

certain that they will be a credit to the Upper Town.

—Quebec Saturday Budget.

The same of the sa

COWARDLY ASSAULT AND ROBBERY .- On Sunday, last veek a man named Joseph Michel, a Frenchman, was brutally assault d by some rowdies at Sault au Recoland succeeded in arresting one Israel Leonard, who was recognized by Michel as one of the parties who committed the assault. The complainant was so badly injured that his medical attendant would not allow him to leave his house, and the prisoner was sent to goal, bail being refused.

On Tuesday morning, 8th inst., a serious accident occured to Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Wawanosh. He had been out shooting and was engaged in selling a yoke of oxen to a buyer, when he laid down his gun for the purpose of showing the oxen, but just then a flock of pigeons came in sight, and with the intention of firing at the flock Stewart grasped the gun by the barrel, when the hammer became entangled in the long grass, causing the gun to go off, the whole charge entering the left breast of the unfortunate man. He ran about four hundred yards towards the house, and then dropped. He was carried into the house and now lies in a critical position, but some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Inquest.—At half-past ten a.m. Tuesday 15th an inquest was held by Mr. Coronor Jones on the body of Nazaire Roy, a single man and a native of St. Gor-main de Rimouski, who was drowned in the Canal between twelve and one o'clock Monday night by falling off the barge Rover, and a verdict of "Found drowned" returned. His body was conveyed to his native place last night.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 .- A drunken couple in New Edinburgh, family in a row yesterday afternoon, killed their child.

The crops about Clarenceville, Quebec, are excellent. The frost has not injured anything, and the which was backward-along finely.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to-day to chronicle the death of Michael Mulligan of Suake River, who departed this life Sept. 10th in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Mulligan was born in the Co. Cavan, Ireland, and emigrated to this country about fifty years ago. He was one of the early pioneers of Bromley and was beloved and respected by all creeds and classes for his heart and his hand were always open to the poor. His funeral was largely attended being followed to the grave by over one thousand mourners and headed by our much beloved and respected priest the Rev. Mr. Byrne. The usual funeral benediction was pronounced when all that was mortal of our much beloved friend and neighbor was laid in the cold and silent grave-Requiescat in pace .- Com.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lochiel, R M, \$2; Grenville, Mrs J L, 4; North Mountain, H. L., 4; Point Alexander, J. M., 2; St John, N. B., W. D., 2; Leeds, T. S., 1; Beauharnois Rev. Dr. C., 2; Dundalk, Ireland, E. R., 1; Bath, D. J. C, 2; Vernon, E M, 2; Greenfield, O J C, 2; Mayo, W M, 1.50; Point aux Anglas, Rov. M T; 6; Ottawa, JC, 2; Huntingdou, JL, 3; Almonte, HF, 2 Ponsonby, D B, 2.

Per J H, Chambly Canton—M C, 4.

Per M M-Hemmingford-J M, 3; N B, 1.50; J D, 1.50 ; J H, 1.50 ; M B, 1.50 ; T R, 1.50. Por P L, Escott- Warburton, T D, 1.50; P M

Per DJ M, Harrison's Corners-D A M, 1. Per J M, Sorel-Self, 4; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. E G,

2.	•
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(G	azelle)
Flour & brl. of 196 fb.—Pollards\$4.00 @	
Superior Extra	6.10
Extra 0.00 @	0.00
Fine 4.80 @	4.90
Strong Bakers' 5.75 @	6.25
Middlings 4.00 @	4.25
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.45 @	2.50
City bags, [delivered] 2.70 @	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @	0.00
Fancy 0.00 @	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	0.00
Canal	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2 0.00 @	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	٠.٠٠
Fresh Ground 0.00 @	00.0
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.50 @	0.00
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.70 @	5.80
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.87100	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.05 @	1.10
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
Lard, per 1bs 0.00 @	0.17
Cheese, per lbs	0.13
do do do Finest new 0.00 @	0.00
Pork—Mess	26 50
Ashes-Pots	0.00
Firsts	G.123
Pearls—Firsts 7.10 @	7.10
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	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKE	T	-(<i>Gl</i>	(.sóo)	
Į	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	05	1	10
1	do spring do	1	03	1	05
	Barley do	0	91	0	92
	Oats do	0	42	0	45
	Peas do	0	65	0	70
	Rye do	Q	00	0	70
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	0	00
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0	00
	" fore-quarters "	0	00	0	00
	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00	0	00
	Potatoes, per bus	0	60	0	70
	Beets do	0	00	0	00
	Parsnips do	0	00	0	00
	Turnips, per bush	0	00	0	00
	Butter, ib. rolls	0	32	0	35
	" large rolls	0	27	0	29
	tub dairy	0	26	0	28
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	16	0	17
	" packed	0	141	0	18
	Apples, per brl	1	50	2	00
,	Chickens, per pair	0	25	0	50
	Ducks, per brace	0	40	0	60
:	Geese, each	0	00	0	00
	Turkevs	0	75	1	2
	Carrots do	0	00	. 0	(
	Cabbage, per doz	0	50	0	60
	Onions, per bush	0	00	0	6(
!	Hay	18	00	21	0
•	Straw	12	00	16	00

