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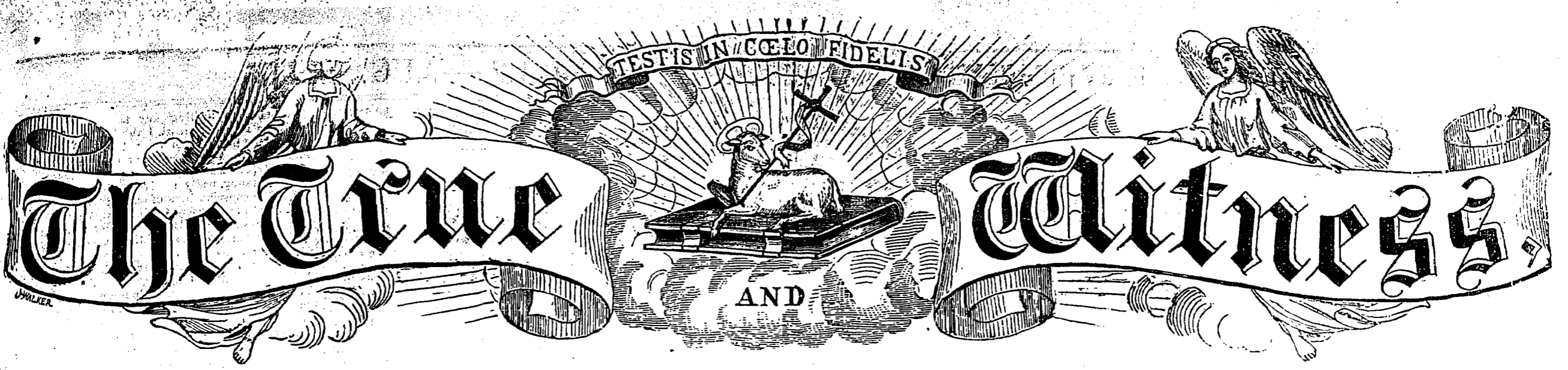
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1876.

NO. 1.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Table listing books such as 'Glories of the Sacred Heart' and 'Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost' with their respective prices.

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals like 'New York Tablet', 'Freeman's Journal', and 'Catholic Review' with their weekly or monthly prices.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE REVEREND J. J. MURPHY.

Who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price from D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE HAPPY HOME.

How happy is he born and taught That serveth not another's will— Whose armour is his honest thought, And simple truth his utmost skill! Whose passions not his masters are, Whose soul is still prepared for death— Untied unto the worldly care Of public fame or private breath? Who envies none that chance doth raise, Or vice; who never understood How deepest wounds are given by praise Nor rules of state, but rules of good; Who hath his life from humours freed, Whose conscience is his strong retreat; Whose state can neither flatteries feed, Nor ruin make accusers great; Who God doth love and early pray More of his grace than gifts to lend; And entertains the harmless day With a well-chosen book or friend: This man is freed from servile bands Of hope to rise, or fear to fall— Lord of himself, though not of lands; And, having nothing, yet hath all.—[Wolton.]

THE LION OF FLANDERS; OR, THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER I.

The east was reddening with the first doubtful rays of the morning sun, still enveloped with the clouds of night as with a garment, at the same time making a perfect rainbow in each drop of dew; the blue mist hung like an impalpable veil on the tops of the trees, and the flower-cups opened lovingly to the first beams of the new day light. The nightingale had more than once repeated his sweet descent in the glimmering dawn; but now the confused chirping of the inferior songsters overpowered his entrancing melody. Silently trotted a little band of knights along the plains of West Flanders, near the small town of Roussclare. The clank of their arms and the heavy tread of their horses broke the rest of the peaceful dews of the woods; for ever and anon sprang a frightened stag from out the thicket, and fled from the coming danger as on the very wings of the wind. The dress and arms of these knights were alike costly, as becometh nobles of the very first rank, and even greater still than they. Each wore a silken surcoat, which fell in heavy folds over the body; while a silvered helmet, beplumed with purple and bright blue feathers, decked his head. The steel scabbards of their gannetts, and their gold-inlaid kneepieces, flashed brightly in the beams of the rising sun. The impatient foam besprinkled steeds champed their shining bits, and the silver studs and silken tassels which ornamented their trappings glanced, and danced right merrily as they went. Though the knights were not armed at all points in full battle-harness, yet it was easy to see that they were by no means unprovided against a possible attack; for the sleeves of their shirts of mail were not hidden by the sleeveless surcoat. Moreover, their long swords hung down at their saddles, and each one was attended by his squire, bearing his ample shield. Every knight bore, his cognisance embroidered upon his breast, so that at a glance the name and descent of each might easily be known. At that early hour

of the morning the travellers were little inclined for conversation. The heavy night-air still weighed upon their eyelids, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they struggled against sleep. All rode onwards in silence, wrapped in a kind of dreamy half-slumber. A young man strode along before them in the road. His long waving hair flowed over his broad shoulders; eyes of heaven's own blue glowed and flashed under their brows; and a young curly beard fringed his chin. He wore a woollen jerkin drawn in to his waist with a girdle, in which he bore the broad-bladed, cross-handled knife in its leathern sheath, at once the appropriate weapon and distinguishing ensign of a free Flemish burgher. It might easily be seen from the expression of his countenance, that the company to which he was acting as guide was not to his taste. Doubtless his heart was full of some secret desire; for from time to time he cast upon the knights a look of peculiar meaning. Lofly of stature, and of unusual strength of build, he stepped along so quickly that the horses could hardly keep pace with him at a trot. They journeyed on thus for a while, till at last one of the horses stumbled over the stump of a tree, so that it came upon its knees, and had well-nigh fallen over altogether. The knight fell forward, with his chest upon his steed's neck, and was as near as possible measuring his length on the ground. "How now!" exclaimed he in French; "my horse is gone to sleep under me!" "Yes, Messire de Chatillon," answered his neighbor, with a smile, "that one of you was asleep is plain enough." "Rejoice over my mishap, evil jester that you are," retorted De Chatillon; "asleep I was not. For these two hours past I have had my eyes fixed on those towers yonder, which are certainly bewitched; for the farther on we ride, the farther off they seem to be. But so it is; the gallows will be one's portion ere one hears a good word out of your mouth." While the two knights thus twitted one another, the others laughed right merrily at the accident, and the whole cavalcade woke up out of its somnolence. De Chatillon had meanwhile brought his horse upon its legs again; and irritated with the quips and laughter which resounded from every side at his expense, drove his sharp spur (after the manner of the time, he wore but one) fiercely into the animal's side, which thereupon reared in fury and then rushed headlong among the trees, where, within the first hundred yards of its wild career, it dashed itself against the stem of a gigantic oak, and sank almost lifeless to the ground. Well was it for De Chatillon that as the shock came, he fell or threw himself sideways from the saddle; notwithstanding this, however, he seemed to have had a severe fall, and it was some moments before he moved either hand or foot. His comrades came round him, dismounted, and carefully raised him from the ground. The one among them who had been the readiest to make merry over his former mishap seemed now of all the most tenderly concerned for him, and bore on his countenance an unmistakable expression of real sorrow. "My dear Chatillon, he sighed out, "I am heartily grieved at this. Forgive me my ill-words; believe me, there was no harm meant." "Leave me in peace," cried the fallen knight, now somewhat recovering himself, and breaking loose from the arms of his companions; "I am not dead this time, my good friends all. Think you, then, that I have escaped the Saracens to die like a dog in a Flemish wood? No; God be praised, I am still alive! See, St. Pol, I swear to you that you should pay on the spot for your ill-timed gibes, were we not too near in blood for such reckoning between us?" "Come, be reasonable, my dear brother, I pray you," replied St. Pol. "But I perceive you are hurt; you are bleeding through your coat of mail." De Chatillon drew back the sleeve from his right arm, and then noticed that a branch had torn the skin. "Ah! look!" said he, quickly reassured, "this is nothing, a mere scratch. But I do believe that Flemish rascal has brought us into these accursed roads on purpose; I will inquire into that matter and if it be so, may I forfeit my name but he shall hang on this very oak of mischief!" The Fleming, who was all the while standing by, looked as if he understood no French, and eyed De Chatillon firmly and proudly in the face. "Gentlemen," said the knight; "only look at the peasant, how he stares at me! Come here, rascal! nearer, come nearer!" The young man approached slowly, his eyes fixedly bent on the knight. A peculiar expression hovered over his features,—an expression in which wrath and cunning were strangely united; something so threatening, and at the same time so mysterious, that De Chatillon could not repress a slight shudder. One of the knights present, meanwhile, turned away, and walked off some paces through the trees, with an evident appearance of dissatisfaction at the whole affair. "Toll me, now," said De Chatillon to the guide, "why you have brought us by such a road? and why did you not warn me, when you saw the stump in the way?" "Sir," answered the Fleming, in bad French, "I know of no other way to Castle Wynnaedael; and I was not aware that your honor was pleased to be asleep." And with these words a scornful smile played about his mouth, and it might easily be seen that he was turning the knight into ridicule. "Insolent!" cried De Chatillon; "you laugh—you make jest of me? Here, my men! take this rascal peasant and hang him up! let him be food for the ravens!" The youth laughed yet more contemptuously, the corners of his mouth twitched yet more violently, and his countenance became alternately pale and red. "Hang a Fleming!" he muttered; "wait a little!" Upon this he retreated a few steps, set his back against a tree, stripped up the sleeves of his jerkin to his shoulders, and drew his bright cross-handled

knife from its sheath; the mighty muscles of his arms swelled up, and his features became like those of an angry lion. "Woe to him that touches me!" thundered from his lips: "Flemish ravens will never eat us; French flesh suits their stomachs better!" "Lay hold of him, you cowards!" cried De Chatillon to his men; "seize him, and up with him! Look at the poltroons! are ye afraid of a knife? Must I defile my hands with a peasant! But no, that must not be, I am noble; and like must to like, so it is your affair! Come, seize him by the collar!" Some of the knights endeavored to pacify De Chatillon; but most of them took his part, and would willingly have seen the Fleming swing. And assuredly the men-at-arms, urged on by their master, would have fallen upon the youth, and in the end overpowered him, had not at this moment the same knight drawn near who had walked up and down absorbed in thought. His dress and armour far surpassed those of all the rest in magnificence; the lilies in a blue field embroidered upon his breast showed that he was of royal blood. "Hold, there!" cried he, with a stern look to the men-at-arms; "while he added, turning to De Chatillon: "You seem to have forgotten that it is to me that my brother and our king Philip has given the land of Flanders in fief. The Fleming is my vassal; it is I that am his lord and judge, and you have no right over his life." "Am I then to submit to be insulted by a common peasant?" asked De Chatillon, angrily. "By my troth, count, I know not why it is that you always take the common man's part against the noble. Is this Fleming then to escape with the boast of having put to scorn a French knight unpunished? And you, gentlemen, say, has he not richly deserved to die?" "Messire de Valois," said St. Pol, "I pray you let my brother have the satisfaction of seeing this Flemish fellow swing. What difference can it make to you whether this pig-headed rascal lives or dies?" "Now listen, gentlemen," cried Charles de Valois, thoroughly roused, "this inconsiderate talk is extremely displeasing to me. I would have you know that the life of one of my subjects is no small thing in my eyes, and it is my will that this young man go his way unmolested and unharmed. To horse, gentlemen; we waste too much time here." "Come along, Chatillon," muttered St. Pol, turning to his brother; "take the horse of one of your people, and let us start: after all, De Valois is no true man; he holds with the people." Meanwhile the men-at-arms had replaced their swords in their scabbards, and were now busied in helping their masters to remount. "Are you ready, gentlemen?" asked De Valois. "If so, let us make haste and get on, else we shall be too late for the hunt. And do you, vassal, walk on one side, and tell us when we have to turn. How much farther have we to Wynnaedael?" The youth took off his cap, bowed respectfully to his preserver, and answered: "A short hour's ride, my lord." "By my soul, I don't trust the fellow," said St. Pol; "I believe he is but a wolf in sheep's clothing." "That I have long suspected," interposed the chancellor, Peter Lotte; "for he eyes us like a wolf, and listens like a hare." "Hah! now I know who he is!" cried De Chatillon. "Have you never heard of one Peter Deconinck, a weaver of Bruges?" "You are certainly wrong there," observed Raoul de Nesle; "I have myself spoken with the noted weaver of Bruges, when I was there; he is a far deeper one than this fellow, though he has but one eye, while our friend here has two, and those none of the smallest. Without doubt the lad is attached to the old family, and is not over well pleased at our victorious arrival to thrust them out and take possession—that's all. Surely we may well forgive him his fidelity to his country's princes in their evil days." "Enough of this," interrupted De Chatillon; "let us speak of something else. Do any of you know what it is that our gracious king Philip means to do with this Flanders? If he kept his treasury as close as his brother De Valois' lips, by mine honour it would be but a poor life at court." "There you're right," answered Peter Lotte; "but he is not so close with ever one. Keep your horses back a little, and I will tell you things of which assuredly you wot not." Curious to hear what it was he had to tell, the knights drew together about him, and led the Count de Valois get somewhat in advance. As soon as he was far enough not to hear what was said, the Chancellor proceeded: "Listen! Our gracious lord king Philip is at the bottom of his treasure-bags. Enguermand de Marigny has persuaded him that Flanders is a very mine of gold; and in that he is not so far wrong, for here there is more gold and silver than in all our France put together." The knights laughed, while one and the other nodded assent. "Hear farther," proceeded Peter Lotte; "our queen Joanna is deeply embittered against the Flemings; she hates this high and haughty people more than words can express. I myself have heard her say that she would like to see the last Fleming die on the gallows." "That is what I call speaking like a queen," cried De Chatillon; "and if ever I have the rule here, as my gracious niece has promised me I shall, I will take care to fill her coffers, and send Master Peter Deconinck with all his trumpery of guilds and city companies to the right about. But what business has that rascal listening?" Their Flemish guide had, in fact, drawn near unobserved, and was drinking to every word that passed with attentive ears. As soon as he saw that he was noticed, he darted off with a strange burst of laughter among the trees, then halted at some distance, and unsheathed his knife. "Messire de Chatillon!" he cried in a threatening tone, "look well at this knife, that you may know it again when you feel it under the fifth rib!" "Is there none of my servants, then, that will avenging me?" cried De Chatillon in fury. Before the words were well out of his mouth, a hairy man-at-arms had dismounted, and was making at the youth sword in hand; but the latter, so

far from defending himself with his weapon, put it up again into its sheath, and awaited his adversary with no other arms than these two sinewy ones with which nature had provided him. "Die thou, traitor, accused Fleming!" cried the man-at-arms, with uplifted sword. The youth answered not, but fixed his large piercing eyes on the soldier, who suddenly stood still with amazed look, as though all courage had at once forsaken him. "On! stab him! kill him!" cried De Chatillon. But the Fleming did not wait for his foe to come on. With a dexterous side-spring he threw himself within the sword's point, caught the man-at-arms with his powerful grasp about the waist, and dashed him so mercilessly head foremost against a tree, that he fell to the ground without sign of life. A last shriek of despair resounded through the wood, and the Frenchman closed his eyes forever, while a final spasm convulsed his limbs. With a frightful laugh the Fleming placed his mouth and the dead man's ear, and said in a tone of bitter scorn: "Now go and tell thy lord and master that Jan Breydel's flesh is no food for ravens;—a French carcass is fitter meat for them." And with this he sprang into the thicket, and disappeared in the depths of the forest. The knights, who had meanwhile halted, and become anxious spectators of the scene, had not had time to exchange so much as a word with one another; but, as soon as they were recovered a little from their first astonishment, St. Pol exclaimed: "In very truth, my brother, I believe that you have to do with a magician; for, as God is my helper, this is not according to nature." "The place is indeed enchanted," replied De Chatillon, with a disconsolate air; "first my poor horse breaks his neck, and now I fear here is a faithful follower's life gone;—a most unlucky day! My men, take up your comrades, and carry him as well as you can to the nearest village, that there he may be cared for or buried, as his need may be. I pray you, gentlemen all, let the Count de Valois hear nought of this matter." "Of course not!" was Peter Lotte's ready answer. "But let us now spur on a little; for I perceive Messire de Valois just at this moment disappearing among the trees." Thereupon they gave their horses the reins, and soon overtook the count, who had meanwhile trotted steadily on, and did not now notice their approach. His head, with its silvered helmet, drooped in thought upon his breast; his gauntlet, keeping mechanically its hold of the reins, rested carelessly on his horse's mane; his other hand clasped the hilt of the long sword that hung down beside the saddle. As he thus rode, immersed in thought, and the other knights by signs to one another jested at his displeased air, Castle Wynnaedael, with its massive ramparts and lofty towers, was slowly rising before them. "Hurrah!" cried Raoul de Nesle, joyfully; "there is our journey's end. Spite of the devil and all his works, here we are at Wynnaedael at last!" "Would that I could see it on fire!" muttered De Chatillon; "the journey has cost me a good horse and a faithful servant." And now the knight with the lilies on his breast turned to the others and spoke: "This castle, gentlemen, is the abode of the unhappy Count Guy of Flanders—of a father whose child has been taken from him, a prince, who has lost his hand by the fortune of war, which has favoured us.—I pray you let him not feel that we come as conquerors, and be careful not to embitter his sufferings by any words of affront." "Thank you, Count de Valois," snappishly interposed De Chatillon, "that we know not the rules of knightly good breeding? Think you that I am ignorant that a French knight should be generous in victory?" "You know it, as I hear," replied De Valois, with strong emphasis; "I pray you, therefore, let me see you practise it. It is not in empty words that honour lies, Messire de Chatillon. What avails it that the precepts of knightly bearing come trippingly from the tongue, if they are not at the same time graven in the heart? He that is not generous in his dealings with those beneath him, can never be really so with his equals. You understand me, Messire de Chatillon." This rebuke excited the object of it to the most furious rage, which would certainly have broken out into words of violence but for the interposition of his brother, St. Pol, who held him back, and at the same time whispered in his ear: "Hush, Chatillon, hush; the count is right. It is but due to our honour, that we add no suffering to the old Count of Flanders; he has troubles enough!" "What! The faithless vassal has made war upon our king, and so offended our niece, Joanna of Navarre; and now he is to be spared, forsooth!" "Gentlemen," repeated De Valois, "you have heard my request; I do not believe that you will be wanting in generosity. And now, forwards! I already hear the does; our approach too has been observed, for the bridge falls, and the portcullis is raised." The Castle of Wynnaedael (its ruins may still be seen near Thourout, in West Flanders, hard by the villages of the same name), built by the noble Count Guy of Flanders, was one of the fairest and strongest existing at that day. From the broad moat which compassed it rose high and massive walls, above which again, on every side, a multitude of watch-towers were conspicuous. Through the numerous loopholes might be seen glancing the keen eyes of the bowmen and the sharp steel of their arrows. Surrounded by the ramparts rose the pointed roofs of the lord's dwelling, with their gilded weather-cocks glittering in the sun. At the angles of the walls and in the forecourt stood six round towers which served for hurling missiles of all kinds upon the foe, to keep him aloof from the body of the building. A single drawbridge crossed the moat, and made a way from the island fortress to the surrounding woods and vales. As the knights drew near, the sentinel gave the sign to the guard within, and immediately the heavy gates creaked upon their hinges. The tread of the horses was already sounding upon the bridge, and the French knights passed on into the castle, between two rows of Flemish infantry drawn up

