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#### CATHOLIC **CHRONICLE**

# VOL XXVII

per ann'm

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

## AGENTS for the DOMINION CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

| New York Tablet,                   | Weekly     | \$3 00  |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| " " Freeman's Journal              | "          | 3 00    |
| " " Gatholic Review,               | **         | 3 20    |
| Boston Pilot                       | **         | 250     |
| Dublin Nation                      | "          | 3 50    |
| Weekly News                        | £4         | 2 50    |
| London Tablet                      | "          | 6 50    |
| . " Register                       | <b>i</b> 1 | 4 50    |
| New York Catholic World            | Monthly    | 4 50    |
| Messenger Sacred Heart             | "          | 2 00    |
| London Month                       | "          | 7 50    |
| Dublin Review                      | Quarterly  | $6\ 25$ |
| American Catholic Quarterly, Phil. | -          | 5 00    |

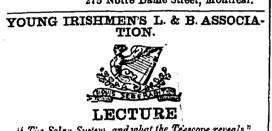
#### JUST PUBLISHRD: lie Almanaes für 1877

| Cathone Annanaes for 1077.      |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Sadlier's Catholic Directory Sl |    |
| Irish American Almanac          | 25 |
| Catholic Family Almanac.        | 25 |
| Haverty's Almanac               | 25 |
| THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS.       |    |

THE FAITH OF OUN being a plain Exposition and Vindication of the Church Founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ: by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, and Administrator-Apostolic of North Carolina.-

of the Popes, Sacred Images, Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead, Civil and Religious Liberty, Charges of Religious Persecution, The Spanish Inquisition, The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, The Holy Eucharist, Use and Necessity of Religious Cere-monies, The Sacraments of Penance, Indulgences, Extreme Unction, The Priesthood, Celibacy of the Clergy, Matrimony,

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" The Solar System, and what the Teescope reveals."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1877.

"A lover of our paper." 'We have noticed the correspondence of which you complain, and report that pressure upon our space prevents us attending to it this week. We shall, however, do our best to handle the question if it appear again. Many thanks for the enclosure which we have preserved for future use.

#### A New Fetish in Montreal.

" Heretic " in a letter to the Montreal Witness tells a funny story about a "charm" duly "given at Rome ,, and purporting to be the medium through which " indulgences " and other "expensive blessings" are showered upon the heads of devout Catholics who become the purchasers of this the latest fetish maufactured by command. It is unfortunately too long for insertion in our columns, else we should rejoice to make our readers merry over the religious curiosity just come to the light of day. It is however nothing less than a prayer " Found in our Lord Jesus Christ's sepulchre in Jerusalem, which is kept by the Pope and Charles V, in their prayer books, in a silver trunk,"-The English of this is charming, The free use too made in the document of such words as "spittles," production and make it too clumsy to deceive once more verified by, the occurrences of the last few weeks. Scarce was the great Antonelli cold even the most illiterate of those French-Cana- in his tomb, when the death was announced to us dians among whom it was intended to have of Cardinal Patrizi, and now we are informed that a boul. The most singular part of the story is that the document circulated. "Heretic" should have revised the proof, and while endeavoring to remove profunity from its pages, should have olothed the story with some habiliments which would look pleasant to the eye, even if deceitful to the touch. People who try to be funny at the expense of our Church, must do something better than this, or else we will fear that there are no foeman worthy of out steel of them.-Chicago Pilot. encased behind such anonymous contributors as "Heretic" of the Montreal Witness.

Dishonoured and Duped.

Rule party complains of the lack of energy the whole, superior strength is the equivalent of which has characterised some of the Home Rule M. P.'s, writes as follows:

It was, however, laid down that work outside Parliament was even more important than work inside. Such work was attempted, and to some extent carried out hitherto-latterly it appears to have well nigh dropped and a state of stagnation, or what Mr. Mitchell Henry well calls somnolence replaces it.

Now, If this outside work be let fall to the ground, what prospect is there of the inside work being carried on with earnestness and vigour? Yet earnestness and vigour must characterise it if it is to be carried on at all-for it surely cannot be supposed that this Irish nation will tolerate a long continuance of Parliamentary action eventuating in nothing

The Home Rulers asked that a trial should be given to their method-and they have been given a fair field and allowed to make the trial. So long as they showed preparedness, pluck, and persever ance, nothing but some sporadic bursts indicated impatience. But, most undoubtedly the scene will rapidly change if they allow the country to fancy that they feel "played out," as the Americans phrase it; at the first sure indication of this, the Irish nation will take it as proof that they despain of their Parliamentary Policy .- Dublin Irishman.

#### Three Dead Cardinals.

#### A ROMAN TRADITION ACCOMPLISHED

The tradition to which the following extract gave rise, has more than once been accomplished :-

The tradition prevailing among the citizens of Spain, who died towards the end of last month. He was born in 1805, raised to the episcopal see of Carthagens in 1848, and appointed Archbishop of Valencia on the 18th of March, 1871. He was made cardinal only three years ago. These three deaths coming so closely together must have laid a heavy burden of sorrow on the Holy Father, and we hope it will be a long time before he will be afflicted again with such a loss as that of any one

#### Religion of Irish Judges.

The Times assures us that we have our fair proportion of Catholics on the Irish Bench-

superior merit." Here is how "the English viper," as the historian Pendergast justly designates him describes the slaughter of the Irish at Drogheda. Referring to the statement of Beling, who says the whole number of soldiers and citizens slain amounted to about 4,000, Mr. Froude, after accepting it as a "reduction within narrow dimensions," exclaims : "the wisdom of making a severe ex ample was signally justified in its consequences. Happier far would it have been for Ireland if forty years later there had been a second Cromwell be fore Limerick." Cromwell, says Wendell Phillips, went to Drogheda, and massacred, every living being; he went to Wexford and met with stalwart resistence, and then fleshed his sword in blood with a barbarity which even Maculay hesitates to des cribe.

After telling us that the Protector left Ireland "a smoking wilderness," Mr. Froude, our modern philantrophist, continues : "Cromwell yielded nothing which he held essential. He allowed no penal statutes to be hung out to be scarecrows to be a jest and a mockery." As a "crusader" in America Froupe was a failure, as an arbitrator in South Africa he was not successful; and as a philantrophist he has thus far only succeeded in exciting the derision of his own countrymen. What he will next turn himself to we know not, but if he has an ounce of sound sense left, he will "slink back to his tribe, and never again aspire to the dignity of being contemptible."- New York Tablet.

#### An Irish (?) Turk.

#### The Irish Times of December 30 says :---

"That for a couple of centuries soldiers of the Irish race have won laurels in the service of almost all the Christian potentates of Europe is a wellknown fact ; but it is something new to find a native fisticuffs" and other choice phrases, spoil the others following him closely to the grave, has been such is the case. A genuine Irishman, whose name such is the case. A genuine Irishman, whose name begins with the national 'O,' has risen high in the service of the Sublime Porte. Indeed, for years he has been a hey-no small title of honour at Stamthird member of the Sacred College has obeyed the this champion of Oriental despotism was, in his final summons. This prelate is Mar. Mariano youth, such an extreme friend of liberty, that he Bairlo y Fernandez, Archbishop of Valencia in found the rule of England too intolerable, and found the rule of England too intolerable, and accordingly played a part in the doings of 1848. It hould be remembered, for the benefit of volunteers on behalf of the Sultan, that, though the Koran forbids the use of wine, it contains not one line in regard to whisky. Allah-ill-Allah, Marshallah." If the writer in the Irish Times were a little better

posted on National affairs, he would have probably been able to realize that before, it is possible for a genuine Irishman to "turn Turk,"-or Mormon for that matter,—he must first have become a runegade to the traditions of bis race and the land of his birth. The individual to whom the foregoing para-graph refers is, no doubt, the Ehgene O'Ilielly, of 1842,-since known in the Turkish army as "Hassen Bey." At the time of the Crimean war he had-by acy attained to the bare rank of Major

palace adjoined it about the year 1020, and was dedicated to the worship of God and the memory of St. Ethelreda, queen and virgin, foundress of the Abbey of Ely. It is a remarkable fact, and one which the writter has anxiously desired to place on record in an American Catholic paper, that this little chapel, whose history is associated with the history of London-it may almost be said with the occlesiastical history of England-for five centuries, is now regained to that worship which was administered to by the worthy prelate who assisted at its first consecration. Ely Chapel is the only Pro-Reformation church regained to Catholic worship in England.

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NO.

The chapel is exactly what one would have imagined the domestic chapel of a bishop to have been when the Catholic religion of Christian England. It exhibits all the grace, elegance, and ornament of the best period of what is known as the Decorated style, the flowing, and geometric tracery of which distinguished the "Edwardian" period of English gothic architecture. The chapel rests on an underground crypt-now actually open to Divine wor-

ship. The Chapel itself, which is now in process of ninety feet in careful, restoration, measures some ninety feet in length by thirty in breadth, dimonsions, stated by the celebrated ecclesiastical architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Academy not to differ greatly from those of the exquisitely beautiful St. Stephens' Chapel beneat the House of Commons, and of the no less beautiful Sainte Cha-pelle of Paris.

#### Horrible Sufferings of Armenian Catholics.

The Missions Catholiques gives a painful picture of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Redifs (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks. The church of Gorsoul, diocese of Artvin, has been rifled, and the ciborium, with its sacred contents, stolen away. One of the bandits was arrested, and the clergy summoned to prosecute, but they were secretly told that if they obeyed they would be slain, and they knew it was no idle threat. About the same time four or five Catholics wore foully murdered for the sake of the money in their pockets. At Kars, a rather famous place, the Rediffs, to the number of twenty, entered and robbed the priest's house in the middle of the night, The mudir, or under governor, of Zeytown had a Catholic servant, whom he submitted to horrible tortures for some household irregularity. One of these was to drive needles into the fingers between the nails and the flesh. Then the wretched creature was suspended by the feet in the stable, so that his head just graced the ground, and in this position he was swinging backwards and forwards like a monster pendulum. At Birejec, the Redis did what they liked with the Christians at large, beating the men, grossly insulting the women, and threatening death at the slightest resistance. It is openly declared in the bazaars, by the Moslems, that if the third batch of the reservois called out the men will go, but before setting forth to the front they will murder all the Christians in the province. The same fanaticism and alarming language is uttered in various other provinces as well, and terrible is the apprehension. On the 21st August a band of 250 Redifs, while billeted in the village of Sara-Asmza, appropriated everything they wanted, without payment, and then sallled forth into the streets, where they committed the most horrible outrages. Many of their victims died under their abuse. The men of the village had to fly to the mountains, to escape mossacre, and the Governor was either unable or unwilling to do anything .--Indo-Kuronean Correspondence.

E. MURPHY, ESQ., IN THE HALL, 73 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Thursday Evening, 18th January. Admission, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7.30. Lecture to begin at 8 p.m. For particulars see bills. J. MCGUIBE, Secretary.

#### 1877.

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Kilkenny sank out of Irish history, when majority of its voters deliberately selected as Representative and individual who was notoriously opposed to the National Demand-and selected him a great factory there. On that account, and on that account only, an adversary of Ireland was elected by an Irish town of ancient and once honourable renown.

Once elected, Mr Whitworth bowed and departed with contempt for the wretched crew who had raised him up at the expense of their country. There have been several gasping cries emitted since about "a Factory—a Factory—the Whit-worth Factory." But the member for Kilkenby has roved off to Egypt, probably speculating whether he might not get cotton cheaply there and start the Whitworth Factory on the banks of the Nile.

The miserable fate of Kilkenny should be kept in perpetual memory. A town once respected has been reduced to a position of reproach and ridicule -being both dishonoured and duped. Now, be it remembered that whilst another may dupe us, we can only be dishonoured by our own act .- Dublin

#### Upward and Onward,

The progress of the Catholic Church in America is illustrated in the following exis contemplated, and with seven millians of lis one Protestant, Mr. Justice Lawson, and one Cath-Catholics in the country, a university has become one of the necesities of the hour :

There is much for the rejoicing of Catholics over the progress of the Church in America within the last hundred years! From a handful scattered around a few States we have grown into the majestic array of nearly seven millions. So long since as two years, for, as the progress of the spread of Catholicity goes it is long, there were six thousand buildings in the United States appropriated to Catholic worship. There are now, besides these build-ing for worship, thirty-three theological seminaries, sixty-three lay colleges, and sixteen hundred parochial schools.

Twelve months is not a long time in the history of a people, and in twelve months it has been calculated that there is an increase of half a million of Catholics in our numbers, that one hundred and three churches have been built, and one hundred and forty-eight priests ordained. There have been besides many new scools opened, and many charitable institutions added to in number or increased in efficiency. These are results of which to be proud and hopeful. To compare this with the days in which the Rev. John Carroll, at the request of Benjamin Franklin, as well as in the wisdom of the Church, was appointed, Bishop of Baltimore, there is found a great and glorious contrast.-Catholic Advocate. A 4.69 er han fran seile

well perhaps we have-but we wonder does the "Thunderer" make allowance for the difference between a " practical" and a "nomin-Mr. Justice Keogh, one of "Catholics" ac-

#### of Ireland --

The late Lord Chief Justice Whiteside was a fiery partisan by nature and by training, nor did healto gether succeed in suppressing his personal feelings on the Bench. The Catholics of Ireland naturally preferred to see one of their own creed presiding in the highest of Irish tribunals. When a vacancy was created less than a yeas ago in the Court of Common Pleas by the retirement of Chief Justice Monahan, the present Government chose as his succesfeor, a Liberal and a Catholic, Mr. James Morris, ormerly member for Galway, and one of Lord Derby's law officers in 1866. Uhief Justice Morris, like Chief Justice Monahan, is a Catholic, as is also Chief Justice Palles, who was appointed in the last days of Mr. Gladstone's administration. Thus in two of the three Courts of Common Law the Chief is a Catholic, and it would be difficult to consirtue even Chief Justice Whiteside's unvarnished zeal as a wrong inflicted upon the majority of the population All the three Puisne Judges in the Court of Queen's Beench-Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and Barrytract. We belleve that a Catholic University | are Catholics ; in the Court of Common Pleas there olic, Mr. Justice Keogh ; in the Court of Exchequer there are two Protestants, Barons Fitzgerald and Dowse, and one Catholic, Baron Dessy. Taking the Common Law Bench as a whole-there being now only ten Judges in the three Courts-we find that there are seven Catholics and and three Protestants. -London Times.

#### Satan Rebuking Sin.

Of all the singular "historians" of our time, Mr. Froude is certainly the most singular. The mischief of the man is that there is just sufficient truth in some of his essays, to make it flavour of deep reseach. He makes a mountain out of a mole hill, when it answers his purpose. His last freak however, is one of the most remarkable. The New York Tablet writes of him as follows :---

Had we read that Mr. Froude, the apologist of Henry VIII., the defender of his tigress daughter, Elizabeth, and the worshipper of Oliver Cromwell, had joined the pashi bazouks for the purpose of maintaining "law and order" in the Christian provinces of Turkey, we would not have been in the least surprised; we would, in truth, regard it as the most natural occurrence conceivable. But when we found him playing the role of philan-

which, in such an organization of raggamuffins as the Turkish forces at that time proved to be, was not a very elevated position. The contingent to which he belonged formed part of the auxiliary force because a bribe was held out that he would build al" professor of our creed. Are we to consider attached to the British army engaged against the a great factory there. On that account, and on the lusion because a of "Conthelies" and the association seems to have eradicated any Irishism that may have been left in the credited to the account of the Catholic people Celtic convert to Moslemism ; for when at the close of the war, "Hassan" visited England, he had no hesitation in endorsing the government of that country as "the best possible" under the sun, and was convinced that the Irish ought to be supremely grateful for having the good luck to be subject to British rule. "Hassan Bey" did not find many friends or admirers among his former associates of '48 ; probably he did not care for them. But, if he is still alive, as the Irish Times intimates, he is so little thought of that his case only furnishes another example of how a renegatie can sink into such insignificance as to be utterly forguton "xcept when, as in the present instance, he is Lug up for exhibition as a cutions monstructury .- The Irish American.

#### Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

#### THE MICROSCOPE AND WHAT IT REVEALS-LECTURE BY E. MURPHY, ESQ, MONTREAL-ILLUSTRATED.

A lecture was delivered on Thursday evening, 11th inst., in aid of the funds of this Society, at its rooms on St. Joseph street, by Mr. E. Murphy, upon "The Microscope and what it reveals." The ball was crowded almost to inconvenience, many persons having to stand near and about the doorway The subject was illustrated by means of a powerful microscope by which a series of highly magnified views of insects as the fles, the water devil, the scorpion fly, trichina in pork, with dissections of insects as stings, tongues, eyes, wings and other parts, as well as a number of sections of wood, limestone and numerous other objects, the peculiarities of each being explained in a very gossipy and tellng manner. In addition to the foregoing a magic lantern entertainment, comprising a series of views in the Holy Land, as well as some charming lake and river scenery in Ireland and Canada, was also a source of much interest and enjoyment, more particularly a number of comic pictures and carricutures which caused endless amusement and gratification to the younger portion of the audience. Some literary and musicial attractions in addition to the above were provided and the entertainment throughout was a pleasant and profitable one in every respect. Mr. Murphy will give his second lecture on the 18th inst., entitled "The Solar system and what the telescope reveals,"

#### Remarkable Historical Facts.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH 500 YEARS OLD IN LONDON. About half-way down Ely Place on the left side of the street leading from Holborn there stands

More Earnestness Called For: All BARCLAY STREET, New York. More independent support to the Home inght is govern another if it be stronger, and that, "on the basic on its present site by the Bishop whose inght is govern another if it be stronger, and that, "on the basic on its present site by the Bishop whose inght is govern another if it be stronger, and that, "on the basic on its present site by the Bishop whose inght is govern another if it be stronger, and that, "on the basic on its present site by the Bishop whose inght is govern another if it be stronger, and that, "on the basic on its present site by the Bishop whose inght is govern another if it be stronger.

A RELIG OF ANTIQUITY

#### Irish Catholic Union.

This society held its first concert and ball, in the City Concert Hall, Bonsecours Market on Tuesday night week. The attendance was large, and the sister societics were well represented. The walls bore the names of celebrated Irishmen, from Brian Boro to Stephen J. Mcany, and the platform was backed by green flags bearing golden harps. Here and there a representation of a Bishop's mitre proclaimed the society's respect for the clerical element. Over all was the motto, "The Spirit of a Nation Never Dies." The programme opened with an ad-dress by the President, Mr. McRvenue, who stated that the Society was in a prosperous condition. The musical items included songs by Mrs. Vincent, Mr. E. Cummings and Masters Feeney and Fogarty. The Misses Beresford, down for a duet, were unable to attend, but Mrs. Vincent kindly volunteered to fill the gap in the programme. Master Feeney ex-cells as a sentimental singer, while Master Fogarty is a capital comic vocalist. Master G. Martin, a little chap, recited "The Exile of Erin" exceedingly well. The double clog dance by Messrs. McElroy and Fogarty was, as the bills stated, " artistic," and provoked prolonged plaudits,

During the evening, B. Devlin, Esq , M.P., delivered an address upon the importance of thriftiness, and the power of combinations. He illustrated his argument by the history of the Rochdale weavers, who were the originators of the co-operative store system. He spoke of the value of penny-banks, and dilated upon the good results which grew out of thrifty habits. Finally, he suggested that the officers of all the Irish Catholic societies should meet, as a Grand Irish Council, every quarter, and discuss questions affecting Irish interests. He said it would be a noble sight to see two hundred intelligent Irishmen soberly deliberating upon matters relating to the welfare of their fellow-countrymen. He thought great things could be accomplished, and threw out the suggestion that a cooperative boot and shoe factory might be started, Again urging his hearers to practice economy, neatness and temperance, he wound up by wishing one and all a very Happy New Year.