THE KINGSTON MARKET	British	W	hig.)
FLOUR-XXX per bbl	7.00	to	7.50
" " 100 lbs	0.00	to	(.00
Family" 100 "	2.90	to	3.00
Ex Fancy 100 "	0.00	to	0.00
GRAIN-Barley per bushel	0 80	to	0.00
Ryo " "	0.65	to	0.00
Peas " "	0.75	to	0.00
Oats " "	0.35	to	0.40
Wheat " "	1.00	·to	1.10
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	6.00	to	7.50
" hind " "		to	7.00
" live " " "	0.00	to	0.00
" per lb. on market	0.10	to	0.12
Mutton " "	0.05	to	0.00
Veal " "	0.00	to	0.00
Ham " in store	0.13	to	0.15
Bacon ", "	0.10	i to	0.12
			6.00

J. H. SEMPLE

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MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. 37-52



ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, 27th inst., in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, after Vespers.

Every member is particularly requested to attend as steps will be taken towards reorganizing the Society and putting it on a better basis for the advancement of Temperance. New By-Laws will be submitted at this meeting. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.

WANTED-For the Dissentient School of the Municipality of Henmingford, County of Huntingdon, a FEMALE TEACHER, capable of teaching French and English. A liberal salary paid. Address, JOHN RYAN, Sec.-Trea., Hemmingford, Q.

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

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

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THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. SEPTEMBER, 1874.—CONTENTS.

ARTICLES, &c.:-1. Catholic Efforts in Italy; 2. St. Jerome and his Correspondence. By the Rev. J. McSwiney—Part I. 3. The Birthplace of Cardinal Bellarmine. Ry the Rev. F. Goldie. 4. A Norman Song. By F. P. 5. Studies in Biography—III. The Abbe de St. Cyran. By the Rev. H. J. Coleridge—Part I. 6. The Madonna di San Sisto. By C. Kent. 7. Progress of Infidelity. 8. Two Scones

in the Life of Haydn. (From the German).

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOHN MURPHY, of the City of Montreal, Machinist and Moulder, as well in-dividually as being at present a member of the Commercial firm of Murphy and McDonough, of the said City of Montreal, which firm is c mposed of himself and Owen McDonough, Merchant Tailor, Clothier, and Trader, of Montreal aforesaid,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, Merchant Exchange Building, in the said City of Montreal, on Monday, the twelfth day of October next, A.D. 1874, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignce. Montreal, 19th September, 1874.

A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH GONEE, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent. The Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency Room, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.H., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignce.

Montreal, this 19th September, 1874. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

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

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

for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 21st September, 1874.

WALTER C. COCHRANE,

By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER,

His Atterneys ad litem.

6-51n

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUENEO, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of JOHN SCOTT,

An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. or a discharge under the second of the secon

6-5in

JOHN SCOTT,
By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER,
His Attorneys ad litem.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE:

Marshal MacMahon true to his contempt for demonstrations of talse enthusiasm, has refused to allow a public reception to be organized in Paris on his return from his tour through Western France. The Daily News seems to think that nobody is in love with the Septennate, and says the Septennate among Governments is like the mule among animals which any one will use during its isolated and

barren life, and which nobody cares for.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following appreciation of Marshal McMahon:-The Marshal in power, as in the army, is of an essentially military temperament. He is a soldier lulled by calm and aroused by struggle. He is one of those who answer Marshal Lannes' description, # A good General is one who hears best amid the roar of cannon, and sees best amid the smoke of gunpowder." The Marshal rarely offers a decided opinion in the ordinary discussion of affairs, but he has a perception when critical moments arrive, and his counsels, breaking an attentive silence, often go straight to the point and indicate the only practicable solution. In spite, therefore, of his apparent unconcern on questions of policy or Government, the members of the Cabinet think themselves bound to show the sincerest respect for what they suppose te be his convictions. Whenever a serious resolu-tion has to be taken, they prove they are justly anxious for his approbation. It is difficult, however, for those who have not penetrated the recesses of that nature, scaled to superficial or foreign observers, to read the Marshal's character. It can best be judged by analogy, by remembering what he formerly said, did, or thought under certain circumstances. Politically speaking, he has never belonged to a party. Born in the Faubourg St. Germain amid the most ardent Legitimism, he never shared the Legitimist enthusiasm while attached to the Faubourg St. Germain. He is, and always has been, a soldier and a Frenchman-two parties now mustering but a few sincere partisans. He told one of his friends in 1868, who afterwards repeated it to me :- "I am taken for a Bonapartist, while the Emperor himself thinks I am a Legitimist. The fact is I am neither; I am above all things a Frenchman and a soldier. I will never separate myself from France, and I think France has a right to say what she wants. You know where I was born and with whom I was brought up. I was certainly not pleased when I saw the July Government established; I long hesitated as to what I should do; but I said to myself that as France accepted that regime, it was my duty not to detach myself from her, and to serve her to the best of my power. I therefore remained at my post. The Empire came, and I perceived more and more plainly that, in a country like ours, a soldier who would perform his duty should remain at the side of France, and should be before everything, a Frenchman. As long as the Empire lasts, I shall be faithful to it; yet I am not a Bonapartist. The Emperor knows it, for I have told him so." My friend looking at him with surprise, the Marshal continued,-"I will tell you under what circumstances I told the Emperor. It was at the time of the visit to Algeria. We were at Oran, and after dinner we entered a kiosk in which I was formerly accustomed to sit. The Emperor, General Fleury, General Castelnau, and myself were present. General Fleury came in and went out, and the conversation was between the Emperor and myself, General Castelnau listening. The conversation turned, I do not know how, on the Coup d'Etat of the 2d. of December. 'Sire' I said, 'we are at a spot which at that time was often the scene of my reflections and my perplexities. When the news of the Coup d'Etat reached me I was greatly pained, as I must confess to the Emperor. This violation of law appeared a very serious and terrible thing. I am not an absolute rigorist. I see that people cannot adhere to the letter of the law. I perceive that when the safety of the country requires it, when nothing else can be done, when every attempt has failed, there must be a rupture with the law, and the safety of the country is deemed an excuse for such a violation. But in 1851 the safety of France did not require the law to be violated. It seems to me that the President might have come to an understanding with the Assembly, that other means were available, that our country's history might have been spared such a page as that of the 2d of December. When I learnt all that had occurred I was much vexed, and when the Plebiscite came I was in great perplexity. The Emperor knows I cannot talk much, so I kept my painful reflections to myself, but in spite of all my precautions my secret feelings became known, and everybody round me voted for determining not to exercise any pressure. I deferred my vote to the last. At that moment I was told that the demagogues had ascertained that the Army had voted 'Non,' and were exhibiting the red flag from the windows. Then, Ma foi! I overcame all my hesitation. I felt that your flag was the flag of order, that to lower it would be to encourage demagogy and its horrible flag. Between it and you I could not hesitate. 'I voted for you, and ever since, without belonging to your party, I have been one of your servants. I believe that in serving you I serve the cause of order, which is indispensable for France.' The Emperor, who had listened without speaking, rose, lit a cigar, and simply said, 'Well, Marshal,

