give space to the vagaries of such a man whether real or imaginary? Several other so-called prominent Irishmen of Buffalo, chums of McBride, were also interviewed on the same subject, and they were all unanimous that a raid should be made on Canada, and that no limit should be placed on the use of dynamite.

In regard to all those so-called dynamite plots we are in a position to state that over three weeks ago we were aware of the fact that dynamite plots were hatched in Ottawa by parties in the pay of the Government, and we are satisfied that the ravings of the idiots in Buffalo have been inspired and dictated from Ottawa, and are only a part of the scheme to alarm the Canadian Government. The Buffalo confessions have been made for the sole purpose of giving a color of truth to the reports furnished by interested parties to the Ottawa authorities during the past month, to the effect that the Parliament buildings were to be blown up and that other dire calamities would fall upon Canadian officials and Canadian institutions.

We are surprised that the Government at Ottawa has not more sense and shrewdness than to allow themselves to be humbugged and deceived by designing knaves whose only object is to create alarm and thus keep up a pretext to draw money from the Secret Service fund. The best remedy for all dynamite plots and scares is to cut off the supplies of the Secret Service money, for the main motive and object of these plots will then cease to exist.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev Mr Dugast, of St Boniface, is seriously indisposed.

The death of Mgr. Perche, the venerable Archbishop of New Orleans, is announced.

Archbishop Taschereau has resigned as Patron of the Societe Catholique, Quebec.

Rev. Father Freron, O.M.I., will spend the winter in missionary work in the Ottawa shanties.

The Rev. Father Maissonneuve, of Saint Boniface, Manitoba, has recovered from his late illness.

His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders visited the Hochelaga Convent yesterday, and was very hospitably received.

His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner presided over the close of the men's retreat at St. Bridget's Church.

The Archbishop of Quebec has refused to receive members of the Cercle Catholique as callers on New Year's Day.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the demise of Mgr. Colet. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and was born in 1806, at Gerardmer.

Prayers of forty hours on the 1st of January at the Novitiate of Saint Viateur; 3rd convent of the *Misericorde*, Saturday, at the college Bourget Rigaud.

La Semaine Religieuse comes to us as usual and contains very interesting religious news. It publishes a complete list of the ordinations made last Saturday.

The *Manitoba* announces that Mgr Tache, who is at present in Ottawa, will visit Montreal and Quebec before his departure for St Boniface five or six weeks hence.

The French Senate, by 201 to 51, has decided to re-establish the salary of the Archbishop of Paris at 45,000 francs per annum, the deputies having reduced it to 15,000.

Mgr. Lefleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, has addressed a circular to his clergy stating that a canonical investigation would be instituted upon the subject of the division which exists in his diocese.

The anniversary service of the Rev. D. Martineau took place at St. Michel, Bellechasse. The Rev J N Gingras officiated, assisted by the Rev Mr Cote, *cure* of St Lambert and the Rev Father Dallaire.

Herr Von Goessler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, yesterday forwarded to the Bishop of Kulm 119 dispensations for priests in the diocese of Breslau, who had hitherto been debarred by the May laws from exercising their functions.

The Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several new cardinals will be created, and the vacant sees in America filled. It is rumored that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be appointed cardinal at the close of the forthcoming council in the United States.

Grand Mass was chanted for the first time last Sunday in the new church which has just been erected by the French-Canadians of Fiskdale, Mass. Rev Cure Landry, of Webster, officiated. A new church is also being erected at Fisherville, and will be blessed on New Year's Day.

The new Catholic church at Fisherville, Mass, is almost completed. The blessing of the sacred edifice will take place on the 1st proximo. This church is called St. James, in honor of the Rev. James Boyle, *cure* of Grafton, who also officiates in Fisherville, Farmersville and Wilkinsonville, Mass.

Efforts are being made by the Catholics of Denver, Col., to make that city the seat of the largest Jesuit college in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards a fund for the erection of the necessary buildings, and much more is promised under certain conditions.

At the Grey Nunnery yesterday morning the following novices took their first vows:—Sister Chretien, Sister Bedard, Sister Columbine Finnegan, Sister Cormier, (Miss Jacques), Sister St Arnaud (Miss Marchand) Sister Hetu, Sister Marie du Crucifix (Miss Charpentier), Sister Daignault (Miss Prunneau) Sister Marie du Sacre-Coeur and Sister St Pierre. Mass was said by the Rev Father Jacques, of the Dominicans, St Hyacinthe, and the sermon preached by the Rev Father Charpentier.

