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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. 1876.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"No!" cried Breydel, "that must not be! They are already beginning to be insolent and despotic more than enough. They plunder all the country round about, and treat us burghers as though we were their slaves."

"So much the better, Master Jan ! so much the better l'

"So much the better! what do you mean by that? Say, master, have you turned your coat? and do you mean to use your fox's wit to betray us? I know not, but it seems to me that you begin to smell very strong of lilies!"

"No, no, friend Jan | but just bethink yeu, that the more there is to irritate, the nearer is the day of deliverance. If they cloked their doings a little, and ruled with any show justice, the mass of the people would sit down quietly under the yoke till they grew accustomed to it; and then, adieu, once for all, to our hard-won liberties! Know that despotism is freedom's nursing-mother. If, indeed, they ventured to make any attempt upon the privileges of our town, then I should be the first to exhort you to resistance; but even then not by means of open force,-there are other means surer and better than that."

"Master," said Jan Breydel, "I understand you you are always right, as though your words stood written upon parchment. But it is a bitter pill to me, to have to put up so long with those insolent foreigners. Better the Saracen than the Frenchman! But you are right enough; the more a frog blows himself out, the sooner he bursts! After all, I must confess that understanding is with the Clothworkers."

Well, Master Breydel, I, for my part, acknowledge that it is the Butchers that are the men of action. Let us ever put these two gifts, caution and courage, together, and the French will never find time to make fast the irons about our feet."

A bright smile on the face of the butcher acknowledged his satisfaction at this compliment. "Yes," he replied, " there are fine fellows in our company, Master Peter; and that the foreign rascals

shall know, when the bitter feuit is ripe. But now I think of it, how shall we keep our Lion's daughter from Queen Joanna's knowledge?"

will be under arms; so will you, with your Butchers. What can'the Frenchmen do then? Nothing, as you know. Well then, to morrow I will put the You know. Lady Matilda in a conspicuous place, where Joanna of Navarre cannot but notice her. Then I shall be able to judge from the queen's countenance what

As Breydel had said, a considerable group of clothworkers stood about the door. All had gowns and caps of the same form as their Dean, though here and there might be perceived a young journeyman, with longer hair, and something more of ornsment about his apparel. This, however, was but an exception; for the company kept strict discip-line, and did not permit in its members much of idle display.

Jan Breydel spoke a few words more with Deconinck in an under tone, and then left him in high atisfaction.

Meanwhile the Clothworkers had opened a pas sage for their Dean as he approached; and all respectfully uncovering their heads, followed him into the hall.

CHAPTER VII.

The Lilyards had made unusual preparations for giving a magnificent reception to their new prince whose favour they hoped by this means to earn. No cost had been spared; the fronts of the houses were hung with the richest stuffs the shops could furnish; the streets were turned into green avenues, by means of trees brought in from the neighbour-ing woods and fields, and all the journeymen of the different companies had been employed in erecting triumphal arches. On the following day, by ten o'clock in the morning, all was in readiness.

In the middle of the great square stood a lofty throne, erected by the Carpenters' Company, and covered with blue velvet, its double seat adorned with gold fringe, and furnished with richly worked cushions; two figures, Peace and Power, stood by, which with united hands were to place crowns of olive and laurel on the heads of Philip the Fair and Joanna of Navarre. Hangings of heavy stuffs descended from the canopy, and the very ground of the square was covered with costly carpets for some distance round.

At the entrance of the Stone Street stood four columns painted in imitation of marble, and on each of them a trumpeter, dressed as a figure of Fame, with long wings and flowing purple robes.

Over against the great shambles, at the beginning of the Lady Street, was erected a magnificent triumphalarch with Gothic pillars. Above, at the apex of the arch, hung the shield of the arms of France: lower one on each pillar, those of Flanders and the city of Bruges. The rest of the available space was occupied with allegorical devices, such as might best flatter the foreign lord. Here might be seen the black lion of Flanders humbly ringing under a lily; there were the heavens with lilies substituted for stars; and many other like images, such as a spirit of base truckling had suggested to these bastard Flemings.

If Jan Breydel had not been kept in restraint by the Dean of the Clothworkers, the people would certainly not have been long scandalised by these swallowed his indignation, and looked on in dark and desperate endurance. Deconinck had convinc-

ed him that the hour was not yet come. The Cathelyne Street was hung throughout its whole length with snow-white linen with long festoons of foliage, and every house of a Lilyard bore an inscription of welcome. On little four-cornered stands burned all kinds of perfumes in beautiful chased vases, and young girls strewed the streets with flowers. The Cathelyne gate, by which the king and queen were to enter the town, was decked on the outside with magnificent scarlet hangings; there, too, were placed allegorical pictures intended to glorify the stranger, and to throw scorn upon the lion, the ancestral emblem of victory. Eight angels had been secretly planted on the gatchouse to sound a welcome to the prince and aunounce his arrival.

In the great square stood the companies, armed with their 'good days,' and drawn up in deep file along the houses. Deconinck, at the head of the Clothworkers, had his right flank covered by the egg market; Breydel, with his Butchers, occupied the side towards the Stone Street; the other companies were distributed in lesser bodies along the third side of the square. The Lilyards and princi-pal nobles were assembled on a richly decorated scaffolding immediately in front of the town-hall,

'At eleven o'clock, the angels who were stationed upon the gatehouse gave the signal of the king and queen's approach, and the royal cavalende at last passed through the Cathelyne gate into the

First rode four beralds on magnificent white horses from whose trumpets hung the banners of their master, Philip the Fair, with golden lilles on a bluefield. They sounded a melodious march as they went, and charmed all hearers with the perfection of their playing.

Some twenty yards after the heralds came the king, Philip the Fair, on a hosse of majestic figure and paces. Among all the knights about him there was not one that approached him in beauty of features " His black bair flowed in long waving locks upon his shoulders; his complexion vied with that of any lady for softness and clearness; while its light brown hue imparted to his countenance "We will show her here openly in the light of an expression of manly vigour. His smile was sweet, and his manner remarkably captivating Lady Matilda? You can never mean that in your and easy carriage, made him in all externals the most perfect knight of his day; and thence his survivols in your upper works. Added to this, a lofty stature, well-formed limbs, "No; not yet, at any rate: To morrow, at the of Es Bet, or, as we translate it, the Fair. His entry of the foreign masters, all the Clothworkers dress was richly embroidered with gold and silver, yet not overloaded with ornament; it was clear that good trate, and not love of display, had guided the selection. The silvered helmet which glittered ou his head bore a large plume, which fell

down behind him to his horse's croup Beside him rode his consort, the imperious her thoughts are, and how far we have to fear for Joshus of Nevarre, upon a dun-coloured palfrey, her our precious charge." The very tiling, Master Peter! You are in very tiling, Master Peter! You are in very tiling dress of gold-stuff, secured in frontwith truth too wise for mortal man! Twill keep a lace of silver cord, fell in heavy tilds to the with its thousand like to see the Erench offer to harm or affrontiller in million to the meaning of the meaning and the real containing and the real countries and the real containing and the real countries and the real containing and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the real countries are a caling and the real countries and the real countries are a caling and the rea our precious charge."

In parel all one blaze of gold stuff secured in front with long-fidling dress of gold stuff secured in front with the

do not let your blood beil over: here we are at tenance that the pomp of her entry had filled her Clothworkers' Hall." cast her haughty looks over the conquered people; who filled the windows, and had even climbed upon the roofs of the houses in order to look on at the magnificent show.

On the other side of the king rode his son, Louis Hutin, a young prince of good dispositions, and who carried his greatness unassumingly. He regarded these new subjects of his house with a compassionate air; and the eyes of the citizens ever tound a gracious smile upon his countenance. Louis possessed all the good qualities of his father, unalloyed by any of the vices that might have been looked for in the son of Joanna of Navarre.

Immediately after the king and queen came their personal attendants,—gentlemen of the chamber and ladies of honour; then a numerous cavalcate of nobles, all magnificently arrayed. Among them might be distinguished Enguerrand de Marigny, De Chattillon, St. Pol, de Nesle, De Nogaret, and many others. The royal standard and numerous other banners waved merrily over this princely com-

Last of all came a body of men-at-arms, or heavy cavalry, some three hundred strong, all of them armed from head to foot in steel, and with long lances projecting above their heads. Their heavy chargers, too, were steelbarbed from counter to cruh-

The citizens, every here and there gathered into groups, looked on in solemn silence; not a single cry of welcome ascended from all that multitude, no single sign of joy could any where be seen. Stung to the soul at the coldness of this reception, Joanna of Navarre was still more irritated at the looks of scorn and hate which she could perceive from time to time were turned upon her.

As toon as the procession reached the market-place, the two figures of Fame, planted on the pedestals, put their trumpets to their mouths and blew a blast of welcome that resounded throughout the square; upon which the magistrates and other Lilyards (of whom, however, there were but few) raised the cry, "France! France! Long live the

king! long live the queen !" Still more intense was the inward rage of the proud queen, when not a single voice from the people or the companies joined in this cry, and all the citizens stood motionless, without giving the slightest sign of respect or pleasure! Still, for the moment she swallowed her wrath, and contrived so to command her features, that nothing of what she felt was perceptible on her countenance.

A little on one side of the throne was stationed a group of noble ladies, mounted on the most beautiful palfreys; and all, in honour of the occasion, so bedecked with jewelry that the eye could hardly

bear to rest upon them. Matilda, the fair young daughter of the Lion of Flanders, had her place in the front row, and was the very first that fell under the queen's eye. She hat of yellow silk, copiously trimmed with ribbons of red velvet, sat lightly and gracefully upon her head; from under it fell a flowing mantilla of the finest lawn, which, shading her cheeks, covered neck and shoulders, and reached down behind below her waist; while, suspended from its point, and fastened there by a golden button, fluttered a transparent veil bespangled with thousands of gold. and silver points, which hung down upon her palfrey's back, and waved to and fro, following her movements as she turned her head. She wore au upper garment of cloth-of-gold, reaching only to the knee, and open at the breast, where it showed a corset of blue velvet laced with silver. From beneath this vestment descended a robe of green satin, of soch length that it not only covered her feet, but reached down over the flank of for palfrey so as at times even to sweep the ground. An almost magical effect was produced by the stuff, which changed its colour with every movement of the wearer; st one moment it would seem, as the sun shone upon it, all vellow, as if it were woven of gold, then it would turn to blue, and then, again, it would shade off into green. On her hosoin where the two ends of a string of the finest pearls met, shone a plate of beaten gold, with the Black Lion of Flanders artistically carved upon it in jet. A girdle, also bespangled with gold, and with silk and silver tassels, was fastened round her waist by a clasp, in which flashed two rubies of grent value.

The harness of the palfrey, profusely enriched as it was with stude, drops, and issuels of gold and silver, corresponded in magnificence with the dress of the rider; and with like splendour were the other ladies attired in changing stuffs of every varied hue under beaven.

Theiqueen, with her retinnegrode slowly up, and urned her eyes with spiteful curiosity upon these Flemish dames, who glittered so brilliantly in the sun's rays: As soon as she had zerived within a certain distance, the ladies rode up to her at a stately pace, and greeted her with Imany courtly speeches; Matilda alone was silent, and regarded Joanna with a stern numbereding countenance. It was impossible for her to show honour to a queen who had thrown her father into prison. Her feel ings were plainly traceable on her features, and did not escape Joanna's notice. She looked Mailds imperiously in the face thinking to make the Flomish maiden quail beneath her frown; but in this, she found herself mistaken; for the young girl proudly threw back glance for g ance, without lowering her eyelids; even for an instant, before the angry queen, whose displeasure at the sight; of so much mignificunce had now become too great to the onio al ed, With evident annuyance she turned her horse's.

upon the band of slidles. It is one ing Look you, geotiemen, Isthought that Is done wasiqueen in France; but methinks our Flemish traitors whom we hold in inrison are princer one and ally forthers. Seastheir, wives and daughters, dressed outslike queensland princesses 3, the loan of Triess words she spoke sloud; 800 88 to be heard

head, and exclaimed, while casting a look of scorn

"It is Matilda, the daughter of Robert de Bethune."

And with these words he put his finger to his lips, as a sign to the queen to dissemble and keep silence,—a sign which she well understood, and accepted with a smile,—a smile full of treachery, hatred, and revenge.

Any one who might have been observing the Dean of the Clothworkers at this moment could not have failed to perceive the steadinstness with which his eye was fixed upon the queen: not the slightest shade had come or gone upon her brow, but Deconinck had noted it down upon the tablet of his memory. In her features he had plainly defined her anger, her wishes, and her plans; he knew moreover, that De Chatillon was chosen to be the instrument of her designs; and he immediately occupied himself in devising the readiest means for defeating their attempts, whether made by stratagem or by force.

The king and queen now dismounted from their horses, and ascended the throne which had been erected for them in the middle of the great square. Their eaquires and ladies of honor arranged themselves in two rows upon the steps; the knights remained on horseback, and drew up round about the scaffolding. When every one was in his place, the magistrates came forward with the maidens who were to represent the city of Bruges, and offered the foreign rulers the keys of the gates upon a costly velvet cushion. At the same moment the two figures of Fame blew a fresh blast upon their trumpets, and the Lilyards again cried, "Long live the king! Long live the queen!"

All this time a dead silence reigned among the citizens; it seemed as though they affected indifference, that their dissatisfaction might be only the more thoroughly apparent; and in this they fully attained their aim, for Joanna was already turning in her miad how she might most effectually punish these insolent and disloyal subjects.

King Philip, who was of a less irritable temper received the magistrates most affably, and promised to bestow his best consideration on all that might tend to the prosperity of Flanders. And this promise was no mere feigning; he was a generous prince and true knight, and might, under other circumstances, have been the blessing of his people both in France and Flanders. But there were two causes which completely neutralized all his good qualities. The first and worst of these was the influence of his imperious wife, who, whenever his better nature was about to prevail, came in like an evil spirit to turn him from good to evil. The other cause was his prodigality, which drove him on to use all means, whether good or bad, in order to provide for its gratification. Even now, his plaus and resolves were all for the good of Flanders; but what could that avail, when Joanna of Navarre had already otherwise determined?

After the delivery of the keys, the king and queen remained for some time listening to the ad- am about to commit the government of Flanders, was most magnificently attired. A high pointed dresses of the magistrates; after which they left and who will have to execute my will." hat of yellow silk, copiously trimmed with ribbons the scaffolding. They immediately took to horse "It is needless, madam, for you to the scaffolding." again; and the cavalcade rode slowly through other streets on their way to the building called the Prince's Court, where a banquet was prepared for them, to which the chief men of Bruges and the principal Lilyards had also been invited. Meanwhile, the members of the companies returned to their homes, and the public festival was at an end.

Night had now set in; the guests had long since departed, and queen Joanna was alone with her waiting-woman in her chamber. Already she had laid aside a great part of her cumbrous magnificence, and was busied in disarraying herself of all her jewellery. The hasty movements of her hands, and the irritable expression of her countenance, evinced the most violent impatience. The attendant in waiting could do nothing aright, and got from her mistress only sharp and angry words; necklaces and carrings were thrown hither and thither, as things of naught; while expressions of annoyance flowed incessantly from her mouth.

In a loose white robe the enraged queen kept pacing her chamber to and fro in deep thought while her flaming eyes wandered fiercely around At last her attendant quite disconcerted at her strange manner and violent gesticulations, approached her, and respectfully inquired:

"Will your majesty be pleased to remain up any longer? Shall I go for a fresh light?" To which the queen answered impatiently :

"No, there is light enough! Cease to annoy me with your tiresome questions. Leave me alone; begone, I tell you! Go to the antercom, and wait there for my uncle De Chatillon. Let him come to me forthwith-gol"

While the damsel proceeded to execute the orders thus rudely given, Joanna sat down by a table and rested her head upon her hand. In this posttion she remained for some minutes, thinking upon the insult she had received; then, rising, she paced the room with hasty steps, at the same time vio-lently gesticulating with her hands. At last she spoke in a suppressed voice:

"What! this paltry insignificant people to put scorn upon me, the queen of France! an insolent girl to stare me out of countenance! And shall I quietly put up with such an affront?" A tear of anger glistened upon her burning check

Suddenly again she raised her head, and laughed with the malicious joy of a fiend as she continued: "O ye insolent Flemings! you do not yet know Joanna of Navarre! you know not how fearfully her vengeance can fall! Rest and sleep without dread in your rash security! I know of means that will give you a fearful awakening. What a cup of blt-terness shall my hand mix for you! What tears shall I not make you shed! Then at least you shall know my power! Crawl before me you will, and supplicate me, insolent slaves! but you shall not be heard! With joy shall I set my foot upon your stubborn necks. In valu shall you weep and cry; for Joanna of Navarre is, inexorable. That you know not yet,—but you shall know it."

Heating her attendant's steps in the passage, she

"Messiro de Chatillon," she said, giving him her hand to rise, "it seems that you do not pay much attention to my wishes. Did I not appoint you to come to me long ore this?"

"True, madam; but I was detained by the king my master. Believe, I pray you, my illustrious niece, that I have been upon burning coals, so earnest was my desire to fulfil your royal pleasure."

"I thank you for your good will, Messire; and I am desirous this very day of rewarding you for all your faithful services."

"Gracious princess, it is itself a great boon to me to be permitted to follow and serve your majesty. Only let me always and every where accompany you. Let others seek office and power; for me, your presence is my best joy ;-I ask for naught be-

sides." The queen looked with a contemptuous smile upon the flatterer; for she knew too well how much his heart belied his words. With a peculiar

emphasis, therefore, she continued : "But what if I were to set you over the land of Flanders ?"

De Chatillon, who had not reckoned on so speedy an attainment of his great object, almost repented of his words; and for the first moment knew not what answer to make. He soon recovered himself, however, and said:

"If it should please your majesty to give me so great a proof of confidence, I should not for a moment venture to oppose myself to your royal will; but should thankfully, and as a good subject, accept the gift, kiss your gracious hands with love and reverence."

"Listen, Messiro de Chatillon," cried the queen impatiently; "I did not send for you to hear fine speeches; you will therefore greatly obliged me if you put all such aside, and tell me without circumlocution or disguise, what you think of our entry to-day. Has not Bruges given the Queen of France and of Navarre a reception beyond all she could have looked or hoped for?"

"I pray you, my illustrious niece, leave these these bitter jests, for the scorn that has been done you has touched me to the very heart. A vile and contemptible people has defled you to your very face, and your dignity has met with a grievous affront. But be not troubled; all is in our power now, and we shall soon find means to tame these insolent subjects, and bring them to their senses." "Do you know your niece, Messire de Chatillon?

Do you know how jealous is Jonna of Navarre?" "In truth, madam, with the noblest and most laudable jealousy; for to wear a crown, and not to maintain its dignity, is to deserve to forfeit it.— Your princely spirit is the object of universal ad-

"Do you know, too, that it is no paltry vengeance that satisfies me? The punishment of those that have affronted me must be commensurate with my dignity. Both as a queen and woman I must be revenged: that is enough for you, to whom I

"It is needless, madam, for you to trouble yourself further about this matter; be assured that your vengeance shall be complete. Peradventure I shall even exceed your wishes; for I have to avenge not only the affront to you, but also those which are daily offered to the crown of France by this rebellious and headstrong people."