Mr. Devils was frequently applauded, and his reference to the lote St. Patrick's Hall seemed to tuch a sympathetic chord in the breast of every auditor.

After the concert, dancing commenced, and was kept up to an early hour next morning.

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## AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JAN. 19, 1877. THE TRUE WITNESS

#### THE LION OF FLANDERS; OR.

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

-:-0-: BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

-----:-0-:-----

CHAPTER XXII.-(Continued.)

"He is right," exclaimed Hugo van Arckel, with loud and angry voice; "we are fighting like the very Moors. The very proposal is a disgrace to us; Ict us recollect, messires, that we have to do with Christian men. Besides, Flemish blood flows in my veins, and I will not suffer my brethren to be dealt with like dogs; they offer us battle in open and fair field, and we must fight with them according to the laws of honourable warefare."

"Is it possible," replied d'Artois, "that you can defend these base boors? Our good princo has made trial of all other means to reclaim them ; but all have been in vain. Are we to allow our soldiers to be butchered, our king to be set at nonght and put to shame, and then spare the lives of these das-tard rebels? No, that shall never be! I know the commands which I have received, and I will both obey them and cause them to be obeyed."

"Messire d'Artois," interposed Rodolf de Nesle with angry impetuosity, "I know not what commands you have received, but I declare to you that I will not obey them unless they accord with the honour of knighthood; the king himself has no right to stain my sword with dishonour. And hearken, messires, whether I am right or not : this morning early I went out of the camp, and found every where the tokens of the most revolting rapine and devastation. The churches are burnt to the ground, and the altars desccrated ; the dead bodies of young children and of women were lying exposed in the fields to be devoured by ravens. I ask you, is this the work of honourable warriors ?"

Robert d'Artois became livid with anger; he moved himself impatiently in his chair, and cried :

"This has lasted too long; I can no longer permit any man to speak thus in my presence. I know well enough what I have to do; Flanders must be swept clean, and it is out of my power to prevent it."

Then raising his golden goblet, he cried :

" To the honour of France and the extermination of the rebels!"

Rodolf de Nesle repeated, "To the honour of France," and laid a significant emphasis on the words, so that every one might see that he would not drink to the extermination of the Flemings. Hugo van Arckel placed his hand on the goblet which stood before him ; but he neither raised it from the table nor spoke a word. All the others repeated the words of the general exactly, and followed his example.

For some little time the countenance of Hugo van Arckel had assumed a peculiar expression ; disapprobation and displeasure were depicted on it. At length he looked fixedly at the general, as though he had made up his mind to brave him, and exclaimed :

"I should do myself dishonour were I now to drink to the honour of France.

At these words the face of Robert d'Artois glowed with wrath ; he struck the table so violently with his goblet, that he made all the drinking-vessels ing, and shouled :

"Messire van Arkel, you shall drink to the honour of France; it is my will." "Messire," replied Hugo with imperturbable cool-

ness, "I drink not to the devastation of a Christian land. Long have I warred, and in many lands; yet never have I found knight who would defile his conscience with such base atrocities."

"I ou shall do my behest; I will it; I bid you." "And I will not," answered Hugo. "Hoarken, Messire d'Artois, you have already said that my soldiers demanded too high pay, and that they cost you too much; well then, you shall pay them no longer, for I will no longer serve in your camp, and ings, and we may imagine with what joy he was received by them; for he and his men had the reputation of being invincible, and, indeed, they had deserved it.

The French knights meanwhile had resumed the interrupted banquet, and continued to drink in peace. While they were discoursing of Hugo's temerity, a herald entered the tent, and inclined himself respectfully before the knights. His clothes were covered with dust, the sweat ran from his brow, and every thing indicated that he had ridden in great haste. The knights looked at him with curiosity, while he drew a parchment from beneath his armour, and said, as he gave it to the general, "Messire, this letter will inform you that I come

from Messire van Lens at Courtrai, to report to you the extreme peril weare in." "Speak, then," cried d'Artois impatiently ; " cannot Messire van Lens hold out the citadel of Cour-

trai against a handful of foot-soldiers?" "Permit me to say, that you deceive yourself noble lord," replied the messenger. "The Flemings have no contemptible army in the field; it has sprung up as if by magic; they are more than thirty thousand strong, and have cavalry and an abundant supply of provisions. They are constructing tremendous engines, in order to batter the citadel and take it by storm. Our provisions and our arrows are both exhausted, and we have already begun to devour some of our least valuable horses. If your highness shall delay but a day to bring aid to Messire van Lens, every Frenchman in Courtrai will perish; for there are no longer any means of escape. Messires van Lens, de Mortenay, and de Rayecourt beseech you urgently to extricate them from this peril."

"Messires," cried Robert d'Artois, "here is a glorious opportunity; we could have wished for nothing better. The Flemings are all gathered together at Courtrai; we will fall upon them where they are, and but few of them shall escape us; the hoofs of our horses shall avenge our wrongs on this vile and despicable people. You, herald, remain in the tent; to-morrow you shall return with us to Courtrai. Yet one toast more, messires; then go and get your troops in readiness for departure; we must break up our encampment here with all haste."

All now left the tent to obey the command of the general. The captains placed themselves at the head of their companies, arranged the cavalry two abreast; and in that order they marched out of the entrenchments.

The first band, which left the camp with banners flying, consisted of three thousand light cavalry, all picked men, armed with huge battle-axes, and carrying long swords hanging from the pom mel of their saddles. These were followed by four thousand archers on foot. They marched onward in a dense mass, protecting their faces from the rays of the sun with their large square shields. Their quivers were full of arrows, and a short sword without a scabbard hung at their girdle. They were mostly from the south of France; but many were by nation Spaniards or Lombards. John de Barlas, their captain, a brave warrior, rode here and there between the ranks to encourage them, and keep them in order.

The second band was under the command of Reginald de Trie, and consisted of three thousand two hundred heavy cavalry. They were mounted on horses of unusual height and strength, and carried each a broad and flashing sword on his right shoulder; armour of uppolished iron protected their hodies. Most of them were from Orleans.

Messire the Constable de Nesle led the third band First came a troop of seven hundred noble knights, with glittering armour on their bodies, and grace-ful banderoles on their long spears; their plumes fell waving behind their backs as they rode, and their coats of arms were painted in various colours upon their armour. Their horses were covered from head to foot with iron, and more than two hundred embroidered banners fluttered over the troop. It was truly the most brilliant band of knights that could be seen, even in that age. After them came two thousand horsemen, with battle-axes on their shoulders, and long swords hanging at their saddlebows.

At the head of the fourth band rode Messire Louis de Clermont, an experienced warrior. It was composed of three thousand six hundred horsemen nring spears, from the kingdom of Navarre 5.73

banners finttered in the breeze above the marching, deemed their presence and aid necessary. host and the sun was reflected with intolerable eleven hundred horsemen of Namur were stationed brightness from the armour of the vallant bands. In the rear, behind the line of battle: they were The horses neighed and champed the bit beneath their heavy burdens; \from the crash of arms arose a sound like the rolling of a stormy sea upon the strand ; but it was too monotonous to break the stillness of the deserted fields. Wherever the troops had passed, the sky was ruddy with flame, and obscured by dense clouds of smoke. Not a habitation escaped, destruction; neither man nor beast was spared ; sisthe chronicles of the time bear record. The following day, when the flames were spent, and the smoke dispersed, there was neither men, nor work or trace of men, to be seen ; from Lille to Douay and Courtrai, Flanders was so fearfully devastated, that the French Vandals might boast with reason that they had swept it as with a hesom.

Deep in the night the army of Messire d'Artois arrived before Courtrai. De Chatillon knew the country very well, for he had long lived in the city; and he was accordingly summoned by the general to select a suitable spot for encamping. After a short deliberation, they turned a little to the right, and pitched their tents on the Pottelberg and in the adjacent fields. Messire d'Artois, with the two kings, and a few distinguished knights, took possession of a castle called Hoog-Mosscher, close to the Pottelberg. They placed numerous sentinels on guard, and then betook themselves in peace, and without suspicion, to rest; for they were too confident in their numbers to entertain any apprchension of an attack.

And thus the French army lay within a quarter of an hour's march of the camp of the guildsmen of Flanders : the advanced pickets could see one another slowly pacing up and down in the gloom. The Flemings, as soon as they had intelligence of the approach of the foe, had doubled their guard, and issued orders that no man should lie down to rest unarmed.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

The Flemish knights who occupied Courtrai were fast asleep when the tidings of the arrival of the French, passing through the city, and diffusing terror on every side, roused them from their slumbers. Guy commanded the trumpets to sound and the drums to beat; and an hour later all the soldiers lodged within the city were assembled on the walls. As there was reason to fear that the Castellan van Lens would make a sortie into the city during the battle, the men of Ypres were summoned from the camp to watch the French garrison. At the Steenpoort a numerous guard was appointed to keep the women and children within the town for they were so terrified, that they were bent on fleeing again during the night. Inevitable death seemed to threaten them : on the one side the Castellan van Lens, with his ruthless soldiers, might fail on them at any moment; on the other they saw the small number of their countrymen opposed to the countless hosts of France, and they dared not hope for victory. And truly, but that the heroism and intrepidity of the Flemings blinded them to all thought of danger, they had done well to bethink them of a last parting prayer; for not only did the foot-soldiers in the French camp outnumber those in their own, but there were moreover the two-and-thirty thousand horsemen to be dealt with.

The Flemish commanders calculated with perfect coolness the chances of the coming battle; great as were their valour and eagerness, they could not conceal from themselves their critical position : heroism does not prevent a man from seeing the threatening side of things, nor does it drive out the inborn fear fof death; but it inspires a man with might to vanquish and to brave all depressing and disheartening forebodings ;-further than this the soul cannot push its empire over the body. For themselves the Flemings had no fear; but their hearts were full of agonising anxiety for the liberty of their fatherland,-a liberty which was set upon this cast. Notwithstanding, however, the small hope which they dared to entertain, they resolved to accept battle, and rather to die as heroes on the bloody field than survive to endure a debasing slavery.

The youthful Matilda and the sister of Adolf, with many other noble ladies, were sent to the

not to be brought at once into action, lest they should throw the infantry into disorder.

At length the French army began to prenare for action. A thousand trumpets uttered their shrill voices, with a sound so omineus in the darkness. that the Flemings felt a cold shiver thrill through them. What a cloud of foes was about to burst upon them ! But to these valiant men this was nothing,-they were going to die, that they knew; but their widowed wives and their children, what would become of them ? At that solemn moment their thoughts reverted to those most dear to them. Fathers thought bitterly of their sons, doomed to: iron bondage; sons bewailed in agony their grayheaded fathers, left the helpless prey of tyranny .-

Within them were two contending emotions-inflexible resolution and crushing anguish; and when these meet in men's hearts in presence of a threatening danger, they combine and fuse into a transport of rage and fury. And this effect was now produced on the Flemings; their gaze was fixed and unpitying, their teeth were clenched in fierce resolve, a burning thirst made their mouths. dry and parched, and their breath came thick and rapid from their panting breasts. An appalling silence reigned throughout the army; no one expressed his apprehensions or feelings to his comrade; all were plunged in thoughts of painful gloom. They were standing thus drawn up in a long line, when the sun rose above the horizon, and disclosed to them the camp of the French.

The horsemen were so numerous, that their spears stood thick as ears of corn at harvest-time. The horses of the advanced columns pawed the ground impatiently, and besprinkled their glittering trappings of steel with flakes of snow-white foam. The trumpets sent their lively tones, like some festal rejoicing, to mingle with the sighing of the trees in the Neerlander wood ; and the morning breeze played wantonly with the waving folds of the standards, and with the streamers attached to the spears of the cavalry. At intervals, the voice of the general was heard above this tumult of war; and the war-cry, "Noel! Noel! France! France!" arose from one company; and as it was caught up by each in quick successions, a deafening echo ran through the whole host. The French horsemen were eager, and full of courage; they pricked the sides of their war-steeds with their spurs in order to goad them into thereer fury, and then caressed them and spoke to them, that they might the better know their master's voice in the thick of the fight. Who shall have the honour of the first blow? was the thought that filled every mind with eager excitement. This was a great point of honour in those days. Whenever this good fortune fell to the lot of a knight in an important battle, he boasted all his life long, as a proof and token of his superior valour; and hence each onc held his horse in readiness, and spear in rest, to rush forward at the word of command, or at the slightest sign from the general.

In the meadows close about the army, the far-extended lines of the French infantry might be seen winding about the fields like the folds of some bideous serpent; the greatest stillness pervaded their ranks.

When Guy observed that the attack was about to commence, he sent a thousand slingers, under the command of Solomon van Sevecote, as far as the second brook, to harass the French outposts and sentinels; then he disposed his various companies into a square, in such a manner that the eyes of all were turned towards its centre. At that point rose an altar of turf, and over it waved the great banner of St. George, the patron of warriors ; on its steps knelt a priest, arrayed in the vestments of his office. who proceeded to offer the Holy Sacrifice for the good success of the battle. When the Mass was ended, the priest, still standing at the altar, turned towards the army; and in a moment, inspired by one and the same sentiment, the troops sank to the ground, and received in solemn silence the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The hearts of all were deeply stirred by this holy while the French archers continued to make a ceremony; a spirit of lofty self-devotion scemed to steady advance. kindle within them, and they felt as if the voice of God called them to a martyr's death. Glowing with kindle within them, and they felt as if the voice of

The hands of this Flemish rabble, maddened as they are by rage and despair. I know their customs well; they have left their provisions and munitions in the city. Do you remain here in order of battle, and I, with my light horse, will cut them off from and 1, with my fight horse, will cut them out from Courtrai, and keep them occupied with a feigned attack. The Flemings are great caters; and if we can cut off their supplies, they will very soon be compelled by hunger to change their position; and we shall be able to attack them on more favourable ground than this; you will thus destroy all this rabble without shedding a drop of noble blood;"

The Constable de Nesle, and many other knights thought this counsel worthy of attention; but Robert, blinded by passion, would not even listen to them, and commanded John de Barlas to hold his peace.

During these preparations time had passed away it was now seven o'clock in the morning ; the French host were within two slings' cast of the Flemings, Between the French archers and the slingers lay the Mosscher brook, so that they could not come to close quarters; and very few fell on either side. 'Then Robert d'Artois gave Rodolf de Nesle, general of the first division, the signal to begin the attack.

The horsemen sprang cagerly onwards, and scon came to the Mosscher brook ; but here they sank saddle-deep in the morass. One stumbled over an. other; the foremost were thrown from their horses, and either slain by the slingers or stifled in the swamp. The few who contrived to extricate them. solves retreated at full speed, and dared not venture to expose themselves a second time so recklessly. The Flemings meanwhile stood motionless behind the second brook, looking on at the discomfiture of the enemy in silent composure.

When the Constable de Nesle saw that the passage was impracticable for cavalry, he came to Messire d'Artois, and said,

"Of a truth I tell you, count, that we are exposing our men to great danger, by trying to force them over the brook; there is not a horse that either will or can ford it. Let us rather try to entice the enemy from their position. Believe me, you are staking all against fearful odds in this game."

But the general was too far carried away by vera. tion and anger to pay any attention to this wire council. "Constable," exclaimed he furiously, "that is advice befitting Lombards! Are you fright. ened at this pack of wolves, or are you of the same breed with them ?"

Rodolf, stung by this reproof, and by the insinu. ation it conveyed, burst forth in unrestrained wrath. He came up close to the general, and answered with an expression of bitter disdain :

"You throw doubt on my courage ! you dare to taunt and insult me! But, I ask you, have you courage to go with me on foot and alone into the thick of the foe? I would lead you so far that you would return no more-"

Here some of the knights threw themselves between the angry generals, and endeavoured by every argument to convince the seneschal that the brook was not fordable by cavalry; but he persisted in his refusal to listen to them, and ordered Rodolf de Nesle to renew the charge.

The constable, beside himself with vexation rode furiously with his troop towards the Flemish position. But at the brook all the horsemen of the front rank were thrown from their saddles; each thrust the other deeper into the morass, and more than five hundred perished in the confusion, either stifled in the mud, or slain by the stones of the slingers. Messire d'Artois now saw himself obliged to recall Rodolf; but it was scarcely possible to restore order amongst the survivors, so utterly were they broken and dispirited.

Meanwhile, Messire John de Barlas had found a place at which the first brook could be forded, and had crossed it with two thousand cross bowmen. Having gained the open meadow, he drew up his men in a compact mass, and poured such a shower of arrows upon the Flemish slingers, that the sky was almost darkened by them, and a large number of Flemings fell dead or wounded to the ground,

God called them to a martyrs acath. Growing that to animate the survivors by his own example; but this holy flame, they remembered no more all that to animate the survivors by his own example; but was dear to them on earth; they rose to the an iron bolt from a crossbow pierced the vizor of his helmet, and flung him dead to the ground. Then the Flemings, seeing their general struck down, with so large a number of their comrades, and finding their supply of stones fall short, closed their ranks, and fell back on the camp in good order. Only one slinger from Furnes remained standing in the middle of the field, as though he scorned the arrows of the Frenchmen. He stood calm and unmoved, while the arrows flew hissing over him and around him. Slowly and with deliberation he placed a heavy stone in his sling, and measured carefully the distance of the spot at which he wished to take aim. After a few preparatory whirls, he let go the end of the sling, and the stone flow whistling through the air. A cry of anguish burst from the French captain, and in a moment he lay lifeless on the ground,-the stone had pierced his helmet and crushed his skull; and Messire in the first attack, perished the leaders of the two first divisions of the French army. The archers were so infuriated by the disastrous sight, that they threw away their crossbows, grasped their swords, and impetuously pursued the slingers as far as the second brook, which ran in front of the Flemish encampment. At this moment Messire Valepaile, who was standing by the side of Robert d'Artois, sceing the advantage gained by the Crossbowmen, exclaimed, "O seneschal, the rascally foot-soldiers will, after all, gain the honour of the day. While they are counting the foe, what are we knights doing here? It is foul shame; we are standing still, as though we dared not fight." "Montjoy St. Denis !" shouted Robert. "Forward, constable ! fall on them !" At this command all the horsemen of the first division gave their horses the rein, and rushed on impetuously and in disorder; for each wished to be the first to strike the blow of honour. So cager was their onset, that they rode over the crossbow-men, and many hundreds of the hapless foot-soldiers were trampled to death beneath the hoofs of the horses, while the remainder fled in all directions over the meadow. Thus the cavalry robbed the French of the advantage which the crossbow-men had gained, and gave the Flemish slingers time to fill up their ranks, and form again in order. Then arose from the prostrate horsemen a groan so fearful, a death-cry so general and so prolonged, that at a distance it might have been taken for the combined shoutings of a triumphant army ; on they rushed, trampling down into the marsh those who had fallen, heedless of their deprecating cries. Scarcely had the shricks of those who first sank died away on the air, when they who had trodden them under foot were in their turn overthrown and trampled down by others; and so the death-wail was continued unceasingly. The companies in the rear, thinking that the action was becoming genoral, spurred their horses on towards the brook, and thus increased the number of the victims of the seneschal's folly and imprudence.

so our contention is at an end."

These words caused an unpleasant sensation in all the knights, and even in the general himself; for the departure of Hugo would be no light loss. The Zeelander meanwhile drew back his chair, threw one of his gloves on the table, and exclaimed with increasing anger:

"Messires, I aver that you are all liars! I scorn you all to your faces ! There lies my glovo; take it up who lists, I challenge him to mortal combat."

