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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

-:-0-:-BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

During the week which succeeded to the events last narrated, more than three thousand of the citizens left Bruges, and betook themselves either to Deconinck's camp at Ardenburg, or to Damme, where the Dean of the Butchers was in command The French garrison, meanwhile, increasing in confidence and security as the able-bodied men left the city, abandoned themselves to every species of license, and treated those of the inhabitants that remained as though they had been their very slaves. Nevertheless, there were only too many at Bruges who, so far from taking umbrage at the presence of foreigners, consorted with them in all cheerfulness, as if they had been their very brethren. But these were such as had denied their country, and sought by their cowardice to curry favor with the stranger they were even proud of their by-name of Lilyards, as if it had been a title of honour. The rest were indeed Clawards, true sons of Flanders, who hated the yoke, and were longing for the time when they could cast it off; but the worldly goods which they had earned for themselves by the sweat of their brows were too dear to their hearts to be abandoned to the discretion of foreign marauders.

It was these Clawards, and the wives and children of the fugitives, who were made to feel the heavy yoke and the cruck exactions of an insolent foe. Having nothing now to check them in the gratification of their cowardly revenge, the invaders tyraunised and plundered without mercy or moderation; they carried off by force the goods out of the shops, and paid for them with insults or blows. Irritated with this oppression, the citizens with one accord ceased to expose their goods for sale, and the French could no longer procure provisions even for ready money. Not a loaf of bread, not a pieceof meat, was to be had; all were hidden away under ground, out of the way of the enemy's search. and defend them. Before four days were over, the garrison was in such distress for food, that foraging parties were sent to scour the neighbouring country in quest of supplies. Luckily for them, the deficiency was in part provided for by their Lityard friends; but notwithstanding their assistance, a grievous scarcity reigned within thegates. All the houses of the Clawards were shut up, all business of sale and purchase was at an end; the whole city seemed asleep, with the exception of the cowardly Lilyards and the violent and restless soldiers. The working-people, being deprived of all employment, could no longer pay their assessment, and were obliged to lurk about in order to conceal themselves from Van Gistel's requisitions. On Saturdays, when the tax-gatherers went round for the silver penny; they found no one at home; it was as if all the people of Rrugeshad abandoned their city. Many of the guildsmen made representations to Van Gistel that, inasmuch as they were doing nothing, they were unable to pay the dues; but the unnatural Fleming turned a deaf ear to all temonstrances, and proceeded to levy the arrears by force. A great number of the citizens were then cast into prison; some-for resisting, or making public complaint—were even put to death.

Messire de Mortenay the French governor of

the city and commander of the garrison, more merciful than the Flemish tax-gatherer, when he perceived the extremity to which the people were reduced, would; gladly; have diminished the burdens which pressed so bravily upon them; and with this rise want an account of the alarming and terests that I speak. I repeat it, nothing but the governor-general by seditions cries, or otherwise, Doors or windows were instantly forced in; money you sir, have been born a wit."

cried shame upon him as an apostate, and, like every apostate, hating those whom he had betrayed, seized the opportunity to urge De Chatillon to increased severity, He painted the rebellious spirit of the men of Bruges in the blackest colours, and called loudly for chastisement on their headstrong obstinacy; representing that their alleged inability to procuse employment was a mere pretence, and that they wilfully abstained from work in order that they might have a plausible pretext for refusing payment of the tax.

De Chatillon's wrath at this intelligence exceeded all bounds. Everything he had done for carrying out the king's commands seemed to have been without result; the Flemish people were unsubdued, and to all appearance still indomitable. In all the towns of Flanders tumults were every day occurring; every where hatred of the French name began to display itself more publicly; and not at Bruges only, but inother places, the servants of King Philip frequently fell victims to the popular fury, either in open fray or secret assassination. There, too, were the ruined towers of Male, the fire still smouldering among its walls, and its stones still recking with the Frenchmen's blood.

The fountain-head of this stream of disaffection was evidently Bruges; there it was that the spirit of revolt had first displayed itself, and thence it had spread over the whole of Flanders. Breydel and Deconinck were the two heads of the dragon which thus obstinately refused to crouch under the sceptre of King Philip. All this considered, De Chatillon resolved on a vigorous demonstration, which should stifle, once for all, the liberties of Flanders in the blood of the refractory. Drawing together in all haste seventeen hundred mon-at-arms out of Hainault, Picardy, and French Flanders, he joined to them a large body of infantry; and thus, in complete battle array, marched upon Bruges. Fully determined to take summary vengeance on the patriots, he carried with him several large casks, containing the ropes with which he designed to 'hang Deconinck, Breydel, and such as supported them, from the windows of their own houses. His expedition, meanwhile, was kept a profound secret from all in the city, with the sole exception of the governor, as a precaution against any defensive measures which the Clawards might adopt.

It was on the 13th May, 1302, at nine o'clock in morning, that the French force entered the city, with the governor-general at their head. Stern and threatening was the aspect of De Chatillon as he rode along the streets, while the hearts of the citizens were oppressed with painful anxiety, fore-seeing, as they could not but do, a part at least of the fate that was awaiting them. The Clawards might easily have been recognized by troubled countenances and downcast bearing; still they did not apprehend much beyond a rigorous enforcement of the capitatation tax, and a general increase

The Lilyards had joined the garrison, and together with the latter stood drawn up under arms upon the Friday's market-place. To them the rovernor general's arrival was matter of rejoicing; for from him they expected to obtain retaliation for the contempt and abhorrence with which they were regarded by the Clawards; and as he approached, loud and rereated cries of "France! France! long live King Philip and our noble governor!" resounded through the ranks.

Attracted by curiosity, the people had flocked together from every quarter of the city, and now oscupied in crowds the whole neighbourhood of the market place. Every countenance hore an expression of the deepest fear and anxiety; mothers pressed their children closer to their breast, and from many an eye trickled the unconscious tear. But while all were terrified at the vengeance which seemed ready to descend upon their heads, not : single voice of greeting was raised for France or her representative. Powerful, indeed, they were for the present; but hatred against their oppressors burned fiercely in their nearts, and ever and anon flashed out in threatening glances from their eyes; they thought of Breydel and Deconinck, and a day of bloody retribution.