"But, Messire de Chatillon, do not, I pray you, lose sight of sound policy. Be not too hasty in drawing the noose fast about their necks; break their spirit rather by gradual humiliation. Above all, sleece them bit by bit of the wealth which supports their obstinacy; and then, when you have them fairly in the harness, press down the yoke so tight upon their necks, that I may be able to feast my eyes upon their slavery. Be in no hurry; I have patience enough, when the end can be more effectually reached thereby. And the better to succeed, it will be advisable to take first opportunity of removing one Deconinck from his place of Dean of the Clothworkers in this city, and to take care that none but our friends are admitted to offices of

De Chatillon listened attentively to the queen's counsel, and secretly admired her skill in the crooked ways of policy; and as his private revenge was equally interested in the establishment of despotism, he was highly delighted at being able to gratify at once his own passions and those of his niece. With evident joy he replied:

"I receive with gratitude the honor which your majesty confers on me, and will spare nothing to carry out the counsels of my sovereign lady as a true and faithful servant. Have you any further commands for me?"

In putting this question he had the young Matilda in view. De Chatillon knew that she had drawn upon herself the queen's enmity, and was convinced she would not be long without feeling its effects. Joanna answered:

"I think it might be as well to have away that daughter of Messire de Bethune into France ; she seems full of Flemish pride and obstinacy; and I shall be pleased to have her at my court. Enough said :- you understand me. To-morrow I leave this accursed land; I have had more than enough of their insolence. Raoul de Nesle goes with us; you remain here as Governor General of Flanders, with full power to rule the land at your discretion, and accountable only to ourselves for your fidelity. "Say rather at the discretion of my royal niece,"

interposed De Chatillon, in a tone of flattery. "Be it so," said Joanna; "I am gratified by your devotedness. Twelve hundred men-at-arms shall remain with you to support your authority. And now it is time for us both to go to rest, my fair

uncle; so I wish you good night." "May all good angels watch over your majesty," said De Chatillon, with a profound bow; and with these words he left the chamber of the evil-minded queen: a lattin en la voi (es en la greco).

One of our saints biographers does not hesitate to say, that of all the miracles wrought by Bernard, the founding of Clairvaux was the most stupendous. It is certainly the most acceptable to God. Who can estimate how much the young Abbot suffered during the two years, 1115 and 1116, while serving the Lord "In hunger and thirst, in fastings and vigils, in cold and nakedness?"

It is the glory of Clairvaux that it owed nothing to the favor of princes. It was firmly established before the world heard of it. The unassisted labor of a few earnest monks had cleared the forests and filled up the marshes, and fame first spoke of it as a romantic spot, where gardens, wheat-fields, or-chards and vineyards, artistically laid out on the mountain sides and in the valley, made up a landscape charming to the eye, and yielded their fruit in so great abundance, that the monks, instead of begging from others, were enabled to relieve all the poor in the vicinity. But how few of those who admired the success of the colony, could appreciate the sweat and toil, the disheartenments and misgiving which had gone before! We are, I think, sufficiently well acquainted with

the person, home and companions of St. Bernard; allow me now to introduce you to his friends in the order of their introduction to him. Few of the distinguished men of the age were not sooner or later brought into relationship with the Abbot of

Clairvaux.

The first great man who enjoyed the saint's friendship, was William of Champeaux, Bishop of Chalons, famous in the history of philosophy as the champion of Realism. It was he who imparted the episcopal blessing to Bernard after the founding of the new monastery; and it speaks well for the sagacity of the philosopher that he discovered at first sight, the greatness of soul which was hidden in the emaciated body of the young monk. A lasting and tender friendship sprang up between them; "and they visited one another with so much familiarity that Clairvaux became to the holy Bishop as his own house, and Chalons the hospitable retreat of all those from Clairvaux." It was in great part, through William's collogiums that our saint's name became known to the world. "It was said, with reason, that a presate of so high authority must have seen great heavenly gifts and graces in Bernard, since he testified so lively an affection for a

young and unknown mon k,"
The good Bishop was deeply concerned for the saint's life. He saw him rapidly sinking under the weight of his labors and penances. Bernard's bodily strength was gone forever. His stomach could not retain food. He was racked with violent pains. His palate was so depraved that he could not distinguish one food from another, and was often known to have drunk oil for wine. All who looked upon his wizened face fancied death was painted therein. Nothing but unconquerable will and divine energy remained in that shrunken frame, which, after all, was probably the aptest instrument of power in the hand of God. William of Champeaux having to no avail entreated the saint to mitigate his austerities, betook himself to the mother-house of Citeaux, and, on his knees, begged result from the heroic attempt? Would it be a the Chapter to give him full authority over Bernard modification of a confederation of the States of the for one year, a request which the Chapter willingly granted. Returning to Clairvaux, the Bishop ordered a little but to be built outside the enclosure of the monastery. Thither he had the saint conveyed and confined him to a doctor with strict orders to observe his directions punctually.
William's charity was praiseworthy, but he made

one mistake which spoiled the whole affair. The physician to whom he confinded Bernard was an morous turn of mind, and enjoyed the ludicrous mistakes of the philosopher. "How do you like this kind of life?" asked a visitor one day. "I think it admirable," replied the saint. "I had the persump. tion once to rule over reasoning men, and now, by

It was at this time that Bernard became acquainted with another great man of that day,-William, Abbot of St. Thierry—who became his most inti-mate friend, and to whom we are indebted for nearly all we know of our saint's carly years. His works prove him to have been a man of learning and sanctity, and it is a flattering compliment to his abilities, that critics have found it difficult to separate his writings from those of St. Bernard. How simple and touching is the picture which he draws of life at Clairvaux.

"I remained several days with this great saint, although I was unworthy of such a favor; and, wherever I turned my eyes, it seemed to me that I beheld a new heaven, and a new earth, and me thought I saw recent footprints in the paths once trodden by our Egyptain fathers... Those were the golden days of Clairyaux, when men once rich and honored in the world, but glorying now in Christian poverty, planted this Church in toll and hardship, in cold and nakedness, amid persecutions and contumelies, thereby preparing the peace and

abundance which she now enjoys. "As you descended the mountain into Clairvaux the presence of God was visible on all sides; and the silent valley published, by the simplicity and lowliness of the dwellings, the humility and frugality of the inhabitants. No one could imagine that the yalley was full of busy men; for in the middle of the day there was a silence as of midnight. Only now and then you might hear the sound of the axe or hammer, or, at stated hours, the voices of the brethren singing the praises of God. There was something so awful in this silence, that even the worldly minded traveler felt its influence, and dared not utter an idle word within its sacred precinct.

"The place itself was embedded in thick forests. and so closely shut in by two neighboring mountains as to resemble the grotto in which our Father is Benedict was discovered by the she pherds; and alin though the monks were so numerous, they were minevertheless all solitaries; for as the man of uaruly passions, even though he be alone, contains in his breast a noisy multitude, here, on the contrary, concert of minds and unbroken silence preserved to each member of the large computation perfect solitages. each member of the large community perfect soli-

tude of heart," Stoggas at the different m, No sooner was Bernard's rear of obedience to the Bishop of Chalons at an end, than, "as the unbent how returns to its natural state, or as a torrent, breaking through an embankment, returns to its own course with increased impetuosity, so did he return to bis austerities with new ardor, in order

SAINT BERNARD AT CLARRYAUX

The time is a constant of the friend, the Above of the first of the Above of the

brightly in his weakness, and gains for him reverence, authority and obedience."—Catholic Standard. · William wrote his biography of St. Bernard while the latter was still in life. D B

A PANEGYRIC ON PIUS IX BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT DIPLOMATIST.

The Paris Journal, not long ago, published a remarkable article on Plus IX., from the pen of an English Protestant, who begins by saying:

I was sent, in 1849, to Pius IX. by Lord Palmers ton. The sympathies of the English accompanied the Pope to Gaeta... Those sympathies are always the same for the man. England does not acknowledge his priority as Vicar of Christ, she salutes in

him the priority of the most exalted virtues. When I had the honor of approaching the spiritual chief of the Catholics, Pius IX was just passing, without transition, from being the idol of the people to very general unpopularity. I have never seen a figure more serene than that of the proscribed Pope.

A sweet and slightly defiant serenity is the chief characteristic of the physical and moral physiognomy of Pius IX.

I was in Ireland when Cardinal Mastai was elected. Several of my colleagues, were in Rome. It is from their lips we should hear the story of what then took place. It was not joy, it was frenzy. The Roman ladies, and the English Protestant ladies, had not enough of flowers to strew on the passage of the young and brilliant Pontiff. These were glorious days for Catholicism, and I dare say for Christianity. In imitation of Christ walking through the streets of Jerusalem, he who called himself His Vicar, daily traversed' the Eternal City, as the pastor in the midst of his flock.

The white vision appeared in the Piazza Navons, at the Coliseum, in the gardens of Augustus. The Papacy felt as if it had grown young again by eighteen centuries. Mazzini was on the watch:

No serious historian has refused to the Papacy the glory of having been the sentinel of Italian liberty. The Popes were Guelph kings. The Papacy has gone still farther. It made an attempt, at, it foresaw, Italian unity centuries before the House of Savoy. It followed the destinies of Italy with its alternate successes and reverses, without boasting, as well as without discouragement. And to-day the vanquished in the supreme contest between liberty and the Revolution does not yet de-

spair. Pius IX, is as serene as ever. So, then, when Cardinal Mastai sat in St. Peter's chair the clamore of the sectaries were drowned by

an all-absorbing "Hosanna." The movement for complete Italian indepen-

dence was spreading.

The heir of Gregory VII. and Julius II. unfurled his sails. But where was the port? What would Peninsula? If the Austrians were hunted from Italy would the problem by solved? No matter how disappointing might be the results of this double campaign in favor of the liberties of peoples. God has made a fresh title to the justice of history come from this twofold trial. Was there any one in Europe, then, more generous and liberal than

ignorant, typannical quack, who solely taxed the signorant, typannical quack, who solely taxed the signorant typannical quac doctrines. The combat of dogma and speech began. Was the moment propitious for Encyclicals and Councils? I am not competent to judge! Only this question has had to be put, since the time of Christ, ten times in each century at least. And a just judgment of God, I am under the power of then Pius IX, with his meaning smile, might add: an irrational beast."

You are right! Make no laws until there be no more robbers and assassins, or you will stir up the passions of these rather sensitive men."

Our journals have often received the words of the Vatican with sarcasm. In reality, England and Russia are well aware that these words of Divine morality and justice are the only ones that appeal to the reciprocal duties in the consciences of both peoples and kings; they know that the day on which they will be no longer heard there will be the silence of social death.

The policy of the reign of Plus IX. may be called the policy of souls.

Faithful to his solemn oath, he defended inch by inch, first by diplomacy, then by arms, the patri-mony of the Church. It was rather a duel between Cardinal Antonnelli and Count Cavour, between Piedmont and the volunteers of Catholic Europe.

Then was seen an extraordinary spectacle. Pius IX., robbed of the two thirds of his dominious, declares himself the protector of oppressed nationalities; he twice convokes the bishops of the universe to the foot of his throne; and when all is ended, when nothing more remains to him, he suspends the Council; but Pius IX, is still the conqueror of conquerors: ask Prince Bismarck and Cardinal

Hohenlohe! The future historians of Pius IX, will ask themselves: Had the Council of the Vatican any reason for its existence? Should the Pope remain at Rome in 1870? I will not venture to answer these indiscreet questions. Let it suffice for me, in taking the Catholic ground, to assert that without the Infallibility, Catholic dogma would entirely fall to pieces. When Catholics, who, for eighteen centuries, acknowledged the Pope to be their infallible teacher, taught that this acknowledgment was a dogma, they were not astonished at it; the dogma was already in their hearts as well as in their reasons; they were consoled by it. In the domain of mystery and the supernatural, faith could be strengthened only by the aid of faith. The definition of the dogma is, then, for the Catholic Church, a law eternally opportune. As to the sojourn of Pius IX. at Rome, this is the answer the Pope makes to those who interrogate him on the matter: ""When Peter left Rome to fly from his executioners, he met Jesus Christ on the way. 'Lord,' he said, 'whither art thou going? 'I am returning to Rome, says the Sav-lour, 'to be crucified a second time!' Peter under-stood, and returned to Rome.

What is certain is that when this mild Pontiff,

who has reigned for more than thirty years, shall have disappeared, there will be a lamentable void in the world. No one has loved humanity more than of terror and bloodshed. Let me tell you en passant, the Spaniards are intelligent, and probably as wise

LETTER FROM VICAR-GENERAL BRUYERS.

Let the balance be just, and the weights equal, the bushel just; and the sextary equal. (Levit. xix,

To the Editor of the Free Press

DEAR SIR Th'a short paragraph of yours in the Pres Press of the 16th inst. you ventured to read a sharp lecture to the Spanish Government on account of some real or imaginary intolerant measures

taken by it against Protestants in Spain. Now, permit me, dear sir, to read also to you a lecture, for what I consider a total disregard of that justice and fair play which are due to people of all nationalities and creeds. To be plain, I wish to remind you that Catholics as well as Protestants are entitled to their share of justice and impartiality. For over five years the German Government has been enacting and enforcing with an iron hand the most tyrannical and oppressive measures against the Catholic subjects of the Empire. In virtue of these cruel edicts, known as the "Falck Laws," the Catholic Church in that country has been put under the ban of proscription; churches built by the wor-shippers of the ancient faith have been taken away from their rightful owners, and handed over to a handful of sectarians styled "Old Catholics," represented by such wretches as the lascivious ex: Monk Hyacinthe; convents and monasteries without number have been suppressed, and their peaceful inmates have been cast upon a cold world to die of starvation. Hundreds of holy bishops and priests have been torn away from their devoted flocks, and incarcerated along with the vilest criminals in the dungeons of the tyrant Bismarck, worthy imitator of Diocletian.

Now, let me ask, what are the crimes laid to the charge of the Catholics of Germany, to deserve such cruel treatment at the hands of their rulers? I will tell you :- Staunch attachment to their church and faith; fidelity to the Holy See; refusing to submit to laws and measures, destructive alike of re-ligion and of the rights of conscience. What crimes were they guilty of, these pure and holy women, forced away from their peaceful retreat by the bayonets of the minions of the Government? I will tell you :- The crime was serving God and doing good to their fellow creatures.: Let me add, these Catholics, so cruelly treated by their rulers, were the firmest support of the State, among the bravest of the army in defence of the national flag; they gave their blood and money for Germany in its late war with France. At the very moment I am writing these lines, hundreds of priests and plous women are expiating in the dungcons of the model Empire the unpardonable crime of refusing to sacrifice the rights of conscience to the behest of

I might add here that the same system of unrelenting persecution has been carried on for years nast by the Protestant Government of Switzerland. Holy bishops and priests are at present undergoing a long and tedious exile on the soil of Catholic France, far away from their sorrowing flocks; Catholic churches, and asylums devoted to Catholic purposes, have been turned over to the new sect, the miscalled "Old Catholics." In Switzerland, as in Germany, unswerving attachment to their faith and religion is the cause of this direful persecution.

Now, Mr. Editor, whilst these outrages have been the Pope?

Pius IX, vanquished along with the liberties of perpetrated for years in the Empire of Germany and the neighboring Rupublic, not a word of sympathy noble victims of oppressive measures and tyrannical laws." Whilst these crying injustices have been committed on the other side of the Rhine, in yiolation of liberty of conscience, not a line of condemnation has been penned by you on behalf of the hundreds and thousands of persecuted Catholics in those Protestant countries. The line of a congression

What is the cause, let me ask you again the unpleasant question, of this ominous silence? . I will tell you:-The sufferers in Germany and Switzerland are Catholics; the pretended victims of per-secution in Spain are Protestants or Communists. You dare not call the attention of the world to the shocking outrages perpetrated by the Bismarckians of Germany and Switzerland. A timely lecture given by you to the persecutors of Catholics in those countries would be unpalatable to the bigoted portion of your readers. You reserve your crocodile tears for a handful of Protestants and Communists whose revolutionary spirit is probably well known to the Spanish Government, the natural guardian of the peace and of the prosperity of the country. Spain is well aware of what Protestants did in France, who, whilst encouraged by the money of England, and patted on the shoulders by the virgin (?) Queen Elizabeth, covered that country with ruin and desolation, every where desecrating Catholic. Churches, slaughering Priests and Nuns, in order, forsooth, to assert liberty of Conscience as understood by themselves-liberty to kill every one who chose to differ from them. Allow the Protestant, propagandist and communists of Spain their own ways, you will soon witness the scenes of plunder and bloodshed which were enacted in France and Ireland and other countries by the followers of the new gospel.

Like the Protestant emissaries of Mexico, who some years ago inaugurated the work of converting that nation to the Protestant faith, by hawking about indecent caricatures of the most sacred mysteries of our holy religion, thus provoking this simple and faithful people to deeds of reprisal, the apostles of the new-fangled faith in Spain would soon raise, by similar means, a storm of indignation which would not fail to be followed by riots, to rescue the Greeks and Servians from the lot their incendiarisms, &c. The sensitiveness of chivalrous own miscrable divisions, had brought upon them Spaniards would never tolerate in their midst, scanda'ous insults to their religion and Priests; they would resent outrages offered to the national church, and to their inmost religious feelings. War, civiliand religious, would soon follow in the path of the apostles of the new faith. and a dead wood;

ly introduced an exceptional legislation, which would be unnecessary in our country. The oppressive measures mentioned by you are simply. atic fire-brands from inaugurating in Spain a reign

and the communists of Spain, and that the Catholics of Germany, and other countries will receive

their share of your good wishes.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Your obedient servant, J. M. BRUYERE, V. G.

London, Ont., Sept. 18th, 1876. Aller A FILEY

WHO INVITED THE TURKS INTO EUROPE.

The following letter, which appeared in the London Tablet, 26th August, tells on unquestionable authority the true story of the introduction of the Turkish tyrants into Europe. It is certainly strange that in so many cases it has been by the invitation of the races who were to suffer most cruelly from their despotism that foreign invaders have first descended upon a country. The British monarch Vortigern brought the Anglo-Saxon hordes of Hengist and Horsa into Britain, the treason of Count Julian led the Moors into Spain, the renegade M'Morrogh brought the Norman o'er," and a Greek Emperor invoked that barbaric aid which was to destroy the Greek Empire and its Servian assailants alike. After all, is not the moral of the whole sad story the one and the same, that foreign tyranny is only possible through domestic dissensions?