Almost all the knights, and amongst them even Rodolf de Nesle, snatched cagerly at the glove; but Robert d'Artois threw himself so eagerly upon it, that he seized it before the others. "I accept your challenge," said he : " come, let us go."

But at this moment the old king Sigis von Melinde arose, and waved his hand in token that he wished to speak. The great veneration with which both the combatants regarded him restrained them and they stood still in silence to hear him. The old man spoke thus;

" Messires, let your angry passions subside awhile and give head to my counsel. You, Count Robert, are not at this moment master of your life. Were you to fall, the army of your prince would be deprived of its leader, and consequently exposed to disorder and disorganisation ; you cannot resolve to risk this. And now, Messire van Arckel, I ask you have you any doubt of the bravery of Messire d'-Artois ?"

"No, truly," replied Van Arckel, "I acknowledge Messire Robert to be a fearless and valiant knight."

"Well, then," continued the king, "you hear, general, that your personal honour is not called in question ; there remains to you only the honour of France to avenge. I counsel you both to postpone the combat to the day after the battle. I pray you speak, mossires, is not my counsel wise and prudent ?"

"Yes, yes," answered the knights; unless the general will grant to one of us the favour of taking up the glove in his stead."

"Silence !" exclaimed d'Artois ; " I will not hear of it."

" Messire van Arckel, do you agree to this?" "That is no business of mine; I have thrown down my glove, and the general has taken it up; it behoves him to fix the time when he will give it back to me."

"Be it so," said Robert d'Artois ; " and if the battle do not last until sunset, I shall come in quest of you that very evening."

"You may spare yourself the trouble," answered Hugo; "I shall be at your side before you are aware of it.

This was followed by threatenings on both sides but they proceeded no further, for Sigis interposed with the words:

"Messires, it is not fitting that we should longer discuss the matter. Let us once more fill our gob-lets, and forget all bitter animosity. Be seated, Messire van Arckel.'. "No, no!" cried Hugo; "I sit here no longer,

I leave the camp immediately. Farewell, messires; we shall see one another again on the battle-field Meanwhile, may God have you in His holy keep-

ing." With these words he left the tent, and called his eight hundred men together; and in a very short through the country; and took the road to Courtrai. time one might have heard the sound of trumpets It is hard to conceive how far this numerous host Messire John van Renesse. The remaining Flem-

it was easy to see that they were picked and choice warriors. In front of the first column rode the banner-bearer, with the great standard of Navarre. Robert Count d'Artois, general-in-chief of the army, had taken the middle division under his

especial command. All the knights who had brought with them no soldiers, or had corolled them in other companies, were with him; and the kings of Majorca and Melinde rode at his side. Amongst the others it was easy to distinguish Thibaut II. duke of Lorraine, by the magnificence of his armour. And then there came the gorgeous banners of Messires John, Count of Tancarville, Angelin de Vimen, Ranold de Longueval, Farald de Reims, Arnold de Wexmael, Marechal de Brabant, Robert de Montfort, and a countless number besides, who had formed themselves into a company. This band even surpassed the third in magnificence and solendour ; the helms of the knights were covered either with silver or with gold, and their coats of mail were adorned with golden studs, by which their joints were secured. The burning rays of the sun fell on the glittering steel of their armour, and surrounded this peerless band as with a glowing fire. The swords which hung dangling at their saddlebows fell with a sharp and iron clank on the trappings of their steeds, producing a peculiar sound which seemed their fittest martial music. Next to these noble knights followed tive thousand other horsemen, with battle-axes and swords; and this picked troop was accompanied by sixteen thousand infantry, drawn up in three divisions. The first consisted of a thousand cross-bowmen; their defensive armour was simply a breastplate of steel and a flat square helmet : small quivers full of iron bolts were suspended at their girdles, and long swords

hung at their side. The second was composed of six thousand men with clubs, studded at the end with horrible steel points. The third was made up of 'helm-cleavers' with their long axes; and all these men were from Gascony, Languedoc, and Auvergne. Messire James de Chatillon, the governor-gen-eral, commanded the sixth band. It consisted of three thousand two hundred horses. On the banderoles of their spears they had painted burning brooms, the emblems of the purification of Flanders; and their horses were the heaviest of the whole army. Then followed the seventh and eighth bands; the former under the command of John Count d'Aumale, the latter under Messire Ferry of Lorraine. Each was composed of two thousand seven hundred horse, men of Lorraine, Normandy, and Picardy. These were followed by Godfrey of Brabant with his own vassals, seven hun-

dred horsemen, who formed the ninth band. The tenth and last was intrusted to Guy de St. Pol; he was charged with the protection of the rear and of the baggage. Three thousand four hundred horsemen of all arms rode in advance; then followed a multitude of foct-soldiers with bows and swords, whose number might amount to seven thousand. On every side ran men with blazing torches, in order to set fire to everything within their reach. Behind came the endless, succession of baggagewaggons, with the tents and camp-furniture and stores.

The French army, divided into ton bands, and exceeding sixty thousand strong, marched slowly Abbey of Groeningen, where they would find a safe full stature of the heroism of their fathers; asylum, even in the event of the French becoming masters of Courtrai. When this and other preliminary matters had been arranged, the knights returned to the camp.

The French general, Robert d'Artois, was a brave and experienced soldier; but, like many others of his fellow countrymen, he was too rash and selfconfident. He deemed it quite unnecessary to take ordinary precautions in his proceedings against the Flemings, so certain was he that his first attack would throw them into hopeless confusion .--This rash confidence was shared by all his soldiers to such extent, that, while the army of Guy was preparing for battle in the twilight, the French were sleeping on as unconcernedly as though they were quartered in a friendly city. Trusting to their numberless cavalry, they thought that nothing could resist them ; whereas, had they been a little less thoughtless, they would have first inspected the field of battle, and disposed their van and rear accordingly. They would then have found that the ground between the two camps was not stall fitted for the action of cavalry ;-but why should they exercise a superfluous caution ? Was the Flemish army worth it?' Robert d'Artois thought not!

The Flemings were drawn up on the Groeningen Place. Behind them, to the north, ran the Lys, a broad river, which rendered any attack on that side impossible; in front flowed the Groeningen brook, which, though now but a narrow watercourse, was then a broad stream; and its shelving marshy banks opposed an insurmountable obstacle to the French cavalry. Their right wing rested on the portion of the walls of Courtrai near St. Martin's Church, and round the left ran a tributary of the Groeningen brook, so that the Flemings were | or die!" posted, as it were, on an island; and any attempt to dislodge them must needs be difficult and perilous. The space which separated them from the French army was a succession of meadows, which lay very low, and were watered by the Mosscher brook, which converted them into a kind of marsh. Thus the French cavalry were obliged to cross two brooks before they could come into action; and this was a very difficult and tedious operation, because the horses' hoofs had no hold on the moist and slippery ground, and at every step the poor

animals sank up to their knees in the morass. The French general took no account of this; he made his plans as though the field of battle were firm and hard ground, and directed the attack in a manner quite at variance with the rules of strategy. So true is it that excessive confidence renders men blind.

Towards break of day, before the sun had shown bis glowing disk above the horizon, the Flemings were drawn up in order of battle on the Groeningen Guy commanded the left wing in perbrook. son, and he had about him all the guilds of Bruges. Eustachius Sporkyn, with the men of Furnes, occupied the centre; the second corps was commanded by John Borluut, and numbered five thousand men of Ghent; the third, composed of the clothworkers and freemen of Bruges, was led by William van Gulick. The right wing, which ex-tended as far as the city-walls, consisted of the butchers, with their Dean Jan Breydel, and the Zeeland men-at-arms; and it was commanded by

.

their breasts heaved more freuly; the blood flowed more impetuously through their veins, and they longed for the battle, as for their deliverance from the oppressor.

And now, as all arose in deepest silence, the youthful Guy sprang from his horse, and standing in the middle of the square, addressed them thus;-' Men of Flanders, remember the famous deeds of your ancesters; never did they count their foes. Their invincible courage won for us that freedom of which an alien tyrant would now despoil us. You, too, will to day pour out your hearts' blood in defence of this sacred heritage and deposit; and if we die, let us die a free aud manly people, the never-tamed sons of the Lion. Think on God whose temples they have burnt; on your children, whom they have sworn to slay; on your terrorstricken wives; on all that you love; on all that John de Barles lay weltering in his blood. Thus, you hold sacred ;---and so, should we perish, the enemy shall not glory in his victory, for more Frenchmen than Flemings shall fall on the soil of our fatherland. Be wary of the horsemen, strike with your 'good-days' between the legs of the horses, and quit not your ranks. Whose plunders a tailen enemy, whoso leaves his appointed post, strike him dead; this is my will and command. Is there a coward among you? let him die by your hands; his blood be upon my head aloue

And then, as if impelled by a sudden and vehement inspiration, he stooped and took some mould from the ground; and placing it in his mouth, he raised his voice and cried,

"By this beloved earth, which I will bear within me to the fight, this day will I either conquer

And the whole host in like manner stooped, and swallowed each a little carth from the soil of their fatherland. This soil, so beloved, seemed to inspire their breasts with a calm concentrated rage and a dark unrelenting yearning for revenge. A low and hollow murmurs, like the rumbling of a tempest in the recesses of a cavern, was heard throughout the excited host; their cries, their oaths, bscame blended in one terrific muss of sounds, amongst which were distinguishable the words, "We are ready and resolved to die !"

Again and in haste the order of battle was formed, and each returned to his position in front of the Groeningen brook.

Meanwhile Robert d'Artois, accompanied by some French generals, had approached close to the Flemish army to reconnoitre it. His archers were then brought forward and opposed to Guy's slingers, and the outposts exchanged a few arrows and stones while Robert was pushing forward his cavalry. Observing that Guy had disposed his troops in line, he arranged his own in three divisions; the first, under Rodolf de Neslo, was ten thousand strong the second, which he retained under his own command, was formed of the choicest companions, and numbered fifteen thousand picked horsemen; the third, destined for the defence of the camp, he intrusted to Guy de St. Pol. While he was thus preparing for a tremendous attack on the Flemish position, Messire John de Barlas, captain of the foreign companies, came to him, and addressed him in these words:

"For God's sake, Messire d'Artois, let me and my a a nogo bai Titi

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

The bull worship of the Egyptians find its parallel in the fox worship of the Japanese; dogs are protected from harm by public edicts in Yedde, time one might have heard the sound of stumpers 11 is hard to concerve now include dominant and the same of a concerve now include dominant and the same of a concerve now include dominant and the same of a concerve now include dominant and the same of a concerve now include dominant and the same of a concerve now include dominant and the same of the same of the flower of the fl

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JAN. 19, 1877.

#### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE. al para pera presi -:0:

Rev. John Pratt, of the Franciscan Order a native of Ireland, died recently at Los Angelos, Cal.

honsignor Cattini has been appointed papal nuucio at Madrid.

Rev. Bernard Flood, of St. Mary's, Waltham, Mass., was stricken with paralysis in his own church, on Wednesday, the 20th ult, and died in a few hours.

The Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire have abolished the obnoxious religious text in their Constitution which proscribed Catholics from holding any office under the State.

Report has reached us (says the Western News) on most reliable authority that the wife of the Hon. Major William Le Poer Trench, of Galway, has become a convert to the Catholic faith.

In 1795, Maynooth College was established : since then seventy-six of the students were consecrated hishops, and of these more than twenty-one are prelates in the Irish Church. It has given to the world above three thousand priests.

We learn that all the apostate Catholics in Erzeronm, Armenia, have returned the Church and now recognize Mgr. Melchisedechian as their Bishop, to whom they have restored all church properity, including the cathedral, the school-house, and the episcopal residence.-Ibid.

In an address recently delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conaty. Bishop of Kildare, being an appeal on behalf of the new church of Maynooth, his Lordship drew attention to the fact that since Maynooth Col. lege was established in 1795 it has given no less than seventy-six bishops and more than 3,000 priests to the church.

though we know of several. Of the Vaughan family in England, however, there are seven priests, three of them being in the episcopate, the Bishops of Salford, Plymouth, and the Coadjutor of Sidney. New South Wales.

At Notre Dame, Paris, on Tuesday week, the close of a grand triduum of devotion at the beginning of Advent was celebrated. The procession was followed by upwards of 3,000 men, all carrying lighted tapers. The effect is described as very imposing. The Blessed Sacrament was carried by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his visitation at Dover recently, said :-- " The number of conversions to the Romish Communion which have taken place in our lifetime has far exceeded that which has taken place from the Church of England in any other period of its existence, except perhaps, under the Stuarts, when, as we know, things came to a climax, and there was a deliberate attempt to Romanize the whole Church of England."

The Catholic congregations at Highgate, near London, which in 1858 was composed of a tailor and his wife, consists now of some 1,290 Catholics, of whom no fewer than 800 are converts who have been received into the Church by the Passionist Fathers. During the eighteen years of patient toil and selfdenial the community itself increased, and it will soon number twenty-five members. All this time the Fathers were badly housed and insufficiently accommodated. Indeed, the house was formerly a public-house known as "The Black Dog."

THE THREE MASSES ON CURISTMAS DAY .- On Christmas Day priests are granted the privilege of saying or singing three masses, to represent that Christ came to save those who were before the law, those who lived under the law, and those who are under the Gospel. The Church by the three masses honors in a special manner the three-fold Nativity of our Saviour-His eternal generation, as born of His Father from eternity and before all time, according to His human nature, being born of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and His spiritual birth by grace in the souls of pious Christians .- Mirror.

The Redemptorist Fathers have established a mission at Belleville, the notorious hotbed of Communism, Socialism and Infidelity in Paris. It is under the protection of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, whose patronage has already been manifested in a marvellous way. In less than a year the Fathers have united in marriage nearly 800 persons who had been living in disorder. Two Societies of the *Holy* of all those to whom I may have caused a scandal Family have been formed, one of men, comprising about 200 members, the other of women, far more numerous. Nearly 10,000 persons have been en- of Gratz, in the province of Posen." rolled in the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor. NEW CHURCH .--- The Catholics of Guelph are making a vigorous effort to have their new Church roofed by next fall. We have received a beautiful Lithograph of the Church, and the design exhibits an architectural beauty which will bear comparison with many of the finest ecclesiastical buildings on this Continent. The building will be 186 feet long inside, 68 feet wide at the nave and over 100 feet at the transept. It is estimated that the Church, when completed, will cost close upon eighty thousand dollars. When finished the Church of St. Bartholomew-such is to be its name-will add one more monument to the progress of Catholicity in the Dominion. NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN CATHOLICS IN THE UNIT-ED STATES .- In Georgia the census shows 5,000 of Irish birth and 26,000 Catholics ; in Indiana there are 29,000 of Irish birth and 150,000 Catholics ; in the State of Illinois there are 120,000 Irishmen and 400,000 Catholics; in Louisiana there are 200,000 Catholics and 17,000 Irishmen. Even in New York, where there are 530,000 Irish, the Catholic population amounts to 1,250,000. In Pennsylvania there are 235,000 Irishmen and 560,000 Catholics. In short, there are 1,800,000 Irishmen in America, and 6,000,000 of Catholics. Of course it is indisputable that the large majority of Catholics are of Irish birth or descent. But if we once begin to enquire who were the ancestors of American citizens, we shall soon find that there are no real Americans except the Indians. Even these figures do not convey a correct idea, for we know to our sorrow that there are Irish Protestants not a few .-- Sentinel. Dr. Falk is trying another dodge for bringing the fortress to ruin. Having found out that the Catholic press is made, by Pope and bishops, a useful channel for communicating with the faithful deprived of their pastors, all editors publishing papal briefs or episcopal letters will be prosecuted forlisten, ye people-unlawfully participating in episcopal function or exciting the Prussian people to a resistance to the existing laws! Half a dozen of editors have already been condemned to various fines for this new offence, and others are to be tried for it. For refusing to turn, what is called in the United States, "State's evidence," llev. Dr. Kan-tecki, chief editor of the Euryer Posen, has been arrested; and if he perseveres in his refusal to betray the correspondent who furnished his paper with the circular of the post director of Brienberg, coucerning Cardinal Ledochowski's correspondence, the conscientious editor will be retained in prison sine dic-at least as long as the public prosecutor shall think it proper.

Even the Culturkampf has rather tended to promote in the Roman Church the growth in their head and members of a well-disciplined, united spirit. Not the least foundation for this effect is to be found in the fact that the Roman Church has understood how to seize on all classes and portions of the popular life, on all the interesting questions of the day, on all the claims and necessities of the time. She does not content herself with referring the faithful to their everlasting home, and bidding them find consolation in Heaven, nor does she adjourn the solution of every social question to that distant land."

On Sunday, November 26th, in the chapel of the Propaganda College, His Eminence Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda, assisted by Mgr. Howard, Archbishop of Neocasares, consecrated Mgr. Persico, Archbishop of Siconia in partibus. The new prelate will be Vicar-Apostolic of Aleppo, and Delegate-Apostolic for Syria. He has already spent twenty years in the East in the most arduous labors of the Apostolate, and to a great zeal and knowledge of the character and customs of the people amongst whom he will labor, he unites a profound acquaintance with their lazguages. During the solemn ceremony the French Ambassador, Baron de Baude, with the members of his legation, assisted in a tribune in the church. Besides these, many distinguished Fathers of the Order of Observants, of which the newly-consecrated prelate is a member, as well as a number of friends, were present on the occasion.

Two more Catholic universities have lately been opened in France-one, for the West, at Angers, the other, for the South, at Lyons. These universities, as our readers remember, owe their existence to the law on superior education passed last year, by which university degrees were made accessible to those educated in private establishments as well as in the government colleges, and besides a share Three or four priests in one family is remarkable, allowed to the free colleges in awarding degrees. The Radical Minister of Education (M. Waddington) tried some months ago to upset this salutary law, but was defeated in the Senate ; and since then the Catholic universities have felt that they would have no longer to light for their existence. This is what the Bishop of Anger said in his address on opening the Western University :-"You may have full confidence in the stability of

our institutions. Catholic families repose their best hopes in these universities, and their support will be the source of our strength." The Gazette de France looks upon the prospects

of this university as excellent.-London Universe. Cardinal Simeoni as Secretary of State, to which office he was recently appointed by Pius IN., has had many illustrious predecessors besides the great Cardinal whom he succeeds. The title "Secretary of State" dates from the time of Pope Pius IV., who appointed his nephew, Charles Borromeo, to this dignity. In former times, the ministers of the Roman Church had the title of primicerius (premier) of the Holy See, Secretary Apostolic, and Defender or Rector of the Roman Church. At the beginning of this century, Pins VII., appointed to this charge the celebrated Cardinal Gonsalvi, who resigned in 1806 and was succeeded by Cardinals Casoni, Dora-Pamphili, Gabrielli, and Pacca. In 1814 Pius VII., reappointed Cardinal Gonsalvi, who held the office till the death of that saintly Pope, which took place the 20th of August, 1822. Leo XII had successively for Secretaries of State, Cardinals Somaglia and Bernetti. Pius VIII, Cardinal Joseph Albani ; Gregory XIV reappointed Cardinal Bernetti,

who was succeeded by Cardinal Lambruschini of happy memory. Pius IN has had for Secretaries of State Cardinals Gizzi, Ferretti, Bafondi, and from the 20th of March, 1848, to the time of his death, the late lamented Cardinal Autonelli.