The following young ladies took the veil at the *Bon Pasteur*, Quebec, a few days ago: Miss Clara Brindamour, in religion, Sister St. Albert; Mary Agnes Murphy, Sister Ste. Dorothee; Delina Beland, Sister St. Ferdinand, and Miss Margaret Ann McWilliams, Sister St. Alphonse. Abbe A. A. Blais received their vows, and Abbe Bruchesi, of the Seminary, delivered an appropriate sermon. The Redemptorist Fathers Charmont and Allaire and the Revs. Godin and Bernard assisted at the ceremony.

The object of the visit of Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Man., is in connection with his scheme of establishing industrial schools throughout that new country for the education of Indian children. From the promised assistance of the Government at Ottawa, and the completeness of the present arrangements, His Grace confidently states that his hopes will shortly be realized. It is proposed to establish schools throughout the whole territory lying between Hudson Bay, British Columbia, the United States and the Mackenzie district, under the joint direction of the Archbishop and his colleagues, Bishops Grondin and Farrand. The services of French Oblat Fathers and the Grey Nuns will be secured. It is expected that all arrangements will be completed by Thursday next.

The Ursulines of Quebec furnish the following list of the chaplains who have been in that establishment since 1641 to to-day.

1 1641-1643—Antoine Faulx.
2 1643-1648—Rene Chartier.
3 1648-1658—Guillaume Vinai.
1658-1660—Jesuits.
4 1660-1661—Ph. Pelerin.
1661-1698—Jesuits.
5 1698-1701—Nic. Dubord.
6 1701-1707—Fr. Dubre.
7 1707-1713—M. Brisson.
8 1713-1715—L. Martin, S.G.
9 1715-1735—De la Chasse, S.G.
10 1735-1740—Maurice Imbault, Recollet.
11 1740-1741—B. P. de Saint-Paire.
12 1741-1747—Rene de la Villangevin.
13 1747-1754—C. L. de Villars.
14 1754-1767—Jos. Reiche.
1767-1776—Jesuits.
1776-1780—The priests of Seminary.
15 1780 1802—F. H. Grave de la Rive.
16 1802 1803—P. L. Desjardins.
17 1803 1804—Antoine Langlois.
18 1804-1832—L. D. Daule.
19 1832-1854—T. Maguire, V.G.
20 1854-1884—G. L. Lemoine.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS AT ROME.

THE NEW PROGRAMME—THE STATUS OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES—THE NATIONAL COUNCIL POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The *Herald's* special dated Rome, December 29th, says:—I have just seen a letter from an influential dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all Americans as being the clearest and most explicit statement ever yet made public of the brilliant hopes which the theologians of the Vatican and of the Propaganda have founded upon Catholicism in the United States, now increasing with such startling rapidity. I am enabled to send you the following exact translation of this most important letter. "The American Bishops have been very busy here preparing for the National Council that was to have taken place shortly after New Year's. The Council, however, has been postponed. As the presidential election takes place next year, it was deemed wise to wait and thus avoid the possibility of exciting public opinion at a most susceptible moment. Mongr. Seppaci, who was to preside at the council and fill the functions of apostolic vicar, will not leave Rome as early as he expected." The bishops have certainly labored with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm for the organization of their young and brilliant church, so full of hope, yet surrounded by difficulties. Like all new-born religious structures, the church in America has not yet been adapted to a true judicial existence, has not yet been firmly established on the solid basis or permanent excellence of ecclesiastical traditions. It is to mould gradually but surely this institute to the exigencies of canon law and of Catholic jurisprudence that the episcopate has consecrated the labors of the last few weeks. They have been weeks filled with the most numerous and happily the most fruitful deliberations. The bishops have agreed upon the following points:—First, the bishops are to organize their seminaries according to the principles established by the Council of Trent; second, parochial schools are to be established, and in doing so the principles of the Middle Ages are to be borne in mind; third, commissions are to be appointed for the administration of ecclesiastical property; fourth, for the nomination of curates the system ordained in France is to be adopted, with the exception, of course, of the co-operation of the state, which, unfortunately, in America, has no relation with the church. The method of nomination is a point of the utmost importance, for the question bristles with difficulties of a most thorny and multifarious nature. Fifth, a system of legislation is to be decided upon for religious marriages. Such are the chief resolutions that have been adopted by common accord. There is every reason to hope that the national council will consecrate these principles by their final and solemn sanction. You thus see that the future of this grand and beautiful church of America opens with the most brilliant and assuring prospective.