that before seeing it." THE BAZAINE TRIAL .- PARIS, Sept. 17th. -- The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Bazaine was concluded at Grasse to-day. M. Lacband, defending Col. Villette, said his client's conductin this matter was the most honorable incident in his career. The counsel proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Ma-dame Bazaine. The Judge delivered a lengthy and explanatory judgment. He considered that the escape by rope was proved, but declared that Col. Villette assisted in the preparations. The wardens were adjuged guilty of negligence. Rull, one of the accused who has not been arrested, and who did not appear for trial, was condemned en contumaciam to ten months' imprisonment. Col. Villette and Plantin were sentenced to six months'. Derneau to two. and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment.

had you been in my place, you woul have understoodd

Somebody who has interviewed Bazaine at Spa states he admitted he might have committed errors in his defence of Metz, but that he had not been a traitor. Had the smallest chance of piercing the German lines presented itself, he should certainly have seized it. But by means of rapid firing, and far-reaching arms, an enemy far inferior in numbers could so impede the movements as to destroy and demoralize an army. Instead of appreciating the lenity shown him, he said if he was guilty he should be degraded and shot.

The Presse announces that the construction of the

outer girdle of forts for the defence of Paris will be commenced next November, and that they will give

employment to nearly 2,000 workmen. The other day a distinguished Republican journalist, M. Morin died. MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and other Government Republican freethinkers attended the [funeral under the impression that it was to be a "civil one," and were not a little disgusted to find the body carried into the church of St. Etienne du Mont, where at the express desire of the deceased, who had received the last sacraments of the Church before death, a Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. M. Gambetta and his friends remained outside the Church while the sacred ceremonies were going on, and the Radical papers the next day furiously accused Morin's friends of outraging his convictions. The incident is quoted us a specimen of freethinking "Liberality."

covered himself when he first left the Church and married a widowed American corset maker, seems now to be turned to scorn and bitter satire. The Figaro of Paris, a paper of somewhat questionable orthodoxy, but great influence, does not scruple to point the finger at the ex-Carmelite, and cuttingly remarks that "disdained by the Freethinkers, in sulted by Cluseret, separated by his marriage for ever from the Church, M. Loyson is now the only spostle and only follower of Loysonism." It goes on to say that "the Liberal Catholic Church of Geneva, which started by assuring us that it was destined to destroy the Roman, has certainly lived a shorter life than its mighty antagonist, for it is already dead." Some of these observations on the part of the sprightly Parisian gossip monger par excellence, are truthful enough, but not all. Hyacinthe Loyson is not cut off for ever from the Catholic Church on account of his so-called marriage. It is true, as M. Veuillot has said, that he has only been guilty of apostacy, but he has slain a priest. Yet the road back into the fold from which he has wandered, though doubly hard and difficult to men like him, is not impassable.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Times special despatch from Hondayre, France, says it was reported there from Spain that the Republication troops had mutinied against General Lazerna, newly appointed Commander-in-chief of the wing of the North, and cheared for General Moriones, whose restoration they

