

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE ELECTORAL BILL.—PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Assembly to-day finally adopted the Electoral Bill by a vote of 521 to 88. The Bill was amended so as to grant a right of representation to all the colonies except Cayenne and Senegal. Urgency was almost unanimously voted for two proposals emanating respectively from the Right and Left Centres: One provides that the general election shall be held on February 20th and the new Assembly convened on February 27th. The other fixes the elections for February 13th and meeting of the Assembly for March 16th.

DISSENT.—PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Right and Left centres as to the time of the elections, and the meeting of the new chambers, have agreed to report in favour of dissolution of the present Assembly in December, the exact day to be hereafter fixed. They have also decided to recommend the general elections be held on February 20th, and the new chambers convened on March the 7th.

THE NEW FRENCH UNIVERSITIES.—Under the new French law on Higher Education Secular Universities are to be started at Lille and Lyons—cities which are to be the seat of free Catholic Universities—and they have received the sanction of the State. It seems a pity that the Secularists should have fixed upon exactly the same grounds for their foundations as that already occupied by the Catholic institutions. The State was perhaps unable to prevent it, but there would have been less chance of a collision if the different classes of students had been kept further apart. It will now be always easy for the anti-Catholics to get up a disturbance, and with the help of a friendly Prefect fix the blame upon the Catholics; and then a Government hostile to the latter might, under the existing law, suppress their faculties altogether.

THE "VICE-EMPEROR" AT AYACCO.—Now that the text of M. Rouher's speech has reached us, we may observe with some interest how much more outspoken Bonapartism is in Corsica than in Continental France. It is only natural that it should be so. To the Corsicans the memory of the first Empire is everything. The house of the advocate Charles Bonaparte is a sort of local shrine, the presence of which keeps their Imperialist enthusiasm ever fresh and vigorous. The glories of Austerlitz may be the majority of the French have been besmirched by the blood and mire of Sedan but for these islanders they are too closely associated with their own traditions ever to be forgotten or depreciated. Very often, said M. Rouher, have the august exiles on a foreign soil talked with me of you, and at the hour of departure they have said to me these words: "Thank the Corsicans for their inviolable devotion." Towards them accordingly, M. Rouher is as explicit and confident as possible. The Republic, he says, is simply "an experimental regime." The right of revision was voted with unanimity as a guarantee against the other. "Transient or Intransigent Republicans" may hope to "acclimatize the Republic." Let some, "giving ebullition to the country, promise it the sweets of a loveable Republic." Let others "throw their violent doctrines in its face." We care not. "The nations, taught by the experience of the crimes and imbecilities of the Mother Republic, will judge them." Let the legitimists believe "that frightful fatalities will bring infatuated France back to the feet of its king—illusions of fidelity which we should honour, for we also are faithful—let the partisans of the younger branch—an expression which is said now to have only an historical value—after having painfully manoeuvred towards the Legitimate Monarchy, suddenly veer round towards the Republic. Let them persist in occupying the avenues of power, and spy in the future a casual fortune or a happy accident"—also can take our stand "not without, but within the Constitution" for "the right of revision offers us a field not less vast than to all the others, Imperialists will be assisted by 'the unchaining of Radical passions,' and 'the more the Republic is the Republic'—the more the trial is sincere and complete," "the more inexorable will be the judgment, the more full will be the reparation for the 14th of September." If the Republic has been able to exist till now it is because we have had as little of it as possible. And all M. Rouher's "feeling," "all that he knows by study and reflection," "cry to him that the nation will not accept the Republic as a definite Government." From all this we might infer that M. Rouher will vote for the *serutin de liste*, for the more Republican the Republic is the sooner, he thinks, will the country rise against it.—*Tablet*.

SPAIN

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.—MADRID, Dec. 1.—The Cabinet Council has decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each—one in Navarre, to be commanded by Gen. Martinez Campos, and the other in the Basque Provinces, to be commanded by Gen. Quesada. The Generals will shortly leave for their respective commands.

CABINET CHANGES.—MADRID, Dec. 2.—The changes in the Cabinet went into effect to-day. The following Ministers took the oath of office before the King:—Canovas Del Castillo, as President of the Ministerial Council; Calderon Collantes, as Minister of Justice, and Torrens, as Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remain unchanged. Collantes was offered the mission to Rome, but declined it, being unable to leave the city on account of domestic affairs. He was then transferred from the Ministry of Justice to that of Foreign Affairs.