While the population were thus looking on in noody silence, De Chatillon had drawn up his forces in the market-place in such wise that either side of it was lined with men-at-arms, while one end was entirely occupied by a strong body of infantry ;the troops thus forming three sides of a square, of which the fourth remained open; an arrangement which allowed the citizens a full view of all that was passing in the centre. He then despatched, as quietly as possible, a strong body of men to each of the city-gates, with instructions to seize, secure,

The governor-general, accompanied by some of his principal officers, now advanced into the centre of the square. Here the chancellor Peter Flotte, the governor of the city De Mortenay, and John Van Gistel the Lilyard, entered with him into what seemed an animated discussion upon some subject of pressing importance; at least if one might have judged from the passionate gesticulations of the speakers. Although they were careful not to raise their voices so as to be heard by the citizens, their words were nevertheless occasionally audible to the French officers; and more than one brave knight cast looks of compassion upon the anxious people, and of contempt upon the traitor Van Gistel, as he thus addressed the governor-general:

"Believe me, Messire, I know the headstrong nature of my countrymen; your lenity will serve only to increase their insolence. Warm the serpent in your bosom, and it will sting you! I judge from long experience; and I sav, the men of Bruges will never bear the yoke quietly so long as these firebrands of sedition live amongst them; these must you quench, or you never will be master in this

"Methinks," said the chancellor with a malicious smile, "that Messire Van Gistel's countymen | the growling of the thunder which precedes the are not much beholden to him for his good word. storm If we were to believe him, I trow there would not be many alive in Bruges to morrow morning."

"On my honour, noble sirs," replied Van Gistel,

Chatillon, then at Courtray, requesting his authority for the abolition of the obnoxious tax. Van
Gistel, however, well aware that his countrymen
oried shame upon him as an accompance of these rebels,
and an accessary to their crimes, and as such be
hanged upon the same gallows."

Immediately the murmurs died away, and a deathany peace in Bruges.

"How many names might your list contain?" asked De Chatillon.

"Some forty," he coolly replied.

"How!" cried De Mortenay, in the highest indignation; "you have forty of these citizens hung for your good pleasure! It is not those here, however, who deserve such punishment. The principal offenders have escaped to Damme. Hang Breydel, Deconinck, and their crew, with all my heart, when and where you can lay hands upon them; but not these poor defenceless creatures, on whom you are

merely seeking to wreak your revenge."

"Messire de Mortenay," observed De Chatillon, "I think you wrote to inform me that the citizens refused to sell provisions to your men: what call you that but downright rebellion?"

"It is true, my lord governor, that in some respects they have passed all bounds, and have forgotten their duty as obedient subjects; but it is now six months since my people have received their pay, and the Flemings refuse any longer to sell except for ready money. I should, in truth, be deeply grieved were my letter to be the occasion of any extreme measures."

"This tenderness for the rebels can end only in the direct results to the interests of the crown of France," insisted Van Gistel; " and I wonder much to hear Messire de Mortenay thus pleading in their behalf."

There was a sneering tone in these words of the Fleming, which incensed De Mortenay even more than the speech itself. Casting a look of the deepest scorn upon the Lilyard, the noble-hearted soldier tbus replied :

"If you felt for your country as an honest man should feel, it would not be necessary for me, a Frenchman, to defend your unhappy brethren against your bloodthirsty malice. And now, listen, I tell you to your face, before Messire de Chatillon here, the citizens never would have refused to sell us provisions, if you had not gone so nefariously to work in exacting the capitation-tax. It is to you we owe these troubles; for all your thought is how to trample under foot your own people. No wonder they are full of the bitterest hatred against us and our government, when power is intrusted to such as

"I call every one of you to witness, that I have only, with zeal and in all fidelity, executed the

orders of Messire de Chatillon." "Call you that zeal and fidelity?" exclaimed De Mortenay; "say rather your own malignant spite against your countrymen for the just contempt they bear you. It was a grievous oversight of the king our lord to set one whom all the world cries shame

upon over his revenue in Flanders." "Messire de Mortenay!" cried Van Gistel, pas-

sionately, "you shall answer to me for this!"
"Sirs," interposed the governor general, "let there be an end of this! I forbid you to exchange other word in my presence; let your swords decide your quarrel at a fitting opportunity. At the same time I tell you, Messire de Mortenay, that the fashion of your speech displeases me, and that in all things Messire Van Gistel has demeaned himself according to my will. The honours of the French crown must be avenged; and were it not that the ringleaders have left the city, there should be more gibbets this day in Bruges than there are crossways to plant them in. Meanwhile, however, and until a convenient time arrives for putting the rebels to the rout at Damme, I am resolved to make a severe example now and on the spot. Messire Van Gistel, give me the names of the eight most obstinate Clawards in the city, and to the gallows with them

without more ado." Determined not to miss the first justalment of his. evenge, Van Gistel passed his eyes along the multitude before him; and picking out eight persons and sprang forward with the speed of an arrow, from amongst the crowd, marked them en the instant to the governor general. A herald was then called, who speedly made his appearance in front of the citizens; and having first, by a blast of his trumpet, warned them to keep silence, he thus pro-

ceeded to make proclamation: "In the name of the most high and noble prince, our most gracious sovereign lord, King Philip, the citizens whose names I shall now read forth are hereby summoned to appear without delay before Messire James de Chatillon, Governor-general of this land of Flanders, and that on pain of death in case of disobedience." He then proceeded to read out the names.

The stratagem fully succeeded; for as each name was called, the person designated came forth out of the crowd, and advanced up to the square into the immediate presence of De Chatillon. Little did they suspect what awaited them; though indeed their hearts boded them no good, and they would probably have sought safety in flight had that been possible. Most of them were men of some thirty years of age; but among them approached one greyheaded old man, with slow-drawn steps, and back bowed down with the weight of years, his countenance expressive of placid resignation without the slightest shade of tear. He stood before the govorner, looking up at him with an inquiring air: What would you with us?" his bearing seemed to

SAV. As soon as the last had obeyed the summons, at a sign from the governor the eight Clawards were seized and bound in spito of all resistance. The murmurs of the spectators, were soon repressed by the threatening aspect of a party of men-at-arms detached with that intention. In a few moments a lofty gallows was set up in the middle of the square and a priest might be seen standing by the side of the victims. At the sight of the fell instrument of death, the wives, children, and friends of the unhappy men called aloud for mercy, and the masses of people swayed tumultuously to and fro. A mighty igh, mingled with curses and cries for vengeance. burst from the crowd, and ran along its ranks like

