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Peace Preservation Actin 60 cases in and since 1871 resolution of priests and people to stand by the but in three of them the presentment was. "nilled" by the Judges on appeal by cesspayers. The compensation ranged from £25 to £1,200. In one instance the applicant, who was fired at and wounded, applied for £150 as compensation, but the grand jury found that he had mader such resistance and behaved so well when attacked that they granted him £300. The Judges, however, decided that no more than the sum claimed could be presented. The rate in each pound of the valuation imposed upon the district by the presentments is stated in the return. It amounted to as much as £1.98.9d. in one instance .- Times.

FRUUDE FOUND OUT .- This gentleman is lying at the Antipodes, or at the Antipodes lying. He has been already found out, and his false words are being thrust down his throat. When he got to the Cape he was well received, and a public dinner was given in his honour. Mr. Froude is a man of research and ability, and although he lies fiercely, still he may be worth a Colonial dinner. At that dinner he told his hearers that " the Prime Minister had gagged him," and announced that "Russia was aiming a blow at the British Empire." He was immediately taken to task for these wanton declarations; and he immediately denied all knowledge of having made them. But he was soon found out at his old game. The reporter employed to take down his speeches is the best in South Africa. He took down the dinner speech, and sent proofs to Mr. Froude. That worthy man requested that the offensive passages be struck out. This was done. Mr. Froude now stands by this report. But unfortunately for him three other papers did not send him proofs, but printed him as he spoke, and the passages appeared in these papers. Mr. Froude is beaten on his own ground, for the reporter, being only a reporter and not a famous historian, very honestly came forward and said that he too heard the words, took them, and removed them at Mr. Froude's request. The Cape is in a bit of a blaze about this business, and Mr. Froude is getting it rather warmly from all sides. His friend Mr. Carlyle's advice about hating a lie is clearly lost on him .- Evening Tele-

Within a mile of Lixnaw, a village situated half-way between Traire and Listowel, there lived in a thatched house, at a place called Kiltoomey, a small farmer, named Thomas Quilter. He was living with the widow of his deceased brother, and the connection gave rise to local scandal. Mrs. Quilter's son, recently returned from America, resented this state of affairs strongly that his mother and uncle had him bound over to keep the peace at Odorney Petty Sessions about a month ago. On the morning of the 7th inst., the house where Quilter and his sisterin-law lived was discovered to be on fire. When assistance reached the place the fire was far advanced. After much difficulty Quilter was rescued from the burning pile. The priest of Lixnew hurried to the spot and found the unfortunate man alive, but he died before the arrival of the police. On examination the marks of blows were found upon his skull, and it is alleged these were inflicted before the house was set on fire. At first no c'ue could be found as to the whereabouts of the woman, and it was generally believed that she had absconded. Later on her chared remains were found beneath the debris. The house presented the appearance of having been set on fire after the attack on Thomas Quitter. Young Quilter has been arrested on suspicion.

On the 3d ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen performed the double ceremony of dedicating to Divine worship the parish church of Tullow Co., Carlow, and the chapel of the Brigidine Convent in the same town. The parish church is not a new building, having been erected a few centuries ago, but it has lately undergone considerable improvements and repairs, and there being no record in existence of its previous dedication, the occasion of the visit of his Eminence to the town was availed of for the performance of the solemn rite. The parish of Tullow, is about nine miles square, contains a Catholic population of nearly 6,000, and besides the parish church, which is situated on the borders of the town, there are two Catholic chapels in it, one at Grange and the other at Ardattin. The parish church itself is a spacious and, though without any elaborate architectural decorations, a handsome building. It is situated on an elevated piece of ground, and its fine tower of solid granite, surmounted by a spire rising to a height of 130 feet from the ground is visible for many miles on all sides. Its interior is plain, and the roof a rather low, but the absence of pillars and other obstructions gives it an open and airy appearance. It is capable of accommodating a congregation of 2,000 without inconvenience. It was erected about forty-five years ago, and the tower is between thirty-five and forty years old. The repairs and improvements have been extensive. A new roof has been put on, with ornamental tiling, the latter adding much to the external aspect of the building by giving it an appearance of greater height. The handsome arched windows have been newly glazed, and ornamented with stained glass borders. The interior has been freshly painted, the sanctuary improved and enlarged, and almost all the woodwork, including seats, &c., has been renewed. At each side of the altar are very handsomely stained glass windows, one showing the image of the Blessed Virgin, and the other that of St. Joseph. The new convent chapel, being intended chiefly for the Sisters and boarders, is, of cource, small, but very pretty. The altar is a most elegant piece of workmanship.

THE FLOODS.—The effects of the floods are still apparent in the demolished bridges and uprooted ground which are to be seen in the western part of the county and along the Valley of the Lee. A bridge crossing the Towerish, at a place called Gurrane, about four miles from Macroom, still lies in a shattered condition, two of the buttresses having been carried away and a portion of two arches. The flood came down this river with terrific force on account of the deep gorges through which it runs and of the high mountains where it takes its source. A wooden bridge crossing the river about a mile below Gurrane was completely swept away, not a vestige being left, but the stone buttresses at either side, which are likewise injured. The bridge spanning the same river, near Carrigafooka, withstood the torrent, but the Carrigafooka bridge, which crosses the Sullane, came to grief. The railway bridge near Dooniskey has not yet been repaired, and the railway traffic is only carried on as far as Dooniskey, whence coaches ply to Macroom and back. None of the buttresses have been washed away as reported. The bed of the river was torn up by the force of the flood, and this caused a silting of the soil upon which the foundations were laid. Two of the piers in consequence sank. Active measures are being taken to pile round the piers and make the foundations good, and it is hoped that before the Macroon. fair on the 12th the work will have been completed. -Cork Herald.

WEXFORD IN THE FRONT .- As we anticipated the people of Wexford have met in their tens of thousands and solemnly, proclaimed their unflinching fealty to the national cause. On Sunday last in Euniscorthy—at the foot of that hill where the flag of the nation last flew over the marshalled manhood of Ireland, striking for her liberties-the manhood of the county assembled to testify by their presence, their unalterable devotion to the cause for which their sires and grandsires fought, and died. The day was inclement, but over 10,000 men -every one of whom represented the spirit of that gallant country—were there prompt, to do the national duty of the hour, as their ancestors were to shed their blood at the hour, as their ancestors were to shed their blood are the idle colliers ideas, of amusement, and it is to strike down tyranny, and build up an independent in consuming these that he spends, his leisure time, hatipnality. In our news and leading columns will be found a report of and comment, on, the proceeding feature of which was the determined in spends and them more gin. These the law of the circular were correct it should be meeting many of the course of the meeting many of the surrounding about seeking for shelter. The surrounding about seeking for shelter the expression not as a description or designation of the surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fallest extent of those present expressed the greatest disapprobation. The feeling on the street this morning was better ship of Litchfield has pronounced an opinion of the surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fallest extent of those present expression not as a description or designation of the surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fallest extent of the surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fallest extent of the surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bills are dotted, with camp fires, but, admitting to the fall surrounding bi of whom represented the spirit of that gallant counthe beautiful the control of the con

resolution of priests and people to stand by the which from his Lordship's long residence in Mela-Home Rule banner, and a stern condemnation of nesta is entitled to great respect. The Bishop canall who would mar the national cause by promot-ing disunion. Wexford has done well and nobly. The duty of the other constituencies is to follow such a worthy example.—United Irishman.

How IRELAND IS LIBELLED .- As an excellent expose of the manner in which Irish news is manufactured for the English Press Market, we reprint the following leader from our strong-handed contemporary the Nation. To better appreciate its value, it will be well to remember that the Irish correspondent of the Times-the practical King of Ireland-is a leading spirit on the Daily Express:-

There are some things in every day life around us that would be incredible did we not actually behold them. Who, for instance, living at a distance from this country, would be inclined to credit that a daily newspaper in Dublin makes a regular trade or practice of outrage paragraph manufacture; and that the persons pretended to have been killed or shot in those paragraphs vainly protest that they are alive and have never been fired at, at all! The Daily Express has again and again been publicly convicted of this traffic in fabricated outrage paragraphs. One gentleman—Mr. Samuel M. Gason, a deputy-lieutenant of a midland county-sceing by the Express that he was barbarously assassinated, wrote to say he never was better in his life. The Express would not print his letter. He hurried up to town, called at the office, avowed himself in the flesh, and demanded rectification of the paragraph. In vain! The editor had exported his outragemanufacture to the English market for which be caters, and he was not going to spoil trade by any correction. It was not until Mr. Gason's attorney sent a significant communication that the editor in Parliament-street would publicly confess that Mr. S. M. Gason was really alive, and had never been an object of "outrage." From time to time this sort of thing goes on before our eyes. Sometimes as at the Mayo assizes last Spring, the journal in question is saed into court for it outrage fabrications, and publicly sentenced. Mr. Hopkins of Mayo was duly reported to have cut his wife's throat and then killed himself by jumping over a cliff into the sea. Mrs. Hopkins's throat was intact, and Mr. Hopkins had never jumped over a cliff; but that made no matter: the story took well in England. The editor was quite delighted until judge and jury compelled him to pay £80 damages for the story. He paid the money, and set to work as fresh as ever; cutting other throats, shooting other men and flinging other husbands over cliffs, in his paragraphs Dive any day into the Express, you have some such concoction spiced for the English market. Ever since the £80 damages, however, our contemporary allows the murdered men to write and say they are alive and well; and last week bas gone so far as to let a gentleman who was duly stated to have been "shot at"-Mr. John Exshaw of Ballyhadden-declare that nothing of the kind occurred! A man is "said' to have had a gun "in his hand"-or something like a gua, or something as long as a gun, &c., vide the "Three Black Crows"
—while altercaling with Mr. Exshaw; and this has by skilful handling, been made to pass as a bloody story of "an agent fired at"-" attempted assassination." That the Express has allowed the "nearly murdered" gentleman to protest that there was no firing at all, is a great progress from the time of Mr. S. M. Gason. But is there any hope that the English dupes, for whom this manufacture is kept up in our midst, will discover the nature of the outragetrade in the Daily Express office? Perhaps they understand it well enough, and use the stories with all the greater gusto because they know them to be concoctions-good enough as excusses for libellous harangues about "Irish crime."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ELOPEMENT WITH A LOCAL PREACHER.—A married woman who lived with her husband at Keighley, has eloped with a local preacher, taking with her £400 belonging to her husband.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., commander in-Chief at Plymouth, has been ordered by the Admiralty to call upon Captain Samuel T. Colline, Royal Marines, to report in writing his answer to the conduct complained of at the wreck of the

The Daily News gives expression to a belief that there is a prospect of a great revival in trade and finance will take place at no distant day. Great activity has hitherto never failed to follow a long period of depression, especially after the wheat has long been cheap, as is now the case.

Another strike in the iron-trade in South Wales is apprehended. The masters have given notice of terminating all contracts, as far as iron-works are concerned, in a month. It is thought that this means a reduction of wages, and the question is being discussed whether the men will accept a reduction.

Unusual activity is observed at Woolwich Arsenal. The Lord Panmure and the Inkerman are embarking large quantities of ammunition, and will sail for Cork and Dublin. It is believed that in case of a breach with China reinforcements of troops will be sent from Ireland.

THE LATE STORK .- During the recent heavy gales the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Association saved seventy-seven lives from different wrecks.-Most of these services were of the bravest and most determined character, and they were unattended by a single accident either to boats or men. The tubular lifeboat to which the unfortunate accident occurred in Liverpool Bay, belongs exclusively to the Mersey Docks and harbour Board.

The report that Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chiéf in India, is to resign his office next Spring is confirmed. Lord Napier in April lust completed the usual five years, but at the request of the Government, he remained at his post. He is the first Commander in Chief in India who has been supplied by the Indian Army, as well as the first Engineer officer that has held high command.

There has been some doubt raised as to the truth of the announcement that the Marquis of Bute has leased his ancient castle and the adjoining grounds, at Cardiff, to Monsignor Capel for the purposes of the English Catholic University, but the South Wales Daily News states positively that it is in a position to confirm the statement. The University has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. O'Hara, professor of political economy and of law and constitutional history.

A telegram from Ebbw Vale says work has ceased at several of the collieries there, owing to the de-pressed condition of the coal trade, and this movement has caused considerable uneasiness. British works at Aberchan, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, will shortly be re-opened, after having been closed for hearly a year.

Colliers and iron workers are now like beggars who have suddenly come into fortunes, and lose their heads at the thought of their wealth. Wages have been high, so high that they can afford to be idle when they choose. "It is rare says the last Report on Factories, "to find many men at work on the first two days of the week." The enjoyments

not conceive of Ministers saying or doing anything dismissal of the Minister, whoever he may be, by to countenance slavery, which it has cost England whose authority the circular was issued. The motion was greeted with cheering from all parts of imagines there must be something which does not the hall. The Mayor denounced the resolution as imagines there must be something which does not appear on the surface. He asks, "are we to accept the statement of every ruffish that a man is his put it to the meeting. Much indignation was slave? If not, where is the question to be tried whether he is a slave or not?" The only clear course, in his Lordship's estimation, is that "every man who sets foot on British soil or on the deck of a British vessel is presumed to be free." In the transfer

A STRANGE STORY. A singular statement was made by a boy named Welstead before a coroner's jury at an inquest held at Bath. This lad and three others went into a field near the river Avon. One of them, whose name was Wiltshire, said he would bathe, and Welstead agreed to accompany him into the river. Wiltshire took off his clothes and got on an old tree under the surface of the water. From this he slipped into the river and was drowned. Welstead hid the boy's clothes under a stone and in a hedge telling the other two that if they said a word about what had occurred he would half-murder them and they would in addition be hung. Notwithstanding these threats, one of the boys gave information, and the body was recovered. The coroner reprimanded the lad, and remarked that the Corporation of Bath had provided a public bathing place, which had largely tended to diminish the number of cases of drowning .- Times.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND -The Catholic hierarchy of England have forwarded a letter to the Pope, reminding his holiness that Wednesday week was the 25th anniversary of the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England. Accompanying the letter was an elaborate series of statistical tables showing the progress which the Roman Catholic Church has made in England during these 25 years. These tables were very carefully prepared, showing the increase of the Roman Catholic population, of churches, religious houses, colleges, priests, and schools. The actual attendance in the Roman Catholic schools upon a certain day was shown by these tables to be about 14,000, and this referred only to England.