DEDICATION OF A NEW ALTAR IN L'HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH.

The dedication of a new Altar in St. Joseph's Church, on Cathedral street, took place last Saturday morning, the 29th of December. The ceremonies, on these occasions, are generally of an unusually grand character, and most impressive. The services appertaining to the ceremony this morning were presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, assisted by the Rev. Father Deschamps, Chaplain of the Institution, and the Rev. Fathers Vaillant and Donnelly, of the Bishop's. The Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary, also assisted. The ceremony of the consecration took place at 7 o'clock this morning, and was attended by a large number of novices of the Grey Nuns, together with a number of prominent citizens. The choir, which was composed of the Sisters and orphans of the institution, rendered several sacred pieces. After the ceremony of Consecration a Low Mass was said by His Lordship, after which the services were brought to a close. Among the many who were present were the Rev. Mother Deschamps, Superioress-General of the Grey Nuns, and the Rev. Sister Villiatrault, Assistant-General. The sacred edifice, which has been greatly renovated and frescoed, presented a very picturesque appearance, as also did the side altars, which were tastefully decorated. The prayers of the forty hours devotion will commence to-morrow at 9 o'clock, and will be presided over by a large number of prominent clergymen.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

MR. PARNELL'S NEW POLICY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special London cable says:—Mr. Parnell's programme as published by the *Times* on Thursday, is contradicted by his followers. It announces, in addition to former items, that he will push the scheme of Irish county government, that he will favor further land legislation, a better plan of obstruction in Parliament and a renewal of organized terror in Ireland on the Land League plan, and finally that we will advocate a complete organization of the Irish vote in England, every Irishman to vote henceforth at his orders. Parnell's friends say he proposes to follow the policy he has followed in past sessions. Members of his party will meet early in February to arrange a programme. At that meeting individual members will be assigned to watch special measures. The cohesion of the members of the party is perfect and their confidence in their leader is stronger than ever.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 tf

JOAQUIN ON MILLIONAIRES.

THE POET OF THE SIERRAS ON PROMINENT MEN AND THINGS.

The Surplus Revenue—Vanderbilt's Swell Ball—Poor Old Tennyson—An Anti-Charity Society—And an Essay and Poem on Tramping.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—If those few million dollars are burning a hole in the nation's pocket, if they must be expended and must be expended at once, then I advise that they be spent in beautifying and refining the heart of the nation; not in defacing and brutalizing the boundaries of it. Our pastoral hills and level lands and harbors look ten thousand times better in their grassy covers and front and visage that God has given them, than they could be made to look in all the battlements and bristling cannon that could be piled upon them. So much for looks. We do not want them in any way. We despise them. And we can afford to despise them. The day of building Chinese walls is done with.

There was a place once not much bigger on the map of the earth than the point of this pen. And yet it stands out to-day like a star. What is Thebes with all her walls and gates to glorious little Sparta? Time has trampled the walls of a thousand unnamed cities in the dust. Yet the splendor of defiant little Sparta shines on forever.

I know of nothing so cowardly as this Chinese cry for walls of defense. It is contemptible. What have we done, or what are we going to do, that we must be getting ready to defend ourselves? But even if we have done something or should choose to do something that might challenge attack, what of it? Are we so weak that we need walls and battlements about our white sea doors?

Nothing of the sort. The simple truth is this country without a single sea wall or fort or battlement, and without a day of preparation, can defend itself against the whole united force of the earth. Our men could leave their work to-day, lick the whole world and be back to work in a week. It is nothing to boast of at all. It would be an easy thing to do, a little thing, maybe even a mean thing. But such is the strength of this Republic. And let us go ahead; not stop to build walls. We have other things to do. We have made a new departure over here. We are an example to the world, a law unto ourselves. Our future is before us; not behind us.

Lord Lorne told me last summer that the walls of Quebec, which cost the scandalous sum of more than $100,000,000 since the Duke of Wellington had reconstructed them, were a continual and costly burden, and a useless one to Canada. The Dominion, I am sure, would be glad if this wall could be sunk in the sea or leveled to the ground. The expense of keeping up this worthless relic of barbarism is enormous.