THE PAPACY AND THE EASTERN CHRIST-TOTIANS, IT

To the Editor of the Tablet

Sin.—The Servian Government has thought fit, according to the manifesto read by Mr. Farley at the meeting a couple of weeks ago in Willie's Rooms to put forward an utterly unfounded charge against the Papacy by way of appealing to the sympathies of British Protestants. This charge is contained in the opening sentences of the manifesto in ques-

tion :"Every student of history, indeed every educated man, well knows that the Servian people, which previous to their period of suffering possessed a large civilised State, Including Bulgaria and extending to the frontier of Epirus, shed their blood and lost their liberty while acting as the bulwark of Western Europe against the invading onslaught of Mussulman barbarians. Even at that time it was the jealousy of neighbouring Christian States which allowed this bulwark to fall, hoping thereby to gain some advantage for themselves. The Roman Papacy especially, which formerly sent forth crusaders against the infidels, hoped that the Turkish invasion would bring about the total destruction of its r.val, the Greek Orthodox Church, and .committed the most unchristianlike act of preventing others who were not so shortsighted from coming

to the help of the Servian Empire." Upon this extraordinary paragraph—which might be left unnoticed by Catholics but for its being made a text for systematic misrepresentation—it is sufficient to observe that it is incorrect in the following particulars :-

1. The Servian nation did not act as the bulwark of Western Europe against the invading onslaught of Mussulman barbarians. On the contrary until the Turks actually attacked the Servian State the main energies of the Servians were devoted to wars and Greeks," was divided between attempts to oust the Greek, Emperors, from Constantinople and to overthrow, the Magyar supremacy in Hungary. After defeating the Hungarians in several battles, and wresting the entire province of Macedonia from the at the head of the united Servian armies to conquer

Constantinople itself.
2. Not "the Roman Papacy," but the Greek Emperor directly, and the Servian ruler indirectly, introduced the Turkish invaders into Europe. The story is fairly summarised in the Sclavonic provinces, recently written by Mr. Forsyth, M.P., and it can be quoted here:—"In the contest for the Imperial purple between John Paleologus, and John Canta- and only when her influence was removed did the cuzene, the latter had invoked and obtained, the aid of stephen. The Servian ruler was at this time over the face of the land. The means she had of a powerful monarch, and he made it a condition of his alliance that whatever towns were taken should have the liberty of choosing either himself or Contacuzene as their sovereign. Gibbon does not mention this stipulation, but he describes the attitude of the two monarchs. 'The crat or, despot of the Servians received him with generous hospitality; but, the ally was insensibly, degraded to a suppliant a hostage, a captive; and in this miserable depend. ence he waited at the door of the barbarian who could dispose of the life and liberty, of a Roman Emperor. The ill-assorted alliance, however, did not last, long. Jealousies broke out, and Cantacuzene mistrusting Stephen sought for other support. He called to his aid the Osmanli Turks, who had invaded Asia Minor, but had not yet crossed the Bosphorus, thus came about the passage of the Ottomans into Europe, the last and tatal stroke in the fall of the Roman Empire. " Decline and Full, chap.

63.) 3. The internecine struggles of Greeks, and Scr. vians rendered Turkish conquest easy, and a generation after the death of the ambitious Stephen Dushan the Turks won the victory of Kossova over the Servian nation. An attempt of Latin Christendom, under the headship, of Sigismund, King of Hungary, aided by the flower of the French chivalry was defeated on the disastrous field of Nicopolis seven years after the defeat of Kossova, by the Sultan Bajazet I,
4. It would be easy to show that, begides organ

ising the crusades which prolonged the existence of the Greek Empire for centuries, the Popes never the apostles of the new faith and situative that the cased down to modern times to insist upon the Spanish Government has, in its own opinion, wise- necessity of opposing the settlement of the Mussulmans on the confines of Europe. Though thwarted hy the jealousies of the Christian Governments, the Popes would certainly have achieved their object regulations enacted by the Government for the at last but for the calamitous event, which in the maintenance of order and peace by preventing fan- sixteenth century caused Western Christendom to present a spectacle of disunion and anarchy exceedto reverge himself for his forced ropose, and to make up for the interruption of his penances."

"He prayed standing day and his feet swoller by thing which Teanior describe, which will not be shown as a special poly, and no longer, and his feet swoller by thing which Teanior describe, which will not be shown as a special poly, and not he could digest was body. The only food, which he could digest was such as given to intains. He peterred water to will be first will be forced with him and gave with him and gave be forced with him and gave be forced with him and gave be forced with him and gave being represented and the first will be forced with him and gave being represented and the first will be first will be forced with him and gave being represented with him with a sufficient evidence with him and gave being represented with him will be forced with ing the wretched plight of the schismatic, popula-

are so enormous that it is dangerous for any party in power to meddle with them. There are, however, other means not less powerful which may be emspend your sympathy on your Protestant friends, ployed, such as the banding of men together in societies of total abstinence, who by their own lives and the influence of their example upon others may help greatly to curb this evil habit. In addition the Catholic Church has means of her own, in the sacraments, in the authority of her Bishops and Councils, &c., which she has constantly employed to curb her children and restrain them from this detestable vice. And it is to this part of the subject that Father Bridgett has so ably addressed himself; pointing out the action of the Church gener. ally in early times, and then more particularly with regard to these islands; and showing with what effect, without any help from the legislation of the temporal power, she strove to make those commit-

ted to her from making "a god of their belly, and

themselves enemies of the Cross of Christ."

Father Bridgett's book opens with a short account of the teaching of the early Church with regard to voluntary abstinence from strong drinks, in order to show that in her teaching she has always discountenanced the Manichean idea that wine and other intoxicating drinks were the production of an evil principle, proving that she would not tolerate that those who abstained should pass censure on those who used their liberty. He then rapidly reviews the doctrine of the Church on drunkenness, and her discipline with regard to the clergy, to ascetics, the laity in general, and drunk. ards, quoting largely and effectively from St. Augustine and St. Cæsarius of Arles to show how in those early days the same vice was infecting the flock of Christ. From this point to the close of his book Father Bridgett employs himself in tracing the action of the Church on this subject in our own land only, and a most minute, interesting research it has proved. Canons of the old British Church, of the times when baxon, Dane and Roman fought successively for its fair green fields; of later times, when the kingdom was under a settled rule, down to the sixteenth century, mingled with quaint details of old drinking customs, form altogether a book full of interest and show at the same time most unmistakably, how untiringly the Church labored to bring our rude forefathers under the Christian law of sobriety. That she has been only partially successful he acknowledges, but that she had a success is beyond doubt; and Father Bridgett points to it, not perhaps in so many words, but by inference, as a proof of her divinely appointed mission, The only quotation which we can allow ourselves is on this subject, and we will, therefore, give it entire. He has already pointed out the license and excess which followed the Reformation, when the influence of the Church was set aside, and then he proceeds:

"The question arises as to what would have been the state of England in regard to this vice, independently of the Church's action. If the answer was not to be a mere conjecture, it was necessary to ascertain what was the intemperance before her influence was removed. That the Angles, the Saxons and the Danes were mighty drunkards in their heathen state and continental homes we know. The Church had, therefore, a difficult work to do. We know also, that her efforts were only partially successful, for drunkenness to some extent continued to characterize the Christian inhabitants of England. But that she labored zealously has been proved by abundant evidence, and that she labored not without success is already made evident by the rapid of conquest and ambition at , the expense of their and continued increase of drunkenness as soon as powers of the Church! There was no great increase of population, no sudden affluence, no new relations with the Continent making the importation of liquor cheaper. Yet our statute book bears witness that drunkenness made a rapid and startling Greek Empire he died in 1358 while on his march, progress from the very beginning of the Reformation, and that, in spite of every effort of the Legislature, it continued to spread throughout the realm."

Some may not see in this, as we do, the divinity of the Catholic Church; but to all who read Father Bridgett's book they cannot fail to come to the conclusion that she was able to cope with drunkenness in England for more than a thousand years; vice, like the waters of a torrent long pent up, burst old are still in her hands; and though she no longer issue severe edicts of penance against those who sin, her voice will still be heard, and we trust, as of old, obeyed. And this book, showing as it does the way in which the Church acted in olden times towards this vice, will make men see that she is still true to her calling and standing upon the old ways, and will therefore help men to obey her.

We cannot better show our appreciation of the reverend author's work than by echoing at the close of our notice the words with which his Eminence Cardinal Manning compliments him: "I thank you for your excellent book, and trust that it may powerfully help the work of saving sou's from the pesti-lence of drink."—London Table!. adi dila di 💳

Wonders of the Deep Sea

In her scientific cruise of three years and half, the Challenger sailed 68,930 miles crossing both the Atlantic and Pacific—the former several times. The deepest soundings were 4575 fathoms, in the Pacific, between the Admiralty Islands and Japan; and in the Atlantic 3875 fathoms, ninety miles north of the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. We have noticed the principal movements of the expedition from time to time. Its return to England has re-vived public interest in the work of Professor Wyville Thompson and his associates, and many interesting details concerning it; have appeared in the English journals. Many curious crabs were brought home. One very odd specimen, which came to the surface only, at night, is described as having a head which is nearly all ove, and a body so transparent as to render visible all the nerves, muscles, and internal organs, while another more lobster-like, creature, had no eyes, at all. Near Amsterdam Island, in the South Indian Occean, the ship encountered, a belt of gigantic seaweed, of which single plants are said to attain a length of a thousand feet, and a thickness equal to that of a man's body. A gale of snow, to which the vessel was exposed in the Antartic Ocean, consisted of ex-

WEITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS Sand Seed of Thomas THE ENCHANTED CAND When but a child, an innocent child, playing (new When but a child beside my mother straying, 11 In the first fall of evening's rosy gloom, 11 the first fall of evening's rosy gloom, 11 the west flowed the full golden fountains. When impt seen a fairer sky expand—

Charles of the Contraction

Enchanted? yes, the lofty mountains guarding Enchanced: yes, the folly mountains guarding.
The place beneath, were its imperial walls;
And of my wistful, wondering gaze rewarding.
It saw the radiance from its fairy balls. Upon the mountain summits play in spendor, And when the sunset glory dallied there Among the rocks. Oh, how I longed to wander To scenes so wondrous fair.

The starry daisies in the meadows twinkling, Pleased me no more, nor did my brave brook oddao i ant

Nor the nice fairy music, faintly teakling When the breeze shook the harehells on the cliff, Nor rabbits, birds, or bees, once precious treasures-I sighed to be among that happy band, And taste the sweetness of those magic pleasures In the enchented land.

And oh, there came a time when to the mountain My way was free, one clear delightful morn-When over cliff and meadow, grove and fountain, Loud summer winds blew their long sounding

hern: I toiled with quick decision, Upon the mountain top at length to stand-And feast my gaze apon the expected vision Of the enchanted land.

Was there bright castles and brave knights unarmed, Princesses playing in the witching shade

Of fairy bowers, was it a region charmed,
Where kind immortal powers with mortal played? Alas, no, arid deserts, cold and lonely, With dead and barren hills on every hand, Appeared to mock my sight, and this, this only Was my enchanted land.

When but a boy, an ardent boy beholding The panorama of the living world, Before my wondering, wistful eyes unfolding; I saw in fascinating circles whirled, Its pomps and powers, its beauty and its pleasures, And with vague longing for what lay beyond-Cried "here with all the heart's most needed treasures

Lies an enchanted land."

The bright enchanted land.

Enchanted. With the light from fairy faces About its borders playing all the while, With more than magic in their witching graces, And I have followed every haunting smile— To find in grief of spirit and confusion, Reward for weary work of heart and hand, And still I trusted in the fond illusion Of an enchanted land.

Alas, my life has vanished like a shadow-An empty life with idle wisions filled, And vain regrets and hopes, since in the meadow My wandering heart at fancy's mirage thrilled. For me with darkness all the earth is covered-Blackly it rises up on every hand, And I will die, and never have discovered

D. C. DEAN.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Michael Gleeson, P. P., Templederry, acknowledges the receipt of £20 from the Right

The Local Government Board has issued an order that interments shall be discontinued in the burial ground of Killeely, from and after the 2nd October next, subject to certain exceptions and reserving the right of sepulture to eleven families.

of Mr. William Kenealy, editor of the Kilkenny Journal, a gentleman of sterling patriotism and a A few samples of black oats were also shown, and high degree of literary ability. His death, which was caused by congestion of the brain, occurred after a brief illness. May his soul rest in peace .-

There is an old man named Thomas Harney residing at Ballyveigh, about four miles from Waterford, who is 102 years old. He was in Waterford on Thursday week, (says the Tipperary Free Press), and was hale and hearty. He says that he never recollects having taken anything in the shape of medicine, nor did he taste intoxicating drinks for over forty years.

The Earl of Dunraven was waited upon last week (says the Irish Times) by Mr. M. O'Flaherty, chairman of the Limerick and Clare Farmer's Club, who represented that the tenants of his lordship have suffered severely by failure of crops owing to the long-prevailing drought. His Lordship listened with interest to Mr. O'Flaherty, and promised relief in every bona fide case of failure. He has ordered an equity into the condition of all his tenants, with the view of making a liberal reduction of rent in all instances where they have suffered owing to the unusual state of the season all over his estates.

On the night of the late thunder storm says the Daily Express an occurrence of an extraordinary nature took place on the farm of Mr. Thompson, at Lully, near the town of Longford. The morning after the storm he observed a hole in one of his fields, about three feet in circumference, the edges being quite smooth and level. He proceeded to examine it, and on putting a pole twelve feet long into it he found that it could not reach the bottom. Previous to the above named night no hole or mark of such a nature was visible on the ereforth grains has

The Rev. Richard MacHale, P.P. Kilcoleman writing to the Connaught Telegraph, says: "Acta of liberality are so few and, far between that when they do occur they deserve to be specially noticed. I have received from Sir Robert Lynch Blosse the sum of ten pounds towards putting in decent condition the chapel of Barnacurroll, at present in my charge. I was induced to apply to Sir Robert at the suggestion of his own tenantry, who stated that he was always willing to further their interests in any practical way. I did act upon the suggestion, and Bam mor disappointed. "A see a class of

June last, 4,175 stamps for notices to quit were limit into the bottom of the conveyance, and prosection of Evictions In Therand In the year ended ilst family, we find that 12,525; were driven forth upon the wide world from this happy land of ours, they proceeded to carry him up Brook street, but where we are told that Mr. Gladstone's Land Act for what purpose they had not the slightest notion, has made evictions all but impossible. During the same period 100,000 acres of land had gone out of to the yard, when Dr. Call was sent for. The men

standing to a friend; The latter, from some cause, broke down, and Sir John found himself called upon to pay £230,000, in hard cash. Few men in any part of Great Britain would have met this storm and survived, but Sir John has done it, and, what is more preferred to pay all though he might have repudiated much. Since them he has recovered £45,000, which is all he expects. It is hard for a man to be deprived of a princely fortune Where, for the north, beyond brown, rugged moune at none swoop, and all a result of his own gene-

> One of the severest storms of wind and rain, that has been experienced in Lurgan for a long! time past swept over the town and neighbourhood at a late hour on the 39th ult. The storm commenced about three o'clock, and raged with unabated fury until about eight, the wind at times almost blowing a hurricane and the rain descending in tor-

The Cork Examiner, of the 31st ult., says :- " A correspondent, in answer, to queries as to harvest prospects in the neighborhood of Blarney, writes to us, that until the last fortnight the land was perfectly parched for want of rain. Since then some rain fell at intervals, being of great service to grass and crops in general. Wheat, in upland, will be little better than a half-crop; on zaoist, low land a fair average crop. There is not much grow-ing in the district. Oats—very light, short straw an average crop. Potatoes—A good crop—still growing. No report of hlight. Not near so much sown as last year. Farmers generally sufficients e hard spring on cattle, in consequence of the scarcity of hay, and almost total failure of green orops."

The condition of the warious craps throughout the county Meyo is most encouraging. The heat and invigorating showers have materially benefitted the growth, and tended towards the general improvement of both cereals and esculents. The potato crop is reassuring, and of a very prolific nature; the quality and size being almost unparalleled in the hervest seasons of the past years. Potatoes are selling at reduced rates. The blight which has been so destructive in former years, is almost unknown in this part of the country. Wheat and oats have also increased under the genial influence of the very favorable weather. Both crops are estimated to yield about an average return. The turnip and mangeld crops have progressed rapidly, and promise an average yield. Un fact, excrything augus well for a plentiful harvest.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on the 26th ult., for the purpose of considering a resolution that application should be made to Parliament next session for an act to enable the Corporation to purchase, by compulsion, the estate of the Commissioners of Stephen's green in that enclosure, for the dissolution of the Commissioners, and for the purpose of making other provisions for the conversion of the Green into a public park. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. E. D. Gray moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bury. Sir John Barrington moved an amendment that the question of procuring the proposed bill be postponed for six months. Mr. Byrne seconded the amendment. Dr. Long, Mr. Denneby, Mr. Gray, and Alderman McSwiney spoke in favour of the original resolution, which was carried by 27 to 7.

A harvest seport from Dundalk, dated August 28th, says :- "The harrest prospects in this county are, everything considered, in a very favorable condition, and give every promise of gielding an average, nearly equal to that of the past year. During the past fortnight farmers have been engaged getting in the out crop, which is very short in the straw, but is full in grain. In the middle and upper parts of the county, where harvest operations commence a few days earlier than in this district, the farmers are busy cutting down the barley crop, which Hon. Viscount Dunally, Kilboy, in aid of the is a remarkably good one. Wheat which is but erection of the new chapel at Templederry. in the few places nown. Potatoes give every promise of being an abundant crop, and have shown but slight and rare symptons of disease. Turnips, since the rains set in, have improved wonderfully, but are still very far behind, being in many instances a realized 12s. and 13s. per barrel."

At the last meeting of the Callan board of guardians the following letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory, showing his lordship's constant and unremitting zeal and anxiety for the interests of the poor :- "Kilkenny, August 12, 1876. My dear Mr. Cody-In fulfilment of my promise I have made every effort to secure an efficient community for your poorhouse hospital, but without success. I especially requested some help from the Tipperary convent, but they wrote that they could not spare a single Sister. The Archbishop of Cashel was most kind in recommending the Callan request to his religious, although he is himself endeavouring to organise a community for Thurles poorhouse. Nothing then remains but that you defer the consideration of the nuns till the next vacancy occurs. Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to thank your board of guardians for the kind interest they have taken in the poor who are entrusted to their charge, and believe me to remain your faithful servant-PATRICK F. Monay, Bishop of Ossory." Rev Mr. Carleton wrote requesting the guardians to send his name as rector of the parish of Callan to the ment of a Protestant chaplian on account of there not being any Protestant inmate in the workhouse at the time, and as circumstances are now similar, the guardians do not deem it expedient to make any recommendation on the subject.

There are some persons who speak of Ireland, ac if intoxication especially prevailed here. Now, we should like to stamp out that wretched vice wherever it prevails, but that good object cannot be accomplished at the expense of truth and country. The following little narrative gives a glimpse at a state of things, provalent in England, the like of which would be simply impossible in Ireland:—
DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN LEKLEY.—On Saturday last, a party of men (?) left Bradford in a conveyance for likley for the whole and sole purpose of having a spree, evident from the fact of their having a barrel of beer with them in the trap. Shortly after passing Burley one of them fell out, breaking his leg in a GREAT BRITAIN litted to enallying back but of botel

of was entirelier, no erron con on on on the willoub The Rev Father Berry, of St. Albans, died at Blackburn the other day of small-pox, contracted while visiting patients in that town.

The Weekly Register states that the Rev. Henry Morland, B A.; late curate of Middle Clayton, Bucks, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Intelligence has been received from Sydney that

the British vessel Dancing Wave has been captured by savages from Florida Island. The crew were murdered and eaten.

THE BRAYO CASE .- The Whitehall Review understands the midland counties police are engaged in an attempt to solve the Bravo mystery, and that they have already elicited some very important information bearing indirectly upon the case.

Two sermous were preached at St. Francis, Glasgow, on Sunday the 27th ulti, by the Rev. Father Williams, S.J. of St. Aloysius, "In aid of the Sunday schools." The subject of the morning sermon was the "Resurction," and that of the evening sermon, "Faith." There were large attendances.

The Standard states the Admiralty has ordered three small steamers, to be known as torpede moor-ing vessels," to be built by private contract without and about two-thirds produce of an ordinary, crop. delay. Their cost will be nearly £5,000, and one Barley Very little in district. In moist ground will be appropriated to each of the principal naval ports to complete the system of torpedo desence.

> About five years ago Lordon policemen were condemned to protect their heads with helmets covered with felt and lined with tin. Buring the Prince of Wales' stay in India he studied the matter of head covering, and is now trying to induce the Commissioners of Police to institute helicets lined with Cork. It has been discovered that cork serves as a protection against blows and cuts.