A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON DRINK .-- Preaching at the opening of the Church Congress at Stoke-upon-Trent, the Bishop of Rochester thus expressed himself on the vice of the age :- "There is, however, an enemy that hath come in truly like an overwhelming flood -intemperance-the excessive use of strong drinks, enfeebling the bodies, perverting and corrupting the minds and hearts of men, destroying the happiness of home and hearth, turning the joy of marriage into a curse instead of a blessing, clouding all sense, dulling all affection, inciting to all sin, polluting and defiling the whole work of God. Many an honest labourer there is in this region who, using his well carned wages for the support of himself and his children, according to God's ordinance, worships, and is kept by grace divine; but hundreds, alas! who tread these joys under their feet, slaves to strong drink. Shall we not stretch out a hand to help these? Will not the Spirit of God, by power of speech or wisdom of counsel given to some in this assembly, save some of these, so that from this day shall date renewed efforts on the part of employers of labour, on the part of pious fellow-workmen to save their fellows, on the part of our brothren in the clergy and their helpers to go forth again in the strength of the Lord God to pluck them out of the May God bless the word spoken on this behalf."

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION AT LIVERPOOL.-There was a long and animated discussion at the Liverpool School Board on Monday upon a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to establish an industrial school in which there should be separate secular and religious teaching for Protestants and Catholics. An amendment was moved to the effect that the school should be assimilated to all Board schools, and separate religious instruction only be given at stated times. In favour of the amendment it was contended that the feeling of Liverpool and the country at large was against the extension of denominationalism. The Chairman (Mr. S. G. Rathbone) explained that the religious question had been already settled by the Legislature, as children committed under the 16th section of the Industrial Schools Act must be sent to denominational schools. The Board could only estab. lish the school under the provisions of that Act. It was decided by seven to four to establish the school according to the recommendation of the committee. -Times, Oct 13.

THE TREE AND ITS FRUITS - Moody and Sankey are gone, but they have left the "fruits" of their address behind them. Spasmodic religion and stage buffourry have naturally produced their kind. The Manchester Guardian tells us that now the "workers" consist of young persons who talk "unscriptural rubbish to persons old enough to be their grandfathers," while using the "inquiry-room for carrying on flirtations." Nothing more natural. Missions founded on vulgar pretence, and "religious" services spiced by nigger melodies lead to the manners and morals of the Concert Hall. No need for the Guardian to moralise now. Criticism directed to check the unhealthy enthusiasm at first, might have done some good; but the English press characteristically lost its head during the delirium. They are now locking the door when the steed is stolen. We wish them look of all they have gained, and hope they will be wiser next time. -United Irishman.

THE BELHAVEN AND STENTON PREPAGE.—Mr. James Hamilton, of North Leith, near Edinburgh, who has assumed the Baron Belhaven and Stenton, to which he made good his claim this year before the House of Lords, having previously established it to the satisfaction of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, is the son of the late Mr. Archibald Hamilton, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. David Clarke. He was born in the year 1822, and succeeded to the representation of this branch of the Hamilton family on the death of his kinsman, Robert Montgomery, the eighth lord, in December, 1868. His lordship has two sisters, the one unmarried and the other the widow of Mr. Frederick Chapman. The English barony of Hamilton, conferred in 1831 on the late lord became extinct at his decease. The Scottish title was conferred by King Charles I. in 1617, on one of his adherents, Sir John Hamilton, of Broomhill, whose great grandfather, also a John Hamilton, of Broombill, was a natural brother of James, first Earl of Arran, but had granted to him in 1513 a "letter of legitimization" under the great seal of Scotland. The title, it may be added, being created with a very wide and complicated remainder, has become dormant twice—namely, from 1777 to 1799 and again from 1868 to the present time. Times.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND QUEEN'S SHIPS A. well attended meeting was held at Sheffield last night to consider the action of the Admirality in issuing the circular respecting fugitive slaves found on board British vescels. The Mayor presided. Resolutions were passed protesting against the circular as contrary to what had been considered the spirit of the Constitution and as opposed to the common dictates of humanity and to the usages and public sentiments of the English people.

presiding, coupled with his resolution a clause to are still floating about concerning the fire in the therefront that this meeting calls for the instant Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the excited by this declaration, and the hall was filled with yells and hooting. The Mayor vacated the chair, and left the hall with his supporters, and Alderman Beal, having been voted to the chair, put the motion which was carried with loud cheering .- Times, Oct. 13. THE MACCALLUM MORE—Sprung of an ancient and illustrious line, Royalty's father-in-law, who now happens to be Royalty's host, furnishes in his

person, his character, and his career a noteworthy

instance of that irony in which Nature occasionally delights. The descendant of a race of warrior chiefs whose remote traditions are lost in the dim mists that enveloped the frays in which they spent their blood like water, the possessor of a name that summons up to the imagination a trooping host of memories of courage, of chivairy, and of pride, and that seems to bridge over the interval of years separating the modern from the mediaval epoch, the eightle Duke of Argyle unites with the manner of the Scotch dominie the learning, the sophistry, and the disputations of the model member of the English mechanics' institute. He has succeeded—indeed, it would be strange if so clever and so patrician a duke had failed-in investing himself with a faint halo of statesmanship. He has not merely been Privy Seal, he has been Postmaster-General, and he has been the English President of the destinies of our Indian Empire. These are offices in which he has displayed ability and courted unpopularity. It is not that the Duke of Argyle has been supercilious and self-complacent merely. Self-complacence and superciliousness are not uncommon with great nobles who con-descend to serve their country, and are acquiesced in by their subordinates as part of the necessary despotism of official routine. The irritating peculiarity about the Duke of Argyle is that he has invariably contrived to do the wrong thing at the wrong time and in the wrong manner. He is, no doubt, a very clever man, but he has committed as many blunders as the most stupid man who ever held the seals of office. It may be safely said that the Duke of Argyle, during the twenty-eight years that he has been in the House of Lords, never dis-armed an opponent by his courtesy, and never won a supporter by his arguments. If he were not the great noble which he is, he would have been universally pronounced to have possessed all the sinister attributes of the parvenu personified. As it is, he may be pointed to as a singular instance of the manner in which the least lovely features of the character of Scotch plebeian are sometimes to be found under the cover of the culture and the capacities of the Scotch noble. Neither at home nor abroad, neither on his Highland estates nor in political and fashienable life in London, was the Duke of Argyle designed by nature to win affection or to exercise the moral influence which should go hand in hand with exalted social station .- London World.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE INDIANS CLAMORING FOR CATROLIC MISSION-ARES.—Joseph, Governor of the Osages, has delivered himself of a very handsome and very Catholic speech. The Osages are a tribe of Indians, who for many years have ranked as the most Catholic of the tribes of the plains. When Gen. Grant determined to evangelise the American savage he chose the Quakers as the apostles of his policy. The Quakers have been among the Osages. They have conducted schools built churches and done many other things, for all of which the government has rewarded them quite loyally But the Osages do not take to the followers of Wm. Penn. The last Congress vtoed \$200,000 for the Osage missions. Agent Gibson last month reported at Washington that the entire appropriation was spent. Joseph Powninopasohi was not to be humbugged by the oily Gibson. In a speech before the commissioners lately sent out to examine into the Indian difficulties, he declares that Gibson is a thief; that he has want Gibson : had enough of Quakers, and would respectfully request the great father to send them back their Catholic missionaries. What is more to the point, he declares that the Osages want Catholic schools. We are Catholics," he says, "and our children cannot be Catholics unless they have Catholic schools." -St. Louis Wotchman.

JESUIT MISSIONS.—Very Rev. Father Damen's Mission at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul Philadelphia, was such a success, that notwithstanding the fact that the Cathedral chapel was thrown open to the public, and that another Mission, so to speak, was held in it simultaneously with the one in the grand Cathedral. "Great crowds," says our informant, had to go away, not being able to gain admittance. As it was, the Missionary Fathers administered 14,300 Communions: 130 adults made their First Communion; 30 converts from other denominations were admitted into the church, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, at the request of the Most Rev. Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 490 candidates." This is probably the largest Mission ever held in Philadelphia. Father Damen and his companions are now giving a Mission at St. Bernard's Church, in this city.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The American correspondent of the Times notices a very remarkable and significant event that has happened in the Alabama Constitutional Convention. Alabama was one of the seceded States, and in this Convention, which is to frame a new Constitution, the old Confederate elements hold sway. The Convention has just adopted a "Bill of Rights" which will be part of the new Constitution, in which has been inserted by unanimous vote, all parties concurring, a declaration that the people of Alabama accept as final "the established fact that from the American Union there can be no secession of any State."

A lotter has been received by the American Postmaster-General from the British Post Office Department, making inquiry in reference to the American method of Transatlantic mail transportation for sea postage only, and the system of selecting steamers and routes for the mails. The letter is reported as stating that the British mail contracts with the Cunard, Inman, and North German Lloyd's lines of steamers will close with the year 1876, and that after that time the British Government does not propose to continue the payment of large annual subsidies for the Transatlantic mail service, but will, if possible, give compensation on the basis of sea postage regulated by the amount of service per-

THE VIRGINIA CITY CONFLAGRATION .- SAN FRANCISco, Oct. 27.—An additional despatch from Virginia City says it is impossible at present to state the loss of life occasioned by the fire; two men were killed on C street by falling walls, and there are numerous nmors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses are of these two days are, as might be expected on the The meeting also expressed regret that Lord the only public buildings left unbarmed, and they part of uneducated men with no refined tastes or intellectual resources, drink, and gambling. Gin which it had been issued, and demanded that if and beer and tobacco, and then more gin. These the law of the circular were correct it should be moralization reigns in the city; men, women and

Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the damage is known by insiders to be much greater than admitted; the most authentic information. however, is that the shaft has suffered no material injury. No definite advices have yet heen received ungenerous and unjust and declared he would not as to the extent of damage to the several mining properties involved; the total loss by fire is now placed at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Passionist Missions .- Bev. Fathers Charles. Angelo and Alphonsus commenced a Mission at St. John's Church, Indianapolis, Very, Rev Aug. Bessonies, V. G., Pastor on Sunday, October 24th. Rev. Fathers John Baptist and Vincent commenced a Mission for colored people in St. Francis Church, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday last, October

Another band of Passionist Fathers are conductng a Mission of several weeks in the Diocese of Buffalo, and still another in the Diocesa of Erie. Arrests in Brooklyn.—During the past week there were 473 persons arrested by the police of the City of Churches.

Defaction.-A suit has been begun on the bondsmen of Josephus Scoy, Jr., defaulting Ctato Treasurer of New Jersey, to recover \$300,000.

EARTHQUAKE -- MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 28 .-- An earthquake, last night, created considerable alarm; in different portions of the city there were three different shocks, following each other in rapid succession. The viberations were strong enough to rattle windows and crockery in a lively man-

AN OLD SLANDER REVIVED .- The anti-Catholic press of this city some time since started the canard that the late Ring presented the property on which the new cathedral is building to the Catholics. Though the slander has been repeatedly refuted, still, with the lying audacity of sectarian bigotry, it has been repeatedly revived. The truth of the whole matter is this: About one-half the northern portion was transferred in 1779 by the New York City authorities to Robert Lylburn for £405, subject to annual payment of four bushels of wheat, or their value in silver or gold coin, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. Robert Lylburn transferred it in 1818 to Francis Thompson and Thomas Cadle, who sold it to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney, and thus it passed through various hands until it was purchased by the Trustees of St. Patrick's and St. Peter's churches in 1829, always subject to the yearly payment of four bushels of wheat to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New York City. In 1852 a release of this yearly payment of four bushels of wheat was ebtained from the city authorities by the payment of \$88 32, the interest of which sum would probably purchase the four bushels of wheat. The other half. or southerly portion, was transferred by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, in 1846, to Michael McAirney, who in 1847 transferred it to Frederick Hadley, who in 1840 transferred it to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. We hope that the papers which have been so zealous in propagating the above falsehood will be just enough to publish the refutation -Irish Democrat.

HORRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE -SUBSTITUTE FOR A RAZOR. -A horrible case of suicide, the victim being a woman, comes from Lebanon, Pa. The deceased was dressed in brown clothing, with a straw hat. She presented a respectable appearance, between 25 and 30 years of age. Messrs. John C. Shirk, John Henry and William Hughes on Wednesday afternoon noticed her passing along the track, and again retracing her steps a shore distance, when, having noticed the coming of the train west of Avon Park, she stopped, and when the train had arrived within a short distance of where she stood, and before any one could come to her rescue, she was seen to wrap her shawl tightly around her person and deliberately prostrate herself, with her back toward the train and with her neck touching the rail, awaiting the messenger of death. The engineer of the train, secing the act, speedily whistled down brakes, the brakesmen rapidly obeyed the ca'l, but she had measured the distance well, and before the train could be stopped the engine bad severed the head from the body as if it had been cut with the sharnest instrument. The position of the body was not disturbed, more than turning it upon its face, but the head was caught by the engine and dragged a conmisappropriated the money of the Osages; that siderable distance, where it was found between the rails, fortunately slight scratches in the face. After the inquest was held the corpse was conveyed to the almshouse, where the body was at once prepared for burial. While doing so the Coroner and his assistants discovered upon her person a black, old-fashioned purse, having a cross worked on the side and a flower on the other, containing in currency \$2 50 and a small strip of fools cap paper, upon which was written with a lead pencil, "Martha Nelson," surrounded by a scroll. The engineer was Harrison Lewis, of Reading, who naturally was shocked and grieved at the ghnetly sight. A brakesman says that the head rolled to one side, and the eyes were open and seemed to stare wildly .- Irish Democrat, Oct. 30.

Mr. Abbot of the Boston Index pays the following tribute to the Church: "No large and philosophic mind will question, in view of all the facts, that the Roman Catholic Church comes the nearest to a complete historical embodiment of the Christian theology. It is an attempt to organise the entire race, socially and politically, no less than morally and religiously, in accordance with a plan strictly deducible from the earliest Christian teachings, but adapted, as far as possible, to the varying conditions of different ages and climes. I believe that the world has never yet seen another organization so perfect, so marvellously suited to accomplish its objects. So long as the Christian theology can retain its hold on the human mind unweakened, so long, I believe, will the Roman Catholic Church to equal the Roman Catholic Church in the universality, the flexibility, the adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men, or the astonishing strength of influence, which has characterized from the beginning this great social construction of Christianity." Is Saul also among the prophets? How happens it, unless by a sort of judical blindness, that the man who could have used the words we have italicised, in the connection wherein they appear, should not have surmised that only Divine power could have brought such a work, as he describes to that instantaneous perfection which he chronicles in the words "from the beginning?" The attempt to rival the Christian Church by any device of human genius is not more hopeless than the effort to produce a grain of corn by human machinery. The Church is not an organization but an organism, living in all her parts. When human genius can create life, it will be time enough to talk of rivaling her marvellous proportions.—Catholic Review.