"Old Catholicism" is progressing backwards, as they would say in America. At Berne, in Switzerland, an Old Catholic faculty of theology was added to the university two years ago, and this faculty now counts exactly eight atudenter the six Swiss and two Germans. This supply will considerably exceed the demand, if we judge by the smallness of the few congregations in Germany, and by the constant return of apostates to the fold of the Church. Thus, we find in one of the latest num-

bers of the Germania the following recantation :--"I hereby declare that I deeply regret my tem-

extract being taken from one of his recent lectures: -When the glorious sons of St. Ignatius-the magnificent Jesuits-went down to South America to evangelize the native Indians, the hostile tribes with their chieftains lined the river banks, hideous in their war paint, and stood ready to send the poisoned arrows into the hearts of these holy men. They would not listen to them. They would not open their heart to their influences, until at length upon a certain day these Jesuit missionaries were upon the river in an open boat. The banks on either side were lined with angry and inflamed warriors thirsting for the blood of the saints, when one of these children of God took a musical instrument and began to play sweet chords, and the others lifted up their voices and sang. Sweetly and melodiously they sang, voice dropping in after voice, as they sang the praises of Jesus and of Mary. The woods resounded to their peaceful chant. The very birds upon the trees hushed their song that they might hear, and the savages threw down their arms, rushed with their naked bodies into the river, swam to the boat, and listened with captivaed hearts to the strains of music. And thus upon the wings of song, did the Divine Faith and the traces the radical change in the number and the exgrace of Christianity reach the savage, rugged breasts of the Indiana. DOCTOR NEWMAN ON THE SPREAD OF INFIDELITY .-

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, preaching at the Birmingham Oratory on Sunday morning on "Approaching signs of the end of the world," said that ever since he grew up, wherever he had been, he had had this one lesson imprinted on him by holy men, that the aim of the world was to exalt knowledge over religion. Before he was a Catholic, as well as at present, he had always seen that the world kept more and were putting forward more knowledge and the benefit which came from knowledge as the thing which was necessary for the world. They wanted to supersede religion ; they did so without knowing it 50 years ago; but now their eyes were opened they saw that they wanted religion. There seemed to be no Goubt, humanly speaking, that as years went on there would be more and more a spread of principles of unbelief or Atheism, or a denial of God. These poor men were so beguiled and deceived, and the deceit was so strong that even the elect were in danger. It was now getting greater strength, and he did not see that there was any help for it except by the prayers of the Church. There was no human way by which they could stop that torrent of infidelity which was threatening them so much, and of the existence of which they ought to be made perfectly aware. The literature of the present day was very specious and plausable in argument. Perhaps Catholics were not so clever as these men, who had drawn informdtion from so many sources, and put forward so confidently, that it was only through God's grace they were not all deceived. The religion of the present day was one of self-idolatery and utterly destructive of all faith and of hope of heaven. Thinking much of these things in the course of, he might say, 50 or 60 years, he could not help looking with great axiety and distress and pity on the generation before us. He believed a most dreadful combat, a most awful conflict, between the powers of good and evil was now coming upon us in the next generation, and that there would be a great temp-tation to give up the Holy Catholic Church.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

#### The proprietors of the Dublin Nation are about to publish the poems of R. D. Williams in book form.

IRISHMEN ABBOAD -At present the governorships of Canada, Victoria. Ceylon, New South Wales, Hong Kong, South Australia, Mauritius, Western Australia, Griqualand West, Malacca and the Falkland Islands are hold by Irishmon. They thus hold the only two colonial governorships of £10,000 per annum and two out of the three governorships

the firm of Guinness & Son's the well-known her glorious song-her heart-thrilling music-her brewery men of Dublin, and that on his advancing science-her immortal art? From your retirement his brother E. C. Guinness who becomes books-where lie imprisoned the Thoughts of the retirement his brother E. C. Guinness who becomes books-where lie imprisoned the Thoughts of the the sole owner of the brewery, drew a check in Living and the Dead-do Voices come, this holy payment of his brothers interest in the firm, for Christmas time, telling foreign stories in alien ac-One Million pounds sterling. There is only one cents—and not one kindly native Voice to cause other instance in our memory where a check was drawn for so large an amount, by a private firm, viz : when the banking firm of Flood and O'Brien -both Irishmen-drew their check on the Bank of Nevada, for Five Million Dollars. The Dublin Irishman has the following :- A plain Scotch body"-one Mr. Ramsay, M P .- has sold a number of our countrymen in Scotland He obtained the votes of (30) Irishmen on faith of a promise to support Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion in Parliament, was elected in consequence, and accordingly did not support it, but voted against it, and had the hardihood to declare that he would continue voting against it Mr. Ramsay simply bid to obtain a seat in Parliament. Moral for Irishmen in Great Britain : Put not your trust in the promise of Scotchmen-or of Englishmen either. Yes, and the Editor of the Irishman might also say without being much in error,—Put not your trust in the majority of Irishmen—so-called—who seek to represent your interest in l'arliament. Most of our Irish readers know of the infamous characters of the bad Beresfords, who were so long identified with the Established Church of Ireland. It will, perhaps, interest them to know that there was one of them-and he a Protestant Archbishop of Armagh-who was an exception to the family rule. An interesting note in the last number of The Irish Monthly, edited by Father Russell, a Jesuit. says : "If we were asked to name a member of the same family, as a striking set-off against John Claudius, we would name his cousin, the late John George Beresford, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. No one who had once seen him could ever forget his handsome face and truly noble appearance. He was a man of discerning mind and generous feeling, and showed these qualities in the way in which he ruled his see, and in his relations with his clergy. The large revenue he derived from the Church he employed chiefly in its service. He contented himself with his fortuna and died not rich. On his cathedral choir he spent £700 a year, the expenses incurred by the publication of a valuable antiquarian work were defrayed by him ; and he built at a cost of £11,000, the Campanile in the grand square of Trinity College; Our late venerated Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon had the sincerest esteem for Archbishop Beresford, and one occassion, when speaking of him, he said : 'He is a large-hearted, large-minded man, and each night in prayer I ask God to preserve his life, and to prolong the term of his benevolence and charity.' THE POLITICAL PRISONEUS-VISIT TO O'BRIEN AT CHATHAM.-On Tuesday week, the 26th December, O'Brien was visited at Chatham prison by his mother, accompanied by Messrs. Collins and Ryan of Loudon. The formalities and precautions were of the same suspicious and vigilant kind as in the stability attained by the Irish Church in the sixth case of Serjeaut McCarthy. About twelve o'clock and seventh centuries. The transition to the Ro-the visitors were admitted into the well-known manesque style seemed to belong to the reign of barricaded room where O'Brien stood. The poor Brian Boru. Turning to the ecclesiastical towere, fellow looked in strong health and showed that Miss Stokes concluded that they were built after eyen the hardships of prison were unable to destroy the Irish became acquainted with the use of ceby one of his comrades, in the regiment who had largest number of them were built before this make some other improvements in the building as

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is-who can deny it ?- the Church of the people. | are referred to by the eloquent Father Burke, the the Fenians. O'Brien learned with great satisfaction that Dion Boucicault had undertaken to carry out a wish of Sergeant McCarthy's relative to the education of his children, and it is probable that by this time McCarthy has heard the news also. After the allotted time of twenty minutes, the visitors were obliged to withdraw, having had the consolation, however, of seeing that O'Brien was not likely to succumb to the prison rigours like his towers) or as houses for bells, Miss Stokes was of weaker fellow-prisoner. The interview between mother and son was most affectionate, but it is pleasing to know that poor Mrs. O'Brien was able to control her emotions in order not to add to the as of half military half ecclesiastical origin; they sufferings of her son .- United Irishman.

> IRELAND AS SHE WAS AND AS SHE IS .- Mr. Pim, of Dublin, lately addressed the Irish Statistical Society on the social and industrial condidition of Ireland since the famine years. He shows a decrease of population between the first appearance of the famine in 1846 and the close of 1875 of somewhat more than 3,000,000, the estimated population at the latter day being 5,313,980, as against 8,375,000 in 1846. Concurrently with this diminution of one-third of the whole population, Mr. Fim tent of agricultural holdings, a change that demands careful study.

| Holdings of acres. | 1841. | 1875.   |
|--------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 to 5             |       | 69,098  |
| 5 to 15            |       | 166,957 |
| 15 to 30           |       | 137,669 |
| Over 30            |       | 160,298 |
|                    |       |         |

Total..... 691,202

534.024

The cottier and small farmer tenements decreased by the action of the famine from 310,436 in 1841 to 88,083 im 1951, and have since steadily declined to 69,098. Almost every homestcad in this decrease of about 249 000 tenements represents a family of from five to six persons, or a population of from a million and a quarter to nearly a million and a half souls. The holdings of from 10 to 5 actes decreased to 191,854 in 1857, and have since steadily declined; while when we turn to holdings of from 15 to 30 acres we find an increase between 1841 and 1851 of from 79,342 to 141,311, with only a triffing decrease during the last twenty four years. The holdings over 20 acres increased from 48.62. in 1841 to 149,090 in 1851, and have since steadily increased to 160,298. These figures indicate a radical change in the occupation of laud in Ireland. But, although the consolidation of small holdings has thus taken place, it is remarkable that while those from 30 to 200 acres have constantly increased, those upwards of 200 acres have gradually decreased since 1861, showing that holdings of medium extent are deemed the most convenient as well as the most profitable.

CHRISTMAS .- Stand by the Cause of Ireland, in this holy Christmas time-if you hope that the tidings of great joy" which rang from the heavens, of old, shall one day welcome you there. For the Cause of Ireland, is the elevation of her People in Faith, in Morals, in Intelligence, in Patriotism-in all that purifies, all that ennobles, all that strengthens, all that exalts. Faith, whose guide is Hope, and Charity, greater than both, which thinketh no evil-these sanctify the inner hearth where burns the life of man and makes its flame as the flame of incense. In their name, do what you may toabate, uproot, and cast forth the Evil Spirit of Intolerant Hate which so long darkened our island, and now stands, poised on its extremest verge, with wings outspread, to leave it in fell despair. Stand by your country, in her moral warfare against the debasing vice which brings men to the ground, and leaves them there-living corpses, spiritually corrupt and corrupting. Where the furious reveller rolls past, to wreck rulu, and crime-there goes an enemy of Ireland, whom do you, true Irishman ! avoid. Stand by your country, in her eternal struggle against ignorance-once forced on her for long and perilous years by English Lawgivers, and English Laws -still to be combatted as an agent of Tyranny and

We notice by our late exchanges that Sir Arthur Guinness, M. P., has retired from noble history known to nou and to make the fight? Is her

groups of them belonged to the early portion of the teuth century. To the list of Irish round-towers she added the names of the churches to which they belonged-a precaution rendered necessary in a country that still holds its ecclesiastical towers to be of pagan origin. As to the primary purpose for which these towers were built-whether as campanili (or signal opinion that the first intention of the builders was for strength of defence, though bells were certainly hung in them. She looked upon them, therefore, were altogether closed in; their small doorways were evidently furnished with double iron doors, thirteen feet above the ground, evidently for pro-tection against forcible entry; and the openings were mere loopholes commanding the entrances than opes to scatter the sound of the bells. Miss Stokes went into an interesting historical discussion of the external causes that led this defensive character in the towers raised beside the Irish cathedral churches. At the close of the ninth centuary, when Ireland's language was developing and her schools the most frequented in Europe, the country became the battle-field of the first struggle between paganism and Christianity in Western Europe, and in the first years of Scandinavian in-

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vasion a number of those round-towers simultaneously sprang up beside the churches most liable to be attacked. Two other series of those towers Miss Stokes traced to the renewal of the wars with the Norsemen, and, flually, to the Norman invasion. She classed the ages of the round towers, therefore, within three periods, from 80" to 927, from 973 to 1013 and from 1176 to 1278. The paper was illustrated by frequent reference to the splendid series of photographs around the walls, which will be, we understand, open to public inspection in the Academy for a few days. Mr. R. Garston, proposed that the best thanks of the Academy be given to Miss Stokes for the splendid series of photographs. He expressed his satisfaction that Miss Stokes had acknowledged the Scandauavian and Norman inthuence on Irish architecture. Dr. O'Donovan seconded the vote of thanks. The Secretary corrected Mr. Garston's impression that Miss Stokes meant to attribute a large Scandinavian or Norman inducate to Irish architecture. On the contrary, her theory seemed to be that a native Romanesque style developed itself spontaneously in Ireland (hear, hear). An interesting discussion followed, in which the Rev. Professor O'Mahony, Professor "Looney, Mr. O'Nelll, and the chairman took part. All the speakers agreed with Miss Stokes as to the Christian origin of the round-towers, but some were against contining their dates within so narrow limits. The resolution of thanks to Miss Stokes was passed unanimously, and the Academy adjournod .- Dublin Freeman.

#### CANADA. -:0:

#### The Ottawa Times is dead.

The English sparrows are dying in Toronto.

Father Whelan has been elected School Trustee or Wellington ward, Ottawa.

A Hibernian Debating Club has been formed at Juebec.

There 134 Custom ports of entry in the Dominon of ('anada,

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 5th prox.

Mink and wild cat may be hunted from the 15th october, and marten from 1st November to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

Mr. James, Q. C., of Halifax, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the room of the late Judge McCully.

FANCY DRESS BALL .- The annual Fancy Dress of the Quebec Skating Club has been fixed to take place on Wednesday evening the 31st January.

The Dominion Senate consists of 77 members. Ontario and Quebec send 24 each, Nova Scotia and New Branswick 10 each, Prince Edward Island 4. British Columbia 3, and Manitoba

PROTESTANT. TESNIKONY TO PRUSSIAN CATHOLICISM. -The Evangelical Bundesbote, summing up the lamentable condition of Protestantism, considered as a source of religious life, and as, disclosed in the recent discussions of the Prussian Association for Home' Mission, says : "The Roman Catholic Church has in this matter far outstripped us. She

by my action .- C. Johannes Nepomucenus Kufliski, formerly incumbent and vicar of the Catholic parish

On the other hand, an Austrian priest called Russek, of Ustron, in Silesia, who had gone over to Protestantism last October, has lately asked to be admitted again to the Church. He cannot have been much pleased with his new faith, or else he would not have abandoned it so soon,-Ibid.

The clergy under Cardinal Manning's Archiepiscopal Control says the London Times, are now 1,828, serving 1,076 different public churches, chapels, and missionary stations, showing an increase during the past ten years, (since 1867) of 414 under the former head and 62 under the latter. There are now 18 Archleishops and Bishops in England and Wales, against 16 at the former datenamely, a Cardinal Archbishop and 12 Suffragan Bishops, two auxiliary or coadjutor Bishops, and

one Archbishop and two Bishops who are retired. In Scotland, during the same period of ten years the churches and chapels have increased from 10: to 239, and the priests from 193 to 260. In the Archdiocese of Westminster the religious communitics of men are 17, just the same as they were in 1867 ; but during the same period the convents of women have increased from 27 to 40, almost all of whom are engaged either in teaching the poor schools, or in nursing the sick, or in reformatory work. The Roman Catholic peers, including Irish peers and peeresses in their own right, are 36, and in two cases the heirs to their titles are in holy orders. The Roman Catholic baronets are 45, and there are seven Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons number 50, all of whom sit for Irish constituencies.

CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION .- There was a good attendance at the Hall of the C. L. A. last Tuesday week, it being the first meeting after the election of the officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Excellent address-s were deliver. ed by the president, chaplain and the newly elected officers-bearers, all evincing a spirit of devotion to the interests of the Society and of true loyalty to the Holy Mother Church under whose auspices the Association organized at the commencement of last year. The Auditor's report was presented, showing the funds to be in a healthy condition and that the progress made during the year was very flattering, there being a large amount of the requisite property for such an institution, including a very valuable library, acquired, without incurring debt. The membership now comprises some two hundred and is constantly increasing, but it was urged on all present to put forth increasing effort until every Catholic of the city was enrolled therein The young men and boys were especially urged to join and avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Association for improving their condition morally, mentally and socially. We congratulate the C. L. A. upon the result of the past year, and wish them every success for that upon which they have now entered .- Hamilton Evening News.

"FATHER TOM " ON THE JEDITS .- We all know enemies of the Catholic Church. This is how they joined the Fenian Brotherhood only to denounce transition was complete; and that the first soon as possible.

you to thing of a Past made glorious by your Forefathers, and of a Future which yourselves may make great? Stand by your country, not alone proud of her, but as patriots of whom she may be proud. This generation has already won its knight-

ly spurs. It must not leave its pennon drag to the ground, but hold it aloft, throughout the time of weary waiting and hope deferred. Let the days as they pass, mark no loss, note some advance. It requires an effort to hold our own. As the tried and true servants of our Nations's sacred cause rejoin those who have gone before them-see to it that there be youths to step forward so that the vacant places of Men shall be filled by Men. O, Youth of Ireland! be carnest, and love your country-be faithful, and serve her-be strong, and save her. She needs all that you can give of intellect, of heart and of soul-and deserves it all. The grave, the prison, and the foreign shore testity to her claims -and increase them by the added claim of suffering and martyrdom, Remember then, O remember those whose Christmas shall not be merry, nor whose New Year happy, if the will of formen can prevent it, and ennoble by the memory of selfsucrifice, and the example of patriotic virtues, your sanctification of this high and holy Festival --Dublin Irishman.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY .- MISS STOKES ON THE ROUND-TOWERS .- The secretary read for Miss Stokes, honorary member Royal Irish Academy, an exceedingly interesting paper on the styles of early Irish architecture, illustrated by some five hundred photographs of stone forts, early and decorated Irish churches, and round-towers, which were displayed around the walls of the meeting-hall. Her observations were founded on the drawings left by the late Dr. Petric. Miss Stokes divided the series into two heads-buildings without cement, whether pagan forts or early Christian monasteries, and cemented buildings, whether churches of one chamber, those of the Romanesque style, or ecclesiastical towers. She pointed out that, rude as they were, there were circumstances about their constructionthe marvellous fineness with which huge blocks were, without mortar, fitted into compact masses, and the fact that tools were manifestly used in raising the materials-that made her hesitate to associats them with mere nomadic tribes. The cement of the earliest Irish builders largely contained seashells and sand; the walls appeared to have been dry-built and the composition poured upon them and allowed to filtrate through from the top, until at last they arrived at the method of laying stones regularly in mortar. The use of the chisel was introduced not only before the Anglo-Norman invasion, but even before the arrival of the Christian missionaries. She attributed the change in ecelesiastical architecture to the position of greater

STRENGTH OF ICE .- Thickness, 2 inches will bear infantry, 4 inches cavalry or light guns, 6 inches will bear heavy field guns, 8 inches upon sledges, weight not exceeding 1000 lbs, per square foot.

A special to the Mail from Halifax says: Mr. Plake has promised to consider the appointment of Mr. James to the Inte Justice McCully's seat on the Bench.

None of the Game enumerated in the Provincial Game laws, except hares, may be taken by ropes, snares, springs, cages, nets or traps of any kind, nor shall any such engine be set for that purpose, and any person may destroy any engine so set.

Elk, Moose, Deer, Cariboo, Fawn and Hare may be hunted in the Province of Quebec in the months of September, October, November, December, and January, to the first February, when the close sea. son commences.

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC .- The London Money l'ost, of the 28th December, received by Monday's English mail, announced the arrived of Mr. Owen Murphy, Mayor of Quebec, at the Alexandra Hotel. Hyde Park.

Rumour is again busy with a new daily paper in the Reform interest, which is to be started in Toronto shortly with a hundred thousand dollars capital. Enquiries, however, fail to discover any foundation for the story.

Canadian cattle exported to England are selling well. Some taken over a month or so ago by Mr. Gilman, of Belleville, realized \$160 a head. Canadian oxen were sold at six shillings per stone of eight pounds (and sink the offal)in the London market, being the same price as the best Scotch beef made.