Again a trumpeter came forward, sounded a blast, and made proclamation: "Know ye all, that whoseever shall disturb the

distressing state of things to his superior. De blood of the ringleaders can quench the mutinous shall be treated as an accomplice of these rebels, Chatillon, then at Courtray, requesting his authors spirit of our citizens. I can give you a list of all and an accessary to their crimes, and as such be

like stillness fell upon the multitude. The weep-ing women lifted up their eyes to heaven, and addressed their supplications to Him whose ear is ever open to His creatures' prayers, though a despot's threats may seal their lips; the men, inwardly burning with rage and indignation, cursed their own impotence to help. Seven of the Clawards were brought up, one after another, to the gallows, and turned off before the taces of their fellow citizens. The dismay of the terrified crowd changed into horror, their borror into desperation; as each fresh victim was thrust from the ladder, they averted their eyes or bowed their heads towards the ground, to avoid the spectacle of his dying struggles. To escape from the scene by flight was not allowed them, and the slightest appearance of movement among the throng was instantly repressed by the threatening weapons of the soldiery who barred the way.

Only one Claward now remained by the side of Messire de Chatillon: his turn was come, he had confessed himself, and was ready for the executioner but still De Chatillon delayed to give the word. De Mortenay was carnestly soliciting the pardon of the aged man (for he it was), while Van Gistel who bore him an especial hatred, was as carnestly representing that he was the very man who had been busiest in stirring up the population against the garrison. At last, by the governor's command, the apostate thus addressed his countryman:

"You have seen how your fellows have been punished for their rebellious conduct, and you are yourself condemned to share their fate; nevertheled the staircase returned, saying, "I have heard less, the lord governor, out of regard to your grey something moving in the loft; I'll be sworn there hairs, is willing to deal graciously with you. He grants you your life, on condition that henceforth we make a sharper search, denend upon it we sharp grants you your life, on condition that henceforth you bear yourself as a true and faithful subject of the French crown. Ory, 'France for ever!' and you likely they have the best of their gear with them. are pardened."

With a bitter smile of mingled scorn and indig-

nation, the aged patriot replied:

"Yes! were I such as you, I should do your bidding like a coward, and sully my white hairs by that last act of baseness. But God, I know, will give me grace to defy your threats and resist you to the death. You, vile traitor that you are, are not ashamed, like the reptile that tears its mother's entrails, to deliver over to the stranger the land that gave you birth and nourished you. But tremble for yourself; I have sons that will avenge me. You shall not die peaceably in your bed! and you know that the words of an expiring man fall not to the ground."

Van Gistel turned pale at this solemn denunciation. A terrible foreboding passed over his heart, and he repented already of his gratified revenge; for the dread of death is ever the strongest feeling in a traitor's soul. De Chatillon, meanwhile, had sufficiently read the old Claward's determination in his countenance.

"Well, what says the rebel?" he asked.

and despises the mercy you offer him."

"Hang him, then I" was the stern reply. The soldier who did the office of executioner now took the old man by the arm, and led him unresisting to the gallows.

The priest had given his final blessing, the victim had set his foot upon the first round of the ladder, and the rope was already about his neck, when suddenly a violent commotion showed itself in the crowd, which all the efforts of the soldiers were unable to subdue. Some strong impulse from behind seemed to be communicating itself to the multitude driving some forward, others sideways against the walls of the houses, and a young man, with naked arms, and a countenance intensely agitated with rage and terror, forced his way through into the open space in front. Once clear of the obstruction of the throng, he cast a wild look round the square, exclaiming, "My father! my father! you shall not

Even as he spoke the words he had reached the foot of the gallows; his cross knife flashed aloft, and the next instant was buried in the heart of the executioner. With a single cry he rolled expiring on the ground, while the young Fleming seized his father in his arms, threw him upon his shoulder, and hastened with his sacred burden towards the crowd. For a moment the soldiers stood motionless with astonishment, like so many passive spectators of the scene; but De Chatillon's voice speedily aroused them, and before the young man had time to take a dozen steps under his load, more than twenty of them were upon him. In an instant he placed his father behind him, and confronted his assailants with his knife still recking in his hand. Some fifty other Flemings stood about him; for he had already reached the foremost ranks of the multitude when overtaken by his pursuers, so that they had been compelled to push in among the throng in order to follow him. With what rage were the hearts of the Frenchmen now filled, as, one by one, they beheld their tweaty comrades bite the dust; for suddenly the bystanders rushed upon the soldiers, and with their knives stabbed them down without any mercy, while many a gallant Floming too perished in the fray. Upon this the whole body of the men-at-arms

made a furious onset upon the citizens, the large two-handed swords mowing down the helpless multitude, and the steel clad chargers trampling them under their hoofs as they attempted to escape, They fell not, however, unavenged; for many a Frenchman gave his heart's best blood to swell the crimson stream that flowed upon the pavement. The father and the son lay one upon the other, both pierced by the self-same thrust; their souls had not parted company upon that last journey. The streets were thronged with fugitives, and resounded every where with cries of terror; each one hastened to gain the shelter of his habitation, doors and windows were closed and fastened, and Bruges soon presented the aspect of a city of the

But the stiliness did not last long. Soon the infuriated soldiery, fierce as untamed beasts, and and goods seized and carried off, and whatever was not worth the trouble of removal broken and destroyed. The terrified women, dragged from their hiding-places, were subjected to the grossest outrage, the men who raised a hand in defence of wife or sister murdered on the spot. Every here and there upon the streets, before the doors of the plundered houses, lay a mangled corpse amid fragments of shattered furniture. No sound was to be heard but the furious cries of the soldiers and the screams of the unhappy women. The plunderers came laughing out of the homes they had laid desolate, their hands filled with Flemish gold, and red with Flemish gore; and as each party, sated with blood and booty, drew off from the spot, another worse than it followed in its place; and so the horrid work proceeded, till the full cup of misery

was drained to the dregs by the despairing citizens.
In Peter Deconinck's house there was not an article of furniture but was broken into fragments; nor would the very walls have been left standing. but that the plunderers grudged the time which they liad destined for more ruthless deeds. Another party hastened straight to the dwelling of Jan Breydel. In a few moments the door was shivered to pieces; and breathing threats of vengeance, some twenty of the bloodthirsty crew rushed into the shop, where, however, they could discover no one. though each possible and impossible lurkingplace was rigidly examined. Chests and closets were forced open, and rifled of their contents; and then every thing the house contained was wantonly broken up and demolished. At last, tired with their work of destruction, they were contemplating its results with malignant antisfaction, when one of the band who had mount-

Upon this the whole party hurried towards the stairs, each eager to be the first at the spoil; their comrade, however, checked their haste.