in ranks to receive them. The gates closed, the portcullis fell, and the drawbridge slowly rose behind them. CHAPTER II. The heaven was coloured with so pure a blue, that the eye failed when it sought to measure the sky's depths; the sun rose radiant above the horizon; the loving turtle-dove was sipping the last dewdrops from the verdant foliage. Castle Wynnaedael resounded with one continual cry of hounds; while the neighing of the horses mingled with the cheery tones of the horns. But the drawbridge was raised, and the passing countryman could only conjecture what was going on within. Numerous sentinels with shield and crossbow paced the outmost ramparts, and through the loopholes might be discerned a mighty running hither and thither of a multitude of armed retainers. At last some of the guardians of the walls made their appearance on the upper platform of the gateway, and let the drawbridge down; and at the same moment the gates opened wide, to give egress to the hunting-party which now rode slowly over the bridge. A magnificent cavalcade it was, and of right high and mighty lords and ladies. First rode the old Count Guy of Flanders on a brown steed. His features bore the expression of quiet resignation and unuttered grief. Bowed down by his eighty years and his hard lot, his head hung heavily forward upon his bosom; his cheeks were furrowed over with deep wrinkles. A purple surcoat flowed from his shoulders upon the saddle; his snowy hair wound about with a kerchief of yellow silk, was like a silver vase hooped with gold. Upon his breast, on a heart-shaped shield, might be seen the black lion of Flanders, rampant in his golden field. This unfortunate prince found himself now, at the end of his days, when rest and peace would have been the fitting need for his long toils and struggles, thrust from his high estate and robbed of all. His children, too, deprived of their inheritances by the fate of war, had only a life of poverty and obscurity in prospect,—they who should have been the wealthiest among Europe's princes. But though beset with enemies flushed with recent victory, and sorely tried by fortune, the brave old count yielded not to despair one inch of ground in his heart. Beside him, and deep in discourse with him, rode Charles de Valois, brother to the king of France, who seemed desirous of impressing on the old count some views of his own into which the latter did not very readily enter. The battle-sword at the French chief's side had meanwhile given place to another of less formidable proportions, and the kneepieces, too, were no longer to be seen. Behind Charles trotted a knight of haughty air and gloomy aspect. His eyes rolled and flamed within their sockets; and if perchance they fell upon one of the French knights, he compressed his lips, and ground his teeth so violently, that an attentive ear might have caught the sound. Hard upon fifty years old, but still in the fullest vigour of life, with broad chest and powerful limbs, he might well pass for one of the stoutest knights of his day. The horse, too, on which he rode was much taller than any of the rest, so that he showed a full head above any of his companions. A glittering helmet, with blue and yellow plume, a heavy coat of mail, and a curved sword, were all his arms, defensive; his surcoat, which covered his horse's crop with its long skirt, was distinguished by the Flemish lion. There were few knights of that day who would not at once have recognised this proud champion among a thousand others as Robert de Bethune, the old Count Guy's eldest son. For some years past his aged father had committed to his charge the internal administration of the land. In every campaign it was he that had led the Flemish armies, and he had earned himself a glorious name, far and near. In the Sicilian war, in which he, with his soldiers, had formed a part of the French host, he had performed such wondrous feats of arms, that ever since he was hardly spoken of otherwise than as the Lion of Flanders. The people, which ever cherishes with love and admiration the name of a hero, sang many a lay of the Lion's deeds of valour, and was proud of him who was one day to wear the Flemish coronet. As Guy, from his great age, rarely left his home at Wynnaedael, and was, moreover, not very popular with the Flemings, the title of Count was equally given by them to his son Robert, who was regarded throughout the land as their lord and master, and met with joyful obedience from all. On his right rode William, his youngest brother, whose pale cheeks and troubled air contrasted like the face of a delicate girl with the bronzed features of Robert. His equipment in no way differed from that of his brother, except by the crooked sword, which Robert alone wore. Then followed many other lords and gentlemen, both Flemings and foreigners. Among the former were especially noticeable Walter Lord of Maldegem, Charles Lord of Knesselare, Sir Roger of Akk-Poel, Sir Jan of Cavern, Rase Mulcaert, Diederik die Vos (the fox), and Gerard die Moor. The French knights, Jacques de Chatillon, Gui de St. Pol, Raoul de Nesle, and their comrades, rode among the Flemish nobles, and each engaged in courteous conversation with such of them as happened to come in his way. Last of all came Adolf of Nieuwand, a young knight of one of the noblest houses of the wealthy city of Bruges. His face was not one of those that attract by their effeminate beauty; he was none of the carpet heroes, with rosy cheeks and smiling lips, who want nothing but a bodice to transform them into young ladies. Nature had made no such mistake with him. His cheeks, slightly sun-burnt gave him a look of seriousness beyond his years; his forehead was already marked with the two significant furrows which early thought rarely fails to impart. His features were striking and manly; his eyes, half-hidden under their brows, indicated a soul at once ardent and reserved. Although in rank and position inferior to none of the knights in whose company he now was, he held back behind the rest. More than once had others made room to allow him to come forward; but their civility had hitherto been quite thrown away upon him;—in fact, he seemed altogether lost in thought.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

HOME RULE.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Exposition of Both.

(Continued from our Last)

Mr. Butt had spoken to a complete series of resolutions, which he now submitted to the conference: he concluded by formally moving the first of them:—

"I, That, as the basis of the proceedings of this conference, we declare our conviction that it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to our country."

It was seconded by Mr. Joseph P. Roynayne, M. P. for Cork City, a man as honest and as just as Aristides; a "Nationalist," one in whose honor, sincerity, and earnestness Fenians and non-Fenians alike implicitly confided. "I did not take part," he said "in public life for the last twenty years, and I hesitated a long time before joining the Home Rule movement. I was a simple Repealer, when simple Repeal was the form in which Ireland demanded the restitution of her nationality. I was a rebel in '48." After this manly avowal of his position, Mr. Roynayne closed a brief but forcible speech as follows:—

"I have no quarrel with the English people; their sins against Ireland are sins of ignorance, not of intention. Our quarrel is with the government and against the system which has prevailed ever since England claimed possession of this country. The measure of Mr. Butt will solve the difficulties of the situation. I think we will maintain what is the sentiment of the Irish people—what they contended for with England when England and Ireland were Catholic as well as when England and Ireland were Protestant and Catholic—that is, the nationality of Ireland. And I see no way but that proposed by Mr. Butt by which this great end can be obtained, consistently with the friendly relations between the two countries."

A still more important announcement, from what is called the "Nationalists" as well as the Repeal point of view, was made by the next speaker, Mr. John Martin, M. P., who moved the second resolution. He, too, avowed himself by preference a Repealer, and every one knew he had been a martyr, prisoner, and exile for his share in the events of '48. But in language strong, clear, and decisive he gave his approval to the Home Rule scheme:—

"Because I believe that this measure of home government, this new arrangement of the relations between the two countries, will operate sufficiently for the interests—for all the interests—of the Irish people; because I think, if carried into effect according to the principles enunciated in these resolutions, it will be honorable to the Irish nation, it will be consistent with the dignity of the Irish nation, and it will be safe for all its interests; and also because, as to so much rights and prerogatives of the Irish nation as are by this scheme of Home Rule to be left under the jurisdiction of an Imperial Parliament in which we shall be represented, I consider that those are only the same rights and attributes that, under the old system, were practically left together, to the control of the English Parliament and the English Privy Council and Ministry."

The full report of the proceedings at this conference, compiled from the daily newspaper and published by the Home Rule League, is one of the most interesting publications of a political character issued in Ireland for many years. The speakers exhibited marked ability, and they represented every phase of Irish national opinion. There was very earnest debate; amendments were moved and discussed; points were raised, contested, decided, but the great fact that astounded the outside public, and utterly confounded the prophetic English journalists, was that, warm, protracted, and severe as were some of the discussions, free and full interchange of opinion in every instance sufficed to bring about conviction, and settled every issue without resort to a poll of votes. Every resolution was carried unanimously, and on no question, from first to last, was there need to take a division. "It is not like Ireland at all," said an astonished critic. "What on earth has become of our traditional contentedness and discord?"

The following were the principal resolutions of the conference, besides the first, already quoted above:—

Moved by Mr. John Martin, M.P., seconded by Mr. Roland Penson by Blennerhassett, M.P., Kerry:

"That, solemnly reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government, we declare that the time, in our opinion, has come when a combined and energetic effort should be made to obtain the restoration of that right."

Moved by the Mayor of Cork (Mr. John Daly) seconded by the Hon. Charles French, M.P. (Roscommon, brother of Lord de Freyne):

"That in accordance with the ancient constitutional rights of the Irish nation, we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the sovereign, the lords and the commons of Ireland."

Moved by the Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, F. T. C. D., Trinity College, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, P.P. (the celebrated "Father Tom O'Shea," of the Tennant League):

"That, in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish parliament the right of legislating for, and regulating all the matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the crown, the relations of the empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for imperial purposes."

Moved by Sir Joseph Neill McKenna, and seconded by Mr. McCarthy Downing M.P. (Cork Co.):

"That such an arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament or any interference with the prerogatives of the crown or disturbance of the constitution."

Moved by Sir John Gray, M.P. (Kilkenny), and seconded by Mr. D. M. O'Connor, M.P. Roscommon, (brother of the O'Connor Don):

"That, to secure to the Irish people the advantage of constitutional government, it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration of Irish affairs, controlled according to constitutional principles, by the Irish parliament, and conducted by ministers constitutionally responsible to that Parliament."

Moved by Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. (Galway), and seconded by Mr. W. J. O'Neill Dault, Kilkaskan Castle, county Cork:

"That, in the opinion of this conference, a federal arrangement, based upon these principles, would consolidate the strength and maintain the integrity of the empire, and add to the dignity and power of the imperial crown."

Moved by Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. (Wexford), and seconded by Mr. Edmond Dease, M.P. (Queen's County):

"That, while we believe that in an Irish parliament the rights and liberties of all classes of our countrymen would find their best and surest protection, we are willing that there should be incorporated in the federal constitution articles supplying the amplest guarantees that no change shall be made by that parliament in the present settlement of property in Ireland, or to subject any person to disabilities on account of his religious opinions."

Moved by Mr. C. G. Doran, T. C. (Queenstown), and seconded by John O'Connor Power (Tuam):

"That this conference cannot separate without calling on the Irish constituencies at the next general election to return men earnestly and truly devoted to the great cause which this conference has been called to support, and who, in any emergency that may arise, will be ready to take counsel with a great national conference, to be called in such a manner as to represent the opinions and feelings of the Irish nation; and that, with a view of rendering members of Parliament and their constituencies more in accord on all questions affecting the welfare of the country, it is recommended by this conference that at the close of each session of Parliament the representatives should render to their constituents an account of their stewardship."

Moved by Mr. George L. Bryan, M.P. (Kilkenny), and seconded by Mr. P. Callan, M.P. (Dundalk):

"That, in order to carry these objects into practical effect, an association be now formed, to be called 'The Irish Home Rule League,' of which the essential and fundamental principles shall be those declared in the resolutions adopted at this conference, and of which the object, and only object, shall be to obtain for Ireland, by peaceable and constitutional means, the self government claimed in these resolutions."

The remaining resolutions dealt with the constitution of the new organization thus founded, and decreed an appeal, "to the Irish race all over the world" for funds to assist them in the great struggle now entered upon.

Thus was established the "Irish Home League," which to-day holds so prominent a position in Ireland.

American readers, familiar enough with O'Connell's demand for Repeal, will naturally be anxious to learn in what precisely does the above programme differ from that of the great Liberator, O'Connell, who had himself seen the Irish Parliament, and, young as he was, sought to resist its overthrow, grew into life with the simple idea of undoing the evil which yesterday had wrought: in other words, restoring the state of things which existed before the "Union"—Repeal and nothing more. Such a demand, arising almost on the instant, or out of the evil act complained of, was quite natural; but when time had elapsed, and when serious changes and alterations in the circumstances and relations of the countries had come about, men had to perceive that simple Repeal would land them, in some respects, in an antiquated and impossible state of things. Thus in the Irish Parliament no Catholic could sit, while the act of 1829 admitted Catholics to the Imperial Parliament. Again, the franchise and the "pocket" constituencies that had returned the Irish House of Commons could not be restored without throwing the country into the hands of a Protestant minority. Numerous other absurdities and anomalies—things which existed in 1799, but that would be quite out of all sense in 1844—might be pointed out. O'Connell saw this, but relied upon the hope of obtaining not only simple Repeal, but also such improvements as the lapse of time had rendered necessary; and he relied further on the necessity which there would be for Ireland and England after Repeal, agreeing upon some scheme for the joint government of the countries; in other words, some shape or degree of federalism.

But the great blot upon the old system was that, although under it Ireland had a totally separate legislature and exchequer, she never had (or under it had the right to have) a separate responsible administration or cabinet. The cabinet or administration that ruled Ireland was formed by, and solely responsible to, the English Parliament. The Irish Parliament had not the right or power to remove a Minister; was not able, no matter by what majority, to displace even an administration actually conspiring against Irish liberties. Without a separate Irish administration, responsible to the Irish Parliament, removable by the vote, and liable to its impeachment, it may be said that the legislative independence of Ireland was a frail possession. Events showed this to be so.

The Home Rule scheme has been concisely described by some of its advocates as offering beforehand the arrangements between the two countries which under the Repeal plan would have to be laid down afterwards. Instead of first simply severing the Union, and then going to work to reconstruct everything, the Home Rulers project their reconstruction beforehand, and claim that one advantage of this is a large degree to allay alarms and avert hostility. Their plan proposes to secure for Ireland the great advantage of a separate, responsible Irish ministry; offering, in exchange for this, to give up to the imperial executive such powers as the States in America give to the Washington Congress and executive, as distinguished from the powers and functions reserved to the State Legislatures and governments in fine, the Home Rule scheme has been borrowed largely, though not altogether, from the United States of America: Ireland to rule and legislate, finally and supremely, on all domestic affairs; all affairs common to England, Ireland and Scotland to be ruled and legislated for by an administration and parliament in which all three will be represented.

There are, no doubt, in America many patriotic Irishmen who think this far too little for Ireland to demand; who contend she should seek nothing less than total separation and independence; the price, undisputedly, being civil war, with its lottery of risks and chances. However, this may be, the Irish people, if ever their voice has been heard for a century, on the 18th of November, 1873, solemnly and publicly spoke for themselves, and their demand so formulated is now before the world.

There can be no doubt—it is now very well known—that the proceedings at the Irish National Conference, especially the unanimity, power, and influence there displayed, had been keenly watched by the London Government. Mr. Gladstone had been losing ground in the English by-elections for a year past; but as long as there was a hope of the Irish Liberal vote remaining he had no need to fear yet awhile. The conference, however, was read by him as a declaration of war. The Home Rule leaders themselves realized the critical state of affairs; they were confident Mr. Gladstone would dissolve Parliament and strike at them in the approaching Summer; and accordingly they set themselves to prepare for the conflict. The "Christmas holidays" intervening, it was the first or second week in January before the newly-formed Home Rule League had fully constituted itself and elected its Council. Its leaders, however, scenting danger, went quickly to work, and arranged for beginning in February a thorough organization of the constituencies. In February! They were dealing

with a man who had no idea of giving his adversaries six months, or even six weeks to prepare. They were doomed to be taken unawares and nearly swept off their feet by a surprise as sudden and complete as the springing of a mine.

On the morning of Saturday, January 24, 1874, the people of the British Islands awoke to find Parliament dissolved. No surprise could be more complete; for Parliament had stood summoned for the first week in February. At midnight, on the 23rd, Mr. Gladstone sprang this grand surprise on his foes, English Conservative and Irish Home Ruler, hoping to overwhelm both by the secrecy and suddenness of the attack. And for a while it quite seemed as if he had correctly calculated and would prevail. The wildest confusion and dismay prevailed. There was no time to do anything but simply rush out and fight helter-skelter. In Ireland the first momentary feeling seemed to be one almost of despair. "Oh! had we but even an other month!" Yet no cowardly despair; only the first gasp of a brave people taken at utter disadvantage.

For the Home Rule leaders it was a moment of almost sad and certainly oppressive responsibility and anxiety. They knew how little allowance would be made for the mere dexterity whereby they had been thus outwitted, if they should lose the campaign, as it seemed to many they must. But not a moment did they waste in sighing for what might have been. There was an instantaneous rush to the Council-rooms, and before the tidings from London were twenty-four hours old there had begun what may be called a three weeks' sitting on permanence of the Home Rule executive. It is almost literally true that it sat night and day throughout that time, receiving and forwarding despatches from and to all parts of the country, by telegraph, by mail, and by special messenger. The Home Rulers had always held forth as an object which they could achieve, or rather determined to achieve, with fair time and necessary preparations, the conquest of some seventy seats out of the Irish one hundred and three. To secure even thirty just now in this rush was deemed a daring hope. But it seemed as if enthusiasm and popular indignation at the Gladstonian coup compensated for lack of preparation or organization. It was a great national uprising. North, South, East and West the constituencies themselves set the Home Rule flag flying. Ireland was aflame.

This was the first general election under the free and fearless voting of the ballot. No more complaints by voters of "coercion" or "intimidation" by "landlord" or "clergy" or "mob." Neither bullying nor bribery would any more be of use. At last, for the first time, the mind of the elector himself would prevail, and the constituencies of Ireland were free to pass a verdict on the Act of Union.