The latest enactments of the Game laws provide that "no offer shall be hunted, trapped or killed between the first day of May and the first day of October, in any year; no beaver between the thirtieth of April and the first of September; no muskrat between the first of June in any year, and the first of April following, for the districts of Quebec, Saguenay Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Kamour-aski, Rimouski and Gaspe, and between the first of May in each year, and the first of April following. for the remainder of the Province.

IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N.B.-. This Society elected officers for the ensuing six months as follows :-Hugh McCafferty President; Richard O'-Brien, Vice-President; 'Thomas Gorman, Recording Secretary ; John Connor, Financial Secretary ; John C. Ferguson, Treasurer ; Robert J. Coleman, Librarian; Daniel Coughlan, Assistant Librarian, Audit ou Committee .- Michael W. Maher, John Patton, Philip Commutee.—Blichael W. Blater, John Fatton, Fhilip J. O'Keefe. Trustees.—Robert J. Ritchie Edward Lantalum, Michael W. Maher. Investigating Com-mittee.—Francis McCafferty, Marmaduke F. Ritchie, Francis J. Duffy, Michael McGuiggan, Richard O'Brien. The Socolety having purchased the even the hardships of prison were unable to destroy the first became acquainted with the use of the Lyceum building, have had a room fitted up for the his iron constitution. By a curious coindence, as ment; that they were built during the transition. Lyceum building, have had a room fitted up for the he related to his visitors, that every day was the from the horizontal to the round, arched, and holding of their meetings. It will not be occupied to the noniversary of his betrayal to the authorities idecorated. Tish Romanesque style; that the for some time however. It is contemplated to be

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 19, 1877.

#### AND

The True Wlitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 187

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANCARY, 1977.

Friday, 19-St. Canute, King and Martyr. SS Marius and Companions, Martyrs.

Saturday, 20-SS. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs. Sunday, 21-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. St Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.

Monday, 22-SS. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs Tucsday, 23-Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Joseph. St. Emercatiana, Virgin and

Martyr.

Weenesday, 24-St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr. Thursday, 25-Conversion of St. Paul.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE

The races of the earth-Argan and Shemetic -are preparing for a Jubilee. A day of thanksgiving is at hand, and the children of the tribes are rejoicing. From the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, heralds are spreading the glad tidings to -Prepare "Glory to god on high, peace and good will unto men." On the 21st of May Fius 1X will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of his elevation to the opiscopacy. He will then be fifty years a Bishop, and as becomes the faithful subjects of a faithful prince -Catholic pilgrims from every corner of the earth will that day prostrate themselves in loyal homage at his feet. From "Greenlands icy mountains-from India's Coral strand, from Africa's sunny fountains" will pour the stream of faithful devotees. From our own " Island of Destiny" the land of bloodless conversion. which in the twilight of civilization shone like " a beacon light from pole to pole !" from England where St. Augustine preached, from Scotland where St. Ninnian toiled, from France where St. Remigius laboured, from Spain where St. Leander converted the Arians, from Italy where St. Benedict and St. Gregory formed a new civilization, from China near to the holy spot where St. Xavier gave up his life for God, from the arid plains of Nigritia, from the banks of the Wiakato in New Zealand, | of our creed. The barbarities of the Inquisiand over here to the nomad tribes who roam tion, the butcheries of St. Bartholemew, are the praries of the West, from all will go the alike, with the persecutions of Elizabeth, the children of the Church to pledge their allegiance to the spiritual head of three hundred millions of his subjects, whobow with legal fervour to his spiritual decrees. The event will be an epoch in the history of our times. After fifty years of his holy episcopacy, the Pontiff is to-day "Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire " persecuted but resolute to the end. As the Lord Jesus exclaimed "This is my resting place for ever and ever and ever; here shall I dwell, because I have chosen it " so exclaims Pio Nono, and so shall his faithful children salute him on that auspicious day the 21st of May 1877. O golden hour for those the defence of our own. This is our simple faithful devotees ! Happy day for those pious | duty, and we shall observe it as the "fulfilling sons and daughters of our dear old land, who of the law." Nay, we are called upon to do join in this gathering of the clans. From so sooner than we expected. At once we find Montreal to Rome ! ! The phrase conjures up | ourselves face to face with a vital question of a thousand associations, pious and picturesque. | the hour. It is vital because it insidiously | Paris with its Notre Dame, its St. Sulpice, its | aims at sapping the influence of the Catholic Madaline, and its St. Eustace;-Bordeoux | people of the Dominion. It strikes at the with its antique cathedral, and Lourdes crown- | root of whatever power we possess. Let it too ed with its mediæval castle, and sacred for its associations-"Josus L'Immaculate Concep- | partizanship that we assail the Government, tion." How piously cager the pilgrims will bend and charge it with exercising partiality in over the sarcophagus-shaped stone conduct which encases the waters which first bubbled | Dominion. We shall not say that Mr. Macup under the fingers of Bernadotte Soubiron and perhaps copy the inscription in the grotto "Allez boire a la fontaine et vous laver. Feyrfer 1858." From Lourde to Marseilles, whose "good bishop " was celebrated by Pope. Genoa with its Ducal palaces. its imposing stradas, and above all its magnificent Cathedral of St. Lorenzo. From this once Rupublic, the pilgrims will hurry on to in Belfast-in the heart of Orange Ulster-Leghorn with its Gothic duomo, and pictures- | and that the exodus of Orangemen to Canada que surroundings. From Leghorn it is only had, in consequence, become a question full of twelve miles to Pisa where there will be an. | serious donsideration for the Catholic populaother rest. It is here the pilgrims will see tion of the Dominion. We are able to subthat early Gothic Cathedral which with its stantiate the statement of the Freeman's Joursurrounding, the Baptistery, the Compo Santo | nal. We too are able to say that the Mac- duce the Rev. Dr. Robb, because of the fame and the belfry, are some of the best specimens kenzie Government is making an attempt to he had won by his dicisive attacks that exist. Who has not heard of the belfry encourage an Orange "settlement" in Canada; against the Romanism of the day. And companile of Pisa; the "leaning tower" as and whether it be a "conspiracy" or not, the so the lecture commenced. Unfortunateit is called. The pilgrames, as they gaze upon broad fact remains-that the Orangemen of ly for himself, however, Dr. Robb he its graceful proportions, its successive tiers, the North are mischeviously encouraged to made aserious mistake. He commenced by

to call the sheep to the Catholic fold. And then Rome, imperishable Rome! Who can desdribe it? Mount the Pincion Hill, climb Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitlo; or ascend to the tops of the Tragan or the Antonine columns, and who still can describe the grandeur and the majesty of Rome? It is Rome and that is all. It is Rome from whence all nations were conqured and from whence all nations were taught. Alike the mistress of the Church and of the Worldthere can be no epitomey of its record, but IT IS ROME. And here the pilgramage, as an organised body, will end. The Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's will be Chaplain to the pilgramage thus far. When the Pope is scen, his blessing obtained and an offering made in the name of the Irish people of Montreal, and of the other diocese in Canada, the pilgrims organised in the Dominion will be free to return at any time they please within twelve months, from the date of departure. On the outward journey subsistance and transportation is found, on the return journey transportation only. And now this great mission is before us. Only one hundred among us can go. It is an "Irish" pilgrimage and must be encouraged with Irish fervour. Fortunately an opportunity is afforded us of doing so. If we cannot prostrate yourselves in pious feryour at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, we can at least make some little offering to sustain him in his trials. Dull indeed must be the gratitude of the Catholic who would hesitate to give some little testimony of his esteem to the saintly man who is fighting our cause so bravely and so well. Pio Nono is perhaps the noblest Roman of them all, and Father Dowd shall not, we are assured appeal in vain for help, for the faithful children of Ireland-the land to which St. Celestine the I. sent over our all conquering Apostle, will meet out no nigard support to the one who has passed the magic rubican supposed to be alloted to our Popes, but shall generously sustain the great old father of the faithful, in this time of tribulation. Impelled by Faith. animated by Hope, directed by Charity, let the virtue of ou race move us to a pious emulation and let each son and daughter of our dear old land proclaim their resolution to assist our good pastor in his work, and to send him rejoicing on his way. IS IT A CONSPIRACY ?

We are not among those who think it a pious act to hate our neighbor for the love of God. We have no desire to see a war of creeds among the people of this Dominion. Bigotry in any, and in every form, will find in us a refute the charge. We, however, have special foe. Bloodshed and persecution form no part sources of information at command, and we shall not screen them from the public gaze. The policy of encouraging Orange Immigration into atrocities of Cromwell, hateful to our senses. This is the teaching of the Catholic Church, and it finds an echo in the heart of every Ca. tholic priest and layman in the land. Our mission, and the mission of our Church, is to preach peace and good will among men. To our fellow-subjects of other denominations, we have no hostility. Whatever influence they may possess, when fairly acquired, we offer no objection, but shall cheerfully extend to all the measure of their deserts. Let us then be fairly understood. While we shall attack no man's creed, we will, however, be vigilent in be understood that it is in no spirit of political promoting Orange immigrants to settle in the keazie and his Cabinet have entered into a "conspiracy" to promote this end-but we shall assert that both he and his ministers have, however, left themselves open to the charge of this most "wise and salutary neglect." The Dublin Freeman's Journal first drew attention to this theme. It pointed out that the principal emigration agent of the Dominion was stationed

Government grants "assisted" passage warcrated to Catholic purposes, and has been used rants to "eligible" men and women. These warrants are about £1 sterling ---. or in some instances £2 sterling - less. than the ordinary steerage passage fare. The intending emigrant goes to the agent, fills up a form of application, and returns it, with the passage money, to the accent from whom it was received. Now in the case of Mr. Foy, the agent of the Dominion in Belfast, he has authority to issue those warrants ad libitum. There is no check, no question; the Orangemen of the North have only to apply for a warrant, and our accrdited Protestant agent at Belfast places his imprimatur upon the document. The business is settled without delay. But how different is it with the Catholic agent in Dublin! He has no such power! He is compelled to send all forms of application to the .head office in London, where they are "considered," and frequently rejected, and that too without questioning the eligibility of the entending emigrant. What is the inference to be drawn from this procedure ? It is simply this. A Catholic is almost sure to be known by his name, and the gentleman in London can generally tell, whether the applicant is a Catholic or not. Is not this distinction in itself invideous? Does it not look like a conspiracy to encourage the one, and to discourage the other. But this is not all ! Mr. Foy the agent of the Dominion in Belfast in addition to a plentiful allowance of funds from the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, was at one time subsadised by the Government of Ontario as well. He was allowed 500 dollars for advertising in the North of Ireland-while only 200 dollars were spent in advertising the remainder of the country. Now Ulster is slightly over one fourth of Ireland in area and in population, and yet two-thirds as much money isspent in advertising in Ulster as there is spent in advertising the rest of Ireland. The reason of all this is obvious. It admits of no equovocation. The Orangemen of the North are encouraged, the advantages of emigration are placed before their eyes-while the Catholics of the South are treated to a treacherous and fraudulent pretensions to befriend. Why not keep an agent in Catholic Cork, invested with all the powers now possessed by Mr. Foy, the Protestant agent for Orange Ulster? Now mark, the passage warrent is only £2 less than the ordinary steerage tickets. This is the maximum, but it is as often only £1 less. To pay railway fare from many parts of Ireland to Belfast, would nearly cost the difference between the "assisted" and the ordinary fare. Of course Mr. Larkin, the Catholic emigration agent for the Dominion in Dublin-denics that there is any partiality shown, and some papers in the Dominion have endeavoured to

audience." This admission gave a cue to the context. Everyone knew what was to follow. The glorious revolution of 1688-the memory of the "immortal" William; the open bible; wooden shoes and brass money; Papal Infalibility, and almost-the Deluge. Ireland too came in for its share of the denunciations from the Rev. Dr. Robb. In his opinion "Ireland for the Irish," meant "Erin for idiots." Bravo, Irishman Robb! That weapon cuts all round. Did he speak for himself that time or for his countrymen at large? It was hardly logical, and unless his theology is better than his secular reasoning, both might be classed, as we regret he admits himself to be, with what Shakespeare calls: "tales told by an idot, full of sound and fury, and signifying-Nothing."

#### REVIEWS.

"The the Prince of Wales in India," is an interesting work. The pictures drawn of Mohammedans, Parsees, Hindoos, Maharattas, Sepoys, Chinese, Negroes and Lascars, are calculated to arrest the attention at every page. The Costumes of the Orientals of themselves furnish a theme for the pen of Mr. Gay, and the description of the vermilion, scrilet, blue, and gold-richly chased and tlowing bournouses, intermingling with the naked arms and legs of the Orientals, are often dwelt upon, and vivedly portrayed. Few men in our time have had better opportunities afforded

them of seeing all that was to be seen, than the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in India during the Prince of Wales' tour, and Mr. Gay has done his part of the work with good taste and with success. The Royal Fetes, Life at Poons; Beroda, Ceylon, Calcutta or Delhi-his description of the Cingalese Fairy Land, the Sacred City of Benares, or "Jummov the Magnificent" are all traced by the hand of a Man accomplished at his task. The Court, the chase, the review, the grand levee are all described, with sufficient minutenses to arouse interest in the work. The entertainments given in honour of the Prince, surprise one, because of their magnificence. Rajah, Kings, and Maath the Princes vie each with other in the profusion and in the costliness of their gifts. It was, perhaps, no part of Mr. Gay's duty to remove the veil from the surface of society as it appeared to the eye. Mr. Gay wrote the "Prince of Wales in India" as seen from the Royal Cortege. This is, we say, perhaps as it ought to be. But to readers of the Oriential literature ; to any one who read the report of the trial which took place some time ago in Calcutta, and where a Maharata Prince was pronounced a perjurer, life in India is quite another life, to that described by Mr. Gay. The idolatrous worships of the Maharrata Chiefs, the licentious brutality of their priests, the demoralized condition of their people, are themes of another kind. It is a pity too that the tour of the Prince of Wales to India was not free from that ' pugalism" among animals for which it was noted. We deplore the Bull fighting of Spain, but we appland the Elephant set to or the Rhinoccrous fight at Baroda. We almost piteously condemn pigeon shooting in Essex, but we look on and enjoy a deer enclosed in an area from which there is no escape, being slaughtered by a Chcetah, when it occurs in Hindustan. The work, however, is published in excel-

written an interesting preface to the work, in which he points out that the Vesper Service as sung in the country generally, is something peculiarly unrubrical. He recommend the new Vesper Psalter to the clergy generally throughout. The book has the Imprimatur of "Joannes Josephus Archiepiscopus Bostoniensis." It is published by T. Noonan, 23 Boylston street, Boston.

"Religion and Education" is as we are told in the "Introductory note," the "substance though not precisely the language," of an address, delivered before the Catholic Literary Society of New York. The Brochure is a valuable addition to the vital question of Religious Education,

"Reunion des Paroissiens D'Yamachiche" this opuscule, is a review of "une fele commune" of the good people of Yamachiche, near Quebec. The record, although local in its character is still of sufficient interest to afford instructive reading to all.

"The Popular Health Almanac " is a novelty in its way. Containing much valuable information, it is yet free from · juack medical advertisements, a fact which its title led us at first to doubt Next Week. "The Month and Catholic Review," Almanacs-"Gazette," "Catholic Family." "Irish American."

"Young Folks Magazine." " La Creme de la Creme."

Received-The American Catholic Quarterly, The New Dominion Monthly-John Douglal & Son, Montreal.

## OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5. I find myself at work again. This time I am in a hurry, and must needs treat you to a few "clippings" as well as " jottings" by the way. Of election news there is nothing new. The two vacancies are not contested, and rumour is of course busy with her pranks. 'The Clergy of Waterfod met at Dungarvon a few days ago, and decided upon putting forward Mr. Esmonde, as the candidate for the County. This throws the rest of the Candidates out of the contest. A resolution requiring the candidates to sign an engagement to abide by the decision of the meeting was passed, and subsequently accepted by the four gentlemen-Messrs. Delahunty, Fitzgerald, Rearden, and Esmonde. Mr. Lelimann the amusing German gentleman was absent, but his representative, Mr. Slattery refused on his behalf to sign the agreement. Before the proceed. iogs had far advanced, Mr. Delahunty withdrew his name from the compact by which he consented to abide by the decision of the electors present. Although he was worned not to attempt a contest. he declared his intention to fight for the Waterford vacancy. He has, however, since formally withdrawn from the contest. Mr. Rearden and Mr. Fitzgerald adhered to their pledge, and when the choice of the meeting fell upon Mr, Esmonde, they gracefully submitted to the will of the majority.

You knew poor Father O'Malley. He is dead ! Though many differed politicall with the Rev. Thaddens O'Mally, his death, which took place on Tuesday, will cause general regret amongest Irishmcn. He loved to consider himself the father of Federalisn, a political system which he advocated in oppisition to the powerful influence of Danial O'Connell. If any man might be held up as a model of courage in maintaining his oppinions, Father lent style by Belford Brothers is good in descrip- O'Malley was entitled to the distinction. In the arena of controversy he was afraid of no man, and style was polished, clear, forcible, and, when he "Faith of our Fathers," is an exposition and a wished to put down an antagonist by dint of sarvindication of the principal tenets of the Catholic casm he was equal to his determination. During signs of mental decay, but for one of his age (over 80) he possessed remarkable vigour and perspicuity. For some time past his trenchant letters have been missed from the Dublin press, but his memory will fifty years.

Canada is already having its effect. Day by day the policy of the administration is becoming more antagonistic to our creed. Orangism is flourishing. The local legislature of New Brunswick have incorporated the orange society, and Ontario 15, it is said, likely to follow in the wake. The sooner the murder is out the better. We want no more artifical settle. ments usurping the rights and privileges of our people. We are for Free Trade in this question. We find ourselves for the first time these 37 years without a Catholic Irish member in the Cabinet. In all previous ministrics a reprosentative Catholic, who was an Irishman as well, was placed within the circle of His Excellency's advisers. We had Daley, Drummond, Alleyn, McGee, Kenny, and O'Connor. It has been reserved for the MacKenzie Government to ostracise us from political patronage, and to cause us to hord up that " patient search and vigil long, of him who treasures up a wrong." The Catholic people of Canada are however strong enough to exercise a crushing influence upon any ministry that treats them with severe neglect, and while registrating no unkind phrase against our PROTESTANT fellow-subjects-yet we shall fight for equal rights, and resist Orange Ascendancy, by every power which we can legitimately exercise within the law. Dr. Robb of Toronto on British Liberty. Dr. Robb it appears is a well-known theolo-

gical Pugalist. He delights to combat the "pretensions of Romanism," and he came to Montreal last week to air his favourite hobby before an admiring audience in the Presbyterian Church, Stantey street. The chair was taken by the Rev. Principal MacVicar who seriously, nay solemely, assured his audience that it was a "superfluous matter" to intro-

tive power, and instructive and pleasing record of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. The his pen was a dangerous weapon to opponents. His work is to be had at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

Church. There is much in this work with which the later years of his long and active life, these were all Catholics should be familiar and it comprises in a cheap form, many refutations of calumnies which have been heaped upon our creed. It is always pleasing to hear and to be instructed on the fuct, that oppression never formed a part of the long remain connected with the history of the last creed of the Catholic Church-that it detested the hideous cruelties of the Inquisition and the massacre of St. Bartholomew alike. The Catholic Church as a Church, which every Catholic of course knows, had nothing to do with either-both were political. -But to any one desirous of mastering all the arguments to sustain this view, the work of the Rt Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., "The Faith of our Fathers" will furnish all the materials that are required. That part of the work devoted to "Civil and Religious liberty" is particularly interesting. Dr. Gibbons, not only asserts, but he in our opinion proves, that the Catholic Church has always been | together before the session opens he will find himthe promotor and guardian of civil and religious freedom. "St. Augustin and his Companions,' says Dr. Gibbons "were sent to England by Pope during the recess; but, he says, the time has now Gregory I. for the Conversion of that Nation," after converting King Ethelbert "admonished him that he should scrupulously abstain from all violence in the conversion of his people; for the Christian religion should be voluntarily embraced." But this was the case too all over the world. One of the Councils of Trent-we forget which now-

ordered that no one should be forced to join the Church against their will, while a King of Bulgaria -Michael-was in the same century warned not to use force to induce anyone to embrace the Christian faith. Dr. Gibbons gives us too the testimony of Fencion-St Bernard, the Great Theologian Becanus. -St. Ambrose and others, all of which prove that the Church set itself against religious persecution from the first. The book is to be had at D. & J. Sadler's, Montreal.