> The Bishop of Exeter was married on Friday at St. Michael's, Chester Square. There is no reason on earth why he should not marry, for he is as much a layman as dittle Lord John Russell himself. But we cannot help thinking that even a shain bishop must seem cather surprised at finding himself a married man, especially should he be at all familiar with the biography of St. Paul and St. Timothy. However, we wish this lordship every happiness, and trust that his good lady will help him in the arduous work of his diocese.—Universe, Sept 2nd.

> Ware, MOTHER-IN-LAW, AND ADET IN ONE -At the Liverpool County Magistrates' Court, on Saturday, a quarrymen named Sheldon was sommoned by the Guardians of the West Derby Union, near Liverpool, to recover one guines, incurred by them in the burial of the defendant's wife. During the hearing of the case it transpired that the deceased had borne the triple-relationship to the defendant of wife, motherin-law, and aunt, he having married his own motherin-law, who, by some peculiarity of inter-mariage was his aunt. It was also stated that a son of the defendant aged 15, had slept with the corpse, which Sheldon had refused to inter, and which had to be buried by the guardians. An order for the amount claimed was made.

> It must be fine to be a bishop of the Church as by law established. They say that the present Bishop of London has a somewhat large family, and that since his elevation to the see of London several speculative young Protestant clergymen have sued successfully for the kands of several of his daughters. What has been the result? A "West-end Incumbent" writes to the papers that the Rishop of London has, during the past seven years, conferred four of the most eligible and waluable livings upon four of his sons-in-law. A reference to the clerical directory will show that the "West-end Incum-bent" is not far out. With his £10,000 per annum, with his bandsome Louse in St. James's Square, with magnificent palace at Fulham, and with the privilege of bestewing thousands a year upon his sonsin-law, the Bishop of London ought to be a thoroughly contented and happy personage.-Lendon

Universe BOYAL AND NOBLE AMENITIES .- The Deily Post London correspondent tells us that :- " For some missed crop. To day, being our weekly market, the time a story to which I hesitated to give credence We regret to have to record the death first samples of new oats were shown in the corn has been going the rounds about a squabble before. William Kenealy, editor of the Kilkenny market, and were sold at from 14s. to 15s, per barrel, tween a prince and an earl. The whole facts have now come out. During a recent visit to Cowes the Prince called upon the men on board the earl's yacht to race his own. Believing that the commands of royalty should be obeyed, they consented without their master's permission, which the Prince had not sought. The earl regarded this as an inexcusable impertinence. He met the Prince in the Yacht Club shortly atterwards, and vociferously attacked him. The Prince retaliated. Voices rose higher and higher in anger until the pair had to be separated. It is said that the Prince uttered things for all the world to hear which, had he been a lesser man, might have led to an action. At any rate, the scandal was shortly over the whole town." Had the above happened in Dublin now, and the actors in the scene been some of our popular leaders, this would have been dished up in the most

racy style as "another Irish row." THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- An interesting ceremony took place at Ballechin last week. The small chapel which once served as an Episcopalian place of worship in the neighbourhood, but which had been closed for more than a year, was opened for Catholic service, to which it was naturally appropriated by the present proprietor, Mr. John Steuart, on his succession to the property in April workhouse. Ordered—That the Rev. Mr. Carleton be informed that on a former occasion the Local George Rigg, of Edinburgh, being assistant points. Local Government Board, with an application that last. Pontifical High Mass was sung on the occas-Crieff, sub-deacon; and Rev. J. Holder, of Dundee, master of ceremonies. The Mass was preceded by the blessing of the chapel. At the close of this part of the ceremony the Bishop, speaking from the steps of the altar, addressed a few earnest and appropriate words to the assemblage-composed both of Catholics and Protestants. The musical portion of the ceremony was efficiently rendered by the chief members of the choir of St. John's Church, Perth, who cheerfully gave their services for the day, A resident chaplain has been appointed, who will now take upon himself the parochial charge of the Catholics in the neighbourhood .- Catholic Times

Sept. 1st. DEATH OF THE PRINCIPAL OF USHAW COLLEGE, DURHAM, ENGLAND. The English papers announce the death of Rev. Dr. Tate, the Principal of Ushaw College. "The news of the sad event was received with, widespread regeet in the district in which the frightful manner, Instead of conveying him back decessed lived, his many good qualities having ento Burley, a distance of about half-a mile, they put deared him to all with whom he had been connectwas new lying in a large quantity of his own blood, suffered from cancer on the jugular vein, for which and feeling something must be done, they procured he was under the treatment of Mr. Jephson, Sr., a door, and having laid the poor sufferer upon it, surgeon, Durham, his regular medical attendant; they proceeded to carry him up Drook-street, but and in consequence of his illness the testive gatherfor what purpose they had not the slightest notion, ing usually held at the college about mid summer has made evictions all but impossible. During the same period 100,000 acres of land had gone out of cultivation and into grass. Again the old, old cultivation and into grass. Again the old, old cultivation and into grass. Again the old, old is remarkable—for its rapid decline. Its man has died in the Bradford Infirmary. The discessed clearly but, received, his education by the prosperity of its rapid decline. Its man has died in the Bradford Infirmary. They then put him in the Bradford Infirmary. They then put him in the grass with wonders. His generously is the later of his life strikes as with wonders. Heigenerously whatever, but merely wishing to give a business of the later of his drunken and gave on the very divided the formation of the public strikes as with wonders. Heigenerously was exposed in the later of his family. Father Graves went and gave to the very divided the fath like covery was hope, in the later of the catholic of the catholic of the doctor he ordered his removal to the prosperity of Ireland under English rule, the Bradford Infirmary. They then put him in the boarding a happy resting place in attractic Cocan, consisted of exquisite star-like were dit los drunk. However, they returned to the heart was about the read of the Catholic Church, and he were now carrying, on in a shameful manner, and on seventy-six years. The doceased clearly in the received, his section in the sality but, received, his section to Church, and the rive Catholic Like a great many more, the arrival Catholic Like a great many more, the put him in the sality of the catholic chart is true. Catholic Like a great many more, the arrival Catholic Like a great many more, the strike of the Catholic Church, and the rive Catholic Like a great many more, the strike of the Catholic Church, and the rive catholic did at the rive Catholic Like as a strike and into the put him the rites of the Catholic Church, and th on this occasion did not take place. It was patent,

wonderful manner, so much so that he took the last sacraments of the Church publicly in the sacred edifice itself, as Ushaw, five or six weeks ago. This is most unusual, for seldom does it happen that any one is anointed in a college chapel before all the students. The fact was published in the Catholic newspapers of the following week ... The deceased president was a Doctor of Divinity, and also domestic prelate of his Holiness the Pope. He took no prominent part in outside affair."—Newcastle Chron-

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Terry and staff have arrived at Bismarck, en route for St. Paul. They report that the Indians have escaped to British territory, which sounds like years. a convenient apology for the failure of the troops to intercept the enemy.

The funeral of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, took place Thursday, Sept. 14, from St. James's Episcopal church, Richmond. There was an immense turnout of citizens of all classes. The procession embraced all the white military companies of the city, veterans of the Wise brigade, Catholic Irish and German Societies, Freemasons and members of the legal profession, and the State and city officials, including Governor Kemper and staff. .

BISHOP TOPEO'S COUNCIL -Rt. Rev. Dr. Tuigg, Bishop of Pittsburgh, has appointed the following clergymen as members of his Episcopal Council for the ensuing year :- Very Rev. Stephen Wall, Rector of St. Michael's Theological Seminary; Rev. A. P. Gibbs, St. Mary's; Rev. E. F. Garland, St. Patrick's Rev. W. Pollard, St. John's; Rev. D. Kearney, St Paul's; Rev. Francis Tobin, St. James'; and Rev James Holland, of St. Agnes', all of Pittsburgh.

Mgr. Dutuis, Bishop of Galveston, Texas, has recently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Archdiocese of New Orleans (in the absence of the Most Rev. Archbishop), as follows:—At the Church of Assumption, New Orleans, 80 persons were confirmed on Sunday, the 20th of August, ult. In Paincourtville 139 were confirmed on the 21st. On the 14th he administered the Holy Sacrament to 162 applicants in the parish church of Abadieville, besides 18 more in the Convent of the Sisters of the Emmaculate Conception. At Thibodeaux on Sunday, the 27th, he confirmed 202 persons and 11 more at Kennerville on Sunday, September 3.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK V. WM. M. TWEED.—The answer to the suit by the Mayor v. Wm. M. Tweed, for twelve million dollars was served on Friday. It is substantially the people got judgment indhe plaintiff's name against the defendant for nearly seven millions, and against the estate of James Watson, deceased, which plaintiff alleged to be jointly liable, for nearly \$700,030, which should be deducted from the claim, and that the people cempromised with Watson's executrix and abandoned all claims against his estate, which bars the compleint.

A special guest of the Archbishop of Baltimore, some weeks ago, was Captain James D'Arcy, a former officer of the Papal Zouaves, whose military career has been remarkable. He is an Irishman of very wealthy parentage, and was first promoted from the ranks at Ancona, when only in his 17th year. After the occupation of Rome by the Italians, D'Arcy removed to France, where, through the influence of his old leader, Col. De Charette, he obtained a commission in the French army. He fought throughout the France-Prussian war, at the close of which he obtained flattering credentials from Rome and promineut Frenchmen to Don Carlos, who at once appointed D'Arcy his secretary and official interpreter. He afterward took the field, and participated in all the conspicuous engagements of the Carlists .- N.Y . Sun.

A Case Needing Intestigation .-- Archison, Kan. Sept., 20 .- On the 18th a man named Patton, badly wounded, appeared at Sterling, Rice County. His story is that he and a companion named Douglas were arrested for horse-stealing, and were en route from Wichita to Great Bend in charge of officers that on Monday one of the officers shot Patton through the back of the head. Douglas then jumped and begged for his life, and was shot through the right temple being killed instantly. Seeing Patton breathe, another shot was fired at him, the ball lodging in his cheek bone. A party of citizens went out and found the body of the murdered man. Patton lies in a critical condition. The authorities at Wichita and Great Bend have been telegraphed. They answer that Patton belonged to a gang of horse thieves, and "peached" on them, and that the man who shot him was captain of the band.

THE COST OF THE HELL GATE WORK -The work of loading up the Hell Gate mine proceeded favorably to-day, and on the 21st inst., General Newton expects to have everything in readiness to complete the work of explosion. The cost of the work has been very great. The following shows the amount of the appropriations each year for the improvemets and the whole amount expended up to the date of the last report of General Newton to the Chief

Engineer: 1868...... \$ 85,600 | 1873...... \$225,000 1869.... 187,000 1874..... 250,000 1870..... 250,000 | 1875.... 250,000 1871..... 225,000 Total \$1,690,000 1872..... 225,000

Since the report was made Congress has appropriated \$250,000 more. Total am't of appropriations to

Estimated cost of completing the entire work of improving Hell Gate.

and the East river.... 5,130,120 00

CONVERSION OF A BITTER ANTI-CATHOLIC ON HIS DEATH BED .- There is quite a sensation among the Catholics of Ripon, Wis., over the death of Capt. Randall Fraser McDonald, father of the quite celebrated Gen. John McDonald, which occurred Tuesday, the 1st inst., at his son's home in Dartford. Mr. McDonald has always protested against the Church, and on several occasions has insulted Catholic priests when lecturing. On one occasion he insulted Father Willard in a most shameful manner when he was lecturing, some two years ago, on his tour through Rome; some of the city authorities had to take him into charge until after the lecture: In his view, the Catholics were his bitterest 'enemies up to a few weeks previous to his death, when he requested the housekeeper, a Catholic, to give him private baptism, which she did and left the room, leaving some holy water on the stand, and was surprised on returning to find that he had drunk it, saying that he believed that it would cure him: but his days were numbered, and death was the only relief for him. On the last Saturday a messenger came in for Father Graves, saying that Mr. McDonald wanted to see him although against the

algnitaries present being Archbishop Eyre, of Glas-gow, Bishop Chadwick, Errington, and others: Up and also managed a company of laborers on the to the last, Dr. Tate took exercise and kept up in a first railway project in this State. He died at the age of 69.—Catholic Sentinel.

CANADA.

Granby, Q, offers inducements for the establishment of a woolen factory.

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Diptheria is prevalent among young children at Napanee, most of the cases proving fatal.

The corporation bailiff for the city of Hull is making seizures every day for arrears of taxes. Smith's creek is so low that Port Hope mills and

factories run by water can only work part time. The clover crop in the county of Elgin promises to be the finest, that has been harvested for several

The collectors for the Central Fair at Guesiph are making good progress and the prize list will be made up. The prospects are remarkably good for

a successful show. Belleville is considering the idea of bringing water from the Oak Hill ponds, eight or ten miles

distant, and 427 feet above the level of the town. Great activity is being manifested in the New Brunswick shipping business, the demand being especially for large vessels suitable for the East India trade, or for handy barques for, the grain, oil, or deal trade.

Elk, Moose, Deer, Cariboo, Faw n and Hare, may be hunted in the Province of Qu ebec in the months of September, October, November, December, and January, to the first of February, when the close season commences.

The Mayor of St Hyacint' ae and Mgr. Moreau, accompanied by Messrs M'Gauvran, Loranger, Ogilvie and Taillon, M.P.P., will, shortly wait upon the Local Government to urge upon them the necessity of guaranteeing the bonds of St. Hyacinthe to enable the people to rebuild their houses.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- The Grand Trunk Railway traffic returns for the week ending Sept. 9th, show the receipts to be from passengers and mails \$76,-050; Merchandisc, \$107,602, being an increase of \$8,206 over the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

THE LUMBER TRADE .- An Ottawa report says :-Large numbers of men are being engaged for the shanties, and an impression prevails that the usual amount will be cut this season. Wages are slight. ly advanced from last years' rates.

BUTTER AND CHEESE .- The quality of the butter and cheese that is being made in this section this season is very much better than it has been for a number of years past, which fact affords us much pleasure to note as there certainly was need of more care being given the products of the dairy than was the case.—Kingston Whig.

The total number of lockages through the Rideau Canal locks at Ottawa during the month of August was 151 divided as follows: 75 barges 48 steamers, and 28 lock-bands. In the corresponding month of last year there were 138, being 45 steamers, 91 barges, and 2 lock-bands of timber. This gives 13 more lockages during August of this year than the same month of last.

The St. John Telegraph publishes a statement of the shipments of timber and deals from the port of St. John to Europe for the past month, and also a statement of the shipments of the same classes of goods for that part of the year which has elasped, and says it is happy to discern in the condition of this tide signs of a better feeling both in home and foreign markets and a promise of increased activity as the season advances.

The Insurance Companies doing business in Montreal have sent representatives to visit the towns and cities where they hold policies to examine into their means of checking extensive conflagrations similar to that which visited St. Hyacinthe. They visited Sorel and Quebec, and several leading Companies propose to issue new policies unless the City Council of Quebec provide better means for fire protection,

A fine lot of Canadian bred horses were recently sald to a great advantage in England, where they are reckoned better suited to the market than those of Kentucky. They were shipped on the Guion Line in a patent apparatus which economizes room on shipboard, and insures the safety of the animals. The cost \$50 a head. The animals were all warranted to drive or ride. The average price in Canada was \$125, and the average selling \$275.

Work on the Canada Pacific Railway is progressing at the Kaministiquia River. The second construction engine is now in use, and adds very much to the prosecution of the work. The round house. situated a few hundred yards from the river front, and at the termination of the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway is giving employment to quite a number of masons and labourers. There will be room in it for ten engines, and a large tank is being excavated within the foundations to supply water to the locometives. The operations going on all around present a busy scene.

The merchants and manufactures of the western part of Ontario are moving energetically in the project to open up a trade with the Australian colonies. At a meeting recently held in Toronto, and well attended by representative men, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for sending away a vessel, either from an Ontario port or from Montreal by the 15th of Oct. There does not appear to be much difficulty in finding suitable vessels, as a number have been offered, and the rate of insurance will not be unreasonably high! The intention is to load a vessel of about 500 tons, and we believe fully one-quarter of the cargo was promised at the meeting referred to .- Kingston Whig.

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP .- In her scientific cruise of three years and a half, the Challenger steamed and sailed 68,930 miles, crossing both the Atlantic and Pacific-the former several times. The deepest soundings were 4,575 fathoms in the Pacific, between the Admiralty Island and Japan; and in the Atlantic 3,875 fathoms, ninety miles north of the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The return of the expedition to England has revived public interest in the work of Professor Wyville Thompson and his associates, and many interesting details concerning it have appeared in the English journals. Many curious crabs were brought home. One very odd specimen which came to the surface, is described as having a head which is nearly all eye, and a body so transparent as to render visible all the nerves, muscles, and internal organs, while another more lobster like creature had no eyes at all. Near Amsterdam Island, in the South Indian Ocean, the ship encountered a belt of gigantic sea-weed, of which single plants are said to attain a length of a thousand feet

HET HER TRUE WATER STAND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 29-St. Michael, Archangel. Saturday, 30-St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

OCTOBER, 1876.

Sunday, 1-SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary.

Monday, 2-Holy Guardian Angels. Tuesday, 3-Of the Feria.

Wednssday, 4-St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor. Thursday, 5-Office of the Blessed Sacrament .-SS. Placidus and Companions, Martyrs.

PASTORAL LETTER

GRACE E.-A. TASCHEREAU,

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,

PROMULGATING THE BULL INTER VARIAS SOLLICITUDINES WHICH CANONICALLY ERECTS THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

ELZEAR-ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU.

By the Mercy of God, and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, Apostolic Chancellor of the Laval University,

To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Greeting and Benediction in Our

For the last eighteen centuries, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, Rome presents to the gaze of humanity a truly admirable spectacle. There, from all parts of the world, intellects as well as hearts meet, and there find light and strength. What Christian work, in effect, but has loved to solicit its words of encouragement? What pious association but has wished to expand under its tutelary wing? What religious order would presume to reckon upon a long existence, were its constitutions not examined and approved by Roman wisdom? What doctrine, in fine, would count upon a durable increase, were it not the faithful echo of the Vatican oracles? All Catholics, therefore, at all times, seem to have heard the invitation which St. Augustine puts on the lips of the suc-cessors of St. Peter: "Come, my brethren, come ye all, if ye want to be grafted on him who is the

This appeal of the Vicar of Jesus-Christ we Canadian people, have had the happiness to hear, at all spochs, and, by our deeds, we have very frequently repeated to him what the Apostle St. Peter, one day, said to the Son of God himself: Lord to whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life? (St. John VI, 69.) Behold Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, how, from the dawning of this colony to the present day, God has been pleased to direct events; admire with us the ways of Providence; the facility given to our Church to communicate with the Holy See; the eagerness with which the Bishops of Quebec have gone ad limina Apostolorum, when circumstances permitted; the respect and veneration they have brought thence for the sacred person of the Sovereign Pontiff; the filial care to submit to him, as a Father, the solution of all their difficulties. Has not the time come to proclaim it aloud: all, we have followed therein the precious example bequeathed to us by the first bishop of New France, the illustrious Francols de Laval-Montmorency! It is he who, guided by the lights of his bright intellect, the intuition of his faith, his profound knowledge of the constitution of the Church, it is he who has willed that the cradle of our faith should be placed even by the side of the chair of St. Peter. It is he who displayed an energetical vigilence against the introduction of certain propositions, tyranically imposed to the teaching of French Seminaries by the will of Louis XIV. It is he who, making his clergy accept the beautiful Roman Liturgy, has spared to us the vexations of a painful struggle which has but just died away in France. It is he, in fine, who the first has made our catholic. people acclaim this word for every engraven upon all our hearts: Ub: Petrus, Ibi Ecclesia; Where is Peter, there is the Church.