One drawback, however, threatened to baffle their purpose. Candidates! Where were trustworthy candidates to be found? The Home Rule Council had gone upon the plan of refusing to provide or recommend candidates, thinking to force upon the constituencies themselves the responsibility of such selection. "We will set up no candidate factory here in Dublin," they said, "it might lead to intrigue. We'll keep clear of it; let each county and borough choose for itself." But this had to be given up. The cry from the constituencies showed its folly: "Candidates! candidates! For the love of God send us a candidate, and we'll sweep this country for Home Rule." As a matter of fact, owing to the dearth of suitable candidates, no less than a dozen seats had to be let go by default without any contest at all; while in as many more cases converts from mere liberalism to Home Rule, whose sincerity was hardly acceptable, had, from the same cause, to be let pass in "on good behavior."

There was, there could be, but little of general plan over the whole field; it was fought all round, the whole island being simultaneously engaged. This was Mr. Gladstone's able generalship; to prevent the Home Rule leaders from being able to concentrate their resources on one place at a time. Nevertheless, they were his inferior neither in ability nor in strategy, as the event proved. Upon the vantage points which he deemed most precious they delivered their heaviest fire, and in no case unsuccessfully. The contests that, each in some peculiar way, most forcibly demonstrate the determination of the people, their intense devotion to the Home Rule cause, were: Cavan, an Ulster county, where for the first time since the reign of James II. a Catholic (one of two Home Rulers) was returned; Louth, where the utmost power of the government was concentrated, all in vain, to secure Mr. Fortescue's seat; Drogheda, where Mr. Whitworth, a princely benefactor to the town, and an estimable Protestant gentleman, was rejected because he was not a Home Ruler; Wexford, where the son of Sir James Power, a munificent patron of Catholic charities, was rejected by priests and people for the same reason; Limerick County, where a young Whig Catholic squire, whose hoisting of Home Rule was disbelieved in by the electors, received only about one vote to eight cast for a more trustworthy man chosen from the ranks of the people, although the former gentleman was believed in and strenuously supported by the Catholic clergy; and Kildare, where the son of the Duke of Leinster, who owned nearly every acre in the county was utterly routed!

At length the last gun was fired, the last seat had been lost and won, and as the smoke of battle lifted from the scene men gazed eagerly to see how the campaign had gone. The Home Rulers had triumphed all along the line! Strictly speaking, they fell as to one, and only one, of the seats which they contested—namely, Tralee, where the O'Donoghue (a former National leader, but now an anti-Home Ruler) succeeded against them by three votes. They had returned sixty men pledged to their programme. In the late Parliament the Irish representation stood 55 Liberals, 38 Conservatives, and 10 Home Rulers. The National party thus outnumbered all others, Whig and Tory combined; and, for the first time since the Union, that measure stood condemned by a majority of the parliamentary representatives of the Irish nation.

(To be Continued.)

The ballot-voting in Ireland under the act of 1873, unlike that in America, is strictly secret: there being no "tickets" to be seen by outsiders. Only on entering the booth, where the few persons necessarily present are sworn to secrecy, the voter receives a paper on which the names of the candidates are printed. In a secret compartment of the booth the voter marks a cross alongside the name of the man for whom he wishes to vote, fold up the paper so as to conceal the mark which he has made, brings it forward, and drops it through a slit in a sealed box. He then quits the booth, and no one, inside or outside (but himself), knows for whom he has voted.

The defeat of his Irish Cabinet Minister and former Chief Secretary, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, in Louth County, was generally regarded as a crushing blow to the whole campaign, as Mr. Fortescue was Mr. Gladstone's influential representative in Ireland. He was deemed invulnerable in Louth, having sat for it twenty-seven years, and being brother of Lord Claremont, one of the largest and best landlords in the county. The Government laughed to scorn the idea of disturbing him. The Home Rulers selected for this critical fight Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*. It was a desperate struggle; but not only was the Home Ruler returned at the head of poll, but he polled two to one against the Cabinet Minister.

One of them, in Lettrim, subsequently lost his return, though in majority, by a stupid mistake of one of his agents.

ST. BERNARD "ON CONSIDERATION"

TO B. EUGENE III.

By J. F. L., D.D.

Ilabet vera amicitia nonnunquam oburgationem adi-

lationem nunquam.—*St. Bern. Ep. 22.*

Many books, more or less estimable, have been written "for the edification or instruction or consolation" of Bishops, but St. Bernard's treatise to B. Eugene is as far superior to them all as Rome was greater than little Mantua. And it is natural enough; for, in the first place, who would presume to compete with Bernard in genius, in experience, in sanctity? Moreover, what ecclesiastic has dared to apply the axe so mercilessly to the root of evil? We must remember that Bernard, though but a priest in orders, was, nevertheless, in the estimation of Eugene and of Christendom, as important a personage as the Sovereign Pontiff himself. *Adiut non te esse Papam, sende me, says the Saint complainingly.* It was his firm persuasion, and that of the Church, that he had been sent by God "to declare His truth and His salvation" to a perverse generation. But in the accomplishment of this mission, he never took a step unless by the authority of the Holy See. He preached the truth fearlessly, but, like St. Paul, he was anxious that his doctrine should be approved by Peter. We shall find St. Bernard inveighing against abuses as fiercely as any Arnold or Luther has ever done, but reflect, (1.) that he had been requested to do it by the constituted authorities, and (2.) that in his most vehement invectives he never requested to do it by the constituted authorities, and never for a moment lost sight of the respect and obedience due to those who for the time being sat in the chair of Moses.

One word more, when we hear a Bernard or an Augustine bewailing their own vices or those of others, we must remember how exalted their standard of morality was, and how greatly they abhorred the very shadow of sin. A man of ordinary uprightness would appear imperfect to the eye of a saint; and, gentle readers, many of those rebuked by the Holy Fathers were better men than we are. We may not say that they exaggerated the vices which they reproved, but that *understanding sins* better than the bulk of mankind, they discovered defects in characters which to eyes less keen appeared to be perfect.

The treatise "on consideration" was wrung from St. Bernard by the urgent requests of Pope Eugene. It is divided into five books, and was written at intervals between the years 1149 and 1152. The first book treats of the utility and necessity of earnest consideration. The saint censures the Pontiff for allowing himself to be involved in a constant whirl of bustle and tumult from morning till night, "And would the day were satisfied with its wickedness! but not even the night is left free to you, inasmuch as you have scarce time to breathe or take your rest. I do not doubt that you deplore this state of affairs; but that is not sufficient, you ought to take means to better it." "If you wish to become all things to all men like the Apostle, I praise your benevolence, provided it be universal; but how can it be universal if you are excluded? The wise and the unwise, the slave and the freeman, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, the clerk and the layman, the just and the unjust, all may drink wisdom from your breast, while you alone stand there thirsty."

But how can the Pontiff find leisure? St. Bernard points out several ways. Let him delegate temporal matters to temporal tribunals, "not that he was unworthy to judge, but because these things were beneath the dignity of one occupied in more important concerns." Besides, let him banish from his court the disputes of the lawyers, "who had taught their tongues to speak falsehoods; eloquent against justice, learned in favour of error," and let him judge according to the law of God, not of Justinian. Besides, let him not lose time with those who are manifestly guilty, for at times he must not prepare his ear to hear, but his rod to strike. "In this manner you can redeem not a few moments of time, by refusing to hear some things, by remanding others to lower tribunals; and by dispatching briefly and justly those which you may deem worthy of audience."

In the second book, St. Bernard proposes to the Pope four points for consideration. "There are four things which occur to me as meriting to be considered by you—first, yourself; secondly, what is below you; thirdly, what is around you; lastly what is above you." Thus, says an author, St. Bernard places himself with the Pope, in the centre of the divine edifice of the Church, obtaining in this central position the most advantageous standpoint for observing its immense plan and its vast dimensions.

But is it not to be feared that the consideration of his sublime dignity may fill the Pontiff with vanity? Not if St. Bernard is his guide. "What were you before your elevation? It is more becoming that you should recall it, than that I should remind you of it." Say within your breast, "I was an abject in the house of my God. What prodigy has raised a pauper and an abject above nations and kingdoms? Who am I or what is my father's house, that I should sit higher than the highest?" And He that raised me up has power to cast me down! There is but little power in high positions to flatter, since they increase our anxiety. That you have been made superior, we cannot deny, but by all means, consider for what purpose. Certainly not for the sake of lordling it over us, nor for your own ease, not for pomp. The very name of Bishop intimates not dominion, but work. Your chair is not a throne for idle display, but a watch-tower. You are the heir of the Apostles. Read the testament which they have drawn up. What was it that Peter left you? What I have, said he, I give thee. And what was that? This much is certain, it was not gold or silver, for he said, *Silver and gold I have none.* If you happen to have them, use them, not arbitrarily, but as the occasion demands; for in themselves they are neither good nor bad. The use of them is good, the abuse is bad, solicitude worse, passion for them still more shameful. But remember, you get them not by inheritance from the Apostle. For what he had not he could not give. He bequeathed to you his care for all the churches. Did he also bequeath to you a spirit of lordship? Hear himself: *Not lordling it over the clergy, but being made a pattern of the flock.* How could you then be an Apostle, if you loved to lord it, or domineer, if you are truly Apostolic. If you wished to be both at the same time, you would lose both."

After developing this idea in an exceedingly eloquent strain, the man of God concludes: "There is no more splendid gem than humility in the diadem of the Sovereign Pontiff." He tells him that unless he clothes himself with virtue, his sublime dignity will expose him more publicly to disgrace. "A foolish monarch seated on a throne, is but an ape on a house-top. And now listen to my canticle. It is not a pleasant one, I confess; but it contains saving truths. A monstrous thing it is to be the highest in dignity and lowest in soul; first in position and last in behavior; fluent in speaking and remiss in performing; grave in looks and trifling in actions; supreme in authority and unsteady in purpose. . . . Look into the mirror, that you may see in what you are lacking; for you lack everything, if you fancy you lack nothing. What if you are the great High Priest? Does it follow that you are the greatest of men? Know that you are the least, if you think yourself the greatest."

"Quid si summus Pontifex ess? Numquid quia summus Pontifex, ideo summus?"

If there was lurking any faint temptation to vanity in Eugene's breast, I think this vigorous assault of the holy Doctor must have chased it away forever. It is very unpleasant canticle to men in authority, and for that reason seldom sung in courts and when sung, badly received.

But the consciousness of one's personal nothingness must not interfere with a just appreciation of the graces of God. Hence St. Bernard next requests Eugene to consider the excellence of the Pontifical dignity.

You are the prince of Bishops, the heir of the Apostles, in primacy Abel, in government Noe, in patriarchate Abraham, Melchisedech in priesthood, Aaron in dignity, in authority Moses, in jurisdiction Samuel, Peter in power, in union Christ. You are he to whom the keys have been confided. There are, indeed, other door-keepers of heaven, other pastors of flocks, but you are by so much more glorious than they, by how much the name you inherit, excels theirs. They have each of them his apportioned flock, but to you alone the whole flock has been confided. Nor of the sheep only, but also of the pastors you are the pastor. *If thou lovest me, Peter, feed my sheep.* Which sheep? Of this or that city, region or kingdom? My sheep, said the Lord. Is it not clear that he assigned them all since he designated none in particular? Nothing is excepted, where nothing is distinguished.

Although others, then, are called in to share your toil, to you alone belongs the fulness of power. Their jurisdiction has its limits and boundaries, yours extends even over those who have power over others. For can you not close heaven against a Bishop, depose him, deliver him over to Satan. . . . Behold who you are."

But Bernard will not allow the Pontiff to be dazzled by this vivid description of his greatness. He brings him back to the humiliating condition of human nothingness.

"In becoming Pontiff you did not cease to be human. You still remain what you were. Wash off the varnish of this fleeting honor and the splendor of this tinsel glory, and consider yourself in the nakedness of your origin. Did you come into this world adorned with a diadem? or rustling in silks? Dissipate this cloud of haubles, which, thick as the early fog and just as transient, hem you round about and obstruct your view—now tell us what you are. A naked man and poor, wretched, and miserable. A man born for labor, not for honor. Consider, Sovereign Pontiff, the greatness of your dignity, but forget not the vileness of your being."

In this manner, the mellifluous Doctor teaches the Pope to "distinguish vigilantly that which he is by nature, from that which he has become by the free gift of God." Let him earnestly examine, then, how he has employed the graces conferred upon him; "whether he has made progress in virtue, in wisdom, in understanding, in goodness; or whether, perchance, he may not have deteriorated," and concludes this point and the second by "congratulating Eugene that thus far he has governed without occasioning much complaint, whether without sin, the Pontiff's own conscience must decide."

He then passes to consider *what is below* the Pope, in which he gives him excellent advice concerning the good government of the Church as we shall see in the next number.—*Catholic Standard.*

THE LAST CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF CATHOLIC ENGLAND.

Dr. Maziere Brady has just published a most valuable compilation entitled "The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland and Ireland, A. D. 1400 to 1875." His two volumes are evidently the result of lengthened and most painstaking research. As illustrative of the interest of the historical facts enumerated, we select from among the multitude of names and dates brought together by Dr. Brady the following, which we have put in sequence as a complete catalogue of the last Catholic Bishops in England under the old hierarchy:

Reginald Cardinal Pole, the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, who was succeeded by the apostate Cranmer, died 10th November, 1558.

Edmund Bonner, the last Catholic Bishop of London, who was deprived of his See on the accession of Elizabeth, died in prison on the 5th September, 1569.

John White, the last Catholic Bishop of Winchester, deprived in like manner of his temporalities by Elizabeth, died six months afterward, on the 12th January, 1560.

Thomas Thirlby, the last Catholic Bishop of Ely, deprived of his See by Elizabeth in the November of 1559, died in confinement at Lambeth—being there in the custody of Parker, the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 27th August, 1570.

Thomas Watson, the last Catholic Bishop of Lincoln, deprived of his See by Elizabeth, died, after a quarter of a century's imprisonment, at Wisbeach Castle on the 27th of September, 1584.

Ralph Bain, the last Catholic Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, removed from his See by Elizabeth, died soon afterwards, on the 18th of November, 1559, at Islington and was buried in St. Dunstan's.

Peter or William, afterwards Cardinal Pole, the last Catholic Bishop of Salisbury, was made Papal Legate instead of Pole, but died in March, 1558, before he could assume his Legatine authority.

Gilbert Dourne, the last Catholic Bishop of Bath and Wells, deprived by Elizabeth, died in the custody of the Protestant Dean of Exeter on the 10th of September, 1569.

John Horton, the last Catholic Bishop of Norwich, died through grief at the loss of Queen Mary, at the close of December, 1558.

Richard Pates, the last Catholic Bishop of Worcester, removed from his See by Elizabeth, died in exile at Louvain.

Robert Wharton, the last Catholic Bishop of Hereford, died on the 22nd September, 1558.

John Christopherson, the last Catholic Bishop of Chichester, died towards the close of 1558.

Maurice Griffin, the last Catholic Bishop of Rochester, died on the 20th November, 1558, and was buried in the Church of St. Magnus, near London Bridge.

Robert King, the first and the last Catholic Bishop of Oxford, died on the 4th of December, 1557, and was buried towards the north of the high altar in his church at Oxford.

David Poole, the last Catholic Bishop of Peterborough, was in 1559 deprived of his temporalities by Elizabeth.

John Holyman, the first and last Catholic Bishop of Bristol, died on the 20th of December, 1558.

James Brooks, the last Catholic Bishop of Gloucester, died on the 7th of September, 1568.

Henry Morgan, the last Catholic Bishop of St. David's died on the 23rd of December, 1559.

Anthony Kitchen, the last Catholic Bishop of Landaff, although he refused to consecrate Parker, retained his bishopric until his death, on the 31st October, 1663.

William Glynn, the last Catholic Bishop of Bangor, died on the 21st May, 1558, and was buried in his Cathedral.

Thomas Goldwell, the last Catholic Bishop of St. Asaph, deprived of his temporalities by Elizabeth, survived in exile 30 years, dying in Rome in 1581.

Nicholas Heath, the last Catholic Archbishop of York, deposed by Elizabeth, retired to a small farm at Cobham, in Surrey, where he died in 1579.

Cuthbert Tunstall, the last Catholic Bishop of Durham, died a prisoner in the House of Cranmer on the 18th November, 1559, and was buried at Lambeth.

Owen Oglethorpe, the last Catholic Bishop of

Carlielle, deprived of his temporalities by Elizabeth, died soon afterwards of apoplexy. ... Thomas Stanley, the last Catholic Bishop of Sodor and Man, died on the 19th of October, 1856.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The crops are promising throughout the Ards district, co. Down. It is reported that the Duke of Marlborough has refused the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and that Baron Wharncliffe has accepted it.

HOURS RULS LEAGUE.—Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., having published his speech in the recent debate in Parliament, the League has ordered the publication of Mr. Butt's speech.

A respectable farmer named Pratt, living near Pallaskey, was recently so severely beaten about the head by his son-in-law, a man named Sidley, that his life is despaired of. Sidley has been arrested.

The Freeman's Journal of the 18th ult. says:—"A gentleman who farms about 2,000 acres of land, had during the past week, to cut down a large field of oats to feed his cattle, owing to the scarcity of grass. If the weather continues in its present state it is feared many of the extensive graziers in this locality will have to perform a similar feat."

The long drought in Roscommon, combined with the sun, has already done serious injury to vegetation, and the meadows promise badly, while the turnips scarcely yet appear above the ground in most places. The oats are also parched, the only exception being the potato, which bears the heat well, and promises to be a luxuriant crop. Horned cattle and sheep are not putting up condition.

On the 26th ult. Mr. John O'Meara, auctioneer, College-hill, Templemore, sold at Thurles the interest in 43 acres of land, the property of Mrs. Harney, Thurles, subject to a yearly rent of £7 5s, with a lease of three lives. After some spirited competition between Mr. D. Maher, Thurles, Mr. P. Cleary, The Fuzze, and some others, it was knocked down to Mr. Cleary for the high figure of £270 with auction fees.

The Irish Times of the 20th ult. says:—"All crops in central Tipperary are suffering from the extreme drought. Turnips are dying out during this week, and even the potato crop is now changing in color, and in some places is tainted. The tubers are becoming prematurely ripe and are very small. Grass is entirely burnt up, and the oat crop is cut in some places to feed the stock. Hay is bought at auction at £3 10s to £4 per ton. The yield per acre is very light."

The long-continued drought has acted very injuriously upon all growing crops, and a deal of uneasiness prevails throughout the county Longford, regarding the prospects of the coming harvest, which, it is expected, will fall far short of former years, and although the farmers were somewhat satisfied with the prospects of an average produce up to a few weeks ago, that hope is now completely dispelled.