POEMS .- Mr. Hill, the author of these poems is a convert. The compositions are divided into two parts-the devotional and the occasional. There are many pleasing passages in the selection, which is printed in excellent style.

"The New Vesper Psalter" is a compendium of the Ratisbon edition of the Roman Vesperal, The work contains the "Gregorian Toncs" and all the Vesper psalms. It has too the Four Anthems of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the appendix there are Vespers for the Dead, two Hymns for Procesits graceful proportions, its successive note, and its in the system under which admitting that "he was an Irishman, that the plain chant" of marble emigrate. What is the system under which admitting that "he was an Irishman, that the plain chant" of salutaris," "Tantum Ergo" and the man 'Letter was not sorted in time to appear in columns, will repoice to know that it is conse- immigration is promoted ?- The Canadian lecture was written in Ireland and for an Irish Te Deum." The Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf has this week's issue.

#### MR. MITCHELL-HENRY.

has published a letter in which he calls attention to the necessity of making preparations for the parliamentary business of the coming session. He thinks it will be the most critical since the accession of the Tories. Great good was done by the corference which the Irish members held in Dublin previous to the last session, and Mr. Henry suggests that a similar conference should be held before the opening of the London Chambers in February. He says that " if Mr. Butt thinks it right to gather us self surrounded by a willing and disciplined party.' Mr. Henry alludes to the apathy of political minds arrived "somnolence may easily lull us into a fatal security." It is not his duty to ring the alarm bell; he only pleads the prickings of an uneasy conscience, and the responsibilities of a working politician who claims only as much attention as his thoughts may be worth.

#### UNPALATABLE TRUTH.

Mr. Henry thinks that anyone who desires to see something done, and not mercly talked about, has grave reasons for apprehension. He regards it as worse than useless to try and carry a Land Bill by the aid of declamatory or philosophical speeches. The way to make an impression on the English Government is by compiling a Domesday Book of tenants' wrongs such as has been suggested long ago, and on more than one occasion.

Alderman Tarpey, who was installed as Lord Mayor of Dublin on Monday last, in succession to Sir George Owens, is not much of a politician, but is a gentleman with a considerable share of genuine Irish feeling. It is not generally known that he speaks Irish fluently. His greeting to the guests he so sumptuously entertained on Monday was not the less kindly or spontaneous from having been given in the vernacular. " Cead mille failthe chum an teach Mor," said he-"A hundred thousand wolcomes to the Mansion House."

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JAN. 19, 1877.

#### PROCRAMME 'OF'

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

OF THE

IRISEI CATHOLICS OF CANADA. ON THE OCCASION OF THE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR

HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX.

1. The Anniversary celebration takes place in Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes

on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.

2. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgtimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from 'Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places. The Pilgrims will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the 3. places named in preceeding paragraph, to New York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to re-

ceive them. 4. From New York, the Pilgrims will proceed by a boat of the Inman or White Star Line to by a boat of the initial or white Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes and, after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles. Genos, Lighorn and Piza.

The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as 5. it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee cut of the common fund.

On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, via Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe. London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a ticket-first-class-to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This thicket will be good for one year.

To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed ont in paragraph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each. The Pilgrimage is limited to one hundred.

All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Ladies accompanied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for reasons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal.

10. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be addressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these of the Diocesc.

When an application to join the Pilgrimage has

M. Bruyere, President; Messrs. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon. NEW YORK COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to act as a Committee: Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor of Peter's; Messrs. Eugene Kelly, J. D. Kelly, jun., President of St. Michael's Society, P. Farrelly, James Lynch, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society of U.S., W. J. Hughes.

N.B .--- It is well understood that the Members of the Pilgrimage wishing to visit their friends in Ireland, can give as much time on their return to that purpose as they may deem fit.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "The Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

MR. EDITOR,-As in the course of the current month, we may look for the time honoured celebration of Anniversary Week, I hope that neither you nor the readers of the TRUE WITNESS will consider mistimed the few reflections which I have hastily thrown together, in anticipation of that event. On previous occasions, I have felt rather surprised—nay mortified—to find little or no notice taken in the TRUE WITNESS of the proceedings of Anniversary Week. It may be truly pleaded in extenuation :-- What concern of ours are the stereotyped platitudes uttered on that occasion ? What. have Catholics to do with their receipts and disbursements-their missions to the heathen-their bible-and-tract-distribution, and the usual pecuniary deficit sum to be supplemented from the pockets of a duped and admiring audience ? At all these things we can safely afford to smile and be silent. But there is another side to the question, and that is the ridiculously ignorant and supremely presumptuous attempt to hoist their self-dubbed and self-sent missionaries among the Catholic population of Lower Canada. Fortunately their efforts in that quarter have been hitherto attended with the usual and well-known sterility of their missions to the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Polynesians and other pagan tribes and nations. The only fruit of their labours, wherever they have attained any permanent footing, has been to demoralize the natives and to render their conversion ten-fold more difficult to the only successful evangelizers-the mis-

sionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Woe to you! said our Lord to such as these ; because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men : for yourselves do not enter in, and those that are going in you suffer not to enter. For this you shall receive the greater judgment. Woe to you because you go round about the sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, you make him the child of hell two-fold more than yourselves. Matt. xxiii-15.

There is, I admit, something very remarkable in the modern Protestant missionary movement, for which, at first sight, it is difficult to account. I cannot state the precise number of agents employed by the different antagonistic societies; but i must be very large :- yet nothing in comparison with the host of devoted missionaries of the Catholic Church, who with one or two trifling exceptions, had, long before, successfully occupied every field of Protestant operations. The enormous sums lavished upon the latter-about six million dollars annually-by a generous public, without any perceptible result, fills the mind with astonishment, When we compare this enormous amount with the paltry sum available for all Catholic missionary purposes in the year 1858 by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith-£1600, we can see at a glance that with the Missionaries of the Catholic Church salary is no object. The annual amount at the disposal of the Protestant propaganda would suffice in the Catholic Church for seven hundred and fifty years. Here and here alone, we find the true key to the anomaly of Protestant missions. Since the command was first given to "go and teach all Committees is appended to this programme. In nations," the Soldiers of the Cross have gone forth each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the in the name of their Divine Master prepared to conapplications made will belong to the Committee | quer or die. The success of the I: efforts during the last three hundred years, in Japan-India-China North and South America, dc., is well-known to all readers of history; so that according to a Protestant historian "Her losses in the Old World have been more than compensated by her conquests in the New." Here are no featherbed missionarice, who settle down in some delightful spot, surrounded with all the luxuries of domestic life, content to distribute bibles and tracts to people, for the most part incapable of reading either. But if the clergy of the various Protestant denominations held aloof from all missionary work during the first two hundred years of their existence, they can show very good reason for their inactivity. The wages of labourers in the Lord's vincyard are not exorbitant. We read that "He gave every man a penny." That small sum could not be expected to support a man encumbered with a large family; -nor was it so intended. The labourer in the Lord's vineyard is supposed to be without that appenage. 'He that loveth father or mother, wife or children more than Mo is not worthy of Me." Accordingly | Trunk engineers, calling upon the (iovernment to the first Apostles left all to follow their Divine Master; and their example has ever been followed | movement. by their successors-the missionaries of the Catholic Church. The modern Apostles of a discordant creed, naturally demurring to conditions so anta-gonistic to flesh and blood, preferred to stand for two hundred years "idle in the Market-place," waiting for some one to hire them. At last the Enemy of souls, seeing the craving of their heart,

observed all the commandments from his youth. What else," he said, "is wanting to me?" And Jesus answered :- "If thou wilt be perfect, go, and sell all that thou hast, and give it to the poor, and come follow Me. And when the young man had heard this word, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions. "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me." How is it possible to regard as Christian apostles men, who might much more readily be mistaken for wealthy country gentlemen or successful traders, than for the ambassadors of a Crucified God? What man, acquainted with the glorious career of St. Francis Xavier-of Blessed John de Britto-of de Nobili and a host of other servants of God in India—Japan -China-North and South America, can by any possibility confound such services with the Rev. Dr. Middleton first Anglican Bishop of Hindostan ? Previous to his advent, the Anglican Church, un-able to find any clergymen of her own communion willing to undertake the task of preaching the gospel to the heathen, had engaged, atenormous salaries, the services of Swiss-German-Dutch and Danish Lutherans and Calvinists. Dr. Middleton was no doubt a very learned and amiable gentleman; but we can hardly refrain from a smile when we read in his life published by the Rev. C. Webb Le Bas vol 1, chap. vi, p. 177. "That he had stipulated for a salary of five thousand pounds for himself-two thousand for each of his Archdeacons -ten thousand rupses additional for himself when he went to Madras-ten thousand when he visited Bombay-besides the use of a slip." "As to my salary "-he says complainingly-" the chief justice has four thousand pounds more, and the puis-nes two thousand : though their jurisdiction is limited to Bengal, and mine extends over India." We have already witnessed the fact of the Rev. Mr. Marsden in New Zealand ; his example was followed by a host of others. Five years later, 1619, as we learn from Dr. Morrison the historian of the London Missionary Society, five missionaries purchased thirteen thousand acres for forty eight axes; and this lucrative commerce between civilized men, on one side, and ignorant and thoughtless savages on the other, continued for the space of thirty years; many of the missionaries abandening their quasiand successful cattle dealers. (See adventures in New Zealand by Edward J. Wakefield vol. 2, Chap.

xiv. p, 344.) Such are the general character and surroundings of the men, who during the present century, and particularly within the past thirty years, have essayed to convert the heathen world to Protestant. ism, by the god Mammon. It is for men of a similar class-generally Swiss Nothingarians and an apostate priest that funds are about to be collected during Anniversary Week, to enable them to preach a bogus gospel to the Catholics of Lower Canada. It is not for me to sound the note of warning :---The sheep know the voice of the true shepherd, and very few have been led astray by the "wolves in sheep's clothing." " The bible and the bible alone." which they preach is a mere mockery of Christianity. What! will the Catholics of this province consent, like the heresiarchs Luther, Calvin and Cranmer, to abolish the Daily Sacrifice-the Pure Victim, which, as forefold by the Prophet Malachias, was to be offered up from the rising to the setting of the Sun? Will they be base enough for the paltry bribe of a piece of pork and a stone of flour, to overturn the altar of the Living God, and set up in its place the god of Private judgment grasping a bible in one hand, and a bundle of tracts in the other ? No, no our FAITH forbids us.

One word more in conclusion :--- If the generous and well meaning individuals, who year after year, have lavished their gold and silver in behalf of the French-Canadian Missionary Society, would pause, before repeating so foolish an act, to inquire-who sent them to preach the gospel ?- the whole organization would burst like a soap bubble. They could not say that it was God sent them without exposing themselves to a storm of ridicule; nor is it probable they would say that other spirit, of whom it is written :-- " He goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." A. G. G.

## CITY ITEMS.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE

TRUE WITNESS. SECOND EDITION,

" LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE,"

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS : A NARRATIVE OF

THE IRISH CONTINGENT DURING THE

## FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

#### BY

M. W. KIRWAN,

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Captain Kirwan has given, in the work now before us, a simple and interesting narrative of the fortunes of the Irish Company during the disastrous French campaign. None could have qualifications for the task of chronicling the vicissitudes experienced by the gallant little corps than its ablo and accomplished commandant. The tale is told with earnestness and vigour, yet withal there runs through it a vein of humour which betrays the nationality of the writer. The style is graceful and graphic, and even those who disapprove of the enrolment of the corps for the French service will sympathise with the story of its hardships and difficulties, its trials and dangers, so touchingly narrated by Captain M. W. Kirwan."-Irish Times.

"An admirable opitome of stirring events, which must prove dceply interesting to a numerous circle sacred calling, and becoming extensive landowners of readers. We can honestly congratulate the author and the public on the manner in which the volume has been produced."-Freeman's Journal.

> "All through this interesting work-the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousand of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention by many a hearthstone in Ireland-the author exhibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that capacity for producing effective word pictures of such stirring scenes as he has gone through. The pictures drawn in this volume of the sufferings of Irish soldiers during the terrible winter of 1870-71, are truly heartrending, and should be read by all who desire to have a clear conception of the realities of a soldier's life in time of war. Nowhere are the utter disorganization and incapacity of the French 'Commissariat' more clearly brought out in every part of the Dominion, and even in several than in those pages. This volume is, on the whole, a record of Irish chivalry, Irish endurance, and Irish bravery, of which this country durance, and Irish bravery, of which this country chine, and one that will maintain its rank as a may well be proud and for which Irishmen will specimen of Canadian workmanship. Mr. Lawlor feel grateful to the patriotic and gallant Captain of LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE,"-Nation.

"The case and dash of the true soldier are apparent in every line of this lively narrative. In the style which is fresh and fluent, we can trace the hand of a man who can command language as well as men, who, unlike Myles Standish, can write as well as fight. Men never suffered greater hardships or endured greater privations than the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment during the late War. The frost bit their shoeless feet ; they were often almost devoured by hunger, and their bed was generally the snow sludge, and mud, mud. several inches deep. But in the midst of all this, the Irish soldiers never lacked the spirit of their race. Whoever reads Captain Kirwan's account of " LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," will feel himself all the better for having made the acquaintance of men, who were, with a few exceptions, high exemplars of honour and self-sacrifice; and those who still survive to recount the hardships of the campaign will feel that they owe the author a ititude for having carefully collected and eloquently recorded the Reminiscences of un adventure full of romance."-Irishman. "An interesting book, full of animation, and portraying with a masterly power many of those characteristics which distinguish our countrymen in situations of difficulty and danger. Captain Kirwan proves himself not less ready with his pen than his sword, and one cannot rise from a perusal of his book without teeling a thrill of pride that Ireland can produce such men as himself and those who followed him through the stirring, but disastrous, events which he so ably describes .--Ulster Examiner. "This book, which we have perused with a careful avidity, is really one of the best of the class we have seen issued from the Press. It has the true dash of the soldier about it, its style being easy and graceful, possessing none of that painful ruggedness which distinguishes the generality of many latterday publications. It also has an especial interest attached to it by its being a truthful, authentic, and detailed account of the hardships and privations, endured with characteristic and hereoic fortitude by the Irish Company, which tollowed and partook of the fortunes of the French Army. The Author's vivid description of the severe outpost duty, his racy account of some few prominent characters, his familiar varrations of the terrible conflicts in which they were prominently engaged, will, from the first, seize the attention of the reader, and lead him on through moving incidents of flood and field,"-Tuam Herald.

REPATRIATION OF FRENCH INNIGRANTS .- Owing to the exertions of the Marquis de Bassano, President of the French Benevolent Society, 15 emigrants left for France on Saturday. The Marquis is collecting subscription for this purpose and hopes to send home 50 this week.

5

On Saturday afternoon a Committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs, H. McLennan, A. Robertson, F. W. Henshaw, W. J. Patterson, J. E. Kirkpatrick and E. Judge, waited upon Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with exceptional rates. The interview was, we understand, considered very satis-factory. Mr. Hickson having stated that an understanding between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways had been arrived at which will make the rates from the West to the Lower Provinces proportinate to the distance. Mr. Hickson also stated that he would do all in his power to obtain fair rates for Montreal, although in the past circumstances had been against him.

The failures in the Dominion during the year just ended were 1,728, with liabilities amounting to \$25,517,951. This is 200 less than in 1875, with a decrease of two million dollars of liabilities. In 1873 there was a failure of one to every 47 persons reported in business. In 1875, one to every 28, and in 1876, one to every 32. In the United States in 1873 there was one every 108; in 1875, one in 83, and in 1876, one in every \$9.

THE CANADA PAPER COMPANY .--- It is gratifying to learn that the Canada Paper Company was so successful as to obtain medals for excellence in almost every department of its extensive business. These honours were awarded for printing, book, wrapping, and coloured papers; and, although previously aware of the merits of the Company's work, we cannot help feeling pleased and proud that it should thus commend itself to foreign connoisseurs. The celat won by the company is a credit to the country at large, and adds considerably to the national prestige. It is also satisfactory to see native enterprise and industry thus receiving its well-carned reward.

THE MANUFACTURES OF THE COUNTRY .--- The Minerer says: The encouragement of the manufactures of a country should be the aim of all those who have its prosperity at heart ; above all, those of a city or locality upon whose prosperity depends their future business success. Nothing is more powerful in aiding in sugmenting the importance of the place, and every citizen should make it a duty to encourage with all his might its manufactures, especially when their products are at least equal, if not superior, to foreign. Among the numerous and important in-dustries of Montreal is the Sewing-machine Factory of J. D. Lawlor, 48 and 50 Nazareth street. Mr. Lawlor has been among us for more than 25 years, and is a practical maker of sewing-machines, who has pushed his business with persistent energy and rare determination. He commenced with the determination to sell a machine wherever one was to be sold, and thus the Lawlor machine is to be met with foreign countries. He has furnished the public with an article that was wanted-a first class mais one of those men who exercise a great influence upon the destiny of a country, and he has contributed largely to the growth of this city. He is one of the oldest manufacturers in his line, having been engaged in it since the introduction of the sewing-machine, or more than a quarter of a contury, and he ceartainly merits in the highest degree the confidence and encouragement of the public.

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

MONTBEAL

TNFORMATION WANTED of Patrick Bradley, A native of the County Westmeath, Townland of Ballydrown, Ireland, who came to the United States about 27 years ago, and resided in Hartford, Conn., for some time ; when last heard of he was going West. Any information of him, either Dead Alive, will be thankfully received by his nephew. John Bradley, At the office of the TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, Canada. Boston Pilot, and Western Papers please copy.

been accepted information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next; the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocesa.

2. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese.

The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Excutive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub Committees.

#### --:0:---COMMITTEES

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

> FROM CANADA TO ROME.

-:0:-----

ONTREAL,

The Central Committee to make all preliminary Rogements, and to draw up the Programme of Pilgimage :- Rev. P. Dowd, Messrs. W. H. legston, Mayor of Montreal; M. C. Mullarky, O. Clarvey, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy, James O'Neill. Donovan, T F. O'Erien, William O'Brien, Wm. ennan, M. Furmer, P. Donovan, J. P. Sexton, R. nick, John Cuddy, T. J. Donovan, M. Guerin. To carry out the decisions of the Central Comttee the following were appointed an Executive amittee :- Rev. P. Dowd, Chaplain of the Pilmage, President; Mr. O. McGarvey, Treasurer; M. Guerin, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Hingston, C. Mullarky, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy. CH-DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

be following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace abishop Lynch, President; Messre. Hon. Frank ith, Eugeno O'Kcole, J. Walls, P. Hughes. AGSTON.

he following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocesc: His Lordship op O'Erien, President; Messrs. Dr. Sullivan, ick Browne, James Swift, Patrick Harty, Wm.