MEETING OF CORTES.—The first of February is appointed for the meeting of the Cortes.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.—The *Cronista* stated that at a conference between Generals Jovellar, Campos, and Quesada, at which the King was present, a plan of the campaign in the north was agreed on. It was decided that there should be a short delay in the commencement of operations on account of unfavorable weather.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES.—LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special despatch from Madrid says the reply of Alfonso's Government to the Washington Cabinet note goes to show that the Spanish nation is pledged to the work of gaining the emancipation of slaves in Cuba; to measures permitting greater freedom of commerce with the Antilles; to guaranteeing to foreigners an immediate magisterial or judicial hearing in cases where they are arrested and charged with violation of Spanish colonial laws, and to complete measures of legal redress for acts formerly accomplished by Spain in moments of hastiness. The Madrid Minister's document, which is couched in a dignified spirit, will reach Washington to-morrow, where the greatest anxiety prevails regarding the reception by the American Cabinet of Spain's last despatch.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.—MADRID, Dec. 3.—Canovas del Castillo will assume the Ministry of War while Gen. Jovellar is in the north as chief of the King's Staff.

THE CARLIST COMMANDERS AND THE WAR.—It is alleged that General Dorregaray is kept in strict confinement, and the story of the quarrel between Don Carlos and his generals is confined in the case of Mendiri by the assertion that that officer has presented himself before the Spanish Consul at Bayonne and made his submission to King Alfonso. The authority for this statement is the *Diario Espanol* of Madrid, but it is scarcely to be supposed that the Spanish Consul would have been quoted

unless a report to this effect had really been received from that official. The *Diario* adds that Mendiri had fled from the Carlist camp in consequence of having been threatened with arrest and execution. We have heard nothing more of Saballs, who was stated also to have fled to France, except that a Tolosa telegram has announced that he had entered Navarre, and another that he is going to organize the forces in Catalonia. But the arrest of Dorregaray and the flight of Mendiri rather incline us to believe in his flight also; as the charge which was alleged to have been brought against him is the same as that from which Dorregaray has cleared himself, namely, neglect of duty in not making greater efforts to relieve Seo de Urgel. Moreover, the Carlist letters from Tolosa contain an account of the military situation in Catalonia, in which the name of Saballs is not mentioned; so that this is so far a confirmation of the removal of that leader from his command. "It is a strange state of things; Elio has retired from active command; Dorregaray is in prison; Mendiri, and perhaps Saballs, has fled the country; Lizarraga is a prisoner of war at Madrid; and other generals are said to have been arrested—whether Mogrovejo and Velasco have escaped, or are among those whom Don Carlos has sent to San Domingo, we do not as yet know. But the report of the arrests and the flight of Mendiri have not, as far as we know, been as yet contradicted. The official despatches which have reached Madrid announce a sharp engagement in Navarre on Friday week, in which General Reina is stated to have taken three villages from the Carlists, and on the other hand the Carlists claim a victory for Parla which is said to have been gained on Saturday last at Lumbier, near the frontiers of Aragon and Navarre. But the Madrid *Official Gazette* of Tuesday evening, after recording a successful movement of General Quesada, states that General Reina "defeated the positions at Lumbier against the main body of the Carlist forces." General Martinez Campos is reported to be "actively continuing his operations," and the Carlists are alleged to be retreating before him.—*Tablet*.

GERMANY

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT.—BERLIN, Dec. 3.—In the Reichstag, a Bill amending the Penal Code was under consideration. Herr Lasker opposed the political clause, aimed at offences similar to those of Count Von Arnim. Bismarck declared that the matter would not permit any delay; if stricter disciplinary rules were not passed he could not take the responsibility of continuing in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The house decided to discuss the political clauses at a full sitting on the second and third readings of the Bill; the other clauses were referred to a Committee.

