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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER VI .- (Continued.)

Then, as if on the instant recalling something which for a moment she had forgotten, she checked herself suddenly, her countenance assumed a grave expression, and she threw herself upon her knees before the crucifix at the head of the bed. There with joined hands she poured forth a long thanksgiving to the Lord, who had brought back her friend

Then rising, she once more fixed her eyes on the knight, and in a glad voice said to him:

"Keep still, Sir Adolf, and move not; that is what Master Roger strictly enjoins you."

and brother Adolf from the shadow of death.

"What have you done for me, illustrious daughter of my lord!" replied Adolf. "How constantly have your prayers sounded in my ears! how often has your voice of comfort cheered my heart! Yes; in my balf-consciousness it seemed to me as though one of God's angels was standing by my bedside, and warding off death from it; an angel that propped my head, that quenched my burning thirst with cooling drinks, that constantly assured me that death should not yet have dominion over me! God grant me health and strength again, that I may one day be able to pour out my blood for

"Sir Adolf," answered the maiden, "you have risked your life for my father; you love him as I love him; does it not, then, become me to care for you as for a brother? The angel you saw was, without doubt. St. Michael, to whom I have constantly prayed in your behalf. Now I will hasten and call your good sister Maria, that we may rejoice

together over your health? returned, accompanied by his sister. Joy at this sudden improvement in Adolf's condition was visible, not only upon her countenance, but in her whole air and bearing. Her movements were quicker and lighter, her tears no longer flowed; and now she could find cheerful words for her favourite. Immediately on her return to the room with Maria, she took her hawk from the back of the chair upon

her hand, and so drew near to Adolf's bed. "My good brother " cried Maria, kissing his pale cheek, "you are better! Now I shall be rid of those frightful dreams! O, how glad I am! How often have I wept by your bedside with bitter pain of heart "How often have I thought that death could surely not be far from you la But now my heart is

lighter. Will you drink, my brother?"
"No, my good Maria," answered Adolf, "I have never had to suffer thirst, so anxiously has my generous Lady Matilda cared for me. As soon as I am strong enough to reach St. Cross, I will go and pray to God for blessings upon her head, and that sorrow may ever be far from her."

Matilda meanwhile was busily employed in whispering the good news to her bird, which now, seeing its mistress in recovered spirits, was dressing and pluming itself, and seemed to be making ready

for the chase:

| Solid File | creature's head towards 'Adolf; "look; now is Sir adolf in the way of recovery, after we have so long abdolf in the sore trouble which oppresses her."

I know a place, observed Roger, "where Matild about the found to whom it is due both on account of what she is the power of the long. The found the town after you and nowhers were you to be in the found. Know you what is happening, and what is happening, and what is the found. Know you what is happening, and what is the found. Know you what is happening, and what is the found. Know you what is the found. Know you what is happening, and what is the found. Know you what is happening, and what is the found. Know you what is the found. Know it be in the found. Know you what is the found. Know you what is the found. Know it be in the foun

that God has shown us His mercy and favour. Yes, my beautiful bird, so also shall have an end the sad captivity of-"

But here Matilda felt that she was about to say what the sick knight had better not be made aware of but as she broke off, the word 'captivity' had sound ed strangely in Adolf's ear. The tears, too, which on awaking he had perceived on the maiden's check, filled him now with anxious foreboding.

"What say you, Matilda?" he exclaimed. "You weep! Heavens! What, then, has happened? of whose imprisonment did you speak?"

Matilda dared not answer; but Maria, more self-possessed, stooped down and whispered in his ear: "Of her poor aunt Philippa's. But let us drop the subject; for she is always weeping about it. Now you are better, I shall, as soon as Master Roger allows it, have to talk to you of things of weight, but which are not for Matilda's ear; besides I am at this moment expecting Master Roger. Be still awhile, and I will take her away into another chamber."

The knight laid his head upon the pillow, and feigned to sleep; upon which Maria turned to Matilda, and said:

"I think, Lady Matilda, we had better now leave my brother alone, that he may sleep, and not be tempted to speak too much; which the desire of expressing his gratitude to you, might, I fear, lead him to do."

The two damsels left the room together; and presently afterwards the surgeon presented himself at the door, and was conducted by Maria to her

"Well, Sir Adolf!" said Roger cheerfully "how goes it with you? Better I see. Now all the danger is over, and you are safe for this time. There is no need of my dressing your wound again at pre-sent: only drink copiously of this beverage, keep as quiet as you can, and in less than a month you and I will take a walk together. That is my prognostic, if no unforeseen accident retard your recovery. Meanwhile, as your mind is in better case than your body, I have no objection to Lady Maria informing you of the sad events that have happened while you have been confined to your bed; but I pray you, do not lose your self-command, and seep yourself calm."

Maria now drew forward two chairs, upon which she and Master Roger took their places at the head of the bed; while Adolf regarded them with the greatest curiosity and with an evident expression of anxiety upon his countenance.

"Let me finish what I have to say," began Maria "without interrupting me and bear yourself like a man, my brother.—In that evening which was so unlucky for you, our Count called his faithful vassals together, and declared to them that he had resolved to set out for France, and cast himself at into Adolf's chamber. King Philip's feet. So it was determined, and Guy of Flanders journeyed with his nobles to Com-piegne; but no sooner had they arrived than they without any kind of trimming or ornament, strikland is under French rule. Raoul de Nesle governs

Flanders." The effect which this short narration produced upon the knight was not so violent as might have been expected. He made no answer, and seemed

deeply sunk in thought. "What a calamity! is it not?" added Maria at

last. "O God!" exclaimed Adolf "what felicity hast thou then in store for Guy of Flanders, that he must reach it through such miseries and bumiliations?-But tell me, Maria, is our Lion also a pri-

"Yes, my brother, Lord Robert de Bethune is in prison at Bourges, and Lord William at Rouen. Of all the nobles that were with the Count, one alone has escaped this unhappy lot-the cunning Diede-

"Now I understand the unfinished sentence and the constant tears of the unhappy Matilda. Without father, without family, the daughter of the Count of Flanders has to seek shelter with strangers."

And as he spoke, his eyes lighted up, and a glow of indignation passed over his countenance. After a abort nause he went on :

"The precious child of my prince and master has watched over me as a guardian-angel! She is deserted-unhappy-and exposed to persecution; but I will remember what I owe to the Lion, and watch over her as the apple of mine eye. O, what a great and glorious mission is it which has fallen to my lot!. How, precious to me now is the life which I can devote to her service!"

Then, after a short moment of deep meditation, a cloud suddenly, passed over his countenance; he cast a look of supplication on his physician, and

"O heavens, how grievous are my wounds to me now! how intolerable this confinement! My worthy friend, Master Roger, do for the love of God, hasten my recovery all you can, that I may be able to do something for her who has so lovingly tended me on my bed of pain. Spare no expense, whatever drugs are costliest, procure them, if only I may the sooner rise from by bed; for now I feel as if I could rest no longer."

"But, Sir Adolf," answered Roger, " there is no possibility of hastening your recovery from such a wound; nature must have time to unite the several parts. Patience and rest will do more for you than all the drugs in the world. But this is not all that we had to say to you. You must know that the French are masters throughout the land, and are strengthening themselves in it every day. Hitherto we have succeeded in concealing our young Lady Matilda from them; but we dread every day lest she should be discovered; and then she too might

himself to aid and defend her? To that he could the secret." by no means bring his mind; for he had already in his heart charged himself with the task of restoring Matilda to her father, and preserving her from every wrong and insult.

He strained, therefore, all his powers of invention to devise some other plan which would not remove her so far from him; and thinking he had hit upon such a one, he answered, with an expression of joy lighting up his countenance:

"Certainly, Master Roger, there could not be: safer retreat for her; but, according to what I hear from you, there are bodies of French troops dispersed in different garrisons throughout the whole of Flanders, which seems to me to render the journey a dangerous one for her. It would be impossible to furnish her with a proper escort, for that would only make the matter worse; and I cannot possibly allow Robert de Bethune's daughter to set out alone accompanied only by a few servants. No! I must watch over her as my soul's salvation, that I may not be ashamed to appear before my Lord Count Robert when he demands his daughter at my hands."

"But, Sir Adolf, bethink you! you expose her to still greater danger by keeping her in Flanders. Who is there to protect her here? Not you, for you have not the power. The city magistrates will not; they are all body and soul given up to France. The French may easily get scent of her; and what would become of the poor girl then?"

"I have bethought me of a protector for her," answered Adolf. "Maria, send a servant to the Dean of the Clothworkers, and pray of him to come and see me here. Master Roger, what think you if we place our young lady under the protection of the commons? Is not that a happy thought?"

"Well enough, indeed, if only it were practica-ble; but the people are to the last degree embittered against all that calls itself noble, and will have nothing to do with any such. And in good truth, Sir Adolf, one cannot blame them for it; for most part of the nobles hold with the enemy, and think of nothing but how most effectually to destroy the rights and liberties of the commons."
"I shall not allow such considerations to turn

me from my purpose; of that assure yourself, Master Roger. My father was ever the good friend of the city of Bruges; it is to his intervention that they owe many of their privileges, and I do not think that the Dean of the Clothworkers and his company have forgotten it. And, after all, if I fail here, we can but look about for an opportunity of sending away our young lady quietly to Juliers."

After a space of some half an hour, which they spent in discussing their projects, Master Peter Deconinck, Dean or chief of the guild of Clothworkers at Bruges, arrived, and was immediately introduced

A long gown or overcoat of brown woollen stuff were all arrested and cast into prison, and now our | ingly contrasted with the gay dresses of the nobles. It was easy to see that the Dean of the Clothworkers, in affecting this plainness of apparel, wished to make ostentatious display of his estate in life, and so to oppose wride to pride; for, in truth. this coarse woollen gown covered the most powerful man in Flanders. On his head he wore a flat cap, from under which his hair hung down half a foot long over his ears. A leathern belt drew in the wide folds of the gown about his body, and the hilt of a cross-handled knife glittered at his side.— An excessive paleness, high cheek-bones, and a wrinkled forehead, threw an air of deep thought over his countenance; while the loss of an eye gave a somewhat unpleasing expression to his features. On common occasions there was nothing to distinguish him from ordinary men; but no sooner was he moved or interested than his glance became lively and penetrating; beams of intelligence and manly spirit shot from his remaining eye, and his bearing was proud and even imperious. On first entering the room, he cast a mistrustful glance on all present, especially Master Roger, in whom he at once perceived more of worldly craft than in the

other two. "Master Deconinck," commenced Adolf, "be pleased to draw near to me. I have something to ask of you that you must not refuse me, for I have no other hope but in you; only you must first give me your solemn assurance that you will never divulge to any human being that which I am about

to communicate." "The just dealings and good offices of the lords of Nieuwland are not yet forgotten by the Clothworkers," answered Deconinck; "and you noble sir, may ever count upon me as your faithful servant. Nevertheless, sir, allow me first to warn you, that if what you have in hand is in any way contrary to the rights of the commons, you will do well to keep it to yourself, and tell me nothing of

"Since when, then," cried Adolf, somewhat Clothworkers are lesterally, "have the Nieuwlands touched you in your rights? Such language is injurious to my The door opened

honor!",
"Forgive me, sir, if my words have offended you," replied the Dean; "it is so hard to distinguish the evil from the good, that one is obliged to mistrust all. Allow me to ask you only one question, the answer to which will remove all doubt from my mind at once; are you a Lilyard, noble .sir ?"

"A Lilyard!" cried Adolf indignantly : " no, Master Deconinck! in my breast beats a heart that has nothing but abhorrence for our enemies; and the very scheme about which I wished to consult you is directed against them."

"Speak freely then, noble sir; I am at your ser-

she should be discovered; and the fall into the hinds of the wicked Queen of France."

"Truly you are right, Master Roger," exclaimed
"Truly you are right, Master Roger," exclaimed in pison, with all his faithful nobles; but there is the pison, with all his faithf

foreign land? Shall be render it impossible for you that but few besides myself at Burges are in

"You are a wonderful man, Master Deconinck. But now to the point. I feel that I may trust in your magnanimity to defend this young daughter of our Lion, if need be, against any violence from the French'

Sprung from among the people, Deconinck was one of those rare geniuses who come before the world from time to time as the leaders of their age and country. No sooner had years ripened his capacity, than he called forth his brethren out of the bondage in which they slumbered, taught them to understand the power which lies in union, and rose up at their head against their tyrants. The latter now found it impossible to resist the awakened energies of their former slaves, whose hearts Deconinck had so roused and kindled by his eloquence, that their necks would no longer bear the yoke. Yet sometimes the fortune of war would favour the nobles, and the people for a time submitted, while Deconinck seemed to have lost at once his eloquence and his sagacity. Nevertheles she slumbered not, but still worked upon the spirits of his comrades with secret exhortations, till a favourable moment came; then the commons rose again against their tyrants, and again broke their bonds. All the political machinations of the nobles vanished into smoke before the keen intellect of Deconinck. and they found themselves thus deprived of all their power over the people, without any possibility of permanently holding their ground. With truth it might be said, that a chief share in the reform of the political relations between the nobles and the commons belonged to Deconinck, whose waking thoughts and sleeping dreams were devoted solely to the aggrandisement of the people, who had so long groaned, so to say, in the dark dungeon and heavy chains of feudal bondage.

It was with a smile of satisfaction, then, that he listened to Adolf of Nieuwland's appeal in behalf of the young Matilda; for it was a great triumph for the people whose representative he was. In an instant he counted over the advantages which might be derived from the presence of the illustrious maiden for the execution of his great project of deliverance.

"Sir Adolf of Nieuwland." he answered. "I am greatly honoured by this application. I will spare no effort which may contribute to the safety of the illustrious daughter of the Flemish prince."

Desirous of bringing the matter more entirely into the hands of the commons, he added, with cautious hesitation: "But might she not easily be carried off from hence before I could come to her aid?"

This remark was somewhat displeasing to Adolf for he thought he saw in it a disinclination on the Dean's part to take up Matilda's cause with heart "So be it," answered Breydel, sorrowfully, and soul. He therefore replied: "If you cannot "I had rather your ledyship had called upon yourself give us efficient aid, I pray you, master, to advise us as to what is the best that can be done for the safety of our noble Count's daughter"

'The Clothworkers' Company is strong enough to stand between the lady and all fear of insolence," rejoined Deconinck; "I can assure you that she may live as peacefully and safely at Bruges as in Germany, if you will take counsel of me."

"What is your difficulty, then?" asked Adolf: "Noble sir. it is not for such as me to make arrangements for the daughter of my prince; nevertheless, should she be pleased to do as I shall recommend her, I will undertake to be answerable for her safety."

"I hardly understand you, master. What have you to ask of the Lady Matilda? you would not carry ber to another place?"

"O, no; all I desire is, that she should on no account leave the house without my knowledge, and should on the other hand, at all times be ready to accompany me, should I judge it necessary. Moreover, I leave it to you to withdraw this trust from me the moment you feel any doubt of the loyalty of my intentions."

As Deconinck was universally held in Flanders as one of their ablest heads. Adolf doubted not that his demand was founded on good reasons, and therefore made no difficulty in granting all he asked, provided he would undertake to be himself answerable for Lady Matilda's safety; and, as he was not yet personally acquainted with her, Maria went to request her presence.
On her entering the room Deconinck made a low

and humble obeisance before her, while the princess looked at him with considerable astonishment not in the least knowing who he could be. But while he thus stood before her, and she awaited an explanation of the scene, suddenly a noise of loud disputing was heard in the passage.
"Wait then!" cried one of the voices, "that I

may inquire whether you can be admitted." "What !" cried another voice of much greater

power, "shall the Butchers be shut out while the Clothworkers are let in? Quick, out of the way, or The door opened, and a young man of powerful

limbs and handsome features entered the chamber. His dress was made like that of Deconinck, but with more of taste and ornament: the great crosshandled knife hung at his girdle. As he passed the threshold he was in the act of throwing back his long fair hair from his face; but the sight that met his eyes checked him suddenly in the door-way. He had thought to find there the Dean of the Clothworkers and some of his fellows; but now seeing this beautiful and richly-dressed lady, and Deconinck bowing thus low before her, he knew not what to think. However, he did not allow himself to be disconcerted, either by the unexpected presence in which he found himself, or by the inquiring look of Master Roger. He uncovered his head, bowed hastily all round; and went straight have their own way a little, and then they will be up to Deconinck: then seizing him familiarly by

the arm, he exclaimed:
Ha, Master Peter! I have been looking for you these two hours. I have been running all over the town after you, and nowhere were you to be

Fair, and the accursed Joanna of Navarre, are coming to Bruges to-morrow; and our fine fellows of city magistrates have ordered out a hundred clothworkers, forty butchers, and I know not how many more of the rest, to make triumphal arches, cars for a pageant, and scaffolding."

"And what is there so wonderful in that, that you

should waste your breath about it?"

"What, Master Dean! what is there in that? more than you think; for certainly not a single butcher will put his hand to the work, and there are three hundred clothworkers standing in front of your hall waiting for you. As far as I am concerned, it will be long enough before I wag a finger for them. The good days stand ready, the knives are sharp; every thing is in order. You know, Master Dean, what that means when I say it."

All present listened with curiosity to the bold words of the Dean of the Butchers. His voice was clear, and even musical, though with nothing of womanish softness in it. Deconinck's cooler judgment, meanwhile, soon perceived that Breydel's designs would, if executed, only be injurious to the cause, and he answered:

"I will go with you, Master Jan; we will talk over the necessary measures together; but first, you must know that this noble lady is the Lady Matilda, the daughter of Lord Robert de Bethune." Breydel, in much surprise, threw himself on one knee before Matilda, lifted his eyes to her, and exclaimed:

"Most illustrious lady, forgive me the randon speech I have heedlessly used in your presence. Let not the noble daughter of our lord the Lion remember it against me."

"Rise, master!" answered Matilda graciously; you have said nothing I could take amiss. Your words were inspired by love for our country, and hatred against its enemies. I thank you for your faithful allegiance."

"Gracious Countess," pursued Breydel, rising, your ladyship cannot imagine how bitter are my feelings against the Lilyards and French taxgatherers. O that I could avenge the wrongs of the House of Flanders!-O that I could! But the Dean of the Clothworkers here is always against me : perhaps he is right, for late is not never : but it is difficult for me to keep back. To-morrow the false Queen Joanua comes to Bruges: but unless God gives me other thoughts than I have now, she shall never see France again."

"Master," said Matilda, "will you promise me

what I am going to ask of you?"

"Promise you, lady? say rather that you command me, and I will obey. Every word of yours shall be sacred to me, illustrious princess."

"Then I desire of you that you shall do nothing to break the peace whilst the new princes are in the city."

me to use my arm or my knife; however, it's a long lane that has no turning, and if to-day is for them, to morrow may be for us."

Then, once more bowing his knee before the princess, he added :

"I beg and pray of you, noble daughter of our Lion, not to forget your servant Breydel, whenever you have need of strong arms and stout hearts. The Butchers' Company will keep their 'good-days' and knives ready ground for your service."

The maiden started somewhat at an offer which savoured so much of blood; but nevertheless she replied in a tone of satisfaction.

"Master," she answered, "I will not forget to make your fidelity known to my lord and father, when God shall restore him to me; for myself, I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to you." The Dean of the Butchers rose, and taking

Deconinck by the arm, they went out together. Long after they had left the house this unexpected visit formed a topic of conversation for its inmates.