The Roscommon Grand Jury have adopted the recommendation of the general presentment sessions surveying a retiring allowance of £336 a year on the co. surveyor, Mr. Kelly. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That the Lord Lieutenant be asked to hold back the appointment for a period not exceeding one month, when a meeting of magistrates and cess-payers be called to consider whether the county should not be divided into two districts."

There was considerable excitement in Enniskillen on the 18th ult., owing to the arrival of a Home Rule and two Protestant bands from Omagh. The magistrates apprehending a disturbance, stationed a strong force of police at the station, and prevented the bands from playing through the streets as intended. The Riot Act was read, and the military confined to barracks. Some disturbance occurred, but serious trouble was avoided.

On the 18th ult. the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emy, consecrated the new chapel at Killossully, near Newport, dedicating it to the "Sacred Heart." The Very Rev. Dr. O'Mally, P.P., V.G., Neagh, was celebrant at the High Mass; the Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P.P., deacon; and the Rev. J. Duggan, C.C., subdeacon. After Mass the Archbishop delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, which occupied nearly an hour. A magnificent Ostensorium and Thurible, value over £80, have been laid on the new altar as an offering from Mrs. Power Lalor, of Longorhard.

LECTURE.—Union and organization have triumphed, and the Catholics have won a signal triumph in the return of Captain O'Beirne. The poll as taken on Saturday last was O'Beirne, 1,276; Deenham, Conservative, 885; McGowan, Tenant Farmer, 7. Majority for O'Beirne, 391; total polled irrespective of spoiled votes, 2,168; constituency, 2,571. There are now two Catholics for Leitrim, two for Mayo, one each for Sligo and Galway, and two for the borough of Galway; or ten Catholics and two Protestants for Connaught.

The Cork Examiner says:—"A Parliamentary return has been printed showing the number and names of the gentlemen appointed to the Commission of the Peace in Ireland, from the 1st of January, 1874, to the 1st of June, 1876. It appears that during this period a reinforcement of 170 was furnished to the various local Benches, and no fewer than fifty more new magistrates were created in the city and county of Cork. However stingy the Government may be in other matters, they allow us a liberal number of justices of the peace, and let us be thankful for small mercies."

At the last meeting of the Duballow Farmer's Club, a resolution was adopted censuring Dr. Verling for a breach of faith with the members. It was alleged that the doctor at a previous meeting undertook to support Mr. Butt's Land Bill before the Kanturk board of guardians, but that when the matter came on he failed to carry out his engagement. It was further proposed that Dr. Verling should be called on to resign the office of president of the club, but this became unnecessary as it was found that his term of office had expired. Mr. J. O'Callaghan was elected president for the coming year.

On the 16th ult., a deputation from the inhabitants of Naas waited on the Rev. Daniel Byrne, O.C., at his new residence Abbeyville, Queen's County, and presented him with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his removal. The address was a magnificent work of illuminated art, and excited the unbounded admiration of all who saw it, and reflected the greatest credit on the good ladies of Naas Convent, who executed it. A labor of love on their part towards the object. The purse which contained 300 sovereigns, was also much admired for its chaste design. It was made of green silk velvet, with clasps chain and tassels, and bore the

following inscription worked in gold:—"To the Rev. D. Byrne O.C., with 300 sovereigns from the people of Naas;" and with it was handed a list of the subscribers.

The aspect of an abundant harvest in the Tullamore district of the King's County is by no means so cheering as at this period last year. The continued drought has had a very bad effect on the cereal and green crops. Oats, grass, and turnips, suffer most from the want of moisture, and as the former crop is very extensively grown, its present backward state is a matter of serious import to agriculturists. Barley, although not an average crop, is better than might be expected. Potatoes are the most forward of any tillage, and should the blight not put in an appearance, the yield will be excellent. Turnips and mangolds are in bad growing condition, and the same remark applies to wheat. An immense quantity of hay has been cut down and saved.

The Irish Times of the 21st ult. says:—"The intense heat of the weather or the maddening sting of the gadfly, has caused a most extraordinary catastrophe at Newtown Donore, near Naas. Nineteen fat cattle belonging to Mr. Murrins, valued at from £20 to £25 each, to escape the heat or the fly rushed into a narrow passage walled at both sides and closed at the far end. Here they became so jammed together that 14 out of nineteen died before they could be extricated. The five that were saved had to be dragged by horses backed up into the passage, and tied to the beasts with ropes. Mr. Murrins' loss is said to be nearly £300. Through thirst, intense heat, and the persecution of the gadfly, cattle are rushing wildly through the fields in every part of the country. Many farmers now keep their herds in the stall during the day and let them out to obtain what grass they can during the night."

Chief Baron Pallas, on opening the county Down assizes, said that upon the last occasion he had the honor of opening in Downpatrick her Majesty's commission in the county, he was able to congratulate the grand jury on the peace and order which prevailed, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to have on his return to find the same happy state of facts. The offences were of the most ordinary description, and such as did not require any comment from him. There was a matter which deserved special notice, and that was that one of the anniversaries celebrated in the North of Ireland, and which had usually been the cause of much disturbance, had passed over in that country without a single breach of the peace.

A man named Edward Eaguey is in custody at Portlinton, charged with an outrage of almost incredible atrocity. On the 7th of June his breakfast was given to him for charity at the Presentation Convent in Maryborough, and one of the nuns, Sister M. de Sales Fitzpatrick, a lady of sixty years of age, remained alone with him in the room to see after the table. Some noise was heard and other Sisters coming in found her supported by Eaguey, who said she had fainted. She was dead, and as she had been suffering from heart disease, it was supposed she had succumbed to a sudden seizure. But since then the prisoner has visited other convents, and is said to have been guilty of misconduct of an atrocious character, in consequence of which the body of the dead nun has been exhumed and subjected to a post mortem examination. The prisoner was arrested at Lough Derg, and was smuggled through the county by the police, public indignation being so great that he would certainly be lynched if caught by the people. He is about thirty six years of age.

Protestant ascendancy is evidently not dead in the Queen's County, whatever may be the case with regard to it elsewhere. We learn from the Kilkenny Journal that although that part of Ireland is "one of the most Catholic in numbers, wealth, education, and intelligence," yet the grand jury list at this present assizes contains not the name of a solitary Catholic; and that, too, although the High Sheriff—the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick—is the son of Lord Castletown, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who, as Mr. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, was elected to Parliament again and again by the Catholic voters, clerical and lay. The Kilkenny Journal adds that at the Spring assizes the Queen's County grand jury refused to pay the usual allowance for three local destitute children regularly committed to a Catholic Industrial School, while on the same occasion it certified for one Protestant child committed to a Protestant institution; and, finally, that at this present assizes "those interested for those three destitute orphans could not find a solitary Catholic even to make the application, although certain of its rejection beforehand." We certainly think that this is a matter that ought to be ventilated in Parliament.—Nation.

ABSENCE OF CRIME.—The news from the assizes as to the statistics of crime continues to be satisfactory. In all parts of the country the judges have congratulated the grand juries on the peaceable condition of their respective districts; basing their remarks not only on the calendars but also on the reports of the inspectors of police, who take care to record every crime that is committed from assizes to assizes. In addressing the Antrim grand jury on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald made special allusion to the condition of Ulster, characterising it as very satisfactory. Judge Fitzgerald did not, we regret to say, confine himself to this observation. He went on to indulge in a little extra-judicial talk which would better become Chief Justice Whit-side. "He said," so we read, "that the people of Ulster seemed to be actuated with the same spirit of loyalty which he had previously observed—the same devotion to the throne and constitution—and the same determination to uphold the free institutions of the country in which they had the good fortune to live; and he might say that when they found Ulster peaceable, prosperous, and united, they had a great protection and safeguard for the rest of the empire." If the last sentence was not a mere piece of blarney, intended to flatter if not to inflame the passions of the Orangemen, it was surely a joke of a sort not commendable coming from the judicial bench.—Nation, July 29th.

IRISH CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At the recent matriculation examination of the London University, held at St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, fourteen candidates presented themselves from various Irish colleges, and nine passed. St. Stanislaus' College was particularly successful, all its six candidates having passed—two in honours, three in the first class, and one in the second. Of the remaining eight, three passed—one from Clongowes College in honours; and one from Carlow College in the first class, and one from Limerick in the second. From a correspondence in the Times it would appear that some of the papers set, especially the geometry papers, have been more than usually difficult, but this only makes all the more gratifying the marked success that one of our Irish colleges has achieved, against first attempt, in an examination of so high a standard as that of the London University. The first and second prizes of £25 and £15 were awarded respectively to Masters Joseph McGrath and Joseph Crowley, both of St. Stanislaus' College, and the third prize of £10 to Master William Ross, of Clongowes College. We congratulate Master McGrath (who is a son of Pierce McGrath, of Enghalstown) on his well-earned success, which proves the strict attention he has devoted to his studies, and the bright prospects which await him in his future career.—Carlow Post.

On Sunday, the 16th ult., the magnificent new high altar, which has recently been erected in St. Patrick's Church, Portadown, was inaugurated with all the solemnity due to such an interesting and gratifying occasion. The sacred edifice was well filled by a most respectable congregation. The altar is a perfect gem of art. The design, which is both chaste and elaborate, was furnished by J. Murray, Esq., architect, Dundalk, whose name is identified with many an ecclesiastical structure in Ulster. The material and workmanship were supplied and executed by the eminent firm of Sibthorpe & Son, Dublin, at the cost of £310. The principal portions of the altar are of Gaeen stone. The central canopy rests on columns of Killarney marble. The tabernacle, which encloses an iron safe, has an ornamental brass door, and is lined with silk. The altar table is composed of white-veined marble in one length, and supported by four pillars with dark colored Connemara marble shafts, having carved capitals and moulded marble bases. The length of the altar, which stands about four feet from the gable to afford passage behind, is thirteen feet three inches. To the right of the high altar stands the memorial altar of the Blessed Virgin, and to the left that of St. Joseph, both of which are exceedingly handsome and attractive. The design of the memorial altar was also furnished by Mr. Murray, and the work executed by the firm above referred to.

LEOPARDSTOWN FARM.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette of July 15 gives an interesting account of the Benedictine farm at Leopardstown, Co. Dublin. This farm was at one time the seat of an agricultural college, founded by Mr. John Hawkins. The Gazette says:—"After the death of Mr. Hawkins the farm, consisting of 140 Irish, or 226 statute acres, and the head-rent of house and demesne, were sold in the Landed Estates Court in February, 1867, for the sum of £17,000 to a community of English Benedictines, who proposed founding a monastery there. This plan has not been carried out in its entirety, and the farm remains under the care of the Rev. John Sullivan, who has conducted the management since the place was purchased, over nine years ago. Since that time various additions have been made to the property by purchases of land in the immediate neighbourhood, so that it now consists of 1,100 statute acres, of which 500 acres are under rotation cropping. The original demesne of Leopardstown is surrounded by a wall twelve feet high inside of which there is a belt of timber. The large hedges which formerly existed in the place have been cut down and kept regularly trimmed, and in some cases the old hedges have been entirely removed. The fields are each about 25 Irish acres, or 40 statute acres, in extent; and thus those who pass by the farm on the railway see before them a large stretch of land under crops, almost without any perceptible break, which we need scarcely say is comparatively a rare sight, now that so much land in Ireland has been laid down in pasture. The farm is intersected with excellent roads, and much improvement has been made of late years in the farm offices. Further improvements are also contemplated, when time will permit them to be carried out. At present ten young gentlemen from all parts of the United Kingdom receive instruction in the science and practice of farming, surveying, and other branches which will be useful to them in after life when called upon to undertake the management of landed property. We regard the extension of this scheme as a matter of much importance. The Benedictines have at all times been distinguished for their strong attachment to the cultivation of literature and the arts, and it would therefore be an easy matter for the Fathers to conduct a high-class agricultural institution at Leopardstown, which would prove of immense advantage to gentlemen who might wish to place their sons under the care of teachers holding their own form of religious belief in preference to other institutions of a similar kind. The unfavourable nature of the season is calculated to show the farm to advantage; but notwithstanding that drawback, much will be seen now, and at all times at Leopardstown, calculated to prove to any unprejudiced mind that the system of high farming, of which it is an illustration, is much better calculated to increase the national wealth of Ireland than that which has of late years found such favour in this country, and which is best described as a system based upon unassisted nature, and mere adaptation in the British islands of the primitive mode of grazing stock practised on the great natural prairies of the far west."

Mr. Henry Blackburn has in preparation a series of Illustrated Handbooks to the National Collections of Pictures, Sculptures, &c., uniform with Academy Notes. The first part will contain sketches of some of the principal pictures in the National Gallery, and be published by Messrs Chatto and Windus. The essay by the late Mr. T. Heaphy, styled The Antiquity of the Likeness of our Blessed Lord, which originally appeared in the Art Journal, with engravings, is to be republished by subscription in a volume, with coloured photographs as illustrations, and fifty engravings on wood.—Athenaeum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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M. Gruner has been drawing attention to the probable exhaustion of the English coal mines. He estimates the maximum production of the collieries for all time at 250,000,000 tons. It is at present 130,000,000 tons, and he assumes, from his examination, that the coal will not be exhausted in less than eight centuries.

The Rev. Daniel Donnelly, of St. Patrick's Church, Glasgow, has been appointed one of the professors of St. Mary's College, Blair, near Aberdeen. Father Donnelly's place at St. Patrick's will be occupied by the Rev. John Sutherland, a newly ordained priest belonging to the Northern District, whom the Right Rev. Bishop Macdonald has allowed to come for a time to the Western District. The Rev. James Paul, formerly professor at Blair, has been appointed to the charge of the mission of Aboyee.

Mr. James Thorne is engaged upon a handbook to the environs of London. The work will contain an account of every town and village, and all places and objects of historical, antiquarian, or artistic interest, within a circle of twenty miles round London and the more important places lying four or five miles beyond that boundary. It thus comprises the whole of Middlesex outside the capital, a large part of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and smaller portions Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, Mr. Murray is the publisher.

A popular account of the Challenger Expedition may be looked for from the pen of Lord George Campbell, who served in the naval department of the vessel during her late remarkable voyage. As the letters from which the book is to be compiled were not written with a view to publication, they do not aim at giving more than a rough sketch of the cruise. The more detailed account of the scientific results of the expedition is, as we have before said, being prepared by Sir Wyville Thomson. Lord George Campbell's volume under the title of A Midshipman's Cruise in the Challenger, will be published in the autumn by Messrs Macmillan and Co.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre left Glasgow on Saturday last on a Confirmation tour in the West Highlands. On Sunday his Grace celebrated public Mass at Fort William, having as chaplains the Rev. J. Macdonald, the resident priest, and the Rev. A. MacFarlane. After the first Gospel the Very Rev. Jerome Vaughan, O.S.B., preached an eloquent sermon on the gospel of the day, during which he made allusion to the great work the Benedictine Order are taking in hand at Fort Augustus, where they are to found a monastery. This will be the first Benedictine house founded in Scotland since the Reformation. After Mass his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some of the young people of the mission, many of whom had come distances of fifteen and twenty miles. Those living in the village who had been prepared for Confirmation, received that holy sacrament on Tuesday morning.—Catholic Times, July 21.

As usual (says the Liverpool Catholic Times of July 21), the various congregations of Glasgow availed themselves of the "Fair Holidays" to make excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood. On Monday the temperance societies of St. John's and St. Muir's visited Millfort and Larigs respectively. On the following day those members of the temperance society of St. Patrick's who had not gone to visit their friends in Ireland sailed for the same locality in the swift steamer Dunoon Castle, to the number of about 900. They were accompanied by the zealous pastors of the parish, Revs. J. Dwyer, W. Bennett and J. Sutherland, the Very Rev. A. Macdonald, Arisaig; W. Carmichael, Dumbarton; and D. MacIntosh, St. Margaret's. The weather was beautiful, and after a day of thorough enjoyment the excursionists returned about 8 p.m., and disembarked in the same orderly manner in which they had started. The services of two brass bands were secured for the day, and as usual the perfect sobriety and good conduct which distinguished excursions from St. Patrick's elicited the admiration of the immense crowds which gathered to witness the steamer's return.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—The prospectus of the Oratorian Fathers, inviting subscriptions to the first issue of their Collection of Original Documents bearing on the History of the Sufferings of the Roman Catholics in England, has been printed, and will be issued in a few days. Father Morris and Mr. Foley have done so much during the last few years to awaken an interest in the "troubles of our Catholic forefathers," and the conviction has been so steadily gaining ground amongst intelligent inquirers into the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that the Romanists have really something to complain of, and that persecution was not all on one side, that Cardinal Manning begins to see the time has come for publishing such MSS. in his custody "as it may be practicable to edit, and which for the memory of our Catholic forefathers should not be permitted any longer to be buried in obscurity." The first series is to contain all that remains of the Donal Diaries, with an historical introduction by Father Knox, giving the history of the foundation of English seminaries, and an explanation of certain matters necessary to illustrate the various entries. How important a contribution to the secret history of Queen Elizabeth's reign these diaries are, may be inferred from the description of the "Second Diary" given in the prospectus:—"It forms part of a journal kept by members appointed for that purpose, and whilst it regularly records the new arrivals, ordinations, and departures to the English mission of all the students, it is interspersed with miscellaneous pieces of information respecting the studies and discipline of the College, its external relation with the authorities of the town, personal anecdotes, political news, and fragments of correspondence with England." It is proposed to append a complete index of names itself a work of enormous labour, which will enable the student of Elizabethan history to find out at a glance not only the movements of every Jesuit and seminary priest that passed through Douai and Rheims between 1575 and 1593, but to see how often and when, and under what circumstances, and under what pretences, the spies of Walsingham and Burleigh insinuated themselves into the English College, how long they stayed, and what they did there. Very curious will be the revelations which a careful examination of those documents is likely to disclose. The publication of the work is entrusted to Mr. David Nutt, of the Strand, and the chief editor, apparently, will be Father Law, of the Oratory.—Athenaeum. [This prospectus, of which our contemporary gives a fair summary, is now issued.]—Tadler.

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, of Bondout, has been appointed to the pastorate of St. Theresa's church, in this city, left vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. James Boice.—N. Y. Irish American.

A despatch signed by M. D. Graham, Chairman of the Alabama State Convention, sent to Senator Eaton at Washington says the Democrats have elected their State ticket by over 4,600 majority. The negroes, in large numbers, voted with us.