O'Connell's opinion and panegyric of the Jesuits given in a letter which replied to attacks made upon him by the Earl of Shrewsbury an English Catholic, but a noted anti-Irishman, deserve record. This passage is worth memory: "I love the Jesuits —I admire the Jesuits—the greatest benefactors to religion and to literature that the world ever saw. There is a shrewd compactness in the way they embody common sense greatly to be prized. One of their maxims is 'that there is no theologian so dangerous to religion as a very pious fool. The Jesuit who uses this phrase does not intend personal It will be the first and the a biggory in the anglight of objecting the contract of most contract at letting.

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#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

Founded in 1850, by G. E. CLERK, HEINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES, At No. 195, Fortification Lane, To whom all Letters should be addressed.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Bow, and Gro ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New Yerk.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, November 5, 1875

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

Friday, 5-Of the Octave. Saturday, 6-Of the Octave. Sunday, 7-Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost Monday, 8-Octave of All Saints. Tuesday, 9-Dedication of St. John Latern. Wednesday, 10-St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor

Thursday, 11-St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor

#### TO OUR PATRONS.

We beg to notify the patrons of the TRUE WITNESS that the death of Mr. Clerk, the late Editor, will not interfere with its publication. We are now making arrangements to issue our Journal in a style very superior to that in which for some time past it has had to appear. The sole proprietor is John Gillies, and for Editor we have great hopes of being able to secure the illustrious orator and theologian, Father Murphy.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Liberal press in Italy and clsewhere spread far and wide the false intelligence that the famous Jesuit astronomer, Father Secchi, has taken part in the Scientific Congress at Palermo, where Mamiani presided and Renan was an honoured guest. Father Secchi took no part whatever in that Congress and was not present at its sittings. The true version is simply that Father Secchi went to Palermo for certain astronomical studies. The astronomers who attended the Congress sought out Father Secchi, and found him at the Observatory, and asked him to become vice-president of the section of Astronomy at the Congress. Father Secchi refused. But in spite of his refusal he was elected vice-president's and it was a rule of the Congress that whoever was once chosen should be regarded as vice-president even though he should refuse to act. So it happened that Father Secchi was falsely asserted to have ioined the Congress.

The Weser Zeitung is indignant at the new restrictions laid upon the press. They are aimed at an easy life." Certes! this is not a very edifying the Socialist Democrats and the "Ultramontanes, but they can be made to hit any party. They put an end, in fact, to all liberty of discussion. The Weser Zeitung reminds the German Imperial Govern ment that it was not under Liberal press laws that the incendiaries of the Commune or the revolutionaries of 1848 were bred. It was under the reactionary laws handed down from the era of Carlsbad, or else devised by the tyrannical police of the Emperor Napoleon, that the growth was fostered. The Weser Zeitung adjures the German Government not to try the same mistaken policy. The Treves Gazette learns on good authority that the Bishop of Treves has been peremptorily summoned by the Prussian authorities to pay within the space of eight days the sum of 30,450 thalers, that is £4,567. as a penalty for not having filled the succursal curacies in his diocese within the prescribed time. The Morning Post Correspondent at Berlin states that the Prince-Bishop of Breslau has, in consequence of the sentence of deposal pronounced against him by the Ecclesiastical Law Court, discharged for the time all episcopal funtionaries attached to his see in the Prussian portion of the diocese. Mgr. Foerster has at the same time taken occasion to admonish the merely administrative officials of the diocese to submit peaceably to those now placed over them, and to continue the conscientius discharge of their duty also under the direction of the temporal authorities. Much dissatisfaction has been felt in Cologne because the outrage committe by a police commissory in the Carmelite Convent has not yet been punished by the authorities. The Liberal journals have observed a profound silence on the whole business since the first notice of the occurrence. It appears, however, that the Gevernment have not been quite idle A private investigation has been carried out, which has resulted in the Minister of the Interior directing the prosecution of the commissary.

The Times of Saturday has a leading article on the utterances of the Official Gazette of St. Petersburg, to the effect that "steps must be taken by foreign cabinets to strengthen confidence so as to enable the Porte to fulfil its promise." The Timer says :- "We presume Russia thinks that a conference of the great powers should review the Treaty of Paris and examine into the state of the Turkish Empire. If amicable pressure is all she has in view, it can be more safely applied by dispatches than by a conference. If she aims at a more serious intervention, it must go so far in order to be effectual that it would raise the eastern question in a peculiarly formidable shape. England is not pre- directly. We are told over and over again that pared to take so immense a responsibility in the present unsettled state of Europe.

ed the following nows:-" The Carlist Gen. Perula | knew little or nothing of galvanie batteries, and by December 1.

varre, on the 23d ult., routing a force of Alfousists, consisting of thirty battalions of infantry, three re- our business in life were to travel from Montreal To His Lordship Mgr. Ic. Bourger, Bishop of giments of cavalry, and thirty-six guns. The Carl- to Chicago and back, or cure rheumatism by elecist force consisted of five battalions of infantry, two tricity, though even then we might remember that squadrons of cavalry, and eight guns. The Alfon- Euclid was the first mathematician, and that Arissists losses were heavy. According to the Alfonsist accounts, however, the main body of the Carl our modern logicians, that painters and sculptors of which are so beautiful and so true, will delight ists attacked Gen. Reina's position at Lombiere, but were easily repulsed. The Standard telegram from Santander says the Alfonsist Generals Lomo and Quesada have captured Ordunna.

European mail advices state that the Russian Government is engaged in a fresh and rigorous raid against socialist rioters. Arrests have been effected must not be so ungrateful as to forget what we owe in numerous places, among other Moscow, Tula, to Demosthenes, to Praxiteles and Plato of anti-Odessa, Riazan, and St. Petersburg. In one village alone, near Moscow, 30 workingmen had been seized by the police. Some of the prisoners attempted to resist. One, named M. Rogatecheff and believed to be one of the principal leaders of the socialist movement, defended himself so desperately that he had to be killed. Russian police are reported to be | teaches the man who has been a student to grasp under the impression that they have in the present instance struck a blow at the very stronghold and | theories of the ancients. Few will be disposed to centre of the movement, which will put an effective stop to its future spread.

Mr. Workman, Ministerial, has been elected to the Dominion Parliament from Montreal West by a majority of fifty votes, in place of Mr. Mackenzie, unseated in the Election Court.

The Tanneries Land Swap has been the subject of a judicial decision, which confirms the exchange in the Post Office or Inland Revenue Department dismisses the action to annual it.

#### ENGLAND AND CHRISTIANITY.

The immortal Balmez says that the condition of woman in any country is an index of its Christianity. If this be so, England's Christianity is indeed at a low ebb. The enlightening influences of Protestantism, after three centuries of uncontrolled activity, sustained by all the wealth of the Establishment, has hardly kept humanity above the level of paganism, or the Red Indian's squaw. Mr. Brewer, sub-Inspector of Factories, writing to his superior officer, Mr. Baker, from what is called the Black Country (Birmingham and the Iron districts), gives some appalling accounts of the condition of English wives and English women in that district. In spite of former legal enactments (in 1842 and 1862) forbidding women to be employed in mines and coal-pits, the evil is still so great as to demand immediate and more strenuous legislation to put down abuses which would shock even a Pagan Roman and which, if existing in a Catholic country, would raise a howl against Popish depravity which would be heard at the four corners of the world. "Hundreds," (of women) we quote the official report "work making large nails and spikes, work fa fitter for men than women." We should think so indeed-at least for Christian women, the wives of Christian men in a Christian country. "The women take the place of fathers as well as of husbands, while the men are idle and drunken;" "the colliers' and puddlers' wives toil and slave for any price any cafty knave of a master would offer; they do not stand out for "tommy" and beer so long as they can get something to satisfy their half starving families, while the ought-to-be bread-winner is luxuriating in some public house at his ease, or training his wiffet on beef-stake and the best of the growing custom of idle, lazy young lads looking out for skilled industrious wives in order to obtain picture of Christian life in England's "Black Country," that stronghold of Protestantism as logically developed into Methodism and Dissent under the fostering shade of John Wesley's wing. Even Paganism never went so far as to portray Vulcan the iron worker under woman's guise. It was left for English Protestantism in its fullest development to give over the anvil and hammer into the hands of English wives and English mothers and English deughters, whilst the legitimate Vulcans-English husbands and English fathers and English brothers -luxuriate in taverns or train wiffets on beef-stakes bought with the sweat of English women transformed by dire necessity into Christian! Vulcanesses. Nor is this all. In any truly Christian country, the condition of a woman about to become a mother is held sacred. She bears a child which is about to be given to God in the great and sacred Sacrament of Baptism; if aught happen her before that child sees the light so as to be haptised, an infant is lost to Heaven and to the glorious eight of God; what wonder then in a truly Christian country, her condition is viewed with anxiety and treated as sacred. But in England's Black Country not so-not so. At the risk of being sensational, Mr. Baker mentions the undoubted fact, that women in the Black Country are constrained to go to work on the day of their confinement-and Lord Shaftesbury records the frank avowal, "For my own part, I do not care whether it is sensational or not; it is true." And yet England boasts her civilization, and vaunts her Protestantism before the Christian world.

#### EDUCATION.

It is the fashion now-a-days to sneer at a classical education, though, at the same time, every one is ambitious of possessing it, and notwithstanding what modern philosophers say, - who have as happy a knack, by the way, of darkening wisdom with fine incomprehensible phrases as Aristotle and his peripatetic disciples, - we contend that where there is a possibility of obtaining a good one it is almost a crime to neglect it. In the first place it does no harm; for where is the man, no matter what be his calling or profession, whether importing woolen goods, opening up an iron mine, or surveying the virgin forests, to whom a high education is not an advantage? is not almost a necessity. If the study of Latin and Greek does nothing else, it gives one a thirst for knowledge, and even our utilitarians will not deny that knowledge is power, and that power, disguise it as we may, is what we are all striving for, either directly or inthe ancients were but children because they did not know how to construct railroads and telegraph the Missisquoi and Black River Valley Railway

gained an important victory at Lombiere, in Na- that, therefore, it is only a waste of time studying LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF OTtheir works. That would be all very well if all totle furnished the ground work for the science of viously celebrated. That letter, the three headings study Phidias in despair, and that our soldiers—the most brusque and utilitarian of all men-go back to Xenophon's retreat of the 10,000 and Casar's commentaries, for tricks in their trade. There is nothing new under the sun, said Solomon, and if we make great discoveries in Science and Art, we Laws of the Church. quity.

In the second place the study of the classics does good, even if the student never makes use of the knowledge derived from it, for they are not very easily learned, and for that very reason disciplines the living realities of the day as he did the dead maintain that the militry genius of the American Republic is confined inside the boundaries of the Academy at West Point, whose cadets are appointed by the Pesident at the suggestion of the State Senators. and for political services rendered by their fathers rather than for any military talents their sons may possess, just as they would be given situations if they happened to be vacant. Yet, during the great Civil War, notwithstanding that the cream of the intellect of the nation, its youth and its matured manhood engaged in the struggle and strove with all their Republican energy for pre-eminence, the half dozen men who gained anything like historic fame, and rose to the command of large armies wer. cadets of West Point-Lee, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, McClellan and Jackson. It is true that, by the force of the genius which the Creator bestows upon his creatures a half-educated individual may in supreme moments rise to the surface and guide the destinies of a nation, but such instances are very rare, while the antithesis is very common.-The men who rule the world at present are the men of the universities, and even Canada scarcely farnishes an exception, for although Alexander McKenzie is the nominal Premier, the polished, educated Blake is the power behind the throne.

Some one has said with a good deal of force and truth, that in every block of marble there lies concealed a beautiful statue, which it only requires the hand of the sculptor to be chiselled into existence by cutting away the extraneous matter. The same may be said of every man who possesses natural gifts. He requires but education to become great, and without it he may possess the talents of an Archimedes and still remain a section boss on the Grand Trunk railroad. Hoche had genius equal if not superior to Napoleon Bonaparte, but the parents of the latter could afford their son a classical education, while the former, to procure his hungry intellect the means of half development, had to sell his dinner-wine for money wherewith to

enable himself to buy books on strategy. We think we have said enough to show the necessity of a high class education, and we again repeat, it is almost criminal in parents to neglect good fare for some future running." "I heard of giving it to their sons when they can afford it.-There are hundred of wealthy Catholics in Montreal who can and do not. They send them to common and grammar schools, and imagine that is all that is required of them, never pausing to reflect that a year or two in a Canadian University would be of incalculable value to them in the struggle through life. It is certainly not through mercenary motives they act in this way, for they are aware that after all there is not much difference in the cost. Canadian Colleges being proverbially cheap, and at the same time answering the purpose as well as any that we know of. Bright scholars have been turned out of the Montreal College who are not sfraid to meet and discuss questions of literature or science with those of any other on this Continent, There are some fathers who appreciate this, and though perhaps not possessing property worth \$10,000, give their sons the benefit of a liberal education, while there are others worth a \$100,000 who are content with the fragments for theirs .-The latter are consequently left behind in the race. If we have written forcibly on this subject it is because we feel so, and we only hope that those of our readers interested in the rising Catholic generation will give the article the consideration we humbly submit it deserves.

> ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 31st, his Lordship Bishop Duhamel conferred the order of priesthood on the Rev. M. J. Whelan, in the Cathedral, Ottawa. His Lordship was assisted in the ceremony by the Revd. J. J. Collins, P. P., St. Patrick's, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. J. T. Tabaret, the Rev. R. Barrett, and several other clergy-

> THE INSANE ASYLUM.-The Benediction by Mgr. Fabre, of the very fine Asylum for the Treatment of the Insane, crected at Longue Pointe, took place on Thursday, 27th ult., at three o'clock. A large company, comprising ecclesiastics, judges, advocates, physicians, and citizens was present. Subsequently a collation was served; the buildings were inspected by the visitors.