As soon as the two Deans were in the street De. coninck began:

"Master Jan, you know that the Lion of Flanders

has alwaye been the friend of the people; it is therefore our bounden duty to watch over his daughter as a sacred deposit." "What need of so many words about it?" an.

swered Breydel; "the first Frenchman that dare but look askance at her shall make acquaintance with my cross knife. But, Master Peter, would it not be the best plan to close the gates, and not let Joanna into the town? All my butchers are ready, the 'good-days' stand behind the doors, and at the first word every Lilyard will be packed to-"

"Beware of any violence!" interrupted Deconinck. To receive one's prince magnificently is the custom every where; that can do no dishonour to the commons. It is better to reserve our strength for occasions of more importance. Our country is at present swarming with foreign troops, and we might very easily get the worst of it."

"But, master, this is terribly slow work! Let us just cut the knot with a good knife, instead of tak. ing this time to unite it; you understand me."

"I understand you well enough; but that will not do. Caution, Breydel, is the best knife: it cuts slowly, but it never blunts and never breaks. Suppose you do shut the gates, what have you gained then? Listen, and take my word for it. Let the storm go by a little, and things get quiet; let us wait till a part of the foreign troops are gone back to France; let the French and the Lilyards less on their guard."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Ar The name given to a kind of halbert, from the

Your finger-marks in some well-worn place. Then each faded leaf I fondly kiss; Oh, no relic of old is so dear as this!

And I weep, my darling, when none are near, O'er the little fingers that rested here. My gentle Eily, you came to me In the cold dark hour of adversity;

We were very poor, but a jewel rare Shone on our hearth, love, when you were there. Dearer you grew to our hearts each day-Every cold, harsh thought, love, you smiled away And each want in our love, we soon forgot,

For you brought content to our humble cot. Light was my heart as I toiled away, For I thought of you as I tossed the hay-And the fairest blossoms that round me grew, My little darling, I kept for you.

Blithely I sang when my toil was o'er, As I sauntered on to our cabin door; For I saw in the shade of the old ash tree Your smiling face looking out for me.

Ah, me, how your sweet blue eyes would shine As I climbed the hill with your hand in mine, i. But you talked so wise that you made me start, And clasp you close to my trembling heart.

The golden autumn glided past. And the dreaded winter came on at last; While smaller each day grew our little store, Till the last had gone, and we had no more.

Hunger, my darling, is hard to bear; Still without murmur you bore your share; Like a patient spirit you hovered near, In want and sorrow our hearts to cheer.

Katy and Mary would cry for bread, But you laughed and danced, love, and sang instead, Ob, dear little heart ! you were kind and brave; You knew there was none, so you did not crave.

You sang when your voice was faint and weaks. When the bloom had flown from your fair round cheek;

In your tiny breast gnawed the hunger pain, But your lips, my darling, would not complain. Oh, twas sweet to feel your soft arms twine,

And your warm young face pressing close to mine, "Are you hungry love?" I would whisper low; But you shook your head, and you answered "No."

My darling! I saw you fade away Like the last soft glance of the closing day; As the dying note of some magic strain That charms the heart, then is hushed again.

The shadows of death, love, dimmed your eyes, As the dark clouds press on the sunny skies; And the drooping lids o'er the sweet eyes fell At the last soft stroke of the vesper bell.

A little sigh-it was all I heard-Like the fluttering wing of a cuptive bird; And a sobbing voice from behind the bed, Saying: "Father, father, is Elly dead?"

SAINT BERNARD AT CLAIRVAUX.

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

Abdita vallis erat, mediis in montibus, alto El nemore el viridi tunc adoperta rubo. Hanc Claram Vallem merito dixere priores, Mutarunt nomen, vallis amara, tuum. Quem licet umbrozi circumdent undique montes. Nulla tamen toto clarior orbs fuit: -HACQUEVILLE AP. HORST.

Citeaux was founded, as has been already observed, by certain holy monks of Cluny who were displeased with the relaxation of discipline which had taken place under the abbot Pontius. We are not to suppose that any great disorders had crept into the mother house; on the contrary, we should have considered the Clumaceso mode of life quite rigorous; but the monks who secoded to Citeaux were aspiring to perfection, and deemed themselves under obligation to seek it in the wilderness. As was to be expected, the two houses were not on the best of relations. The Cistercians deplored the back-slidings of their former brethren, who, having tasted the heavenly gift, were falling away; whereas those of Cluny were loud in decrying the others as turbulent schismatics. But the reputation of a monastery, as of everything else, must, in the long run, rise or fall according to its intrinsic worth; and the reputation of Clung gradually fall, while that of Citeaux, after the first years of calumny and despondency rose rapidly. During Bernard's novitiate, Otho, Prince of Austria, with a suite of nobles, exchanged drown and armor for the white cowl and habit of the Cistercians; a steady tide of earnest converts set in towards the new monastery and the holy abbot Stephen, who a short time ago had paced its deserted halls with gloomy anxiety. had now to strain his ingenuity to provide cells for all the applicants. At length he was obliged to send out colonies. The first filiation was at Ferte the second, Pontigny. The number of postulants still increasing, he was obliged tormake another cetablishmenta After much ligsitation, he chose a

wild spot in the diocese of Langres.

It was a marshy valley formed by a gap in the mountain chain of the Plateau de Langres. The overhanging mountains were thickly wooded; the swamp below was overgrown with brambles; and wormwood, and fronted on the Auboriven. As the region was the boundary of Champagne and Burgundy, it afforded a safe resort to the robbers of both provinces. Its ancient name was Vallis Absinthialis, or Wormwood Valley, "both for its abundance of wormwood," says William of, St. Thierry, and on account of the bitter fare of those who fel into the hands of its lurking denizens.

When St. Stephen opened to the monks his in tention of establishing a colony, on this, bleak spot many of them thought the project extravagant and murderous. Was it not clearly a tempting God, murderous. Was it not clearly a tempting God, they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued, to choose so horrid and wild a desert they argued to be more intended to plant, and sow, and who was night to succor? How were they to find means of ought to be, must embrace the learning and the subsistence while they were clearing the forests, philosophyrithe history and the polity of the Scottish, the Irish, the Irish, the Manx the Cornish, the Armoric, addressed by the president of the court martial should have a care of his servants. It has and the Wesh Collegional that God would have a care of his servants. It has of the light and current traditions of the general was, therefore, decided that the servants. It highlenders of the general in the light and in Cornwall of the Cymbri, this to have you heard the penses was and the control of the general in the light of the Cymbri, thirst in the light of the general in the light of the Cymbri, thirst in the light of the general in the light of the Cymbri, thirst in the light of the cymbri, thirst in the light of the cymbri, thirst in the light of the cymbri.

THE PERSONNEL PROPERTY.

a solemn chant, they walked in procession to the gate of the monastery where the colonists took a tender farewell of Citeaux and its brotherhood. Their first care, after reaching their new home,

was to erect an humble cratory. Round this they built each his little cell-and their monastery was complete. Bernard then proclaimed that the rules of Citeaux-with the seven hours a day of prayer, the seven of work, the two of reading; with the unbroken silence, the rigorous fasts and vigils ehould obtain full iorce.

As for fasting, there was little temptation to break it, for how can one find bread in the wilder-"Their food," says the biographer, "was of ness i barley, millet and vetch-so poor and scanty, that a certain religious, visiting there, was deeply moved and took some of it secretly away with him, lest he should not be believed, when he should tell the world that man could live on such sustenance."

But very often they had not even this poor fare. and were reduced to feed on the leaves of the beechtree, f Meanwhile winter was setting in, and they had been unable to make provisions against it. What store of food have we?" asked Bernard of his brother Gerard, who was the cellarer. "Eleyen pounds in all," replied he dispondingly. Bernard retired to his cell and prayed. Soon after Gerard returned and announced a lady without from Chatillon who desired to speak to the abbot. When Bernard came to the place where the lady was standing, she fell down before him, and offered him the "blessing of twelve pounds," begging at the same time, that he would remember in his prayers her husband who lay dangerously ill. "Go in peace," said the saint, "you will find that your husband is well." The woman believed and found it to be as he had said. Bernard gave, the twelve pounds of grain to Gerard, exhorting him to have more confidence in God. This, says the historian, is but one instance out of many.

But in spite of Bernard's efforts his monks were in great despondency. They thought seriously of leaving him and returning to Citeaux, which was an Eden compared with this inhospitable swamp. And besides, Abbot Stephen was much gentler and kinder than Abbot Bernard. There was much truth in their murmurs against our saint. His youthful zeal had not yet been tempered by white-haired prudence, and though Bernard at twenty-five was fully as charitable as Bernard at fifty, still he had no knowledge of the human heart at the former age; and could, therefore, badly stand comparison with St. Stephen who had grown gray in reading the hidden thoughts of men. His monks acknowledged that he was far above

them. This, indeed, was their objection to him. He was a man of learning and sanctity and would come out of his cell beaming with heavenly light. He ascended the pulpit and preached with an angel's tongue. He dived deep into the divine mysteries, soured high in contemplation-meanwhile they, poor ignorant men, understood not a word of what he said. Besides, when they confessed their sins to him, and laid open the ugly temptations which had assailed them, he could not sympathize with weaknesses in which by a special grace of God, he had no part. "He was surprised," says his friend and biographer, "that those whom he had thought to be angels should be found to be men." "When any one applied for admission into his monastery, he used to tell them: Leave your bodies behind; souls only may enter here."

The young abbot and his monks could not understand each other. They feared and respected him as a great saint; but he was grieved to see they did not love him with filial confidence.

He felt he was to blame, but could find no remedy. He gave up preaching and kept to his cell exhorting his brethren to be steadfast and to pray to God, who knew better than he, how to guide

About this time the saint was favored with two celestial visions; the first to relieve his anxiety concerning the fate of his monastery, the second to teach him how he should rulg it. The first is thus related: related:
...One night after the midnight prayers were ended

he went out from his cell and walked up and down praying God to receive graciously his homage and that of his brethren. While standing thus in prayer, his eyes half closed he seemed to see an innumer able multitude of men descending the mountain from all sides into the vale, and he thought the vale could not contain them all, they were so many. The meaning of the vision," continues the chronicler, " is now manifest to all."

The second was as follows: A few days after Bernard, discouraged at his lack of success had given over preaching, he seemed to manding him with great authority to preach confidently, whatsoever should suggest itself to him for henceforth the Holy Ghost would speak through this mouth, and from that time, his sermons were more powerful and his intelligence of the Scriptures more profound; and the Spirit which gave, grace and authority to his lips, gave to his hearers the understanding of his words. "- Catholic, Standard.

* Bright of Pleasant Nalley and the distriction of Pleasant Nalley and the Pulmentaria saspius ex-folia, fagi gonficie bant." Guildle S. Theod. bant it and illerian at wort

THE CELTIC BROTHERHOOD.

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The following admirable article is from the Highclander come a log toda estit chan san san beet H --- Thore, was in dime, when Clan non, Gaidheal ar guaillibh a cheile did not mean morely that, a hand ful of Camerons, or of Mackays, or of Macdonalds, should yoke themselves firmly together in crossing burn or tracking, a morass; far less did it teach hat a small body of Calts was to be compacted together for, purposes of offence towards another body of Celts. And even supposing that in remote and unchristian times this, brotherhood did happen to be so limited, we have arrived at a time when, to say the very least, the bonds should embrace all the branches of the family of the Gaidheal. We are thankful to say that the tendency of the more Intellectual, enterprises, of the race in our day is toward this wider brotherhood. Dr. MacLauchlan, Campbell of Islay, Matthew, Arnold, Professor Morley, and even Professor Blackie, who, is sup-

cated in the work of denationalising Scotland, actually claim-to be of the Irish stock of O'Duibhne. And at the great battle of Cluan-tairbh, at which the Irish under Brian Borromhe overthrew the Danes, in the beginning of the eleventh century, feochdibh na h'Alba are assigned an honourable position in the records of the time. Another thing, perhaps still more to the purpose, is the very curious fact, that so very large a proportion of Highland "fiction," of legendary lore—corresponding in some measure at the time of its composition with our romances, and with our more sober works of fiction -should have direct reference to Irish characters. events, and scenes. No one is surprised to find this the case in Kintyre and in Wigtonshire. But it is as certainly, and perhaps more generally, so in the far north Highlands. In Glen-Urquhart, in Stratherrick, in Cromarty even, which has been so drenched with Teutonic soporifics; in Applecioss, in Skye, and in parts of the Long Island, the setting up of Highland families from Irish offshoots, the marrying of Highland ladies into Irish royal and other families, et cetera, are leading facts in the pedigrees and traditions handed down from remote periods. The wide and deep hold, for example, of the story of Clann Uisneach all over the Highlands is an instructive fact, and one fraught with kindly outcomings from Celt to Celt. Then there is the great Ossianic drama, which is now established to have been neither exclusively Scottish nor exclusively Irish, but a large network over both countries-wide enough, indeed, as is now being shown by Dr. Hately Waddell, to embrace the terriory of the Cymbri also. After giving illustrations in regard to our family and friendly relations with the Manx, and to the benefits which are to be derived, in a variety of forms, from a more intimate acquaintance with the Cornish, we might pass over to Brittany, trace the relationship, and then point to a still wider relationship exemplified by the terms of amity which subsisted so long between the French nation and that of Alban. But that conglomerate mass which, for convenience, we consent to call "England," has set us all by the ears—nay, has involved minor masses of us in her own low crimes and disgraces. So that she has to a very large extent been instrumental in not only extinguishing our glory as a race, but she has also slimed us over with the outcome of her vandalism. her lust, her greed, and her practical forgetfulness of the God who made us, of the Christ who bled for us. We know that there are weak-kneed Celts who even begin to shake when they read the like of this. But it is time to speak out; and there is nothing better calculated to make us do so than this same weakness of moial frame—this attenuation of soul which we find supervening among Highlanders themselves. English speech, English food, English money, English ideas in regard to property, in re-

gard to the relations between the land and the to such a degree as to make some of their friends. begin to think that there is nothing but social. moral, and ethnical extinction to be expected for we have teachers, ministers, authors, and newspaper writers of the right stamp to exert the right influence, by putting forth those efforts which are called for in the circumstances, there is reason to believe that even those of our people who have been miseducated into tame flunkeys, may be educated out of that, and developed into brave Highlanders. able and ready to sustain the character of their race. It is not merely that our people have allowed themselves to be fooled out of many of their own rights in the respects above referred to, but many of them have allowed collars to be put about their necks, and then set to bark at their own near relatives at the bidding of England. How conspicuous was this at the time of the American war! And the same thing comes up very forcibly in the manner in which so many joined last week in the thunder of the Times and yelped in chorus with the Scotsman at John Bright and the Irish members when they claimed for Irish political offenders the kind of treatment which we, as a nation, advise the Russian and Prussian governments to extend to their political convicts, and which the French, the ancient allies of Scotland do extend to theirs. thoroughly have some of the leader writers of the Scotsman become imbued with this wretched and unclean spirit which has gone forth from England, that they can seldom seize the question of Amnesty to the Irish prisoners, the question of Home Rule the question of Tenant Right, or the question o Sunday Closing of public-houses on the merits. We do not profess here to argue any of these points with the Scotsman; what we do profess is that there is a nationality existing amongst us, that there are traditions, that there are latent sentiments, that there are common interests apart from, and in alldition to, those principles of justice, and those sentiments of fair play, which should make Highlanders above all men give Cothrom na Feinne to the Irish. Every word and every deed which Highlanders

of the enemy by quarrelling with one another. From being on terms of amily with the French, and Welsh and Irish, and Manx, we have, as already hinted, been set to fight the unrighteous battles of the English with our brethren; and as a natural conse quence we are powerless for good when there is work of our own to be done. Be assured of this, that the spirit which shows itself in hissing and yelping at those whom the strong have wronged, is the meanest essence of the soul of the coward. Let

contribute to the ascendancy of England over Iro-land is a double contribution to that crushing

weight which has done so much to squeeze the life

out of the Highlands, and which has sent a miser-

able remnant of our people to cower in muddy and smoky hovels in the Western Isles, and to deterio-

rate even in the most prosperous times in our large

towns in the South. If Highlanders would have

fair play themselves, let them not join those who

practice foul play upon others; and let them parti-cularly bear in mind the story of the bondmen in

Egypt whom Moses found promoting the purposes

THE POOR MANS DARLING.

THE POOR MANS DARLING.

A TALE OF HARD THES.

Why did you leave me, Asther Machine?

Why did you leave me, Asther Machine.

Why did you leave me, Asth War cry, "No Surrender." Training to the use and the possession of arms, have ever been a leading

article in the political faith of the Orangemen. A grand Central-Executive, with local lodges over the whole country, officered and directed by the nobility, gentry, and magistracy, including High Sheriffa and leeding Crownland county officers, with a graduated staff of chaplains, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, make up the male or fighting strengh of the Orange Organisation. Cities and large towns have, many of them, two to a score or more lodges; Trinity College has its own; while the Army, Militia, and Navy were affiliated, most of the regiments and ships having a lodge. Every town in Ulster has its Orange Hall, where meetings of the brethren are held and lectures delivered, and convivial gatherings being enlivened by toasts and songs commemorating Orange victories at Derry, the Boyne, Aughrim, and the Diamond. On those red-letter days, in the revolutionary calendar, the Dutch colors fly from the Ulster steeples; the church bells ring their loudest peals; the brethren, in full regalls, and amply armed, proceed to the churches; when official chaplains of the craft, attired in the political pontificals of the revolution. conduct divine service, and deliver appropriate sermone, the free text being "Put your trust in God, my boys; but, keep your powder dry." The sermon over, the military organisation of the lodges takes place. Badges and banners are arranged bands play; the houses of the brethren are gaily decorated with Orange bunting; and the marshalled hosts march through the streets to such tunes as Croppies lie down" and "Kick the Pope," Catholic districts and the vicinity of Catholic churches being specially selected for the display of such fiendish insults. From the city or town the Orange parties march to some spacious rendezvous, generally the park of some nobleman or local magnate where often from 40 to 100 lodges, and tens of thousands of men, most of them armed, muster. Speeches of the usual character are delivered : and after liberal potations of drink have stimulated the parties they march home in military array with the same offensive pageant and tunes as they went — Upon the slightest remonstrance on the part of Catholics, and in most cases without any such they fire shots into their houses, and should defensive opposition be manifested they arsail the churches and wreck the homes of Catholics. One of the deepest blots on the British Government was the countvance at, if not the open encouragement of the Orange Organisation in Ireland. For nearly a century it has been a chronic source of bloodshed and savage contention. It is obviously illegal in object, organisation and action, according to Every principle of common and natural law.' While professing vociferously to support the Throne and Constitution, and to be the sole depository of loyalty, it is the deepest and direct enemy of order, and th gard to the relations between the land and the promoter of sedition and anarchy. Trish Catholic's people, and that crawling subserviency to the wishes stood firmly by their lawful though worthless monof the governing few which seems to issue from the arch, James II., and sacrificed, life and property in stables, kennels, kitchens, pantries, and offices of his defence. Most of the ancestors of the Orange-English landlord sportsmen—all these things are men were those Englishmen and Scotchmen who men were those Englishmen and Scotchmen who working just now among our people in some districts obtained the lands of the native Irish, in the various plantations and settlements in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The wretched policy of successive Governments was to protect and them! Although we must admit that the rot in strengthen this allen faction whose sole study was add that the teeling which the transaction itself is question has spread very widely, we do not at all to insuit and oppose the plundered natives and to calculated to produce has been very much increased

> Presbyterians and Orangemen. When George IV. torego their annual celebration on the 12th of July round the statue of King William, and at the ban-quet given to the Boyal guest they drank "The Glorious, Plous, and Immortal Memory." They next grossly outraged in the Theatre Royal the Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis Wellesley, because he was supposed to be favorable to the Catholic claims. The lodges violently opposed Emancipa-tion, and then National Education, Parliamentary Reform, the dwarfing of the Church Establishment, a poor law, municipal reform, and every measure devised to extend civil and religious liberty to all classes. A select committee appointed on the motion of Mr. Finn; O'Connell's brother in-law, to inquire into the working of the Orange system ascertained that it was the settled purpose of the heads of the organisation to prevent the Princess Victoria from succeeding to the throne, and substitute for her the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Orangemen. Yet these are the men who charged Catholics with disloyalty, while they themselves thus practised sedition and high treason." One of their earlier secret articles was "That we will bear true allegiance to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, so long as he or they support the Protestaut ascendancy," proving the qualified and condi-tional loyalty of an Orangeman. And amongst the other secret articles is "An Orangeman is to keep a brother's secrets as his own unless in case o murder, treason, and perjury, and of his own free will." O'Connell said, reviewing these oaths. what a crop of crimes the Ordingeman is bound to conceal for his brother Orangemen. Killing a Papiet may, in his eyes, be no morder, and he hight be bound to conceal that but, he is certainly bound to conceal all cases of riot, maining, wounding, stabbing, theft, robbing, rape, house-breaking house-burning, and every other human villany save murder, treason, and perjury. These are the good, the faithful, the loyal subjects. They may vithout provocation or excuse, attack and assault give the first assault, mind, when they are bortain no brother can be brought to trouble. They may feloniously and burglariously break into dwellings. and steal, take, and carry away whatever they will please to call arms and ammunition. And if the loyalty of a brother tempts him to go a little further and to plunder any other articles, or to burn the house, or to violate female honour, his brother spectators of the crime are bound by their oaths to screen it, for ever, from detection and justice" ital

wards Catholics, these Ulster planters formed a

secret and armed society to frustrate the prodest

and humane objects of the Government. This was

manifestly illegal and unconstitutional. The

leaders of the rebellion of '98' were mainly Ulster

As the Orangeman was in the time of O'Connell so is he to-dey in Ulster. In 1857 the streets of Belfast were converted into one camp and the town had to be proclaimed under the Orthie and Outrage Act. These riots led to a special Commission of the Commissi sion of Inquiry, when the commissioners' brought home a large share in the guilt, to Orange magistrates and an Orange local constabulary. The 1861 inquiry which his Grace has been good enough to the streets flowed with blood, and the hoppitals direct. I have the hopour to be your faithful were crowded with the wounded. The partitions of servant in such its shift of the Orange faction have since them several times for out your said and 1844 in 1844 Beach, broken out, their last performance being in 1861.