FORT STREER, Aug. 10.—A band of sixty-three Utes, accompanied by ten frontiersmen, left here to-day to join Gen. Crook's command. The Utes are splendidly mounted and have been armed with carbines.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Gen. Sherman said, last night, that the rumors in regard to Gens. Crook or Terry having met with a reverse, or being in any difficulty, are entirely unfounded.

Official returns made to the bureau of statistics showing that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, there arrived in the United States 22,572 Chinese immigrants, of whom only 259 were females. The increase over 1875 is 6,136.

"The growing evil of extravagance and display at funerals" is the theme of a public card signed by nine Jewish ministers of New York. They advise that expensive furnishings and flowers be given up, and that their people return "to the simplicity by which Jewish funerals were formerly characterized."

On the 31st ult., was celebrated the first of the great Saint Ignatius, the founder of that famous Society of Jesus, which, as the Baltimore Mirror says, "has been the bulwark of the Holy See, the convertor of nations, the educator of youth, the mother and guide of saints, the defender and promoter of civilization, and the producer of more remarkable men and illustrious achievements than any other body of men since the apostles of Christ."

REMOVED RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.—New York, August 10.—A St. Louis special to the Tribune says the Republican has obtained information that is deemed as trustworthy that General Sherman, through second parties, is negotiating for an elegant house in Cote a Brillant, a fashionable suburb of this city, for a future residence; that he certainly retires from the army after the 4th of March, in event of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and that General Grant will be appointed as General Sherman's successor.

THE INDIAN WAR.—GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.—Gen. Sherman, in giving his views on the question of cessation of hostilities with Sitting Bull, says the proposed truce is out of the question. The Indian tribes with which the Government is at war are not such a nation to allow the establishment of any negotiation of this character. No confidence can be placed in their promises. The reason for not favoring the petition of the peaceable Indians is that the request does not come from the

hostile tribes, and there is no ground for believing that they desire peace.—Gen. Sheridan has forwarded the following to army headquarters:

"Camp on Goose Creek, Wyo., Aug. 4.
"To Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:—
"Three Crow Indians came through from General Terry on the 19th. At that time all trails were leading up to the Little Big Horn mountains, not even a pony track going back. On the 25th or 26th all the hostile Indians left the foot of the Big Horn mountains, and moved back in the direction of the Rosebud mountains, so that it is now impracticable to communicate with General Terry by courier. I am fearful they will scatter, as there is not sufficient game in that country to support them in such large numbers. General Merritt joined me with his command last evening. To-morrow morning we will cut loose from the waggon with 2,000 aggregate fighting men, including friendly Indians and a small party of citizens (volunteers), move down the Tongue river in the direction we suppose the hostiles have gone, carrying with us fifteen days' rations. If we meet the Indians in too strong force, I will swing round and unite with General Terry. Nothing has been heard from the Utes yet, but I shall leave instructions, if they reach here within reasonable time, to follow on after us. Your management of agencies will be a great benefit to us here. (Signed) "Geo. Crook, Brig.-Gen."

CANADA.

Discoveries of gold in New Brunswick and of copper in Nova Scotia are reported.

Work has been commenced on the Government buildings at Guelph.

Large catches of pollock have recently been made in the St. Croix River, New Brunswick.

The Midland Manufacturing Company of Port Hope has a contract to build forty cars, which will provide work for a little while.

The New Brunswick Government has advanced \$300 to build a bridge over Salmon River, at the boat landing, parish of Drummond.

It is proposed to submit a by-law to a group of municipalities in North Simcoe, granting a bonus of \$175,000 to the North Simcoe Railway.

During the month ending July 31st, 8,028 cars were ferried over the St. Clair river at the Grand Trunk Crossing. Of this number 4,350 were going east, and 4,688 westward.

A farmer in the township of Grey was last week fined \$4 and cost for allowing Canada thistles to grow and go to seed on his farm, in violation of a Provincial statute.

The army work, which created so much alarm in New Brunswick last year, although it did comparatively little harm, has again shown itself. Mr. James F. Ellis, of Fairville, discovered a nest on his grounds just commencing to string out on their destructive march. They were all destroyed. It is remarkable that it was on Mr. Ellis' grounds, and in very nearly the same spot where the present lot was discovered, that the worm was first discovered last year.

The chairman of the Brant Memorial Committee, the Hon. D. Christie has been advised that his Excellency the Governor-General, Earl of Dufferin, has consented to become one of the patrons of the Brant Memorial fund, and that steps are being taken to procure the assent of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to become the other patron. There is now no doubt that this memorial matter will become a great success under the distinguished auspices of such illustrious gentlemen and such a strong national feeling.—Ontario Times.

An Italian vessel was sunk in smooth water near Sydney, C. B., by fouling an anchor and staving a hole in her bottom. She was immediately condemned and sold for \$600. The day afterwards she was righted, floated, and by the aid of \$10 worth of wood and copper was put in good order and resalved for four years. She has been insured for \$45,000 in Lloyd's, and the mail which carried the intelligence of her loss carried also the new classification. It was a piece of quick work and shrewd enterprise, which the insurance companies fail to appreciate.

The Brockville Recorder suggests that as indentifying commercial travellers at banks is quite a common occurrence, it should be the duty of wholesale firms, when discharging an employee for irregularities of any shape, to notify hotel proprietors and banks of such action. They would thus favour a class of business men who have often favoured the firms in assuming the responsibility of their own salesmen in securing expense money, which it is the duty of employers to provide, without laying others under obligations which are never the pleasantest to contemplate.

A very sad end of a young French Canadian is recorded in Le Canadian, Ed. Martel, aged 31, a native of Beauport, and of a very respectable family, was enrolled in a company of volunteers which was sent to Winnipeg. In March last he joined a party of miners proceeding to the Black Hills. The caravan was attacked by Indians and only one escaped. Martel was twice put to the torture, and horribly mutilated. Finally he was shot to death with arrows, of which sixteen were found in his body. His remains were identified by a letter from the Abbe T. Bernard, formerly cure of Beauport, found on his person.

THE CROWS.—The judges charged with reviewing the crops in the township of Gloucester, report that there is very little fall wheat grown, and that of very poor quality, having suffered severely from winter-killing and rust. Of spring wheat there has been considerable sown, but the crop will be below the average on account of weevil and blight from rust and other causes. Oats and peas are generally excellent; but scarcely an average; potatoes not very good, rather below the average. Root crops generally rather backward, but if the remainder of the season prove favorable may yet be average.

With reference to an American despatch stating that Indians from British territory are joining Indians on the war-path in the United States, it is stated that the last advices received by Government were to the effect that Canadian Indians had refused all incentives to take part in the hostilities. Major Walsh, of the North-West Mounted Police, is marching through Indian country opposite the seat of the Indian war, and as he is within reach of a telegraph station, should anything of the nature alleged have occurred, notification would be immediately received at Ottawa.

The in crops Charlott' co., New Brunswick, are looking well. Along the shores the hay crop will be, perhaps, one-third less than that of last year. The grain and root crops are giving promise of a good yield, provided that the drought at present existing is not too long protracted. The hay crop in the interior of the county will fully equal that of last year. In the parish of St. Croix a good area of wheat has been sown, the yield of which is expected to produce flour enough to supply the parish. In addition to the usual crop of purple-top Swedish turnips, which the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. Croix are so famed for producing, a considerable quantity of another variety has this year been sown; a white turnip, known as the Boston, very much esteemed, and largely used in Boston for table use, and to meet the demand for which they are, this season being raised. Strawberries have been scarce, although the wonderful profusion of blossoms, which literally carpeted the fields in the spring, gave promise of great abundance, but the late frosts killed them, as it did, to a great extent, the blossoms on the apple trees.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, August 18, 1876

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1876.

- Friday, 18—St. Hyacinth, Confessor. Saturday, 19—Fast. Of the Octave. Sunday, 20—ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—St. Joachim, Confessor, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Monday, 21—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow. Tuesday, 22—Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and others, Martyrs. Wednesday, 23—St. Philip Boniti, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew. Thursday, 24—ST. BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE.

THE "TRUE WITNESS"—THE TEST OF TIME.

Our Twenty-Seventh Volume.

After twenty-six years of uninterrupted labor—years of many difficulties and some discouragements—in which private feeling had often to be sunk in the furtherance of public principle, and personal interests sacrificed for the general good, the True Witness enters this week on its Twenty-Seventh Volume.

There is no need that we should review our past in detail, or make promise for the future policy of the paper. The True Witness has borne that most searching of all ordeals "the test of time," and the best guarantee of, as it is indeed the most effective incentive, to continued effort in the same direction, is the continued and continuing support of our first patrons. Amongst our present supporters are many whose names appear on the subscription lists of our very first number, and who, for our twenty-six years of existence, have never withdrawn their allegiance from the paper or its principles; the children of these again, who had become familiarized with the name, as with a household word, have, in homes of their own, kept up the associations; whilst every day we add new names to our clientele, and new districts to our field of circulation; and thus, honored by the old support and encouraged by the new, we have only to say that gratitude for this patronage will be best evidenced by earnest desire and effort to deserve it.

There is, as we have said, no need to enter on review in detail of our past, but it may not be amiss to refer generally to the condition of things in Montreal—in indeed in the two Canadas—when such a journal as the True Witness became a necessity. Numerically strong the Catholics were nevertheless weak in influence; the Governmental system in great degree perhaps was in fault for this; in greater extent the prejudices of race, country and creed; English speaking Catholics—immigrants from the old countries and their descendants—were placed in especial disadvantage from the want of adequate representation at the press to voice their claims or defend their interests. Then as now there were journals ever ready to depreciate and condemn; to magnify indiscretion into crime; to manufacture complaint where no cause existed; to vilify our people and decry our creed; in a word, to make us feel that though we were in this country we were not of it, and that we should be bounteous in thanks even for the scantiest measure of toleration.

This is no fancy picture. Men—young men still—living to-day remember those times with pain and humiliation—not unmixed with pride at the zeal and energy that stepped into the breach to remove the reproach of unrepresentation from ourselves and defend our faith and its surroundings from the onslaughts of a common and not scrupulous enemy. To the late Mr. Clerk—the founder of the True Witness—was due the credit of the enterprise and the effort; it was vouchsafed to him to live to see the paper grow to be a power in the Dominion—to know that his project, launched under such adverse circumstances, had won the approval of the authorities of the Church—that he himself was honored by the appreciative love of the people for whom he labored; and if on entering on the twenty-seventh year our pride in results is damped by the bitter thought that since the beginning of our last volume the master hand that projected has been taken from the labor, we feel there is tribute to his memory in the undiminished influence of the undertaking that owes him parentage.

Other and sad calamities have within the year that is past come upon us; to these we need not particularly refer; they were of a character which forbids the comfort of forgetfulness—but we would not forget them if we could, for their remembrance is suggestive of prayer for the grand, great soul so suddenly snatched from his work of usefulness and love. These calamities have been survived too.—The True Witness is still a patent, let us hope a powerful fact; and if devotion to the sublime doctrine of our Holy Religion—a readiness to defend—not these doctrines for they need no defence of ours—but their ministers and exponents from the onslaughts of the enemy—if zeal in the service of our co-religionists of all nationalities, with a special and prayerful disposition to those of the Irish name and race, give us a claim to the distinction we may well assume it.

To labor then as we have commenced; to be true to our mission in season and out of season; to stand by our Church and sustain it; to be with our people and defend them; to be ever ready at the call of duty, no matter for the suggestions of self-interest; to be Catholic first, last and all the time, and Irish whenever the legitimate longings for native land call for sympathy and support. These are the main principles upon which we appeal to our old friends and solicit new; these the ideas that shall guide and influence the words and the works of

OUR TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Reports from all parts of Ireland concur in apprehending that the prospects of farmers will be seriously affected by the prolonged heat. Fodder is scarce, and water in some of the districts cannot be had, as the wells are dried up. The potato crop is excellent, the best since the famine. The continuous heat has not been equalled since 1814.

The Unions of Paris has opened a subscription, under the title of "The permanent Subscription to the Catholic Electoral Union," destined to form a fund to defray the election expenses of all Catholic candidates in France. A committee has been formed for this purpose, and 16,000fr. have already been subscribed.

The National Zeitung asserts that the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany, at their meeting at Reichstadt, concluded a secret understanding in case of Turkish victory or defeat. At Salzburg the Emperors agreed on the impossibility of maintaining a non-intervention policy considering the Turkish barbarities.

The Russian journal the Colos maintains that a revision of the Treaty of Paris is the only basis for the adjustment of the Eastern imbroglio.

President MacMahon has liberated 161 persons imprisoned for participation in outrages during the Commune troubles.

Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, it is stated have taken refuge in Servia. The atrocities committed in Bulgaria and Servia are reported as beyond description. Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries.

A consultation of leading physicians has been held respecting the health of the Sultan of Turkey, in consequence of which the Sultan has expressed his willingness to abdicate, but upon the advice of the Ministers has determined to postpone his abdication until an armistice be concluded.

The latest news from the Newfoundland fishery is rather favorable. A change for the better took place at Green Bay, Bonavista Bay and Trinity. In St. John's the catch of the last few days has been better than for six weeks.

A despatch from Vienna to the London Standard says Prince Milan had a conference with the Austrian and English Consuls at Belgrade, and expressed a willingness to adjourn the war if England and Austria should support him in his negotiations for peace.

A despatch from London says that Disraeli has been raised to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Beaconsfield.

Although Disraeli has been elevated to the peerage he will remain Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote will become leader of the House of Commons. It is the general impression that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of leadership of the House.

Queen Victoria held Council at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Saturday. She delivered the seals of office of Lord Privy Seal to Disraeli, who took oath and kissed hands on appointment.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa left on Monday for a pastoral visit through the missionary district of Temiscamingue.

Cameron of Lochiel received a Highland welcome from his tenants the other day on the occasion of his home-coming with his young wife, Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The report of the Chief of the Ottawa Fire Brigade shows that in the first six months of the present year, the loss by fires was \$8,215, on which there was insurance amounting to \$5,490.

The Turks are closing around the Servians, and all the available guns are being mounted on the fortress at Belgrade. Colonel Antich has retreated to Ivaniaza, a place said to be surrounded by high hills, thus giving immense advantage to the Turks in affording excellent offensive positions.

Servia has pawned part of her crown jewels to Austria for 62,000 florins.

Prince Milan has declared his intention of continuing the war to the last extremity.

According to the latest advices received up to the time of going to press we learn that the Sultan of Turkey is daily sinking into a more confirmed state of melancholy madness.

The report of Terry's defeat of Sitting Bull has received confirmation, but the source of such information is said to be of doubtful authority.

A rumor is current that Lord Lytton will resign the Governor-Generalship of India next spring, to be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham.

The military situation in Turkey appears to be materially unchanged, except that Osman Pasha's approach from Widdin is said to be opposed by Col. Bocker, commanding a detachment of the Servian forces.

A despatch from Victoria, V. I., states that a deputation waited upon Lord Dufferin there, and presented an address asking to be permitted through him to petition Her Majesty for secession from the Dominion of Canada, unless the Carnarvon terms were carried out in their entirety.

The French Assembly was prorogued sine die on Saturday evening by a decree of President MacMahon.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned in the Bravo case, but by whose hand the verdict does not state.

We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messrs. James Murphy, and Martin Bannon, will act as Agents for the True Witness, for that city.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advt.

"AGGRESSIVE CATHOLICISM."

The intolerance of the New York Times—a paper said to be edited by an English Protestant in the English Protestant interest—is, judging by an extract forwarded us by a correspondent, becoming more manifest with time. We seldom see the paper; but strangely enough every copy upon which we lay hand proves that the Irish are obnoxious to the tender sensibilities of our contemporary, and that when Irishry and Catholicism are linked together, exhibiting the amazing spread of both, the editor loses all patience and forgets his politeness. We shall not easily forget the attention paid to our local affairs during the exciting events of the close of last year—how the bile of the said editor was stirred up, and how he fulminated not only his own thunder but permitted the old woman of both sexes to use his columns for acrimonious abuse of those who, swayed by conscience, upheld their principles. A St. Patrick's Day procession in the Empire City—when the mere Irish dare to offend Protestant prejudices by duly honoring the festival of the patron Saint of Ireland—is a nuisance not to be tolerated. But beyond and before all, in the horrid-stricken gaze of the Times, is the onward stride—"the aggressive demonstrativeness," as our contemporary hath it—of the Catholic Church in America. One would suppose that the Times had been borrowing a leaf from the book of its near neighbor of Spruce street, the terms are so choice and the reasoning so Christian, or that it drew a portion of its inspiration from our own St. James street, the brotherly love is so apparent.

The new Cathedral of New York, that is progressively raising its head to heaven a monument of the piety of the Irish race, and foremost in grandeur and beauty amongst the modern ecclesiastical edifices of the world, seems to constitute the crowning abomination in the eye of journalistic bigotry. What! "occupy the best part of the city with a mere Mass House"—"permit priestly corporations to acquire real property without limit"—"give wings to the aggressions of Popery and where will the flight terminate?" Intolerable,—cannot be borne; the assumption and the acquisition are alike abhorrent to Protestant instincts and puritanical pietism; the injustice is too patent to be tamely submitted to—and so proceeds the protest in a style and with a vehemence which would put our own "only religious daily" to the blush.—But, easy good master Times. There is a little island beyond the Atlantic in which, if you had been an observant journalist when at home, you would have witnessed in an exaggerated form "at 'other side'" all the evils which you suppose to exist in America. You would have seen or heard of the "Times Massacres," and the "Minister's Money" exactions; and the injustice of a people being forced at the point of the bayonet to the support of clergymen in whose teachings they did not believe.—to the sustentation of a Church which was not the church of their faith or their affections.—You would have known that, all this time, insult and contumely accompanied the exactions; and that amongst the foremost maligners of the Irish farmer, and peasant and trader were those who lived in luxury on a "tenth part" of the products of their toil of hand or sweat of brow. Now then, for the complained of "acquisition of Real Property," has the Times forgotten or wilfully overlooked the vast territorial "acquisitions" of Trinity College, Dublin—a great "ecclesiastical corporation" or regarded as too insignificant to remember the innumerable Glebe Lands, and Benefice Properties and Presentation Rights—all so many "priestly assumptions."—We would in all courtesy suggest to the Times—and to its congeners at this side of the Border—that when next they take the "fit" of assuming a dictatorship in Catholic affairs a little reflection on these facts which follow could do no harm—viz, that Catholics on this Continent do not exact, and have not exacted tithes on Protestants; that they have not ground Protestants to the dust in order that their priests may roll about in gilded chariots and dwell in magnificent mansions; that if they seek to acquire real property they do so with funds not raised by process of legal tyranny, and that if they erect, in aggressiveness of Catholicism, Churches "to the greater glory of God" not a trowel of mortar in any has been moistened by tears wrung from the widow or the orphan—not a stone in the edifice represents the daily bread of the poor.