Healy, pastor of St. James' Catholic Church, in Boston, died on Thursday, October 21. He was not that Catholies lose their constancy or born in Macon, Georgia, in 1836, and was a brother their courage, because they are compelled to of the Right Rev. Dr. Healy Catholic Bishop of be prudent; it is only that the natural buoyance they are compelled to Portland, Maine.

#### NEW AGENT.

Our Subscribers in Lennoxville are hereby notified that M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor, has kindly for he is doing his best to lower, the coharacter, of consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the whole German people; and so to degrade the and his neighbourhood.

It is expected that of the twenty five miles of The Carlist Committee in London have publish- wires; had an imperfect knowledge, of electricity, under contract the road bed will be completed the army have been rendered so numerous that waterloo and Knowlton is expected to be lad the following nows:—"The Carlist Gen. Perula knew little or nothing of galvanie batteries, and by December 1.

TAWA:

Monseigneur,-I only fulfil a duty in acknowledging the receipt of Your Lordship's Pastoral Letter concerning the burial of one whose name is unen-

all true children of the Church. The clergy and the faithful, not only of the diocese of Montreal, but of the whole Province. will receive with happiness, from so venerated an eccleslastical dignitury, the grave and pious teachings it contains on the sanctity of the Catholic cemetery and on the respect and obedience due to the Holy

The firmness, accompanied with so great moderation, exhibited by your Lordship in this unfortunate affair, is a grand example to pastors and their flocks. God will without doubt render this example beneficial. He will inflame all good Catholics with a fresh zeal for well-doing and fill them with love for the Holy Spouse of Christ. I pray our Saviour and His Immaculate Mether

to fill your heart with spiritual joys and consolathe mind, expands the intellect, and by so doing tions, in the numerous trials it has pleased Divine Providence to send your Lordship.

I recommend myself to your prayers; that I may obtain from the Sacred Heart of Jesus grace courage and virtue.

Accept, my Lord, the homage and entire devotion with which I have the honor to be your Lordship's Very humble servant,

GERMAN CATHOLICS UNDER PER-SECUTION.

† J. Thomas, Bishop of Ottawa.

It is perhaps a mistake to suppose that the German nation as a whole is quite content with its present political system, and certainly a mistake to represent German Catholics as preferring the State laws to their religion. Some of our newspapers have been trying very hard to establish these two positions. Recause there is doubtless a section in Germany which places bureaucratic government before everything, there is a presumption that all Germans acquiesce in such an estimate. Again, there are others who imagine that, because the Catholics are quiescent on the subject of politics, and submit to a persecution that they cannot avoid, therefore they prefer German glory to their faith. The truth is that the system of espionage which prevails in every rank of society, and which permeates every home and all life, renders German Catholics as wary in their conduct as were the French in the time of the great Revolution. We in England have no adequate idea of the nature and the extent of this spying. No one is at liberty to say what he feels, in the presence of even intimate friends, still less before servants or strangers, because whatever is said may be noted by listeners, and reported to head-quarters the next morning. Servants are in the pay of the police, to whom they repeat what they hear. Every person who is of a meddlesome disposition, the inquisitive, the malicious, the idle, can make capital out of ordinary gossip by reporting what they hear to the authorities, Such a detestable state of things, so fatal to happiness, so marring to the dignity of a people, and so productive of littleness and spite, can well account for that apparent indifference which is attributed to a good

many Catholics. And when we add to this system of domestic espionage the complete thraidom of the newspaper press-a thraldom more binding and crushing than ever was exercised over the French under the Empire—we see that life has to many Germans become little better than a servitude. Even the great Chancellor, the hero of revolutionists, who is respected so greatly for his enmity to the Church by many excellent but ill-judging Protestants, is in truth a man not to be envied by anybody. No man who makes war on men's consciences can be said to have

the satisfaction of his own. It has been affirmed that the French inhabitants of Alsace have grown accustomed to their new nationality; and that they, with the Bavarians, prefer their new dignity before every correlative consideration. It is even said that the Bavarians are quite ready to make a virtue of a necessity which they cannot resist; and that Catholic loyalty has if not died out by the Chancellor. We believe all these statements to be untrue. Bavarian Catholics have not so suddenly lost the spirit which nerved them only a few years ago. Of this the recent elections and the return to the Diet of a determined Catholic majority furnish the most conclusive proof. The imputation to be resisted is in the assertion that the empire has greater hold on their affections than the Church; that in a conflict between the two authorities they would be found on the side of the State. This imputation was hazarded in broad terms in the last number of the Saturday Review. " But on the whole the German notion of the State and the passion for a united Germany have a stronger control over the general mind than ecclesiastical sympathies. The Germans of the present day have not indeed many of the qualities which make ecclesiastical martyrs. They think it as unnatural to resist the State as a Red Indian would think it to wear evening clothes. They have been tutored into acquiescence from their cradies, and what the law orders and the police enforce that they accept." It is difficult to understand how any writer could affirm this who had read the details of the persecution of Catholics, and of the splendid resistance they have made. "The qualities which make martyrs" have been conspicuously exhibited by the victims of the new intolerance. Who shall doubt for one moment that, were the choice to be offered to those deprived and imprisoned ecclesiastics who have so bravely resisted evil laws between apostacy on the one hand and fidelity on the other, every one of them would be true to his conscience, and would face death in pre-ference to cowardice? We do not know of any example of cowardice, or of even so much as truckling to expediency, on the part of the German clergy or laity, which would justify the ungenerous imputation that the spirit of martyrdom is dead. That system of espionage to which we have referred might well make men prudent and silent where there was need to "confess before men," but in all cases where the choice has been offered between servility and Catholic fidelity the Bishops and priests have deserved that high praise which 'Pius IX, has so repeatedly expressed. The general deterioration of German life and of

German character, which has ensued on a too sudden triumph, has necessarily influenced Catholics in their manner of behaving towards compatriots no longer to be trusted. People who live always un-DEATH OF FATHER HEALY.—Rev. Alexander S. being summoned or arrested, shape their minds and their counsels with reference to surroundings which are destructive of frankness and good faith. It is of the temperament becomes choked and converted into gloom. The relations which existed between Protostants and Catholics have been aftered by making the former spies on the latter. As deep an injury has been done to Protestantism as to Catholicpopular tone that it will take more than a generation for it to recover itself. It is true that the German fortresses are mightly strengthened, that German artillery is more fatal; that the reserves of

people, as a whole, are content to be military, because mere materialism has mastered their spirits, but what is the other side of the picture, that side which is more real and individual, and which represents the true state of a people? Germany is poorer than it was before the war; everything is more expensive, while industry has decayed; arrogance and complacency have invaded the home of the old-fashioned hardshood and thrift; coarse manners prevail; material enjoyments are esteemed to be the highest, and culture is neglected for sensuslism. Couple with this decadence the system of espionage, the total want of the true liberty of the subject-doubtless the decadence has been hastened by the surveillance—and what is there on which to congratulate Prince Bismarck except his absolutely pagan prosperity? We can understand how Catholics—to return to our first theme—are injuriously affected by this decadence; for no class of people, however superior, can live always in a low moral atmosphere without being tarnished or enfeebled: nor is it surprising that an impression should prevail-an impression which, no doubt, is very welcome-that the Catholic spirit has been crushed out by persecution, or, at least, that spirit is deteriorated. We have much more fear for Protestants than for Catholics. It is the undermining of the German national character that we have to expect from the present kind of rule. Rationalism will have to take the place of mild Lutheranism, just as coarseness has succeeded to energy. The new despotism is ruining Germany. It only shows how insensible religious prejudice can make statesmen to the real character of revolutionary changes, that we should find men like Mr. Gladstone congratulating Prince Bismarck on having pulled down Germany into the dirt. Because a new State is well drilled, and because it is Protestant, therefore it must be prosperous and enlightened. Such is the profundity of politicians. Perhaps when Germany has grown too infidel for England, and her strength has become obviously deteriorated, it will be a subject of regret that we should have worshipped material prosperity and despised mere suffering and faith. -London Tablet.

#### THE MAYNOOTH SYNOD.

The great importance of the matters discussed in the lath Pastoral Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, and the authoritative character of that pronouncement as regards those matters, sufficiently explain our return to the subject. Among the different topics of national moment upon which the combined wisdom of the Irish Hierarchy emphatically expresses itself, not one is of more weight or interest to Irish Catholics than that of-popular education. As the Pastoral accurately declares, the dangers to faith and morals which beset the system of higher education, of which Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges are the secularised centres, exist also in the kindred institutions created to serve the purposes of intermediate education. This is especially the case as regards the National Model and Training Schools. For are the Primary Schools exempt from them. The radical defects inherent in the mixed system to which these schools belong have not grown less by time. Neither has the practical working of them been such as to remove the feeling of distrust they originally inspired. The Fathers of the Synod of Thurles, notwithstanding their avowed objections to the system of National Education in itself, and their strong preference for Denominational Education, were not unwilling to continue the experiment already allowed in the case of the Primary National Schools, on condition that every fitting precaution should be employed to render them as little dangerous as possible. Catholic managers, it is regretfully stated, have been frequently thwarted in carrying out these measures of precaution. The Board of Commissioners, with the constitution of which, the Bishops declare, this Catholic nation has never had reason to be fully satisfied," has too often refused to take into account the repeated expression of the desires of Catholic parents, and the declarations of those whom Catholic parents recognise as their spiritual guides. The control of the State over the education of the country has been enlarged to a degree perilous to liberty, while the circle within which the rights of parents and of conscience should hold sway has been proportionately narrowed. Within the last twenty-five years much has been successfully done to guard against the dangers of these educational establishments. But much more remains to be done. The Pastoral sets out with forcible brevity the mode in which the Catholic Church rejected the poisoned boon of Godless Education, and expressing the hope that the lesson taught by the national attitude which the attempt provoked will warn future Governments against the endeavor to impose upon Catholic Ireland a system of education adverse to the purity and integrity of the national faith, shows the successful steps taken to supply the Catholic youth with a sound and comprehensive system of higher education based on religion. To secure this, denied by the Queen's Colleges, the Catholic University was founded, and flourishes bravely after an existance of a quarter of a century opposed to the richly-endowed Universities of the State, with their inducements un-scrupulously offered and their advantages unfairly enjoyed. For the purpose of counteracting the evil influences of the Model and Training Schools and to meet the ever-increasing need of Catholic teachers, the Guardians of the faith of Ireland have determined to establish a Catholic training School for Masters. This institution, founded under the protection of the Apostle of Ireland, will be intrusted to the immediate care of the Vincentian Fathers. The Bishops regard the establishment of such an institute a highly important condition of success in the struggle in which they are engaged on behalf of Catholic education. They look forward with earnest longing for the day when by its means they shall be enabled to confide the little ones of their flocks to teachers who, trained them-selves under the salutary influence of religion, shall have learned how to form the opening mind of the child, and to store it with secular knowledge while they guide it to the better and higher knowledge and practice of religion. Such is an outline of the programme explicitly arranged by the Hierarchy in council for doing battle against the corrupt and still increasing influences which pervade and threat en to pervade in growing degree the admini tration the spirit, and even the very mechanism of the modernised system of popular or primary education But this work cannot be undertaken without the sinews of war. The Pastoral, therefore, reminds on Catholic people of their responsibility in so grave a crisis as the intellectual transit we are at presen making. Parents and guardians, all who have comor charge of youth, are especially called to do the duty just now, and to assist by their utmost gene rosity the furtherance of a work in every aspect the first importance. It behaves those to who this appeal is made to answer it with their hearties co-operation. The matter directly affects the future spiritual and temporal, of the Irish people-of the masses—those millions who make a nation. zealous and unsleeping guardians of their faith se the dangers which monace the most glorious tree sure of the people; they speak the timely warning and it is for those bidden to beware, to act in tim that safety may be ensured. We have said that n feature touched upon in the Pastoral is of more terest and importance than this and westrust the the public intelligence will give practical recogn tion to the fact. Dublin Freeman.

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DIFFICULTIES OF CONVERSION.

"The restoration of the Hierarchy in England put England on its trial," said His Eminence Cardinal Manning, last Sunday, when preaching at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. What England's use of that trial has been, His Eminence was too gracious to specify. The sermon was as full of charity as of truth; attributing the best motives, if not the brightest fruits, to the conduct of the mass of English people. If England had failed to embrace pure Catholicism, it was more because it did not understand it than because it was defective in will:

Yet His Eminence distinguished very carefully between the responsibilities of the English in our own time, and those responsibilities twenty-five years ago. "Down to that time! —the restoration of the Hierarchy-"it may be said that the English people were in invincible ignorance." This was an irresponsible state. If not irresponsible, it was at least apologetic, and the "ignorance" condoned much of the folly. But now Protestants " come to our churches, they hear our teaching, they see our worship, they talk with us in private, they read our books, they have every opportunity of knowledge, and if any man does not know, the fault henceforth will be in himself." This was putting the truth very candidly; and it was added-we are sure without irony-that there could be no physical nor moral impossibility in the way of the conversion of Englishmen. For centuries the English people were Catholic; and long habits of pusillanimous Protestantism need not necessarily have so enfeebled the national intellect, that it should have become incapable of appreciating truth. Tradition is doubtless very strong; three centuries of foolish books, foolish sermons, foolish stories, have saturated the national mind; fables and legends and Guy-Fawkeshallucinations have impregnated the whole British spirit; still, for all this, the English are keen-witted; and, once rid of that incubus of superstition, which has bowed down the Protestant will, England might be as Catholic as it was under Henry (VII), or in the time of Edward the Confessor. It is chiefly because Protestants are so easily begnied by individuals who have great public names-listening rather to persons than to authority, to gifted men in preference to divine voice—that they became the dupes of conventional ideas, of purely insular or sectional mistakes. Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck are respected for their theology, because they are respected for their talents; Protestants failing to apprehend that no talent by itself can appropriate divine truth. The Pope is not listened to because he speaks with authority; politicians are listened to because they speak with natural gifts. This is a huge fallacy of the present age. A sort of heroworship is set up in antagonism to authority; the worship of men being mistaken for conviction. There is little hope of the return of our country to the faith of our Catholic ancestors, unless the delusion of national man-worship be got rid of and utterly despised.