Admiral Vinalet, the Carlist Foreign-Minister, has addressed a circular to Don Carlos's foreign agents in reply to the recent despatch of Senor Ullea. He charges the Madrid Government and its troops with indiscriminate confiscation and massacres, and mentious the providential death of General Concha as perhaps attributable to the inexorable law of expiation. After insisting that the Carlist long perserved in the most generons treatment of their

adversaries, he adds :--"The enemy has placed us under the hard necessity of showing that our conduct could not be the same towards hordes of murderers and bands of undisciplined soldiers as towards prisoners of war of a regular army. To the latter we shall, as in the past, be generous and even respectful; as to the others, they will be tried by our courts-martial as violators Of late, the Radical party have opened a campaign of common law. It must not be concluded from this that the Legitimist Generals have resolved to adopt a system of violence and reprisals. Christians cation is to be made secular and godless; and this and gentlemen, above everything, they know that the greatest excesses of their adversaries cannot authorize preeedings repugnant to equity and condemned by morality. The King's recent manifestos are well known. His policy will be bread and conciliating. The chiefs of the victorious army, as well as the Royalists generally, will second the Royal programme. When the Sovereign calls before him even those who style themselves his enemies, his subjects see in them only misled sons of a common country, The Madrid Government may persist in its odious and eriminal conduct. It has no flag, and can have no hope. As for the sacred cause of Legitimacy, represented by Charles VII. and on the eve of becoming the arbiter of the destinies of a great nation, it will always display the dignity and decorum of those who believe in their rights and rely on the strength of their arms."

The Carlist official organ publishes a letter addressed by the Comte de Chambord to Don Carlos, his nephew by marriage. It is in the following terms:-"The satisfaction which the perusal of your let ter has given me, through the energy of the sentiments expressed in it, is as warm as the interest which it inspires in me in all its details. I am able to appreciate at their true value the grounds which have led you to address your Memorandum to the European Powers. I trust that, after reading the facts stated by you with such clearness, the Powers in question, better informed, and guided, moreover, by their own interests, will no longer continue to shut their eyes to the truth, and will not present to the world the melancholy spectacle which we contemplate. I have no need to tell you how happy your aunt and I will be when the news of the triumph of the Legitimist cause in Spain reaches us. God has already accorded you visible marks of His protection, and He will sustain you to the end, for you will always be faithful to Him while fighting only, as you have hitherto done, for His glory, the welfare of your people, and the triumph of the Catholic Church."

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN AND THE GAMBLERS .--'It is an ill wind that blows nobody goed," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "and the Carlist war in Northern Spain has given a new lease of life to a moribund industry. The ethical austerity of the German Government swept the gaming-tables out of Ems, Homburg, Wiesbaden, and Baden-Baden, and Belgium followed suit by moralizing Spa. The bold proposal of the Figuro to resuscitate Frascati's was not favourably received by the French in that moral mood of theirs which followed the peace and produced the homileties of M. Dumas the younger. all Europe, a year ago, only heated and crowded Manaco kept 'the tables' open. But one of the veteran speculators of the German casinos—the renowned M. Dupressoir, it is said—has encamped with all his army of croupiers and battery of green cloth at Fuenterrabla. This little town lies on tho Spanish bank of the Bidasson, the neutralized stream that separates France and Spain at the south-eastern angle of the Bay of Biscay. It is of course very easy of access from the French side, and any Frenchman who cares to taste the thrilling delights of trente-et-quarante' or 'roulette' has only to run down by train from Bayonne or Biarritz, and take a boat chartered by the enterprising exploiteur of the Fuenterrabia gaming-table, to the scene of action. For most Frenchmen the banks of the Bidasso are quite as easy of access as either the Rhenish watering places or the dwarf Italian principality; and while the Spanish Government or Governments are too much occupied with serious fighting to be rigorously moral, the speculators at Fuenterrabia ought to drive a presperous trade."

ITALY.

A German newspaper states that the Pope has peremptorily refused to join the European powers

in the recognition of Spain.

NATIONALITIES IN THE PROPAGANDA.—The Propaganda is neither an Italian nor a Roman institution; it is the property of the Church universal, and the Government of King Victor Emanuel cannot claim a single subject within it. All the pupils are strangers from the most distant land. The College is directed by a rector, Father Gustavus Conrad; a vice-rector, Father Forti; a master of ceremonies, Father Veglia; a chief censor, Father Poggioli, and by twenty-six professors. In November last there were 102 pupils or seminarists, the elders of whom was born in 1842 in Norway, and while the youngest is a negro born in Abyssinia in 1862. The pupils belong to the following countries; Abyssinia, Albania, Germany, Armenia, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, Constantinople, India, North and South America, Dalmatia, Denmark, Ionia, Greece, Egypt, Epirus, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Mesopotamia, Australia, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Syria, and Newfoundland. There are already amongst them six priests and several deacons. The teachers used formerly to belong to the order of Theatines, afterwards that of the Jesuits, but at present they are all secular priests.—Catholic Review.

ROME AS IT IS UNDER VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The Chicago Tribune has an excellent article on the sub-

Charming place, Rome. Chivalric gentlemen on murder bent can obtain all the satisfaction they want from homicide, escape the danger of detection and brief imprisonment, lawyers, fees, and newspaper

or four little transactions in gore, at \$5 per transactions have recently been brought to light, the principals moderately punished, and their employers allowed to escape scot-free. Here is an instance. Penniless young nobleman loves wealthy merchant's daughter; daughter loves nobleman; parents objects; lovers elope; parent recovers his daughter but remains obdurate; daughter mourns; parent, in disgust, determines to banish nobleman to the land where there is no marrying or giving in marriage; arranges with his groom to hire a murderer; murderer (professional) demands \$5, and receives it; nobleman stabbed in broad daylight and assassin arrested, red-handed; groom disappears; link wanting between assassin and accessory; assassin is sentenced to a brief imprisonment, and wealthy parent is happy. This is simple and inexpensive.

