NEW TEA.
XES
alencia Raisins
HE BOX.
ORDERS!
NEW TEA,
Warranted),
m. Very low by the Half-chest.
d WARRANTED.
ER & GOFF.
ROGERS.
STOVES
AND
HARDWARE.
LY REDUCED PRICES THE
k, for coal, the best stove made;
, Stewart Range, do.; Sultana
r Moon Base Burner;
Waterloo and Niagara Stoves;
oolhouses; Stoves for all
ves at cost.
E STORE,
rlottetown, P. E. I.
d & Co.
TAILORS,
t, Charlottetown,
AT BARGAINS IN
Reefers and Suits,
ORDER.
Overcoatings, Worsteds, Broad-
will find it to their advantage to
, as we are giving the best value
MACLEOD & CO.,
wo doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner.
k Stove the Best.
WALKER'S CORNER.
WN
ARK
YARMOUTH, N.S.
er's Corner,
WILL FIND
ORTMENT OF
nd Coal, Extra Pots,
ders, Stove Pipe
Nails, Glass and
ing Felt and
f Hardware
ariety.
W. CRABBE,
OF THE STOVE, WALKER'S CORNER

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882. VOL. XII—NO. 7.

THE HERALD.

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1882.

3rd Quarter 2nd day, 16h. 44m., a. m., E., (below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 11h. 25m., a. m., S. E.
1st Quarter 17th day, 6h. 27m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 24th day, 10h. 29m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon.)

Dec M	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.			aft'n
1	Friday	7 29	4 10	11 19	11 50	2 48
2	Satur.	30	10	morn	aft. 15	3 40
3	Sunday	31	9	0 20	0 37	4 38
4	Monday	32	9	1 19	1 1	5 44
5	Tuesday	33	9	2 19	1 26	6 51
6	Wed.	34	9	3 19	1 54	7 46
7	Thur.	35	8	4 21	2 25	8 35
8	Friday	36	8	5 23	3 0	9 20
9	Satur.	37	8	6 24	3 43	10 1
10	Sunday	38	8	7 17	4 34	10 41
11	Monday	39	8	8 19	5 31	11 22
12	Tuesday	40	8	8 54	6 36	morn
13	Wed.	41	8	9 34	7 44	0 2
14	Thur.	42	9	10 9	8 54	0 42
15	Friday	43	9	10 42	10 4	1 24
16	Satur	43	9	11 9	11 19	2 9
17	Sunday	44	10	11 38	morn	2 59
18	Monday	45	10	aft. 7	0 32	4 5
19	Tuesday	45	10	0 30	1 45	5 23
20	Wed.	46	10	1 16	2 59	6 42
21	Thur.	46	11	1 58	4 12	7 56
22	Friday	47	12	2 48	5 21	8 51
23	Satur.	47	13	3 45	6 26	9 41
24	Sunday	48	13	4 47	7 22	10 25
25	Monday	48	14	5 51	8 10	11 6
26	Tuesday	48	15	6 37	8 51	11 45
27	Wed	49	15	8 1	9 22	aft. 24
28	Thur.	49	16	9 5	9 52	0 55
29	Friday	49	17	10 5	10 17	1 31
30	Satur.	49	18	11 6	10 42	2 19
31	Sunday	49	18	12 6	11 8	2 50

Neil McLeod,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest. nov 29

GEO. P. TANTON,
Practical Photographer
(*Established 1849,*)
With an Experience of over 30 years
PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVED GENUINE.
Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Latest Styles.
Give us a call. Old Stand,—
78 Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Nov. 8, 1882.