TAWA.

he following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Rov. John L. onnor, D.D., President; Messrs, W. L. Waller, or of Ottawa; Daniel J. O'Donohue, M.P.P. erman Henry, Patrick Baskerville, Daniel O'. por, Richard Devlin. ILTON

e following and a Sub-Committee to organize ilgrimage within the Diocese : His Lordship op Crinnon, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, mith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick J. H.

## DON

("For Satan finds Some mischief still

For idle hands to do."-Methodist hymn )

May be supposed to have addressed them thus :---Why stand you here all the day idle ?-You docline working for a penny a day?-You cannot support your family on that paltry sum? The Lord of the vineyard never called you ?- No matter-work in spite of Him. Scorn to enter " by the not-neither prune nor weed; Uproot-destroylevel to the ground. Sow the unfenced and unreclaimed portions of the vineyard with the salt of bibles and tracts,---so that the "penny-a-day" labourers, when they come to cultivate, may find the soil arid and unproductive as a rock. Your pay will be sure and abundant,-enabling you to marry and give in marriage,-to build costly villas in the far off islands of the ocean, where you may cheat the simple natives out of their property for a few European trinkets. (The Rev. Mr. Marsdon employed by the Church Missionary Society in 1814 to found the New-Zealand Mission, purchased a tract of two-hundred acres of land chosen by himself, for the enormous sum of twelve axes. See New Zenland by J. L. Nicholas, Esq., vol. 2. chap. vil. p. 193)

It is far from my intention to depict all Protestant ministers and missionaries as rogues and hypocrites. I cheerfully bear testimony-and so will every Catholic-to the virtues that distinguish many of the Protestant clergy and laity ;-virtues, if to which were superadded the supernatural gift of true faith, they might be numbered amongst the saints. But the Scriptures declare that "without faith it is impossible to please God.<sup>n</sup> I am willing even to admit that among the missionaries of the various Protestant sects, there may be found men of sterling piety, anxious to promote the glory of God, and to labour, after their peculiar way, for the con-<sup>a</sup> following are a Sub-Committee to organize vorsion of Souls. Such may be compared to the where. This fact we may add is generally noticed vorsion of Souls. Such may be compared to the where. This fact we may add is generally noticed vorsion of Souls. Such may be compared to the and is one on which much satisfaction is felt.

There are eighty-four Notaries practising in Montreal.

There are two hundred and fifty-six Lawyers in Montreal.

The whole security of the Dominion is given for all deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum upon deposits.

We are pleased to notice among the list of successful gentlemen who have been successful at the recent examinations for practice at the Bar of the District of Montreal, the names of Charles J. Doher. ty, of Montreal, and John S. McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, two sterling Catholics,

The City Council of Montreal has passed a set of resolutions respecting the recent strike of the Grand take steps to prevent the occurrence of any similar

The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Rousellot, of Notre Dame, will be pleased to learn that the rev. gentleman's health has so much recuperated from his visit to Europe that he intends returning to Conada in March next.

There are twenty-two Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal, sixteen Presbyterian, nine Methodist, four Congregational, four Baptist, one German Prctestant, one New Jerusalem, and two Jewish Synagogues.

Municipal Taxatiou in Montreal commences with an assessment of 1s. 6d. in the  $\mathcal{L}$  on the assessed yearly value of all real property within the city. Wholesale Merchants, retail merchants, trade dealers, manufacturers and professional men are assessed at £7.10 per £100 of retail.

AN INTERESTING EVENT,-About 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon a highly interesting event took place at the nunnery of the Sours Grises, Guy street, which will long be remembered by those who took part or witnessed the pleasing affair. It was the annual feast provided by the St. Vincent de Paul and other societies for the destitute old men and the little children of the Hospital of the Sœurs Grises. His Worship Mayor Hingston was present and there was a numerous deputation of members of the Society. More than one hundred persons representing all ages sat down and regaled themselves from the groaning table spread with the most sub stantial the market could afford, relieved by delicate tit-bits for the little ones. Children of two years of age affiliated with grandfathers of 90 and upwards, the oldest being 102 years of age, and the looks of happiness all around must have been very pleasing to the gentlemen engaged in serving the representatives of the extremes of human lifeyouth and age. The feast illustrated how much happiness can be achieved with a very little sacrifice on the part of those able to afford it. and this fuct must prove an incentive to an extension of the practice in future, as occasion arises. In course of the festivity it was remarked by the Superioress that the distress apparent so far during the present year was much less than that experienced last year, this being attributable to the public works in progress during the past winter on the canal and else-

" Captain Kirwan's interesting book proves that the men that followed him were in reality of ' the stuff that a soldier's made.' They underwent without a murmur privations absolutely distressing, even to be read of, in the depth of a rigorous winter ; they were badly clothed, and all but famished. and yet they answered the bugle note, which sounded for action, with joyjul alacrity, and from the officers commanding the division they won again and again the warmest praise."-Tipperary Free Press.

"Exceedingly lively and graphic account of the Itish Company of Volunteers, written and published in excellent style."-Roscommon Messenger.

"There is, throughout this lively narrative, the dash of soldierly candour and simplicity, and the book may be read as a faithful sketch of the partaken by our countrymen in the late Franco-German War."-Mayo Examiner.

23.2

"Captain Kirwan's book is a capital work, brilliant, racy, entertaining. We and must do him and his men the justice to say, that under the most trying difficulties, dangers, and hardships, they gallantly upheld the honour of Old Ireland. We feel proud of the brave Captain and his men, and would that the honour of our country was in their keening under such dreadful trials and terrible disasters. -Wexford People.

"Full of dashing and glowing description of the formation and exploits of the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment in the service of France during the War of 1870.71. The narrative-for such it may be called—is exhaustive in detail, and the inevitable monotony attendant on the life of a soldier, when "off duty," is relieved by the gallant young Captain introducing, here and there, occasional flashes of true Hibernian wit and quick repartee."- Carlow Post.

WANTED-A Third Class Teacher capable of teaching French for S.S. No 4 Alfred. Apply. stating Salary required, to J. R. BROWNRIGG. Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello, Que. 22-3

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

PHOVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

The fifteenth day of January one thousand eight. hundred and seventy-seven. No. 250.

Henry Beattie, and Edward H. Broster, both of the Cily and District of Montreel, Merchants and Copartners carrying on business there as such under the name style and firm of " Beattie & Broster." Plaintiffs. ¥8.

Uh. E. Pariseau, of the said City of Montreal, Trader.

#### Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Archibald & McCormick, Esquires, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Lapierre, one of the Baililis of the said Superior Court on the writ of Copias ad Respondendum in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspuper of the City of Montreal; called the TRUE WITNESS and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called L'Aurore, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

> GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy, P.S.C.

| PROVINCE OF QUEBEC   SUPERIOR COURT   |
|---|
| District of Montreal.   |
|   |
| No. 2245.   |
| HENRIETTA HYMAN,  |
| Plaintiff.  |
| v <i>s</i> .  |
| JACOB OLLENDORF,  |
| Defendant.<br>and L. N. Benjamin, Esquire, advocato.  |
| Sur distraction de frais.   |
| On Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January<br>instant, at ten of the clock in the forencon, at.<br>the domcile of the said Defendant, in the City<br>of Montreal, will be sold by authority of jus-<br>tice, all the goods and chattels of said Defend-<br>ant, seized in this case, consisting of household<br>furniture, &c. Terms Cash. |
| M. HYNES,   |
| B. S. C.  |
| Montreal, 16th January, 1877.   |

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE, JAN, 19, 1877.

NOTES OF MISSION WORK IN SCOT LAND UNDER JAMES THE FIRST. • • •

#### From the London Month for December.]

#### (CONCLUDED.)

When I was in my native county of Moray, was visited by many, especially relations, with whom I used to speak of the Catholic faith, that they might promise to embrace it . One brother only remained obstitute in his errors. Meanwhile the Bishop of Moray was leaving no stone unturned to get hold of me, but, thanks be to God, in vain. My brother was seized with a dangerous illness. I was very anxious, but, saw danger on all sides. It was evidently dangerous for me to go to my brother, and not to go was to expose him to eternal perdition. The Catholics discouraged me from going, but I commended the matter earnestly to God, and went to him. I spoke of the Catholic faith, and urged him to be-come a Catholic, upon which he expressed the greatest desire to be reconciled to the Roman Catholic Church and was so overwhelmed with sorrow whilst making his confession that I cannot sufficiently admire the goodness of God to-wards so obstinate a heretic. When he had made his confession, I spoke of the Holy Eucharist. "Whatever Christ said," said he, "I firmly

believe; the things of faith are not to be weighed by the senses, but by the understanding, Christ ever blessed said, 'This is My lody.' I also believe all that the Holy Catholic and Roman Church believes. In this faith I will gladly die, and for this faith I am ready to suffer all things if I survive." When I heard this I gave him the Blessed Sacrament, which I had brought round my neck for the purpose, and which he received with the greatest devotion and reverence. He said he would not remain in bed while His Lord and saviour came under his wretched roof, but would prostrate himself upon the floor. I had but little time, so I only made him a short exhortation, and gave him the last blessing. I told him to think of nothing but God. He fell sweetly asleep in the Lord during the following night. This great blessing was granted to me and to him by Him from Whom is every good and perfect gift, and to Whom alone as the Author be all honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Many Protestants have what is in their case a very inconsistent, and, as we may call it, superstitious conviction that a Catholic priest has received power to heal many, or at least some par ticular diseases. But when they combine with this persuasion, in sign of its being a real grace from God, humility, teachableness, and a sincere desire to know the truth, God has often worked the cure, and so brought them into the Church. Father Anderson relates three instances of this as having come under his own notice in Scotland.

The son of a heretic nobleman, also himself a heretic, was blind. Some friends went to the father and persuaded him to see a Catholic priest, telling him that his son would certainly recover his sight if they would both promise to embrace the Catholic religion. They promised. The Father instructed them in the mysteries of the Catholic faith, heard the son's confession, and celebrated the mysteries known to the faithful. Towards the end of the mysterics, the Father took a relic of the true Cross, and made the sign of the Cross three times with it upon the boy's eyes. He then con-secrated the Precious Blood of Christ, to be received and adored. During the elevation and adoration of the Sacrament the youth exclaimed that he saw. His parents could not contain themselves for joy, and so evident did they consider the miracle that they abjured Calvinism, were received into the Church, and participated in the Sacred Mysterles.

A woman had been lame for many years. She was herself a heretic, but she heard from some Catholic friend that a Catholic priest was near where she lived, and that to Catholic priests had been given the power of healing the lame, and of helping those labouring under any sickness, adding that she might test that power by her own experience if she would enter the Roman Church. The lame woman agreed our Father went to her house, and instructed her in the faith. After he had instructed her he heard her confession and gave her the Blessed Sacrement which she most reverently received. The Father then made the sign of the Cross five times with his thumb on her knee, which was the seat of her ailment. Whereupon, by the mercy of God, from Whom all healing power is, she rose whole and sound, and walked without the stick she used to use She perseveres steadfast in the Catholic faith, and declares that in it alone resides the power of healing the sick. A young heretic was subject to the falling-sickness. His friends and relations learned that one of our Society had received of God the great grace of healing this sickness. The family, though heretics, were delighted, and went to visit the Father. They begged him to bestow upon their son the blessings of the Catholic Church, in which they declared they had heard that the gift of miracles existed.

ants will not remain in the house with him; he is unable to mix in society with others, or to walk openly in the streets. He must walk at night only and secretly, to the great detriment of health and risk of property. A Protestant will neither eat nor drink with him, and if he speaks with him, he him-self is either excommunicated in turn or some public and shameful penance is pronounced on him.

Of course, to evade such iniquitous laws, any stratagem or contrivance that is not sinful may be allowed. A Catholic nobleman, to avoid the excommunication threatened against him, had recourse to a most amusing artifice.

Being very steadfast in the Catholic faith, when the ministers cited him to appear before his con-gregation, as they call it, he began to shuffle and sent one excuse after another. They decreed the excommunication unless he satisfied them. The Catholic unfolded his plan to his servant, to a surgeon, and to a public notary, who were his friends, and who pledged their faith to stand by him. The nobleman mounted his horse in presence of the surgeon and of the notary. They set out on their way, but as soon as they reached a suitable place safe from observation, the nobleman jumped off his horse and cried out that his leg was broken. People ran up, for he was very well known in that neighbourhood, and friends and kinsfolk began to condole with him. The surgeon talked of the nature and danger of a broken leg, and applied I know not what poultices and fomentations. The notary confirmed it by a public document. Thus our Catholic was able to evade their excommunications for a year. He walked about so cunningly leaning on his stick, that any one would have believed that his leg was broken. When I first saw him I though so, but he told me the whole truth with great delight.

Father Anderson thus sums up his experience in Scotland during the two years of his mission work before he left the country, to allow the animosity raised against him to subside—

Though so great is the severity of the persecution. to which I have thus briefly alluded, so great is the steadfastness of the Catholics, so large their number, and so great the eagerness of their souls to approach the Divine Mysteries, that they seem to have inherited the fervour of the primitive Christians. God confirms their zeal and constancy by many miracles. He it is Who alone works true miracles, and Who, for the strengthening of the faithful, and for the confusion of heretics, by means of His servants, of whom I am the least and the greatest sinner, works wonders in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church.

## THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

The fourth yearly issue of Behm and Wagner's now well-known statistical work on the population of the earth has just been published. Their estimate of the whole population of the globe for the present year amounts to 1,423,917,000, and the area of the land surface they calculate to be 51,340,800 square miles, thus giving an average density of about 29 people to one square mile. These data are apportioned among the various divisions of the globe as nearly as possible as follows :--

Inhabit- Density per Square Miles, ants. Square Mile. 3,776,493 309,178,300 -17,079,383 824,548,500 Europe 82 •• Asia 48 11,415,894 190,921,600 173 Anica Australia and Polynesia, 3,381,210 4,748,600 18 America .. 15,687,840 85,519,300 5J

It is curious to notice that the area of the land surface of the globe has decreased since last year's issue as much as 83,340 square miles. This decrease mainly affects America, and may, no doubt, greatly he attributed to the result of more accurate and extended survey in the United States. But in all the other divisions of the land surface the area is given as less than last year, and this no coubt is also to be attributed mainly to a similar cause. This has had the effect, along with the absolute increase of the population, of slightly raising the density per square mile. The increase of the population esti-mate for 1876 over that for 1875 is upwards of 27 millions. Of course it must not be imagined that this enormous increase is entirely caused by the excess of births over deaths; as the area has been

000 by Asia. The total population of Russia, both in Europe and Asia, is set down as 86,568,000, being an increase of 900,000 over the estimate for 1875. As might be sumised, this increase is mainly in Central Asia, and arises from additions to territory. The area given for the whole of the Bussian Empire is 8,456,500 square miles, being au increase of 26,000 square miles over that of 1875. This increase has occurred mainly in Central Asia, where the Russian territory covers an area of about 1,290,000 square miles, with a population of 4,650,213.

The entire population of Asia is larger by about 25 millions than the estimate given in last year's issue of Behm and Wagner's work. The increase mainly falls upon the East India Islands and Anam, the figures in the case of the latter being more than double those given in the tables of last year-viz. 21 millions. The population of British India is rather less than last year, being 188,093,700; that of British Burmah being about 2,750,000; including tributary or protected States. The whole population of British India is close on 239 millions. In a map of India which accompanies the work the varying density of the population in India is shownfrom five inhabitants to over 750 per, square mile. The greasett density is found, of course, about Oalcutta, as also in patches all along the East coast, and over all the North-Western Provinces. The pop pulation of China is given as 405 millions, with 281 millions of outlying neople. Hong Kong seems to have decrersed by upwards of 2,000 since last year, the number now given being 121,985. Japan is set

down at 33,209,014. According to the latest statistics, the whole pop ulation of Australia amounts to 1,867,900; of New Zealand to 421.326. In the Fiji Islands the native population scems to be rapidly decreasing. It is calculated now to exceed 76,000, while the whites, who in 1872 numbered 2,940, were last year only 1,650

With regard to Africa, the population of Algeria was, in 1875, estimated to be 2,448,961. The population of Egypt shows a slight increase over las year, being now 17 millions. The inhabitants of Port Said now number 9,650, and of Ismailia 3,799. Many details are given concern-ing the area and population of the Soudan and Central and West African States, the results of recent exploration. The British possessions in South Africa show an increase of territory and population the latter numbering, according to latest data, 1,-338,702.

There is an increase over the whole of America of upwards of 1,200,000 over the number given last year. This increase seems to a considerable extent due to the fact that more recent statistics many instances referring to 1875 and 1876. The population of Newfoundland, e.g., is that of 1874, and is 161,386, showing a large increase over that of 1869. Canada is still 3,672,116, and the United States nearly 40 millions. Mexico stands at 92,76,079, and this must be from quite recent data, as last year's number was that of 1872. The Central American States show a slight decrease, the number last year being 2,828,164; the West Indies, 4,316,178 ; and all South America, 26,309,700, of which Brazil claims upwards of 11 millions.

A list of about 200 town is given, which contain 100,000 or more inhabitants. On the exact line Abeokuta, Herat, Leon (Mexico), and a considerable number of Chinese towns, the estimate of whose population must be founded mainly on conjecture. There are 29 towns whose population reaches or surpasses 500,000. These at or above a million are-Berlin, 1,045,000 ; Canton, 1,000,000 ; London, (1876), 3,489,428 New York with Brook lyn (1875), 1,536,622; Paris, 1,851,792; Seangtoli Shanchowfu, and Singaufu (China), each 1,000,000 and Vienna, 1,001,999.

The entire area of British possessions abroad is given as 7,964,752 square miles, with a population of 203,941,766—excluding, or course, the protected Indian States .- Times.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. -:0

The Admiralty have asked for a design for a new gun to penetrate 36 inches of armour at a

tion in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, to be held on the 14th of February. - 19 P

The duel between Bennett and May, notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, turns out to have been a bloodless encounter. The meeting took place at one o'clock on Monday, at a spot a mile from Marydell, Md. Three shots were exchanged without effect, after which the combatants declared themselves perfectly satisfied, and separated.

In the seven principal cities of the Union-New York, Philadelphia. Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati, the aggregate of full members of all the branches of Methodism does not exceed 75,000, gathered into about 300 churches. New York with a million of inhabitants has 44 churches and missions with less than 11,000 full members. Brooklyn has about the same number of members, but Boston has only about 5,000.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION .- It is a growing curse to California. They were first brought over by employers of cheap labor. Those thought that they had to share too liberally with those who worked for them. So to make the dividends bigger they brought in the Chinese. An official report states that the Chinese "will not testify against each other, for if one does so the others assassinate him." They gather up and grab all they can. Then off home again, taking the money with them. That, however, is the best thing they do, and Congress is about to give them a closing up impetus in the same direction .- Irish World.

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S DEVOTION TO STONEWALL JACK son.-Saturday morning quite early, Mr. Taylor, clerk at the Treasurer's office at the Capitol, saw a middle-aged and bronze faced Irishman coming through the square with a bag over his shoulder. Such a sight was not uncommon ; but Mr. Taylor in watching him further noticed that he was making for the statue of Stonewall Jackson, and when he reached it he dashed his bag aside, wiped his face, and fell on his knees in front of the bronze image of the great general, and was soon evidently engaged in prayer. The sight of a man engaged in prayer so completely upset Mr. Taylor that he sent Policeman Drinkard over there to interrogate the praying Irishman. Before the poleman reached the place, the son of old Ireland get up from his knees, and in answer to the question of Policeman Drinkard, said, "He was my old gineral, and I thought as I was passing I would stop and offer a prayer for him."-Richmond Whig.