Case No. 2; Young Italian officer woes a maiden

who reciprocates; maiden is found penniless, and officer declares that his pay is not sufficient ts maintain two, hence withdraws; young lady pays the required \$5, and dispatches poor officer to the same land of celibacy. Assassin is briefly imprisoned, and maiden looks out for another lover. This case is simpler than the other. Indeed, under the perfect system to which the assassination business is reduced in Rome, a first-class homicide is within the reach of the humblest artisan. No family should be without one; fee after assassination, and newspaper publicity avoided. What with brigandage in the suburbs, malaria in the Campagna, and third-class artists from all countries wandering about the streets, the Eternal City offers romantic inducements to persons seeking a quiet residence unequaled in any other part of the world.

HOLLAND.

Holland is one of the quietest countries of Europe and, as a rule, its existence is hardly noticed by the rest of the world. Still there are many things going on in the national life of that out-of-the-way country which cannot but interest outsiders to almost the same extent as they do natives. Among these is the discussion of the relative merits of religious and secular education now going on among the Dutch politicians and pedagogues. Hitherto, all elementary education has been strictly denominational; the 2,200,000 Protestants have schools of their own and so have the 1,200,000 Catholics of the Netherlands. in favour of what they term the separation of the Church and the school, by means of which all edunew-fangled plan they mean to force first of all on the Catholic province of Limburg, in which the existing system has worked remarkably well up to this day The Catholics of all Holland have now taken up the cudgels in defence of their threatened faith, and the Bishop of Roermonde, Mgr. Paredis, has issued a pastoral, in which he refutes the sophisms of the

Secularists" one by one. Says the prelate:—
We are told that in Limburg the teachers will be Catholics at all avents; but what is the use of having Catholic teachers if they are not allowed to act as Catholics, to use Catholic books and to imbue their teaching with the doctrines of Catholicity?if they have to leave their religion at the school door and to give instruction which may do very well for freethinkers, but not for Catholics. whose faith proscribes all religious indifferention?

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government suspect that the Catholic clergy of the dioceses whose Bishops are in prison are being directed by a person or persons secretly appointed by the Pope. Great exertions are being made to discover this novel organization of the Papal

Church. The Prussian Minister of the Interior has called for a return of all foreign Carmelite nuns resident in Prussia, it is supposed with a view to requiring

their removal from the country.—Times. The Moniteur revives the rumor that King Louis

of Bayaria is about to abdicate. The oppression now raging against the Church in Prussia would have to be stopped within a comparatively short time, if all those subject to it were to combine together, in order to have all their cases brought before the Supreme Court of Appeal. A recent decision of this court clearly shows that the thing may he done. Father Frintrup, the Catholic priest of Altona, before solemnizing a mixed mar-riage some time ago, demanded and obtained a promise that the issue of the union should be brought up in the Cathelic religion. This was done apparently in violation of a Danish law of 1863, still in force in Holstein; Father Frintrup was indicted in he Court of Kiel, and up public prosecutor appealed to the Supreme Tribunal of Prussia. This appeal has now been dismissed, upon the ground that under the Prussian Constitution the accused had a perfect right to do so as he did. In this instance the whole of the costs of the prosecution will have to be borne by the Prussian exchequer. Were the May laws of 1863 and 1874, by which millions of Catholics are now suffering in their dearest interests, to be brought before the same tribunal, their fate could be no other than that of the Danish law. The Germania has clearly shown of late that there is "not a mere gap, but a great big hole" in Falk's legislation; that the prosecution of priests as functionaries of the State is contrary to the imperial constitution of Germany, and could never be sustained by the court of final appeal. Let but one test case be brought before this court, and the whole fabric which the persecutors of the Church have been at such great pains in erecting, will tumble to pieces, and they will have to do all the work

over again. THE USE OF EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES .- According to the German Gazette, it is feared in Berlin military circles that England will interpose difficulties in the way of restricting the employment of this class of missile, and will do so as a matter of business so dear to the English heart, or, as a paragraphist expands the idea, "her representative will as in the past be instructed to the use greatest precaution, so that any improvment in weapons of war be not hemmed especially as England. with due regard to the laws of humanity, is compelled not to neglect the advantages offered to her for development of her commerce by industry and invention." It is a good thing for humanity, under the circumstances that all these improvements in missile weapons have, partly by keeping the compatants wider apart, tended materially to reduce the cost of victories in their most costly ele-

ments—human life and suffering,
GRAND DUCAL MANNERS.—The German papers report the following incident which occurred the other day at Dresden:—"The Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who is studying at the University of Leipsic, happened the other day to be at the station of Dresden, and, while waiting for the train, entered the refreshment-room, seated himself without ceremony at a table ready served. The waiter requested him to take another place, as that one was engaged, but the Duke very rudely refused. The master of the establishment then came, and remonstrated with the Prince, to which the latter replied by a blow. The master returned it with interest; the travellers present took the masters part, and his Highness was hustled about and beaten with canes and umbrellas, and at last turned out of the room. The police shortly after intervened and rescued the young man from the indignant public, who knew nothing of his rank, but saw that he had acted with great rudeness."-Pall-Mall Gazette.