"Stay, stay!" said he; "you can't get in yet The trap-door is ten feet above the floor, and they have drawn up the ladder; but that makes no odds, -I saw a ladder in the yard. Wait a moment and I will fetch it." This was speedily effected, and they all ascended

the stairs together, and mounted to the trap-door; but there was still an impediment,-the trap was firmly fastened down, and could not be raised. "Well, then," cried one of the men, taking up a heavy piece of wood from the floor, "if the door is locked we must find a key to it."

So saying he struck violently against the trap, which, however, still held fast, without showing the slightest sign of giving way; but a cry of terror and lamentation, as though the very soul itself was passing out with it, sounded from the loft

"Ha! ha!" cried the soldiers, they are lying on the trap."

"Wait!" cried another voice; "I will soon show

Lend a hand there. With their united strength they now lifted a massive beam, and plied it so fiercely against the trap that the shattered board soon fell down among them. With a wild shout of triumph they rushed up the ladder, and in an instant were all within the loft. Here they suddenly stood still. It seemed as if some strange and solemn spectacle had touched their hearts; for the curses died upon their lips, and they looked at each other with an air of hesitation.

At the farther end of the loft stood a boy-he could not be above fourteen-with a pole-axe in his hand. His face was pale; no word or sound issued from his compressed lips. He held up his weapon in a threathening attitude against the intruders, and his blue eyes flashed with the heroism of despair; while the muscles of his delicate cheeks were violently contracted to an expression at once terrible and ghastly. There he stood, like the miniature statue of some Grecian hero. Behind the youth were two woman kneeling upon the floor,—an old grey-headed mother, with folded hands and eyes raised to heaven; and a tender maiden, whose hair hung dishevelled about her shoulders. The trembling girl had hidden her face in her mother's clothes, and was clinging to her as in the last extremity of terror.

Recovered from their first surprise, the soldiers pushed rudely forward upon the affrighted women, overwhelmed them with insults, and were about to lap hands upon them; serious opposition on the part of the boy they had never for a moment con-templated. What, then, was their astonishment when, with his left foot planted firmly behind him, he fiercely brandished his axe, and defied them to come on. For a moment the young champion checked their onset; then, as one of them thought with a single thrust to pierce him through, he parried the weapon, and struck with the force of despair at the shoulder of his assailant, who immediately staggered back and fell into the arms of his comrades. At the same moment the youth himself, as though he had received his death wound from some unseen hand, fell heavily to the ground, and there lay senseless and motionless by the side of the women he had endeavoured to protect. The soldiers pressing about their wounded comrade, proceeded to remove his acoutrements and clothes amid fright. ful imprecations and threats of vengeance; while the elder female, still on her knees, with floods of tears, and in heart-rending accents, sued for mercy.
"Oh, sirs !" she cried, addressing the soldiers in

their own tongue, "have but pity on us, miserable creatures that we are! Do not murder us, for the love of our merciful Lord, and as you shall one day yourselves look for mercy from Him! God knows we have suffered more than enough already; and what can the death of two defenceless woman profit you?"

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

An acquaintance remarked to Dr. Robert South, the celebrated preacher at the court of Charles II. thirsting for revenge, spread themselves through Ah! doctor, you are such a wit!" The doctor the deserted streets, the Lilyards acting as their lawful execution of the justice of my lord the guides, and pointing out the houses of the Clawards. replied, "Don't make game of people's infirmities;

THE COMPARATIVE VIRTUE OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT POPULATIONS.

ARTICLE III .- AUTHENTICATED AND UN AUTHENTICATED STATISTICS.

The constant and persistent effort to circulate unofficial and unauthenticated statistics in England is one of the saddest phases of the anti-Catholic agitation among the English-speaking population. Between twenty and thirty years ago a couple of tables were published, the one giving the number of murders in England and Wales and thirteen "Popish" countries, the other the ille-gitimate biths in London and ten "Romish" towns were manufactured somewhere. We are unable to trace their origin, but they came forward to-day as unblushingly as they did twenty five years since. An agent of "The Protestant Evangilical Mission" pushed them into our letter box with its August number a few days ago. At the top of them were the words-which, in such a connection, amount to blasphemy-" For God and our neighbour," and at the bottom it was stated-we presume ironically -that the "object of the society" is " the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, by the defence and propagation of Christian truth.' In his recent controversy with Father Williams the editor of the Cardiff paper used precisely the same figures, professing to take them from a Turin Almanac of 1864, to the "authority" of which we referred in our last article. He might have looked earlier and nearer for the author, for the figures were of home manufacture. The first-named controversialists might be excused for perpetuating the falsehood, but how the editor of a Liberal paper, whose duty it is (whatever his inclination may be) to sift slanders upon his neighbors, could swallow a set of figures which represented murders in the Papil States to be, proportionately to population, 237 times as numerous as in England and Wales, is past our conception to account for. Nor can we excuse him for propagating this and other untruths regarding the faith professed by between a fourth and fifth of the population of these islands, when he must have bad in his own office ready tests of the slander of which he was the vehicle. For instance, the average murders in a year in Ircland are represented in these tables as 130; we have only to turn to a blue-book to see that, throughout'all Ireland in 1874, there were but 100 cases of homicide, including both murders and manslaughters. The Registrar-General does not say how many there were of one, and how many of the other. As to illegitimacy the editor quotes Vienna from his Turin Almanac of 1864, the figures: -legitimate births 8,821; illegitimate 10,-360. Mind these are quoted as 1864 figures. The pamphlet we have referred to, of which we may as and a few others must be excluded from a compari-well give the title, "Christianity the Fortress of son. Why? For the same reason that the Regis-Great Britain," quotes precisely the same figures 1849! There is just the difference of the figure 8 for 2 in the first number, a misprint quite excusable, considering what service the figures have done in last twenty or thirty years.