The Protestant churches in Brooklyn and New York are nearly all in debt, and many of them so mortgaged that their sale is only a matter of time. The " Church of the Saviour," in New York, is for have been obtained since last year, the date in | sale, and six churches in Brooklyn are at the very verge of ruin. Eloquent preachers, fine music, and other attractions, fail to secure paying audiences, and the business of church-going and church sup porting is falling on fewer and fewer shoulders. Clerical scandals, the materialistic spirit of the age, and other disintegreting causes are making sad havoc in the Protestant ranks. In the meantime New England, the former home of the Puritans, is becoming rapidly Catholic, and New York is half Catholic. If there were more churches in New York, it would be a great advantage, we think; as it is. we cannot imagine how all the Catholics can even hear Mass on Sundays, their numbers are so great. -Catholic Standard.

A TERRIBLE RECORD .- The Cincinnati Commercial gives a detailed list of murders committed in the United States during 1876. The following is a summary of the bloody record :---Number of killers...632 Number of victims...735 Males.....604 Females..... 50 Females...... 99 Children., .... 4? Children..... 7 MEANS. CAUSES OF CRIME. Beat..... 30 Feud or grudge..... 22 Women..... 24 Axe..... 26 Hatchet..... 15 Domestic troubles.... Kicked...... 12 Jealousy..... 25 

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS .- The following lines on

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING, " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our or went-selected toton, delicately flavoured bever. age which may save us many heavy doctors' bills It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease strong enough to result overy to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazetta*. Sold only in Packets labelled—"JANES EPPS & Co., Homeopa. thic Chemists, 48, Threedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

## COSTELLO BROTHERS GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALM, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal GRAND LOTTERY,

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS. PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONT. REAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTEBY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome
- stone residence, valued at......... \$1,200 09 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) cach valued at
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- ent articles..... 350 00 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-
- ent articles. 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ-375 (0 320 00
- 14.
- 250 00 225 00
- 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 0 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00
  - Amount of Prizes \$10,120 0
  - 100,000 Tickets.

600

- The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.
- Tickets can be procured at :---The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne
- The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Rerds. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau.
- The General Hospital of the Grey

" Do you believe, Father," asked the youth, " that Christ communicated the gift of miracles to His Apostles ?"

"I do believe it," was the reply, "such are the express words of Christ, Who when He sent His Apostles to preach the Gospel, endowed them with this power. And did not the successors of the Apostles," continued the Father, "receive that same power, when Christ Himself said, 'He who shall believe in Me shall do greater things than these.' Besides, when Christ said to the Apostles, 'Go preach the Gospel to every creature,' are we to conclude because no mention is made of them, that none of the successors of the Apostles have received the mission to preach the Gospel? In the same way, when He gave His Apostles the gifts of miracles in express terms, why should not He have given it to their successors, or at least some of them? The Apostles St. Paul says they were to be constituted pastors, doctors, and workers of miracles in the true Church to the end of ages."

Convinced by these and similar arguments, the youth declared his vehement desire to be received into the Catholic Church. He was received, made his confession, and reverently received the Lord's Body. By God's mercy He was completely cured of his disease, and gave thanks to God, Who, whilst healing the body, cured also the soul. The last extract that we shall take from this first

letter of Father Anderson is his description of a very bitter mode of persecution, to which little attention is drawn in these days, when we are wished to suppose that the spirit of Protestantism has nothing to do with persecution or intolerance. While so much indignation and impatience are expressed at excommunication as a spiritual sentence pronounced for spiritual offences, it is curious to read of the virulent temporal penalties exacted for the exercise of liberty of conscience in spiritual-matters by definite Protestant excommunication, most correctly so called. Father Thomas Abercromby, after passing from England into Scotland in the time of James the First, marvelled to find the bitterness of persecution so much more intense in the north. There a person excommunicated for being a Catholic is disqualified from possessing his paternal estates, or from making a contract with any one, and is liable to prosecution for attempting it. A Catholic neir may be disinherited by his heretic fether. If any one fails to give a reason for not frequenting heretical churches he is excommunicated, and if he remains a year under this sentence,

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affected by extended survey, so the population figures owe their increase in a considerable degree to the results of recent censuses mainly in Europe and in India, and to a more accurate knowledge of regions hitherto imperfectly known.

States of Europe, according to latest estimates :--Germany, 1875..... 42,723,242 Switzerland, 1870..... Netherlands, 1875..... Belgium, 1874.... 5,338,634 Luxemburg, 1875..... Sweden, 1875.... 4.383,291 Norway, 1875..... Denmark, 1876..... Andorra Portugal, 1874....

Spain, 1870..... 16,551,647 Italy, 1875..... 27,482,174 Monaco, 1873..... San Marino, 1874..... European Turkey..... 8,500,000 Roumania, 1873.... 5,073,000 Servia, 1875.... 1,377,068 Montenegro.... 190,000

Grecce, 1870..... 1,457,894 The dates indicate the years in which the data were obtained on which Behm and Wagner have based their estimate. In the case of Great Britain, of course, the estimate is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, for there has been no formal census since that of 1871. In the case of other years 1875 and 1876, it is the result generally of a regular census, for several Continental governments are not content, like ourselves, with a census once every ten years. We recently gave some account of the results of the German census of December, 1875. Since 1871 the population of Germany has increased by 1,693,762. There seems to have been a census taken in Norway in January of the present year, the details of which have not been published,

though Behm and Wagner give the probable total as 1,815,000, an increase of about 12,000 on the estimate for 1875. The increase in the case of Great Britain over the estimate for 1875 is 352,000. Portugal shows an increase of about 310 000 since 1871, and if the population of the Azores and Madeira be added, it will raise the number in the table by 378,681. With regard to European Turkey, the estimate given by Behm and Wagner are rather more than those published some time since in an article in the Times on the population of Turkey. The population of Turkey proper is given as 8, 500,000; Roumania, 4,459,277; and Servia, 1,377 068. Behm and Wagner's numbers are mainly founded on Kutschera's estimate, the difference between this and that of Herr Jakschitch being mainly caused by a difference of opinion as to the density of population in and around Constantinople. and as to whether any portion of the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus should be included. It is clear, at all events, that the population of Turkey proper does not much exceed eight millions, a little over one third being Mahomedans, The population of the whole of the Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is given as 47,660,000, 20,500,000 being

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thousand vards distance. The new gun may weigh two hundred tons.

London is, at present, unusually afflicted with small pox. The three hospitals, Hampstead, regions hitherto imperfectly known. The following are the populations of the various are full, and contain in the aggregate 600 patients. The fever hospital at Honeston, accommodating 300, has been devoted to the sick with small pox, 2,669,147 built for the purpose.

To "convert" a Jew is almost as impossible as to 2,805,527 "pervert" an Irishman. This was proved at the annual meeting, held in Liverpool on Monday last, 205.158 Jews," at which it was announced that the total number of Jewish children under care was 1,000. 1.802.882 This number comprises all in Europe, and the 1.903.000 probability is that these are "foundlings" and the children who came in the category of "waifs and strays." However, the interest in this once" wealthy 12,000 mine" is quickly becoming extinct, for at Liver-

4,298,881 pool there were more men on the platform than in the audience, which the daily papers confess " was

5,742 chiefly composed of ladies." The amount collected was miserably small and the speeches were of the 7,816

tamest and most inappropriate character .- I.ondon Universe.

The valuable collection of historical pictures be longing to the corporation of the Royal borough of Windsor has just been cleaned, at much expense, and replaced in the Town-hall and Council Chamber at Windsor. The paintings are principally fall and three-quarter length portraits of various monarchs and important personages connected with the history of Windsor. Among them are likenesses of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, after Wincountries in which the estimate is given for the terhalter; Charles II., Riley; Queen Mary II., Riley; Charles 11., Old Stone ; Prince George of Denmark Closterman; Queen Anne, Closterman; William III., Queen Charlotte, George III., Queen Elizabeth, after Lucas de Heere ; William Pitt, after Gainsborough ; Prince Rupert, d'Agar ; James I., Miravelet ; James II., Sir G. Kneller ; the Earl of Nottingham, Zucchero; and Archbishop Laud, after Van-dyke. The interior of the Town-hall has also been reporated.

#### UNITED STATES. -:0:-

It is reported that Vanderbilt's will is to be contested by those of the relations who received small bequests, unless the late Commodore's son William H. consents to divide the estate with them.

Fifteen hundred pottery hands have struck at Trenton, N. J., on account of a twenty per cent. reduction of wages.

California is suffering from drouth, the first that has occurred in December since the American settlement of the country.

In regard to the recent publications as to the resuli of interviews with him, the President said, that like others he had freely expressed his views on the electoral question, but had not said what he would or would not do, further than recognize his successor so legally declared.

MOVING FOR A NEW ELECTION .- The Times Washington special says: Fernando Wood intentds to present in the House a resolution instructing the House Committee on the electoral count to offer to all his goods, and chattels are confiscated. Protest- claimed by Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, and 13,000,- the Senate Committee a proposition for a new elec-

plan are ingenious, and, it they bring he comfort to anxious partizans, may at least be serviceable to those who have " a bad head for dates ;'

First, Washington, Adams, With Jefferson reckoned, Next, Madison, Monroe, Then Adams, the second. Andrew Jackson came next Of New Orleans fame; Van Buren and Harrison And Tyler next came. Then Polk, and then Taylor Then Filmore and Pie:ce ; Then Buchanan, then Lincoln With wars dreadful carse, Then Johnson, of whom There's little to say. And now Grant, who presides At the White House to day. The question is now In these uncertain days Who'll be the next one, Tilden or Hayes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Duke Alexis is expected to arrive with the Russian fleet at Port Royal in two weeks when he will make a fortnight's stay at Washington.

This is how Father Burke paints the publichouse :- "The temple of drunkenness flares and flames in their eyes, and those treacherous doors are ominously on the spring. The touch of a finger will open to the ante-chamber of hell."

The Germania of Berlin gives the official statistics of desertions in the Prussian army. From these we loarn that in 1874 there were 16,539 desertions, and 17,112 attempts at desertion. In the navy the number of deserters was 714, and those who unsuccessfully tried to follow their example amounted to 783.

The Russian royal family go through a solemn ceremony of swearing fealty to the Emperor on attaining majority. Last month the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaiwich went through the performances. He first took the oath of civil allegiance, being led up to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg by the Czar before a great assemblage of notables; then the military oath beneath the standard of the Hussars of the Guard. So soon as he had token the civil oath there was a salvo of artillery and a great clash of joy bells.

Some men are always poor. Their purses are empty. They often murmur at their hard lot, and wonder how great people get on. They see the other men with precisely the same wages, and families equally large, living with many more comforts, and laying money by besides. What is the trouble? What makes the difference between the two? The former have never learned the worth of small savings or little self-denials. It is the constant saving in little things that makes men of The said Ovide Houle, small wages comfortable, and men of large earnings rich. Any one who will resolutely deny himself in things he does not need can put by something for the future, and will be surprised to find how his savings increase.

ASTHNA AND CATARBH .--- See Dr. Langell's advit.

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Street.

Savings Bank of the City and District, 175 St James Street, and at its different Branches-St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and coner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East lada missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of onsumption, brouchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and mical cure for veryous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feeling his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desix to relieve human suffering, he will send freed charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using-Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. 21-4

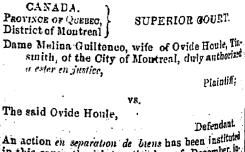
PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT, Dame Maria Jane Wyne, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Paxton of the same place, Trader and Manufacturer, and duly authorized a ester en justice for the purposes of this suit, Plantid,

and The said John Paxton,

Defendant. An Action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 10th January 1877. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDEUX,

HUTCHINSON & WALKER, 23-5



in this cause the sixteenth day of December, in stant (1876). TRUDEL, TAILLON & VANASSE, Attorneys for Plainliff.

Montienl, December 16th, 1876.

of these things. There is indeed a disposition in

many cases to regard these presents of new things

as bores, and they are often accepted because it is not thought covetous to wound a friend's feelings

by refusing what he regards as somewhat of a treas-

are. We once knew a friend who always felt this

way. Many a thing he had excepted and then threw on the rubbish. On one occasion he had

half-a-dozen Early Goodrich potatoes given him.

But these he happened to plant in his garden,

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JAN. 19, 1877. FARMERS' COLUMN. HOMES IN THE WEST. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. JUST PUBLISHED. LIST OF BOOKS. A new paper called "THE EMIGRANTS GUIDE," . G. KENNEDY containing reliable information about the lands, FARM LABOR.-The question of farm labor has **DEVOTIONAL** & INSTRUCTIVE been discussed considerably. The employer has prices, prairie, timber, soil, climate, Catholic THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED AND COMPANY, claimed that he has to pay too much for the amount FOR THE SEASON OF churches, Schools, Railroads, Markets, Irish Set-BY THE LATE 31 St. Lawrence Street, of labor performed, and the employce claims that tlements, how improved lands are sold on seven LENT AND HOLY WEEK. he has not got enough for the services rendered.-SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, FATHER MURPHY, years' credit, where improved farms may be ob-Voice of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and We frequently hear it exclaimed by some poor fel-We frequency heat is exchanged by some poor fel-low that he furnishes the muscle, and some one else furnishes the brains. We will venture to assert that fully one-third of the work done on the farm is Heart of Christians, a book on the Passion, tained, how free transportation is procured, how the GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior descrip-tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the by a Passionist Missionary Priest..... St 35 The Agonising Heart, Salvation of the Dy-ing, Consolation of the Afflicted, by the products will pay for the land and improvements, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). that fully one-thing of the work done on the farm 18 lost, or worse than thrown away, for the lack of thorough knowledge of how to do it, or by not how, where, and when to go West. Together with prices charged. Price, 10 cents. a sectional map showing Railroads, towns, streams, BOYS' SUITS ..... \$2 TO 12 Tł doing it at the proper time and doing it well. If PABISIAN, For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office ; D. & J. Sadlier, those that work on the farm by the month or day lands sold and unsold, with much other valuable Me those that not capable of taking care of themselves, does BERLIN, 275 Notre Dame Street, and Battle Bros., & Sheil, and important information, endorsed by the Parish BRUSSELS, 21 Bleury street, Montreal. not the responsibility rest on the employer to Priest, and sent free of charge to all. Address LOBNE, NEW STYLES. direct the work to the best advantage, so that he SWISS, can pay liberal wages to his men and they and their JOHN CROWE M, O'DOWD, TUNIĆ. families can live well. BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, TH SAILOR. 25 South Fourth St., TAB ON FRUIT TREES .- According to the experi-LOCK-SMITH, J. G. KENNEDY & CO., ence of Mr. Henry Reynolds, of North Carolina, tar Dec. 12] St. Louis, Mo. BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER is a perfect remedy for scarred and sun cracked ap-31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, ple trees. He says that by coating with new tar AND IRELAND-DUBLIN. the trunk of a favorite fruit bearer that was cracked beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrica GENERAL JOBBER which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as the trunk of a layon to have bearer that was claused and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he has restored it fully. He applies it to of the LARGEST AND BEST SITUATE HOTELS in the all the branches that show signs of decay. Since City. American Visitors will find in it the com-No Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST to make them extremely durable. This material GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Sh all the blanches that allow signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side Montreal. forts of a Home combined with Moderate Charges and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50. and assiduous attention. Uι ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO and clearing the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach trees badly damaged by J. G. KENNEDY & CO., LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. II. HALLETT & CO., Portland, COFFEE ROOM. borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, will have no more trouble with the tree for two Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the HOT AND COLD BATHS. Maine. 19-12m years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states the coating should be applied in the winter or early Dominion. J. MOLONY, Proprietor. [3-20. 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ASTHMA AD LANCELL'S ASTHMA Astrong struggied twenty years be-tweens life and death with ASTHMA, lesperimensed by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure Gure for ASTHMA and CATARPH. War-Tanted to relieve any case of Asthmain-stanty, so the patient can lid down to alcep. By mail \$1,00 per box. Address D. LANCEL, Apple Creck, Obio. For male by Druggistu. DIBECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. tannin and other astringents. Reply .-- Wind galls Fе THE MENEELY are only a symptom of inflamation of the membrane This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un which covers the sinews of the leg, in consequence der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the BELL FOUNDRY, of which there is an excessive secretion of scrum Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Th that gathers in the tumors. 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Y. and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontarlo all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Kiabishoi II BILL FOUNDIN'. Kiabishoi II B37. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin. monistici with the beal holtary Hang-ings, for *l'hurekes, Schools, Farms, Tavere (Socks, Colimae, Per Alarms)*, *Tavere (Socks, Colimae, etc.* Fully Warranted. Hitturisted Catalogue sent Free, **VADUZEN & TIFT**, 107 and 104 East Second St. Cincinnal. Th great public depends upon the newspaper editor, OHN B URNS J some interested correspondent, or the reports of St. atrons desire. some agricultural society to tell him all about them. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and re-STR. Parts Finally, on the strength of what he reads, he in-The Hard Logar A fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-Street vests considerable money in some article or another, 75 plants considerable ground with it, and find out only when too late that it is not at all suited to his ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the Craig physical, moral and intellectual development of the climate or soil. It oftentimes happens that an article SMALL-POX. really good in a majority of cases is of very little value in some particular spot. This is just the sort of knowledge no paper nor society can teach, but students committed to their care Craig The system of government is mild and paternal. MAJOR J. T. LANE'S yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. which a small experimental garden would readily

No student will be retained whose manners and supply. At market, or when visiting friends, one merals are not satisfactory : students of all denomoften has a few seeds or roots given him which inations are admitted. may be very useful to him, but which is lost chiefly because there is no spot assigned for the testing

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon day in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

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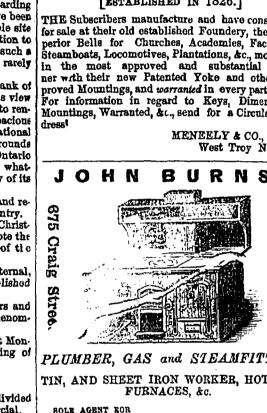


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| Roors FOR STOCK Mangolds should be sown as   | Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary  |   | THE REPORT  | The Love of Jesus   |
| carly as the soil becomes warm, and can be put in  | Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes),<br>History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental              |   | IN WOREMEN'S  | March   |
| condition, as a general rule from about the first to<br>the lifteenth of May. Soak the seed for 24 or 36     | and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest   | N Q   | STRONG SILVER LEVER   | Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs. J. Sadlier 80  |
| hours in warm water and dry it by mixing with  | and most practical forms, by Single and Double   |   |   | Life of St. Joseph  |
| lime plaster or ashes. After raking off stopes and   | Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on   |   | WATCHES   | Month of St. Joseph60Little Crown of St. Joseph30   |
| lumps from the summit of the ridges it may be  | Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration,<br>Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Fractical Geometry,             | FO FO FO  |   | Novena to St. Patrick   |
| sown with a common seed drill, using at the rate of<br>live to seven pounds per acre. Or the seed may be     | Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso-  |   | IN MONTBEAL,  | Life of St. Patrick. By Rev. M. J. O'Farrell 75   |
| planted by hand. Pass along with the hoe, and  | nhy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution,   |   | (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)  | Our Lady of Lourdes. By Henry Lassare 1 25  |
| from the summit of the ridges nick out the dirt at   | Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.  |   | (in all and content is menterperior)  | Daily Steps to Heaven 1 00<br>Jesus and Jerusalem, or, The Way Home. 1 50                   |
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| Globe varieties require more than the Long. In   | Grammar and Composition, will be taught.   | AN'S  | 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET.   | Gentilism, Religion previous to   |
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