We feel we are at fault in attaching so much importance to the bigotted outpourings of these evangelical journals at home and abroad; but we cannot help it; it is said to find in this enlightened age the old leaven of Know-Nothing intolerance again beginning to work. It never worked for good and thank Providence, here at least in this Dominion cannot now work for ill. The Irish people will outlive the malevolent burlesques of a hostile press; the Catholic Church will go on advancing and to advance notwithstanding the poisoned outpourings of press platform and pulpit.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Thoroughly versed as the great "powers" of Europe may be on the craft of diplomacy the war in the Turkish provinces is steadily drifting beyond the control of diplomatic finesse. It is no longer amenable to that mode of treatment. There are givings out that the Servian effort has collapsed. This may be so; though at this distance there are visible signs of unmistakable vitality. But Servia beaten by the Turks or Servia successful in her resistance—either way the "powers" will be compelled to take some other course than that they are now holding.

The Moslem rule is an anomaly in civilized Europe, too gross to be tolerated in the face of the almost universal sentiment against it. It is a rule built upon the Koran—the rule of a fiercely fanatical sect, whose votaries are actuated by the hatred of race as well as religion, and by the insolence of the minority who are conquerors over the majority who belong among the vanquished. Excluding Roumania and Servia which have nearly six millions of people more or less indirectly subject to the Moslem Government,—there are about eight and a half millions of people in European Turkey of whom but three and three quarter millions are Turks. Nearly all the others are Christians, mostly

of the Greek Church; and they are constant sufferers from ruinous political misrule and Mohammedan fanaticism. If the "powers" had kept their hands off, these people could have freed themselves long ago. The oppressions they have to bear have become intolerable. It is patent to all but the "powers" that they must have quick relief, and that can only come by the cessation of Moslem rule in Europe. Russia, Germany and Austria—and even England—are playing their diplomatic games each for its own advantage—and are playing them as skillfully as the difficult nature of the case will admit. But they are bound to fall before the "logic of events." The Servian war may collapse; but the other irresistible war of public opinion against the monstrous anomaly of Turkish rule in Europe will go on. They are only postponing the inevitable day—and postponing it to the sore cost of the oppressed people of the misgoverned provinces.

THE LEGAL LORE OF "THE WITNESS."

In a recent issue we pointed out to our readers in a very brief manner, the distinction betwixt liberality in a Catholic sense and liberalism as understood in other circles. We then applied the test of actual facts and figures and took as our book of reference the census tables of the Dominion of Canada. No one attempted to dispute our assertions. In fact we never anticipated that those who control the organs of public opinion in this Province or in any other section of the Dominion, and who desire to see our people live in peace and amity should inaugurate a discussion on the subject; but we did think that the special mouth-piece of the conventicle, which has all along been seeking to create strife in our midst, would utter some slight expression even though it should be a suppressed whimper on the occasion. But not one word—the great Daily with such religious proclivities has been forced to allow our allegations to go unchallenged. We showed that not only in the Government of the Dominion, but in the local Government as well, eye, even in the very heart of Catholicity, in the city of Montreal, the best and most lucrative and influential offices have been secured and are now held by non-Catholics, whilst the Protestant majority rules there is so to speak, no quarter for the Catholic. As matters now stand one would naturally suppose that even the most exacting of our separated brethren would feel satisfied—not so—with an indecency which nothing can account for but the wretched state of depravity into which men fall who live on the dissemination of rancour amongst our population. The Witness has undertaken to raise a question as to the right of interference on the part of the crown in the matter of the appointment of Catholic bishops in the Dominion! Whatever the prerogatives of Her Majesty may be no Catholic is likely to dispute them; but this is really too absurd. In fact the expenditure of so much legal lore on an obsolete subject is more amusing than dangerous. As Canadians we protest against the rascally onslaughts which are being made day by day on the Catholic priesthood and people of the Province by the fanatical sheet which pretends to speak in the name of the Protestant people; and we have no doubt but that those who know better will fail to discover any sympathy with the insane pretensions of our contemporary.

THEOLOGICAL MORALIS S. ALPHONSE COMPENDIUM—A. KONINGS, CSS.R.

A copy of this valuable work is the most welcome book we have received for some time, and we are very thankful to Benziger Bros, New York and Cincinnati, for their favor. It is a carefully prepared Compendium of St. Liguori with copious notes by Father Konings for use in the United States and Canada, and copies of many important Decrees, Declarations and Instructions of the Holy See relating to the science of saving souls, unpublished in any other text book of Moral Theology we are acquainted with. Amongst the latter there are complete lists of the condemned propositions of Wickliff, Huss, Luther, Bains, the Jansenists, Quietists, and others. There are also replies to the most important questions submitted during late years to the Holy See, and dispersed through the volume are the principal Decrees of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, each in its proper place, thus saving the student much trouble and time.

Father Konings' notes; compiled from the most reliable local sources, are of great value to the director of souls in this country, and to those who aspire to that exalted and responsible position—to the Priest on the mission, to the Professor, and the young Seminary. It is not generally known that the "Sons of Temperance" are a secret society incurring the censure of the Church, and we beg to refer our good friends who are willing to fight hand-in-hand with the "Sons" against the demon Intemperance—we beg to refer them to page 800 of the Compendium, where they will find the Fili Temperantie classed with the Libere Muratores or Freemasons, on the authority of a Reply received from the Congregatio S. Officii and promulgated by the Plenary Council of Baltimore.

The printing and binding are worthy of the old Publishing house of Donahoe, Boston, from whom Benziger Bros. have purchased the entire stock and stereotyped plates. The price, all things considered, is reasonable—\$5.00 per copy—and we have no doubt but that Konings Compendium will shortly be used as a text-book in our Seminaries and be an indispensable hand-book for reference to the clergy of the Union and the Dominion.

"A NEW CATHOLIC DAILY."

Our contemporary "the only religious daily" in its issue of Monday says:—

Rev. Father Salmon of St. Gabriel Church last evening made an announcement that an Irish Catholic Daily paper was considered by the clergy to be a necessity in Montreal, and after passing an eulogy on Mr. Stephen J. Meany and his excellent management of the late Sun, stated that he was the proper man to conduct either the Sun, whose light should be made to shine afresh, or a new paper on the same principles.

Of course every one will readily believe that the "other" Witness is anxious to have in the field a daily antidote to its daily poison. This is Chris-

tian Charity at all events. Whatever the motive the organ of evangelism has with some slight inaccuracy managed to stumble on the truth in this regard. The Rev. Father Salmon, after Grand Mass, in his beautiful little church of St. Gabriel's did express himself in the manner indicated, with the addition that he represented the opinion and feeling of his Lordship the Bishop on the subject, and warmly recommended the project to his parishioners. Mr. Meany is somewhat reticent on the matter of his immediate intentions; he is determined to feel his way before committing himself to the risk of daily journalism; and he requests us to state that he proposes to visit the chief cities and towns of the Upper and Lower Provinces in furtherance of the newspaper idea; and is prepared to supplement the immediate object of his tour by "Lectures to the Irish People on Irish subjects." Communications from Irish Societies may be addressed to Mr. Meany, P. O., Drawer 393, Montreal.

ST. HUBERT.

The re-entrance of the Pupils of the Convent of St. Hubert will take place on September 4th.

Undoubtedly the parents who have already experienced the advantages of this new institution will hasten to send back their daughters, it was the unanimous promise at the close of the examination.

The Convent is situated in one of the handsomest country places of the province, nine miles from Montreal.

The Convent is a beautiful three story building containing all the improvements of modern comfort. It is but fifteen acres from the Grand Trunk Railway station and a mile from Chambly railroad.

The Institution is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a community of recent date, but that is called to play an active part in the annals of the religious houses of the country.

Conformably to the desires of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal the most amiable simplicity reigns in the house.

All possible care is taken to give a solid education to the young ladies confided to the Directress of the Institution.

The English and French languages are carefully taught as well as all the branches of a superior education.

The pupils are besides initiated to the different occupations of domestic education.

The price of Board, Tuition, etc., for the scholastic year is but \$60. Impossible to find elsewhere a good education at such a low price.

The extra charges for music, drawing, etc., or for medical attendance are very moderate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor,—There is a saying attributed to the celebrated Dr. Johnson, that next to an ardent lover he admired a good hater. I suppose it must have been a like sentiment in days gone by, that superinduced an unhealthy craving to peruse the egregious falsehoods, and often the filthy narratives that form the staple of the Religious Daily, now so wisely prohibited to all Catholics, and so justly ranked in the index of corrupting literature. But if there be any department of that ephemeral sheet more steeped in gall and bitterness than another, it certainly is the Colonne Francaise. By the merest accident, I have in my possession the number dated Aug. 5, and the old instinct reviving, I could not avoid taking a peep at my old acquaintance. The subject of his distribute is the late melancholy accident at the cathedral. By implications he evidently lays the blame of the disaster at the door of His Lordship Bishop Bourget, who—he remarks—"has so overstocked his diocese with churches that the united funds of his diocese are unequal to defray the cost." One would naturally conclude that the bishop was better qualified to judge of the want and requirements of his flocks than any servile amanuensis of the devil. But I willingly concede to the Colonne that if all the churches contained within an area of three fourths of a square mile, commencing at Beaver Hall, including the Anglican Cathedral and other churches in the vicinity as far as Guy Street, were Catholic, under the episcopal jurisdiction of Bishop Bourget, professing one God, one Faith one Baptism as they ought to do,—then there might be some truth in the charge that the worthy bishop had overstocked the market, and that he had allowed his zeal to outrun his judgment.

It is written in an old book—"Who hath known the mind of the Lord, and who had been his counsellor." The answer to this question may be found in the Colonne Francaise under review. "The curse of God" it remarks "is upon the building. There were some indeed who regarded a previous disaster as a manifestation of the Divine wrath:—one—two—three—next year it will be four, and the following five, if these works are not arrested." Thus you perceive Mr. Editor, that given the first term, the difference and the number of terms of this diabolical-arithmetical progression any school boy can calculate the sum of the catastrophe. As the scribe or amanuensis of the Colonne has a knack of winding up his contributions with a flourish from Holy Scripture, I suggest the following at his earliest convenience.

"A MAN THAT IS AN APOSTATE IS AN UNPROFITABLE MAN AND WALKETH WITH A PERVERSE MOUTH, WITH A WICKED HEART HE DEVISETH EVIL, AND AT ALL TIMES HE SOWETH DISCORD. Prov. vi. 12. 14. A. G. G.

"P. J. SMYTH AND HIS ASSAILANTS."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,—The subject of Ireland and the Irish, is one that has been so often dwelt upon, by orators, eloquent and otherwise; that it would be a difficult task, indeed, to say or write anything on the same theme that would savor of novelty. The Emerald Isle has been painted in various colors. By some, such as Moore,

"Rich and rare, were the gems, she wore" And by others, instance the late lamented Father Murphy, as "the grey hind, tear stained, anguish stricken Mater Dolorosa, the lone mother of many woes." But, it matters little in what garb she is presented to the mind's eye; it is not so much with Ireland, I have to do now, as with the Irish—and with one Irishman in particular. P. J. Smyth is a name that of late weeks has found a prominent place in journals, European and American. Our place in journals, European and American, have not been behind hand in noticing the eloquent, though unfortunately too impulsive Irish patriot. The Star, in particular,

devotes a column and a half, to a sketch of the orator's life: and a very able article, in answer to a correspondent "M," appears in your last edition. I do not purpose discussing the merits, or eulogizing the political ranks, I only beg to question the wisdom, in political ranks, I only beg to question the wisdom, in political ranks, I only beg to question the wisdom...

You have stories, too, of a moral tendency, where you will find food for pious thought. You also get instructed in your religion, and you are able to defend your faith, for you can find answers to objections in Catholic journals. The Catholic press is a power for Catholicity, and every Catholic worthy of the name should support it. It defends our religion against the attacks of infidelity, and by sustaining it, we to a certain extent, sustain our religion. Therefore, get a Catholic paper into your house every week; and your sons and daughters, by perusing it, will become better citizens and better Catholics. If you do not give your children good reading they will get bad reading for themselves; so it remains with you, fathers and mothers, to let them receive good, sound ideas of their religion by means of Catholic newspapers. The Protestant papers are against it, and are supported by Freemasons and all the enemies of the Church. Therefore do not support them, because by doing so you inflict injury on your religion.—Father Daman, S. J.

dominion items. The Catholics contemplate the erection of a handsome brick church in Mitchell, Ont., at an early day. QUEBEC FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We learn that the collectors of St Roch's ward have been actively at work and that a large amount has already been collected. This is gratifying intelligence for the burned-out sufferers.—Budget.

FEAST OF ST. ANN.—The Papal Court has instructed the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Quebec that brief has been issued in compliance with their request to that effect, constituting the festival of St Ann a feast of the first class, with an octave.—Budget.

St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.—The festival of St. Alphonsus Mary Liguori, founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church Sunday with unusual ceremony. The celebrant of Grand Mass was the Rev. Father Kearnan, secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by the Rev. Father Burke as first deacon, and the Reverend Father Bohn as sub-deacon. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Persico, Bishop of Bolivia, in a most eloquent and impressive manner, describing the great work accomplished by the eloquence, piety and zeal of St. Alphonsus. We noticed in the sanctuary Rt. Rev. Archbishop Taschereau, Mgr. Cazeau, and several clergy of the Basilica. The musical part of the service was under the direction of Mr. R. H. L. Watson, R.A.M. Organist of St. Patrick's Church; the selections were as follows:—Kyrie Eleison, by Mozart; Gloria, from Farmer's Mass in B flat; Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, by Verrier. During the offertory Mr. Watson played a selection from the oratorio of Moses in Egypt, which was executed in a most masterly manner. The solos for soprano, Miss Peters; alto, Miss McCanlay; and tenor Mr. F. E. Lane, were given with much taste and feeling. After the service, Mr. Watson, with his customary skill, played a selection on the organ from the oratorio of Eli of Costa.—Budget, Aug. 12th.

CONSECrating a NEW R. C. CHURCH AND CONVENT.—The new R. C. Convent at Chicoutimi was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec Wednesday, assisted by Rev. Father Labelle of St. Jerome, and a number of other local ecclesiastics. The convent is a large new building, four stories high, and built of granite. Near by, a large new stone church is now in course of erection, to replace the old wooden one on the other side of the road. It is being most substantially built and promises to be a remarkably fine structure. The building received the benediction of His Grace the Archbishop. The clergy with His Grace which took part in the ceremonies above alluded to, arrived at Chicoutimi early Wednesday morning by steamer "Saguenay." As they landed, a salute of small guns was fired from a neighboring hill. The day was in every respect a gala one for the good people of Chicoutimi.—Budget, August 12th.

AN English capitalist is proposing to establish an iron mill at Subenacade, on the Intercolonial railway. Wm. McLaren for many years baggage-master at the Grand Trunk Station at Guelph, had his leg broken below the knee on the 11th, while helping to shunt cars in the station yard. A by-law to grant a bonus of \$3,000 to the Grand Junction Railway, is being prepared to be submitted to the ratepayers of the eleven lots of Ashpodel Township. The last spike in the new bridge over the Muskoka River at Huntsville was driven on Monday Aug 7th. The bridge has been constructed high enough to allow the steamer to pass under.

CONSULAR.—The London Gazette, of July 21, says:—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Felix Carbury as Consul at Quebec for his Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves. FIRE PROTECTION.—The corporation of Levis are contemplating the purchase of fire extinguishers for use in cases of small fires, where the use of the steamer would only result in great damage by water. The idea is a good one. A ewe belonging to Mr. Seabrook, a farmer residing in Goulbourn, near Richmond, gave birth to a lamb the other day, having had two lambs in January last. This is a very unusual occurrence, ewes very seldom having lambs more than once in a season.

MERCANTILE AGENCY BOSH.—That smart jeweller, named Mellor, who cleared out lately to the misfortune of a large number of creditors, was rated in several mercantile agency books, as being worth \$50,000 when in reality he was on the verge of bankruptcy. Are we not right in saying that those who speak in its favor need all their help to keep them afloat.—Budget.

NOTICE. Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indebted to pay up quickly.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher."

PROFESSION OF RELIGIOUS IN HARTFORD, CONN.

A most solemn and impressive ceremony took place on Saturday, 5th inst., at the Convent of Mount St. Joseph on Farmington avenue, Hartford, Conn. The occasion was the taking of the black veil and the pronouncing of perpetual vows in the order of the Sisters of Mercy by eight young ladies whose names in the world, together with those by which they will hereafter be known are as follows:—Miss Maggie Ryan, Carlou, Ireland, in religion Sister Mary Columba; Miss Sarah Gleeson, Montreal Canada, in religion Sister Mary de Pazzi; Miss Nellie Kennelly, Hartford, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius; Miss Maggie Tracy, Hartford, in religion Sister Mary Bernardine; Miss Anna Lyman, Hartford, in religion Sister Mary Jerome; Miss Bridget Sullivan, Norwich, in religion Sister Mary Bonaventure; Miss Mary A. Hynds, Norwich, in religion Sister Mary Assisium; Miss Lizzie O'Neil, New Britain, in religion Sister Mary Borromeo. The clergymen present were the Right Rev. Bishop Galbery, officiating; Very Rev. James Lynch Vicar-General; Rev. Father Coleman, O.S.A., and Rev. Thomas Welsh, Meriden; Rev. Michael Tierney, Stamford; Rev. P. A. Murphy, New Haven; Rev. M. F. Kelly, Hartford; Rev. Father Smith, Thomastonville; Rev. P. McCabe, Rev. D. Cremins, and Rev. Father Slocum, Hartford. There was also in attendance a large number of the relations and friends of the novices. The novices and Sisters marched in procession from the Convent to the chapel where the ceremonies began with an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Father Coleman, O.S.A., after which a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Galbery, assisted by the Rev. Father Lynch and Rev. Father Tierney, the Rev. Father Kelly officiating as Master of ceremonies—and during this the young ladies were formally received into the order, having placed upon them the black veil, and upon the ring finger of the left hand of each a plain silver ring, with chosen mottoes. Upon the conclusion of the Mass the procession was again formed and returned to the convent, the ceremony having occupied nearly two hours.—Com.