Another obstacle to the return of English Protest ants to the faith of St. Anselm and St. Thomas is the frightful "fibs" which have crept into their history-books, about the persecution of Protestants by Catholics. We noticed last week the new work by Father Morris, S. J, on the subject of Elizabethan persecutions; and we pointed out that even the Protestant Atherseum was most emphatic in attesting the veracity of the statements which we made in that wer's Rug ish Protestants have got it into their heads, that if Catholicism were once dominant in this country, they, the Protestants, would be subjected to inquisitional examen, and would be subsequently burned on Hampstead Heath. If they could only know what are the real facts of history, and how they are cajoled and hood-winked by writers who have no object but to gain popularity, and to ensure a good sale for their books, they would think just the opposite of all what they think at present, because they would appreciate facts. That some Catnolics have been led into persecuting Protestants, from a spirit of retaliation or fanaticism, no student of history can deny; but that the principle of religious persecution is essentially a Protestant principle, while both the principle and the practice of persecution are condemned by the Catholic Church, are two truths which the Catholic historian would unhesitatingly affirm, and would prove.

Thirdly, a great difficulty in the way of England's conversion is the domestic disposition of the Anglinext to the king, and his dignity was even more can clergy, and the social weavings which that disclosely preserved. In reading the ancient Irish closely preserved in the decimal of the decimal o position involves. It is terribly diff asunder the ties which marriage has fostered in a large circle, and there is wrongful impiety in the dissolution of such ties, unless the cause be adequate, immense. So many relations will be scandalised by the changes; so many kind friends will be shocked. To become a Catholic, in the estimation of many Protestants, is far worse than to steal or to lie. It is a moral decadence of conspicuous effrontery, a dereliction of honour and fame. Add to this social injury, this real personal loss, the tremendous undertakings of conversion—the obligation of confession, and this too in advanced life; the necessity of obedience after years of self-will the putting on the harness of the Catholic life, after the free and easy lassitudes of heresy; and doubtless there is enough to inspire alarm, however in-

tense the convictions. Yet one more difficulty may here be referred to, and it is really of considerable dimensions. Comic as is the fact, positively ludicrous and contemptible, it is, nevertheless, an ostensible fact that English Protestants are in the habit of allowing their newspapers to guide both their consciences and their hearts. Au Englishman scarcely knows, does not admit to himself, the complete reliance which he places in those guides who are issued every morning for one penny. A threepenny guide has per-haps even more weight, and a sixpexny one is Pontifical. Read the comments in the papers on the sermon referred to, preached by the Cardinal Arch-bishop. No writer dare insult the average intelligence of his readers-in such a style, for example, as the writer in the Standard of the leading article of Tuesday morning-unless he knew that his readers were prepared to accept anything which appeared in the form of a leading article. Such a sublime misapprehension of the radical points of the Car-dinal's sermon, such a puerile disregard of awful truths, could not be exhibited in print by any private gentleman who had not taken the measure of "the public." The writer knows what his readers require, and therefore felt himself quite at home. The fact is that anyone, however misinformed, however colossally incompetent to the task, is considered good enough to instruct the English people on all the mysteries, all the Dogmas of the Faith. Now this ludicrous habit of trusting to newspapers is so invetorate in the majority of non Catholics, that we do not see how they are ever to learn the truth, until they are first convicted from their newspapers. It is probable that no delusion has done more to retard the conversion of the English to the true Church, than this foolish dependence on the "organs of the press" for right doorrines, right principles, right facts. Mere laymen, who know nothing of the Catholic religion, save as they know it from their "parsons" or their statesmen, write fluently about supernatural mysteries, as they do about divorce courts or police he ws. Protestants have re-jected the authority of the Church, and have sub-stituted the authority of newspapers. We fear that the generous hopes of Cardinal Manning, in regard to the conversion of England, will not be realised until newspaper Infallibility has been obliterated who imagine they know everything and can teach everybody; as a first step towards listoning to that voice, which comes from heaven, and not from "a tash" Collection of the said would be said would b from the Anglican creed. Let men know who can not teach them; as well as who can. Let them turn with repugnance from those self-elected pontiffs;

THE POETS AND POETRY OF IRE-LAND.

LECTURE BY MR. STEPHEN J. MEANY. · (From the Ottawa Times.

St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday night was prowded with a most intelligent and appreciative audience, upon the occasion of Mr. S. J. Meany's first appearance as a lecturer in Ottawa. The gentleman is a journalist of eminence, and some years since was Editor-in-Ohief of the Liverpool Daily Post, at the time the late Michael James Whitby was proprietor of that paper and the Jours al. Mr. Meany is the author of several clever works, and as a lecturer has but few equals. His Worship the Mayor was to have presided, but, in his

unavoidable absence, Ald. Waller took the chair. Mr. Meany presented himself amid repeated cheers; and, taking as the text of his lecture the phrase ascribed to Fletcher of Saltoun, "Give me the making of a people's ballads and I care not who makes their laws," proceeded to show the influence of natural poetry on natural disposition. He said poetry is the electric wire that bears the Promethean flame otheaven down to earth-it is the expression of nature's beauty and natural law in the most chaste and sweet form; it is the pulse that throbs through the lover's heart, sharpens the patriot's sword, and gives a sweetness to the orator's tongue. We hear it speak when streams are singing in the morning splendour, and we hear it in the whispering leaf when the shadow of twilight has enwrapped the earth. The round tower ghostly in its stilness, the holy well, clear as an Irish maiden's eyes, the chieftain's cairn and the chieftain's castle, the scaffold on which the martyr died and the tear shed over his tomb, all are gilded with the poetic hue. Everything gross and material, everything sensual and depraved is untouched by this charm, for tyrants song never bore the hallowed splendour of the poet's touch. But as the life of a nation is its freedom, in the poetry that has kept up that spirit and intensified the natural yearning against oppression we find the music truest, bravest, and tenderest. Far back in the mist of years, we hear the lyre of a Tyrtaeus inciting the ancient Greeks to march to liberty; to the songs of the Scalds the Norsemen beat their shields as they swept like a devastating storm on the north and west coasts of Europe; the ribbon on the Crusaders' lance was embroidered by the white hands that had woke the wondrons music of Provence; the ballsns of the Cid kindled the chivalric spirit that swept the Moor from the vineyards of Granada—and the bards of the North cast that storm of music and nikes on the mail-clad Saxons who went down before he Red Hand on Bealanbuidhe. And in later days have we not heard of the resistless power of national poetry? Korner, the German poet, who in the heat of deadly battle, retired to a tree and there, with death around him and the patriot's hurrah in his ears, composed the celebrated Sword Song, which rested that night in his bosom that night as he lay amongst the dead. And when the bare footed, bareheaded Republicans in France uplifted the barricade, and afterwards shook the rotten pillars of European de potism-higher than the chime of muskets-stronger than the boom of cannon-truer and firmer than words of battle command rolled upward the immortal Marsellaise hymn of Rouge D. L'Isle, the Io Paan of a newer day of liberty. To-night by the fair banks of the Mississippi, there are sung songs that bring the tears to the Irish exile's eyes-songs that are cohoed in another tongue within the New Zealand pah, where the gallant Maori, as he gesticurates the triumphs of his forefathers, prepares his musket against the red-coated foreigners. Everywhere from the North to the South-wherever manhood reigns, the influence of national poetry proves the truth of the saying-" Give me the making of the ballads of the country and I'll let any other make the laws."

Ireland-suffering Ireland has her history-and the most tregic; the most terrible parts of it have been treasured in her songs. Years have past since the Norman banner first fleated o'er the towers of Waterford, and if we look to the drama in which our country bore a part, there is not a phase of it, there is not an incident in that tragic page, that we may not learn from the ballads of the country which have been preserved. The bard in Ireland ranked annals we find innumerable instances of the dethronement and death of monarchs, but the bard, like the fixed star, ever remained, and ever remained true to the independence of Ireland.

Mr. Meany then proceeded with biographical and critical sketches of Irish poets, ancient and modern, defending Moore's memory from the charge of want of patriotism, and gave special praise to the poets of the young Ireland era. He gave in the course of his lecture of two hours, copious illustrative readings, which drew forth repeated bursts of approval, and concluded with an eloquent apostrophe to the future of Ireland, claiming for Ireland the benefits and bounties of self-government enjoyed by Canada-advising a forgetfulness of religious distinctions, and a recognition of the fact that the Irish were no less the professors of a common Christianity than the people of a common country; kneeling at different shrines to worship God, they should at Freedom's shrine worship as one people.

### SECOND LECTURE.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Mr. Stephen J. Meany, of Montreal, delivered his second lecture under the suspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society of this city, last night, in St. Patrick's Hall, before a fair and appreciative audience. Ald. Waller, President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Father Lawrence, D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., and George O'Keefe, President of the Catholic Young men's Society.

The Chairman stated that he took the chair ow-

ing to the absence of His Worship the Mayor, from whom he read a letter of apology regretting his inability to be present. He accepted the honour of presiding with pleasure, and introduced to them the earned lecturer.

Mr. Meany, whose appearance was the signal for long and continued applause, proceeded at once to speak of "The Irish in America" The subject, he said, was one of immense importance, and so vast that it was utterly impossible to treat of it with any degree of satisfaction in the short time at his disposal. He discussed at some length and in very eloquent terms the social, moral and political condition of the Irish race, in the country to which they were forced to emigrate, owing to the oppression to which they were exposed in their native land. Ho spoke of Ireland being an island that was blessed by God and cursed by man. Its people were little beiter than hewers of wood and drawers of water through the tyranuy of the power that made them an enslaved Egypt. An exodus from these fleshpots to freer climes, was nothing extraordinary, consider-ing the state of bondage to which they were subjected. He lauded the efforts put forth to secure American independence, and said that it was brought to a successful issue by the assistance of many able and talented Irishmen. Irishmen had found in America a place where freedom prevailed, and where they might acquire property in fee, without the restraint and tyranny of the landlord, who had proved of so much injury to their native country. Irish-

their adoption. The speaker then adverted to the political status of Irishmen in America, showing that they held a very influential position in the country. They numbered eight or nine millions of the population, and having a larger proportion of adults than other nationalities their voting power was a formidable one. In politics the Irish naturally leaned with the Democratic party, but in local affairs, they gave religion the first consideration. Many parties endeavoured to lead the Irish through prejudice by issuing placards with the cross inscribed thereon or having the British Lion gored and maimed to excite anti-British propensities, but the delusions would no longer ensure them, as they were becoming more self-reliant and consequently thought for themselves. The speaker next gave a historical description of the early Irish settlements in America, their increase in wealth and influence in the country. He passed a glowing eulogium on the heroes of the revolutionary struggles, the Mexican war, the war of 1812 and the recent civil war. He also adverted to the prestige obtained by Irishmen in Literature, Science and Art, and paid a high compliment to the late Thos. D'Arcy McGee, in his great literary efforts. He next adverted to the bond of Sympathy existing between America and Ireland, which was forcibly illustrated in the assistance given to those suffering from the famine of 1847. The lecturer concluded by prophesying a great future for both America and the Dominion of Canada, and exhorted Irishmen to be alive to their duty in the development of that future, for much depended upon their action as to whether they should be a prosperous and happy people. He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. P., rose and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Meany, for his very able and instructive address.

Mr. George O'Keefe, President of the Catholic Young Men's Society, seconded the resolution.

The Chairman, in rising to put the motion, spoke in the highest terms of the eloquent and instructive lecture just delivered, and said the meeting was deeply indebted to Mr. Meany for it. He said they were also indebted to the Catholic Young Men's Society through whose exertions the services of Mr. Meany were procured.

The motion was carried amid the most vociferous cheering.

Mr. Meany briefly acknowledged the compliment, and trusted he would soon be able again to visit the capital, where he had experienced true Irish hospitality at the hands of his fellow-countrymen.

The meeting was then brought to a close, after which the lecturer proceeded to the depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, accompanied by a number of friends, where he embarked on the 10.45 and clergy of St. Mary's Cathedral, proceeded to the train for Montreal, -Ottawa Times.

#### THE FRENCH AND THE CARLISTS.

We hear a story which we are very unwilling to believe, writes the London Universe of Oct. 9, namely, that the French Government is about to permit Spaniards of the army of Alfonso to come round by sea from Santander to Socoa and march across French territory to take the Carlist shell-factory of Vera from the rear. We would scout such a report as childishly abaurd, did we not remember that the French have already committed a gross breach of international law in allowing siege guns and materiel de guerre to pass over French territory at Bourg-Madame and Puycerda to assist in the investment of Seo de Urgel. It was to this unjust, unfair. unkind and purblind policy of the French that the Allonsists owed their success, and the Bishop of Urgel and the intrepid Lizzaraga their capture and imprisonment. While this outrageous piece of onesidedness was being carried out, a column of Dorregaray's army happened to cross a strip of French soil in the attempt to get back by forced marches from Catalonia to Navarre. What was done by those benevolently neutral Frenchmen? The wayworn Carlists were disarmed, disbanded, and taken prisoners; and, at this moment, are interned in various parts of France. Now, if such a course as this were pursued by Belgium or Switzerland during the late war, what a howl of indignation we should save heard from Picardy to Provence! What a set of rascally speaking poltroons the Belgians and Swiss would have been to have knuckled and timeserved to Prussia and turned on France in her bour of distress? What a heavy vengeance would have been threatened against them on some future day of reckoning. But the Alfonsists being apparently the strongest faction in Spain, and France, wanting allies, her pro tem governors descend even to the silly baseness of courting their favour by trampling on every sentiment of chivalry and duty, and transgressing the clear regulations of warfare. Here is the case in plain words. Two cousins are fighting : -one is a bully, and is getting the upper hand, the other is weak but spirited, and shows fight to the last; while the struggle is going on, a third boy, a hulking big fellow, who has no earthly concern with the quarrel, steps in-to make peace? Nothing of the kind, but to cuff the little lad's cars, and to hold his hands while the bully attacks him from behind? This is the fair play of the France of 1875, that France which once claimed to be the first military nation of the world

But it may be urged that the Carlists are not belligerents, but rebels. Granting that they are rebels, for the sake of the argument, France has no right to assist in putting them down, and her interference is an emphatic infraction of international law. The Herzegovinians are insurgents, and yet Austria does not tolerate that Turkish troops should land at Ragusa and march through her territory to Trebinje, but compels them to take the rugged roundabout Turkish road by Klek. The Communists were rebels, if ever there were, and yet the Germans did not dare to vouchsafe the Army of Versailles the privilege to come round by their positions at Sc. Denis and Vincennes, and fall on the Communists in the

flank and rear.