To the Right-Honourable Sir M. H. Beach, fact on the Feast of the Assumption. Ottoriy irre- Bart, M.P., Dublin Castle, and the read of the Assumption.

claimable, dead to every feeling of true citizenship and charity, the lower class of Ulster Orangemen seem to be amenable only to physical force. Even seem to be amenable only to physical force. Even the Times thus strongly reprobates this "barbarous and uncivilized people," this "savage and untutored uncivilized people," this "savage and untutored uncivilized people," or the inhabitants of the kingdom out of Ireland, or, indeed, out of Ulster to the ting out to pour volleys of stones on their fellow clitsens.) The deduction we are compelled to draw is painful, but it is irresistible. In the most property is province of Ireland we have to admit the truth that we have to deal will a language and uncivilized the conditions of divice sucception as avage and untutored gaze. What adds to the humiliation of this the conditions of the violentian and any survey and untito religion. What adds to the humiliation of this confession is that the persons we are thus condemning are moninally, at least, followers of the forms of creed we rank above those which are held by their fellow-citizens who are the objects of their their fellow-citizens who are the objects of their assaults. It is the enlightened Presbyterian who tries to break the head of the benighted Papist. There ought to be no Presbyterian of any degree of enlightenment who shouldnot feel the deepest shame at the confession of this truth." And, following up a detailed examination of the several stages of the riot, the Times continues.—"It is impossible to overlook the fact that the dishonour of these riots at Belfast rests upon the Orangemen. . These people, who claim to be the best educated and most civilized of the inhabitants of Ireland, contrive to show every few years that they are in

the same stage of advance as Birmingham was during the Priestely riots ; or, in other words, nearly a century behind the education of the civic population of England. We know of no excuse that can be urged on their behalf. They have never suffered wrong; they can make no parade of injustice; the utmost that can be urged for them—and it may well be deemed fanciful—is that they have been demoralized by the possession of exceptional privileges." Government must crush and stamp out this kind of Orangeism, or no peace is possible in Ireland.-London Tablet.

LETTER FROM MR. BUTT.

Mr. Butt has addressed the following letter to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in reference to the recent scene in the Ancient Concert Rooms :--

64 Eccles street, August 24, 1876.

Sin-I regret very much to be obliged to ask of you to bring under the notice of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant a transaction of which I and other gentlemen have reason to complain. On Tuesday evening a number of gentlemen, among who were several members of the House of Commons, entertained the Council of the Home Bule Confederation of Great Britain who had visited Dublin. I presided at the dinner. It was held in one of the rooms of the Ancient Concert buildings, which was engaged. In the course of the evening I found that an impression prevailed that one of the Detective Police Force had been sent to be present surreptitiously at the dinner. One person was pointed out to me as having no right to be present. I asked him if he had a ticket of admission. He answered that he had not. I asked him for his name and address. At first he refused to give either, but finally stated that his name was William Scully, and his residence 3 Exchange-court. He further stated that he was one of the detective police, but he refused to say who had sent him there or for what purpose he had come. I then ordered him to leave the room an order with which he instantly complied. There is no doubt that his representation of his position and employment is correct. I need not say that the room in which we were diving was our own private apartment, just as much as a diningroom in one of our own houses, and that the intrusion of this man without the permission of those to whom that room belonged for the evening was a perfectly illegel and unwarrantable trespass. I do not speak too strongly when I say that his presence under the circumstances and on such an occasion might justly be regarded as a personal insult by every gentlemen in the room . I am compelled to rush to this dismal conclusion. A great deal of the good them into rebellion. When the difficulties by the belief that the detective entered the room evil comes out of the decility of our people; and if and dangers of the empire dictated conciliation to armed with a revolver. How far this belief is well armed with a revolver. How far this belief is well founded I have not been able to ascertain. It is under such circumstances that; on my own behalf and on behalf of those with whom I was associated on the occasion, I respectfully ask his Grace to in-

> Bervant, the to war the vist at ISAAC BUTT. The Right Hon the Chief Secretary to the Lord told (Section of Seas Alata)

> stitute an enquiry that he may ascertain who is

responsible for this outrage, and that steps may be

taken to protect Irish gentlemen from its repetition.

... I have the honour to be, sir, your very faithful

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY TO MR. BUTT.

ស្មានស្នាំជាន ម

Dublin Castle, 25th August, 1876. Six-I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to

scknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, complaining of an intrusion on the part of a member of the detective police at a dinner held at the Ancient Concert Rooms on August the 22nd and requesting that an inquiry may be instituted into the matter: In , the ordinary course it would have been at present merely necessary for me to inform you that his Grace had given directions that the proper inquiries on the subject should be made without; delay; but having regard; to the statements contained in your letter, that in the course of the evening you "found that an impression prevailed that some of the detective? police had been sent to be present surreptitiously at the dinner," and that "the fueling which the transaction itself was calculated to produce had beenivery much increased by the belief that the detective entered the toom armed with a revelver it id am directed to add that any intrusion such as that complained . of was not only without the knowledge or sauction of the government or of the police sauthorities, but was alsoientirely against their wishes; and that the resuit of inquiries already, made has been to ascertain that the officer named im your letter, being on his ordinary patrol duty, in ather neighbourhood cof the Ancient Concert Rooms on the ovenings of the banquet, entered the room without authority and with out due consideration; that he was quite unarmed; and that he was not even in the building until a very tew minutes before your attention was called to hisarki flow often bave I thought thepassarqcaid

: Xour detter has been referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, with arview to affuller investigation of the circumstances than time has yet permitted. I am sir your obedient servant, am not from abliant which we may be the man of live I taken.

" Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.O., M.P. 1016 101 वी कराने हैं उसे इतिबंधिय है कि के अगार

havolome "18"64 Ecolos street; August 25th. won this lift is a same to the lift in the reccipt of your letter to day, and to express my respectful thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for the manner in which he has received the complaint which I felt it my duty to make of the transaction referred to it my duty to make of the transaction referred to it my letter of yesterday, and for the inquiry which his Grace has, been good enough to direct. It have the hopour to be your faithful sarvant in some lie at add not red in 1888 Burn.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE. then their one same and former of Alfred Dingles A visit to the Tralee Canal Basin (says the Kerry Vindicator) would surprise many, as the gathering of ships there is more numerous than for some

dime: Das ", oheren') at eximplest of the dash dient present Dr. Roughad, Local Government inspector, would be a commendable, may, a holy object. Notwest testimonial, to mark his promotion to the withstanding the advanced nature of his own views, charge of the Belfast district.

The Rev. George Teaffe, P.B., Collon, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of E50 from Laurence Kieran Esq., Ashville, as a donation towards the parochial house at Colion. Mr. Kieran has also parocular new altar for the church, the cost of which will be at least £300.

The following changes have just been made in the diocess of Ferns:—Bev. P. Parker, C. C., irom. Kilrush to Screen; Rev. James Ryan, C. C., from Killenerin to Coolfancy Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, from Adamstown to Killenerion as ank to sincial

A sale of sheep and lamba, the property of Mr. Thomas Gowing, came off a few days ago at Til-minchy Buildings, near Maryborough. Mr. W. H. Cobbe, Ballycullane, Portarlington, acted as auction. er, and there was an active and keen competition. Mr. J. Ardhill, Little Longford, bought several lots of wethers at 54s each, and 34s 8d. Mr. J. Leggate, Fossy House, Timahoe, bought lots of 35s 6d; Mr. J. Whelan lots at 34s; Mr. Keegan, Coolbanagher, at 32s 6d; and all that were put up, about 150 in number were quickly disposed of

A meeting of the Castlebar New church Com-Canon Magee, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday Week, with the view of selecting and adopting the plans of our new church, and making the final arrangement for advertising for a contractor, so as to enable the building to be proceeded with immediately. Father Magee produced lodgment receipts for different sums received by him towards: the erection of the edifice. The state of the funds falls very short of the amount required to complete the sacred edifice, which will be in keeping with the age.

Mr. P. J. Smyth has addressed an intemperate letter to the Dublin journals in reply to some observations recently made by Mr. Butt in reference to his speech in the House of Commons against Home Bule: He attacks Mr. Butt's personal character in savage language and with respect to Home Rule asseverates :- "Every movement which Ireland has known since the Union to 1870 produced men: Home Rale has not brought forth a single man. This is a necessary result of a party without principle, and a leader without truth. Whereever it is permitted to erect its standard there will be meanness, cowardice, and demoralization." The letter is printed in full in the Irish Times and Freeman, but the Daily Express deemed it prudent to suppress passages in which the writer had exceeded all the bounds of decorum .- Cork Examiner.

On August 22nd (says an Ulster Examiner correspondent), the little town of Dromore, Tyrone, witnessed a most imposing scene, the immense funeral cortege which accompanied the remains of the late respected and esteemed parish priest, the Very Rev. Thomas Cassidy, to their last resting-place in the church adjoining the town. To the inhabitants of the diocese of Clogher at large it is quite unnecessary to recall the many admirable qualities of head and heart which distinguished the deceased gentleman No better example could be found of the unity which binds together the Irish priest and his flock than in the relations that existed between Father Cassidy and his parishioners. He was, in every respect, their pastor, father, friend, lawgiver, and, on the day of his funeral, the sobs which broke from the grey-coated peasants, and shook the sacred edifice, testified more amply than words to their sorrow and their loss.

A Souvenin of '98 .- At a sale recently held in Dundalk, amongst other articles disposed was a massive oak cheat, strongly bound with iron clasps, and double locked. The framework of the chest is ed into compartments with sliding boards. The sale mittee, recommending a patent slip, be adopted, about 600 persons approached the Second and that the renderrous of and the renderrous of an analysis of the renderrous of took place in a house formerly the rendezvous of and that any resolution autagonistic to it be in Sunday, the 13th ult, Archbishop Eyre administered the Dublin Directory of the United Irishmen. Some consequence rescinded. This resolution was second-the Sacrament of Confirmation. As this was the few years ago, at a sale held in the same place, the library was sold, and amongst other interesting books was one with Bartholomew Teeling's autograph. This chest had been the repository of the secrets of the patriots Teeling and Wolf Tone which would have over-turned the rule of the invader were it not for the perfidy of the informer.

Our advertising columns [says the Cork Examiner] contain the formal announcement of several acts of splendid benevolence on the part a late respected citizen, Mr. James M'Sweeney, of Kyrl's-quay, a gentleman of very humble social pretensions, but of most sterling worth in every relation of life. He was an active and generous supporter of all our local charities, and, dying as he lived he bequeathed about £800 to the several charitable institutions and societies of Cork, besides £120 to some of the churches, and £100 as a bequest to the Vincentian College, for the education of priests. Even in a elty the philantrophy of whose people is proverbial, this is an example of pure Christian charity to which we may point with legitimate pride, and we can scarce doubt that it will stimulate others who have the means to go and do likewise.

The Donegal election proves this much, that a Liberal and Tenant-Right candidate who will declare also for Home Rule can win the seat when next a vacancy occurs ; that a Liberal candidate who of that county, Wilson, the successful candidate is a Tory of a modified stamp; very different, indeed, from what used to be considered the genuine article But we would advise the friends of the and by timely preparations put themselves into a position to exercise a greater influence in the next election which may not be far distant than they

and dinner which came off in Dublin on Tuesday This is done by way of showing the undestrableness of giving the Trish what they want. But it will have the effect of making the Irish all the more determined to have it—as they have had many things belore—seeing that they can no more rely upon the British papers for bonest reports than they can upon the legislature for just laws. than they can upon the legislature for just laws.
The herring fishing on the north-east coast of people are learning for any inventions some readers; but yeogle are learning for discount the versative of parties and the giver and the property of the learning for discount the versative of parties and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what for manifest and to give a more patient, ear to what has a give proved a complete failure and the more distinction. The form of the more patient, ear to what has a give proved a complete failure and the provent and the patient of the more patient, ear to what has a give proved a complete failure and the patient of the more patient, ear to what has a give proved a complete failure and the patient of the more patient, and the patient of the pa

tish mission, but died at his birthplace, Rathkeale, County Limerick. We quote from the United Irishman's notice: "In private political conviction Father Healy was an adherent to the doctrines propounded by Tone and the Emmets, and testified to by that glorious band of martyrs comencing with William Orr and terminating with Russell. The whole system of British rule in Ireland he viewed as a mon-Movement has been set on foot in Castlebar to stroughus pation, to overthrow which by any means est and most promising at present before the Irish peopless The grand secret of his success need not he told, It lay as much in the personal and social qualities of the man, in the zealous and pious virtues of the priest as it did in the purity, constancy, and intensity of his patriotism."

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE CONVENTION.—The in London correspondent of the Freeman, writing a fewordays ago, said :- Looking over the Cologne Gazeik, of Saturday, I was nastonished at finding that the leading German paper devoted more of its space to chronicling the proceedings at the late. Home Rule assemblies than the Liberal London dailfes have done British politics have a peculiar interest for Continental journals at present, and it is sign of the times that Prince Bismarck's special organ should attach so much significance to the recent demonstration in Dublin, in favor of self-government for Ireland. The comment of the Kocknische Zeitung is confined to the remark that the Home Rulers chose a first-class opportunity for their meeting, just as there was a languor in political circles in England, and when their case might be likely to meet a fair consideration. Its summary mitee (says the Connaught Telegraph) was held at judiced; and as the Augsburger Allegemeine Zeitung, the residence of our respected parish priest, Rev. a leading organ of public polition has also given a of last week's events in Dublin is fair and unprelengthened and unbiassed report of the proceedings, the gentlemen who inaugurated the series of meetings are to be congratulated on the effect which they have produced, at least on foreign observers.

At a meeting of the Newcastle board of guardians, recently, a letter was read from the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien calling attention to the complaints of an hospital patient named Alice Grady, aged eighty, that on the 2nd June last Dr. Pierce, the medical officer, asked her why she had not consumed the meat supplied her the provious day, and that on her replying that she had not eaten it because of a conscientious objection, he replied that he did not care for her religious convictions, and would not give her meat again, and that since that time she had got none. He (Dean O'Brien) regretted that Dr. Pierce had not denied the charge, and while admitting that the patient was not bound by the Catholic law of abstinence, Dr. Pierce was not justified in punishing her for observing her religious convictions. Dr. Pierce denied having been actuated by sectarian or bigoted motives, and assured the board that his only object was to prevent waste, and that he would not have stopped the ment only he believed the woman did not require it. He had ordered other food which was quite as nutritious as meat diet. The guardians unanimously acquitted Dr. Pierce of having been actuated by bigoted and intolerant motives, but some of the guardians remarked that it was rather strange that the meat should have been suddenly stopped, although the old weman had been receiving it for three years. On the suggestion of the guardians, he consented to renew the meat dietary for the patient.

The Galway harbour commissioners discussed at their last meeting the respective ments of a patent slip or graving dock for that port. The former can: it appears, according to the estimate of a competent engineer, be constructed for £4,000, whereas the probable cost of the latter would range from £10,-000 to £14,000, a sum which in the present condition of the revenue of the board the Exchequer Loan Commissioners decline advancing, Mr. Halle-day read several communications he had received from the harbour authorities of the principal seaports in the United Kingdom, and the tenor of these was, that for vessels of light draught a patent slip was preferable, but that a graving dock would best answer the requirements of a port frequented by the larger class of vessels. After a discussion, in ed by Mr. Palmer, Major Lynch proposed as an' amendment, that the Board decline constructing a patent slip, masmuch as that would necessarily preclude them from obtaining the large sum required for a graving dock, but that they earnestly recommended it as a private speculation, and one likely to be remunerative. Mr. Joyce seconded the amendment; which on being put to the board was of all ages from eight or nine years to 70 or more. lost, and the original resolution carried, 10 voting it was edifying to notice among them a few lads in for it and 4 against.

NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH IN WATERFORD-The Fathers of the ancient and beloved order of St. Dominic have been for the past three years labouring hard to erect in Waterford a suitable church. Considerable progress has been made, and they are anxious that the roof shall be finished before winter. On every ground this is to be desired, but to accomplish it fresh funds are needed, and a bazsar to raise them is in contemplation. There is scarcely room for doubt as to the conspicuous success of the bazaar. The roof shall be raised—that is the more immediate object-but when it becomes more generally known that the [hitherto] temple in which the dread mysteries of the altar are now being celebrated is an ignoble corn store, men with much shall give abundantly, a men with small means will give willingly; a little. The people of Waterford, have no doubt, borne their part, but they cannot of will not declare for Home Rule is pretty certain to themselves alone be expected to discharge an out-be left out in the cold; and that Toryism of the old lay which though designed for their own immediate lay which [though designed for their own immediate style has no longer any chance in the representation; and local benefit] is for the work of having the of the Board, Father Black, in: proposing a motion worship of the God of the universe for its object. It will, therefore, become the duty, as well as the pleasure and pride, of all friends of religion, and of the special and numerous friends of the great Home Rule cause in Donegal to bestir themselves, Dominican order everywhere, to share actively and generously with the holy; work. The bazsar affords the opportunity. Every church erected is, ipso facto, another jewel in Erin's Crown; and the Great have done in that which has just taken place in Father before whom all bow down who has pro- would upon Lowlanders, is Professor Blackle's their county.—Dublin' Nation; only to nominal to a mised storeward the donor of a "outp of water". There I agree with him, and I speak from experi-The Highlander says:—The Scotsman and several given in his name—will not be unmindful of those, other Bridsh papers give the stereotyped Donny, who have solicitude for "His house, the brook Fair account of the Home Rule Convention where His giory dwelleth."—Typerary Free Press. who have solicitude for "His house, the place where His glory dwelleth."—Tipperary Free Press.