Faithful heirs of the catholic spirit of their founder, the members of the Quebec Seminary having, at the request of the Candian Episcopacy, taken, upon themselves to establish the Laval University, had nothing more at heart than to secure therefor the protection of the Holy See. They well knew that from Rome would come their most solid hopes of success. How could they have been ignorant of this, when they called to mind that during the fine ages of faith in Europe, the Universities were founded by the united authority of Popes and Sovereigns? History recounted to them the glory which had shone on the schools of Paris and of Bologna, and the names of Popes Innocent III and Honorius covered with their protection these institutions. which gave so many doctors to the Church, and to

the State so many eminent men.
The first Rector of the Laval University, M. Louis Jacques Cassault, of illustrious memory, repaired therefore to Rome, and solicited the favor of a canonical erection. Every thing seemed to favor, his wishes. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the re-commendation of Lord Elgin and his ministers, was about to grant a truly royal charter. Rome applauded the project of the foundation, encouraged it with benevolent words, and even gave a Rescript permitting the collation of diplomas, in theology: but the granting of the Bull of exciton prudence required to delay. The civil government had been willing to

formed to and to a source, throughout Canada, the inture and prosperty, thereof. Sixting Control and this space of time has sufficed to permit, the University. The incline has sufficed to permit, the University to settle on truly solid bases. It has been given in si, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, to contemplate his birth and growth, and when we recall its progressive developement, we feel that in our inmost heart rise towards the divine goodness sentiments of gratitude which you do not fail to share with us. Dess. incrementum dedit . Truly it is God alone who gave the increase (I. Cor. III. 6). j.Judga for yourselves, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren: More than a million dollars expended on this work; edifices erected on proportions which are the wonder even of strangers; six new museums established, and the others considerably enriched; the library trebling the number of its volumes; the faculties of theology, of law, of medicine and of arts presenting a complete course of more than five thousand three hundred lectures; public courses attended by an audience frequently numbering more than five hundred persons; six prizes founded by the munificence of generous benefactors; six little seminaries or colleges, and three grand seminaries affiliated; regulations so well matured that we have sometimes seen them adopted by institutions even of the old world; the taste for study and the laws of morality safeguarded by the establishment of a boarding school where the foundation of twenty semi-scholarships gives to a greater number an easy access; more than fourteen hundred and forty students who have attended the courses in the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and arts, and who figure for the most part on the list of the seven hundred graduates; and besides this prosperity, which we may call temporal, and for which we acknowledge ourselves indebted to Providence, there is another signal favor for which we can never be sufficiently grateful, we mean the assistance which God has been pleased to give to the teaching of our University. We pro-

claim it aloud; the Laval University has never

deviated, and shall never deviate, we are firmly con-

vinced, from its fidelity in following, in all things,

the direction which, comes to it from Rome. It is

too strongly persuaded that no where else can a

truly catholic University find a solid support.

1996年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年,1986年 1986年 - 1986年

Such, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, is the noble result produced by devotedness and patriotism, the desire of good, and attachment to the faith. But what our eyes have contemplated. Rome also could behold. Yes, owing to a succession of difficulties, which entered no doubt into the views of Divine Providence, Rome, for the last twenty-four years, could follow step by step, as it were, the course pursued by our University. Its teachings she has known, exacting a particular account thereof; its regulations she has studied; the advantages it offers to studious youth she has appreciated; its right to citizenship, out of Quebec, she has decreed and maintained. Truly can we say that the University has grown under the eye of Rome, as well as under our watchful solicitude. Oh! on this day when the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX, so well informed, solemnly acknowledges our Laval University as worthy of all the privileges conferred upon the most celebrated Universities, what should not be our joy Our happiness was great, no doubt, when the State granted it civil existence, how far greater our hap-piness to day, when the Church, in her turn, admits it to live of her very life! Its academical grades had hitherto an incontestible value, but this value shall be enhanced far more still, for they shall be conferred by a hand authorized both by the Church and the State. Pefore all the subjects of the whole British Empire, our graduates could proudly set off their diplomas; with far greater pride still shall they be, in future, enabled to say to the catholics of all countries, that these diplomas have been given

to them by virtue of a power which comes from Bome itself, the centre of catholicity. Let us therefore unite, Our Dearly Beloved Bre-thren, to convey to the feet of His Holiness a concert of gratitude and love. Despite the multiplicity of his difficulties and labors, Our Holy Father the Pope has found time to bestow on our University: frequently, the questions concerning it, were sub-mitted to his high wisdom; frequently he has put forth his supreme opinion on the means to solve them, and ever has our submission to his orders been full and complete. One more act alone could His Holiness perform in behalf our University, that of conferring upon it, in a definitive manner, the right of, citizenship among Catholic Universities, and this act His Holiness has just accomplished by directing to us, and to other Bishops of the Ec-clesiastical Province of Quebec, to the Rector and Professors of the University, the solemn Bull Inter varias sollicitudines, which erects it cunonically.

But the means to testify our gratitude to the Holy Father, is it not to hear his advices and submit to his exhortations? Nothing will rejoice his heart more than to learn that his word has rallied all wills around the Laval University. What then can impede this move? Is it the uneasiness excited by inopportune discussions? But, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, a fact has always struck us : it is the attitude full of submission to the Holy See, which the Laval University has kept at all times. What have we to fear since it rejects what Rome condemns, since it is ever ready to submit its teaching to the teaching of Rome? Let us not forget it, and the time has now come to recall it to the dear flock confided to our care: in Rome, as well as here, to get an Institution condemned, one must have to reproach it with the teaching of some proposition, erroneous, ill-sounding, contrary to the common doctrine of the Doctors of the Church. And, can it be believed, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren that in the presence of error, we, our-selves, could remain silent? Why then, about questions in which religion is in no wise concerned why come and impassion the minds of men, by making them believe that faith and morals are in danger? Why utter those vague accusations, accusations without precision, which can but throw unjust doubts upon the doctrine of a whole faculty, of a whole school? Why awaken suspicions unworthy of christian charity? Why shake the confidence which the public must repose on deserving men? St. Augustine has long sire marked out our line of conduct : in certis unitas, in dubiis libertas in omnibus caritas. Let us attentively study the questions in which we must stand united; let us loyally admit those in which liberty of opinion may be maintained without endangering faith, and the most perfect charity will soon reign in our hearts.

It is, no doubt, to bring about this happy result that the Bishops of Canada, and the Holy Father himself, have already enjoined on our public prints the most strict reserve, when, there, is question to drag before public opinion, your establishments of

education. We deem it necessary, Our Dearly, Beloved Brethren to recall here the words of the Pastoral Letter of the Fathers of the Fifth Council of Quebec, dated

" And we shall profit by this occasion," say the Fathers of the Council, "to Hay a word of a great, catholic institution, which is the glory of the city of Quebec. We have seen with grief the Laval on all sides, one do we accept most willingly: that and this of Our Chancery de jure question on tollendo; point of doctrine. By request of the directors of apply themselves to the study of letters, with the sors the Roman Ponting or Their special constitution; we have demanded of them, expland occasion and opportunity ensity to maker them:

opinion through public prints, but to those whom the holy laws of the catholic hierarchy have appointed the judges and guardians of faith. We are not, we catholics, so strong that we may, without danger, render four separated broth en the witnesses of our laketine divisions; and besides, charity, which must unite together, the members of the great cath, olic family, prescribes rules which we cannot vio late without offending God!"

We have said Our Dearly Beloved Brethren that this wisd reserve prescribed by the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, the Holy Father himself strongly, desires. In effect, in a decree directed to usiby His, B. Cardinal Franchi, dated 9th March, 1876, and approved by His Holiness. His Eminence demands that in treating the affairs of the University, no recourse be had to the press, "which," add his Eminence; "which," add his Eminence; "which," add his Eminence; "which," usually; as a sad experience, has proved it in the present case, serves "more" to imbitter minds and questions than to remedy the evil; and ends in doing prejudice to the honor of the University, and frequently even to the honor of the catholic cause." (1 valuar to Besides, Our, Dear Beloved Brethren, the Bull

Introparias sollicutudines, contains a clause which is well fitted to calm the disquietude of minds, that which gives, for ever, in Rome itself, a protector to the University in the person of the Cardinal Prefect of the Proprganda. This high ecclesiastical dignitary, in frequent communications with the authorities of the University, will make it his duty not only to protect its interests, but, if need be, he would redress the grievances, and would take cognizance of the accusations borne against it. We are happy here publicly to state, how we congratulate ourselves on seeing this honorable charge first occupied by His Eminence Cardinal Franchi: his prudence, his high wisdom, his singular knowledge of affairs, the confidence with which the Sovereign Pontiff honors him, are a warrant of the ability and impartiality with which he; shall fulfil, his important duties.

Our Holy Father the Pope demands also, in , the Bull Inter varias solicitudines, that the Bishops of the Province of Quebec and of the whole Dominion, invite parents to send their sons to the boarding school of the University. We Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, who know what guarantee to the faith and morals of young men, the sojourn in that house offers, we are truly happy to comply with this de-We most earnestly exhort the pastors of souls, and the directors of educational establishments, to use all their influence to enter into the views of His Holiness. They will thereby contribute to give to the bar, to medicine, and to the other liberal professions, instructed men, men full of honor, and attached to all their duties of citizens and of christians.

Before concluding, Our Dear Beloved Brothren. we permit ourselves to join our feeble voice to the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to testify our gratitude towards Her Majesty Queen Victoria and towards the Government of Ottawa and that of Quebec. Thanks to the good will of all our civil authorities many difficulties; for the last twenty four years, have been smoothed, and a perfect understuding has always reigned between the various ministries which have succeeded one another, and the University itself. Shall we be allowed to point ont one of the causes of this blessed harmony? Undoubtedly Her Majesty's Government, as well as the Government of Ottawa and that of Quebec, have always been persuaded that the Laval University labors, with all its might, in the sacred cause of education, and this partly explains their good will towards it. But what has conciliated to it the minds of most men, is it not the strict neutrality it has maintained towards the various political parties of our country, attitude, moreover, which Rome has Thirteen years since, all the deigned to approve! catholic members of both houses of Parliament, without distinction of potitical banner, united to present to the Seminary of Quebec an address of congratulation on its two centuries of existence. To-day also, we have no doubt, all public men, in whom the Laval University will always acknowledge full liberty of opinion on purely civil matters, all our public men will rejoice to learn the signal honor just conferred upon the first Institution of

the country. For all ranks of society, Our Beloved Brothren, the day on which the voice of Our Holy Father the Pope will be heard, and will confirm the existence of our University, shall therefore truly be a great day. At the sound of this solemn voice, Quebec, capital which the Sovereign Pontiff is pleased to style the metropolis of catholicism in North America Let her rejoice, like Sion formerly, when David sang the blessings of the Lord: Lexabor ego super eloqua tua, sicut qui invenit spolia multa. I will rejoice at thy words as one that hath found great spoil (Ps. OXVIII. 162) In finc, let her bless the Immaculate Virgin, patroness of the Laval University!. She it is who has obtained so many signal favors. To our Mother and Benefactress, praise and thanksgiving for ever and ever! . .

Wherefore, having invoked the holy name of God. we have ordained, and do ordain, as follows; 1st Shall this present Pastoral Letter, with the translation of the Bull Intervarias sollicitudines, be read on this very day in solemn sitting to which shall be convoked all the professors, members and

students of the Laval University;
2nd. It shall be likewise read and published at
the prone of all Parochial Churches or Chapels; and others where public service is performed; and in Chapter, in all Religious Communities, on the First Sunday after its reception, and a solemn Te Deum shall be sung after the mass or the service,

where this reading shall have taken place: 3rd. And as this signal favor of the Sovereign Pontiff tends, in a special manner, to the hanniness of youth, we invite the pupils of our University, of our Seminaries and Colleges, of our Religious Communities, and of the schools of our Arch-diocese, to receive holy communion in thanksgiving for thisbenefit, and to draw down God's blessings and protection on Our Holy Father the Pope, on all the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and, in particular, on the Cardinal Protector of the University.

Given at Quebec, under our signature, the seal of the Arch-diocese and the countersignature of our Secretary, the thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

By His Grace's comman'd C.-A. Coller, Par.,

PIUS BISHOP SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD

To our Venerable Brothers Elzear-Alexandre Taschereau. and the other Bishops of Canada, to Our Well-Beloved Sons, Thomas-Etienne, Hamel, Rector, and other Pro-fessors of the Catholic Laval University, in the City of

The small of a start through and GREETING AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

Among the various solicitudes, which the exact fulfilment of Our Apostolic charge presses upon Us

propagation of the Christian name, the desire that propagation of the Christian name; the desire that a Catholic University be canonically precision the old of Catholic University, placed under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary conceived without sin was follided wenty four years since by the Seni nary of Quebec, which had secured the approbation of the Holy See, and the full support of the civil power. Thiely, Our Venerable Brother Eizear-Alexandro Taschereau, Archolshop of Quebec, and Our Well-Beloved Son, Thomas Etienhe Hamel Bector of the said University, have presented to III Rector of the said University, have presented to Us petition to obtain the canonical institution thereof. By the testimony of Our Venerable Brothers the Cardinals; of the Holy Boman, Church, attached to the Sacred Congregation charged with the propagation of the Christian name, and united in-general assembly on the 8th of May, 1876; We have assured Ourselves of the certainty of the following facts, namely : the city of Quebec must be regarded as the metropolis of the Catholic Beligion in North Amer-lica, since she is the mother of sixty dioceses: this city offers an easy, access to the inhabitants of all parts of Canada; the University, the canonical institution of which is solicited, is abundantly supplied with most extensive edifices worthy of admiration in regard both to art and to costliness; it contains moreover, a rich library varied and well chosen museums, fitted to aid in the acquisition of all sciences; it is under the control and direction of men full of wisdom, many of whom have drawn learning and doctrine, in this very city of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, in Our Gregorinn University of the Society of Jesus, and the classes of St. Apollinaris; it has already produced the most abundant fruits both for the christian religion and civil Society itself, protecting the students against the corruption of morals, by the construction of vast edifices where they reside under the watchful eve and discipline of experienced priests; far greater advantages still may be henceforth expected for religion and morais: wherefore, We have decreed canonically to erect, institute, and confirm the said

According to the desire of these Our Venerable Brothers, We ordain and decree that this institution be established on the following conditions, to wit: the Protector of the said University shall be the Prefect pro tempore of the above mentioned Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, function performed at the present day by Our Beloved Son Alexander Franchi, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, bearing the title of St Mary in Trasivere the Archbishop of Quebec shall hold the office o Apostolic Chancellor: the said University shall possers the right to confer the honors of the Doctorato and the other inferior acodemical degrees in each of the faculties, according to the ordinary rales of Universities; the high superintendence over dectrine and discipline: that is, over faith and morals, shall be intrusted to the Archbishop and to all the Bishops of the Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada; every thing else shall be regulated according to the decision given by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda dated 1st of February 1876, and according to the rules of the said Uni versity, the wisdom and utility of which a long experience has proved.

University on the basis, with the titles and the

importance of the most celebrated Universities.

But as the Sovereign of Great Britain Queen Victoria, has long since endowed and enriched the University with a Charter containing the most ample priveiges, and from which We want in nothing to derogate; and as Her Majesty has given to the said Institution full liberty of self government, following the advice of Our Venerable Brothers, We are happy, for the above given reasons, to b stow well merited praises on Her Mejesty, the Queen, the Federal Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Finally, We strongly exhort the Bishops of the Province of Quebec to procure the affiliation of their Seminaries and Colleges to the Laval University, which has given and still gives so many proofs of the soundness of its doctrine and the integrity of its faith ; that the students may be more and more fitted to frequent the Institution. We exhort also all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Dominion of Canada to do all in their power to send to this University young men of good promise, there to go through their studies; to persuade parents not to allow their sons to enjoy their own liberty, by permitting them to wander through the City of Quebec but rather to send them to this boarding school, exclusively built to guard their morals, and to facilitate their progress in the acquisition of sciences; boarding school crected by the Seminary of Quebec at the price of so great and so many sacrifices; boarding school to the support of which the professors and directors themselves, after the example of their predecessors, have contributed with so great

liberality, and solely for the good of studious youth. We decree that the present letters and their contents can, in no way, he noted, impugued, infringed, withdrawn, suspended, restrained, lessened, derogated in any point, either because persons interested in this matter or pretending to be so, had not been called, summoned or heard, or for any other reason, occasion or pretext arising from subrep tion, obreption, nullity, or want of intention on Our part; We moreover will that the present letters be in no way comprised in the constitutions. revocations, restrictions, derogations, modifications, ordinances, declarations either general or particular, even which this Apostolic See might make of its own accord, by its sure knowledge and plenitude of power; but that they be, and remain perpetually valid, stable and efficacious; that they take and produce full and emire effect, and be perpetually and inviolably observed by all those whom it concorns, or may in future concern in any way whatever; that they be for ever and ever a sovereign support to the University crected as above said, as well as to all its member; and as already said, it must be thought, judged and defined by all judges whatever, either ordinary or delegated, even by the Auditors of the causes of the Apostolic Palace, as well as by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, all power and authority to judge and to interpret otherwise being taken from all and every one of them, so that should any one, knowingly or through ignor since violate what has been above decreed, his ance violate what has bod void no matter what judgment would be hull and void no matter what

bls authority.
Wherefore, We enjoin, by Apostolic Rescript, on Our Beloved Son Alexander Franchi, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Prefect of Our Sacred Congregation of the Pro aganda, and on his Successors pro tempore, to see that Our present letters and their contents be executed, and, to that purpose, we give and accord to them full faculty, authority; and jurisdiction of any kind, that he may efficaciously support and defend the University and all its members; that he may take care that These Our present Letters, and their content, be invio-lably observed by whom it concerns, or it may concern later; that he may sec that the University it self and its members enjoy in peace the present Letters and exult; and that he may repress, if need be, all contradictors, observing what is of right.

Nothwithstanding, as much as need be, Our Rule tions and ordinances; notwithstanding the regulaany particular form; we ordain by the tenor of the present Letters that call the said tenor, mentions, clauses, expressions and forms, while they remain elsewhere in force, be regarded as mily and sufficiently expressed and inserted, not withstanding all

We moreover ordain that to the copies of the present Letters, either manuscript, or printed, provided they bear the countersignature of a public officer, or the seal of an ecclesiastical dignifary, be given absolutely the same faith that would be accorded to the present Letters, if they were exhibited and shown.

Let no man then dare to infringe or, contradict, by an audacions temerity, this writing by which we eract institute, confirm, submit, accord, exhort, ordain, derogate, and express Our will. This should any one presume to attempt, let him know that he will incur the indignation of the Almighty God, and of the Blessed Peter and Paul His Apostles.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 15th day of May, the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, of Our Pontificate the XXX.

C. Gori, SUBDATARIUS.

Later VISA. J. DE Aquila, one of the Viscounta of the Curia, Place † of the leaden Bull. I. Cugnoni.