TRIPLE UNANIMITY.—LONDON, December 3.—A special from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says it is reported that conferences between Bismarck, Gortschakoff and the Austrian Ambassador have shown that the three Powers they represent are in perfect harmony on the Eastern question. THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE CHURCH IN GERMANY AND ITALY.—We have already had occasion to mention the belief that there was some connection between the visit of the German Emperor to Milan and the new ecclesiastical legislation which is in store for Italy. The Emperor William and the Italian Prime Minister have now each of them thrown some additional light on their relations with the Church. The Emperor gave audience at Milan to Marchese Peppi—grandson of Murat, and therefore cousin of Napoleon III., and married to a sister of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, so that he was naturally employed as an intermediary between Paris and Berlin—and is reported to have said that the friendship between Germany and Italy was a strong guarantee for peace, for there were now "no Alps between Rome and Berlin," and bellicose proclivities would be restrained by the knowledge of that fact. Moreover, it was unreasonable to reproach Germany with the action taken at Berlin against the Ultramontanes, for "could a Government really be expected to acquiesce in the claims of a party determined to defy the law? Was it not incumbent on the Government to see the statutes enforced?"—an argument which might have been used, and probably was used, by every persecutor in power. The real question is whether the new laws complained of are just, and such as can in conscience be obeyed—otherwise the "party" who defied the law of King Nebuchadnezzar, and the "party" who resisted the edicts about the worship of the Roman Emperors, must be given up as people "determined to defy the law," and generally out of court. But the Emperor added that "latterly there seemed to be a certain inclination to recognise the right and the power of the Government to carry through the measures adopted," and he would be most happy to witness an improvement in the present painful state of things. Of the power of the Government as far as punishment goes there can be doubt, but its power to legislate for the Church's internal government has certainly never been recognised, still less its right. Catholics, however, will undoubtedly not push their resistance farther than conscience absolutely requires, and if the Emperor's remarks meant that he had any idea whatever of meeting them even a quarter of the way so much the better. But the main purport of his little speech was to insist on the impotence of Catholics, both in Germany and Italy, to resist the State.—*Tablet*.

ITALY

THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ON CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.—Signor Minghetti speaking at Cologne, in the Venetian province, endeavoured first to remove the idea that the Government had been converted to the policy of Prince Bismarck. The unity of Italy had, he said, given rise to two fears, one for the peace of Europe, the other for the freedom of the Papacy. Both have been proved unfounded by facts, and the visit of the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria have shown that "this view is now shared by the Governments and peoples of Europe." It is no doubt perfectly true that the European Governments do not think Italy is going to fight them, and it may be true that they think the Pope is free, but how this latter point is proved by the Emperor of Germany's visit we do not quite see, for it is not exactly clear that if the Pope were less free than he is it would make so very much difference to the Government of Berlin. But, continues Signor Minghetti, as to people's thinking "that the Emperor's visit to Milan may lead to our changing our ecclesiastical policy," that is "absolutely unfounded." "Our policy is based upon the separation of Church and State, and the results hitherto obtained give us no cause for altering it." "We have only"—here Signor Minghetti begins delicately to show the point of the cloven foot—"we have only to see that the lower clergy are protected from abuse of power on the part of their ecclesiastical superiors, and to grant the laity the right of interposing in the administration of parochial affairs;" and "Government will submit a Bill on this subject to Parliament, in conformity with Clause 18 of the Law on the Papal Guarantees." We shall soon see what this Bill really is, whether it interferes with the legitimate jurisdiction of Bishops over their clergy, and what the part in parochial administration given to the laity is to be. At present the language used is but vague; it may point to a mere "conseil de fabrique," or it may mean an election of the clergy by the laity, and a consequent appointment of non-Catholic and schismatical priests as in Switzerland. The latter is to be feared; Mr. Gladstone's latest treatise is in support of this device, for "transforming" the Church into a national sect, and his article has been translated into Italian for publication in the *Diritto*.—*Tablet*.

TURKEY

THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE TURKISH

GLADSTONE.—VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *New Free Press* has a telegram from a Slavonian correspondent to the effect that the Turkish garrison of Gorauko, consisting of two battalions, have surrendered to the insurgents unconditionally. "They were in all probability starved out."

PROTEST AGAINST MONTENEGRO.—LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* special from Berlin states that Turkey has energetically protested to Montenegro against the Montenegrins taking part in the Herzegovinian insurrection, and that the Great Powers support the protest.

AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS SUBMITTED.—LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin which contains the following details in regard to the negotiations in the Turkish insurrection question.—"Count Androsy, Austrian Prime Minister, has submitted to St. Petersburg the proposal he was entrusted to draft. In it, he enumerates the reforms Turkey should pledge the insurgents and the guarantees the Great Powers should demand for their fulfilment. Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have discussed the leading points of this document and expressed their approval thereon. As soon as the Imperial Governments have definitely accepted the proposal, the other Powers of Europe will be invited to participate."

RUSSIA ON TURKEY AND THE INSURGENTS.—The Russian *Official Gazette* contained, at the end of last week, a declaration concerning the Christian subjects of the Porte which may mean a great deal or very little. The literal sense keeps within the policy marked out by the other great powers, but we seem to read between the lines a more resolute determination to exact from Turkey effectual reforms.

"The events in the Balkan Peninsula," says the official organ, "found Russia not alone, but in alliance with two other States, prepared to maintain European peace simply, and without any political egotistical afterthought or intentions whatsoever. All who sincerely wish for the maintenance of peace are free to join the alliance. At the same time"—here the divergence begins—"Russia has not sacrificed to the alliance its sympathies for the Slavonic Christians, and the sacrifices made by the Russian nation for the oppressed Slavonic population of Turkey are so great that Russia is justified in stepping forth with its sympathies before the whole of Europe." And the motives and action of Russia up to the present moment are stated thus: "Perceiving the danger to Servia and Montenegro, as well as to Turkey herself, if the two former were dragged into the struggle, Russia was the first to raise her voice for the protection of the unhappy Herzegovinians, who have been forced, by excessive taxation and by oppression, to resort to the most extreme measures." Therefore Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, "acting in concert with the view of averting any probable intervention in Turkey, have called upon the latter to come to terms with the insurgents, and France, England, and Italy have supported the demand." Turkey in reply has promised substantial improvements in the position of the Slavonic Christians, and the Sultan has issued an Irade promising great reforms and equal rights for Christians and Mohammedans. Nevertheless, as on former occasions, similar decrees, after being extorted by the guaranteeing powers, were never observed for any length of time, and as, consequently, confidence is no longer placed in such decisions, the Cabinets, continues the *Gazette* in charmingly euphemistic language, must take steps to strengthen that confidence, without which Turkey cannot carry out the reforms she earnestly intends to introduce. What those steps are to be we are not told, but they must evidently be in the nature of a guarantee by the powers, or, at least, by Russia, for nothing short of that will inspire confidence in the durability of the Turkish reforms. And it is with a very decided expression of resolve that the article concludes. In any case, that is—we suppose—whether Turkey acts up to the exigencies of the situation or not—and in spite of her "not-with her assistance"—"an end must be put to the disastrous state of things in Turkey." We suspect the real explanation of the manifesto to be this: that the share Russia has had in muzzling the Servians has made the Government not a little unpopular. The sympathies of the Russians with their oppressed cousins, the Slavs of Turkey, are naturally very lively, and indeed the collections which they have made in Russia in aid of the distressed Rayahs are here mentioned as a reason why the Government should come forward as their champion. It cannot afford to have it believed that it has sacrificed the Slavs to the maintenance of the *status quo*. A piece of news which comes to us from Vienna tends to confirm this view—that Russia is more or less apologising for not exercising a more direct and energetic intervention. It is there reported, according to the Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and reported "on good authority," that the three Imperial Cabinets have agreed on the terms of an identical Note to the Porte, respecting the reforms required, and the guarantees which they deem themselves bound to ask for their fulfilment. Russia is believed at Vienna to have first suggested that the Powers should insist on the autonomy of Herzegovina or its union with Montenegro, but to have given way when Germany and Austria preferred to ask for guarantees from the Porte for the efficacy of its reforms. The public and separate declaration of Russia's sympathy with the Christians, and of its resolve that the measures for their relief shall be really effective, is thus easily accounted for. Nor is the explanation inconsistent with the counter statement of the *Standard's* Vienna Correspondent—this "on the best authority"—that, although negotiations about a collective Note have been going on between the three Northern Powers, till now no understanding has been come to on the subject. If Russia finds that her two allies will not go so far as she wishes she is resolved that there shall be no doubt about her own feeling in the matter.—*London Tablet*, Nov. 6th.