GREAT BRITAIN

SUMMER SOUTH WOR TRUE. Foot and mouth disease has appeared, in Perth-

shire. of notrentament because on an even The herring fishing on the north-east coast of.

points of the borough of Blackburn. The Rev. Mr. Berry, C.C.; caught the disease in the exercise of his duties, and there is every reason to fear that his illness will terminate fatally in hort and its desired

The Admiralty have directed that the armourplated ship Alexandra is to be armed with two 25ton guns, and ten 18-ton guns, besides smaller, ones, making her one of the most formidable vessels in the navy. Several hundred men are now engaged in completing her, and as she is in a very forward state, she will shortly be ready for seal: Turner David

ENGLAND AND THE ARMIES OF EUROPE-Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ellice, Quartermaster General of the British army, is at present engaged on in tour through the principal countries of Europe, for the purpose of seeing and judging for himself how foreign armies—France, for example—are at present constituted, and in what state they could take the field, and it is expected that the manouvres now in course of execution in several of these countries will afford him material which may be turned to good account in the Fuglish army. The Army and Navy Gazette says that this tour affords another instance of the "awakening" in high quarters to new duties and necessities.

A Bridewell keeper in Liverpool was brought before the magistrate charged with having illused a female prisoner whilst removing her from one cell to another. To accomplish the removal he appears to have thought it necessary to seize her by the neck, strike her several times in the body, thump her, throw her down, kick her severely, and finally silence her with cold water. Bennett, for that was the brute's name, set up as a plea the violence and insubordination of the prisoner; but, fortunately for the victim of his brutality; the scene in question was witnessed by the Liverpool Prosecuting Solicitor and another gentleman through their office window. The magistrates inflicted the too-lenient punishment of dismissing him from his employment and inflicting a fine of forty shillings.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.-The movement for the disestablishment of the English Church is assuming formidable dimensions. The London Weekly Register says that in England " a society exists whose object is to put an end to tne State recognition of the Church. This society has an income of £15,600, and a reserve fund of £100,-000. It employs forty lecturers, and distributed last year 2,500,000 publications. It has drawn the Agricultural Laborers' Union into league with it 100 that the Union lecturers and orators are practically anti-Church lecturers. Many Nonconformist ministers are active members of this society, and the chapels erected 'for the preaching of the gospel are employed for the delivery of political orations against the Church and her clergy. There are very few places in England where these men and their doctrines have not penetrated, and their determination is to' educate' the people into active opposition to the Church. Now, in a very short time, this strong movement against the Church will most certainly be crowned with success."

The difficulties that the poor classes of Irish residents have to encounter in London very seldom come to the light, though we are pretty sure to hear of any disgraceful occurrence in which one of our countrymen may happen to be involved. An extraordinary instance of the English prejudice transpired yesterday during an inquest on a man who was killed by the falling of a dilapidated house in Southwark. One of the witnesses, an Irishwoman. who lived next door, admitted that she and others had received a magistrates order to leave the premises, but could not do so. When asked why, her depressing answer was:—"The police gave us such a bad name, and said that we were such a lot of low Irish blackguards, that it was impossible for us to get any other place to dwell in. One of the neighbors, a decent woman has been trying her hardest to get a place, put can't do it because the police have given us all such a bad name, because we are Irish." The last four words give a delicious impression of English tolerance.—London Corr. of

IRVING, AVESBURE.-Two of the Vincentian Fathers, from Lanark, the Rev. F.F. Carpenter, and Byrne have lately preached a mission in St. Mary's, first occasion during 300 years or more of conferring Confirmation at Irvine, there assembled to witness or receive it a very large congregation -- so large as to overflow the sacristy, sanctuary, side passages and porch, many being obliged to remain in the street. The numbers confirmed amounted to 280, of whom 40 were converts, and consisted of persons of all ages from eight or nine years to 70 or more. poor apparel, and even with bare feet, not ashamed to expose their poverty before a numerous assem-

Before administering the Sacrament, the bly. Archbishop standing on the platform of the altar, addressed the congregation, giving a history of the Sacrament of Confirmation. In the evening, after a sermon by the Rev. F. Carpenter, the immense congregation renewed their baptismal vows.

THE GAELIC TONGUE.—OPPOSITION TO TEACHING IT IN SCOTLAND .- The genius of English government seems to be equally hostile everywhere to anything that savors of a desire to preserve the old language or traditions of the Gael. It is the same in the Highlands of Scotland as it is among the hills of Connemara, if we may judge from the following which we take from the Glasgow correspondence of the Belfast Exeminer:-Father John Black, of Duncon has been endeavoring, but without success, to induce his fellow members of the school board of that town to have the Gaelic language taught in the schools under their control. At a recent meeting in favor of Gaelic teaching, stated that a gentleman of Duncon had sent £235 to Professor Blackie towards the establishment of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh. "Such love," he continued, "for the Celtic Chair implied love for the Gaelic language, The idea of Gaelic and English being taught together to Highlanders, and acting upon them as beneficially as English and Latin would upon Lowlanders, is Professor Blackle's. encer The learning of two languages, or even more gives a greater insight into human nature than the mere striving after one." The motion fell to the ground, as there was no member willing to second it. In a letter to one of the Glasgow papers a few days ago, Eather Black, writing on the subject, says:—"I have had the opportunity, and twice taken advantage of it, of proposing to the members of the Dunoon School Board, that the Gaelic land guage should be taught in the schools under their charge. A good number of Highlanders in this locality were desirous, I know of this favor being

tors. I trust, is satisfied that in bringing forward my motion (the teaching of Gaelic) twice, I had kept my promise to them; that I have acted bone fide; that I have endeavored to have 'fair play' given to Highlanders as well as Lowlanders." This unpatriotic conduct of the Duncon School Board will certainly not be approved or imitated by the other Boards in the Highlands, many of them having already provided for the teaching of Gaelic in their schools.

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER.—SAVANNAH, Ga., September 14.— Yellow fever interments, 18.

TOWARD ORGANISM - APROPER

There are fifty-five saw mills in Washington Territory that cost \$921,500, and cut about 1,000,-000 feet of lumber per day.

The first, of the new crop of Carolina rice has arrived in New-York The harvest is late this year, but the yield unusually good.

The increasing demands for money at the banks of Boston is an encouraging indication that butiness prospects for the fall are hopeful.

Grasshoppers are still very thick in the vicinity of Omaha, Neb., doing a good deal of damage to vegetables and corn planted late.

NEW YORK September 13.—To-day Sheriff Connor made his return to the execution in judgment for \$6,000,000 in the civil suit of the people vs. Wm M. Tweed. The return was-No property to levy upon."

YELLOW FEVER.-Interments 22. The Benevolent Association of Savannah, Ga., will be glad to receive aid for the sick and destitute. There is much suffering and destitution among the poor white and black people.

A New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Catholic says: " I believe that of those who go to church in this city, 8) per cent. are Catholics, and if it were possible to take a census, I am certain my figures will be found very nearly correct."

The Rev. Mr. Riviere, of Natick, had a very narrow escape, this week. He descended into a well to administer the sacraments to a man who was held fast by the caving in of the earth, and who might otherwhad scarcely got out before the side of the well asylum.—Guzette. started in, crushing the man to death .- Providence, Weekly Visitor, 9th inst.

A strong effort is being made to secure the division of California into two States. The proposed division is on the line of Santa Cruz county, giving fourteen counties in the south for the new State. with 30,000 voters and a hundred millions taxable property.

Detroit, September 13.—Yesterday an unknown young man blew his brains out in front of the City Hall. He had a through ticket from Albany to Mankato, Minn., in his pocket, but nothing by which his identity could be established.

The Health Commission of New York has been trying an experiment to lessen the great mortality among children in that city under five years of age It was found that the mortality was greater in poor families. A large number of excursion tickets were issued, and tickets were given for rides on the ferries and down the harbour. The result is very satisfactory, physicians reporting that great benefit was received. The Commission have determined to pursue this course the remainder of the hot sesson, and to do the same thing to a much greater extent next year.

THE INDIANS IN THE BLACK HILLS .- CHEVENNE, Wy. T. Sept. 8. 1876.—Mr. Ingraham, who came into Rawhide Springs-the present terminus of the Black hills telegraph line—reports that on Sunday last fifteen Indians attacked his party on Indian Creek, and two men, named Ganon and Kearns, of Golden City, Col., were killed. A defensive posi-tion was mantained by the whites until ten of the Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abondoned the field. Mason's outfit coming up, then assisted in the burial of the dead. Small parties of Indians have been seen in the vicinity of the telegraph camp for several days past, all moving south ward.

A California revivalist, according to the San Francisco Newsletter, has devised a new way of reaching sinners. He has attached himself to a circus, and goes around among the audience selling refreshments as an ostensible plea for saying the good word. Between the acts he shoulders his way lustly amid the benches, crying. "O-o-o-ranges, apples, ginger beer, and lemonade!—ob, repent of your sins!-three for ten cents. Thank you; here's your change Gingerbread nuts all fresh !- take this tract, young man; believe, and you shall be saved. Four pears for a quarter. Pick em your-self; all ripe and lovely!—ob, how hateful is sin, my brethren; and even this night you may die!—I gave you two bits back; it had a hole in it; feel in your pockets. O-oranges and apples. Ginger pop, a bit a bottle. Now's your time. A prize in every packet of candy !-- and mercy is extended to them that believe (keep your fingers out of my basket), for ever and evermore. Four pears for a quarter; all fresh!" and so on.

CANADA.

The Etobicoke Agricultural Society, will hold their annual fall exhibition at Islington, October 10th, 1876.

The cheese shipments in Belleville on the 14th inst, amounted to nearly 3,000 boxes, all of which has been contracted for at prices ranging from 9c to 10c.

The vacancy in the Peterborough Town Council occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thornton has been filled by the election by acclamation of Mr. Thomas Menzles.

Au agricultural exhibition will be held at Charlottetown on the 28th and 29th. The Nova Scotial exhibition opens at Truro on the 10th of October, and fruit-growers' show at Wolfville on the 4th of October: division and the confirment of these

There was considerable activity last week in Halifax, N. S, amongst dealers in fish and West India goods, and prices ruled high. Flour had advanced, and the demand was fair. Receipts, 2,850 barrels. Superior extra choice, \$6.40 to 6.50; superior extra, \$6:20 to 6:30; extra superfine, \$5.90 to 6.10; spring extra, \$5.80 to 5.40; strong bakers', \$5.70 to 5.80 extra, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

It is estimated that the yield of grain in the township about Strathroy will not exceed one-half of what it was last year. Some fields have turned out well, but the average will not be any above this.

Archbishop's Palace and proceeded to the Basilica where mass was cellabrated by the Archbishop. The Palace, the University and the Cathedral and many buildings on the route were gaily decorated with flags, and at night the windows and towers of the University were beautifully illuminated.

At a meeting of the Board of Separate School Trustees of Ottawa, on Wednesday of last week, a motion was carried to arrange for a conference between the Board and the Bishop and local parish priests with a view of considering certain measures for the improvement of separate school affairs. His Worship Mayor Waller, in speaking on the subject, said there were two changes necessary in the school law to make it effective, and they were: first, to make every Roman Catholic a supporter of the separate schools until he signified his intention in writing of not doing so; secondly, to invest the Separate School Board with the same powers as the Common School Board in reference to the issuing of debentures.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY -Thursday morning 14th inst, a large congregation assembled in St. James, R. C. Church, Montreal, to witness the ceremony of blessing the bell intended to be erected in the building known as the Servant Girls' Home, corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere streets. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinsonneault, assisted by several gentlemen of the Seminary. After Mass, the Rev. Father Deschamps preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, which was listened to with much interest. The sponsors for the bell were His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hingston, the Sheriff and Mrs Leblanc, Mons. Rodier and Mademoisello Rodier, Monsieur and Madame Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Devlin, and about twenty others. The bell is considered to be a very fine one. After the ceremony the bell was tolled by the sponsors, and numerous coins were deposited as a voluntary offering for the Home. Subsequently the sponsors adjourned to the Home, where they were conducted over the premises by Rev. Mr. Picard, the founder. The Home is intended as a temporary residence for servants girls seeking employment, where they are provided with board and lodging free of charge. This excellent institution owes its existence and usefulness to Rev. Mr. Picard's untiring energy, through whose efforts it has attained a success commensurate with its object. It affords accommodation for about one hundred females, and it is no exaggeration to say that it has been indeed a home to many girls who might otherwise have found a less friendly

An Immense Statue.

An idea of the immensity of the statue of Liberty which France is about to erect in New York Harbor may be obtained from a description of the hand and wrist of the figure, which has arrived in New York. The thumb, which partly encircle the torch that is to serve as a light-house beacon, is a ludicrously gigantic member. On the thumb nail alone a man of several hundred pounds avoirdupois might find a roomy seat. As for the arm below the elbow and opening into the palm of the hand, three men of ordinary statue might walk abreast within its inturior. It is said that inside the upper and broader part of the arm above the elbow as many as nine can be comfortably accommodated. The (ragmentary part is made of bronzed copper, about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It is in fine, evenly rolled plates, riveted and screwed together in the firmest and most elaborate manner. The completed statue will be about 120 feet in height, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the elevation of the pedestal being perhaps a third of the altitude of the statue. It is understood that a staircase will be placed within the right arm, by which ascent can he made to a balcony running around the edge of the flambeau. The height of the complete arm is thirty-five feet. Of course the statue is upright. The left arm is bent so as to enfold and hold lightly towards the body a set of tablets upon which the Declaration of independence is supposed to be inscribed. The head is surrounded by a diadem, from which projects a circle of prongs that catch the sun's says and construct a brilliant nimbus of glory out of them. Its estimated cost is \$125,000, half of which has already been subscribed. Both pedastal and statue will be completed in two years from now, and it will be the joint enterprise of France and America.

A Novel View of Waterloo.

In the Cologne Gazette have resently appeared some entertaining and instructive letters written by Marshal Blucher to his family. To those that suppose that Wellington and his allied army won the battle of Waterloo, the letters will, perhaps, cause some little surprise, for we are apprehensive they will remove a time-honored delusion. Many in like manner fancy that the same commander and the British army drove the French from the Peninsula, but any modern Spanish history tells us how it was all done by the local forces, aided now and again by an English contingent. Salamanca and Vittoria may be in that history incidentally mentioned, but they sink into significance when Balew is recorded. This is the result, we suppose, of sketching objects from different standpoints. From the Blucher letters we gather that the veteran named was the military head and front of the period in which he lived-the god of war and the cynosure of peace. Here are a few extracts from his epistles :---

"Paris, May 6, 1814.

"The new King of France is now here, and has publicly thanked me for being the original cause of his again mounting his throne .

More than one hundred Englishmen have come here on purpose to see and to get to know me. Yesterday the famous Lord, Wellington came here and I am invited to visit him in three days, but must be on my guard as to drinking."

"" Жамив, June 3, 1815.

"Bonaparte does not attack us, consequently we might stand here a year. His affairs are not in a very brilliant state. A few days ago I was at Brussels with the King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Wellington. I was very well received, and Wellington showed me 6,000 of the finest cavalry. I am posted here with 130,000 Prussians, who are in capital condition, and with whom I would undertake to conquer Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers, if it were not so far, and if it was not necessary to cross the water."

" WAVRE, June 17, 1815.

Napoleon attacked me yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock; with 120,000 men of the line. The fight lasted till the night. Both armies lost many men. To day I have drawn nearer to Lord Wellington, and in a few days there will probably be another, battle. We shall have battles oftener till we are again in Paris... My troops fought

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1876.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 22-St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Mauritius and Companion, Martyrs, Ember Day, Fast.

Saturday, 23-St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecla, Virgin and Martyr. Ember Day.-Fast. Sunday, 24-Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Blessed Virgin Mary de Morcede, or Our Lady of Ransom. Monday, 25-The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assissi

(Sept. 17). Tuesday, 26—SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. Wednesday, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs. Thursday, 28-St. Wenceslaus, Duke, Martyr.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The yellow fever interments on Saturday at Savannah were twenty-one.

There was an election riot in New Orleans on Saturday, when several persons were wounded by pistol shots.

Hostilities in the East have ceased for the present; an armistice having been agreed upon.

The Exhibition building at Philadelphia, has been damaged by storm, and many exhibits injured, the sufferers being chiefly the English and Americans. The right of way for the North Shore Railway is

being paid for in cash to owners who can show their title to lands. All the owners have come to terms with the exception of three.

A young Englishman, named Harrison, born at London in 1855, of Protestant parents, and educated in England, France, and Switherland by Calvinist masters, has made his solemn abjuration at Turin.

At Bottens, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, has just been celebrated the coclesiastical jubilee of the venerable and beloved Dean Longchamp. Upwards of forty of the clergy were present, and read an address to the very rev. gentleman. ...

By a recent brief of his Holiness, the Church of the Holy Ghost at Constantinople has been raised to a Cathedral, with all rights and privileges attached to that dignity.

Mgr. Dupanloup's organ, La Defense, states that the Porte has made a promise to his Holiness the Pope to grant additional and extensive privileges to the Catholics of Turkey. was drawn in a

The cantonal tribunal of St. Gall, Swifzerland, has condemned to imprisonment for life a woman who and will pass by the all-important inquiry, on murdered her infant by casting it from the summit of a high rock, near St. Peterzell.

At the parish church of Castleisland, diocese of Kerry, there has just been celebrated the interesting event of the golden jubilee of Mother Mary Joseph Hartnett, of the local convent, who has completed the fiftieth year of her religious life.

It is reported that Bishop Strossmayer purposes abandoning the attitude of reserve which he has hitherto observed in political matters, and that next winter he will take his place in the Croatian Diet .--If this be the case it will have considerable influence on the course of Croatian affairs.

It is anounced that Mgr. Abbot Francis: Albert Eder, the Archbishop-elect of Salzburg, will be consecrated on Sept. 24, the festival of St. Rupert, the patron of the diocese. It is expected that not only the city of Salzburg, but the whole diocese, will be the scene of great rejoicings; for the new prelate, who has been for some time at the head of the Benedictines in the city, is a universal favourite. The summits of the mountains around the archepiscopal city are to be lit up with bonfires.

The editor of the Deutsche Reichzeitung, Mr. Chardell, has been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment for an alledged offence against the excommunicated priest Hillebrand of Reidt. The sentence appeared so unjust to the accused, that, in his indignation, and forgetting where he stood, he muttered a few words about "this strange conviction that smacked of the 'Pro Nibilo' trial,"; The president of the courf at once called him up again, and sentenced him summarily to an aditional six months for contempt/of courts 10,007 days and indeed me

It is expected that the French Government will prosecute the originators of the forged Russo-Prussian treaty, which was published in Paris last Friday: 1 . n. (any AW)

The New Brunswick Railway Company has raised the rates of stumpage on the lands recently granted by the Province. The same company is pushing its road from Fort Fairfield to Caribou, in Maine, to which the line will be open in a few weeks.