Senator Miller, of California, called on me here last summer and, incidentally, informed me that he voted for the River and Harbor bill in order that the money in the Treasury might be, in a laudable way, returned to the people. And this same not inexcusable notion might have been in the mind of the President when he penned his Message. But for all that, it is a barbarous idea, brutal; behind us; a long way behind us. We are, at least, as big as Sparta.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BALL,

and a good many people homeless, and a good many people hungry in this great city of New York at the same time. Those familiar with Gibon will remember that he reckons the beginning of the end of the mighty Roman Empire from scenes very similar to that of the great Vanderbilt ball of last week. Of course, one such ball, a dozen such, or a dozen such millionaires make but little difference. But when the love for gold and power and vulgar display become so great that the thing becomes universal, then will the Imperial purple be sold to the highest bidder, just as it was in the olden time, because human nature is just as it was in the olden time.

I search history in vain for anything better to balance power and justly distribute wealth than the old Jewish system of tithes. Then the rich man gave his tenth to the church and the church gave it to the poor or expended it for the public good in beautifying and building up the Holy City. These rich men here in this Republic must not be permitted to be so mean. Their meanness makes them bad citizens and imperils this Republic, which is the hope and pride of the earth. These greedy men must be made to pay tithes: a little something for the land that has done so much for them. This must come sooner or later. And the sooner it is done the easier. We the people say it. The Catholic Church got all the money of Spain once. It was thought to be safe. For around it stretched the strong arms of religion. Yet a Catholic King confiscated it all. And this has been repeated many times in many places. We the people will do the same when necessary.

"BARON" TENNYSON.

Baron Tennyson! Say it over to yourself; and say it over and over again. I am so sorry. For say it over and over I shall never be able to get the sweet sense of Alfred Tennyson out of my mind. And so Alfred Tennyson must remain a poet, be another being from this "Baron." And why did Her Majesty give him this warlike title? This one of all others. The old barons were brutes, bloodthirsty savages.

Let us hope that the sweet, pure poet will not descend to this title. It is an impertinence to ask him to do it. Her Majesty the Queen is great. But not nearly so great as Alfred Tennyson the poet. And the Empress of India can give him nothing at all in the way of dignity and honor which the universal world has not long since conferred.

"'Tis only noble to be good." Years ago the poet referred to something of this sort. He was stronger then, in the full vigor of his functions. And then, too, Dickens was at his side. I believe they both refused titles at the same time. But now, in his old age, when weak and worn, they tempt him with nonsense and change his name. And the poor man now puts by that great name which he has won by long and splendid toil, nights and days of effort, years and years of glorious evidence, and walks down and becomes instead of Alfred Tennyson only an English Baron. How awkward he will feel. What a misfit this garment will make! Let us still hope his manhood will return to him and he will remain still Alfred Tennyson.

AN ANTI-CHARITY SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

I have been implored, and with savage pleasure I call attention to this association. Could any one believe that as we stand upon the verge of days that have been devoted since the advent of Christ to universal charity, that there is a great society of that name, or rather that nature, in New York? Well, there is a flourishing order of that kind here; and it has just held a big meeting and was presided over and addressed by big men, rich men, influential men, Federal office-holders, professed Christians. One is a famous ex-Cabinet Minister. They appeal to the public to give no beggar a cent.

Of course these are honest men. They mean well. But I make a solemn protest against such teachings. The motive I do not question. Yet I cannot see how any reasonable man or woman can see any good to come of this society's doings. And it is easy to see how much heartlessness, inhumanity indeed can and must naturally grow out of it if it is permitted to flourish. And I repeat that it seems impossible that at this day and age such an association could be thought of for an instant.

For God's sake let those who have anything to give and the good heart to give it, be permitted to give unquestioned. I do not think the beggars will get any too much. If these rich and great men are sick of seeing beggars in the streets, let them be provided for as in Paris, so that their unseemly corpses come not between the sweet air and their lordships' lifted noses. Of course this association disclaims being uncharitable. It simply says, do not give till you investigate, and thus get rid of beggars. And so, few investigate and fewer give. Oh, my friend, some one richer, better than these rich and influential men here in New York, long since said that the poor shall be with us always. And I reckon that no society that ever was or ever will be could ever do away with that pitiful fact.