Regestered in the Office of the Briefs.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Roman correspondent of the Univers, referring to the various statements in the English papers about the regulations of a future Conclare, quotes the words of a French physician addressed to himself immediately after an audience at the Vatican. "The Pope," he said, "is healthy and vigorous; he has no disease; all his organs are in perfect harmony with each other, and his look voice, and gesture, are those of a man of sixty, and not of a man of eighty-five. He may live and even ought to live, barring unforeseen accidents, for ten rears longer." This, observes the correspondent. did not surprise me, for it is only what all the other doctors say, and we may ourselves add that such is also the impression which the robust old age of the Supreme Pontiff makes upon those of our country. men who have recently been admitted to his pre-

The Republic of Ecuador, certainly offers the most curious contrast to all other Governments of the present day. When its late excellent President. Don Gabriel Garcia, was murdered by political fanatics, the Anti-Catholic Press throughout Europe prognosticated the overthrow of Catholic principles in that State. "Beaction" was to be succeeded by the purest Liberal "progress." But the new Presi. dent, Don Antoino Borrero, has just written z letter to the Pope, in which he implores his Holiness to interfere and prevent the withdrawal of the Jesuit Fathers from the professorial chairs of the Polytechnic School at Quito. Their removal would, he writes, render vain the sacrifices made by that nation to draw hither the Fathers expelled from Germany, and the enlightened classes of Ecuador would be deprived of all the benefits which they have been expecting from the labours of the Fathers in the interest of the rising generation. A letter from Quito to the Reichszeitung of Bonn states that the Father General of the Society has revoked the order of recall.

The Princess Costanza, daughter of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, has died in Rome. She was a nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

The theological seminary at Pelplin, Germany has been summarily closed by direct order of the Minister of Worship. A retreat for the clergy was going on at the time within the building, but it had to be abruptly terminated.

Yellow Fever interments at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, 30. There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga. People are in the most destitute condition; no food, physicians or nurses.

A marriage is arranged between the Count de Bardi, brother of Duke Robert of Parma, and Donns Maria Aldegonda, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of Dona Adelaide Duchess de Braganza. The bethrothed couple are aged respectively 25 and 17.

There has been established in Belgium a society called the Guild of St. Luke, the members of which are at present occupied in exploring some of the ecclesiastical places and objects of interest which their country possesses in almost inexhaustible abundance. The Guzette de Liege gives an account of an excursion made by the guild the other day to the district around Liege.

Mer. Dupanloup the illustrious bishop of Oileans, France, has been heartily complimented by the Pope on his successful opposition to the University Degrees Bill. His Holiness writes :- " We congratulate you on the suffrages accorded to your speech by the Assembly, the illustrious Assembly which has just given so noble an example of gravity, prudence, and firmness, and which, amid so many evils which afflict the Holy See and the Church, has not allowed a fresh blow to be struck at the liberty of the Church and its authority. We doubt not, more, over, that the zeal and activity displayed by you and your distinguished colleagues are the better appreciated by all, inasmuch as experience has shown to what a degree the attitude you held in that great discussion was at once the wisest, and that which best answered to what the dignity and interest of your nation dictated the soul is not see the

Russian journals are taking a pacific few of the situation in the East, and not to impede the chances of a prolongation of the armistice, the despatch of Russian soldiers to Servia is to be stopped of se gen

LIt is great comfort to German Catholics to, know that the sufferings which now await all Catholic priests in Prussia do not deter young men from going into holy order. ... In Treves, 25 out of 36 studentso who ipassed the matriculation examination at the Gymbasium; declared their intention of studying for the Church, and, in the diocese of Limburg, eleven ound didates announced (themselves granting of the Bull, or evention prunence required to delay. The civil government had been willing to to delay. The civil government had been personal to the delay. The civil government had been personal to the delay. The civil government had been personal to the delay. The sum of the finding of the Bull, or event and fundamental points factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome preferred to have too factoring on the future; Rome provided the fairest promises, and gave to the delay to decirate that their answers, have appeared, to find the fairest promises, and gave to the fairest promises, and gave t

A letter in the Paris Univers from Brazil-states the friends of religion. The Radical party on the of common decency in their abuse or everything felt to be uncertain whether Government would cation. protect the Catholics and their clergy and churches. Diptherla is very prevalent among children, in children of soldiers that the schools of the 60th and

87th regiments have been closed. The official despatch from England transmitting gate, Quebec, has been received at Ottawa from the Horse Guards, London, and the work will be proceeded with forthwith.

The special despatches report that yellow fever lins, a half-dozen new cases were reported on Friday. Previous to that date there had been about a dozen a British barque lately arrived from St. Thomas, ten days. An Atlanta, Ga., special gives the following as made up from private despatches from Savannah and from interviews with refugees from fever at present; one hundred and eighty new cases are reported here yesterday with fifty-six deaths; over 8,000 people applied for relief on Friday, and destitution is great. The Relief Committee states that for the present week its expenses | education in the highest signification of the term. are \$3,000 per day. Negroes are almost without exception dependent upon the benevolent societies. The same despatch reports over six hundred cases of fever at Brunswick, Ga., being about half of the population of that town: while the above correspondent reports 56 deaths at Savannah, Friday, the official report puts the total number of deaths at 35, of which 31 were from yellow fever. The Savannah relief subscriptions at the Chamber of Comacknowlegments for the same object reach

ARE CATHOLICS INIMICAL TO EDU-CATION?

"But we Pretestants have always been taught to look upon you Papists as an ignorant lot and that youand your church are inimical to education."

Inimical to education? to what kind of education? Teaching that man is sprung from an ape: yes: that faith, revelation and spiritual things must be measured by human reason and interpreted by each ones ideas of things? yes: that morality is what man holds it to be; not what God made it? yes: against such education as this Catholics are of education, but rather its only true friend. It is you lower education down to the lowest depths of degradation in your very idea of it.

We Catholics may be an ignorant lot but we have a far more exalted idea of education, than you Protestants. We look upon education as the knowledge has revented Himself to man by a special and inaccord and must not clash in one tittle with revelais independent of revelation and starting from your first principle, that religion and revelation is what man makes it, not what God has made it. you, we say, lower education to its lowest notch by making it the mere study of created things without reference to God and his holy law and by making it amenable to reason only and not to revelation. Hence the great secret of your opposition to denominational education and your advocacy of non-sectarian schools. Behold in a nutshell the whole question as between us. If education can be divorced entirely from God and his revelation, then has religion no right in our schools; but if on the contrary what God has joined no man shall put asunder,then non-sectarian schools are a mistake and a

And if we are so ignorant as you would make us whose fault is it, we pray? With all your pre sumed learning, it is astonishing how ignorant you Protestants are of Protestant history. Since the first inception of Protestantism what has been its whole end and aim? nay, what is its very essence? Protesting. And against what? Against Catholicity. And how has it protested? By moral in- the ghost of a chance. And thus, we fear, in Quefluences alone? We fear not. But even supposing, bec as in New Brunswick the violent sectarianism that it had protested only by moral and intellectual influences alone, it is paying a very small compliment surely to Protestantism; to expect us to be anything else but ignorant. For if Protestantiem has had no effect upon Catholicity, what virtue can there be in Protestantismi? This-accusation of ignorance therefore; in other words, this expecting us not to be ignorant is a virtual acknowledgment of the impotency of Protestantism. Take care, friend, lest in your, desire to defame the Catholic Church you ruin your own case; and for ever fix disgrace upon Protestantiem? Let alone have no elected

fluences alone? We fear, not juelse history would not have so much to say about the thumbscrew and the rack; about hanging, drawing and 'quartering; attainders and high treason; about the felony of being educated across the high seas. For three getic protest (even to dines, imprisonments and furnish this that the annual bazaar is held, It tion, but devoting its entire resources to the vindihundred years Protestantism has been a most enermurderings) against Catholicity. Is it to be wonder opens on the 9th of November, and though as yet cation of the Trish character, and seeing that jusof at then, that our Catholic intelligence is lowered some weeks off, we make this announcement in tice be accorded to Irishmen in every department under such an infliction? Would it not be wonder hopes that when called on by the Ladles of Charity, of government and politics. We welcome this new ful—would it not be absolutely miraculous were it seach and allowill agive their, mits it In our next aspirant for public favor and hope for it a long and otherwise? Where then the justice of this accusa lissue we will published by Halpin, icon of ignorance? Mid not only has Protestant have heard, are unusually fine. In the meantime ism for the hast 300 years need all physical means we entreat our readers to lend a helping hand.

(the rack, the thumbscrew, and the gibbet) in her that the recent Encyclical addressed by the Holy endeavours to crush out the Catholic mind, but Several of our American Catholic contemporaries wither to the Episcopate and Catholics of that even in these years; of grace—these 19th century even in these years; of grace—these 19th century have cautioned the public against an unhappy Father to the appropriate the public against an unhappy country had caused great joy and encouragement to years the endeavour to crush out the Catholic priest, calling himself "Father Boylan," but whose mind is as persistent, as bitter and we fear as likely the menus of the free by it to freezy. Their to be successful as ever. When that noble Catholic being duly commissioned to collect money for the other name has been different to have taken leave bishop in the United States, speaking for his people. Cathedral of Clogher, Ireland: The venerable the other day, declared that Catholics would pay Bishop of that dlocese, in a letter to the Pilot, of common description of the education of both Protestants and Catholics, declares he never authorized him or any one else treason and rebellion against the Imperial Govern- if allowed to cducate their own children, he struck to collect in America for such a purpose, and morement. It was feared that the return of Mgr. Vital the key note of modern Protestant persecution of ment. The state of the diverge of Olinda, to his diocese would be Catholicity—and gave the lie direct to your charge him for that object. It is then established on undolly site, have been subject. It was of the entity of the Catholic Church towards edu-questionable evidence that the fellow is a swindler

Inimical to education for sooth! If we are inimical, we have a strange way of shewing our enmity. So Hallfar, N.S. There are so many cases among the anxious are we, so deeply do we value education that we are willing to pay your taxes and our own, if you will grant us the privilege (an inalienable right indeed) of educating our own children. Does the necessary authority and the money for the con- this look like being inimical to education, we pray struction of the new gate on the site of St. Louis you. Let us alone, and we will educate our children better and chenper and higher, than you can. But no! you will not let us alone. You will insist upon educating our children for us as you like, not as we like. In the interests doubtless of that stamping is certainly epidemic. In Charleston, South Caro- out of the Catholic mind, which you have been striving at ever since the inception of Protestantism down to the present moment, you take our children cases, six of which died. The first case is traced to away from us—you claim that you know better what our children want than we do ourselves and with a clean bill of health, and only quarantined blaspheming the sacred names of liberty, toleration and progress, you force our children into your schools and emulating the conduct of those Egyptian task masters, who forced the chosen people of God to there. There are two thousand people sick with make bricks without straw, you give them a Godless education—an education that has no element of cohesion, and then you taunt them with their ignorance. It is you who are the enemies of education not we. It is we, who are the truest friends of

CONSTITUTIONALISTS, CONSERVA-TIVES AND ULTRAMONTANES."

Under this heading the Witness of the 20th inst discourses to the extent of half a column, and with that strict economy of truth for which it is proverbial, on the different schools of political opinion in our province of Quebec. By "Ultamontanes," it means the party in power; by "Conservatives." merce, amounted to \$7,550, and the total public | the opposition who call themselves, and are known to the common herd as, "Liberals;" and by "Constitutionalists," that party, as small in numbers as it is weak in intellect and morals, of which the Witness is the English, and the Reveil the French

It is nothing now to hear the supporters of the present administration sneeringly called "Ultramontanes" by mischief breeders in this province.-But to call the gentlemen composing her Majesty's loyal opposition "Conservatives" is a departure that, to say the least, is startling, and has caused no little sensation and amusement in political circles. "There is an anomaly," says the Witness, "in styling Liberal, or Reform the party hitherto. bearing those names, and now in opposition to the assuredly inimical. But this is not to be the enemy | ruling party. They do not propose to reform anything, and their newspapers are very careful to disyou Protestants, who are the real enemies in that claim any sympathy with Liberal principles. This party is simply clinging to the statut que, and is therefore the proper Conservative party of the Province"!!! But that is mild sensationalism as compared to this :- " There remains a third school of political thought which is known as the Liberal of God and created things in as much as they are school. This school comprises the only men who God's. Now if God in himself and his creatures is have sufficient manhood and patriotism to make the object of education, and if God in teaching man | any show of resistance to the revolutionary Ultra. montanes. They are generally supposed to be in spired revelation, all education must be in perfect | favor of popular and secular education for the masses, and separation of Church and State, and are tion, You on the contrary, thinking that education | consequently opposed to the encroachments of the Church upon the civil domain, which are at present becoming intolerable. As these aims are all strictly constitutional, and therefore conservative of all that is good in our institutions, this party might very properly be called the Constitutional party."-"Constitutional" party indeed! A party having for object the plunder of religious corporations!-the suppression of the existing system of education !and the extinction of civil and religious liberty !--A party that would set creed in mad warfare against creed, and raco against race!—that threatens revolution, invites anarchy, and imperils the very existence of Constitutional Government! The Lord preserve us from such "Constitutionalists!"

The Witness professes to be hostile to the DeBoucherville Government, and yet no paid organ of that administration is doing more to keep it in power. It is this continual ranting about "Constitutionalists, Conservatives and Ultramontanes" that is weakening the opposition day after day, so much so that we do not believe there remains a single constituency with a Catholic majority in which an opposition candidate would have of a few fanatics will prevent rival parties from being judged according to their merits-a state of affairs to be deplored by every honest citizen.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Bazaar.

i Of the many, institutions of which our fair city boasts, there are few, if any, that should so successfully appeal to our sympathy as the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the St. Bridget's Refuge. In the one, the first steps of fatherless, motherless children aré guided by "ministering angels! in the But has Protestantism protested by moral in path of virtue and innocence; in the other, besides prosperity offering a permanent home to aged and infirm refugees, hundreds of our fellow creatures, houseless and friendless, are, during the long, wintry months, provided with a comfortable meal in the day, and a warm shelter for the night. To carry out this some eight page paper well made up and clearly benevolent object money is necessary, and it is to

0.8.9

real name is Rogers, and representing himself as over that he has not received a single pennyl from and; all the more rogue because he is really a priest/ ... And Gal

About eighteen months ago we were present at the delivery of a lecture by him in a neighboring city. Although everyone present, after hearing his rigmarole introduction, felt that as a lecturer he was a failure, not one, we believe, left that hall with the least suspicion, he was also an impostor. Why should they suspect him? He had been received by the city clergy as a priest, bearing letters (forgeries of course) from the Bishop of Clogher; he had preached in one or two churches; and warmhearted Irishmen and women, hearing that he was collecting for a church at home, rushed in hundreds to his lecture, not so much to hear what he had to say and how he said it, as to contribute their "quarters" to the good work he pretended to represent. His shuffling, stammering and general rigmaroling went dead against him as a public speaker, but nothing that passed on that platform would ever suggest to the shrewdest amongst them that he might after all be an impostor.

It is thus that our people are every year swindled by clerical adventurers, collecting for that church and that school-house in the old country-swindled out of thousands of dollars which are. God knows. far more needed here in the new. It is high time that a stop should be put to this kind of thing. We want protection. We are a hard struggling community. It costs us many a sacrifice to build a decent chapel, and many a one to give our children the education they require in a country like this. We are bound in conscience to pay our lawful debts before we dispense our means in charity, and there is many a debt of our's as Catholics and as parents, that yet remains unpaid. Therefore we want protection, and not only against such men as this Father Boylan," but against all priests and laymen, " collectors" from old countries, no matter what credentials they bear and however genuine they be. who would take from us in charity what we owe to our own institutions-who would make us generous before we are just-and build, or pretend to build, as the case may be, with our means for their use vast and grand edifices which we would not dream of building for our own.

This is a matter that deserves the immediate and serious attention of our hierarchy and clergy. To many of the latter-parish pricets having the interest of their flocks at heart-we have already expressed ourselves viva voce as above, and it is on their advice and with their approval that we have become the public mouth-piece of the Catholic Irish in Canada in asking from our bishops and priests protection for our urgent home wantswants that can never be supplied as long as the present system of encouraging "collectors" from abroad-some of them impostors-is continued. Give us protection, and you make us builders of churches worthy the name, and school-houses poison, and study with pleasure and not as now be inserted in a sheet which they promised with antipathy and disgust. Give us protection, and you spare us the pain and humiliation of seeing a man consecrated to the service of God's altar exposed as this Boylan—Rogers has been.

DISGRACING THE SERVICE.

The Ottawa field Battery went into camp last week for annual drill, and a band of music went with it. We never before heard of a band being attached to a field Battery, and we were surprised to hear of it in the present case, and simply astounded when we learned that the band was an Orange Young Briton's hand. There is, or orgit to be, a Minister of Militin in the country, and we would like to know has he had any knowledge of this affiliation between the militia and the Young Britons that has brought disgrace on the service as well as destroyed the confidence of all Catholics in it as a protecting power. We do not complain of the insult offered thereby to the Catholic body, because the repeated yielding "by kind permission" of court-houses in Ontario to Orangemen for Grand Lodge purposes has accustomed us to that kind of thing. But there is more than insult here. There is a menace of injury, and until that incusce shall be removed by a separation, ordered from headquarters, of these new and unnatural alifes, we must continue to look on the whole volunteer system as an armed ruffianism.

CROWDED OUT-The lengthy pastoral of His Grace of Quebec, in this week's issue, prevents us from publishing a statement kindly furnished us in answer to an article on the Catholic Cemetery which appeared in our last issue.

"THE STRATFORD HERALD."-We have much pleasure in noticing the improved appearance of our respected contemporary, the Straiford Herald, which has been enlarged to 40 columns. With the addition of a new dress our contemporary presents a fine appearance. We wish the Herald renewed

"THE INISH VINDICATOR"-We have received the first number of this new weekly paper published at Cincinnati, in the Irish interest. It is a handprinted. "It will be the organ of no party or fac-Moshane & Co., and the subscription price is \$2.50 per annum. kinduces color the love of all the parties that often changes elimatens, waits un

DOMINION TEMS.

Eccusiastical Charges .- The French papers publish a list of some forty three changes that it is said will be made this month of the Roman Catholic clergy in the diocese of Quebec. The report published by us several weeks alo, is corroborated We are told that " Monsignor Ignace Persico, Bishop of Bolina, in partibus, is recalled to Rome by the Sovereign Pontiff, who desires to confide to him an important mission." M. George Drolet, cure of St. Michel, takes his place at St. Colombe de Sillery. M. Charles Baillargeon; vicar of St. Rochs, is to be transferred to St. Malachie, Frampton, and his place will be taken by M. David Gosselin of N. D. des Eboulements. Revd. Mr. Maguire, cure of Valcartier, is to be removed to St. Edward, Frampton, and M. Napoleon Honore Leclerc, vicar of Bale St. Paul, is to be appointed to his place.—Quebec Budget.

COAL .- The coal dealers of Montreal anticipating s considerable diminution in their business should they continue to charge so much, have made a further reduction of 50 cents per ton in prices of American coal, and are now delivering it for less than this same coal originally cost at the barges, and have to pay for double cartage besides.

CARRIDJU.-A large force of men are employed by the New Brunswick Railway Co, laying rails from Fort Fairfield to Carribou. This will open up a splendid country, and afford considerably more traffic on the road of this enterprising company. Our merchants may expect an excursion to the above thriving town some time this fall. In a short time the iron horse will doubtless plunge into Grand Falls.—Reporter.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was entertained at complimentary lunch at the Roman Catholic Bazaar at Brockville on Friday. After justice had been done to the spread the health of His Lordship was proposed and drank with that enthusiasm which denotes the deep respect with which His Lordship is held by the citizens of Brackville. Mr. McGlade and the ladies deserve the greatest credit for the marked success which characterized the affair -Kingston News, 22nd inst.