LYNCH LAW ON AN INCENDIARY .- A tramp, named Westhall, was remanded by the magistrates at Slough, England, on a charge of having set fire to four wheat ricks, the property of Mr. King, farmer, on Friday last, doing damage to the amount of £800. The ricks were discovered on fire by one of Mr. ties of blood and purulent matter, attended with King's men. An alarm was raised, and, although every symptom of Consumption. After obtaining The ricks were discovered on fire by one of Mr.

ricks a short distance off. A number of people had assembled at the fire by the time, and the indignation was so great that some persons tied the prisoners hands behind him and threw him into the flames. The police had great difficulty in rescuing him. He was burnt about the head and face, but not very severely. The prisoner stated that he had been in prison until a few days before for a similar ffence, and that if he had not been found he should have set all the other ricks on fire.

A New Act of Personation.—An Act of Parliament has just been printed to render personation a felony which, no doubt resulted from the trial of the Tichborne Claimant. It is now enacted that if any person shall falsely and deceitfully personate any person, or the heir, executor, or administrator, wife, widow, next-of-kin, or relation of any person, with intent fraudulently to obtain any land, estate, chattel, money, valuable security, or property, he shall be guilty of felony, and liable to penal servitude for life, or to not less than five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and without solitary confinement. The offence is not to be tried at the quar'er sessions.

THE NEGROES AGAIN.-SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15 .- A despatch to the Times from Demopolis says a party of negroes was discovered yesterday armed and drilling 6 miles from that place. To the question what they meant, the leader replied that negro blood had been shed and they were determined to have white blood. Two unarmed white men who went to convince them of their mistake and make them disperse were fired upon and both wounded. one seriously and one mortally. This morning the whites, to the number of 30 or 40, went down and dispersed the armed negroes, killing and wounding several of them. The negroes numbered 200. They are the same negroes that stopped the Government rations and have since held armed possession of the public highway. When fired upon they dispersed but they are reported to have re-assembled and declare that no white man shall pass that read on pain of death.

Success in Life.—One of the most alarming signs of the times, is to be seen in the universal homage paid to success-regardless of the means by which it was attained. Success is the only criterion by which a man is to be judged, and attaining that, in any walk of life, he is a model to be commended and admired. If he succeed in amassing wealth no matter how attained the dead is not more free from criticism, than the puffed magnato who uses that wealth in ignorant pride, personal gratification, or the demoralization of the community in which he reside. If a man attains position and prominence in public life, wielding power and influence, he is fawned upon and followed by the needy and unscrupulous; courted or feared, the respectable masses, loosing sight of the ignoble means, the dishonesty, fraud and corruption which cling like a garment about him, count his success a virtue, and he struts his day, poisoning the very atmosphere of political life with his corruption and vice. So in every walk of life, success is the criterion; and he only is successful who puts money in his purse, or elbows his way by fraud and cunning, to the front. This feeling and sentiment is spreading like poison through the national life. We are said to be a fast peoplealmost a law unto ourselves—and we have certainly reversed many old fashioned ways and laws; first among them the true standard of success and manhood, and placed in its stead this modern "Josh" of gold; and honored its votaries, though their success was won by the loss of every virtue which God commands. The public sentiment is debauched, and we see its fruit in the low standard of public and private life which the pulpit and the press deplores. We are worse than in Europe to-day; for there they will not honor wealth dishonestly obtain ed, nor give high places to corrupt or designing knaves .- Boston Leader.

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS BRIDE.—A scafaring man who has recently married gives the following description of his bride and her apparel :- "My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a figure head not often seen on small craft. Her length of keel is. 5ft 8in., and displaces 27 cubic feet of air; of light draught, which adds to her speed in a ball room; full in the waist, spars trim. At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft, with standing rigging of lace and flowers; mainsail, part silk, with fore-staysail of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel, covered with silk with whale-This is intended for fair weather cruising. She has also a set of storm sails for rough weather, and is rigging out a small set of canvas for light squalls, which are liable to occur in this latitude sooner or later. I am told in running down the street before the wind, she answers the helm beautifully, and can turn around in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."

SQUEARING BOOTS .- A Providence (Rhode Island) man who draws the price of squeaking boots from a shoe store always gets them on Saturday, and by the next day the full power of the squeak is developed He arrives at church at the opening of a long prayer and is admitted by the sexton with admonitory gestures of silence. The first step inside the door is followed by a sound like that of ripping a clapboard from the side of a barn while all the ladies on the right side of the aisle tip their top-knots to one side and squint from their left eyes, those on the other side reversing the order. Balancing painfully on his worst corn, he makes a more gradual effort, and is rewarded by hearing the same harmonic reverberance like linked sweetness-long drawn out. Then he tries to navigate on the balls of his feet and waddles along on his heels. He clutches convulsively at the sides of the pews to lighten his weight knocks down a woman's parasol, and gets all the deacons to raising their heads and the skin across their forheads, and scowling as they do the rest of the week. So he determines to mince the matter no more and trots along fast, jerking out spasmedic "shricks of a soul that's damned" with a regularity that he never could attain at anything else, and reaches his pew with all his undergarments turned to porous plasters, and his face of colour to match the saint done in red glass n the principal window.