Who are the beggars? You find as a rule they are those who have been wounded in this battle of life. No, not in the body, but in the brain. They are very helpless. Let them lean just a little on you as they limp on toward the grave, only a few paces ahead. Look at any beggar you meet. Will he live long? He or she will, nine cases out of ten, not live the year out. Measure his or her intellect with yours. Repulsive? Of course, very repulsive. But Christ never seemed to think them so. They mar the beauty of the city a bit. But all the beggars out of purgatory would not and could not put so much shame upon the city as does the existence of this one Anti-Charity Society.

And now let us see who these tramps are. Why, all California was at one time a tremendous army of tramps. I have been a tramp for many weeks, months, and slept under trees, by the roadside, in hayricks, anywhere, along with thousands of other brave fellows better than I. Of course our tramps there were made up of good metal; no beggars. Brave men had poured in there to find their fortunes, and were hunting industriously. Well, now, most of these tramps here are poor fellows who have come to America just as we went to California. And I shall say the largest half of them are just as honest in their helpless efforts to get on.

Besides that there is a lot of wreck and debris afloat over the land from the late war; men who lost all, even hope and heart; men who are touched a little in the brain from the exposure and long concern, old wounds and accumulated years.

I want you all to remember in this Christmas season at hand now, that of all the soldiers of the South, the impoverished men, the homeless soldiers, the men made desperate, desperate, demented, from the long and unequal fight and final overthrow, not one has had any help as the soldiers of the North have. Not one wounded man has been pensioned or paid. And there are wounds of the brain, of the heart greater than the loss of legs or arms.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

A WARNING FROM OTTAWA.

To the Editor of THE POST *and* TRUE WITNESS.

As I left Montreal yesterday I was startled by reading the following paragraph in your editorial columns. Under the heading of "Foreign Dynamite Plots Hatched at Home," you say:—

"In regard to all those so-called dynamite plots we are in a position to state that over three weeks ago we were aware of the fact that dynamite plots were being hatched in Ottawa by parties said to be in the pay of the Government, and we are satisfied that the ravings of the idiots in Buffalo have been inspired and dictated from Ottawa, and are only a part of the scheme to alarm the Canadian Government."

This is a bold statement to make and is one that is calculated to set people thinking. You say that you "*are in a position to state*" a certain charge, the gravity of which is more than significant—it is alarming. I do not expect you at present to reveal all you know, but it must occur to you that events may oblige you, in the interests of the people at large, to tell us more about the "plots" that are going on. I take a special interest in this subject. I do so because I know that there is, unfortunately, too much reason to believe that your suspicions are correct. I too "am in a position to state" that the work of the informer is still being carried out. Circumstances give me special facilities of ascertaining events as they pass in supposed privacy. Month by month I have been shocked at the continued depravity of some well known Irishmen. I have hitherto held my tongue. I hesitated to cast suspicion where it might cause trouble, or even danger. But I will do so no longer. There is a higher interest at stake than the safety of an individual. The community must be protected. The people must not be allowed to be again made the victims of treachery. The informers must be exposed. I give this letter as a warning note. I give it simply to corroborate your suspicion, and if the evil work continues, I will place in your hands the names of the people who are guilty of these treacheries and the proof of their guilt. I do this to save the people, and I do it in the belief that you will have courage enough to give those same names to the world, and that no threats of libel suits will deter you from standing between the people and their traducers.

RIDEAU.

Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1883.

CATARRH.—A new remedy whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

POLICE OFFICIAL CHANGES — A NATIONALIST MEETING PROHIBITED—THREE BARONIES IN THE NORTH PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Inspector-General Bruce, of the Irish Constabulary, is about to resign. It is stated that Director Jenkinson, of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, will succeed him.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Earl Spencer has prohibited a projected Nationalist meeting at Cootehill, County Cavan.

Three baronies in the County Tyrone, including Dromore and Omagh, where Nationalist meetings are to be held, have been placed under the Peace Preservation Act.

The *Freeman's Journal*, commenting upon the circular sent to the Orange societies, says that if such a document had been issued by a man suspected of having any leaning to the popular cause in Ireland he would be prosecuted and imprisoned.

Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Quebec is to take possession of and run the street railway.

Wallace Ross left St. John, N B, for Halifax *en route* to England.

An attempt is being made to repeal the Scott Act in Westmoreland, N.B.

The Maine ship-building trade during the past year shows a slight increase over 1882.

The Birkenhead explosion is now thought to have been caused by mischief-makers as a joke.

The Standard Insurance Company is withdrawing from business in the United States.

Ottawa youths who insult ladies on the street get a month in jail without the option of a fine.