The rails on the line of the Western Counties N. S. Railway have been laid to a point within five miles of Weymouth River. The next thing in order. pending the completion of the small section of roadbed that still remains unfinished, will be the upper ballasting of the track from the Yarmouth County line upwards. The construction of the Sissiboo River Railway bridge has been progressing for some time, and will probably occupy the contractor until next spring. Ground has been broken on the section of the line between Digby and Annapolis, and a strong force of hands is advertised for by the contractor having the work in charge,

IMPOSTORS.—Two young men, named Devere and Stitson, hailing from the States, were arrested on Saturday, at Hamilton, Ont., on the charge of ol faining money under false pretences; they visite all the manufacturers and merchants in the city where our children may breathe without inhaling and obtained a large number of advertisements circulate to the number of 20,000 and only got 50 printed, and then collected the price of the advertise ments; they were brought before the Police Magic trate on Monday, when a large number of th victimized witnesses were examined. The prison ers were committed for trial.

A WISE MANAGEMENT.-Mr. W. J. Spicer, of the Grand Trunk, has issued a circular to his men which concludes as follows: Moderate drinking to frequently induces drowsiness and sleep, or perhap a foolbardy indifference or recklessness, either which conditions are alike dang rous in connection with the movement of trains. I have seen to much of this during my twenty-two years of rai way service in this country, and have no hesitation in saying that the greatest amount of safety ar satisfaction, both for yourself, the Compan and the rublic, is to be obtained by no touching spirits, beer, or any description of intex cating drinks. The importance of total abstinent particularly among railway employees, cannot over estimated; the experience of the past thr years, has so convinced me of its good effects, th I have determined to renew my pledge for anoth year, and I do hope that the Assistant Superinten ents, agents, trainmen, and the traffic staff general will join heartly with me in the movement. We may all depend upon the result, that the wor may go along more smoothly and satisfactorily, ar with less risk and anxiety. I ask you to bear mind in this as in every other cause where a litt self-denial is required-" Example is better the precept." 1.11

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

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

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

they continue to charge so much, have made a fur-	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.
ther reduction of 50 cents per ton in prices of American coal, and are now delivering it for less	Flour # brl. of 196 h Follards \$0.00 @ \$0.00
than this same coal originally cost at the barges,	Superior Extra 5.65 5.75
and have to pay for double cartage besides.	Fancy 520 5.30
	Spring Extra 480 4.90
NEW PAPER.—A new paper has been started at	Superfine 4.70 4.85
Eganville called the Freeman.	Extra Superfine
About Pembroke fall wheat in some places is	Cine 3.80 3.93
pretty light, being affected by the changeable weath-	Strong Bakers 4.80 5.05
er last winter, and subsequently by the rust. The	Middlings 3.25 3.50
other crops are generally very good,	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 2.32
	City bags, [delivered] 2.35 2.40
SMALL-POX.—St. Catharines, September 25.—It is	Wheat.—Spring
reported that small-pox has broken out in Wel-	do White Winter0.00 0.00
land. Considerable excitement is caused in that	Oatmeal 4.25 4.40
vicinity over it.	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.52 0.53
On Saturday night last two workmen were walk-	Oats 0.35 0.37
ing along the track of the Canada Central Railway	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.87 0.90
as a train was approaching, and one was caught by	do adoat
the cow-catcher and thrown off the track. He es-	Barloy, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55 0.60
caped serious injury.	do do do U. Canada 0.00 0.00
• •	Lard, per lbs
It is announced that the Supreme Court Act will	do do do pails 0.00 0.00
be allowed, the Imperial authorities having decided	Choese, perlbs. 0.10 0.11
to advise Her Majesty not to exercise her power of	do Fall makes 0.00 0.00
disallowance.	Pork—New Mess
Monday afternoon His Grace the Archbishop of	Thin Mess20.50 21.00
Quebec, went out to Beauport, to officiate at the con-	Dressed Hogs
secration of three new bells in that parish. The	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00 00.00
ceremony passed off in a most imposing manner.	Ashes—Pots 4.70 4.75
	Firsts
CARRIBUT.—A large force of men are employed by	Pearls 0.00 5.00
the New Branswick Railway Co, laying rails from	Seeds-Timethy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0.00
Fort Fairfield to Carribon. This will open up a	Clover 0.00 0.00
splendid country, and afford considerably more	Burren.—Quiet; 25c to 27c, according to quality.
TRAIDC OIL LOM TURCE OF LOLD CHRUTULINIUM COMDUNA.	_

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globs.)

_			-		-
ŀ	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1		_	15
-	do spring do	1	06	I	80
Ŀ	Barley do	0	70	0	86
	Oats do	0	00	0	37
i	Peas do	0	00	0	00
	Rye do	0	00	0	00
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	6	00
	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0	00
	" fore-quarters	0	00	0	00
í	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	.00	0	00
	Butter, lb. rolls	. 0	23	Ō	28
	" large rolls		20	_	22
1	tub dairy	_	20	_	224
. 1	Eggs, fresh, per dos		18		ÌĠ
,	4 packed	-	13	-	14
٠l	Apples, per brl		50		75
	Onlons, per bush	ā	80	-	.60
·	Turnips, per bush	ň	25	-	34
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M	Hay	10	00	10	. 60 60
1	George and the state of the sta	10			
	Geese, each,	V	ΨV		90
	Turkeys				
	Cabbage, per dos	; 0	50	, , U	10
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THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Waig.)

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ao	FLOUR-XXX per bbl	6.00	to	6.25
b-	" " 100 lbs	3.25	to	3.40
eđ	Family 100 "	2.50	to ·	2.60
5,	GRAM-Barley per bushel	0.00	to ·	0.00
to	Rye a a		to .	0.60
to	Rye a a	0.70	to:	0/72
00		0.37	to	0.40
ie-	Wheat " "	0.00	to	0.00
is-	" Fall Wheat	0.00	to	0.00
he	MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	0.00	to	0.00
n-	u hind u u	0.00	to	0.80
	" per lb	0,00	to	0.00
he	Mutton per 1b	0.05	to	0.08
en,	Ham " in store	0.15	to	0.17
00	Veal " "	0.00	to	0 00
	Bacon " "	0.12	to	0.13
ps of	Pork	8.50	to	9.25
on	Hibrs-No 1 untrimmed	4.00	to	4.50
00	4 2 4	4.00	to	0.00
il-	4 pelts	0.15	to	0.20
on	Calf Skins	0.10	to	0.12
nd	Dekin Skins	0.25	to	0.30
ıy,	Lambskins,	0.00	to	0.00
iot	Tallow	0.04	to	0.07
xi-	Pourray—Turkeys, each	0.75	to	1.00
ice i	Geese "	0.50	to	0.60
be	Ducks per pair	0.60	to	0.70
ee	Fowls per pair	0.30	to	0.40
int	Grand L. Pototoes ner had	0.60	to	0.75
er	Butter, tub, per lb	020.	úto.	0.22
id-	Butter, tub, per lb do print Eggs, per dozen Cheese, home made	0.22	to	0.22
lly	Eggs, per dozon	0.15	to	0.17
Ve	Cheese, home made	0.08	to	0.10
rk	Hay, per ton, new	11.00	to	12.00
nd	Hay, per ton, old	0.00	to	90.00
in	Straw, Wood, Hard	5.50	· to	6.00
tle	Wood, Hard	3.50	to	4.00
an	Coal, per ton, delivered	6.50	∴to	7.00
-	Wool, per lb	0.25	to	0.26

J. H. SEMPLE. MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTEEAL



THE REGULAR MONTHLY. MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK S.S.O. ner of Craig and St.
Alexander Streets, on
MON D.A. Y. Evening
noxt, 2nd, Oct., at 8 OF COLOR OF SAMUEL CROSS, TELEGO OF SEC. Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEA-GUE will be held in the ST PAT-RICK'S HALL corner of St Alex-ander and Craig stroots, on VED-NESDAM: EVENING; next, the 4th OCTOBER, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. A full attendance is it.

quested name of 1.0 and the will also and to 1000,00 yM. MAONAMARA, Rec. Sec.

WANTED A situation as Nursery Governess

by by a lady, who can produce most satisfactory
references maddress STELLA Taris Witness
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cum assistance to the poor. Bengacks Covernon -A our expondent wither:

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PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE f income trappered his 2001-word can a first along

The state of health of Cardinal Antonelli source of serious apprehension. He has not been out of his room for some time past, and is growing weaker daily. The Holy Esther wisited him soles. days sgo, and the Cardinal appeared to have some what improved in health after the vielt; but he has again returned to his former condition.

Beputican Manuerro.—Bargarona, September 22.—A despatch to the Times says a manifesto of the

advanced Republicans, signed im Paris by Senors Sorilla and Salmeron, has been cimulated throughout Spain. Its most important provisions, are the renewal of the Constitution of 1863, with the suppression of clauses relative to monarchy and equality of religious.

A telegram from Rome to the Universannounces that Mgr. Giacomo, the titular Nespolitan bishop, who lately gave such offence to the Valican by taking his seat as a member of the Italian Senate, has Just written a letter of submission to the Pope. One of the pecularities of the illness from which

Cardinal Antonnelli is suffering is the inability to sweat. All sudorifics have failed, and this one of relieving the acute rheumatism by which he is attacked is rendered unavailable. Very little hopes is entertained of saving his life.

THE FRENCH CENSUS.—The French Quinquennial Census will be taken on the 1st of January next, the Minister of the Interior has requested the local authorities to arrange for the necessary outlay. The attention now being directed to the very slow increase of population will give this Census much general interest. M. Leonce de Lavergue has just drawn some melancholy conclusions from the vital statistics of 1873, recently published: The excess of births over deaths was only 101,776, and in twentyfive Departments the deaths exceeded the births. In 1872 the excess of births was 172,936 which was thought to betoken a new departure. Normnady shows a considerable decrease of population, but Brittany, on the other hand, a marked increase

THE JESUITS IN SCIENCE.-Father Scheiner, Professor of Mathematics at Ingoldstadt, observed the spots" on the sun in 1611, and proved in a work, published in 1610, that the retina is the organ of sight, and that the humors only serve to refract on the optic nerve. He invented photography. Father Grimaldi discovered the inflection of light described in his "Physicomathesis de Lemnine Coloribus et Iride," etc.; Published 1655. Sir Isaac Newton acknowledges his indebtedness to Grimaldi's work for his first notions on the subject. When it was found that the dome of St Peter's, owing to its immense weight, threatened to crush the piers supporting it, a Jesuit was employed, in an age famous for its architects, to devise plans for strengthening the supports. Another member of the order drained the Pontine Marshes.

By order of Dr. Falk the Alt-Catholics of Breslau have been authorised to use Corpus Christi Church as joint property. By this new act of spollation 20,000 Catholics are robbed of a Church which is exclusively their own as the Cathedral of Canterbury belongs to the Church of England. And what use do these apostates make of our churches? When they claimed and received the large Church at Niesse, they had at first refused to accept another church which the Catholics had offered them because it was too small for them. Sincethen the worshippers attending the Church of the Cross have carefully been counted Sunday after Sunday, and were found never to amount to more than 30, so that the smallest chapel would be large enough for them. On the Assumption feast the Alt-Catholics of Wies-baden had neither High Mass nor singing, or organ playing in the parish church; at the Low Mass only 24 persons were present six of whom

were lookers-on. -SEIZURE OF CARDINAL CULLEN'S TITULAR CHURCH. On Tuesday, the 22nd of August, the Giunta Liquidadministrator of the Spanish religious institutes in Bome, and consigned to him by a formal legal act the possession of the convent and premises, and the rights of patronage over the church and the Bramante chapel, as belonging to the Spanish Crewn. The Minor Observants remain for the present in occupation of the convent with charge

of the church.-Roman Correspondent of the Tablet. THE CATHOLIC ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX .- A grand Catholic Congress has been held at Bordeaux Speaking of it, the Liberte remarks on the growth of a generation which does not affirm that the Christian social order rests on a divine foundation absolutely irreconcilable with the tendencies called modern. His Grace the Archbishop of Bordeaux delivered the opening address, in the course of which he repudiated energetically every suggestion implying that there was the shadow of difference the solemn homage of filial submission. Commenting on the proceedings the Univers observes that from beginning to end every word uttered went to Catholics rendering obedience to lawful authority, but also that modified form of Gallicanism called Liberal Catholicism, since the Supreme Pontiff, There can be no possible fear for the future of France while so many of her children are faithful!

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LYONS .- M. Gambetta's organ the Republique Francaise, compli-ments the Marshal on his resolution of visiting the second city in France, which has been the object of the bitterest calumnies on the part of the Reactionnaires. The first condition, it says, of the Government and country is to know well all parts; and the districts decried as Pays Rouges—Lyons, Mar-sellies, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Montpellier, Grenoble, and Dijon—are the great industrial and intellectual centres which produce, wine and silk, and which are the focus of activity and education. It cautions the Marshal against attempts to give a false colour-ing to what he will see, and advises him to rely on his own observation to pierce through the mist of official fictions, and to put himself in communication with the elected representatives of the population. The Municipality of Lyons, on the recommendation of a committee, has voted only 30,000f for the reof a committee has voted only so, out the recognition of Marshal MacMahon, instead of the recognition of the

ing triumphal poles, fireworks, illuminations, and having throughout the negotiations, determinedly substance to the poor.

BISMARCK'S CONSCIENCE.—A correspondent writes:

or which the present suspension of hostilities has kindness gains the love of all.

A Paris paper, the Solid, has been telling a hard

story about Blamarck and Moltkey During the war General de Cissey (who has just cossed to be French Minister of War) was a prisoner, and while he was in captivity his wife became fatally ill. Her serious condition was made known to him by General you,
Mantevire 1: De Cissey, therefore, entrested to be
allowed to go to his wife, and, pledged, his, word to roturn as quickly as possible to the German town assigned for his detention. The request was referred to Bismarck and Moltke, but was refused by them; and the General had to endure the blitter sorrow of being separated from his wife at the time of her death of do notefind much difficulty. in crediting this story after the statement amade by the Kanburgh Review in the article on "The 1470 Chancellors "(It is there told how Bismarnk persuaded the German Parliament to vote; a large sum of money by way of compensating the dispossessed Hanoverian Princes. When he had got the money, he proposed certain conditions to King George, which he absolutely refused, and still refuses, to accept. Ten years have based since the King Jost his throne, but Bismarck, still keeps firm hold of the money, and uses the interest upon it—in itself a very large sum—to purchase the support a very large sum-to purchase the support of the German Press; in other words to bribe. That is tolerably sharp practice, and if the Russian Chancellor Gortschakoff had been guilty of it, instead of the German Chancellor, the London papers would have spoken out pretty plainly.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.—The issue of the pre-

sent struggle between the Church and State, is thus pictured by Prof. Hergenrother in the last chapter of his new work, "The Catholic Church and the Christian State":—The Catholic Church may perish, not indeed throughout the whole earth, but, in individual lands, as happened in North Africa and in the East; the kingdom of God may be taken from certains nations and bestowed upon others more worthy of it ; but the Catholics of Germany have not as yet proved themselves an unworthy people; they are not as yet enervated as were those nations; they may still hope for a better future. . . . In that land in which the Catholic Church ceases to exist, the Christian State in these days ceases to exist also. If the Church is uprooted, all Christianity falls with her; for in her alone Christianity remains firm and undivided, a Divine institution standing forth real and visible before the world. But let not those who destroy the Christian State think that with it they will destroy the Catholic Church. She will outlive their efforts, their sophistries, and their falsehood; and as once, when the civilisation of the ancient world was swept away by the barbarians, she gave a new life to Europe, so again, when Liberalism and Socialism, the unwelcome and disowned but most true son and heir of Liberalism, have done their evil work, she will awaken once more to life the Christian State, and bring back society from the Paganism to which it has sunk to the religion of the Cross. Then no longer will it be thought the highest wisdom to look on the State as a mere work of man resting on physical force alone, and to shut out religion as a hostile influence till it be used in some political extremity. Then at last the Catholic Church, so long despised, gainsaid, calumniated, while she has no cause to blush for the past, will be triumphantly justified in the present, and in the future a glorious field wil be thrown open to her, when, in her and through her, the world is once more subdued by her Head and Defender as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A Belgrade despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the proclamation of Prince Milan, as King of Servis, is enthusiastically received by the population. It is believed that the Prince and his ministers will disayow the act, because of the strong diplomatic pressure exercised by the powers, particularly Russis, when proclaiming royalty. The Servian army also declared the abolition of the Seratrice, represented by Cavaller Massotti, the score- vian Constitution, and conferring absolute authority tary, took possession of the Church and Convent on Prince Milan. The Servian Government have of S. Pletro in Montorio, the church of the title of recalled soldiers of the reserve and wounded from Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. Intimathe front. The plague has broken out among the tion was then given to the Minor Observants who Turks before Alexinatz. They are compelled to serve the church and occupy the convent that they change their positions every three days and complete.—Catholic Standard.

were dissolved as a religious corporation. Afterwards Cavalier Masotti went to Signor Vilches, the dent of the Times at Vienna, discussing the prospects of a prolongation of the armisti e, says :- 'On the Turkish side all is now likely to go right. A Mohammedan religious festival opportunely occurring at this time, will make an extension of armistice appear almost like a religious duty. England having explained her proposal of autonomy for the insurgent provinces meant control merely of local affairs, Austria has withdrawn the proposals which the made independently, because they coincided with the spirit and intention of the English proposals. A Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says preparations have been made to enable Tchernayeff's army to carry on war for a long period if an armistice is not concluded at the expiration of the present truce. Volunteers and contributions of money continue to arrive from Russia. The Standard's Belgrade correspondent says a great war demonstration was made on Saturday on the occasion between their faith and that preached by Christ. of the presentation to a legion of Russian cavalry of Mgr. de Segur, a tower of light to the Catholic a banner sent to Servia from Moscow. Prince cause gave assurances of profound love of the mem- Milan and the Bishop of Belgrade took part in the bers of the congress towards the Sovereign Pontiff, ceremony. If the 10,000 Russians who have now and in the name of all present, addressed to Rome arrived are like these volunteers the Turks will arrived are like these volunteers the Turks will have to meet a fee different from that they have hitherto encountered. Those men started for the front on Sunday morning. The Russian general, reject with horror all suspicion of sympathy with whose name cannot be reveiled, commands the what is dubbed Catholic Liberalism. The Defense, writing on the same subject, says;—"Not only is Gallicanism proper repudiated by us, and by all feeted not a single Servian will remain in the chief Catholics rendering abadiance to lawful antibution. command. Le Nord publishes a despatch from Constantinople giving the following points of England's proposed—basis—for negotiations of peace:— Liberal Catholicism, since the Supreme Pontiff, infallible physician of our souls, has condemned it as a most pernicious error. This nation, which Protestantism has not been able to vanquish, nor even to dwell in dominantly, will remain to the end firmly attached to the truth, for it is the truth, and not modern notions of liberty, that will save and deliver our France." We may remark that a brief was read from his Holiness. It was addressed sion of the armistics vet. The English hasis brief was read from his Holiness. It was addressed sion of the armistice yet. The English basis to the Bishop of Hebron (in partibus), to the Count for pacification will fall through. The Rusches and it contained the Apostolic Benediction. cost. The truce, which ends at midnight, will be followed by the immediate resumption of hostilities. The Committee of the Servian Skuptschina have approved of the proclamation of Milan as King, and call on government to co-operate. A special from Nisch to the Times reports the Servians attacked the Turkish outposts at the bridge below Trujan on Friday. The Turks replied with artillery, and after an hours firing the Servians withdrew. A Cettings special to the Times states that . Montenegrins , are preparing for active operations in the direction of Seaslap. A special despatch to the Standard from Zavosira declares the Turks will resume the offensive on Monday. A despatch from Vienna to the Times explains that a difficulty has arisen because the Porte, before granting the prolongation of the armistice, desires the Powers to give their opinions in regard to its peace propositions. The Powers, on the other hand, persist in demanding the con-clusion of the armistice irrespective of this condition, because as they have from the commencement insisted that an armistice was indispensable, they consider it would be derogatory to admit any sort of compromise on the subject. The Powers salso intend this attitude as a concession to Russia, she

Powers become more pressing Some of them have to grant an armistice would lead to a suspension of their diplomatic relations. A Times Berlin despatch says:—"It is expected that to gain time for negotia-tions, Russian will stop the daspatch of soldiers to Servia: when Turkey will no longer object to grant a prolonged armistice. If Russia continues to permit the exodus of froops, the Porte will still allow the continuance of the present trues for an additional continuance of the present true for a present tional ten days, which, as it would reach to the dommencement of the rainy season; would practidally terminate the war." Adespatch to the Times from Paris says: "According to news received here it is believed that Turkey will agree to prolong the armistice without any fixed date." The Golos and of the situation. "The Russian official Gazette form-sily contradicts some alarmist reports, according to the situation of the same alarmist reports. which the Czar is about to return to Petersburg because of threatened implications The Abenda Post of Vienns, 1(official), speaking of the prospects of peace, says . "It is confirmed from authoritative sources that all the great powers have come to an agreement regarding the conditions of peace to be proposed to the Porte. The programme drawn up by the British Cabinet will form the basis of the proposals. Steps will now be taken without delay, at Constantinople, to obtain the Porte's acceptance of these conditions, and as the latter has already in principle signified its readiness to meet loyally the wishes of the European powers, so far as is compatible with the interests of the Turkish Empire, there cannot now be much doubt that they will soon be concluded." Tchernaveff telegraphs to Prince Milan that the Turks have withdrawn from before Alexinatz; Abdul Kerim Pashs remaining with only 15,000 men. The Servian General, Cholak Antich, reports that twenty Turkish battalions are stationed before Javov. The Turks are also concentrating in large numbers on the Drina. M. Ristics, Servian Minister of Affairs. has sent a fresh note to the foreign representatives here, notifying them of three more violations of the truce by the Turks and says they attacked Servians on Tuesday at Dikava, on Friday at Jagochtitza, and occupied Bouyouklia, a Servian island in the the Drina, on Friday. M. Ristics also announces that no effect will be given to the army's proclamations of Prince Milan as King, which he says was merely a solemn protest against the Turkish conditions of peace.