Now, with regard to the first of these tablesthe murders said to have taken place in Protestant and Catholic countries, we have searched in vain for statistics which would afford a means of comparison. Those who pretend to make the comparison go back, as we have shown, to a manufactured statement of which no one who uses it can give the basis, and which as we show from the case of Ireland is clearly false. Even if we had the figures, we doubt if they would be of service. The classification of crimes in different countries is so various, that what is set down as murder in one nation would be regarded as only culpable homicide in another. Again, at the same period, the circumstances of nations are so different, that a comparison between them would be simply absurd. Supposing we set down the executions which took place soon after the success of the Versailles troops and the establishment of order in France with the executions in this country at the same time, what would be thought of the result? It would be worthless. We can give facts as to the totals of crime, but even facts in some cases require a knowledge of the country to enable one to explain them. For instance, it was stated at the first annual Geneva Congress [Report, p. 88] that the number of persons prosecuted in France for crimes in cowns of that country the illegitimate births were and the ruthless oppression of the very religion to 1870 was 4,189. In the same year in Protestant 22.86 per cent, for the rest of the country they were which Russia owes her own conversion, and of which to their own purposes, are near kinsmen and witthirds that of Catholic France, the number of The truth is that the chief towns in Catholic councriminal "convictions"-not accusations-was 12,-953 and the acquittals were 4,577, ** so that the persons accused of crime in England and Wales were more than four times as numerous as in France. We cannot in justice to this country believe that such figures represent the real facts; but, if we were inclined to take advantage of our opponent on the ground of the comparative criminality of Catholic and Protestant populations, here is what appears to be an overwhelming argument in our favour. Again, if we went to Belgium for a comparison between Catholic and Protes tant populations, we should take mate births are 14.9 per cent (they are as high as the only statement we can find of the criminality of 18 per cent); in Protestant Frankfort they are 172 that country, represents that, during the ten years per cent; and in Protestant Stockholm they are 40 7 preceding 1850, the number "accused of crime" in Belgium was 4,570, and, of these, 1,332 were acquit- still more marvellous table made up from the offied, leaving 3,238 for ten years, an average of about cial statistics of Prussia. In that country a record 323 per year. Taking the population at about a fifth is kept, not only of the numbers of illegitimate of that of England and Wales, the convictions in births, but of the religion of those who are con-Belgium, at the same ratio, if its population had corned. One of these tables, taken every three years been equal to this country's, would have been only about 1,290. But, in England and Wales, the yearly gitimate birth occurred in Prussia for the following average of the same ten years was 27,842 ;t so that, according to these authorities, the Protestant population of England and Wales was more than twenty times as criminal as the Catholic population of Belgium, Here are fucts, and our authorities for them are tangible. We are unable to explain them, though we can hardly be so uncharitable to Protestantism as to suppose there is not an explanation. Take even Spain-poor, maligned, and so-represented ultra-Catholic Spain. Here our case is very strong. The "authority" which professes to be "For God and our neighbour" put down the murders in Spain at among the Catholic population are less than six 250 per million of the inhabitants; so that, with a population of over 12,000,000, at which it is set down by the same authority, the murders in that country would be over 3,000! As a matter of fact, in 1857, for all " offences against the person," 1.341 persons only were arrested. How the 3,000 murderers can come out of the 1,341 accused of offences against the person we cannot tell. Perhaps Colonel Brockman, president of the society responsible for the statement, will do the sum for us. The total number of persons arrested for crimes against the person and property in Spain that year was only 6,000, while in England and Wales, more than 20,000 were arrested for similar crimes. The population of Spain that year was about two thirds of England and Wales; so that to be equal with the Protestant | at the top. ff population, the Catholic population should have produced about 14,000 supposed criminals. It only produced 6,000 persons accused of crime. In England in the same year 1857, English magistrates committed about 125,000 persons. Spain to be equal, should have had similar commitments to the extent of about 73,000. But the total arrests by

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|| Report of Prison Congress, Spain. Statistical Journal, vol. 23, p. 439.

Statistical Journal, vol. 23, p. 439. resillante for the said a said of the re-

the civil power throughout Spain, were but 28, 000 and of them 13,035 were arrested on suspi-That 1857 was no exceptional year is proved by the fact that on the 1st of January, 1858, there were less prisoners of all kinds in prison, convicted and unconvicted in Spain, then were ent for trial in England and Wales in one year. So that Catholic Spain's accumulated crime was less than one year of England's. These facts are all the more forcible because the comparisons between the two populations are for the same year. And as we are able to give in their case the totals of all com-milments, we have a right to claim that ultra Catholic and "priest ridden" Spain, so often referred to considerably less than half as productive of crime as England is shown to be by official and semi official statistics. So that, as to criminality, here are three Catholic nations, the statistics of which show that there is not only less, but considerably less, crime committed by their inhabitants than by the inhabitants of England. There remain three other Catholic nations on the Continent of which we have no statistics on hand-namely, Portugal, Italy, and Austria. Italy we should ask to be taken. out of the comparison. It would be an unfair one, liones no share in its destinies. China and Japan-because a Catholic population in name would be have not been more isolated from the spiritual life answerable for crimes committed by the secret societies, who, for a quarter of a century, and more, have fastened upon the Italian peninsula, and made be, we would stake our position upon any fair deduction to be had from any official figures that can be produced. As to Portugal, especially, though we cannot give facts, we will guarantee that, as to its absence of crime, and its immorality, it shall stand at the head of the nations of Europe. How, then, is it possible to maintain that Protestant populations are less criminal than Catholic populations? The truth is, that the lie is so often repeated, that men have come to regard it, as we have said, almost as though it were an axiom of Euclid, and hardly dream of the possibility of the

exact converse being, as it really is, the case. The second branch of the subject is illegitimacy. Having before us an accumulation of facts on this subject, we see, in the policy of an attack upon the Catholic Church on this ground, something posi-tively marvellous. The wonder is, that any controversialist who tried to make figures tell against Catholic populations upon the ground of their immorality dared to mention the word illegitmacy in connection with the comparison of Catholic and Protestant populations. This sin is an essentially Protestant sin. We say this in spite of the fact that in the department of the Seine the illegitimate births have been 28.8 per cent in Turin 18.9 per cent; and in Vienna 46.1 per cent; These places

trar-General in stating the rate of deaths in a district excludes the hospitals. The death-rate in the district in which St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite ormous. So would that in which the Manchester Infirmary is, or those in which the Northern and trar, therefore, in making his calculations always excludes these institutions. Now, Vienna, Paris, Turin and Rome are the hospitals of illegitimacy in the states of which they are the capitals. In every one of these cities there are not only foundling hospitals to which the children when born may