DR. CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
KENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

P. H. TRAINOR,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER, &c.,
Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.
Also, Mixed Paints, ready for use, of various colors, and in quantities to suit purchasers. nov8 3m

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.
All work done with neatness and despatch and at moderate rates. nov8 3m

EXHIBITION
At the New Drug Store.
For the Next Three Months,
WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN
Christmas Goods!
CONSISTING OF
Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's, Hoyt's German Cologne, Handsome Hair Brushes, Razor Strops and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and other handsome Table Ornaments, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, which will be sold a cost during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.
Havana Cigars a specia ty.
Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.
FRASER & REDDIN,
Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

DR. CONROY
Has Removed his Office and Residence to
MUTCH'S BUILDING,
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.
Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,
ELBOWS,
Pans, Cans, Kettles.
Everything in the line at reasonable prices.
GEO. W. MILLNER.
Nov. 8, 1882—2m

WINTER WEAR.
—CO—
D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS JUST OPENED
100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS,
from the finest to the cheapest qualities, and in the latest styles.
—ALSO—
Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan.
These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the very lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Call and nov 22 10i

Tobacco! Tobacco!
HOME MANUFACTURE,
MADE FROM
PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,
Wholesale and Retail.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
COYLE & McQUAID,
No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

STOVE PIPE!
Stove Pipe!!
STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
CITY TIN STORE,
Upper Queen Street.
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Parties leaving their orders at my Store will have them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS.
Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

C. B. WARREN
Has now on hand a Large and Well-Selected Stock of
HOME-MADE and IMPORTED
BOOTS & SHOES.
Our MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS are
Hand-Sided, Side-Lined,
Good Stock, and First-Class Work.
In Women's, Misses' and Children's,
A Large Variety, Nice Fitting, well made, and warranted equal to any in the market.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Felt Boots and Slippers, Overshoes, Rubbers and Moccasins.
The whole Lot to be Cleared out as soon as possible.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
—AT—
Stamper's Corner.
C. B. WARREN.
Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1882.

M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No. 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.
Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.
Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country 1y nov8

AT
Harvie's Bookstore,
QUEEN STREET,
You will find the Cheapest
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Prayer Books, Hymn Books,
PENS, PENCILS,
Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c., &c.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
48 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW
Acadia Coal Depot.
Peake's Wharf, No. 2.
PICTOU ROUND,
PICTOU NUT,
SYDNEY ROUND,
SYDNEY NUT.
A Large Supply of the Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.
Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. LYONS.
Nov. 8, 1882—tf

Charles McQuillen,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
POWNAL STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. nov15m

Roman Intelligence.

A few days ago the *Corriere ad Torino*, a generally well-informed Catholic organ, printed a letter from its Roman correspondent, in which he stated that some of the powers, and especially two among them who are not in accord upon other questions, have agreed to draw the attention of the Italian Foreign Office to the gravity of the incident which called forth the recent *motu proprio* from the Pope, and the unsatisfactory attitude the Italian Government would assume in not respecting the extraterritoriality of the Vatican promised by the Law of the Guarantees. The two powers are said to be France and Germany. It will be remembered that Cardinal Jacobini, in the note he addressed to the powers on the 11th of September, drew their attention to the situation in which the Pontiff is placed, and begged them to exert their influence against an interference on the part of the Italian government, which he describes as contrary to public international law. The note was that of the minister of a temporal sovereign. There was no reference in it directly or indirectly to the Law of the Guarantees which Leo XIII. has never accepted. That law His Holiness looks upon as a measure framed by the Italian government in its own interests, to reassure the preoccupations of foreign governments in 1871 regarding the Pontiff, as a kind of engagement Italy entered into with them to which, however, he was no party. The ground Cardinal Jacobini takes is briefly this. In 1860 Italy took possession of certain provinces which were part of the Pontifical dominions. In consequence of this the Pontiff, without waiving his right, ceased to exercise sovereignty over the provinces which remained to him, that is within the territorial limits which Italy had not overpassed. The same thing occurred again in 1870. Italy occupied the other Pontifical provinces, and even the capital, but as in 1860 she did not carry her occupation beyond certain limits, so in 1870 she left the matter incomplete, and stopped at the Threshold of the Vatican. Within the territory known as the Vatican, Cardinal Jacobini maintains that the Pontiff is a Sovereign Prince, and in the same way in which he continued to exercise his sovereignty over what was left to him after the partial occupation of his dominions which Italy effected in 1860, he continues now to exercise that sovereignty which he has never renounced over the territory upon which he remained after the more complete occupation of 1870. That territory may be microscopical in extent, but that does not affect the question that His Holiness cannot admit, within its limits, the jurisdiction of the authorities of another power.