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

HAVE YOUR CLOTHING MARKED .- In a life time it will save you many dollars and afford much gratification. Payson's Indelible Ink is indispensable for the purpose; it needs no preparation, it will not District of Montreal, injure the finest fabric and can be used with a common pen.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS .- CLIFTON, N. B., 17th February, 1873.—Sir: In behalf of my family, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude I owe Mr. James I. Fellows. My daughter had been ill with Inflammation of the Lungs, had raised large quanti-The universal ridicule with which H. Loyson exposure, for the trifling sum of 25 francs. Three dark, the prisoner was found amongst some other the attendance of two eminent physicians, who af

forded her no relief, she was persuaded to try Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites. Upon taking two bottles we had every reason to believe she would be cured. Her physicians were surprised to find her improvement so rapid, and advised her to continue its use, which she did until her complete recovery. Two years have elapsed, during which time she has neither taken nor required any medicine, enjoying good health, and urges all who are afflicted with any Lung or Chest trouble to use the Hypo. without fail. My wife, also having been in bad health for some time, and having had Typhoid Fever in December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taking half a bottle she found herself much benefited, and still continues to use it. I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Com-pound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use, for alm though it is widely used, I think its value is not and preciated .- Yours truly, JOSEPH A. EVANS.

1874. 1874.NEW FALL DRY GOODS. TO THE TRADE

Our Whole STOCK COMPLETE! THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED EVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

Blankets,

White, Blue, Grey and Scarlet. Very large Stock Now Open. Black Lustres.

Double and Single Warp. The most perfect and Brilliant Black. Clouds, Scarfs, Hosiery,

Immense Assortment French Double Cashmeres,

Direct from Paris. French Flowers, Feathers & Rib.

From Paris. New Coomassie, and Homespun Wincies,

A Large Assortment. New Merino & Worsted Suitings, In all Brands Black Silks, Stripe Silks, Colored

The Trade specially invited to compare value with any House in Canada. Stripe Shawls, Tartan Long Shawls

Plain Shawls, Full lines of extra Value.

TO OPEN THIS DAY:

NEW CORSETS, three cases, NEW TICKINGS, five bales, NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHS, four cases, ROLLED LINEN and SELECIAS, three cases, BEST CARPETS, five bales 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,

NEW PRINTS, eleven cases, NEW TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BEA-VERS, MELTONS, DENONS, PRESIDENTS, CLOTHS, sixteen Packages.

The Trade is specially requested to call and examine our Stock.

Cash and Short-time Buyers liberally dealt with

J. & R. O'NEILL, 138 M'GILL STREET.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, P.Q., - EDUCATION EXCLUSIVELY COMMERCIAL. - The RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution will take place on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT. J. I. GRATON, Pt., Superior 2-5in.

PROVINCE OF QUEEZO, In the SUPERIOR COURT for Lower Canada. The Ninth Day of July, Eighteen Hundred a Seventy-four.

REMI CHAMPAGNE, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Merchant.

Plaintiff

THOMAS ALEXANDER, the younger, heretofore the farmer, of the Parish of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of J. E. Robidoux. Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Toussaint Lefebvre, Bailiff of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde,' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "TRUE WITNESS," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By Order,) HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of GEORGES DE ST. CYR,

2-5

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, ROMAIN ST. JEAN, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 405 St. Joseph Street, on the 9th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

ROMAIN ST. JEAN, Assignce.

Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of

Montreal, An Insolvent. On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court

for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 7th September, 1874.
GEORGE POWEL,
By his Attorney ad litem.
D. BARRY.

"THE ONTARIO TRIBUNE,"

Established specially to defend the interests of the Catholic people of Canada,

With the Approbation and under the patronage of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP

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10 St. JAMES STREET, ONTREAL.

January 30, 1874. MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,

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MONTREAL. All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27

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LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

AND GENERAL JOBBER

Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

COSTELLO BROTHERS. COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

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

Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a [July 24, 1874. speciality.

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APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 CERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.— Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol-

lowing rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three

Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium,

thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

Pro. of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN PATERSON.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge executed by his creditors, and on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the same.

JOHN PATERSON,

By T. & C. C. De LORIMIER, his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JAMES INGLIS, of the City of Montreal, Photographer and Trader,

On the twenty-third day of October next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 15th September, 1874.

JAMES INGLIS, By GILMAN & HOLTON, His Attorneys ad litem.

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CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE

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

the great industries among our Canadian youth. Young men possessessing dispositions and aptitudes for the great manufactural and mining industries; 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 professional 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, and passes it satisfactorily, he receives his Diploma

This year the primary department will be transferred to a comfortable brick-house, next to the Academy, which has been purchased by the commissioners for that purpose. The opening of classes will take place on Monday

August 31st. For conditions and other particulars address the Principal, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT. 51-8

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.
Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding

School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable sitwhereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such s place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th

students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manuers and merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

day in September, and ends in the beginning of July. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. . FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire

Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught. TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, ".....
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 7 00 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00 1st Class, " " ... 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

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T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Feb. 13th, 1874.