EGYPT

OCCUPATION OF ZANZIBAR TERRITORY BY EGYPTIAN TROOPS.—ADEN, December 2.—Egyptian troops have occupied the Districts of Juba and Kismays, disarmed the Zanzibar forces there, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

MAHOMETAN INVADERS.—LONDON, December 3.—A Vienna telegram to the *Morning Standard* mentions a rumor that the Princes of Abyssinia, through American missionaries, have asked the assistance of the United States against Mahometan invaders.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.—LONDON, Nov. 4, 6 a.m.—A despatch waited on the Earl of Derby yesterday evening and urged the intervention of Government to prevent Egypt from annexing Abyssinia. Lord Derby said, in reply, he thought there was no reason to believe that Egypt contemplated annexation, which would be most unwise for financial reasons. He believed the violation of Zanzibar's rights by the Egyptians was probably the result of a mistake.

RUSSIA

THE ST. PETERSBURG *Golos* says that the incessant raids on Russian territory prove the necessity for the occupation of the remainder of Khokand by Russian troops.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.—LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Reuter telegram dated Khokand, November 30th, says:—"Notwithstanding their recent defeat at Mamangham the Kiptschaks assembled on the left bank of the Narin and Syr Daria rivers in large numbers. Their headquarters were at Balyktschi, where they had concentrated to the number of 20,000. The Russians, under Gen. Skobelev, attacked the town on November 24th; the Kiptschaks were defeated with immense loss. The Russian troops after their

victory returned to Mamangham. It is now believed that securities is re-established on the right bank of Syr Daria. APPLICATION FOR REFORMS.—LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* says, Gen. Kaufmann has informed the Government at St. Petersburg that unless he receives 50,000 men, with artillery, he cannot relieve the garrison of Khokand; all his available troops merely suffice to protect the frontier.

THE END OF CONTROVERSY

John of Tuam has spoken: *causa finita est*. No more attempts to get up a wrangle about "Federalism" and "Repeal." No more tricky endeavors to drag the honored name of O'Connell into foul attacks on the Home Rule movement. No more chances for traitors and deserters to hide their spoliary behind a cloud of sophistries. There is an end of controversy and disputation. The highest authority living on such an issue—an authority: loyally and lovingly recognized by the Irish race at home and abroad—has spoken, and "the cause is finished."

Solemnly, publicly, and deliberately—in the face of the recent controversy and attack—the venerable and illustrious Prelate of the West, "into whose name, as into the name of Charlemagne, the epithet 'great' has become absorbed," has given his sanction and approbation of the work of the National Conference, and conferred the priceless honor of his praise and confidence upon the leader of the National movement.

To understand the importance of this event one needs but to recollect that the one man of all the others in Ireland who, through half a century of public life, never yet was trepanned into a false political position—the one man who, amidst all the eddies and variable tides and currents of public affairs, ever stood like a rock of adamant, a monument of consistency, of integrity, of principle—has been this aged prelate, so venerable, so loved by his nation. The man was never yet born of woman who could run a scheme of counterfeit patriotism on John of Tuam. His wisdom, his sagacity, his keen and far-reaching vision have ever been proverbial; and it has been truly remarked that political career is an harmonious whole, every part of which is in concord with the rest.

To-day the Home Rule cause enters on a new chapter of progress. Henceforth its champions need not, while fighting the enemy in front, turn round to resist a treacherous flank attack, or a foul stab in the back, from some domestic traitor. Internal controversy can now be disjoined, for we may, in a sense, say that O'Connell himself has spoken. No man living so largely enjoyed O'Connell's confidence; no man living so fully knew O'Connell's mind; no man living so thoroughly acted on O'Connell's principles, as the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." His utterance on the National question, his judgment on the Home Rule movement, is as if the Great Tribune arose from his tomb at Glasnevin and spoke in our midst once more!