SOUND ADVICE TO CATHOLIC PARENTS.

If you wish for reading matter, are there not plenty of good Catholic weekly newspapers which do not contain all the silly trash to be found in Harper's or the N. Y. Ledger? But some will object and say, "Father, I like very well to have a Catholic paper in my house, but I cannot afford the expense," and you will pay ten cents for an anti-Catholic paper that never has any good word about our good religion, and you will not pay five cents half the price, for a paper that defends Catholicity. Shame on you! Story papers and others of that stamp malign the Catholic Church, while Catholic papers take part with it. Will you then contribute to support our enemies or our friends? If you support anti-Catholic periodicals, you support the enemies of the Church. If, on the contrary, you support Catholic periodicals, you support those who defend the principles of the Church against the attacks of Freemasons, infidels and the whole host of sinners arrayed against us. Take sides, then, and choose for yourselves; and let your choice be on the side of the religion of your fathers, by your preferring Catholic to anti-Catholic journals. The anti-Catholic journal costs five dollars a year, and the Catholic journal does not cost quite three dollars a year; so that as far as expense is concerned the latter is the cheaper of the two. When you have the Catholic journal in the house you have useful as well as entertaining reading for your children.

SPIRIT OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Pittsburg Catholic Journal has the following in regard to the unwarranted right of the State to assume undue control of the individual: "What do people mean when they tell us that the State should tax church property? What is the State? Is it a personality? In the case of a monarchy or an oligarchy this question is easily and quickly answered, but what answer can be given in our case? Is it the majority? or the expression of the will of the majority? Well, if it is why does a minority and a very small one at that, ask of the majority to tax itself? Why does an insignificant minority arrogantly demand the State to legislate against itself, that is, against the will of the majority? Or is the State to be the ne plus ultra of rational thought, and the judge of how to realize or materialize it in the best manner possible? But who is to originate that thought? for the State is impersonal. What body of men have a right to obstruct the working of their brain as the most correct expressions and the best form of reason? "Again, what is meant when we are told that the state should be the educator of the people? This must surely mean that a small clique in the State should have a darling hypothesis on the nation's altar, and that the majority must needs come and adore. The more we expect the State to do, the more do we expose and endanger the liberties of the individual. To heap responsibilities upon the State is to lessen the number of attributes which of necessity belongs to the ideal of a Republic. To centre all of them in the State is to establish the most despotic autocracy. Where the State rules, thinks, educates and worships for the people centralization finds a legitimate sphere of action only in a theocracy or hierarchy."

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, August, 1876.—London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Montreal: De & J. Sailer & Co. Contents: Catholic Aspects of the Eastern Question; An English Carmelite; The Catholic Church in Poland under the Russian Government. Part the Second; A Rhythm of St. Hildebert of Tours; How the Church dealt with Slavery; Marshal Radetzky; Josephine's Troubles; A Story of the Occupation of Versailles in 1870.—Catholic Review.—I. Reviews and Notices. II. Old English Devotion to our Blessed Lady. Part XV. (Walsingham.) Title-page and Contents of Vol. VIII. THE CANADIAN MONTHLY for August, has the following table of Contents:—"As Long as She Lived"; a Novel; by F. W. Robinson, author of "Little Kate Kirby," etc.; Book II, Chaps. iii-vi. "The Faithful Wife"; a Norse Legend; by A. R. Otvava. "Summer Travel," I. Kingston and the Thousand Islands; by F. P. Betts, Kingston. II. Lake Memphremagog; by Julia Aleya. "A Dreamland"; a Poem; by Sarah Keppel, Hamilton. "How Joint Stock Companies are Manufactured"; by Serrator. "My Little Fairy"; a Poem; by William Mills, Ottawa. "The Poetry of Charles Heavyside"; by Daniel Clark, M. D., Toronto. "The Dark Huntsman"; a Poem; by Charles Heavyside. "A Woman Before the Mast"; a True Story; by M. Toronto. "The Star of Fame"; a Poem; by C. D. Jakeway, M.D., Stayner, Ont. "The Divine Law of Prayer"; by Fidelis. "The Climate of Newfoundland"; by Rev. P. Tocque, A.M., Kinmount. "A Texas Barbecue"; by M. Y., Fort Richardson, Texas. "Song of a Spirit"; by Laurentius. "Current Events"; "Book Reviews"; "Current Literature"; "Music and the Drama"; "Literary Notes." "The Annals of Canada."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.—New Series, July, 1876; Burns, Oates & Co., London. D. & J. Sailer & Co., Montreal. Contents:—I. Professor Mirvart on the Rights of Conscience. II. Cremation. III. Mr. Mill on Causation. IV. The United States of America. V. The Witness of St. Ignaceus to Catholic Doctrine. VI. Mr. Alfred Austin's Human Tragedy. VII. A Few Mere Words on Fessler. VIII. The Republican Victory in France. IX. Note to the April Number. X. On Religious Unity and Toleration. XI. Notices of Books. XII. Pronouncement on Rosmini's Works. HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September is remarkable for the interest and variety of its contents. The Seventh Book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda" is full of thrilling dramatic situations. Another Serial Story, the "Woman-Eater," is so strong that its authorship has been attributed to the most popular masculine novelist in England, Miss Mulock's beautiful story, "The Laurel Bush," and Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" are continued. Besides these Serial Tales there are five short stories of unusual interest. In the illustrated articles, Olive Logan describes Life at Long Branch; Dr. A. H. Guernsey gives an able epitome of Mr. Griffin's recent valuable work on Japan; E. S. Nadal contributes an interesting description of Eton College; The Rev. Tryon Edwards narrates the history of Mason and Dixon's line; Mrs. Mary Treat treats of the Carnivorous Plants of Florida; and Ernest Ingersoll describes the Baltimore Oriole and its peculiar habits. J. T. Trowbridge contributes another of his thrilling stories in verse, entitled "Tom's Come Home," illustrated by Sol Eytinge. Other poems are contributed by T. B. Aldrich, George Lunt, John W. Chadwick, Mary E. Vandyne, and Carl Spencer. The Editorial Departments covers all matters of current interest in Science, Literature, and Society. For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—We have received a copy of Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for August. It is for sale at the book stores. We have received the Statutes of Canada, 30 Victoria, 1876, Vols. I and II, for which Mr. Brown, Chamberlain, will please accept our thanks. MUSIC RECEIVED.—J. Fischer & Bro., music publishers, 226 B. Fourth street, New York, have sent us a Missa pro Defunctis and "An Easy Mass," suitable for children's voices, both arranged by John Singenberger. Price 35 cents each. Money in small sums is being found on the shore of the Straits of Canoe, which was known to be one of the haunts of the race of freebooters who swarmed about the North Atlantic when chased of the Spanish. Very old silver crowns have made their appearance in maritime cities, and it is supposed that a pot of money has been brought to light in some quarter.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

Table with columns for STOCKS, Sellers, and Buyers. Lists various locations like Montreal, Ontario, City, etc., with corresponding stock values.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gd)

Table listing various commodities such as Flour, Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, etc., with their respective prices.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing agricultural products like Wheat, do spring, do fall, etc., with their market prices.

barley do 0 00 0 00 Oats do 0 00 0 00 Peas do 0 00 0 00 Bye do 0 00 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs. 0 00 8 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb. 0 00 0 00 " fore-quarters 0 00 0 00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb. 0 00 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls 0 18 0 22 " large rolls 0 00 0 00 tub dairy 0 18 0 19 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 15 0 17 " packed 0 14 0 15 Apples, per brl. 2 00 3 60 Onions, per bush. 0 95 1 60 Turnips, per bush. 0 22 0 25 Potatoes, per bns. 0 50 0 60 Hay 08 00 10 75 Straw 8 00 09 00 Geese, each. 0 60 0 90 Turkeys 0 50 1 00 Cabbage, per doz. 0 40 0 50

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing various commodities like Flour, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, Meat, Mutton, Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Hides, Calf Skins, Deka Skins, Lambskins, Tallow, Poultry, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal, Wool, etc., with their market prices.

J. H. SEMPLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

INFORMATION WANTED of MARY ANN CLINTON, native of Gashell, King's County, Ireland, who arrived in Montreal, in May, 1839, since which time she has not been heard from. If she will write to P. F., care of TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, she will hear of something to her advantage. 1-3

SITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young lady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma, capable of teaching both English and French, and has had eight years experience. Address "M. T.," TRUE WITNESS Office. 51-3

WANTED—Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains.—Places open just now. For salary and particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED—Heirs and next of kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last; had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago, will hear of something to their advantage, by communicating with McSWEENEY BROS., Moncton, N. B.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY,

'GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '62, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents. For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office; D. & J. Sailer, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS:

Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection. By a PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM GAFFENY, of the same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized a cetera in judgement, Plaintiff;

vs. The said WILLIAM GAFFENY, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action for separation as to property, against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 7th August, 1876.

JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff;

vs. The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The Khan of Keshgar, with 40,000 men, has, it is reported, opened hostilities against China, which is almost defenceless to resist the attack.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.—On Wednesday a Russian lady fired a pistol at Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister to Switzerland.

The Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement which shows that the difficulty experienced in Prussia in filling the ranks of the Protestant clergy is felt even to a greater extent in Holland.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN CATHOLICS.—Count Louis Arc-Zinneberg, chairman of the committee, has issued a notice announcing that the general Congress of German Catholics will be held this year from the 11th to the 14th of September at Munich.

BERLIN.—The Catholics of Berlin have just had the satisfaction of seeing a new burial ground consecrated. It is about ten acres in size.

THE ELECTIONS.—In all directions movements are beginning with reference to the approaching elections to the Reichstag. A meeting was to be held in the Catholic Assembly House at Cologne on the Tuesday of this week, of the managing committee of the centre party for the whole Rhine province.

COLOGNE.—After several fruitless attempts, an officer of the court succeeded by a ruse in serving at the office of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Cologne a copy of the sentence of "deposition."

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAWS.—It would appear that the Civil Marriage Law has inflicted most serious damage on the material interests of the Protestant clergy in Germany. In some of the parishes in Berlin from 60 to 80 per cent. of the parties dispense altogether with the Church ceremony.

THE KHEDIVE'S CHILDREN.—A letter from Viceroy says—Two sons and a nephew of the Khedive have been here during the last few days, accompanied by a numerous suite.

A recent official investigation of the Parisian libraries has furnished the following statistics:—The library of the Arsenal possesses 200,000 volumes and 8,000 manuscripts; the library of the Sorbonne, 80,000 volumes; the library of the School of Medicine, 35,000 volumes; the National Library, 1,700,000, 80,600 manuscripts, 1,000,000 engravings and maps, 120,000 medals; the library Mazaria, 200,000 volumes, 4,000 manuscripts, and 80 relief models of Pelasgic-monuments in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor; the library Sainte-Genevieve, 160,000 volumes and 350,000 manuscripts; making a total for all the public collections of Paris of 2,375,000 volumes and 442,000 manuscripts.

THE BISHOP OF LIEGE.—The Court of the First Instance at Liege has delivered judgment in the cause of the Bishop of Liege versus the Burgomaster of that city for arbitrary and illegal conduct in stopping the Jubilee processions from the Cathedral on the 9th and 16th of May, and the 18th of November, 1875. The decision of the Court is formally against the Bishop, who is condemned in the costs of the action; though, as the Gazette de Liege points out, it is virtually in his favour, as it acquits the Burgomaster on the non-legal ground that he aided in good faith, because, when he forbade the procession he believed, rightly or wrongly, that such a course was imperative in the interests of social order and public safety.

Since the death of Croce-Spinella and Sirel the taste for balloon ascensions, so far from diminishing, seems to have received a new impetus in France, in all parts of which country ascensions have taken place very frequently of late. The greater part of the aeronauts content themselves with sending some account of their voyage to the local press; but such accounts however brilliant they may be in a literary point of view, are of little use to meteorological studies the French Society for the promotion of Ariel Investigation have consequently requested all the aeronauts of that country to send to it, as the central bureau, careful accounts of the voyages made by the aeronauts, giving the barometric heights, the direction and velocity of the winds and clouds as well as of the balloon, the temperature, and, if possible, the hydrometric conditions. By thus centralizing the observations it is believed that a great service will be rendered to meteorology.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The London Times considers the capture of Gurgusovatz is a severe if not fatal blow to the Servians and says Turkish Ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one-hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are victims of infatuation. Servia is not hid away in a corner; what is done there one day is known next morning in all the capitals of Europe and if the Bashi-Bazouks are let loose on the defenceless peninsula, the prudential motives of statesmen would form but a sorry barrier against the popular indignation of the countries on whose forbearance the Turks had long relied. Even the repulse of the Turks did less to give a just idea of Roman rule than the atrocities in Bulgaria, and the repetition of those horrors in Servia would make the picture of that rule fatally complete. Nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of her victory as to cancel Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the great powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraint on the impetuous Turks. Whatever may be their faults, they are advancing in civilization as fast as the Ottoman part of Turkey is decaying. Other states than Russia would not be disposed to let them again fall under the rule of the Turkish Pashas, or even allow Belgrade to be occupied by Turkish troops again. A special from Berlin says mediation by the powers is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off Turkish soil. In the English House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said several representations had been made to the Porte regarding the cruel and atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte had been informed that the recital of those deeds had created in English minds the greatest indignation and horror. He had reason to believe that these occurrences ceased some little time ago, and punishment was being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators. A British Consular agent had been appointed at Philippopolis, with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities.

The correspondent of the Milan newspaper Pingolo has been arrested in the Montenegrin camp at Drina. The Consul made a representation to Britain for his release, but without effect. The Official Journal announces that the question between France and the Porte, arising out of the outrage committed at Salonica is definitely settled. The Independence Belg's despatch from Paris states that the Turkish Ambassador there denies the statement telegraphed to Le Temps from Vienna: that the Porte will accept mediation of the Powers regarding Montenegro. The Ambassador admitted that this was probably accurate: that the Porte had decided not to negotiate with Prince Milan, considering that he had forfeited his rights, and ought to be dethroned; that the integrity of Servia should be respected; but that the Porte would probably occupy Belgrade and Laragajevatz. The Ambassador thought the intervention of the powers at this time would be premature. A correspondent telegraphs:—The situation is not altogether hopeless for Servia, for the defiles on the approach to the Morava Valley are well fortified and powerful resistance may meet the invaders. The roads are encumbered by thousands of emigrant waggons, conveying the terrified inhabitants of the invaded districts beyond the reach of the cruel Turks. The larger number of those on the roads are old men, women and children. A despatch to the Standard from Saitchar states that, on the arrival of the Turks there, the town was found to be deserted by the inhabitants, only four women and five children remaining. Gen. Leschjanin is to be court-martialed for not defending the place. A telegram to the same paper from Trebinje reports Moukhtar Pasha on Tuesday effected a junction with 30,000 men under Mustapha Pasha, near Bilek. Montenegro has abandoned the neighborhood of Bilek. A portion of their forces has been sent to the southern frontier. According to private information from Bucharest, Prince Charles is greatly discomfited at the change in the Cabinet, and a decline of power of the Radicals his abdication is feared. A Reuter telegram from Vienna announces that General Tchernayeff effected a junction with General Horvatovitch on Tuesday, and has taken up a position at Banja, commanding the heights. A despatch from Paris to the Reuter company reports Colonel Berker will supersede General Leschjanin. The Political Correspondence says Moukhtar Pasha, has been compelled to place his troops on half rations, and has slight hopes of relief. General Antitch attacked Dervish Pasha near Sienitza, and after three days fighting the Turks were defeated. Ristic, the Servian Premier, is preparing a note to be sent to the Powers, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia. The latter are accused of mutilating the wounded and of burning villages and carrying petroleum in their usnapsks for that purpose. A despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph represents that a panic prevails in Belgrade. The dismissal of Ristic has been demanded, and that the Powers be appealed to avert ruin. Advice comes from St. Petersburg that the railways in Russia have been preparing for the possible transportation of troops. There is no immediate danger, however, of Russian intervention. A despatch from Vienna says the note which Ristic, the Servian Premier, is preparing to be sent to the Powers, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia, may serve equally to pave the way for mediation or for justifying war to the death. A special from Trebinje says the Montenegrins have retired, some towards Podgoritz, and some towards Bangani. Moukhtar Pasha has made an excursion to the frontier unmolested. An offensive movement of Turks will probably shortly be made. A correspondent of the Milan newspaper, arrested in the Montenegrin camp at Drina, last Thursday, has been released. A despatch to Le Temps from Vienna states the Servian Premier, Ristic, rejects all offers of mediation, declaring Servia will not treat for peace until the Turks are under the walls of Belgrade. General Tzobakof, who, with General Antitch, defeated Dervish Pasha near Sienitza, is reported to be retreating from that place. General Tchernayeff is advancing in the direction of Banja. A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says General Harvatovitch, maintains his position at Banja pass, where he awaits reinforcements. General Despotovitch, the new commander-in-chief of the Bosnians, announces that he has taken seven Turkish entrenchments and occupied several villages on the Una. A despatch to La Liberté says the Sultan is better, and his recovery is nearly certain. The Standard's Berlin special says the Porte has positively declared it is willing to negotiate for peace whenever the Powers are disposed to intervene, but not willing to agree to an armistice before the entry of the Turks into Belgrade. The Standard's Ragusa special announces that Tjeladin Pasha has arrived at Nevesinje with reinforcements. The arrived additional reinforcements at Scutari is expected. They are coming under Mehemet Pasha, who will assume the chief command. The Servians are engaged in strengthening the fortifications of Belgrade at every point. The Minister of the Interior is making contracts for heavy supplies of provisions, and will defend the place as long as possible. The Princess of Servia has issued an appeal for volunteers to enter a legion named after herself. The legion consists mainly of foreigners, and is fast filling up in response to the appeal. The Standard's special from Vienna says 1,500 refugees from Servia have arrived in Hungary and Roumania. The Standard's Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that it is unofficially reported that Tchernayeff's attempts against Nisch have resulted in failure, the position from which Nisch was to have been bombarded being occupied by the Turks. The determination of the Servians is to make a stand at Alexinatz, if the soldiers will fight, which is doubtful. Fugitives are encamped for fifty miles on the sides of the roads leading to Paratchin. No proposal for mediation has been submitted to Servia by Austria or Russia. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted \$4,000 for the relief of Servians that have taken refuge in Roumania. The number of refugees is estimated at 30,000. A Times despatch from Paris says the English programme of non-interference in the Eastern question, which was sanctioned by the Powers after the failure of the Berlin memorandum, is the basis of the subsisting harmony. The signal for mediation, therefore, can and ought only to come from England. She is the abiter of the moment when the struggle is to be considered finished and mediation may be successfully opposed. As yet it is certain that England does not think the moment opportune, and no other Power will take the initiative. The Turkish aim is to anticipate mediation by according to the vanquished Servians and to Montenegro—vanquished or not—conditions acceptable enough to be approved before mediation could be accomplished. Further correspondence respecting the Bulgarian atrocities was laid before the British Parliament on Thursday, including the report of Baring, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation at Constantinople, who was deputed to investigate the alleged atrocities, and whose report has already been published. Among the most important papers submitted was a despatch from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople, which says:—"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the capture of Saitchar may lead to the occupation of a considerable part of Servia by the Turks; therefore I instruct you to urge strongly on the Porte that it is absolutely necessary its troops should be kept under control, that unarmed people be spared, and that a repetition of the outrages would prove more disastrous to the Porte than the loss of a battle. The indignation of Europe would be uncontrollable,