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1874—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS-1874.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:-

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	Tons.
.	SARDINIAN4100 (Building)
•	CIRCASSIAN3400 Capt. J. Wylie.
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•	
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•	NESTORIAN 2709 Capt. R. S. Watts.
-	MORAVIAN 2650 Capt
,	MANITOBAN3150 Capt. H. Wylie.
	NOVA-SCOTIAN3300 Capt. Richardson.
3	CANADIAN
-	N. AMBRICAN 1784 Capt
	CORINTHIAN 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott.
-	ACADIAN, 1350 Capt. Cabel.
	WALDENGLAM 2800 Cont J G Stenhen
ł	PHENICIAN2600 Capt. Graham.
	St. Patrick 1207 Capt. Menzies.
ĺ	
į	Newfoundland1500 Capt. Myllns.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec :-

AUSTRIAN..... Peruvian..... 19 SARMATIAN...... 26 October CIRCASSIAN..... 3 POLYNBSIAN 10 SCANDINAVIAN Rates of Passage from Quebec :-

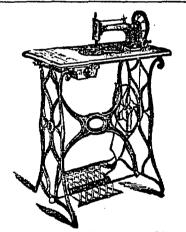
Cabin \$70 to \$86 sail from Glasgow each Tuesday, and from Quebec about each Thursday :---

About Sept 8 CANADIAN MANITOBAN..... 15 # " 24 ST PATRICK..... " 29 WALDENSIAN..... Oct. CORINTHIAN..... Rates of Passage from Quebec:-Cabin.....\$60 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 Joun M. Currue, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmetz & Co., or RIGHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTAMANN & Son, or Ruys & Co.; in Hamburg to W. Gisson & Huso; in Bordeaux to Lafitte & VANDERGRUYCE OF E. DEPAS & Co.; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALGOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracehurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in

Liverpool to Allan BROTHERS, James Street. H. & A. Allan, Corner of Youville and Common Streets. July, 10. 1874



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QUEBEC: -22 Sc. JOHN STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B:-32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. 8 .:-- 119 BARRINGTON STREET, TORONTO-77 KING STREET.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MEDARD GUILBAULT, of the Village of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his domicile at said Village of Hochelaga, the sixth day of October next, at two o'clock PM, to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 18th September, 1874. CHAS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. 6-2in PROVINCE OF QUESEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT. No. 550.

DAME ELIZABETH McDOUGALL, wife of JOHN SCOTT, of Montreal, Broker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff.

The said JOHN SCOTT, NOTICE is hereby given that an action en separation

de corps et des biens has been instituted by the said Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Plaintiff against the Defendant, her husband. Montreal, 17th September, 1874. JOHN L. MORRIS,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

FARM FOR SALE or to RENT on TERMS of IMPROVEMENT, in the TOWNSHIP of CARDEN, Lot E 1, 21 in 7th Concession. For further particulars apply to M. HEAPHY, Victoria Road Station P.O., or to D. McCARTHY, on the premises. DENIS McCARTHY

P. M. H. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

G. KENNED AND COMPANY,

31 St. Lawrence Street. SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,

at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 TO 12 PARISIAN,) BERLIN. BRUSSELS, LORNE, NEW STYLES. SWISS, TUNIC SAILOR.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics. which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side, and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

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MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for

supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class

water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33

per cent, in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

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 deem it advisable to do so. administered by himself. I tried also Mrs. McGuird- I am, Sir, yours res

han, an Indian woman, but found no relief. I do recommend those afflicted with Schry or Salt-Rheum to try Mr. Coughlan's remedy and they will soon find relief.

JOHN GELINEAU,

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the sys-tem and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing rep-

utation, based on its

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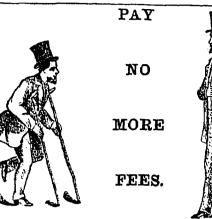
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Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail.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

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for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and soience of an able mind, quickly compelled the ennson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course tha use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general

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I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

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

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either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel

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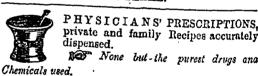
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MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. On and after MONDAY, June 1st, trains will run as DAY EXPRESS leave Montreal 8.50 a.m., St.

Johns 10 a.m., West Farnham 10.35 a.m., New Port 1.02 p.m., arrive in Boston at 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL leave Montreal 3.15 p.m., St. Johns 5.00 p.m., West Farnham 5.35

p.m., arrive at New Port 9:20 p.m., Standstead 9.50 p.m., arrive in Boston 8.40 a.m.
TRAINS COMING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m. New Port 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 8.25 p.m., arrive

in Montreal at 9.40 p.m. NIGHT EXRRESS leave Boston 6 p.m., New Port 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.45 a.m.; arrive in Montreal 10.05 a.m. The scenery on this line includes Lake Memphre-

magog, the Passumpsic River Valley, Crystal Lake, White Mountains, and Lake Winnepesaukee. This is the only direct route to the White Mountains. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston, without change. Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night

Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston.
SPECIAL EXCURSION TO LAKE MEMPHRE-MAGOG.

Tickets, good to start on either train on Saturday,

and to return on either train following Monday, from Montreal to New Port, on LAKE MEMPHREMA-GOG and RETURN, only \$4.50. For Tickets and all information call at the general

202 ST. JAMES STREET. A: B. FOSTER,

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA
TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay

Beaverton, Orillia as follows:
Depart at......9:45 A.M. " 3.45 P.M. Arrive " ... 2:30 P.M. " ... 9.45 P.M.