An immense meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held in Guild Hall, London, England, Monday to discuss the Eastern question. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that England should no longer support Turkey for political expediency, and asking for an immediate convocation of Parliament. An amendment expressive of confidence in the Government was negatived by an overwhelming ermajority. In the substitute of the necessaria

Despatches state that numbers of Indians are desirous of surrendering to the U.S. troops. This is

Monday, in New York, to concert measures for the relief of the yellow fever patients at Savannahiom Burglars last Monday night broke into St. Beter's Catholic Church in Barclay street, New York, broke open the poor boxes, and after stealing the contents carried away all the sacred vessels. Jan vinishing

A Berlin despatch to the Standard says it is probable that the Porte will resume hostilities at the expiration of the truce, because the Servian army declared Milan, King of Servia.

PROTESTANT HISTORIANS.

It is curious, not a little amusing, and every instructive, to study the way in which Protestants write Catholic history. "When people are determined to quarrel," says the old Elocution Book. "a straw will furnish the occasion." When Protestant historians are determined to find fault with the Catholic Church (and when are they not?) very much less than a straw will afford them an opportunity. It makes that yet all the

But beyond making the most of a proof, or stretching it as far as it will go, (which is honest,) and a little further, (which is not honest,) Protestant writers have an ugly knack of asserting things as true which are not true, in proof of things which are as untrue as the things they bring to prove them. In other words, not to put too fine a point on the matter, and to speak after the manner of the inhabitants of that part of England where they call a spade a spade, these learned historians back one lie by another. But it is the cool impertinence with which this is done that constitutes its chief danger. When a man is trying to prove a proposition, we at once watch to see-1st, whether the deduction he draws is legitimate; 2nd, whether it proves the case in point. Now this very watchful ness it is which is apt to throw us off our guard as to his facts. For instance : if a man were to assert that the reason why daisies in China grow four inches in diameter is because the Chinese have rain for six and eight months in succession, we should be more apt to consider whether eight months rain would make four inch daisies, than to trouble ourselves with the two questions of fact-1st, whether daisies in China do grow four inches in diameter; or, 2nd, whether the Chinese have eight months rain in succession. We should indeed be apt to take these two things for granted merely on account of the boldness and impertinence of the assertion. We have a case in point in Warton's History of English Poetry. He is speaking of King Alfred. He says :--

"Alfred whilst a boy had experienced the inconveniences arising from a want of scholars and even of common instructors in his dominions, for he was twelve years of age before he could procure in the western kingdom a master properly qualified to teach him the alphabet. But whilst yet unable to read he could repeat from memory a great variety

Now here we have two assertions made by War. ton to the disparagement of Catholic education; the first-" Alfred had found great want of learned men, nay, even of common instructors"-proved by the second-" for at twelve years old he could not find in the whole western kingdom any one to teach him the alphabet,"-and certainly if the second be true, the first is for all practical purposes sufficiently proved.' But here is the evil of the whole proceeding. The ordinary reader-nine out of every ten-carried away by the apparent fairness of the deduction, will be led to take for granted that the second, on which the first is founded, is true which all indeed depends: did Alfred arrive at the age of twelve before he could find any one fit to teach him his A. B. C.? and taking this for granted will be led to come to some very disparaging conclusions as to education in Catholic times and Catholic countries. We are not now, remember. examining the question of fact-did Alfred? or did he not? Our argument is altogether independent of that question, since we find that true or false it will be liable to be taken for granted by nine-tenths of readers. This phase of affairs may be called the insidiousness of Protestant polemical history.

We come now to the question of fact. Did King Alfred arrive at the age of twelve years before he could find any one fit to teach him his alphabet?and here we come to the dishonesty of Protestant polemical history. Warton, with apparent honesty, gives Florence of Worcester and John Brompton as his authorities for the two assertions; but, unfortunately for his accuracy as an historian, honesty as a man, and sincerity as a Christian, neither of these two authorities sustains him in his assertions. if they do not absolutely say the contrary. His reference, therefore, to these two authorities, if it is not a blunder, is a deceit, and a deceit used in the disparagement of an adversary. Neither Florence of Worcester nor John Brompton attribute Alfred's illiterateness (it was not ignorance as we shall presently point out) to dearth of masters, Florence of Worcester says: "But, alas! by the want of care of, his parents and nurses, he remained illiterate up to the age of twelve years." John Brompton lays the blame on the partiality (Alfred was a pet) of his parents: "He! says ..." When, however, beloved by both his parents beyond his other brothers, he had remained illiterate under his father's charge up to his twelfth year, &c.

Now this is simply disgraceful. To assert that at twelve years old Alfred did not know his alpha bet because he could not find any one to teach him whereas it was the negligence or partiality or both of his parents, that was at the bottom of the matter, and to bring by his reference to them two such respectable men as Florence of Worcester, and John Brompton into the scrape with him was far too bad of Master Warton, Historian

That Alfred, though illiterate at the ago of twelve was not ignorant, is evident from the fact, that at that age he could do far more than most of our schoolboys now-a-days are capable of doing. He could repeat from memory a great variety of Saxon poems; Warton calls them songs which is hardly ac majority.

Despatches state that numbers of Indians are delicuste, as the word song is at present understood; not interfere with them. (Hear)."

Now this is where the Romance comes in Mr. Bowell's statistics on the numerical strength of the difficulty of obtaining food otherwise than from the agencies.

A number of railroad men and physicians met on And here again Warton goes beyond his authorities.

The Longe is destroyed from the comes in Mr. Hought proper, provided always they did not interfere with them. (Hear)."

Was our good friend in Montreal, or did he hap for though these Saxon poems, were sung or recited in a certain musical recitative, they were neverthened in the numerical strength of the plazar at the strength of the word and long ones of the word and long ones of the word and long ones of the strength of the plazar at the strength probably in view of the approaching winter and in a certain musical recitative, they were neverthethe difficulty of obtaining food otherwise than from lessipoems in every sense of the word and long ones the agencies, and the state of the Kinge, for instance.

Be that however as it may, if our viewiof education be right, Alfred though illiterate was well educated. As we take it the first and paramount duty of education is amongst other things to stengthen the memory. Thus Alfred's parents appear noblyto have attended to though through negligence or indulgence and not through dearth of teachers they had neglected his alphabet. Florence describes

Neither Florence nor Brompton describes these

poems as being sung and both call them poems.

him "an attentive listener day and night and very often hearing Saxon poems related by others, he re- audience that "while, in Canada they asked tained them easily in his memory. How far the boy Alfred gained in robustness of body (yes! and of mind also) by being "pre-excellent in hunting" at the age of twelve rather than quick at his letters (quickness of mind is often better cultivated by striking a wild boar then by learning to spell) we per." The force of humbug can no further go. Let leave to others to determine; though we shrewdly suspect, that if in this age of common schools, state education and dyspepsy, we had shorter school hours and more play at the age of twelve, we should have larger bodies and greater minds at the age of forty. "Too much study "saith the proverb, makes Jack a dull boy and is making mine Uncle Sam a

dyspeptic. "But the chances appear to be that good Master Warton has, as usual, been tripping in this matter of the alphabet. It was not school marms for the teaching of the A.B.C. that were wanted in Alfred's dominious so much as Grammarians-Professors of Rhetoric, Poetry and Belles Letters, to wit. We can hardly imagine that Warton was ignorant that the word "grammatici" meant teachers of Rhetoric-Professors of Universities, rather than hedge schoolmasters and school marms. But so it is. Whilst Florence and Brompton say nothing about want of school marms and do regret the scarcity of Professors of Universities (grammatici) in Alfred's reign Waiton asserts the total absence of school marms and says nothing about grammatici. Either Warton has been tripping or Warton is a rogue. Now

"knave or fool" is a sad alternative. But you will say that at least the fact of there being no " grammatici" proves a very low state of education in those days. Perhaps so, perhaps not. But if so, why exaggerate? On the strength of a dearth of University professors, why assert a total want of men capable of teaching the alphabet? The two are surely very different things. If you are writing history, write it, and not romance. If you are writing history you wish to give your readers a true picture of the country not a phantasmogoria. If you are covertly attacking an enemy under the pretence of history, you are at least bound by the ordinary rules of honesty. Turn the matter as you will you cannot excuse the insidiousness and dishonesty of these Protestant polemical historians.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

"They have had a high old time of it" over in Ireland-that Orange delegation from Canada. There was feasting and feting-sermonizing and speechmaking-congratulations on the past of "the glorious and immortal" order-and anticipations of the future in the most gorgeous of rose color. The reception took place in the Victoria Hall. Belfast, and the delegates honoured were: Br. Colonel Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., Grand Master British America; Br. John White, M. P., G. M. Ontario East, Canada, and Br. Wm. Johnston, D.G.T. British America. We read that the hall was crowded long before the hour announced for the proceedings to commence, the brethren wearing the regalia of the Order. The platform was also filled with representative Orangemen and about sixty reverend

All very right and proper doubtless even to the presence of the sixty reverend gentlemen. De gustibus non est disputandum ! If Christian clergymen will give by presence and participation at such gatherings countenance and support to the unchristian and uncharitable designs characterizing the organization every where, theirs is the responsibility to their congregations, to their own conscience, and to God. It is none of our business any way unless where, as a result, our privileges are invaded or our feelings insulted; and we should not even have given this great display in the capital of Ulster a thought were not attempts made there to misrepresent to their own advantage the objects of the Orange organization, and cover over by a convenient Romance the sad and objectionable Realities We pass over the mutual admiration of the Irish and Canadian brethren as expressed in formal recolution and impulsive speech. How the Lodges were the Centres of the only true loyalty; and the members the exclusive custodians of the only true Gospel; how prosperity showed God's providential care of the Protestant order and how poverty was the distinguishing badge of Popery-in this latter regard they say differently in Montreal-and how there was no security for life or limb-for hope or happiness at home or abroad but under the protecting egis of the Orange Constitution. All these things we are informed of in the most pretentious of phrases and the most exuberant of after dinner eloquence and we let them pass. With the following-an extract from a speech by Brother Mackenzie Bowell in reply to the address of welcome we have more to do. Said Mr! Bowell :-

"Orangeiem had been gradually spreading throughout the whole Dominion, and be had now some 1,500 or: 1,600 lodges under his jurisdiction as Grand Master. (Loud cheers) They had a provincial Grand lodge in every province, with the exception of Columbia; and they had upon all occasions endeavored to inculcate upon their brethren that principle which was enunciated by the chairman to extend to every class the same privileges which they got for themselves. (Hear; hear). They taught this in their lodges and on their platforms. While they asked certain rights and privileges to carry their flags when they deemed it necessary, they were quite willing to allow all classes of Her Majosty's subjects to march in procession, to exercise their own freedom of thought, and to worship God as they thought proper, provided always they did not interfere with them. (Hear)."

tions at Toronto not yet a year old; with the revisitors and habitants alike with their importunate
membraness of bigotry and, bloodshed still painforavings. But perhaps all is not beggary or aims
fully freshly, nyith, the knowledge that no bolitical seeking. Really to hear home news one need display had excited the demonstrative demonism of the Orange system in Ontario in that Jubilee procession from St. Michael's Cathedral with all the blackguardism of the affiliated organization the Orange Young Britons still displaying itself at intervals in threats and terrorism; it was rather a stretch of the romantic over the realistic for Mr. Mackenzie Bowell to tell his Irish certain rights and privileges to carry their flags when they deemed it necessary they were quite willing to allow all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to march in procession, to exercise their own free dom of thought and to worship God, as they thought pro the streets of Toronto on those two Sabbath days last Autumn and the lodge Rooms of the City on all intervening days and nights give the "Reality" answer to this "Romance" of the Grand Master. The flippant falsehood spoken beyond ocean receives significant illustration in the boastfulness within a week by the religious daily of the progress and the powers of the Orange Young Britons with indicating premonitions of what they will be able to do next 12th. We are sick of this hypocritical twaddle. and has agreently discharge

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

We most respectfully beg to call attention to the disgraceful state of the R.C. Cemetery. Neglect and carelessness is everywhere apparent, and, if there is one spot on Earth on which should be lavished the care and attention of each city, it is surely the City's Cemetery. As ours is to-day, it stands a monument to the penury of the gentlemen in charge, and a disgrace to Montreal. Take first of all the entrance. The main gate was decapitated some years ago, to allow the funeral chariot of the late lamented Sir G. E. Cartier to pass. At the time we rejoiced at the fact, for we hoped that instead of replacing the old top a new gate would be erected, worthy of the Cath. olic Cemetery, and in accordance with the means of the Proprietors. As yet, not only has no new gate been thought of, but the old wooden one stands. with its top off, and the ruins are innocent of paint or varnish. This is simply a shame, and we feel the shame more as we proceed. 1 The mound facing the front road and which was, we believe, originally intended as an ornament, is now a receptacle for dried branches, withered boughs, and heaps of mud and dirt. The grass is uncut, and dotted during the summer months with wild flowers and weeds. A sum was voted for the construction of a cross. Why not have erected one of stone or marble-one that would brave the storms and scorn the winds. Instead a naltry wooden cross is crected accorated with emblematic figures such as an hour glass, scythe, etc., which already are blurred and indistinct. The remaining portion of the burial ground is, in keening with this. The carriage drives are either paved with stones and rocks, or so soft that the wheels sink in the mud, the walks are, we must own a little better, but this one item does not just ify

the shameful state of the remainder. Now as to the care takers. Aro they to blame? Not for the entrance. Let the treasurer of the Committee, make use of what must necessarily be, the ample means, at his disposal, and remedy the defects we have ventured to point out." We say the means must be ample, because the number of interments in our cemetery each week is one, or two hundred. Then considering land in 40 cts a foot, in all parts of the burial ground, the profits of a sale to someny, must be enormous. The money must go somewhere, and it is certainly not voted to the improve ment of the Cemetery. A glance at it will show that, We appeal to the gentlemen in charge of the place to look to their part of the business at once. Let us have an entrance to our "silent city," worthy of those who sleep within its precinct-and for this. we must acknowledge to our shame, that no fairer model can be found than the approach to Mount Royal-the massive gate, the beautiful flower beds. the solemn-looking dead house, all are in accordance with the character of the spot. Would we could say the same of ours. But there is one thing can be remedied without much difficulty, and this is the want of cleanliness. Driving through the grounds, one day last week we could not fail to notice, the many piles of rubbish that were deposited at close intervals through the place. An old barrel was rolled up to the door of the vault, that bore the name of our great McGee-another was in the centre of a private lot. This is merely a disgrace. If the number of guardians is insufficient—augment them, if this state of affairs is the result of carelessness change them-but, remedy the evil at any cost. A stranger in our city, which; we are proud to know bears the name of "Canadian; Rome," would certainly not carry with him a very favorable idea of the respect we give our dead-and surely there is no duty more imperative, no legacy so precious as that which is left to the survivor, to love and care for the grave of a friend This may be done individually the flower covered tombs of our citizens gone on before, prove this to be a fact, but those in charge of the Catholic Cemetery of Montreal are

true. Boldly and blandly the honorable legislator of I norse a Atlen, and set letter 1 this spital sections of the copital sections convents of said:

"I must say this, that I only saw two beggars in Canada (Laughter.) I was only twice importuned, for alms throughout the length and breadth of that great Dominion."

seeking. Really to hear home news one needs must go from home. Taking Montreal alone as a standard if Mr. Johnston were to multiply by two thousand his ideal two he would be much nearer the truth about the "beggars in Canada," and the importunity for alms throughout the length and breadth of the Great Dominion But then "Cows far off have long horns."

MONSR J. A. BATLE

The Seminary of Montreal has the pleasure of announting that its venerable Superior, Monsr. J. A. Baile, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his priestly ordination on the fourth of next month (October) and cardially invites his numerous pupils amongst the clergy, to honour his feast by their presence. The same invitation is extended to the friends of Monsr. Baile amongst the clergy in general. It will be a consolation and an honor to the goods uperior to see as many of his former pupils and friends amongst the laity take part in the relig. ious celebration of his feast.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE "DAILY WITNESS" . No. 1.

Ev'n ministers they hae been kenn'd In holy rapture A rousing whid at times to vend, And nail't wi' Scripture.

Mr. Editor,-As in the vast Basilica of St. Peter. the Christian pilgrim and the Protestant tourist may discover day by day, some marvel of art that had previously escaped his notice; as he may wander along its glorious aisles of superhuman grandeur, and catch, at every step, a glimpse of the New Jerusalem ;—So—if by accident or curiosity, he enter, at any moment, the Temple of Discord, he will find, at the very threshold, some crude exhalation of the brain; causing him to recoil with bated breath, and to hurry forth with flying feet, from its unhallowed precincts. In the Daily Wilness of Thursday, Sept. 7 occurs the following sentiment: As the Lord would not hearken unto Balasm, but turned his curse into a blessing ;-So-He seems to have turned the Papal curses into blessings for the last three hundred years. When the Pope's malediction began to fall upon England, she contained five million inhabitants; but to day she contains twenty-six millions exclusive of Ireland. During the three hundred years that Great Britain has been under the Papal curse, her empire has grown to contain two hundred millions of people. Her commerce is triple that of all the Papal nations put together. In her national freedom the Pope's curses have been reversed in the energy of her chikiren, their intelligence and learning. He cursed Germany and blessed France, and all the world knows the

result, &c., &c."

Had the above grandiloquent effusion been the prize essay of some young Methodist or Presbyterian student, it might have passed unheeded; but being intended to be read by men accustomed to look a little below the surface, I intend to shew to the meanest capacity, that what the Witness would fain palm off as pure gold is nothing but the vilest of pinchbeck.

It is very often difficult to ascertain what is really a blessing and what a curse. It may be a blessing to be born blind—lame—deaf or dumb;—and a curse to be gifted with health and strength to enjoy to repletion all the pleasures that wealth can pro-" May he live to survive all his relations and friends" was the heaviest curse pronounced by an ancient pagan against his mortal enemy. The earnest blessing and prayer of a pious mother that her beloved son may live to be prosperous and happy, may be truly answered, though she learn the following week, that his body lies beneath the billows of the Atlantic. The bitter curse of many a father and mother on the body and soul of the fell destroyer, of their daughter's honour, may be effectively answered, by seeing him wallowing in riches-adding house to house and field to field. This is not however the idea of the writer in the Daily Witness. He appears to have been taken into the Counsels of the Almighty. According to the Witness, the prayer of the mother in the first instance was answered by a curse,-in the second the curse by a blessing. It is not true that the curse of the Pope has rested on England for three hundred years, nor for lone moment, He anathematized and excommunicated the tyrant Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth and the other plunderers of the Church, if you will;—but England and Scotland the Island of Saints—trod by the feet of so many holy men,— never lay under his ban, a As well might it be said that the Venerable Archbishop Bourget has cursed the Daily Wilness. He has only pronounced a censure against those Catholics who read it. So fur from England lying under the malediction of the Pope, his most enruest prayer has ever been that God would shower his blessings upon her, and restore her to the heritage which, at the beck of an adulterous King, she exchanged, like Esau, for a mess of lentiles. Any one reading the replies of the present Pope, the glorious Pius IX, to the several deputations of English noblemen, and gentlemen, cannot fail to have remarked the blessing which he invariably, invokes on them-their families and country : and judging from the signs of the times. his words have not been returned to him empty. The Witness appears to me to baye read the bible to very little profit if he can deduce therefrom that riches—worldly prosperity and extensive commerce constitute, a sure sign; of the blessing of God. Worldly prosperity, when made subservient to the Divine will, tending to the glory of God and the advantage of our fellow oreatures, is certainly a blessing to its possessor; but when used as a lens to concentrate the glitter of gold and alver in the focus of self, it then degenerates into the worship charge of the Catholic Cemetery of Montreal, are guilty of the coldest neglect and indifference to their trust. We do not wish to use stronger expressions and hope in conclusion our appeal, will not go unheard.

STRANGE, BUT NOT TRUE.