So vanishes the wild dream of dissension and discord; so perishes the plot of treason. For more than a year a deserter—only one deserter, thank God—from the Home Rule ranks has been telling the country that the Home Rule programme was "immoral," "dishonourable," "a base surrender of our national rights." He was himself one of the earliest authors, apostles, and advocates of that programme; thanking public bodies for adopting it, propounding its addresses speaking to its resolutions. For three long years—the very time when denunciation was a duty if an immoral, dishonourable, or base surrender was afoot—he served under its flag in the ranks of the most loyal soldiers. At a moment when his comrades were in the very grip of combat with the foe—while they were gallantly resisting a Draconian coercion code—he took to flight, forswore his troth, and proceeded to assail the cause he had deserted and the men whom he betrayed. He thought "Repeal" would be a captivating cry; and when honest men resented his attack on the camp he had abandoned, he struck an attitude and pretended he was "blamed for being a Repealer." No patriotic Irish man ever blamed any countryman for being a Repealer; every Home Ruler is logically as much a "Repealer" as O'Connell was. Ireland reprobated the deserter, not because he was a Repealer; but because he took to assailing and calumniating the Home Rule cause which he had for three years pretended to serve.

The political intelligence of the Irish masses has been strikingly proved and vindicated in the fate which has befallen this attempt to split up and overthrow the National party. "Up with the Repeal; down with Home Rule," was a cry which was expected to set us all by the ears. But the people saw through the trick; they were sharp enough to discover that Isaac Butt's Home Rule proposal is O'Connell's Repeal demand with the international arrangements offered beforehand. Next came the story that O'Connell had snapped his fingers at Federalism (a sort of Federalism), and said, "twasn't worth that." To this the people provokingly replied that O'Connell was right, for that Isaac Butt, too, would snap his fingers at such a dwarfed and curtailed scheme as that one which was then referred to by O'Connell; but O'Connell's own words remain to prove he would gladly approve such a full and comprehensive arrangement as that which has now been propounded by Isaac Butt. Thus foiled in his attempt to fool the people, unable to get even one fellow-member to join in his conduct, the would-be destroyer of the Home Rule party hit upon a new idea. He would try the pious dodge. Robbing himself in a garb of tremendous religious zeal, he crept into the Catholicic Whig camp, and struck up an alliance offensive and defensive with Mr. Gladstone's disconsolate following. A combination of "Our Holy Religion" (what profanation!) and "Genuine Repeal" was to work vengeance on the Home Rulers! His Catholicic Whig allies heartily despised the man; but as he hoped to use them, they determined to use him. Hostility to the National cause was the sole bond between them. The famous circular was the joint note of war on the Home Rule movement; a new attempt was made to get up a controversy on "Repeal versus Home Rule," so as to insinuate a difference between them; and religion—soliloquy for "our eternal interests"—was to be dragged in, as Sadtler and Keogh dragged it in, to complete the scheme of hypocrisy and fraud.

But it is all over now. The plot is exploded; the dagger is at an end. Three great and honored names now stand between the Home Rule demand and the breath of slander, accusation, or reproach.—John MacHale, the successor of St. Jarlath; John Martin, and W. J. O'Neill Daunt. If the whole Irish race were picked for the three highest men in the national confidence—the three men most trusted for their truth, their fidelity, their service, their sacrifice, their wisdom and experience—the three men most sure to guard the National cause from dishonourable compromise or undignified disaster—the three men best entitled to speak as to the consistent continuity of the Irish national demand—these men would be John MacHale, John Martin, and William J. O'Neill Daunt. The individual who would come forward now to talk of an immoral or a base surrender, must satisfy us that he is more devoted and fearless than John Martin, more upright and consistent than O'Neill Daunt, more experienced and more wise, more venerable and illustrious, than John of Tuam. Where shall such a man appear? Is he to be found amongst political pigmies in the Mansion House, or amidst political recreants in the outskirts of Rathgar, cowering and hiding from the constituents whom he dares not face?—*Dublin Nation*.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of St. Alexander, Township of Lochiel, up to the 11th day of January 1876; for the ERECTION of an ADDITION to said Church. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the residence of the undersigned. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest on any tender. All tenders (with the word Tender written on outside of envelope) to be addressed to REV. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, P.P. Lochiel, P.O., Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The City Fire Insurance Company." Montreal, 30th November 1875. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate "THE CANADIAN WIDOWS FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY." Montreal 23rd, November, 1875. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicants.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—A young person possessing either a first or second class certificate, capable of playing an organ and conducting a choir, will find employment at School Section, No. 2, Township of Ashfield, Co. Huron. Salary liberal. Apply to MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P. O.

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