A circular letter from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda to the Bishops refers to the work done by the Sacred Congregation in the interest of science and learning, and especially by the mission of the Maronite monk, Gabriel Eva, to the Copts in the time of Clement XI., by the subsequent enrichment of the Vatican Library, by the researches of Assemani in the East, and the consequent publication of the *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, by the establishment of the "Typography of the Propaganda," which surpasses all European printing presses in its linguistic resources and the variety of its type, and lastly, by the foundation of the Propaganda College Museum by Cardinal Stephen Borgia. Cardinal Simeoni proceeds to express his regret that, owing to the difficulties of the times, the Council of the Sacred Congregation has been unable to carry out its plans for the enlargement of the Museum, but he points out that the great spread of missions in these days opens out a vast field of knowledge, and, acting on the instructions of the Sacred Congregation, he requests all Bishops, Vicars Apostolic, and Prefects of Missions to communicate to him any information which they can obtain concerning the geography, history, manners, customs, arts, religion, and degree of civilization of any countries with which they may have to do, and to transmit also any facts which may throw light on the natural history of those regions, their fauna, flora, mineralogy, &c. The idea is an excellent one; the Catholic missionary has often been a pioneer and explorer, as well as an apostle—witness the Abbe Huc—and we may hope to see the Propaganda develope within its bosom a great Geographical Society, and that the Borgian Museum, which is to be transferred to more spacious quarters, will be enriched by very copious additions to its treasures.

Situation of the Pope in Rome.

One reason why the Pope can never consent to become the subject of another sovereign is found in the fact that men's actions are constantly influenced by national rivalries, antipathies, and jealousies. Imagine His Holiness residing in London, the obedient subject of Queen Victoria. How long would his authority in Ireland remain as unquestioned as it is to-day? Ultra-nationalists would have to be rebuked, and secret societies suppressed, in the interests of religion; but these and similar acts of the Pope would be denounced as suggestions of his English masters. This would be the inevitable result, even if the admirable faith of Irishmen were more deeply rooted than it is. The consequences would be far more serious if the Pope became the docile subject of the Kingdom of Italy—a kingdom whose government can be influenced at will by successive Bismarcks. France and other countries would then stand in an attitude of suspicion. In a word, the Pope must not only be independent, but also above the suspicion of being influenced in his acts by the rivals or the enemies of the nations in which he exercises spiritual authority. In the case of political power, when a nation is made up of several confederate States, it is found advisable to have the seat of the central government within the territory of no State in the Union. The city of Washington, with a few miles of surrounding country, forms no part of a State in the American Union—it is under the immediate government of Congress, and steps have already been taken to have a similar arrangement made with regard to the city of Ottawa. In a somewhat similar way, but for reasons far more urgent, the Head of the religion of many nations requires a small territory of his own, beyond the control of any nation. This is *one* view that must be taken of the Pope's Temporal Power.—*Aurora, Antigonish, N. S.*

Marshal MacMahon.

The dangerous illness of the ex-President of the French Republic naturally recalls to us, not only the chief events of an eventful career, but also the national origin of a general who has occupied so conspicuous a place in the military annals of France during nearly half a century. The Marshal's parents were not ashamed of the fact that he sprang from the generous soil of old Ireland, for one of his Christian names is Patrick. No more interesting chapter in the history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been written than that which chronicles the prowess of Irishmen upon the Continent. They meet us at every turn all over the Latin nations of Europe, and as far east as Vienna.

Mountcashel's brigade fought in Italy, Wall was a Minister of Ferdinand VI. in Spain, as O'Donnell afterwards was of Isabella. An O'Reilly was Spanish ambassador to Paris, and the Blakes, Sarsfields and O'Dwyers made themselves known to fame in widely separated spheres of action. In some cases their names suffered transformation; and it may not be generally known that General Cavaignac, the hero of Algeria and of June, 1848, was descended from a Kavanagh of Leinster. In almost every case the gallant Irishmen were exiles from devotion to the lost cause of the Jacobites, and they were afterwards reinforced by a branch of the United Irishmen about a century later.