William Johnston, M.P.—he of Ballykillbeg, we presume—at the Orange demonstration in Belfast made some strange and startling statements one of which at least we should bless our stars for if only.

Roldly and blandly the honoritation in the Old, as in the New Law. Riches, they were often warned, in the New Law. Riches, they were often warned, in the New Law. Riches, they were often warned, in the New Law. Riches, they were often warned, of Mammon or the almighty dollar, andgas such, it in the New Law. Riches, they were often warned, make to themselves wings;—and such was to be the fate of Tyre, Egypt and Babylon, who attributed their prosperity to their false gods and forgot the true God from whom all blessings flow. Hear the words of the prophet Isaias Cliap, xxiii. "Howl ye ships of the sea, for the house is destroyed from

ture of instruction than of blessing. During the ture of instruction than of blessing. During the reign of Solomon, who had prayed for wisdom and not for riches, the Jewish nation attained to an astonishing degree of wealth and grandeur. "Behold I have done for thee according to thy words, and have given thee a wise and understanding heart, yes and the things also which thou didst not ask I have and the things also which thou didst not ask I have given thee;—to wit—riches and glory so that no one hath been like unto thee; "III Kings Chap III." one hath been like unto thee; "III Kings Chap III." is the corrupting influences of gold and strange women caused Solomon, the wisest of mortals to lapse into idolatry. "For he built a comple for Chamos the idol of Moab on the hill that is over ture, to contradict the assertion that riches are a blessing, and poverty a curse; but the history of the rich man, who in the midst of extensive plans for increasing his already overgrown wealth, heard the awful summons ... "This might thy soul is required of thee,"_shall suffice. But another question arises. is it really true that Protestant countries are so much wealthier, and consequently happier than much weather, and consequently happier than Catholic? Does the wealth of a nation consist in possessing a few score; of millionaires, or in the general comfort and well being of the masses? If the latter supposition be granted, then the necessaries of life and many of its comforts were procursities of life and many of its comforts were procurable, a few years ago, in Catholic Italy and Spain, at one-fourth of the cost either here or in England. Are gold and silver to be reckoned the only standard of opulence? If the latter hypothesis be adopted,-then all the gold and silver in the Bank of England could not purchase one fourth of the treasures contained under the Dome of St. Peter's. But there is besides the question of education, without which there can be no real comfort or happiness. I here crave permission to digress for one mo-

ment, on this all important subject of education. With our Protestant friends, a man is supposed to be ignorant-grossly uneducated, who is incompetent to read or write. I have not consulted Webster nor any other lexicographer;—I will give the fol-lowing definition of the word. Education—by which I mean a Christian education,—is that train-ing, by which a man acquires, a knowledge of his duty to God and to his neighbor: which teaches him to observe the laws of the church and of the state when the latter do not conflict with the laws of the Almighty. This education a child may learn at his mother's knee, without over crossing the threshold of a schoolhouse. This is the only education that is worthy of the name, and to which reading—writing—arithmetic and geography are only secondary or supplementary. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old, he will not depart from it." This religious education it has ever been the object and the glory of the church to give and to inculcate; for this is her mission, and the secret of her success. The emissaries of other demoninations may attempt to tutor the savage by commencing with the worldly arts of reading, writing and commerce; the labours of the Catholic missionary invariably begin at a higher convince even the Witness that so far from encouraging ignorance, the Catholic Church has been the chief promoter of letters and all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers. of every branch of learning, science, art, trade and manufactures. I am not prepared to affirm that the art of reading is as common in Italy as in Scotland or in North America. But a residence of eight years in different parts of Spain enables me to certifig. that there is scarcely a village of any account. where common schools under the title of Escuelas Pias or Christian Schools are not established and flourishing. A remark which I read sometime ago, in an American paper, to the effect that there is more literary matter published in the City of Boston in one week, than in the whole of Spain, in the course of a twelvemonth, has not in my judgment the weight of a straw. It is tantamount to saying that in a certain garden you can find a thousand times more stinking weeds than flowers.

Mr. Editor, I am sorry to perceive that your repeated exhortations to condense-condense-have again been fruitless. I will therefore bring this letter to an abrupt conclusion, by informing your readers that in No. 2 I propose to treat of Protestant Missions in general, and of the French Canadian Missionary Society in particular.

REV. FATHER O'NEIL IN PORT HOPE

The Rev. B. O'Neil, of Carlow, Ireland, conducted divine service and preached in St. Mary's Church, Port Hope, on Sunday last. Having offered up the Holy Sacrifice, and before reading the Gospel of the For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal. day, the reverend gentleman took occasion to address a few words to the congregation, congratulating them on the very handsome Church they nad, and the very neat and comfortable parochial residence attached thereto. He had not seen, since he left Ireland, a more handsome nor a finer propor tioned tower and spire than that on their Church, and Father Browne and his congregation were deserving of great credit for such a monument of their zeal and warmth in the cause of religion. The congregation, he understood, was not numerous, but they had proved that they were animated with the right spirit, and that where duty called they were ready to follow, no matter how exacting the sacrifice might be. Indeed he was glad to be assured by their good and zealous pastor, that their liberality was beyond praise. but he knew that it must have been a severe tax upon the resources of such a small number as that composing the Catholic congregation of Port Hope, to accomplish all the great—nay, grand—improvements which he saw before him.

twenty years, and had only now been able to fulfill temporary Literatures a For Sale by Dawson Bros., that promise. Having come to America for recrea- Montreal and no animal motivations of the company tion and to visit his friends and renew old associations of endeared remembrances, it afforded him great satisfaction to meet them there that day, and when he returned to his native land, he would bear with him the most pleasant remembrances of his their good pastor, Father Browne, had insisted upon the saying a few words to them touching upon the Lesson and Gospel of the day, which he would briefly do, contenting himself with alluding to the main points only. Having read the Lesson for the day, being, the 14th Sunday after Pentecost, he then touching the less of the latter of latter of the lat first visit to America and Port Hope. He said that

other; or he will sustain the one, and, despise the other; or he will sustain the one, and, despise the other. You cannot serve God and Mammon!

"Seek ye therefore first the kingdom, of God munications intended for this office should be shoulder, where struck, that are likely to prove the serve of the control of the office should be shoulder, where struck, that are likely to prove the serve of the control of the office should be shoulder, where struck, that are likely to prove the serve of the control of the co

The reverend gentleman delivered an able discourse upon the text of the day, showing the prac-tical effect of neglecting the precepts said down for their guidance, and the great everlasting joys pre-pared for those who faithfully observe the teachings of our divine Lord. He enlarged at considerable length, upon the blessing flowing from the gifts of divine grace, which could only be obtained by un-ceasing prayer. There are two principal means by which God's grace can be obtained—Faith and prayer, He therefore urged upon his hearers the nedessity of having recourse to prayer at all times in order to secure the great blessing prepared for us by the great giver of all good. God does not expect chamos the later of Ammon, III, King's Chap, XI. Many impossibilities, and therefore man in any state or children of Ammon, III, King's Chap, XI. Many impossibilities, and therefore man in any state or cher examples might be cited from Holy Soripform those penitential works which are so acceptable to Him: Whether in the Church, in your dwelling, at work by day or by night, travelling the road or otherwise, the heart may be raised up to him in gratitude and prayer, and be assured He will at all times he ready to receive the homage of ad humble and contrite heart. We regret not being able to give a fair outline of the able discourse which Father O'Neill'dellyered in such eloquent but comprehensive language.

... The reverend gentleman was listened to throughout with marked attention, a large number of dissenting brethren being present .- Cobourg Sentinel, Sept. 16th. A 12.50

MAGAZINES.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, July, 1876, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, contains the following interesting articles:— The Growth of the German Naval Power; Haydon's Correspondence and Table Talk; Banke's History of England; The Comte de Paris, Campaign on the Potomac; The Letters and works of Michael Angelo; Mr. Swinburne's Erechtheus; The Rajput States of India; Two Chancellors, by Julian Klaczko; Moresby's New Guinea and, Polynesia; Sir Denis Le Marchant's Memoir ef Lord Althorp.

The Lordon Quarteely Review, July, 1876, from the same, contains many articles of high interest, both as regards the subjects treated, and the dis-tinguished writers to whom several of them havebeen attributed: Lord Macauley; Ornamental and Useful Tree-Planting; John Wilson Croker; The Orkneys, and Rude Stone" Monuments; Ticknor's Memoirs; Modern Philosophers on the Probable Age of the World; South Sea Island Mythology; Social Relations of England and America; The Cost of the Navy.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, August, 1876, from the same, is, as usual, full of good reading. Contents: A Woman Hater—Part III.: Domestic Yachting; Moliere; A Run through Kathiawar— Junaghar; The Philosopher's Pendulum; Calderon's Tragedies of Jealousy; The Prospects in the East.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott cource. If it suited my present purpose, I could Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N.Y.) are as folbring forward an array of testimony sufficient to lows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for All the Reviews and Blackwood's are for sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

> THE CATHOLIC WORLD, September, 1876, Contains the following: 'The Rise of Religious Liberty in the United States; Assisi; Six Sunny Months; A Journey to the Land of Milliards; A. Quaint Old Studio in Rome, a Queer Old Painter, and a Lovely Picture; Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister; One Hundred Years ago; Consuelo (Poetry); Sir Thomas More ; A Protestant Bishop on Confession; A Day among the Klowas and Comanches: De Vere's "Thomas 'aBecket"; The Prisoner of Chillon; New Publications. For Sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal, single numbers 45cts.

> THE CANADIAN MONTHLY AND NATIONAL REVIEW, September, 1876, Contents: As Long as She Lived : A Novel; The Soul of the Organ A Poem; Liberty of Thought and Discussion; Questions and Answers: A Poem; Curlosities of Advertising; The Rose; La Rose de Sharon; Poeme; Mechanics' Institutes, The Lover's Leap: An Indian Legend; Heavysege's Saul : Archbishop Connolly; Sympathy; A Madrigal; Current Events; Books Reviews; Current Literature; Literary Notes; The Annals of Canada. Published by Adam Stevenson & Company, Toronto, Yearly subscription \$3.50; single numbers 35cts.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, September 1876. Contents: Elementary Education and the Catholic Poor School Committee; Ferdinand the Second and Wallenstein': Part the First; The Canon of Scripture according to St. Cyril of Jerusalem; Garrucci on Christian Art; The Catholic Church in Poland under the Russian Government: Part the Third; Graffitt d'Italia. (Arona Lugo still receive the coin at the old valuation. Those Maggiore); Josephine's Troubles: A Story of the reading this will bear the depreciation in mind. occupation of Versailles in 1870; The Dancing Procession of Echternach — Catholic Review — I. Reviews and Notices: "II: Correspondence: Father Thebaud and his Critics. III. Old English Devo-tion to Our Blessed Lady. Part XVI. (Walsingham.) London: Burns and Oats, 17, Portman Street, W. Price Two Shillings Sterling. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW, July, 1876. London: Burns and Ontes. Contents:—Professor Mivart on the of the most successful shows ever Rights of Conscience; Cremation; Mr. Mill on The attendance was very great.

himself the pleasure of visiting Port Hope for nearly !titutes by the Stard of Municipal London; Con-HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October,

1876, Contains: The Silver Mountains of Utah Haydon and his Friends; Sour Antoine; A Poem; Newark; Laccoon; A Poem; Laco, Liore; The Laurel Bush; An Old-Fashioned Love Story; Home Life in the East; Aunt Rhodanthe's Mistake: A

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." in a rol yiFiRESIDE MUSINGS. printered

Tisthe sweet hour of night! not a sound, not a Breaks the great solemn, calm, not a lone can be. heard,

Save the low plaintive sigh, which the autumn wind Oler the early decay of the beautiful leaves. Save the words which they breathe as a parting

Aroz Adieu !" In their own lofty tongue to the hranch where they

All is quiet ias I sit by my fireside and geze
Till it flickers before me, the bright ruby blaze, think of my youth, of the many years gone Which like Autumn's red leaves have dropped one

teriby one produce Till they gover the soil of my heart, like a pall Which some enemy hand has thrown over all, The bright dreams I indulged in when happy and

The future seemed glorious and fearless to me. How vain were the hopes, how false was the scene, How different, what is, to what might have been, Too late now to murmur the die has been cast-Should I seek for pleasure, I must renew the Past. lestri i s**noth** Valifijo dopi.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SEMINARY OF ST. GERMAIN RIMOUSKI.

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst, his Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Langevin, after the usual ceremony, opened his new Seminary, a monument of his zeal and perseverance under difficulties, for the advancement of education and religion. In a short address, after mass, to the assembled ecclesiastics and students his Lordship impressed on them the necessity of obedience to their professors and, in fine, to imitate in everything the example of their Patron, St. Anthony of Padna.

It is a magnificent building provided with every requisite for developing the physical, mental and moral powers of the students, and being affiliated to the University of Quebec, Collegiste and Theolological degrees can be obtained after the necessary examination before his Lordship and Faculty.

A, better sife could not be chosen for a public institution. It stands on an eminence in Rimouski, a healthy and important Town on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and commands a fine view of that noble river and of the steamships passing to and from Europe. To the rear of the semi-nary the landscape is undulated and hilly and dotted with woods and villages to the horizon. The institution is casy of access from Montreal by steamboat or by the Intercolonial Railway and its beautiful and advantageous situation ought to attract students from the states and Canada. Having laid out large sums of money in its erection and sparing no expense to have an able and experienced staff of Professors to perfect pupils in the French and English languages, his Lordship hopes it will be largely patronized.

DOMINION ITEMS

New coal discoveries are being made in Cape-Breton. One vein of nine feet thick is the larg-

Belleville, September 15 .- The number of pupils in attendance at the Deaf and Dumb Institute is 181, being 43 more than at this time last year.

The township of Murray Agricultural Society, in conjunction with the Trenton Horticultural Society, will hold their annual exibition in Trenton on Wed-

nesday, October the 4th.

"Prosperity.—The times are, looking up once more in Oltawa. During the past few days several sums of money have been lost, and, stranger still found again and returned. Two of these sums amounted to about \$20. Any one that was rash enough a week ago to assert that such a large amount of ready cash was to be found in the city

would be set down as an optimist. - Ottawa Times. The tavern-keepers of Watford, Ontario have struck upon a plan to restrict drunkenness in and the Best Means of Improving Them: Prize some degree. The names of those who are known Essays; My Twenty-first Birthday: A Poem; The to take too much liquor are posted up in every Philadelphia Exhibition: The Australian Colonies; tavern, all the victuallers pledging themselves to refuse drinks to them. How would this work in Montreal?in and the in the

MR. DEVLIN, M.P., had an interview on Saturday with the Premier relative to the burial of the remains of the Irish emigrants exhumed recently in D. Gordon. the progress of the Lachine canal enlargement. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie ordered the purchase of a lot J. F. Robertson, in the Catholic Cemetery and will pay all expenses connected with their removal and re-burial.

AMERICAN SILVER .- On account of the issue of new silver in the United States, the American half dollar and quarter which were received in Canada at 46c. and 23c. have depreciated to 40c. and 20c. Many in the country, unconscious of the change

UNITED AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND CHEESE FAIR .-INGERSOLL, September 15.—The union exhibition of the South riding of Oxford Agricultural Society and the cheese fair of the Dairy men's Association opened horses and cattle, implements and carriages was the is that Dr. Robertson's name was struck out of the largest and best ever seen here. The show of list and the name of Mr. Prowse substituted.—cheese was also very large. Altogether this is one of the most successful shows ever held in Ingersoll.

at a neighbouring house, started for the burning building to get, as is supposed some money she had in a trunk in her chamber. She was prevented twice from going up stairs, but while attention was turned she elipped up into the chamber, and while 2. there the roof fell in, burying her in the debris, from

St. Cathanians, September 18 .- A little girl namusy, being the 14th Sunday after Pentecost, he then tor's Easy Chair; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Historical Record; train to approach her, and keep clear, when she was read the Gospel, as follows:

MATT. VI., 24, 33—"No man can serve two masters; for eithe he will hate the one, and clove the other; or he will sustain the one, and, despise the other. You cannot serve, God and Mammon."

"Beek ve therefore a stone train, that was moving slowly, track before a stone train, that was moving slowly, tor's Easy Chair; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Historical Record; train to approach her, and keep clear, when she was struck by the tender of the engine and knocked down, the whole train passing over her. Strange other, or he will sustain the one, and, despise the

On Monday evening Mr. J. J. Kehoe, who recent ly passed a creditable examination for attorney at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, was presented with a gold medal and address by the Irish Catholic temperance societies of Ottawa. Thought and the

St. John, N. B. September 18.—Two lamentable cases of sudden death are reported in this evening's paper, one illegitimate child, which appears to have been starved to death; and the other a deserted mother, who seems to have drunk herself to death.

A nugget of gold, weighing between twelve and thirteen ounces, Troy weight, was recently picked up by Mr. Rees on the Famine River, township of Walford, Beauce county, quite close to the Gilbert River.

The corrected list of losses by the Almonte fire and insurances are as follows :- Building of the Almonte furniture factory, owned by John McGuire, loss, \$6,000; insured for \$5,000; Almonte Furniture Company, who worked the factory, loss, \$20,000; insured for \$13,000; brick block, containing six shops and dwellings, owned by Adam Scott, Wm. Johnston, David West and Wm. West, loss \$6,000; insured for \$2,400; Railway Company, loss not yet known. Rogers, who jumped from a window, is very low and the doctors say it will be some weeks before he can be about again.

BUSH FIRES.—The fires in the northern townships are still burning, and creating a great amount of destruction amongst valuable timber. Houses and barns have in many cases only been saved by the active exertions of the people, who have turned out en masse and fought back the fire from their own and their neighbors' dwellings and outbuildings. On Tuesday night a large quantity of ties belonging to the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, and valued at \$500, were burned near Sargent's, in Huntingdom. The approach of the fire was observed, but although all the men were turned out, the ties could not be saved. These annual fires have done more damago than twenty years growth will make good.—Intelligencer.

Quenec, September 14.— A very large assemblage met in the Convocation Hall of Laval University last night to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the reading of the Pontifical bull, His Grace occupied the Episcopal chair on the front of the platform. surrounded by the principal clerical dignitaries of the diocese and the clergy of his Grace's household. The rector of the University also occupied a prominent position on the platform; occupying seats in front of the audience were His Honor Governor and Madame Caron, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Murphy and His Excellency F. Fanaka, Minister of Education for the empire of Japan. The hall was suitably decorated with flowers, flags and paintings, and the Seminary band occupied the end gallery above the platform. During the reading of the Pontifical bull by the rector on behalf of His Grace the whole assemblage stood, and at its close heartily apblauded. At the conclusion of the ceremony the whole building was handsomely illuminated.

PERTH. Scot. 13th .- Weather to-day very fine. High School matter settled for the present on Saturday last.—By-law to raise the funds voted down by the people by 19 of a majority. Blue and Jolly faces accordingly. Excitement was as keen as for Dominion election. All quite now, though,—first victory for the Opposition. But what next? law and more expense!—so be it!—Boys will be boy!—though they be old men!—His Lordship, Bishop O'Brien, is expected to be here in October First official visit, -and it is expected he will meet with a hearty reception,-the reception of a good round "\$1,000" to take with him, on his departure. Business takes but the same slow move, however, and needs somebody to give it a hearty shake up. Fires in the bush are still plentiful, and potato-bugs are getting so insolent, they absolutely, light on one's nose, and cry "Murphies."—The grasshoppers, too, have destroyed whole crops of oats and barley in Township of North Elmsly and other districts. Oh! for a mighty "Metrilleuse" to exterminate them. Saturday, 16th.—Large fire raging in Almonte. Has already submerged a large Furniture Factory, railroad bridge and tank, and 12 houses. Probable loss extensive.