women about to give birth to children, to which admission is free and easily obtained, and where the unfortunate may conceal her misfortune from the world which knowing her sin would drive her God with the supreme authority in the Church,"—a down into deeper depths of degradation. The conprinciple which made the monster Ivan claim the sequence, is that all, or nearly all the illegitimate births in Catholic countries take place in the large cities. This is clearly shown by the very authority from which we quote. Although in Turin the ille-gitimate births were 189 per cent, Sardinia, of which Turin was the capital, stood best that time among all European nations with an illegitimate birth-rate of only 2.09. This included the 189 per cent of Turin. So in France. A table given at Volume XLVII of the accounts and papers presented to Parliament shows that while in the chief ism wherever their continuance is deemed profitable tries attract those who are the victims of this im-morality, by the facilities given, not for a downward course of crime, but for the attainment of a standpoint whence they may be teld to go and sin no more. Bavaria, on account of this, had to answer not only for the sins of her own people-but for those of a good many of the people of Protestant states of Germany, no inquiry being made at her foundling and lying-in hospitals, as to the nationality or the faith of those who appeal for aid. But when we find that in Protestant B-rlin the illegitiper cent, § what excuse can be made? There is a number of legitimate births.

	Protestant	Catholic
1831	11.27	16 48
1834		16 05
1837	11:32	16-76
1840	11.57	16 73
1843	10 92	16 43
1846	10.87	16.09
1849	10 78	16.35

So that, while in Prussia, the illegitimate births per cent, among Protestants, they are between nine and ten per cent. There can be no stronger recommendation of Catholic virtue than these figures afford, because the persons to whom they refer were of the same nation, under the same laws, and living under the same conditions. In the face of such a table let any assailant of the Church tell us that Catholic populations are not as moral as Protestant populations. On the contrary even Austria, which for some reason stands among Catholic countries lowest in the scale of illegitimacy, is considerably better than Protestant Saxony, and not as bad as Protestanto Hanover, Denmark, Sweeden, Scotland, and Wurtemberg, while the Catholic states of Sardinia, Ireland, Belgium and France, are among those

We have purposely left out of consideration the crime and illegitimacy of the Catholic and Protest.

Report of Prison Congress-Spain. Prisoners in Spain, 1st January, 1858, 18,247,

as stated in Report to Prisons Congress. Committed for trial in England, in 1857, 19,530, as stated in Statistical Journal, vol. 23, p 439.

‡ Encyclopædia Britannica, Eighth Edition, vol p. 94.

§ Eucyclopædia Brittanica, vol. 4, p. 94. § Statistical Journal, vol. 23, p. 208. ††See extract from "Economist" quoted at p. 421,

of Statistical Journal, vol. 28. This says, " England stands fifth in Europe in the scale of morality, the only countries which show a better return, being Sardinia, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Tuscany. Only one of these is a Protestant State. Station of Section 19

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RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-II.

If there is little reason to consider Russia the natural protector of even Slavonic Christians—whose limbs she has often bruised and crushed to make them fit into a Muscovite mould—there is much to regard her, in her administrative and political action, as the anti-Ohristian power of the modern world. Many dark phenomena combine to fix that character upon her. Only ignorance of the facts of Russian history, and the aims of Russian policy, can accept any other estimate of her place in the human family. Since her official Church received its form and her national policy its direction from that colossal barbarian Peter the Great-of whom the servile Archbishop Theophanes said, "Behold, O Church of Bussia, thy David and thy Constantine"-a selfimposed interdict has cast its shadow over all her wide provinces. She neither has, nor desires to have, any communion with the Universal Church. She has no part in its works, no sympathy with its of Christendom than Russia. Like them, she would close her hundred gates, if she could, against all who do not belong to the Slavonic race, or consent it the home from which corruption and vice have to minister to Slavonic interests. If they will do emanated, as smoke comes from fire. But, as to that, they may be of any religion, or none, and will be equally apt for her service. Using religion only to show us what the result of a comparison will as an instrument of policy, her pretended enthusiasm for what she calls the "orthodox" faith easily conciliates itself with the use of any agents whatever-Pagans, Moslems, or Protestants-who can promote the secular aims about which alone her rulers feel any real solicitude. If they can serve the Panslavist idea more effectually as Shamans, Mohammedans, or Lutherans, not only the State makes no attempt to convert them, but will not tolerate any such attempt on the part of others. The result of this inhuman policy, as the learned Dr. Latham observes, is this, that Russia, presents at this day, in every region of the empire, but especially in the province of Kazan, which he calls "the great seminary for missionaries and for agitators in behalf of the religious and political designs of Russia," a truly horrible compound of Christianity. Islamism, and Shamanism. (1) How completely anbordinate the religious is to the political idea even as the Russian Court, in spite of its affected zeal for what it calls "orthodoxy," but what others call with more reason "tsarodoxy," and how uniformly the one takes precedence of the other, is indicated by another writer, who says; "Two-thirds of the Cabinet Ministers, a large proportion of the generals of the Russian army, and of the immediate courtiers of the Emperor profess the Lutheran religion." (2) But they are devoted adherents of Russian policy, and ferocious persecutors of Catholics, and therefore the "orthodox" Church has no repreach to address to them.

It is the hypocritical pretence of zeal for a particular form of religion, united with systematic inthe House of Parliament, stands would appear en difference to any positive religion whatever, and the formal prohibition of all conversions unprofitable to the national policy, which compels us to regard Southern Hospitals stand in Liverpool. The Regis. | Russia as essentially an anti-Christian power. But it has many other claims to that evil title, some of which we will now enumerate. The attitude of Russian princes towards the Universal Church on the one hand, and their national community on the other; their preternatural cruelty and injustice to all who belong to the first, and the arbitrary conbe sent, but there are houses for the reception of centration in their own hands of the whole government and direction of the last; the announcement of the impure Catherine, humbly obeyed by the Russian Church, that the sovereign "is invested by principle which made the monster Ivan claim the right of saying hass !- and the impious oath imposed at this day on every member of the so-called Holy Synod, "I swear that the monarch of all Russia is bimself the Supreme Judge of this spiritual college"; (3) the union in the same person of the functions of Casar and Pontiff, and the abject subjection of the spiritual to the temporal power; the invention of a special religion for a special race, and its habitual prostitution to purely political objects: the encouragement of Paganism and Islamlastly, the stagnation and corruption of the official Church, of which the limits contract every year, and the growth outside of it of multitudinous hostile sects, whose rapid progress neither caresses nor tortures can check; all this corresponds exactly with what Holy Scripture tells us of the temper, the policy, and the work of Antichrist, and the fatal fruits of that spiritual revolt which is visibly leading, in more than one land, to the final manifestation of "the mystery of inequity."