Religion and Art.

As you curve the bend of the Seine, there you have before you on a vast projection, or rather imminence, the lovely chapel of our Lady of Good Help, with its beautiful facades and near it, the emblem of man's redemption, an immense cross, gilt and shining in the sun's rays, overtopping the graves, a silent but eloquent pleader with the living. And as the traveller hurries off, as he has visited this levely home in which Mary so delights in hearing petitions he will not fail to think of the chaste and elaborate altars; the demure and stately statues in wood, which support the pulpit, with open volumes, and tell, silently it you will, but pointedly that who would speak well of Mary and her glories, of her Son and his divine perfections, must first study long, drink deeply and often from the inspired volume of the sacred text and the writings of the fathers of the Church. How all these decorations in stained glass, with the most intricate devices, those little statues, hidden in the miniature pillars that project from the confessionals, those old style inscriptions about the walls, how all these things recall the days when patient monks prepared the illuminated page, when Christian artists thought themselves happy when allowed to place one of the chef d'œuvrss even in the least frequented, the most unseen part of our old cathedrals? How true for Pugin, the great architect to say that so far as he was concerned, the churches of the Middle Ages, and their almost inspired construction sufficed to tell him that the God worshipped in such temples must be the true One, and His Christ the true Saviour of the world; the Church He founded. the one which could give mortal intellects the power to conceive a work or works that ages alone could

A Valuable Invention—A Man Lies Down in a Fire.

The faculty of remaining in the water for a greater or less period of time, which has been enjoy-en by mankind ever since the existence of the element itself, seems likely to be extended to fire, in the event of a fire-proof dress, the invention of a Swedish officer, Captain Ablstrom, and which has come triumphant out of every trial, proving ultimately successful. At a recent experiment in Silesia four heaps, consisting of logs of wood, were arranged in the form of a square, well covered with shavings and saturated with petroleum. They were then set light to, and speedily became a mass of flames. Into this fiery furnace, the glowing heat of which kept the spectators at a respectful distance, stepped Captain Ahlstrom, clad in his fire-proof dress. He moved freely about in the restricted space-some 4ft square—formed by the heaps, leaning from time to time quite unconcernedly against the blazing piles, and, finally, taking his seat upon one of the heaps, glowing with intense heat, he reclined there with as much nonchalance as though it had been a sofa, He remained thirty minutes in the flames without suffering in the smallest degree from the heat. Next day an experiment was made in the Hohenzollern mine, with the view of seeing whether the apparatus would avail in the explosion of fire-damp or any analogous accident. The principal of the gymnasium, who volunteered to test it personally, descended into a space which had been shut off from the rest of the mine and filled with gas, and remained there for twenty minutes without experiencing the slighest inconvenience from the poisonous atmosphere. Captain Abletrom has sold his invention to Prussia for 50,006 marks.

Useful Rules For Servants.

A good character is valuable to every one, but especially to servants, for it is their bread. Engage yourself cautiously, but stay long in one place, for long service shows worth, as quitting a good place through passion is folly, which is always

repented of when too late.

Never undertake any place for which you are not qualified; for pretending to do what you do not understand exposes yourself to blame, and deceives those whom you serve.

Adhere to the truth, for falsehood is detestable. and he that tells one lie must tell many more to conceal it.

Be strictly nonest, for it is shameful to be unworthy of the trath.

Be modest in your behaviour; it becomes your station, and is pleasing to your superiors.

Never gossip about the affairs of the family you

belong to, for that is treachery; and creates mischief. Keep their secrets but have none of your Prefer a peaceable life, with moderate wages, to

great advantages with irregularity.

Save your money, for that will help you in sickness or old age. Be not expensive in dress,

nor think of marrying too soon.

Be careful of your master's property, for wastefulness is a great single to the control of th Never swear, for that is sin without an excuse,

only to be poor, for a rolling stone gathers no moss. tolerably plainly intimated that the Porte's refusal: | Above allithings take care with whom you associate, for persons are generally the worse, or the

better for the company they keep.

When out of place, be careful where you lodge.

Never go out on your own business without the snowledge of the family, lest in your absence you! should be wanted; for leave is light, and returning punctually at the appointed time is a proof of obe-dience and sobilety.

If you are dissatisfied in your place, mention your

punctually at the appointed time is a proof of one punctually at the appointed time is a proof of older the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the distin fournal de St. Petersburg both take a peaceful view i place you served." Above all be diothed with the of Righteonsness... Be faithful unto death, that ye may receive the crown of life:

dennifer (na) college ed to long life reg

M. Quad relates this :- "You see this hose don't you?" called out a woman about forty years of age, as she drove up to a Grand River Avenue blacksmith-shop yesterday.

The smith came out, and replied that his sight

was good.

"I want a shoe on that hind foot right to once," she continued, and she jumped down and had the horse almost out of the old waggon before the smith reached the curbstone. She led the heast into the shop, sat down on the bench, and prepared to take a smoke, and as the blacksmith took down a shoe she observed:

"No fooling, now. I want the shoe to stick to that foot for a whole year. "You can't impose on me 'cause I'm a woman."

After the hoof had been prepared, the horse suddenly became restive, dancing around and bother-ing the shoer so that he could not proceed. "You don't seem to have had any experience with

horses," remarked the woman, as she rose up and laid her pipe aside. "I know this beast from Dan'l to Besheba, and you just git back a little." The smith retreated a few feet, and the woman caught the horse by the bits, gave him a two-hundred-pound kick in the ribs, and yelled:

"Whoa! Charles Henry, git around there; stand over and take that—and this—and some more Now come up and toe the mark !"

Charles Henry kicked the anvil off the block as she kicked his ribs, but she kicked the hardest, and when the horse shoer stuck his head into the shop, the horse was half over a bench, but as quiet as a

"Now purceed," said the woman, as she picked up her pipe. "When a hoss goes to fooling around me and aching for a row, he's laying up sorrow for his gray hairs."

EPPE'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL 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 our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.-Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

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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 force in this Province, doing business and having its place of business at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, residence Plaintiff;

Plaintiff;
DAME EUGENIE LENOIR, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of ARTHUR-E. VALOIS, Esquire, 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 E. Valois, now absent from the Province of Que-

bec and also of the Dominion of Canada.

To Jefendants.

To Jefendants. pentier, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of sum-mons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be tylice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Notional," and twice in the English lan-guage, in the newspaper of the said city, called THE TRUE WITNESS," be notified to appear before Music Lessons on the Plano per Term.... this Court, and there to answer, the demand of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to auswer to sitch demand within the i period saforesaid, the isaid

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the beam a read amEXTRAS.

Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial and tendent sold tend

.....

I gin in Journal of the Can you speak German?" inquired a merchant of a young gentleman applying for the position of foreign correspondent "N-o, n-o-t-exactly," was the reply; "but I have a brother who can play the German flute."

Two neighbors had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The Judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, " when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen." The roar of laughter which followed proved that the entire addence saw the point.

A quaker having married for his wife a member of the Church of England, was asked after the cereof the clergyman for his fee, which he said was a crown. The quaker, astonished at the demand, said if he could be shown any text in Scripture which proved the fee was a crown he would give it, upon which the clergyman directly turned to the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, verse fourth, where it is said, "a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." "Thou art right," replied the Quaker, "in thy assertion: Solomon was a wise man. Here is thy money, which thou hast well and truly carned."

The Scotch tolerate no pleasantry in connection with Sabbath breaking, as was proved recently to one Jacob King, who was arraigned before the Baillie at Glasgow for singing, "Willie brewed a peck o' maut," on the Sabbath. Jacob's defence was that he had not sung the ungodly words complained of but one of Moody and Sankey's hymns. The Baillie, nevertheless, fined him twenty shillings for a breach of the peace. It is said that there are hotels in Scotland where champagne is objected to on Sunday as not being "a Sabbath wine," because the corks bang military music.

She was an angel blonde, and she tripped through the market until she reached a stall where a handsome butcher stood. "Have you a heart?" she said blushing timidly. "Have you a heart, Miss?" responded the butcher. "Do you think that I can watch you day after day and see your eyes droop as they meet mine-that I can feel your velvet breath upon my cheek as I stoop over to serve you—and not have a heart; ah, maiden, I am all heart and you ask me have I one?" "Yes," ahe sighed, faintly, "this is beautiful this is divine, but it ain't the kind I want this morning, so give me a bullock's heart quick, and trim it for stuffing, or my old man'il be raising Cain if his dinner ain't cooked."

THE POLAR BEAR. The polar bear is found throughout the whole of the Arctic region which has as yet been explored, preferring, however, the northern to the southern part of the country as a habitation. The seal appears to be its chief food, and in capturing it the bear exercises great ingenuity and patience, rivalling any Esquimaux in the manner in which he will sometimes sit for half a day watching it; and, if unable to take it by approaching it on the ice, getting quite into the water to leeward of his intended victim, and gradually nearing it by a series of short dives, until he at last comes up just under the spot where the seal is lying. If this manœuvre is successful, there is no chance for the seal, as by rolling into the water it falls into the paws of the bear, while if it lies still its pursuer, by a powerful spring, pounces upon it on the ice. If, on the other hand, the seal perceives the bear in time and escapes by a dive into the water. Bruin's indignation knows no bounds, and is most ludicrous to behold. When approaching a seal on the ice, the bear doubles his forepaws up under him, and pushes himself, along by means of his hind legs until within easy distance for a spring, and consequently this upper part of his forepaws gets rubbed quite bare.

THE DIFFERENCE -There was a man who said to himself, whenever I devote a dollar to pleasure I will devote 10 cents to charity. This idea he go from personal experience, for he had been chosen for a single day collector for contributions to cele brate an anniversary, and also collector for a fund for poor widows. He went forth with the two appeals; in the right pocket he put the money secured for the celebration and in the left the money given for widows. When he got home he tooksaccount, and found that live hundred men had contributed for the celebration, and only five for the poor widows. Then he moralized. Now, here, said he, in this hand I have two thousand dollars, all to be burned up in base smelling fireworks, sand with this five times as much value in buildings that these fire works will destroy. On the other hand, I have twenty dollars, for a thousand hard working widows, who to-day cannot be sure of their dinners, and then this reckless man said, loud enough for all the world to hear: Go to the average citizen with an appeal for a starving fellow-creature, and you may get a penny and you may not; but show him that you can waste a thousand dollars in five minutes in noise and smoke, and we will immediately give you his check for a thousand and thank you for calling If Hail Columbia were a poor widow she might starve unless she could cat fire-crackers.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal. 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

Plaintiff;

en justice,

Descendant. The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for

Montreal, 15th September, 1876.
DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,
HUTCHINSON & WALKER,

CANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT.

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

Defendant.

this cause on the twelfth day of September, 1876;

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,
HUTCHINSON & WALKER,
6-5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, Son SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU dit PRAIRIE wife, common as to property, of CLEOPHAS.
ADOLPHE CHARTIER, Inn-keeper, of the
Villago of the Canton of Chambly, said District duly authorized to sue. trict, duly authorized to sus,

DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU; of the ministry of the control of the contr

The said TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS.

1876.

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The seed of sunflowers, is the most kealthy feed that can be given to horses in winter and spring; half a pint a day keeps them in health and springed, with sleek coats, and more animated than any other feed. It prevents?" heaves" and some other diseases .- Maryland, Farmer.

Thomas Mechan lave down the following rule :-The proper distance to sow or plant anything is so that the roots of the plants, whatever they are, should about touch each other. Thus a wheat plant requires for its best development to be about four or six inches from another plant, to have for its own self to occupy about sixteen or thirty-six square inches of surface.

Every farmer should gather a quantity of road dust during the sommer weather, which will be found very useful for the fowls to dust themselves in during the winter to rid themselves of vermin, also for applying to cattle when troubled that way. It is an excellent disinfectant for privies, and one of the best things to use in closets earth in the winter.

To prevent overreaching in horses, hasten the fore feet and retard the hind ones. This is done by arranging the shoes exactly opposite to the general rule. Raise the heels of the fore shoes as much as consistent with common sense, and lower the heels of the hind shoes by the same rule. This will be more than likely to remedy the evil, as it will assist the fore feet to get out of the way in time for a clean reach for the hind ones.

Top Dressing Orchards .- The London Garden says: "Top dressing can be applied to orchard trees on grass with perfect confidence that improved crops will follow, although the grass itself may be the first to show the benefit of top dressing. There is before us an instance of an orchard of apple trees planted on thin gravelly soil; the trees were covered with moss and stunted, although not by any means old (about 25 years.) The grass of this orchard had been mown year after year for the sake of tidiness, thus exhausting the soil more than the trees did. A rather rough system of top-dressing was inaugurated at the sacrifice of appearances; all sorts of refuse material were wheeled or carted into the orchard and spread over the surface, such as sifted coal ashes, old decayed tan, the old soil and rubbish from the potting bench, sweepings and scrapings of roads, etc., until a considerable thick-ness of material had accumulated. The first result was a troublesome growth of grass, which was kept down with the scythe, but not cleared away-on the contrary, allowed to rot on the surface. By and by the trees began to emit quantities of young roots from the lower parts of their boles into the top-dressing, and the second result was, that the next crop of apples was considerably larger and of a much improved quality; the branches were severely thinned to admit light and air, well dusted with quick lime to remove moss and lichens, and they were amply repaid annually by this simple atten-

A correspondent writes to the Country Gentleman: _"A year age last January I was on a farm where about twenty-five cows are kept, which were then eating hay in an open lot. I asked the owner why he fed them there instead of in the stable. He said that it was poor hay, and they ate it better there than in the stable, and that they had all the good hay they would eat before they were let out in the morning. Some four weeks ugo I was there again, and his cows were in the stable for the night. It is a basement, half underground, the sill on one side level with the yard, and a wall up to the barn floor on the other; doors and windows on one side. Two rows of cows were standing lengthwise of the stable, their heads toward each other, with an alley be-tween; another row across one end, and his horses at the other. Thus the cows stood surrounded by their own manure. I referred to the conversation a year ago, and asked him if he could give a reason for his cows eating that poor hay after eating all the good hay they would in the stable. He replied that he could not; he only knew that it was poor hay; it had been under water after it was moved, and was very dusty. I gave him the explanation that his cows, after being in this stable a few hours, breathing and rebreathing the damp air filled with the odor from their own manure, would loose their appetite, for their lungs, mouths and throats were filled with this odor, even to tasting, and they could not eat. After being out of doors awhile, cleansing their lungs with pure air, their appetites returned, and they were hungry enough to eat "very poor" hay. Can cows give perfectly wholesome milk when kept in such a stable fourteen hours out of twenty-four?"

INDIAN CORN AS FOOD.—Indian corn is one of the most important and healthy articles of human food that a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon man; and to its high nutritive value is due in a large degree the strength and vigor of the race of men who laid the foundation of this great republic. It was much more largely used fifty or one hundred years ago than now, as fine wheat flour, for some not well-founded reason, has usurped its place in bread making. In the several forms, however, of hulled corn, popped corn, hominy, samp, corn starch, maizena, etc., vast quantities are consumed by all classes of people. Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and nearly as much nitrogenous materials ; consequently in all cold climates, it is admitably adapted to sustain the system by furnishing heat-forming compounds. The oil gives warmth, the nitrogenous principle gives muscular strength. The combination of elementary compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. 1t holds the elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life. In this particular it is more remarkable than any other vegetable production known to man. There is a large number of dishes of which corn meal forms the basis, which are exceedingly palatable. What, for instance is more delicious than cold corn pudding cut in slices and fried in sweet butter and lard? Hot corn. cakes, when properly and skilfully made, are almost universally regarded as a luxury, and Boston brown bread is tamous everywhere in the country. The reason why corn-meal is not more largely used at the present time is that, it is quite difficult to obtain it of dealers or grocers in a perfectly pure and sweet state. Millers grind the corn as it comes from the west, mixed with portions of the cob and saturated with dust and dirt, and this is sold for kitchen as well as for stable, use. If good, sweet, corn is properly ground in an old-fashioned stone mill after being winnowed to free it from dust, a meal will result of a rich golden color, and no dish can be prepared from it which will not be palatable and most nutritious. Farmers who go into the mens made in Canadian Securities. All Directors always in Stock for made to order. Manufacturers pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, econocity of the Coled's Samson Turbine's and other first class, they purchase. Journal of Chemistry in coal in the Coled's ST. SACRAMENT STREET of the Coled's Samson Turbine's and other first class, which office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET of the Coled's Amount of the Coled's Amount of the Coled's Amount of the Coled's Samson Turbine's and other first class, which office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET of the Coled's Samson Turbine's and the Coled's Samson Turbine's Coled's Samso

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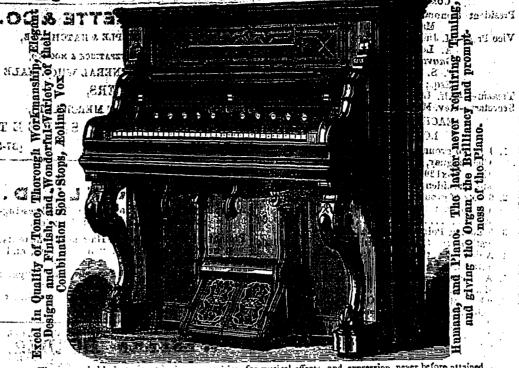
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