BIGOTRY IN P. E. ISLAND .- The No-Popery members-elect of P. E. Island Assembly held a caucu on the 4th inst. for the purpose of forming a Gov ernment on strict No-Popery principles. The deliberations were protracted to four o'clock in th morning when the following selection was made:

L. H. Davies, Premier and Attorney General. G. W. DeBlois, Provincial Secretary. W. D. Stewart, Board of Works.

Dr. Bobertson, J. Lefurg.

A. Laird

Members of Council without John Yee,

Five of these gentlemen are said to have been members of the old liberal party, and four are cal ed Liberal Conservatives. Four are Episcopalisa four are Presbyterians, and one is supposed to be Universalist. The Methodists, although they have a flourishing Methodist school at Charlottetow were the most zealous and active of the No-Pope majority. They were naturally disgusted to fir that no place was found for a Methodist, and the protested so emphatically that a re-construction w here yesteriar, with the largest number of entries found necessary, and another caucus was to be held. for years, and closed this evening. The display of It is stated that the result of the Methodist agitation

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Remittances received by D. & J. Sadlier, & Co. Months H. M. D.

North Base, Rev. T. F. C. S.; Morven

Arms rate," they'll say, "a wayward fate—

"Your web of discord wore;
"And while your tyrant join'd in hate.

"You never join'd in love."

"You had been promitted by D. & J. Stadlier, & Co. Months H. D.

"You had been promitted by D. & J. Stadlier, & Co. Months H. D.

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"And while your tyrant join'd in hate.

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"You never join'd in love."

"You had been promitted by D. & J. Stadlier, & Co. Months H. D.

"The Carnon Procession' of the case in fact the principle of christian forbearance, and kindly feeling would be cultivated by this disthloit people words as her by D. & J. Stadlier, & Co. Months H. D.

"Washer the was good will would be cultivated by the disthloit people words as well as the principle of christian forbearance, and kindly feeling of kindliness and good will would be cultivated by this disthloit people words as well as the ween them. He, as an Irish priest, was more particularly pleased with this state of thugs in their good town." He had been promite the principle of conditions of which the principle of the principle of while the principle of while the principle of the principle of while the principle when picked up and never recognized the principle when picked up and never r

Per N, Kingston-Rev B, H, 2; Mrs K, 2; J ; Portsmouth, R. H. 2. Per J. H., Guelph—Self, 2; J.B, 2; M.C, 2; B Per M, Quebec-J D, 2; R W B, 2; M M,

which the body was not recovered till burned to a J M, 2 J D, 2.
cinder.

Per P I, Escott—South Lake, F O'B, 1; Lar
Sr Carranges, Sentember 18.—A little girl nam—down, J McD, 75 cts. Per Rev P K, Emmpton-M S, 1.50; J D, 75

 $\begin{array}{c} T. D. 75C. \\ \text{Per M B, Quebec} \longrightarrow J. C. 2; B. L. 2; J. B. L. 2; DD, \\ 2. S. B. J. 2; M. H. 1; J. K. 1; J. B. 1; P. M. 1; J. O' \\ D. 1; P. C. 1; M. M. 1; P. O'F. 1; J. Q. 1; Mrs R. B. \end{array}$

Per M. Senforth-Self, 2; Mrs M. B. 1. Per W H O'B, Sillery—Self, 2 J B, 2 ; J McK, 2 ; W M 1 : Bridgewater. W P, 2 Per W D, St Brigide—Self, 2 ; P C, 2 Per P H, Osceota—M S; 2 ...

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly consented to act as Agent in that city and neigh. borhood for the TRUE WITNESS.

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

Died.

. . , : :

Wilson.-On the 17th instant, of convulsions, Honorah Whilelmina, youngest daughter of William Wilson, aged 7 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Finn.—In this city, on the 15th instant, Patrick Michael, son of Mr. T. J. Finn, printer, aged 3 years, months and 15 days.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE,")

STOCKS.	Sellors	Buyêrs
Montreal British North America Ontario City People's Molson's Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St. Lawrence Nationale St. Hyacinthe Union Villa Maria Mechanics' Royal Canadian Commerce Motropolitan Dominion Hamilton	1891 95 321 92 821 105 106 	189
Greenbacks bought at 10 die	100 {	98

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette. Flour # bri. of 196 b. Follards....\$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra 5.50 4.90 4.40 5.30 3.90 3.50 2.32 2.401.15 0.00 4.40 0.35 Pease, per 66 lbs................ 0.87 0.90 0.00 0.60 do do U. Canada.... 0.00 0.00 0.13 0.00 Oheese, per lbs., 0.10 do Fall makes 0.00 Pork—New Mess 21.50 0.00 22.00 Thin Mess......20.50 21.00 0.00 Ashes-Pots..... 4.70 Firsts..... 0.00 Poarls— 0.00 5.00 Seeds—Timethy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0.00 Clover 0.00 0.00 Butter Quiet; 18c to 24c, according to quality.

us	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKI	CT	–(@	lobe.)
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he	Barley do	Ō	65	0	76
_	Oats do	ø	00	0	60
	Peas do	0	00	. 0	00
	Rye do		00	. 0	00
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	G	00
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0	00
	" fore-quarters	O	00	0	00
,	Mutton, by carcase, per Ib	0	00	0	00
	Butter, Ib. rolls	0	22	0	28
	" large rolls	0	20	0	22
	tub dairy		20	0	22
cn.	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	15	0	16
11-	" packed	0	13	0	14
ns.	Apples, per brl	1	60	Į	75
e 8.	Onions, per bush	, 0	95	1	GU
ve	Turning ner bugh	n	25	0	35
, as	Potatoes, per bus	0	95	1	00
ry	Hay	09		12	00
nd	Straw	10	00		50
юу	Geese, each	0	60		90
VAS	Turkeys	0	50	I	
ld.	Potatoes, per bus Hay Straw Geese, cach Turkeys Cabbage, per doz	્વ	50	0	75
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si.	THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British	W	ig.)
	From XXX per bbl	6.00	to	6.25
1	" " 100 lbs	3.25	to	3.40
1	Family , 100 "	2.50	to	2.60
	GRAIN-Barley, per bushel	0.00	to	0.00
-	Rye " "	0.55	to	0.60
, J	Rye " "	0.70	to	0.72
1 . J	Oats " "	0.37	to	0.40
, J	Wheat " "	0.00	to	0.00
1;	Fall Wheat		to	0.00
on,	MEAT Beef, fore, per 100 lbs		to	0.00
edB	ii hind " " "	0.00	to	0.00
'N'	year in " or per lb in two as it.		to	0.00
50;	Mutton per lb		to	0.08
PΡ	Ham, in store	8.15	to	0.17
2	Veal	0.00	to	0 00
lev	Bacon	0.12	to	0.13
L,	Last Pork gipter againting of a steel	8.50	to	9.25
He,	Hides-No il untrimmed	4.00	ω̈́.	4,50
1 - 1	gelf mittig 2 gelfengel geneen.	4.00	to	0.00
1:	pelts	0.15	to :	
au	Calf Skins		to	0.12
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1 1	Tallow			0.07
· '	Pourray-Turkeys, each			1.00
6,	Gese : Hereit	0.50	to.	0,60
أسأ	Ducks per pair			
C,	Fowls per pair	0.30	to	0.40
13	GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag	0.60	to	0.75
3 ;	Butter, tub, per lb	017	ta.	0.18
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	A DOMESTIC METERS AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	.5 57.7 (-,,
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HASEMPLE, MARKET

MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOTER

53 ST. PETER STREET, collected to delle MONTREAL . - - are ground

Per W D, St Brigide—Self, 2 TO, 2.

Ter P H, Osceota—M S 2.

Ter P H, O

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

borneol for the Tara Mranes.

i, colique el crefercius no arcini binor ell The Standard's Alexandria correspondent says a report apparently trustworthy is current that the war between Egypt and Abyssinia will be renewed. Troops are leaving Suez for Massowah.

Blum Pasha, who ds said by the Paris Figure to have designed the plant of the Turkish campaign, was formerly an officer in the Prussian engineers stationed at Stettin, where he married in 1848 a wealthy merchant's daughter. Shortly before the outbreak of the Crimeau war he took service under the Turks, and distinguished himself in the defence of Silistria against the Russians, Blum Pashs, who was a great favourite of Omar Pashs, has great strategical talent, and is a prominent member of the Turkish general's staff.

THE MIRIDITE OF ALBANIA.—It will be remembered that some days ago one of the Times correspondents telegraphed that the Montenegrins were using all efforts to induce the Miridites, the leading tribe among the Catholics of Albania, to join them They were said to be disaffected because their young prince, Preuko, son of their late chief, Bib-Doda, was being detained in a sort of homourable captivity at Constantinople. The Governor of Albania, Handi Pasha, was endeavouring to keep them quiet by promises that their young chief would be restored. This promise has just been fulfilled. He arrived a few days ago at Corfu from Constantinople on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer Mars. He is only 22 years old, and his fellowvoyagers report him as well educated and of engaging manners. He seemed to be on good terms with the Turkish authorities. His presence on the Montenegrin frontier must have considerable influence on the course of events.

POLAND .- THE BANISHED POLISH PRIESTS .- Count Ladislaus Plater writes to the Germania from the Brolberg, near Zurich, as follows :- "The condition of the Polish priests who were banished to Siberia has been somewhat improved thanks to the assistance which has been rendered to them. The number, however, of those exiles is great, and is being always augmented; besides, there are many so enfeebled by age and sickness that they are unable to procure a livelihood by their labour. Hence our work needs the continuous help of Catholics. In order to form a notion of the afflictions to which those confessors are exposed we must remember that the persecution follows them even beyond the grave. These poor victims are deprived of even Catholic interment. Their companions in misery bear them to the grave, but Bussian popes recite the burial severvice. Such Catholic churches and chapels as exist, are in most places closed. They are forbidden to say Mass, and it is only in secret that they can celebrate the divine mysteries. They are under continual surveillance, and they are never permitted to absent themselves from the place of exile assigned to them. The moderate offerings received for their assistance up to June 23 amounted to little

more than 16,905 francs.

Russian persecution is worse than Prussian. It is chiefly in Poland that the despotism of the Muscovite makes itself felt. Poland possesses one of the oldest and most beautiful of the Slavic languages, which, without its occasional harshnesses, might be ranked among the most refined languages of Europe. So long as the Poles have a language of their own, they will refuse to become Russians and still less will they become schismatics. The spectre of the Catholic Church, which defies and outlives all the most dastardly oruelties of the Cossack and Kalmuck, seems to disturb the sleep of these despots on the borders of the Volga, and so they have come to the determination to exterminate the Polish language, being the most powerful vehicle of the hated Catholic faith. Ever slace the 13th of June, the use of Russian as an official language has been made compulsory in all law courts and in all public acts throughout the kingdom; and all Polish peasants who do not understand a word of Russian, must intrust their interests now to a host of hungry adventurers who have spoken by the Catholic-Unites of the Radon district. Let these despots go on tyrannizing over the harmless populations as they have done hitherto. Even a Pole who is made to speak the detested language of the conqueror will never forsake his remain graven more deeply than ever in the hearts

of the people.—London Universe.

The Alt-Catholic priest Strucksberg has really been introduced into his new parish by the Protestant Baron von Dyherin, whose brother returned to the Catholic Church a short time ago. The members of the Church Board of Herzogswaldau, to whom he was introduced, listened in silence to the apostate's address, which was full of invectives against the Pope, the infallibility Dogma, the Vatican Council, &c. When he had finished, the chairman of the board stepped forward and made the following excellent reply:—"We are perfectly acquainted with our Roman Catholic faith, and do not require any instruction from an Alt-Catholic; on the contrary, we most decidely decline to listen to it now and in future. Moreover, we beg you not to slander our Holy Father Pius IX. Three cheers for him!"

After having received this fine lesson, the intruder began to talk business, and demanded that the priest's income should be handed over to him; but the Church Board flatly refused to accede to his request. Then Mr. Strucksberg withdrew a little crestfallen, and saying that he would return in six

The Crown Prince of Germany is one of the most prominent men in the Masonic "craft." He is grandmaster of one Prussian grand lodge, patron of an-other, protector of a third, and honorary member of no end of "working lodges." The "work" done by most of these lodges consists in an endeavour to undermine every positive faith and put a sort of vapid humanitarianism in its place; and it is against the Catholic faith more particularly that the entire efforts of the professors of the "royal art" are directed. Of late, while staying with his family at Scheveningen, in Holland, Prince Frederick William was invited to a Masonic fels at the Hague, and there he not only listened to a violent onslaught. on the Catholic Church, made by one "Brother" Lenting, but actually joined in it by following suit and having a fling at "Ultramontanism" on his own part. The leading Catholic paper of Holland, De Tijd, protests against these proceedings in an article. in which it says :- " Ultramontanism in our days means simply the Catholic Church which has been stripped of its prosperity, slandered in its principles, and persecuted in every way. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the Netherlands are Ultramontanes in this sense; and we protest against this German prince coming to Holland to advocate principles and aspirations in public by which part of the Dutch people are hurt in their innermost feelings." German papers also think that the crown prince had no business to make an exhibition of himself in this way; and altogether his imperial. highness must have found out by this time that he made a mistake.

made a mistake.

Lourness.—The Univers publishes the following telegrams:—"Lourdes, August 20.—The pilgrims of Notre-Dame-de-Salut, arrived on Saturday, at Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

The chancellor concluded his speech with the following important amounts ment:—"I persone the fatigue of the following important amounts ment:—"I persone state of disease to a state of perfect health. chronic state of disease to a state of perfect health, finite step had been taken by the Porte for putting terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

des. Atithree o'clock another militable M. Gonde nan, of Lievallois, for many years a Hielpless eripple regained all his health and strength on dearing the fountain, and is now thoroughly cured. Maguificent procession of lighted torches to celebrate the miracles. Great joy and thanksgiving. "L'ouides August 21. "Yesterday light. Errington "telebrated Mass. Complete and sudden (use of Victorine Founder of Lille who had like a market and the control of the con nier, of Lille, who had long suffered from an incur-able disease; the miracle took place as she was at the Communion table; she yielt' a strange shook, and the next second she found herself . If perfec health. This is the third miracle of the first class A preat number of the invalids have felt the lie

A preat number of the invalids have felt the lies gining of their cure. In the evening, meeting of the delegates from Notre Dame de Salut The three miracles verified and configured Immedies foo. The Bishop of Tarties has arrived Afforher torchlight procession is being prepared. In the midst of the little success hitherto chrountered by the many Protestants and Evangelists who have made Rome the field of their labours since 1870, it is somewhat amusing to read the following lines from the pen of Professor Sharbaro, of Turin. Writing to a Protestant, he says.— To saye truly it is necessary to destroy the Church. But how is it to be destroyed? I see only one means—Evangelisation. For this reason I: bless the Evangelical churches. I bless the Protestants, as the true and churches. I bless the Protestants, as the true and providential means of the moral and religious free dom of Italy. Italy has politically emancipated herself, but, religiously, she is the slave of the Vatican. [What a precious confession.] Without the redemption of our consciences from the Catholib authority, our free institutions: will have but a precarious existence. Let us begin by sending our sons to the Reformed Churches, our wives to the Evangelical : Churches. [Why not: both to: the same?] Let us diffuse the Gospel. Let us organise a society for the emancipation of the Italian conscience. Let us sustain, by word and writing, the Protestant Churches; they are the most solid organisation of the struggles of the nineteenth century against the Religion of the Middle Ages." This very morning's Diritto has an article on the progress of Evangelisation in Rome, wherein it. deplores its ill success; notifies that two or three places of worship close for the hot months to re-open in October and candidly exclaims : If these ministers expect to turn the Catholics into Protestants, they are greatly mistaken; they may make them indifferent and for this lesson we encourage their work,-Corr. of Catholic Times.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone

dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the Eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the Government for merely protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration : " The time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just and then enact it." The writer expresses a belief that circumstances now demand an early reassembling of Parliament. A Vienna despatch to the Times reports that the great council held by order of the Sultan, to reconsider the Cabinet's proposals for peace, has confirmed on all the points resolutions passed before. The decision has been submitted to the Sultan It is of considerable importance, when it is remembered how recensly the Sultans had uncontrolled power, and now their successor must yield to the decision of the Ministry, which is against his convictions, or overrule it, and change his advisers, unless he can effect a compromise. It is not the interest of either side to carry the conflict to extremes, and a compromise is probable. A telegraphic despatch, received at the English Foreign Office from Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople, states that in addition to the arrest of the leaders of the Bashi-Bazonks, the Governor-General of Adrianople has been dismissed for maintaining a general armament of Mahometans, the necessity for such a precaution having passed. Sir H. G. Elliot, in reply to enquiry, says a British officer attached to the Turkish nothing to recommend them but their knowledge headquarters, reports great depredations having of Russian and their ignorance of Polish. Even been committed in Servia, but no case of outrage of the Ruthenian language, which is much more like women or mutilation of wounded is known. On Russian, has been proscribed, because it is generally receiving this intelligence, the ambassador temonstrated with the Turkish Government against the depredations, and stringent orders were sent to the commander of the Turkish forces to put a stop to them. A despatch from Constantineple to Reuter's Telegram Company says:—"The ports faith for all that, but the love of their Church will has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers in remain graven more deeply than ever in the hearts reply to their representations made on Saturday last, that it is impossible to grant an armistice, but the Porte is prepared to accept peace based upon the following points:—First, the reoccupation of fortresses which were held by Turkey previous to 1857; second, the destructions of fortresses constructed by Services since 1857; third, the investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople; fourth, the reductions of the constantinople; fourth, the red tion of the effective Servian army to 10,000 men and 3 batteries; fifth, the construction of a railway across Servia." A sixth point follows, which is undecipherable in the telegram. The Porte insists chiefly upon the necessity of the occupation of the principal Servians fortresses, so as to prevent fresh aggression, and leave the negotiation of a treaty on the above basis entirely in the hands of the powers. The Liondon Times, in an article on Turkey's basis of peace, says Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servian fortresses which she held until: 1857. The European Powers are the best judges as to what military forces Prince Milan should maintain after they complete their plans. For the sake of peace, the Porte should waive the empty form of Prince Milan doing homage to the Sultan. In fact, the only safe condition of those proposed by Turkey is the construction of a railway across Servia. The North German Gazette says the Turkish conditions for peace are a challenge to the Powers. The text of the Porte's answer to the powers shows that the Porte, besides conditions for peace already made known, requires that Servis shall send back all persons who emigrated to that country from the neighboring Turkish provinces. The status quo ante bellum will be retained with regard to Montenegro. Within twenty-four hours after the Powers shall give judg ment on the peace conditions, the Porte will order suspension of hostilities. A Constantinople despatch announces that the sixth article in the Turkish basis of peace, which was indecipherable, in the telegram received on Friday, stipulates for the payment by Servis of a war, indemnity without fixing its amount, or in lieu, thereof, an increase of Servia's annual tribute. Although the Porte has refused to grant an armistice it is understood that it would consent to a suspension of hostillties. A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says the Servians repulsed an attack of five battalions of Turks near Gredetin, southwest of Alexinatz, on Thursday. The Servians also claim that General Horvatovich has turned the Turkish positions by crossing the Yastabatz Heights and that Col. Mirkowich, commander of the army of the Drina, has defeated the Turks and driven them across the Drina, recapturing two Servian redoubts and Little Zwornick, which had been taken by the Turks. It is asserted that Servia has obtained 60,000 muskets and several mitralleuses from Prussia. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the

morning, state affirding an louportanity for a calm and reasonable discussion of terms of settlement." Relief's Telegram Co/bas a despatch from Belgrade stating that an agreement to suspend hostilities for ten days has been signed in A special from Berlin to the Observer says :- "Simultaneously" with the delivery of the reply to the Powers, containing the peace conditions, the Porte issued orders on its own initiative for the immediate constitution of all hostilities, on the assumption that Service and Montenegro would issue similar instructions. The Powers received the Portes reply havorably and opened ceived the Portes reply havorably and opened negotiations immediately for further folks action. The Porte has connected by hounged the Powers of its firm defermination to redress the grieval desired Christian. The Vienna About Pour the official paper, while expressing its satisfied on it the fact that Turkish peace proposal present the lift inst real basis for negotiations in favor of peace od wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in Turkish countries of the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in the necessity of considerable incidifications in the necessity of considerable modules to the necessity of considerable modules for the necessity of considerable modules for the necessity of considerable modules for the necessity considerable modules for the necessity of the necessity of considerable modules for key's conditions. It'especially points to the necks sity of including in the negotiations guarantees— which the Porte must give for the improvement of the condition of the Condition subjects, and the the person of the contract of To 11th new to remem the C. Short I seek it changes

OUR BOYHOOD COMPANIONS WHERE ARE THEY ?_

alling now madive a pleasifichal above our pends and a happy bustling world around us; yet we are not satisfied, always looking with brighter hopes to a clearer sky and a happier to-morrow.