A Russian writer of our own day, attempting to defend his nation against the reproach of schism, begins by prudently disclaiming all sympathy with the degraded communities which constitute what is loosely[and inaccurately styled " the Greek Church, in whose frightful aridity," this ingenious pleader adds," no one can fail to recognise the terrible effects of Divine justice," (4.) They are at least as evident, we shall see, in his own land, in spite of its complete separation from the impure source whence the modern Russian religion was derived but of which the defilement is now so notorious that even Russians affect to dread its contagion. Europe has learned from such witnesses as Von Ranke, Dr. Dollinger, and Kohl, whose statements are con-firmed by fifty more, what is the actual condition of the schismatical l'atriarchate of Constantinonle. The warnings of the early Oriental Saints, and the Apostolic admonitions of such sublime Pontiffs as St. Leo and St. Gregory, find their justification in the hopeless infamy into which the once faithful See of Constantinople, whose holy Patriarchs submitted all their acts to the judgment of the Roman Pontiff, has now fallen. "The Patriarchate at Constantinople," says Leopold von Ranke, "forms a commercial institution or bank, in which capitalists are well disposed to invest their money." (5) Dr. Dollinger, who has since formed a sect equally prostrate before the civil power, and whose chiefs, cut off from Christian community, now solicit fraternity with the very institution which he describes in such dark colours, says: "the Greek partriarchate is in the most shameful and perishing condition to which an ancient and venerable Church has ever yet been reduced." Of the Patriarch himself he observes : his whole administration has now been for hondreds of years connected with an unexampled system of extortion, corruption, and simony. Every Patriarch attains by these means to his diguity." He completes the picture of shame and degradation by adding: "the cases in which a Patriarch dies in possession of his dignity are extremely rare, for those who make a profit by bargains for the patriarchate take care that they shall be transacted as often as

But we have too much to say of Russia to dwell further upon the "terrible effects of Divine justice" in the fallen communities whose evil origin she shares, but from which she has completely separated

(1) The Nationalities of Europe, by R. G. Latham, M.A., M.D., &c., vol. i., ch. xxiii., p. 258.

(2) Revelations of Russia, ch. xi., p. 301.
(3) Tondani, ch. i., p. 77.
(4.) La Russie, Est Elle Schismatique? Par un Russe Orthodoxe, p. 21 (1859). (5) History of Servia, ch. ii, p. 30, ed. Kerr. (6) The Church and the Churches. P. 123; ed.

ant populations of these kingdoms in order that the number of unbelievers they may the distribution and other independent national sects to separate in Russia continually increases." A clergy at once article.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

The pretended "Universal Patriarch" has now, as Mr. and incredible and likewise. We have only space to observe that the pretended "Universal Patriarch" has now, as Mr. Kohl, remarks, a swarm of more potent rivals, and that the three prelates who have fallen to his Alexandria has but five thousand, that of Antioch fifty thousand, and that of Jerus lem twenty five have become Mohammedans, and the rest have little more of the Christian character than the name, but of whom sympathising Anglicans speak as if they were still ruled by a Cyrll, a Chrysostom, or an Athanasius, counts at this day fewer members than there are Catholics in the modern City of Washington, where fifty years ago there were none; less than one-half of the Catholics in Boston and many other American cities; and less than one-tenth of the Catholic population of New York. Such is the contrast between ancient communities, withered by schism and its judicial penalties, and the robust vitality of new Christian societies, united with the Chair of Peter, and displaying the vigorous progress and unquenchable life of which that Chair is the providential fount. If there is no lesson for Christians in such a contrast, there is none in the fall of Jerusalem, or the dispersion of the Jews.

> Greek, Bulgarian, or Russian,—which have fallen away from Christian unity and obedience, and accepted the savage and unhallowed domination of human rulers rather than the divine authority of the Holy Sec. "Let the turban of the Turks be seen in our streets," said the Greeks of the Lower Empire, "rather than the hat of a Roman Cardinal." They have had their wish. Whether in Europe or Asia the fate of all such communities has been the same - spiritual death or spiritual bondage. "Asia, its manners and its government," in the impressive language of Dom Gueranger, begins in Europe wherever the Roman Liturgy ends." (9) Even free England supplies a memorable example. Everything within her borders is free, except the official sect which first taught revolt against the Apostolic Throne. When Dean Swift noticed Burnet's dishonest remark, that Francis I. and Leo X. "divided the liberties of the Gallican Church between them," he pleasantly added: "Our King Henry made a better bargain than his contemporary Francis, for the King of England seized them all to himself" (10) When Peter the Great replied to the Muscovite Bishops, who pefitioned Patriarch!" he claimed no more than all the Angliand James, and allow at this day, because they cannot help themselves, to the Parliament upon which their spiritual supremacy has devolved. Anglican Photian communities, whether of Europe or Asia, Bishops assembled in Convocation in the reign of the slavery has not diminished, the ignorance and James I., pronounced sentence of excommunication upon all who "deny the royal supremacy," and ascorruption have increased. London Tublet. sured their royal master that he had a right to claim and to use all the pontifical authority and jurisdiction which the nation, when Catholic, had attributed only to the Roman Pontiff. In England this monstrous function, though still inshrined in the statutes of the realm, has slipped from the Sovereign. In Russia the Tsar has held it with a more tenacious grasp. Leonard Choderko quotes the words in which Peter announced the policy from which his successors have never departed. We must gather round Russia all the Greeks scattered by discords, who are spread in Hungary, in Turkey, and in the south of Poland, make ourselves their centre, their support, and thus found by an ticipation, and by a sort of sacerdolal supremacy, universal hegemony." (12) The project has failed, as we shall see, for the Greeks have learned to hate and fear Russia; but the Tsars have never relaxed in its pursuit, and still employ the fraud of the Asiatic and the violence of the Turk, not to promote the glory of God or the salvation of souls, but "simply " as an English writer observes, " to aid and cover the ever active ambition of the House of Romanoff." ling precursers of Antichrist. To employ what is the most sacred to accomplish ends the most vile, and work iniquity in the name of God and the Christian religion, is a crime which no heathen ever conceived, and no barbarian Turk ever equal-