A heavy storm is reported in Colorado, in which many lives have been lost by snow slides and exposure.

Spanish protectionists hope to defeat the proposed commercial treaties with England, Germany and Italy.

Judgment has been delivered in Quebec, holding the tax imposed by the city on insurance companies illegal.

A serious explosion, believed to have been caused by an infernal machine, occurred at Birkenhead yesterday.

The Quebec Corporation are inviting tenders for a hundred thousand dollars debentures for the new city aqueduct.

The first telegram sent over the wires from Prince Albert, N. W. T., was received at Ottawa on Christmas morning.

The Quebec Corporation are closing up some of the police stations and two of the buildings are offered for sale.

The Egyptian forces at Suakim have captured a considerable number of cattle and camels belonging to the enemy.

President Arthur received six gold-headed canes, six silk umbrellas, with gold and silver handles, among his Xmas presents.

Morrow, the defeated candidate in the recent election in Sunbury County, N. B, has fyled a petition against the return of Mr. Glasier.

Mr. Callan, M.P., is in Buenos Ayres, it is believed, for the purpose of forwarding an Irish colonization scheme in that country.

A despatch from Fraserville, Que, states that the residence of Mr. St. Pierre, merchant, of that place, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Mr. Alexander Wardrope, son of Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, was shot dead yesterday, by the careless handling of a gun by another man.

A severe shock of earthquake has been felt at Zepec, in Bohemia, causing the inhabitants of the town to flee to the neighbouring fields.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is said to have made an attempt to escape to India, but was caught and brought back to his exile in Turkestan.

The President of Mexico has ordered the establishment of offices throughout the Republic for the redemption of the new nickel coins in silver.

In deference to the wishes of the Pope, the tomb of Victor Emmanuel will be placed in a chapel of the Pantheon, instead of the centre of the structure.

By the burning of a German Israelite school in Constantinople nineteen persons are known to have lost their lives and eleven more are missing.

The Dominion Government intend presenting Miss Boyd, of Spruce Point, St. Croix River, N. B., with a testimonial in recognition of her efforts in saving life.

M. de Lesseps, in a lecture at Abbeville recently, repeatedly declared that as long as he or his sons lived the Suez Canal would remain under French control.

A petition requesting Congress to prevent the importation of foreign laborers under contracts abroad, is receiving many signatures of workingmen in Reading, Pa.

The Halifax City Council, by a vote of eight to seven, has adopted a resolution providing for a new paid fire department, instead of the present volunteer one.

Some Paris papers assert that France will demand an indemnity from China for the expense she is put to on account of the latter's action in the Tonquin affair.

Paul Bert has written a letter to the *Voltaire*, in which he argues that the fear of an outbreak of disease from the use of American pork is in no way chimerical.

It is stated that Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, intends to have a bill introduced in Parliament providing for the disestablishment of the English Church in India.

The emigrants from Finland settled in the Upper Ottawa country seem to be a most industrious class of settlers. They have assisted a number of their friends to come out.

It is reported that a great council of Princes, Ministers and Generals is to meet at Pekin to decide upon the course to be pursued by China in view of the recent movements in Tonquin.

A woman at Leyden, Holland, has confessed to having poisoned sixteen persons, mostly her own relatives, for the purpose of securing the amount for which their lives were insured.

The French Government has decided to prohibit the importation of American salted meats until the Chambers pronounce upon a bill on the subject, to be introduced at the next session.

A gentleman who has been identified as Mr. Stewart, chief officer of the Cunard steamer Persia, committed suicide in a railway carriage at Willesden Junction, Eng., on Wednesday, by shooting.

For the first five months of the present fiscal year the total internal revenue collections in the U.S. amounted to $51,279,000, being $11,343,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

Advices from Peru say that on the march from Pacocha to Moquegua a number of Chilian soldiers mutinied and plundered Lacrenda. As a punishment one soldier out of every ten who afterwards joined the main body was shot.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the St. Rochs tragedy was one of wilful murder and suicide by James Mulrooney, committed under the influence of jealousy and revenge for the girl's desertion and refusal to marry him.

Baron Von Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has ordered the expulsion from Germany of two Frenchmen, one of them being Gen. Grouvel, for omitting the observance of a slight formality in his official relations with the authorities.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

XMAS DAY IN COBOURG, ONT.

THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

The year now ending will always be a memorable one among the Catholics of Cobourg. The people of this parish, and especially the children, will always look back to it as a new era in their lives, a year of happiness and of blessing, for in this year was founded in their parish an educational institution, where piety and virtue will be taught, by instruction and by example, to go hand in hand with all those branches of learning that help to form the good citizen and the true Catholic. A year ago the Bishop of the diocese of Peterboro', the Right Rev. Dr. Jamot, in his pastoral visitation of this parish, learning of the large congregation here, and of their great zeal for whatever tends to the honor of the Church, deemed it advisable to establish a convent. The pastor, the Rev. Father Murray, immediately entered into his views, and while looking around for an eligible property for the purpose, was informed that the buildings and grounds known as the "Ladies' College" was for sale. After some negotiations the "Ladies' College" passed into the hands of the Catholics of this town in the month of February of this year. During the spring and summer men were constantly at work on the buildings and grounds, making everything ready, and on the 3rd of September five *religeuse* of the Community of St. Joseph, Toronto, arrived in their new convent home. The following day His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Jamot, accompanied by the pastor and the Rev. Father Browne, of Port Hope, blessed the convent and the school buildings, and offered up the holy sacrifice of the mass in the convent chapel. The people attended in very large numbers, filling up chapel, halls, and the adjoining rooms. After mass, His Lordship addressed those present upon the blessings that were theirs on that day, by the coming of the holy nuns among them; to work for them and for their children and to unite with them in their daily prayer, that their children might, all through life, constantly keep burning the light of faith, which was their inheritance and for which the Catholics of this town have been always remarkable. The following day, the school opened with a large attendance, which has been steadily increasing, several non-Catholics being among the Separate School pupils. There has been also a marked change in the regularity of the attendance. There are several taking lessons in vocal and instrumental music and many others have applied for the coming year. Applications have also been made for boarders, but it has been found impossible to meet this demand on account of the want of accommodation. A private school for young ladies will probably be opened during the coming year. The old separate school building has passed into the hands of our worthy townsman Captain D. Rooney, whose name we take the liberty of mentioning, as we feel an honest pride in being able to state that this old church property has passed into such good hands, one of our own people, an earnest Catholic, and one of the principal benefactors of the convent. This fact will also be news of special interest to many of your subscribers, the numerous Cobourgers who are to be found in many places in the Dominion, and in the States of the Union. To our neat chapel the people crowded on Christmas at midnight to hear for the first time in Cobourg the Midnight Mass and to take to their hearts their Infant Lord in the Holy Sacrament of His marvellous love. At the early Mass in the morning the children of the school filled the large church with their sweet voices in hymns of praise and thanksgiving to their new-born King. This also was the first time that the Catholics of Cobourg heard the chorus of their children's voices in the Church of God, and why would not Xmas day, always so full of joy, be doubly sweet for us this year? Looking back thirty years, the Catholic sees the vast change in the country in every respect, and he feels happy in noting this change in his own little parish of Cobourg. He learns of the advance of the Church of God all over the world, and he looks with pleasure on her progress in the place where Providence has placed him, and if he sees the many dangers that now surround youth, which he did not know in his day, he also admires that Holy Mother, the Spouse of Christ, that stretches out her arms for the protection of the little ones by placing in their midst a number of holy women to watch over them, and by word and example, in giving them new safeguards, help to make them good men and women, an honor to their church and country.—Cor.

Cobourg, Dec. 28, 1883

THE ALLAN SS COMPANY SUED.

PITTSBURG, Dec 31.—Prominent Scottish citizens have formed a pool for the purpose of bringing a suit against the Allan Steamship Line for damages for having indirectly caused the death of Mrs. Wm. Henderson. Two months since the agent of the Allan line sold to Wm. Henderson two full fare tickets from Glasgow to Pittsburg which Henderson gave to his wife and son, and they started for Boston. On arriving there the woman was given one full fare and one half-fare ticket to this place, although she was entitled to two full-fare tickets. The mistake was discovered on the train and having no money, several times she and her son were put off the trains, and once in Albany walked the street all night. The shock to her system was so great that she died just after reaching home. The gentlemen also contemplate bringing a criminal action.

—In another column will be found a letter from an Ottawa correspondent, who corroborates our statements that the dynamite plots, which are periodically coming to the surface, are hatched by certain parties in Canada, and especially at Ottawa. He promises, if a change is not effected in their tactics, to give some interesting information about them.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are saving.

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