Marshal MacMahon's progenitor risked and sacrificed all in the cause of the last Stuart. Settling in France, he naturally became a soldier of fortune—the only occupation left him. Alliance with the nobility, however, placed the MacMahons upon a substantial footing, and they naturally gravitated towards Legitimism. The Marshal's father was made a peer of France by Charles X., and he himself intermarried with the old noblesse.

Born in 1808, and destined for the army, Marshal MacMahon spent his prime of manhood in Algeria. At the assault on Constantine he was a simple captain of Chasseurs. At the revolution of 1848, keeping warily aloof from politics, he rose rapidly; but his time came during the Empire. His share in the capture of the Malakoff during the Crimean war is not forgotten. Thence he once more repaired to Algeria, to emerge in the Italian conflict with Austria as Duke of Magenta. Finally he marched on the disastrous track from Chalons to Sedan, where a dangerous wound alone prevented his taking a more prominent part in the fatal surrender. In May, 1873, the Marshal succeeded M. Thiers as President of the Republic, having been elected almost unanimously.

MacMahon was no politician, only a bluff and honest old soldier, and the Legitimists under De Broglie knew how to use him. The reaction, skilfully designed though it was, ended in failure, and nothing was left to the Marshal, as M. Gambetta puts it, but to submit or to resign. On the 30th of January, 1879, he ceased to be President of the French Republic, and has since lived in honored retirement. A man of no personal ambition, he has always secured the respect even of his strongest opponents, and his old age has been to him a welcome respite, after the toils, the glories, and reverses of a busy life.—*Toronto Mail.*

Ancient Ruins.

It is a Jesuit, Father de la Croix, who is the discoverer of the remains of a forgotten Roman city, Sanxay, near Poictiers, France, which covers an area of nearly 25 acres. This is described as a "little Pompeii." In the work of discovery 50,000 francs ($10,000) have already been spent, and much still remains to be done. The excavators have been rewarded by finding the remains of a temple with a facade 250 feet broad; baths 370 feet long by 100 broad; an inn covering 7 acres of ground, and containing 100 chambers, heated by a hot air stove intact; and a theatre built on the site of a hill, capable of accommodating 8,000 persons. Father de la Croix considers that these buildings were erected in the 2nd century, by Antonius Pius, to superintend the general meetings of the Gauls, by having Roman officials present at the debates held there. The monuments were devastated in the 7th century, and gradually disappeared under an accumulation of the earth, and a growth of shrubs and weeds. Arms, coins, fresco, sculptures, of very good workmanship, and architectural ornaments have been found in abundance. The French Government, always alive to the historical and artistic importance of archæological discoveries, are in treaty with Father de la Croix for the purchase of the land where these ruins are found.

Archbishop Bourget, of Montreal, now an octogenarian, has, within two years, paid off a debt of nearly $1,000,000 resting upon the diocese, being largely aided by the increase in the market value of real estate belonging to the church. He is now engaged in building a cathedral modeled after St. Peter's in Rome, to cost $1,000,000, of which amount $400,000 have been already subscribed.

The Roman correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The Franciscan Order has given to the Church 7 Popes and 3,000 Bishops; more than 90 Emperors, Kings and Queens have been aggregated to this Order, which glories in having furnished 3,000 saints, and beatified among whom are 17,000 martyrs."

Father Nugent and Emigration.

A few weeks ago we published an article from the *Catholic Times*, Liverpool, G. B., on Irish Emigration, in which reference was made to Father Nugent's labors in connection with the same. A large meeting was lately held in Liverpool, and a most cordial welcome tendered the Rev. gentleman on his return from America. Father Nugent addressed the meeting at some length, giving an account of his travels, and his views on emigration. Having described minutely the condition of the people in Ireland, and contrasted it with their improved circumstances when he visited them in several cities of the United States, the reverend gentleman continued —