But we hold that the Carlists are belligerents, and fully entitled to belligerent rights. Their generals have been treated with, on an equality by the generals of the enemy on more than one occasion, and there have been regular exchanges of prisoners. They are organized into a disciplined army, with engineers, artillery and cavalry; they have an elective parliament; they impose taxes and exact customs; they publish an official journal, run railways, have an established postal system, and are about to issue coinage stamped with the effigy of their beloved sovereign. And they have a sovereign, too—one, and not half-a dozen. They draw sword for Carlos the Seventh and their fueros; their enemies have been fighting for Amadeus, for the Republic of various shades, for Alfonso, for goodness knows what within the last few years. If a further opinion is required to strengthen ours as to the claims of the Carlists to be considered belligerents, we should not object to leaving the question to be decided by the people hiding behind the earthworks of San Sebastian at present, and ducking their heads in obeisance to the Royalist roundshot.

Before France again stultifies herself by setting what may be an evil precedent in her coming war of revenge with Germany by patting on the back the Alfonists, we would warn her that these Carlists may be dangerous neighbours. There are veterans still limping about the Hotel des Invalides who can tell Frenchmen of to-day how fiercely the men of Navare and Basques came to the charge under Mina in the War of Independence, and how soon they succeeded in hurling over the Pyrenees the hitherto invincible legions of the Corsican usurper. The quarrel between Spain of the north and Spain of the south is a family quarrel; France had better leave it alone, and forget the land of their birth, even in the land of attend to her own business.

#### DOMINION ITEMS.

\$500 THEFT.—On Friday a man named Macdonald from Manitoba, was robbed of between \$500 and \$600 at Valade's Hotel, Chaboillliez Square, by a disreputable female named Ellen Power, who succeeded in obtaining the keys of his trunk while he was intoxicated and thus played havoc with his resources. Macdonald was too drunk to take any interest in the matter, but, fortunately for him, the proprieter of the hotel, suspecting from the flight of the female that all was not right, informed the detectives of the circumstance. Detectives Fahey and Arcand, finding the nature of the loss made, a search after the thief and fortunately arrested her as she was getting on board one of the Richelieu steamers for Quebec, it being her intention to proceed to England. On her person was found \$230 of the stolen money. She appeared before the Magistrate on Saturday, when she pleaded not guilty and was committed to stand her trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

SUDDEN DEATHS .- John Quinn, alabourer, residing at 14 Rivet Lane, off Fullum street, died suddenly, while walking along St. Mary street, at noon on Saturday. An inquest was held on the body in the afternoon; verdict, "Death from apoplexy." Wynne, gateman on the G. T. R. at the Mountain street crossing, died suddenly, while on duty at 11. 10 p.m. the same day. The Coroner was notified. deceased was 35 years of age.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lord Hatherton, has been appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion.

Proposals for a new Canadian loan have just been issued in London. It is for two and a half millions sterling. Three-fifths of this sum are guaranteed by the Imperial Government; the other two-fifths are issued on the credit of Canada alone. The rate of interest of both is tour per cent. The scheme has been favorably received.

COATICOOK, Oct. 29 .- Two large barns filled with hay and grain, belonging to R. Baldwin, were burned last evening; the origin of the fire is unknown. The supposed loss is about \$3,000, insured in the Agricultural for about \$1,000.

Negotiations between the Quebec Government and the Northern Colonization Railway Company are in an advanced state, and it is confidently expected that details of the arrangement for the assumption of that line by the Province will be laid before the House on its assembling.

HAMILTON, November 1.-Yesterday afternoon, His Lordship, Bishop Crinnon, and Vicar-General new Roman Catholic cemetery, and consecrated it with the usual cermony.

THE INTERCOLONAL.-A telegram from St John, N. B , says :- It is announced that the line between Moncton and Campbellton will be open early in November without fail. There will be one train a day over the line each way. If business is fair and the snow not too severe, trains will run all winter. It is thought that it will require a winter's experience to enable a proper decision to be arrived at as to the location of snow-fencing in certain localities.

Public Buildings,—We understand that a petition is now being circulated addressed to the Hon. Post Master General, praying him to use his influence, as an individual member of the Government, with the Federal Government, so that a Public building for the several Dominion Departments may be erect ed at Sherbrooke.—Sherbrooke Paper.

We clip the following item relative to Father Coyle's new church at Ennismore from the Peterborough Review:-The traveller by road between Peterborough and Bobcaygeon not unfrequently stops a few minutes in Ennismore for refreshments, and that brief pause in his journey is now productive of a new pleasure, as it enables him to enjoy the sight of the most beautiful steeple in this district. The Catholic Church has just been finished, the steeple having been added to it to make it complete, The design was furnished by Mr. Belcher, architect, of Peterborough. The contractor was Mr. W. Kennedy; it is unnecessary to say that the contract was well performed, and that an excellent piece of work has been executed. The steenle is 114 feet and can be seen from a long distance, its beautiful proportions so light, so elegant, striking every one with admiration. The construction has been carefully watched by the Rev. Father Coyle, the Catholic, Pastor who is so well known and respected throughout the neighbourhood, and to whose unwearied exertions must be ascribed the success of the great project of building the Church, he having been the guiding spirit from the inception to the happy conclusion of the project.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bell Ewart, Rev L G \$2; Sheenborough, E L, 2; Marysville, J M, 2; Glenuevis, A McR, 2; Marlbank, T H, 2; Kenmore, J F, Jr., 2; St. Raphael East, Rev F X P, 2; Kingston, S L. 2; Point St Charles, Mrs C, 2; St John, N B, F C, 2; Port Hawkesbury, N S, M McD, 2; Clayton, P H, 2; St. Hyacinthe, M B, 2; Spencerville, M D, 2; Bangor, Hyacinthe, M. B, 2; Spencerville, M. D, 2; Bangor, Me., D. H, 2; Chance Harbor, N. B, J. B, 4; Huntington, Rev F. W, 150; Port Lewis, J. F, 1.50; Three Rivers, Miss B, 2; Madoc, R. O'C, 2; Kars, J. D, 2; Broughton, P. D, 2; Kingston, N. B, Rev J. M, 2; Key West, Fla., Rev J. B. A, 5; Becancour, Rev T. Z. A, 2; Henryville, M. W. M, 2; Kouchibouguac, N. B, J. B, 2; Maryaville, P. K, 2; Harrison's Corners, A. McJ, 1; Kinmount, P. C, 1; North Lancaster, W. K. 1; St. Jean. Chrysostome. North Lancaster, W K, 1; St Jean Chrysostome, Rev L L P. 4; St John, N B, M McG, 2; Elgin-field, Rev J G, 2; Panumure, R C, 2; Ottawa, J C,

2; Grand Palos, J M, 4; Goderich, J L, 2.
Per Rev. D O'C, South Douro—Peterboro, J L, 2. Per P P L, Bolleville-J McC, 2. Per M O'C, Marmora-M M, 1.50. Per F O'R, Antrim-Pakenbam, F R, 2. Per P L, Escott—Brewer's Mills, P M, 1.50. Per J Q, Hamilton—M M, 2. Per J N, Kingston-M C, 2; A C, 4; J W, 2; Mrs. S, 2; Sunbury, J K, 2.
Per P W, Erinsville—J McG 2; T G. 2; Mrs. J

McK, 1; TD, 1; P McN, 1; R G, 1; J P, 1; Marlank, T. C., 2.

Per D. O'S, Picton—Bloomfield, J. McG., 2.

Per M. T., Richmond Hill—Vellore, T. F., 2.

Per J. C. H., Read—Self, 2; Hastings, J. S., 2.

#### Births.

HATCHETTS.—In this city, on the 29th ult., MIS. John Hatchette, of a son. Campion.-On the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. M.

#### Married.

Bohan Campion, of a son.

Kelly-Lawlon.-On the 27th ult., at Hawkes bury, by the Rev. Father Bruthier, John Kelly, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Carillon, to Miss Julia Lawlor, of Hawkesbury. The happy couple left for a Western tour to spend the honeymoon, carrying with them the warm wishes of their numerous friends.,

#### Died.

HATCHETTE-In this city, on the 26th ult. William Hatchette, Esq., late of Piltown, Ireland. MWAGHER.-In this city, on the 29th ult., John Meagher, aged 6: years and 6 months, a native of Roscrea, County of Tipperary, Ireland. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

Sharkey.—On Sunday, Oct. 31, James, only son of James Sharkey, 16 Des Rivieres street. Rochester papers please copy.

Half of the hands employed in the Locomotive works, Kingston, have been discharged. Lare quantitles of iron ore are being mined in Shipton and sent to the River David forges.

#### AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS:-

Lennoxville.-M. L. Connolly, Esq., Mayor. Williamstown, Glengarry—Mr. A. M'Gillis, P. M. Sillery, Quebec—Mr. M. H. O'Ryan. Hamilton and Vicinity—Mr. James Quinn. Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr. T. M'Govern.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

Ste. Brigide—Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John

**I**ahoney Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth,-Mr. Andrew Prout. Boblin .- Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.-Mr. James Armstrong.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette) Flour # bri. of 196 b. - Follards. . . . \$3.40 @ \$3 60 Superior Extra ...... 5.39 Fancy..... 5.10 Spring Extra.......... 5.00 5.10 Superfine..... 4.70 4.80 Extra Superfine..... 5.20 4.00 2 60 0.00 Outmeal per bushel of 200 lbs..... 4.95 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs...... 0.61 Oats ..... 0 37½ 0 40 Pease, per 66 lbs................. 0.88 0.00 0.00 0.75 do do do U. Canada.... 0 85 Lard, per lbs..... 0.15 pails do do do Cheese, per lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . 0.101 do August & Sept. makes . . . 0.102 0.1140.113 Pork-New Mess ......24.00 24.50 Thin Mess......00 00 22.00 Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel ..... 15.50 ships', 21c to 22c TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globs.)

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THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(		1977	hig.)
FLOUR-XXX per bbl	2.00	to	2.59
" " 100 lbs	3.40	to	3.50
Family " 100 "	3.50	to	3.75
GEAIN—Barley per bushel	0.70	to	0.80
Rye "		to	0.65
Pess u u	0.00	to	0.75
Oats « «	0.35	to	0.40
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Mutton per 1b	0.05	to	0.06
Ham " in store	0.14	to	0.15
Veal " "	0.00	to	0.00
Bacon " "	0.10	to	0.15

#### J. H. SEMPLE MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEB, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling MONTREAL

May 1st. 1874.

TEACHERS WANTED .- By the School Commissioners of the Township of Allumette Island, THREE SCHOOL TEACHERS. One male holding a first class Elementary Certificate, and two Females Second Class. For particulars apply to DANIEL CAUGHLIN, Chairman, or TERENCE SMITH, Sec-Treas. School Corporation. 10-3

WANTED, AGENTS in every lage in the Dominion to CANVASS for the "TRUE WITNESS." To energotic persons liberal terms will be given. Apply to J. GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal,

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Jan. 15, 1875.

READ P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, NATIONAL MONTREAL MAGAZINB. nple Copic \$1.50 per year

POR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School, four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road, thirteen miles from Strathroy and twenty eight miles from Tondon, good gravel roads to and from it. Apply of the letter post paid to the Profrom it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Pro-prietor on the premises L.C. McINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex, Ont.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE'I

respondently surpasses that to the Sovereign Assembles which have governed France for 80 years. less Bonapartist than they supposed him to be roughly would be a fault, and if the Conservatives. Tables who are in a majority in it, understand the situation at the opening of the Session; either by individual Spank and the Holy See.—We have ourselves eximitative or by means of the Government, they plained before now that the Circular of the Nuncio Let there be no suspicion of revolutionary victory, nothing which resembles the Dissolution for which they have made so much noise, no violent or premature death. It should be the natural and calm; close of a career followed to its end. Doubtless there have been faults and mistakes, but the Assembly has not been without honour and profit to

"The Assembly's greatest fault has been that common fault of all Assemblies—it has been wo. manly rather than manly. Its greatest inisfortune has been not to have found a man of genius who understood it. I affirm; without fear of contradiction from history, if it had found such a man it would have worked wonders with him .- Never, perhaps, in a sadly misguided century, was an Assembly more favourable as an instrument of good. elected by a people in distress. Why has not the French people produced that man of genius? That. is the secret of the Providence that creates them. Providence alone can give them to the nations whose hour of grace has arrived. What is ceratin is that that man has nowhere shown himself. The Assembly found itself reduced to a remarkable collection of honest, devoted, intelligent, and talented men, united without a common motion, like the scattered works of a watch in need of a watchmaker. To speak a language more worthy of the subject, they were disciples without a master, or a Staff without a General. Three words, in my opinion, suffice, but are necessary to throw light on the obscure phase of French history. There was a prejudice among the people, a weakness in the Assembly, and a point of honour on the part of the King. The popular projudice was the fear of the old Regime and the White Flag; the Royal point of honour was fidelity to that Flag; the weakness of the Acsembly was Parliamentary Sovereignty. No, the great hope of October, 1873, was neither a snare nor a comedy. More than once I have seen eyes overflow with tears at that never to-be-forgotten remembrance. I repel more vehemently still the odious calumnies thrown at the Count de Chambord. I saw him at the hour of his noble anguish, and it is not for him, inaccessible as he is to those attacks, it is for the satisfaction of my own consci ence, that I cry towards the four winds of heaven The letter of the 27th of October was dictated by the purest sentiments, by the fear of mounting fraudulently upon the tarone, and an ardent love of truth which urged him to tear the veils accumulated on public opinion by an ill-conceived document and the absence of the only one worthy of credit. The Prince wished to accomplish his Royal duty in all its integrity. If his look did not attain its object, it was because he looked too high and not too low: hence, if the kingly crown was removed from his head the crown of glory remained. The National Assembly ought to have said to the Count de towork at those great enterprises of which the Chambord, France is a Monarchy; Prince, you are best is to give morality and learning to the neonle." a King. You and the nation are at present separathe complains thus in words which are almost ed by a Flag. I will not be the umpire. Let my pathetic:—"It is a sad thing for me, who have sacrifice lead the way to yours. Mount the threne, neither directly nor indirectly contributed to the and offer the country, in what form you please, the psolution you consider conformable to your honour and its own good. Such language would have Providence will shorten our days of trial. My deartouched the King's heart, for the example of selfdenial is contagious for great souls, and if the old write that if Spain does not reach the standard of white French Cross, spreading its arms over the glory of bygone days, she at least gained a deserved new colours, had been presented to the nation by rank among the civilised nations of Europe, Henry V reigning and governing, it would have because her children, rejecting mean passions and Henry V. reigning and governing, it would have been acclaimed by millions of suffrages. Nothing interests, knew how to apply the energy of the of the good pleasure of Boyalty survived; nothing national character by studying hard the arts and remained of the Revolution. It is not the King who refused. The Assembly did not think of that noble ness."-Ib. exchange of sacrifices; it had a weakness; I have named it-Parliamentary Sovereignty."