and interference in a sense hostile to Turkey would inevitably follow." The Servia correspondents of Daily News, Standard and Times note the fact that many Servians are coming to the rear, slightly wounded in the hand or fore-arm. The correspondents believe they shoot themselves to avoid battle. A despatch from Belgrade to the Daily News says Col. Antitch retreated from Yavoro to Ivanitza without fighting. No tidings have been received of the brigade which pushed forward to Sienitza. Sienitza was the original base of General Zach's soldiers. A despatch says Col. Antitch's retreat to Ivanitza means a much further retreat. Ivanitza is surrounded by very high hills, affording the Turks excellent offensive positions. This fact is the Servian war is about to assume a much less ambitious character than when first undertaken, and is about to resolve itself into a guerilla warfare. The Sultan has issued a decree granting amnesty to all Bulgarians except the leaders and those actively engaged in insurrection, who will be tried according to law. The other prisoners will be released. The Daily News has a despatch from Belgrade which says the Turks are closing around Servia. Abdul Kerim Pasha is pushing westward from Gueorgosovatz and the Servian General Horvatovitch has fallen back on Yankova and Kilissur. Hard fighting commenced at Yankova on Wednesday. If the Turks carry Yankova there will be no important obstacle in the way to Banja. The army of the south is faring badly and has retreated from Yirnar to the interior. All available guns are being mounted upon the ramparts of the fortress at Belgrade. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says it has transpired that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at their conference at Reichstadt, agreed that when peace was concluded, the Porte might take guarantees to prevent Servia from again assaulting Turkey, but that Servia should never be permitted to occupy a Servian town. A rumor that Austria is ready to prevent the Turks from entering Belgrade is probable. It is represented that the powers are resolved not to consent to the deposition of Prince Milan. The Paris National reports that the Servians have 60,000 fighting men at Alexinatz and Deligrade. A despatch to the Daily Telegraph says the Turkish Government intends, after the subjugation of Servia, to assign Prime Minister Ristic for high treason, holding him chiefly responsible for the insurrection. A Vienna despatch to Le Soir, asserts that the Turks continue to massacre Christians in Bosnia that many villages are empty, their inhabitants having been slaughtered; that terrible atrocities have been committed, and hundreds of dead bodies are floating down the Ora. Enquiry into the acts of the Turks in Bosnia is imperatively demanded.

Pressure of the atmosphere is now applied to the raising of coal in the Cruzot district in France. The air is exhausted from a hollow tube running along the shaft from the bottom to the top of the colliery. At the foot of this tube is a piston fitted to it, and supporting a cage into which the coal to be raised is put. When the cage is full the air from the mine is allowed to press upon the piston beneath, and there being a vacuum above the piston and the cage, the load is borne upward to the surface. Not only is the coal raised in this way, but the ventilation of the mine is vastly improved, for the contaminated air of the colliery flows up through the tube, bearing the loaded cage above it, while its place is supplied by an overflow of fresh air from the surface.

A THREAD TELEGRAPH.—A thread telegraph, useful for certain purposes, can be made in this way: Take two tin cylinders about the size of a small dice box, say three inches long, by one and one-fourth inches in diameter; covering one end of each with parchment bladder, forming a drum head. Pierce the centre with a pin and insert a strong thread, and make a knot to prevent it from being withdrawn. With the other end of the thread (which may be of any length, say a hundred yards or more), do likewise with the other cylinder, and the telegraph is complete. By keeping the thread tightly drawn, in order that the vibration may be perfect a person speaking or even whispering in one cylinder can be distinctly heard by another holding the other to the ear. Would not such home-made pocket telegraphs be very useful for factories, on farms, in the army, and in many other situations too innumerable to mention.—Scientific American

A WEIGHING AND CALCULATING MACHINE.—German mechanical magazines are loud in their praise of a scale which, in determining the weight of goods, also gives the price of the quantity. It is a steelyard with sliding weight. The peculiar mechanism which gives the price consists of a cylinder placed under the long arm of the balance, and capable of being turned round its longer axis, which is parallel with the arm. The cylinder is in part of its circumference divided by oblique lines, and the divisions thus made are crossed by lines running parallel to the long axis, so that somewhat irregular quadrangular figures are formed, and each of these contains a number. The numbers between any two lines run from 1 up to 10 or other number while between every two of the oblique curved lines there are always equal numbers. The interval between the cross lines corresponds to that of the divisions of the arm. When goods are to be weighed, the cylinder is turned until the number upon it corresponds to the unit of weight of the goods. After weighing, the running weight on the yard arm is found opposite the number on the cylinder, which corresponds to the value of the quantity weighed.

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE, (Under "True Witness" Office), All orders promptly attended to.

BLMYER MFG CO. CHURCH BELLS, NOTICE is hereby given that DAME OELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, has, on the Fourth day of August, 1876, instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, EDMOND RHEAUME, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place. A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. 52-5

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS. 1875-6—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1876-7. This Company's Lines are composed of the undermentioned First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table with columns: Vessels, Tons, Commanders. Lists ships like SARDINIAN, CROCIANIAN, POLYNESIAN, etc.

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Table with columns: Vessel, Date. Lists Moravian, Peruvian, Polynesian, Sardinian, Circassian.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Summer months. Cabin \$90, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation). Intermediate \$40 00. Steerage 25 00.

Table with columns: Vessel, Date. Lists Canadian, Austrian, Phoenician, Manitoban.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. Cabin \$60. Intermediate 40. Steerage 25. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:—In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAPITTE & VANDERBOUYE or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAB & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to ARG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & BOON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLES & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHORN; 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

GRAND LOTTERY, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL. Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Rev. M. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Alf. M. Bonissant, P.S.S.

Table with columns: Lottery Prizes, Amount. Lists prizes like 1 Lot of ground, 5 Lots at Point St. Charles, etc.

Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00. 100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches:—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Davins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised playgrounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons direct.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care. The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Dealing its drill on vocal elements, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS. Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00. Half Boarders, " 7 00. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00. 1st Class, " 5 00. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00. 1st Class, " 6 00. Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872. D. LANGEL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and finding no relief. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Wanted to order any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, \$1.00 per box. Address D. LANGEL, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS, An Insolvent. On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. EDOUARD POITRAS, per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE, An Insolvent. On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH DECHENE, per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St. Antoine, Parish of Notre Dame de Toutes Graces, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE BOUCHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a cetera in judgement, Plaintiff; vs. The said PIERRE BOUCHARD, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. DOUVER, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52-5

SCRAP BOOK.

"I've got another, my dear," said Mr. Dorkins as he hurried into the house. "If you were on the top of Trinity Church spire on the back of a goose...

Mr. Penn, a young gentleman well known for his eccentricities, having walked from Hyde Park Corner to Hammamsmith for a wager of one hundred guineas...

A carping old woman said to her pastor:—"Dear me, ministers mak' muckle adae about their hard work. But what's twa bits o' sermons in the week...

RECOGNISING HIMSELF.—In an action brought against Lord Domeraille at the Cork Assizes one of the witnesses was Mr. St. Leger, brother to the defendant...

KEEPING UP THE STANDARD.—The proprietor of a Broadway soda fountain has had, up to a week ago, a malicious-minded young man in his employ...

"Keep that pineapple up to that standard, and I'll come over from Jersey at least once a day to patronise you."

HE came again and again, and every time he came he wiped off his chin with a tender motion and benign expression, and whispered that Jersey City soda fountains were over forty miles behind the times on pineapple syrup...

"He did, and you got it," was the reply. "It can't be—it can't be, young man. I have had soda water here for the last four weeks, and the young man always drew the pineapple syrup out of that faucet up there."

"The good man looked at him a long time, a shade of sadness gradually stealing over his face, and as he put down his nickel and went out he said: "That other young man is on the high road to degradation, and yet I wonder why they can't make pineapple syrup with something of that upper sweet flavor to it."

HOPE WITH ALL. The Night is mother of the Day, The Winter of the Spring; An ever upon old decay The greenest mosses cling.

In deepest woods some daylight lurks Through showers the sunbeams fall, For God, who loveth all His works, Hath left His hope with all.

WHAT IS THE SUN?—Professor Rudolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun says: A molten or white hot mass, 850,000 miles in diameter, equalling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire 50,000 miles deep...

SWANS VS. RATS.—An esteemed friend sends the following: A few weeks ago, while a party of men were engaged in "battling" at a water-mill in the neighborhood of Aldborough, five of the vermin were started by the ferrets from a hollow tree growing close to the mill-dam...

How COCONUT TREES GROW.—Myriads of coconut plants (we read in Moresby's New Guinea), covered the islets (the De Poyser's), in all the stages of growth. Some just bursting the shell, were shooting forth slender, fern-like leaves; others much more advanced, were sending their small roots downwards through the shell to find the soil...

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FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term, \$80.00 Day Scholars per Term, 12.50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano per Term, 12.50 Use of Piano per Term, 5.00 Use of Library per Term, 2.50

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UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

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Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders, do, 7.50 Day Pupils, do, 2.50 Washing and Mending, do, 1.20 Complete Bedding, do, 0.50 Stationery, do, 0.30 Music, do, 2.00 Painting and Drawing, do, 1.20 Use of the Library, do, 0.20

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

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THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

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

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1877. Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Epilepsy in July, 1853. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief...

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subject will answer. GREENDALE, Miss., June 1st, 1877. Dear Sir:—You had said enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills.

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STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Georgia, Missouipi.

Send to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCOX, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$27.

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W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

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R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolltan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Trembles, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

EFFORTS OF TREES ON CLOVER.—Some species of trees seem to be specially injurious to vegetation beneath their shade, and of these the butternut and hickories, or walnuts, are conspicuous examples. The fact is frequently noted that clover, corn and hoed crops are especially liable to injury. We have often seen clover killed outright around a butternut tree for a distance equal to the extent of its branches or roots. At the same time clover will thrive under apple, pear or other fruit trees where the ground is not unsuitable, and the failure under butternut and walnut trees suggests the query whether it is caused by the roots of one kind of trees exhausting the moisture near the surface while the others draw it from the subsoil, or whether it may not result from the direct injurious effects of the drippings of water from the leaves and branches. Many farmers believe that butternut and walnut leaves poison the soil for certain kinds of crops. In order to test this question we are instituting experiments, taking butternut leaves and spreading them on a few feet square of clover to note the effect next summer. If the leaves are really poisonous to vegetation the effect will be seen away from the trees as well as near them. Our guess is that the butternut roots exhaust the subsoil moisture worse than the roots of other trees. Butternut makes a poor shade, and this tends to keep the land dryer. We noticed last fall that the young clover of last season's growth grew quite well under a butternut tree. The bad effect seems not to be manifested till the second year, by which time the clover roots should strike the subsoil.—*Exchange.*

CONSTRUCTION OF BARN.—That manure which is kept under cover till carried to the field is much more valuable than that which is exposed to the sun, wind and rain, a correspondent of the *World* says, has been proved by numerous experiments; yet farmers will so construct their barns that their stable manure must be thrown out of doors, where much of its plant food is destroyed and lost. That the liquid manure of animals is worth nine-tenths as much as the solid is admitted by good judges. That there is much hard work on a farm and not a little that is disagreeable, every farmer knows; yet farmers will so construct their barns that there will be more of both than there need be. That it is unhealthy to live partly or wholly underground, needs no argument to prove; yet farmers will so construct their barns that their cows must thus live most of the time that they are fed in the stable. Whereas, if farmers would so construct their barns with a cemented cellar or basement under the stables for manure, that it would be kept under cover till wanted, and drawn out whenever convenient, all the liquid manure would be saved, the stables could be more thoroughly cleaned in one-fourth to one-third the time and with much less hard, disagreeable work than it would take to wheel the manure into the yard, and could be done just as comfortable in stormy as fair weather, and their cows would have a dry and healthy stable. To wheel the manure of forty head of cattle three or four rods from the stable, takes ten or twelve days longer, every six months the cattle are stabled over night, then it does to drop it through the floor, to say nothing of the hard, disagreeable work of wheeling it through the mud or snow, or on a line of plank to the heap. A light stable floor, one or two small windows on each of two sides of the cellar, and a ventilator from the cellar up through the roof, will prevent any odor rising from the manure into the stable. The benefits of cellars or basements under stables for manure, and the objection to keep cattle in them, are like the goods the merchant advertises for sale, "too numerous to mention."

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.—Some of our readers may want to know how to pickle cucumbers, and the following, from the *Grocer*, may be of use to them at this season.—For pickling purposes the cucumber in all stages of its growth is used, from the large vegetable which is cut into slices and sold to the cheap grocery stores, to the smallest size, or gherkin, which is preserved entire. In buying, selling, and estimating quantities, cucumbers, whether large or small, are counted not measured. The farmers sort the cucumbers into three sizes, small, medium, and large; the factories have five sizes, viz.: very small, small, medium, large and very large. Of these different sizes 5,000 of the very small would fill an ordinary whisky barrel; 3,000 of the small, 2,000 of the medium, 1,400 of the large, and 800 of the very large. The cucumbers on being picked at their place of growth are taken by the farmers to the salting-house, whence they are removed to the pickle factories. Most of the salting-houses are within a few miles of where the plant is grown, as the fresh crop will not bear long transportation. Although some farmers do their own salting, in most cases the latter is a separate business, conducted on a large scale, the manufacturers buying of the salters. The pickles, on being taken from the brine, are "freshened up," that is, they are put into large wooden vats containing fresh water, to extract the salt. This water is changed three times during the freshening process, after which the cucumbers are packed in casks or bottles for sale. The best vinegar in use for pickling in this country is that made from the western highwines. In a vinegar made from wood the pickles soon become soft and even cider vinegar, though the best and most wholesome for table purposes, will not preserve pickles more than a month. All the artificial vinegars made from acids fail in this respect, and from vitriol especially. Cucumbers pickled in highwine vinegar will keep for an almost indefinite time, and will come out as good as at first, after an interval of several years. Large quantities of very fine cucumbers and cauliflowers are imported from Holland, which country likewise supplies the London market. The pickles which are thus imported extensively into this country have the advantage of low prices, due to the cheapness of labor abroad, in addition to the best possible sample, with the least amount of trouble at the factory. With the requisite amount of care and attention we can, in this country, make as good a pickle as can be made in London.

In reference to drinks for the warm season, what we desire to impress upon our readers is the hygienic difference between cool water and ice-water. Cold tea, but not iced tea, is particularly good, producing gentle perspiration without exhaustion. Cool, but not iced lemonade, moderately taken, is also good. Iced fresh milk in quantities is particularly dangerous; but cool buttermilk or sour milk, not iced, will prove refreshing and easy of digestion. Alcoholic drinks, because of their heating and brain-congesting effects, no matter how much iced, are very perilous during this hot weather, and even fermented drinks, except with meals, should be taken sparingly. A glass of claret in a tumbler of cold water would be good with dinner. Above all, let the fatal order, "Bring me some ice water" be seldom heard.

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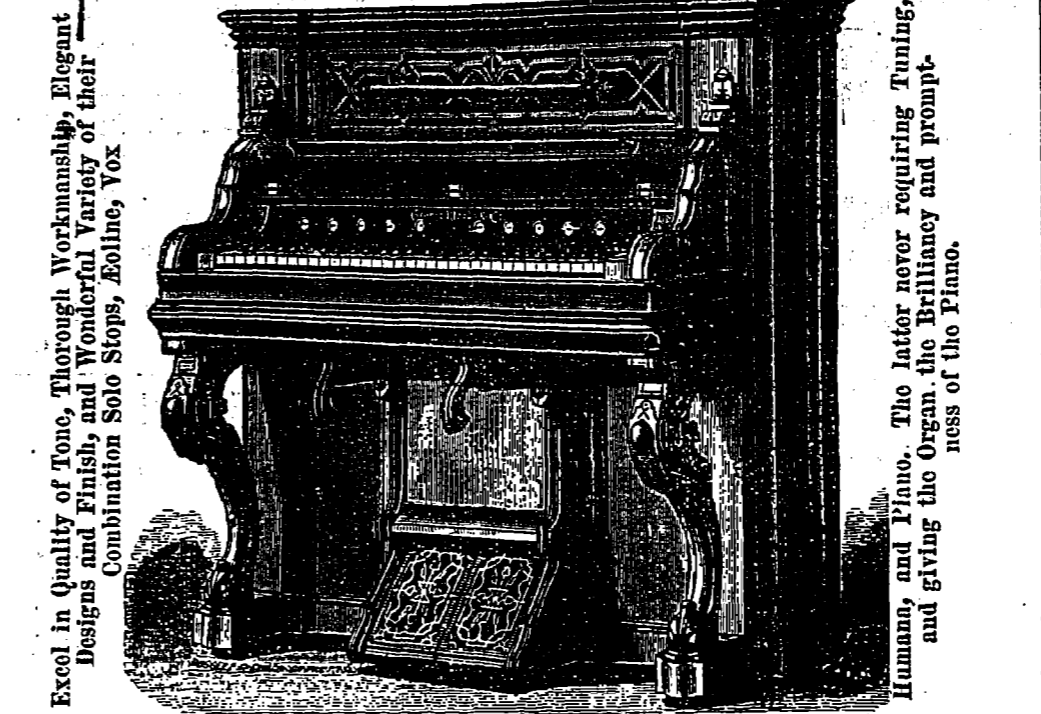
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