"I am not now, nor never was, an advocate for wholesale emigration, either to England or America, from Ireland; but a few years ago I saw what the people of County Galway and other parts of Ireland were suffering, and determined to assist them. And if I, as a priest, saw those families in such an abject condition, where is my humanity if I did not assist them, of what avail to me are the words of that God who says, "Feed the hungry, clothe the naked, harbor the harborless." Four times during the last four years have I journeyed across the ocean to see these lands, and those who have gone to them, and I think that most men who know me in Liverpool, if they have the honesty to confess it, know that I am a practical man, that I am no dreamer, that I know the value of a sixpence, but that still I am a priest and have ever shown myself as a minister of religion. I have never been wanting in showing to our down-trodden and suffering people, not simply sympathy from the lips, but the warm affection of the heart. A man who has tried to do good, and to benefit his fellow creatures must get plenty of praise, but he is not worthy of the character of a man, or a minister of religion, if he is not prepared to accept blame even from good and well-intentioned people. There is a system of emigration going on now for many years, which I look upon as most fatal and ruinous to the Irish race; destructive alike to faith and virtue. That is emigration to the large and overcrowded towns of England. We have in every town in the North of England more people than can possibly find work. What proportion of the laboring classes in this town have constant work for six days in the week? There are hundreds, yea, thousands of men along the line of docks who do not get, on an average, four days work a week all the year round. But it is not men with their families that I refer to, but to the condition of Irish girls landing friendless and unprotected in such a town as this. I have known during the last eighteen months of a case where 17 girls landed from the same town in Ireland, having had their passage paid by some good religious, and five shillings given them in their pockets, they were commended to no person, but depending upon chance. What dangers, what temptations, must they not be exposed to? These simple, inexperienced girls imagined that they had only to land, and they could at once walk into a situation. A number of this group in absolute want, without a friend or a shelter, stood around my door one morning to tell their tale of woe, and the still more sorrowful fate of some of their companions. I have now several girls who landed in this town without a farthing in their pockets, and all their wardrobe was tied up in a little pocket handkerchief, who are now in situations in the Western States beyond St. Paul, earning 15 and 20 dollars a month or £37 10s., and £50 a year. Girls that have been rescued from imminent danger or a life of vice and misery on the streets of this town, who are well and comfortably married, and instead of roaming along our thoroughfares without a dress on their backs or a bonnet on their heads, are as elegantly dressed as a lady could well be, one especially out of Marybone, with a mantle which cost between six and seven guineas, and a husband by her side that any woman would be proud of. There is a class of girls in Liverpool whom I have more than once referred to from this platform, dressmakers, workers in the large cloak and mantle rooms, shirt makers, assistants in the large drapery establishments. They are a class worked hard and very badly paid; they have long hours, bad air, and very scanty food. How must a girl feel who has only six, eight, ten, or twelve shillings, to pay her lodging and clothe herself with. Oh, the struggles these girls must make against temptation! Some few months ago, in June, a fine intellectual Irish girl came to me and told her sad story. She was the daughter of a once well-to-do Irish farmer; her father and mother were both dead; she had learned the dress-making, and came friendless to Liverpool to ply her trade. After considerable difficulty she got into one of our large establishments, in a busy thoroughfare in this town, at 12s. per week. But she was obliged to lodge with the forewoman, to whom she paid 8s. per week for lodging and washing. She had four shillings a week left to feed and clothe herself. What a struggle for existence! Ah, and what a struggle for a fine, elegant, and well-spoken girl, to withstand the many snares that beset her, as she often hungered for bread and felt the nipping cold winter wind, as she went home so thinly clad. I lent that girl money, amounting to about £10, to buy herself clothes, and provided her with an ocean and a railway passage to a city in America. She found her way at once to relatives who are in affluence, holding a very first place in a western city, and who received her with open arms, and she is now in a situation where she is earning as a beginning £2. Only imagine the delight of that girl when I called upon her, and with what sincere pride did she introduce me to her rich and well-to-do relatives. * * * I have sufficiently occupied your time already, but I feel that whilst I have been giving you a little outline of some of the cases that I have come in contact with, and of persons that I have known in far different circumstances, you would like to know something more of that western country, and that you and your children should know about, instead of wasting your lives in this city where there is no bread for yourselves or opportunities for your children. I may have, on some future occasions, opportunities of speaking to you, freely and openly, and from the heart; speaking to you not simply as your friend and guide, but speaking to you as your father, and as one who has your best interests at heart. Some of you have heard a great deal about Manitoba. I made my way to the North-West, whither there is such a tide of immigration, not simply from Europe, but from every part of Canada. I found Winnipeg a vast and thriving city; such a change in two years! The bustle and activity were marvellous; there was scarcely any passing on the sidewalks; the price of land had run up to fabulous sums, a forty feet frontage in the main street costing $40,000. The official report of the crops in Manitoba says that all crops are good in the North-West. The average yield of wheat is 32 bushels to the acre; the largest yield is 104 bushels to two acres; oats average 44 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; roots, from 250 to 500 bushels; peas, 25 bushels; the average yield of potatoes is 274 bushels to the acre; the largest yield reported being 400 bushels, raised on half an acre of sod of first breaking. The hay crop is heavy. * * * Whilst I have expressed my own views so freely on this subject of such deep interest, I may further add that if I can give you privately any advice or assistance in my power I will willingly do it. I only wish I had £1,000 or £2,000, I would at once help out of this city 500 or 1,000 girls, and put them in a position in Canada where they could not only really show their womanhood and their Christianity, but where they would be an honor to their race and the creed which they profess.