The Comte de Chambord has addressed the following letter to M. Paul Princeteau, son of the late

Deputy for the Gironde:-

"Frohsdorf, Sept. 28, 1875. "I have just received, Monsieur, the letter in which you announce the death of your excellent father. I am so profoundly touched by the tone of your grief and the feelings which you express to me in your name and in the name of all your family, that I make a point of giving you myself, and in an especial manner, testimony of my gratitude. He whom you mourn was really a good man, and I see with joy that the great city of Bordeaux, whose name I shall always be proud of having borne, knows how ro render just homage to those of its children who serve it with unbounded devotion, and who honour it by a spotless life. In a time troubled like ours it is sweet to see that a man mix. ed up with the tumults of public life can inspire the most divided parties with equal respect by the ardour of his religious faith, the sincerity of his polittcal convictions, the firmness of his principles, the kindliness of his relations, the affability of his manners, and the warmth of his patriotism. Such was Monsieur Princeteau; and I associate myself with all my heart to the homage of which Joseph le Carayon la Tour, your friend and ming, has made himself the eloquent interpreter. May Monsieur Bayle and your sister as well as your wife and children, find here the expression of my sorrowful sympathy. I warmly congratulate you on so well understanding all the duties imposed on you by such an inheritance. Count, Monsieur, on my most affectionate feeling. "Henr."
THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL!" DIFFICULTY."—When a

Cabinet is not absolutely homogeneous; oratory in the country is sometimes rather dangerous. A with M. Buffet's recent speech at Dompaire, was found to afford some remarkable points of contrast, and the discrepancy was apparently augmented by the comments of the press, whether it exulted over or condemned M. Leen Say's more Republican views. M. Buffet had enlarged on the fidelity of the President to Conservative principles, and M. Leon Say said, or rather implied, that the majority of the 24th May, as it is called, had been broken up by that of the 25th February. Now the first article of the programme signed by all the members of the present Government on taking office was that they were to go on governing with the Conservative party, and make it, a majority by recruiting such members of the Left Centre as were willing to join them. On this ground M. Buffet for some days withheld his sanction for the publication of M Leon Say's speech in the official journal, and people began to talk of a split in the Cabinet, and even of resignations. A Council of ministers was held in the atternoon of Friday, the lef, to arrange the matter and it was settled that as M. Leon. Say had already written a private letter to M. Buffet to red with the control of the control of

pudiate the construction which the newspapers had clided to attack the Christians in their positions, put upon his words the publication of this letter. They have been reinforced to the number of 11 battogether with the speech would neutralise all the tallons at Trebinje. What will be the result the The American spondent writing from Paris on Says dignity. This has been done, and the crisis of the little by the respect of the policy of the little by the common of the bern of the Extrame Right yields to the necessary of the extrame Right yiel

mitiative or by means of the Government, they plained before now that the Circular of the Nuncio will propose a new date for the General Elections. For the dignity of the Assembly as well as for the any way an aggressive or hostile act. It was in and the communications almost undisturbed. The interest of the public the vote must be unanimous; tended simply to sequalit them. with the objective sequality to sequality the with the objective sequality to sequality the sequence of the public the vote must be unanimous; tions which in another form had been laid before the Spanish Government. The Vienna Press confirms this view, stating that the note was communicated to the Spanish Bishops by the express desire of Cardinal Antonelli, and that its publication was not caused either by the Nuncio or the Madrid Government, but by one of the Bishops The object of the note was to dicapprove a onesided annulment of the Condordat, and to explain the stand-point of the Holy See respecting the state of affairs caused by the Spanish Revolution." The Vienna paper proceeds to ascribe to "the Vatican" the view that "a Concordat between two contrast-ing parties is no dogma, but could be eventually modified"—which is obvious—but whether the stipulations cintained in this particular Concordat are such as under the circumstances the Holy See would be disposed to modify is another question, and one into which it would be unbecoming in us to enter. The Presse further states that the Spanish Gevernment has not yet replied to Cardinal Antonelli's note and from the note of the Ministerial papers, and the general dispositions which appear to prevail, it may be gathered that a rupture with the Holy See is extremely improbable. The Epoca of Tuesday evening says that it, is confidently, expected that the reply of the Vatican to the Spanish Note will be satisfactory, and that mutual concessions will permit of a desirable understanding being arrived at with reference to modification of some of the Articles of the Concordat of 1851."-Tablet.

CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES.-The Spanish Official Gazette of Sunday publishes the decree preparatory to the convocation of the Cortes. Those of the Ministry who were favourable to speedy elections have prevailed, and though the exact date for the assembling of the Chambers is not fixed, the decree orders the municipalities at once to prepare the electoral lists. This is to be done in accordance with the law of the 23rd June, 1870, which pre-scribes the election by universal suffrage of one Deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants, and the election of Senators by suffrage in two degrees. The preamble of the decree gives rather a rose-coloured tint to the aspect of affairs. "The civil war, it says, "has been happily put down, and the enemy is now confined to a small part of the Peninsula"— the first of which assertions looks as if it had been written under the impressions caused by the fall of Seede Urgel, though the second is unquestionably true. And the document goes on to affirm the necessity that the elections should be no longer delayed, in order that the people may choose representatives who will "aid the Monarch in definately organising the kingdom and giving stability to present institutions." The King, no doubt, sorely needs such help. At the opening of civil war, to see that, despite all my efforts, the contest is not yet finished. Let us hope that a Divine est hope would be that history should one day sciences, which are the most solid hasis of great-

THE CARLIST WAR - Paris, Oct. 12 .- The Times correspondent sends the following :-- To-night's

Univers contains the following telegram:— HENDAYE, Oct. 12.—"The bombardment of San Schastian has begun again. The King (Don Carlos), with General Perula, the Duke of Parma, and Count Caserta, has gone in the direction of Los Arcos with an escort."

SAN SEBASTIAN, Oct. 10 .- The Carlist batteries at Aratzain are firing upon the town, inflicting some slight damage. General Trillo has ordered the destruction of the villages of Usurbi, Aguinaga, Lasarte, Astigarraga, and Ergobia, which are situated within range of the Royal batteries. The forts at Santiago Mendi and Bassungoiburru are bombarding Hernani, and a vigorous cannonade is being carried on against Guetaria.

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 11, Evening.—The number of Carlists in Catalonia is reduced to about 4,000 men. They are divided into bands, and are committing acts of pillage. The Carlists in the Basque Provinces are similarly situated. They are fortifying the mountains, which they cover with intrenchments but are powerless to take the offensive inasmuch as the Royal troops fortified the points facing them. In other parts of Spain there are no Carlist forces.

The Imparcial of this evening publishes a sentence passed by the Catalonian tribunals upon the Carlist leader Saballs, condemning him to ten years' imprisonment for a robbery committed prior to insurrection. The judicial authorities demand his extradition wherever he may be captured.

The Carlists have stopped a train between Saragossa and Barculona, and taken five of the passen-

gers prisoners. Oct. 12 —The Official Gazetie to day announces that 560 Carlists under Colonel Viscarro and the son of the Carlist chief Oucala, who were being pursued by General Delatre's Division in Aragon, have been compelled, in order to avoid capture, to enter Franco at Port de Vanasque. They had vainly attempted to make their way into Navarre, in pursuance of the orders of Don Carlos. On entering France they were interned by the French authorities !!

HENDAYE, Oct. 12,-Saballs took refuge in France in order to escape trial by a Carlist court-martial He had been ordered by Don Carlos to proceed to head-quarters to explain his conduct at the siege of Seo d'Urgel. He is charged with baving failed in his duty in regard to the relief of that place. OUBA IL TO THE TOTAL

MADRID, Oct. 12,-The Spanish representative at Washington has telegraphed to the Government in Madrid that Aguilers, the President of the so-called Cuban Republic, landed on Sunday in New York

The one conclusion I can gather from visible data is that all hope of Servian action is given up, the strong bodies of Insurgents in the East who held the passes of Novi Varos having been withdrawn. ServianiVolunteers have also gone elsewhere, and the accounts of the immense forces under Pope Zarkos must be regarded as imaginary.:

I hear from official sources that one part of the Consuler Expedition at least was given up because it was found that Turkish expeditions were being directed against the very villages and districts in which the Consuls were operating, and that at at-tacking force in one case was marching to attack a village in which the Consuls had just been negotiating for pacification with the inhabitants, on learning which the Consuls went back to Mostar

indignant.

Though a lull has supervened in Turkey, it would be too sanguine to hope that it will be succeeded by an immediate extinction of the rebellion. About a fortnight ago the Insurgents had something like 14,000 men in the southern districts of the troubled Provinces, sed there is nothing to show their number is diminished. Nor are the Turks likely to crush their adversary. They have not been allowed by Austria to send fresh reinforcements to Bosnia and Herzegovina; they have reduced the interest on the natical debt, and in consequence are temporarily incapacitated from borrowing money; and to crown all, Husein Avoi Pasha, the energetic chief of the Military Department, has been sent to the right about, being suspected of English and German leanings at a moment when none but Russia is to rule at Constantinople. The diplomatic aspect of affairs is hardly more promising than the military view. The Sultan has refused the demands of the rebels. He will not allow the mediating Consuls to meet the Insurgents unattended by Turkish Commissaries; he is altogether averse from having his reforms sanctioned, guaranteed, or in any way approved by the Powers; ank he has hastened to make a few concessions of a financial nature, which, besides that they may be recalled to-morrow, seem to exclude those administrative changes the Rayahs insisted upon as the only means of alleviating their sufferings. Of course the Imperial Irade is applauded at St. Petersburg, where, as the Golos intimates, people consider it their primary duty to prevent the Oriental question being worked by Austria when Russia is not in a position to regulate the business in accordance with her own particular programme. But the Uroatian, Dalmatian, Servian, and Montenegrin Press, through which the Insurgents are in the habit of addressing the world, beg to differ from their friends at St. Petersburg. They look upon the Turkish favours as entirely insufficient to satisfy the legitimate demands of their fighting co-nationalists. They laugh at the idea that the advice of the Consuls, still assembled at Mostar, will be taken now that the Sultan has been allowed to harden his heart. Last, not least, they give us very plainly to understand that Turkey might have been saved if Christians had been accorded an equality of rights with Mahomedans; but that if the present opportunity is thrown away, the tottering Empire is not likely to have many more. It is impossible not to share this latter apprehension. Considering the trouble the Powers had to restrain Servia and Montenegro, when to check these impulsive States was the one point all Europe agreed upon, it is easy to foresee what will ensue if the slightest encouragement is even given to Nikita or Milan. It is most unfortunate that the Sultan continuing his indiscreet system of government, should flatter himself he has weathered the storm when the difficulty is as complicated as ever. As matters stand the rebellion will probably survive the winter. While the Insurgents go on with their spasmodic raids amid snow and ice, there is the danger that the Powers will have time to form into groups, to connect other questions with that of the East, and to prepare to take sides should the

tray be prolonged. There are but too many symptoms that this view is entertained in high quarters. A few days ago when Prince Milan had already consented to change his Cabinet, and the preservation of peace was seemingly insured, Count Andrassy told the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation in so many words, that, notwithstanding things had begun to assume a more satisfactory aspect, there might be circumstances when he would think it his duty to interfere, What could have been the contingencies the Count referr.d to? Prince Milan having given in, was he afraid of M. Ristic sending away the Prince before the Prince had time to dismiss M. Ristic? Or did he mean to repeat the hint dropped by his semiofficial papers some time ago, that Austria might be compelled to force her assistance upon the Turks if the Turks did not finish the thing within a given

time? En attendant, it is not a little interesting to notice the activity Russia displays in helping to put down the rebellion. While the semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg suddenly looks upon the Sultan as too wise to need any counsel in governing his subjects, the. Golos inserts a letter from Nov Bazzar, containing the following characteristic anec

"Before Mehemet Alis arrival at Novi Bazar three squadrons of the third Corps d'Armee, under the command of Ali Bey, the same to whom Hussein Avni Pasha intended to intrust the remodelling of the Turkish Cavalry, were sent to reconnoitre the frontier. The van, consisting of 24 men, was some distance in advance of the main force, when it was suddenly attacked by 120 Servian Volunteers. Sixteen out of the 24 Turks, including their commander, were killed. Of the remaining eight, some returned to Ali Bey, who immediately fled to Novi Bazar, telling the Governor that he had been attacked by 3,000 men and a number of guns, and that the enemy were close at his heels. The Governor believing this report telegraphed to Kostainitza and other towns for help. The news created no little excitement, because it seemed to prove that the Servians after all took an active part in the insurrection. At Constantinople Ministers and Ambassadors met in solemn conclave, and who knows what might have happened had not General Ignation's agents found out the real truth of the matter? In consequence of the General's communications Ali Bey was armigned before a court-martial."

court-martial."

A Turkish officer placed before a court-martial on the accusation of the Russian Ambassador for not with four other persons from the ship Andes, having of been unable to approach the Oiban coast since July in the annals of the Oriental question. The same correspondent knows, innumerable astrices, about the rickles about the rickles about the rickles as a speciment of the Turkish commanders. Here is a speciment of the Turkish commanders are at the dread pause which proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds an active campaign the Turks having design to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the proceeds are active campaign to the celect that the proceeds are active campaign. The celect that the celect tha

Balonich. Though the order confining in the word as to the motive of the War Office in issuing it, the officer who irectived the command, telegraphed to the Bosnian commanders, that the rail way carriages had been sent South to prevent the Servians from seizing them. The Servians he added had at last invaded the country. Upon this the Governor General of Bosnis telegraphs to Constantinople that! the Servians were hourly expected at Mitrovze, omitting all mention of the railway, carriages, and of the quarter whence this intelligence was derived. None of these dignitaries had sense, enough, to surmise that the railway carriages had been ordered South to facilitate the desputch of troops to Nisch."