The power of memory is great, through it we love to lock back at the events of long ago. The home of our childhood, the dear ones that clustered around the "old hearthstone," the sunny hills, the meadow by the running brook—(where we gathered flowers in the spring time of life,) all come floating back to us once more. Our companions are linked with all that is lovely. They pass away from us and we see them no more—some have chosen the learned professions, and in foreign climes, are reaping the pecuniary benefits avising therefrom. Others are able, learned and indefstigable labourers in the vineyard of the Lord; some have fallen in battle and sleep in an honoured grave; more have perished in the briney deep, while not a few, having accomplished their alloted time, are now laid to rest in their ionely beds. We are not alone, but with them and memory we wander over the old cherished spot once more. So it always is. The spring and summer flowers come and go, with their beauty and in memory never dying we look backwards

from to day, to gaze upon their fragrant ashes. We also at times like to glance at the future, to that bright heavenly home of the wearied traveller, home where we may rest at last, and listen to the rippling of waters and the sweet music of birds. The labours of the day seem devoid of interest yet right before us, weary hands await our lifting, wandering feet need our advice, and the sick and dying look to us for sympathy and help, so all along 'our

pathway we can help the weary heart, if we will? We love to look back upon the past, although we cannot dispel the sadness which its echoes have produced, and in glancing at the future we plainly see that we too must soon pass over the threshold of earth to enter the mysterious world beyond.

Colonel Spencer's "Spoons." It is told of Colonel Charles Spencer counsellorat law, that some years ago he had to defend one Marshall, charged with larceny, and against whom there was very strong evidence. Before the trial Spencer went to his client and told him that his only chance was on a plea of insanity, and he advised him to play the lunatic, and to answer all questions put to him with the word "spoons." The day of trial came on and Marshall took his place at the dock, pale, haggard and wild looking. "Guilty or not guilty? asked the clerk,

"" Spoons!" bawled the prisoner, with a blank stare. "Come, plead guilty or not guilty," repeated the

clerk, "Spoons" was the only reply. "Prisoner will you answer the questions put to you, or do you want to be punished for contempt?"

"Spoons," bawled the prisoner still unmoved. At this point the counsel for the prisoner inter-fered, and told the court that his client was not in any condition to be put on trial, as he was evidently not responsible for his actions, and it was an outrage on free citizens, etc.

"Do you understand what is said?" asked the judge addressing the prisoner.

"Spoons," was the reply, in accents wild. It was evident the man was crazy, the judge order ed him discharged. He was taken charge of by his friends, who were present, and left the court with him. Counsellor Spencer followed them, and congratulating him on his escape, suggested that it might be a good idea to pay him his fee. His client stared at him in amazement, and moved away with the simple remark, "Spoons."

Errs's Cocoa —GRITEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"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—"Jaws Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48; Thresdneedle Street, and 170; Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

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(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office), The Arthur Bergin (1917) To the Arthur Bergin (1917) The Arthur Bergin

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Having long, falt the necessity, of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to proques a favorable site whereon to build, they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the publicy that such as been selected, combining advantages arrely not with

motivith: on healer of that dried od) as would be 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 fall to render it a favorite, resert to students; (The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refushing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making, "De La Salle Institute," what ever its directors could claim; for it, or any of its patrons desire.

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Beligious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-

sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. PERST OLARS Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography,

Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

illness or dismissal. Extra Charges .- Drawing, Music, Plano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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CHARTERED IN 1866.

--:0:---UNIVERSITY COURSE.

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The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are, conferred after due examination; The scholastic year is after due examination; The scholastic year is

divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of M. E. Chan The annual vacation begins on the last! Wednesday of June and ends 1st September. al) le sacrimola re-FEES, despresso Dist

Tultion, and Board, Medical Attendance,

Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending,
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Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra

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PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME JANE SMITH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES INGLIS, of the same place, Trader, and judicially authorised a ester en justice,

The said JAMES INGLIS,

Defendant, The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defend.

Montreal, 15th September, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,

HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ester en justice,

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE, SAUVE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE POULIN, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized

¥8. The said PIERRE POULIN,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the twelfth day of September, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, 1065.

District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU, of the parish of Saint Brung, in the district of Mor-treel, wife of TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS, of the same place, esquire, physican, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintif.

The said TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS,

all are a strategic Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the first day of September

LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 1st September, 1876.

CANADA,

stituted in that cause.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU die PRAIRIE, wife, common as to property, of CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, Inn-keeper, of the Village of the Canton of Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue,

Plaintiff:

VE. The said CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIEB, her

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-

Montreal, 9th September, 1870.
PREVOST & PBEFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. The Twelfth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

PRESENT: The Honorable JUSTICE RAINVILLE.

"LA COMPAGNIE DE PRET & CREDIT FON-CIERS," a body politic and duly incorporated according to law, and in the Statutes in some in this Province, doing business and having its place of business at Montreal, in the Dis-

trict of Montreal, we are

DAME EUGENIE LENOIR, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal wife, separated as to property, of ARTHUR E VALOIS, Esquie, Advocate, heretofore of the same place, and the said Arthur E Valois party to these presents for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, the said Eugenie Lenoir and Arthur B Valois, now absent from the Province of Quebec and also of the Dominion of Canada, bec and also of the Dominion of Canada,

trebegall sie't zuitlele ba entenate Defendants. pentier, Esquire; of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the sworn Balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Counsel Coun Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendants by an All orders promptly attended to. The Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra devertisement to be twice inserted in the French in the Seal of the City of Montres, tharge.

EXTRAS:

Music Lessons on the Plano per Term. 12.50

The Students who wish to enter the College of Students who with its Supering the Students who wish to enter the College of Students who with its Supering the Students who with its Supering the Students who wish to enter the College of Students who with its Supering the Students who with its Supering the Students of Students of Students who will be immediately forwarded on demand.

Students who wish to enter the College of Students of Stud advertisement to be twice inserted in the French

42-5m. 6-2

SCRAP BOOK. ALLAMAINE

Jones gives a bill to a lawyer to be collected to the smount of thirty dollars. Calling for it after swille he inquired if it had been collected, "Oh, will be inquired to the swille he inquired to the swill have the street of the swill for you there the swill have the street of the swill for you there the swill for your there is not you the swill for your there is not your there is not your the swill for your there is not your the swill be the swill for your there is not your the swill be the swille res, I have it all for you," said the lawyer. "What charge for collecting?" "Oh!" said the lawyer. linghing, a I'm not going to charge you anything why. I've known you ever since you were a baby. why, I've known four over annue you were a carry, and I knew your father before you—twenty dollars will be about right," handing him ten dollars, well's said Jones, as he meditated on the transaction," It's precious lucky he didn't know my grandather, or I shouldn't have got anything."

A man who became very rich, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play: till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thingand in half an hour. After this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleathan if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfeetly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity. Let every boy who reads this go and do likewise.

Wellington was not given to use too many words. He once wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his instruction. The doctor thought he could not do less than answer the question verbally, and made an appointment accordingly. Directly Wellington saw him, he said—" I am obliged to you, Doctor, for the trouble you have tak--fit for the post?" Clearing his throat. Dr. Hutton began—" No man more so, my lord; I " "That's quite sufficient," said Wellingcan in I know how valuable your time is; mine just now is equally so. I will not detain you any longer. Good morning !"

Daniel Webster was apt to over-indulge himself at public dinners, but managed, when called upon, to make a speech-if a brief one. At Rochester, New York, he once delighted the company with the following: "Men of Rochester! I am glad to see you; and I am glad to see your noble city; Gentlemen, I saw your falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high: that is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her Casar her Scipio, her Brutus: But Bome in her proudest days, had never a waterfall a hundred and fifty ret high! Gentlemen, Greece had her Pericles, her Demosihenes, and her Socrates; but Greece, in her palmiest days, never had a waterfall a hundred and feet high. Men of Rochester, go on! No people ever lost their liberties who had a wateriall a hundred and fifty feet high!" On another occasion Webster finished up with "Gentlemen, there's the national debt-It should be paid; yes, gentlemen, it should be paid. I'll pay it myself How much is it?"

JEXTLE'S WIT.-An accident once occurred at Lansdowne House, the ceiling having failen suddenly and scattered a dinner party. Jekyll had escaped dining there by a prior engagement to meet the judges. "I had been asked," he said, "to 'Ruat Colum, but dined instead with Fiat justitia." Erskine, who was always very fond of talking about himself, was once panegyrising his own humanity. "For instance," said he, "there is my dog; I wish it to be happy in this life, and I wish it to be happy in the other. Like the Indian, I wish that wherever I go, my faithful dog shall bear me company. "And a confoundedly unlucky dog he would be,', mutered Jekyll. "I hear," said a visitor, "that our friend, the attorney, is doad, and leaves scarcely any effects." It could scarcely be otherwise," said Jekyll, "he had so very few causes." An attorney maned Else, rather diminutive in his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Jekyll. "Sir," said he, "I hear you have called me a pettifogging scoundrel. Have you done so, sir," "Sir," said Jekyll, with a look of contempt. "I never said you were a pettifogger, or a scoundel; but I said you were little Llse." Jekyll could be coarse and impertinent enough at times. A Welsh judge notorious for his greed of office and his want of personal cleanlines ing of being neglected. [... My dear sir," and Jekyll, in his most amingle tone, "you have asked the Minister for almost everything olse, why don't you ask him for a piece of soap and a nail-brush?"

A Young Man who Wants Advice. - It was the second time he had accompanied the young lady home from one of those little social parties which are gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other. When they reached the gate, she asked him if he would'nt come in. He said he would and he followed her into the house.

"It was a calm, still night," and the hour was so late that he had no fear of scoing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down, and

she left the room to lay off her things.

She was hardly gone before her mother came in,

smiled sweetly, and dropping down beside the young man, sho said.
"I always did say that if a poor but respectable

young man fell in love with Sarah, he should have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughter's happiness for riches, but Lam not one

of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm. He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't desmed of such a thing as marriage.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves

you," continued the mother, "and whatever is for her happiness is for mine."

The young man gave two starts of alarm this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale.
"I—I—haven't—" he stammored when she said

"Oh, never mind!" I know you haven't much money, but of course, you'll live with me. We'll take in boarders, and I'll risk but that we'll get along

It was a bad situation. He hadn't even looked love at Sarah, and felt that he buglit to undeceive

"I hadn't no iden of of "he stammered, when "I hadn't no idea of of he stantage of stantage of the held up her hand and said:
"I know you hadn't; but its all right." With your wages and what the boarders bring in, we shall get

along as soug as bugs in a rug"

But madam but but

"All I ask is that you'll be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah his a tender heart and a

loving nature, and if you should be cross and ugly, it would break her down within a week."

in a show window, and he-rose up and tried to say something. He said

"Great beavens, madem, I cantopermit;" () ,)
"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted.
"I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let

me suggest an early day for the marriage. The eleventh of September is my birthday and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But but but "he gasped fire seech in reply" she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to light, and I'll advortise for twelve boarders right. swy. [11 try and per a model mothers right service boarders right service per a model mothers.] It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the standard to the standard to the standard to the service per a model mothers. It is a standard to the st

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cluding French. Address, LADY, SUPERIOR, Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district,

duly authorized to sue, A !! vs. Plaintiff.

The said PIERRE ARBEO, her husband,

An action, for separation as to property, has, been instituted in this cause.

PREVOST & PREFONTANE.

1.5

Attorneys for Plaintiff Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUERIC,
District of Montreal,
MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal,
District of Montreal, wife of TEAN BTE FOR GER di DEPATI, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

withing the will be dispersive stable. The said JEAN BTE FORGET dit DEPATI,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the ninth day of August, instant.

Montreal, 16th August, 1876.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, 2-5 HTHOU A H Attorneys for Plaintiff,

CÁNADA!

PROTINCE OF COURDED,

In the SUPERIOR COURT.

DISTRICT OF MONTHS IN THE MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montres! Dis-

MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly multiprized a star en justice.

The said ISIDORE FORGET at DEPATI

An action in the sixteenth day of August in Stantis Montreel Sth August 1878 (ACOSTE) on the sixteenth day of August in Stantis (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of August in Stantis (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of August in Stantis (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of August in Stantis Montreel Stantis (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of August in Stantis (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of August 1878 (ACOSTE) of the sixteenth day of th

PROVINGE OF QUEBEO SUPERIOR COURT DE DISTRICT OF Montreal, SI SUPERIOR COURT DE DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District Of the Same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized kedira ester en hudgementja dost olgiculia, ovaticios deoistat ellença eroblog egilot invial. Plaintiff;i

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According to the report of the Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the grasshoppers have not done as much damage to the wheat grown along the line as had been anticipated? The running as high as 20 bushels per acre, in others as Has Removed from 37 Bonaventhre Street, to ST average yield will vary in different counties, in some low as 10 bushels. In some places the grasshop. pers made a clean sweep, but this was exceptional, Oats and barley suffered the most. On the line of the St. Paul & Pacific, and thence to the southern line of Minnesota, the crop will be about half the usual one, but the Northern Minnesota the yield will be cut down only 20 per cent.

OIL FOR HARNESSES .- Harnesses, it is said, may be rendered impervious to water by thoroughly im pregnating them with a mixture made in the proportion of twenty one gallons of pure whale dil and fifteen to seventeen pound of india-rubber shreds. Heat these ingredients together at a temperature of 1940 to 2500, in order that the rubber may com pletely dissolve. Another preparation contains one gallon of alcohol, one and a half lbs of white turpentine, the same weight of gum shellac, and one gill of Venice turpentine. Let these stand by the stove until the gums are dissolved, then add one gill of sweet oil, and (if desired for the color) two ounces of lamp-black.

DRYING GREEN WOOD .- A new method for drying green wood in a very short time, consists in boiling it for some hours in water, and leaving it then to cool, by which the soluble substances are removed. It is then boiled in an aqueous solution of borax, by which the insoluble albumen of the wood is rendered soluble and escapes from the pores. The wood is then placed in drying chambers, heated by steam, and allowed to remain three days. Wood thus treated is more compact than it would be by years of ordinary exposure; it does not shrink or warp, aed is secure against decay; on account of its greater density it is more easily polished, and better fitted for articles of furniture and musical instruments.

POWDERED COAL FOR UNHEALTHY PLANTS .- In a communication, addressed to the Revue Horticole the writer states that he purchased a very fine rosebush. full of buds, and after anxiously waiting their ma-turing, was greatly disappointed; when this took place, to find the flowers small, insignificent in appearance, and of a dull, faded color. Incited by the suggestion of a friend, he then tried the experiment of filling in the top of the pot around the bush, to the depth of half an inch, with finely pulverized stone coal. In the course of a few days he was astonished at seeing the roses assume a beautiful red hue, as brilliant and lively as he could desire. He tried the same experiment upon a pot of petunias, and soon after all the pale and indefinite ones became of a bright red or lilac, and the white petunias were variegated with beautiful red stripes. Some of the lilac petunias became a fine dark blue. Other flowers experienced similar alterations; those of a yellow color alone remained insensible to the influence of the coal.

Fruit Trees.-It is truly wonderful how many fruit trees are planted compared with the kew which grow to perfection, and mostly for want of proper preparation of the soil, and careful treatment. It would be far better to plant a few trees only, and well, than to stud the ground with many trees, ill treated, which are sure to be an eyesore rather than a pleasure, or a profit. A tree needs proper food and training as well as an animal. It cannot thrive if stuck in a little hole in an unsuitable soil. The roots must have room to strike in a well prepared soil, and the tree must be well pruned, and protected from the ravages of insects as well as from the attacks of cattle otherwise it will be impossible to have trees pleasing to the sight, or profitable to the grower. In fact it is useless, and a waste of labor, to plant trees without providing for the necessary conditions of their growth. Practice has well established the fact that it would be far better to plant a few trees only, and to care them well than to plant many trees and treat them ill. A lot of straggling, starved, stunted, wild-looking, bark-broken, intect-caten, non-bearing, grass-bound fruit trees do not speak well for the thrift and intelligence of the owner. Such an owner will have planted for his heirs rather than himself, but even they will not have much worthy of his memory. What a contrast between such an orchard and one in the full vigor of health and fruitage. The one looks wretched; the other gives, pleasure and profit, so that it may be said of the orchard as well as anything else, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—Pen and Plow.

PATCHING MEADOWS AND PASTURES .- Doubtless the best method of renovating unproductive meadows and pastures is to plough up the sod cultivate the land for a year or two and then seed down again. But there are some kinds of land on which this system cannot be made readily available without costing the farmer more than it is worth. To break up the sod of many hillsides as well as stony lands, would cause them a loss of fertility, by the washing away of the surface soil, and the owner would have to pay a larger sum then he could afford to get them seeded down again. It is under such circumstances that what we term the patching system of renovation can be practiced with the most beneficial results. It is, in brief, the renovating of large or small areas, which are becoming or have actually become unproductive. In strong, compact soils it is often the case, that the lowgrowing, hardy grasses crowd out the tall and slender but more valuable sorts, and the result is a light crop of hay, or too slow growing herbage, for a good pasture. In cases of a crowding out, or of such compact matting of roots, as to prevent a rapid growth of herbage, there is no better way to reme-dy the evil than to thoroughly out up the sward with a fine, sharp-toothed harrow, and at the same time scatter on seeds of other kinds of grasses. Bare places in the field, caused by the too near approach of rocks to the surface, or sandy and gravelly knolls, can be improved by spreading manure over them, or even fine rich soil from some swamp, woods or other natural deposit. A top-dressing of lime or plaster in spring will frequently prove to be an ex-cellent investment, repaying the cost of these ma-terials by an increase of herbage the first season. We know of several very old meadows the fertility of which has been kept up entirely by top-dressing and the occasional scattering of a little, fresh seed over the patches which showed signs of giving out. On some kinds of lands it is difficult to get what farmers call a "good catch" every time it becomes desirable to seed down, and in such cases there should be less haste to plow up when the grass begins to fall, especially as this can usually be avoided by practicing a system of top dressing with some kind of manure. If farmers would generally adopt some plan to make every square rod, of their land, whether under cultures or seeded down, produce a maximum yield of whatever crop it is occupied with, they would have less desire to enlarge their domain. We think there are few farmers who can truthfully say they make the most of their land.— N. Y. Sun.

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