Prosperity of Canada.

The position of the Dominion Government is being greatly strengthened by the prosperity of the country under the National Policy. It is hard for the Grits to organize an opposition campaign at all likely to prove successful in the face of such prosperity. When men are idle and unable to get employment, they are suitable agents for stirring up popular opposition to any government which may be in power, and the mercantile community suffering from depression in trade get discontented with their rulers, and desire a change, even although there may be little hope of its proving beneficial to the country. These facts account for the gloomy views which the Grit press instinctively takes of the present condition of the country. On every manifestation of activity and progress it tries to throw a wet blanket. No matter how many emigrants arrive to people and enrich the land, no matter what the indications of increasing wealth and prosperity may be, the Grit organs are discontented—have not a word of satisfaction to utter. The leaders seem utterly at a loss for a political cry which may have the effect of securing popular sentiment in their favor, and their very countenances present an aspect which strikingly resembles that of "The Knight of the Rueful Countenance." The Liberal-Conservative Party have reason to be cheerful and hopeful as to the future. Their leaders are earnestly engaged in the public business of the country, and propounding their measures which will doubtless command the approval of the new House when it meets for the transaction of business.—*Halifax Herald.*

The Export Cattle Trade.

The complete statement of the export of live stock from the Dominion during the year now drawing to a close will not be prepared for a few weeks yet, but the figures relating to the port of Montreal indicate that the trade of the year will exceed that of any of its predecessors. During the season of navigation the export reached 42,393 cattle and 76,053 sheep, while in 1881 the figures were 45,535 cattle and 62,401 sheep. When the final returns are at hand, it is probable that the export will be shown to surpass that of 1880, when 50,905 cattle and 81,833 sheep were shipped from Canadian ports. As showing the wonderful growth of this branch of our export trade, we subjoin the following statement, the returns for the current year being only to the close of navigation:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1877	6,940	9,505
1878	18,655	41,225
1879	25,009	80,332
1880	50,905	81,843
1881	45,393	64,280
1882	42,393	76,053

The trade is yet in its infancy, and promises a large and permanent expansion in the near future, as the breed of cattle is improved, and our farmers come to devote more attention to this important branch of their business.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Dr. Newman, White House chaplain during the administration of President Grant, and now pastor of a church in New York, in a recent sermon, said of the Catholic Church: "It has been a wall of brass against scientific infidelity; a prohibiting power against all forms of socialism and communism, and it has set its face resolutely against the frequency of divorce, which has especially disgraced Protestant Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois."

Winnipeg is rolling up a very respectable municipal debt. On the 23rd inst. the rate-payers are to vote upon a by-law authorising the Council to borrow a million dollars by debentures for the permanent improvement of the city.