Another little incident is the following:-

"The Turkish commander of the fortress of Nikshitch, on the Montenegrin frontier, telegraphed to the Governor-General of Bosnia that ten Montene grin battalions, with a good deal of artillery, were marching against his place. The Governor General not a little put out by this intelligence, forthwith telegraphs to Constantinople that Prince Nikita, at the head of the whole Montenegrin nation: was marching against the Turks. The pleasant announcement was getting into the papers when it became known that the troops approaching! Nikshitch were a Turkish detachment, with provisions which Nikita, at the instance of the Russian Consul at Scutari, had permitted to pass through Montene-grin territory. Such is the use made of the telegraph by Turkish Military officers. One may confidently say that in the whole Turkish Army there are but two Generals—the Austrian renegade, Mehemet Ali Pasha, and the Polish renegade, Mustapha Djetal Pasha, the latter a late Dominican monk of the name of Borsetzki-who know anything of war... Notwithstanding Turkish religious fanaticism, which is extreme, the Turkish soldiers have more coufidence in renegade officers than in born Museul-

This is the statement of a reporter who, for the time being, knows his country to take an interest in the preservation of Turkey. If so unfavourable an opinion is entertained by so trustworthy a witness, what would the position of Turkey become were she attacked by Servian and Boumanian of ficers educated at Berlin ?- Times Prussian Cor.

United States Trest Company .- N. Yose, Oct. 27. Surrogate Hutchins to day ordered the United States Trust Company to pay to the Attorney General of the State \$590,435,94, the same to apply on and he payments pro lanto of judgment recorded by the people of the State in the Supreme Court against the estate of the late Auditor Wat-

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE POVERTY OF THE CATHolic Church.—Cardinal Manning preached to a densely crowded congregation at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick - street, off Regent - street, London, recently. In making an appeal for the poor schools of the mission, he alfided to the maintenance which the Catholic Church received throughout the world, and particularly in England. On this subject he said. The whole maintenance of the Church in England, with very little exception, rests entirely on the free offerings of the people, and I thank God for this. Looking at this time upon the Catholic world, I see those nations where the Church once was rich tortured and torn by revolutions. I see those nations where the Church is still rich tormented by fallacies and contentions against the Church itself. I see those nations of the world where the Church possesses next to nothing, and depends entirely on the free offering of the people, united, peaceful, prosperous, vigorous, and thriving. Above all, the Church in Ireland sets an example. The Church in our colonies and throughout the great Northern Continent of America, living on the free alms of the faithful, as it does, is in a state, I will say, of unity, purity, and prosperity, such as cannot be found in nations where laws are necessary, as men think, to disestablish or disendow it. There is no fear of spoliation, there is no fear of, poverty, for the Church in England, and I thank God for it, is poor. There is only one thing which might make me regret the want of means-viz., when we have more churches to fill, or more schools to be found, or more clergy to educate, then I am sorry if our hands are tied for want of means. I have no desire to see bishop or priest have more than is necessary for food and raiment. Let pastor and people be united together for the one great object, and the people will always give generously what is needed.

THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCES OF ROME - One of the objects of greatest interest in the wondrously interesting Forum of Rome—a spot filled to overflowing with memories of Pagan and Christian Rome, within whose comparatively small limits one never wearies of wandering, and where one is ever sure to light upon something to arrest and fascinate the attention—is the pretty church dedicated to the honor and glory of God, under the invocation of St. Frances of Rome. It is a temple very dear to the Reman population, and thither on her teast day they flock in crowds every 9th of March, to do honor to her cherished name, and implore her prayers in their behalf. But the usurping Junta of Rome cares little for holy traditions; and the monks of Mount Olivet, to whom the church belongs, have been served with short notice to quit their beloved convent. The insatiable treasury of the Lombardian buccancer is nearly empty once again, and its needs must again be met by robbery and eviction, by an impious disregard for the laws of God and human rights. Last year the Junta seized a portion of the monastery and converted it into a soup-kitchen. The work of plunder is to be consummated, and "in the month of December," says a letter from Rome, "the venerable superior and his spiritual children will be driven from their cloisters, and the Govern-ment of Victor Emmanuel will sell the place, with all its possessions, to help sustain its ruinous extragence." M. Rossa, the superintendent of the excavations, now being made in the Sacred City, has notified that he will pull down the church in order to search underneath for the outline of a temple of Venus supposed to have existed there. But, continues the writer, whose letter we have already alluded to this is only a flimsy pretext of an atheistical an heological conclave. The real object, he maintains, is that, in the destruction of the church, two great Christian memories may be obliterated as One is the memory of the tradition that it was here—on this very spot—that Simon, the Magician, lifted himself into the air that he might prove the divinity of his mission, and was fearfully punished for his daring iniquity. The very stone on which St. Peter knelt down and prayed that God would manifest His omnipotence and undo the impostor, is claimed as a venerable relic of this church. Hither it was, too, that Gregory XI, when, guided by the advice of St. Bridget of Sweden and St. Catherine of Slenna, and amidst the universal rejoicing of Rome and the world, the Papal court came, back to the Eternal Citys from its temporary abode in Avignon repaired, attended by a splendid retinue. that he might thank God for the blissful restoration, and pay homage to the patroness of Rome. But considerations such as those availabittle with Victor Emmanuel's archmologists, and it would seem a, foregone conclusion that this beautiful churchgorgeously restored a little more than four years, since—nich in works of art, with its costly shrine, enclosing the body of its patron saint should no longer exist to hallow the profuncd car itol of Ohrist; to those in general use; being more mild, prompt,

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stable in case they should require a reliable Linament for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Wind-galls, or Lameness from any cause; and, when given internally, will cure Cramps, Colic, In. There is no preparation offered to suffering hu-

manity that has made so many permanent cure as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

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There are innumerable cases of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it soothes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phlegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would eaution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALSAY that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsams under other names which do not contain one particle of Balsam in their composition Ash for Hagyard's Pecronal Balsan and take no other.

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There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often latal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and injudicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior

the second that the second second

June 11, 1875.

ider of Mirchert. Com IN UNKNOWN SISTER OF CHARITY Unknown to fashion's tinsel throng, ADIO Unknown where ringeth folly's song, And pleasure's Syrenistrain (1900) Her evanescent crown, singon it While, for a fleeting instant, glows While for antering ingrantific was a fine light of earth's renewn to like unknown in ideath,
Thus would shally and die.

She needed not the trumpet breath To wait her deeds on high

383

But where the plague, at noon-day, trod But where the plague, at noon-day, trod
O'er, earth his fatal way—
And where, beneath his blithing rod,
The stricken tidusends lay
Where fletchy burned the fever flame, And rang the dying groan, I want and Full well the Sister's holy name, And gentle face were known.

And while her life's latest murmur breathed

On her its blessings fond, Her fadeless coronel was wreathed The "jasper walls" beyond-She saw in every tortured one, Her anguish-laden Lord-For him her holy work was done— From him it claimed reward— What though no flaunting banners wave

Where mercy's martyr sleeps? What though, above her nameless grave No earthly mourner weeps? When soared her soul, on eager wing, Beyond the gates of pain, The white-robed legions of the King Were her triumphal train-And where love wrote her blessed name

Above His radiant throne, In Heaven's light of fadeless fame She lives forever known!

MARIE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES LEVER, THE NOVELIST. The Villa Morelli was an unattractive-looking hose from the road, from which it was approached by iron gates and a short drive, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine. But on the other (or garden) was one of the most pscturesque, irregularly built old houses imaginable, and the dagged garden ternce at the back commanded a lovely view of the storied hill of San Minfato, with its ancient church and ha'f-ruined fortification on its top, and of the olive and vine-planted valley which divided the two eninences. Often of a summer evening, before the arival of whisters from Florence, I used to find Lerer in an easy chair on this terrace, with coffee before him and a cigar in his mouth, enjoying the cool hour of the Ave Maria. Sometimes, finding nobody there, I penetrated into the long series of siting-rooms that occupied all the ground floor of the building, and on these occasions was sure to find him in a little study, the last and remotest of the suite, writing. But he was always glad of a motive for laying the pen aside. And then we used to go and sit on the terrace and discuss the chances of a coming war-that which was decided at Sadowaand Lever would give his reasons, strategical and political, for feeling sure that Austria would be victorious. And then, one by one, the whisters would drop in, and the Austrians and Prussians were forgotten in the excitement of the battles, the upshot of which our friend was better able to predict. Lever's outward appearance was exactly such as the mental characteristics which have been attributed to him in the preceding pages, would lead one to expect. He was, though, not a tall, rather a large male and large limbed man—not fat, but portly in his person; and there was a kind of expansiveness in his character. He used to wear a coat falling freely and widely back; and exhibiting a large expassa of waiscoat. He affected, I think, light colors rather, and often a light waistcoat. He was an especially spruce and speckless looking man, yet without any appearance of care or precision. He used to show a great deal of linen about his bosom, and neck, and hands, which always looked as if it had been put on the minute before, and would, if it were to be preserved in the condition one always saw it in, need to be renewed the next minute. His head was rather large, and sufficiently bald at the top to show that on phrenological principles it was exceedingly well formed—broad and, though not massive, in the forehead, and with that wide, round arch from ear to ear which is held to denote a welldeveloped and well-balanced moral organization. The broad face, clean-looking and fresh-colored, but bardly to be called florid, with its clear eyes brimming over with humor, and its wide mouth well filled with brilliantly white teeth, was the very picture and most eloquent expression, of good nature, good temper and good humor. The lips were full, but not sensual; there was too much indicative of intellect about them: The chin, always smoothly shaven, was large, and might have been called a little heavy had it been appended to a less mobile and less wit-lighted face. It had an expressiveness of its own, too, that chin; for it had a way, when he was in a satirical mood and was about to say a surp thing, of assuming a look of hardness and quareness about the under jaw which would have

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose family Medicines have won golden opinions and achieved wor.d.wide reputation, after patient study and much experimenting, secceeded in perfecting a Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, that is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the Smart-Weed, which, however, is a sovereign remedial agent, but largely to a happy combination of that herb with Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents. The combination is such as to make it a very pleasant temedy to take. Taken internally, it secures Diarrhoen, Dysentery (or Bloody-Flux), Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, breaks up Colds, Febrile and inflammatory Attacks. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

imparted a character of severity to the face, if the

eyes had not all the time been shooting out sun-

beams on the sly. I wonder how those eyes looked

when he was really angered. I never saw him so.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY. CAUTION. — HYPOPHOSPHITES. — FELLOWS COMPOUND STRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the Public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of Fellows & Co. blown on the bottle. The signal ture of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is, written with red ink across each label, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle. Fellows! Compound Symp of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where introduced, and is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

Burnett's Occoalnessor the hair has stood the test of time and competition to 1th has established a reputation for purity and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty, years it, has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name. Codo aine? has becomes a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from introduction. ourselves from imposition

The Russian Contributed Dr. Ayer, and this amily to the Achiduke a wedding in the Royal Ralace. This distinction was tawarded thim muot only because hely as an American, but also because his vecause heiwas an American, but his presents in mene, as a physician had become favorably nown in Russia do its passage round the world.

PRAYER OF PIUS IX .- In a recent audience of the Vatican, our Holy Father distributed with his own hand to every one present, the following beautiful

prayer—very probably composed by himself:

1. O good Jesus! our Master and Lawgiver, do
Thou deliver us from our enemies. O Lord and Mighty King, all is submitted to Thy Power and none can resist Thy sovereign will : if Thou hast resolved to save Israel, Thou art the Master of all things; no, none can oppose Thy Majesty. Now, O Lord, have pity on Thy people, for our enemies are bent on our ruin; they have sworn to destroy the inheritance Thou hast purchased for us. Do Thou change, O Lord, our affliction into joy, that we may live and praise Thy Name. In this sad disturbance and confusion of all things, whom shall we invoke but Thee, O Lord, our King? Remember Tay Church in tears; Thou alone canst help her. Since traitors and blind leaders have united for one object-to do away with Thy promises, to ruin Thy inheritance, to shut the lips that praise Thee, to obscure the glory of Thy houre and of Thy altars; O Lord, deliver not Thy servants to those who hate Thee, that they may not exult over our destruction; but do Thou turn their wicked designs to their own shame. Remember us, O Lord; be Thou propitious unto us in our great tribulations, who livest and reignest for ever and ever. Amen."

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An application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIU EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of MONTREAL, to obtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property situate in the Parssh of St. Genevieve, District of Montreal, to her given by the Testament of the late Messire. Louis Marie Lefebvre, late Curate of that Parish, for the purpose of constructing an Hospital.

ructing an Hospital. the Religious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St. 2m-10 Genevieve.

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very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS, Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills to be the only romedy eyer discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following contificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane ace by cutting this out and sending it to him.

#### A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CUME.

PHILADELPHIA: June 28th. 1607.

SETH HANGE. Baltimore. Md.—Bear Sir: Seamy your advortisement. I was induced to try your Epilopite Prilis. I was ntacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no reliof. I then consulted another physician, but I scened to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I spain returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled soveral different times. I wat generally attacked without any promository symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my aleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was soverely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epiloptic Pille artred me. In February, 1864, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks inferwards. The last one was April 5th, 1865, and they we conclude that distressing affliction. I think that I was cared of that distressing affliction. I think that I. Pills and their good effects should be made, known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may laye the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 836 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The subjoined will answor.

GRENADA. Miss., June 30.—SERRS. HANCE.—Dear Sir:
You will fluid onclosed five dollars, which I send you for
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was hadly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never hind a fit since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills,
will can was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have writtent to the from Albamas and
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recommended them, and in not finitunce where I have
had a clanues of hearing from their offect have they
failed to ours. Yours, etc.—C. H. Guy,
Grenna, Yalabusha County, Miss. The subjoined will answer.

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BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MORTHOMERY, TOXAS, June 20th, 1887.

To Seth S. Hance:—A person in uny employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at latercals of two to four works, and oftensines soveral in quiek succession, somotimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally derauged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits cessed. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them seconding to directions, and they offected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten yours since. He was my principal wagoner, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy; and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial.

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