The results of this infernal policy are just what might be expected. Russia at this day exactly resembles pagan Rome, on the one hand in savage persecution of Carholics, and on the other in the depravity and moral corruption of her own people and still more of her own clergy. Russian witnesses attest the identity in both points. Hommaire de Hell, an authority recognised and decorated by the Emperor Nicholas, says: "Nothing can be compared to the demoralisation of the Russian clergy, whose ignorance is only equalled by their vice The greater part of the monks and priests spend their lives in shameful inebrlety, which renders them incapable of fulfilling decently their religious duties." Of a "sacred mission" he adds, they have lost all idea, while "the very aspect of the popes, or parish priests, excites equal disgust and astonishment. To see these men, whose uncombed beards, wine-bloated faces, and filthy dress reveal a total absence of human respect, one cannot conceive that they are apostles of Divine truth." (14) Their degradation is so notorious that another Russian writer observed in 1850: "In all street ballads and popular ribaldry, the priest, the deacon, and their wives are always brought in as examples of the absurd and the despicable" (15) No testimony to their real character could be more decisive than this. Even the monks, from whom the hishops are exclusively chosen, Prince Dolgoroukow, though an ardent Russian, described in 1860 as "a lazy, depraved class, the most hurtful to Russia after the bureaucrucy? (16) Haxthausen deplores the "sterility" of the whole clerical order, and even confesses that their total unfitness for the sacerdotal office "is undoubtedly attributable to their separation from Rome." (17) Tourgeness notes the haughty disdain" with which they are treated by the upper classes, who do not scruple to strike them, and even employ them, as other writers record, "in menial works." [18] Golovine, himself a Russian priest, admits that if a man of wealth "ask an Archbishop to make a sacristan a priest, a priest he will be, even though he know not how to write; [19] and no one can be surprised when he adds

(7) Austrio. By J. G. Khol. P. 259.

(8. Ubi supra. P. 126. (9) Institutions liturgiques t. iii., p. 112.

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(10) Works, vol. iv., p. 158, eg Scott.
(11) Theiner, LEglise Schisma i u. Russe, p. 46.

(12) Quoted by Colonel Chasney, The Russo Turk sh campaigns, app., p. 462.

(13) The Baltic, the Black Sea Sc, by Charles Henry Scott; ch. xy, p. 245, 2nd edition. (14) Les Steppes de la Mer Caspienne, &c., par Xavier

Hommaire de Hell, t. 1, ch. viii., p. 120. (15) Quoted by Dollinger, p. 138 (16) La Verite sur la Russie, par le Prince Pierre Dolgoroukow, quoted by P. Lescour.

(17) Etades sar la Russte, t. i., ch. xiv., p. 441.

[18] La Russie et les Russes, t. iii., p. 103. [19] Memoires d'un Pretre Russe, par M. Ivan Golovine, ch. x., p. 202.

pretended. "Universal Patriarch" has now, as Mr. and incredible. "They show a strong tendency," Kohl, remarks, a swarm of more potent rivals,—including the Greek Synod, the Bishop of Montenegro, the Archishop of Karlowitz in Hungary, the growth at Etchmiadzin, the Emperor of so-called Patriarch at Etchmiadzin, the Emperor of protal passions," is admitted by Gerebtzoff. [21] Russia, and other imaginary Supreme Pontiffs (7); Even in "the public educational establishments." with the connivance of those who conduct them, level are now, as Dr. Dollinger relates, "scarcely says another witness, crimes which would disgrace more than titular dignitaries, for the patriarchate of Turks are so common that " respect, for my readers prevents me from giving any detailed account of them." [22] "in ignorance, volgarity, I may almost. thousand souls." (8). The nearly extinguished say degradation," an English writer observes, "they oriental Church," of which most of the members are perfectly without parallel in any religion throughout the world, not even excepting Greece, the natives of which country themselves admit the minor orders of their clergy to be the most abandoned miscreants in the world. [23] " The mass of the Russian clergy," he adds, "are not possessed of the slightest shadow of influence or power in the empire," except for the ruin of morality and religion. How should they be, when they live only to cringe before the secular power, and make a traffic of the sacraments for their own gains, and in the space of four years, as the so-called Holy Synod itself reported officially to its president, one sixth of the whole clergy of the empire were under sentence of the tribunals "for infumous crimes?" [24] We might fill whole pages with similar testimonies, not only as to the state of the clergy in Russia, but in Greece, Rgypt, Syria, Georgia, Armenia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and wherever the Photian schism prevails, to the destruction of liberty and virtue. On the 29th The same contrast is equally visible among all of last month, to give a single specimen, the Bulgathe enslaved, corrupt, and sterile communities,rian correspondent of the Standard reported in that journal," the unexampled corruption, the revolting vices, and astonishing ignorance of the Greek priests," whom even Turks despise. "Now, as formerly, he wrote, "the pensant has to submit to extortions of all kinds, so that the Episcopate may revel in luxury, and support a number pretty women and boys; now, as formerly the normal condition of the popes [lower clergy] is a state of drunkenness; now as formerly, a priest can seldom read or write." It was never otherwise in these frightful communities, compared with whose fatal influence, the same writer says, even "Islamism has a civilising and moral effect," but to which Anglicans, in order to palliate their own schism, point as creditable witnesses against the Holy See! As early as the sixteenth century, the celebrated John Rutski gave this account of the schismatical Ruthenian Church. which he knew so well, and was destined to restoro to a purer life. In addition to a hopeless slavery, which in all these countries has been the punish. ment of schism, and a total absence among clergy and people of any religious feeling or knowledge, he observed that, " even in our monasteries we find him to restore the Patriarchate of Mescow which neither dectrine ner any true interior life. As to Jeremias of Constantinople had sold (11) for a doctrine, every one may see that God has chastised large sum. "You shall have me; behold your us by depriving us of it. That punishment which the Lord himself proclaims to be the heaviest of all can Bishops allowed to Henry, Edward, Elizabeth, is accomplished in us! " I will take away from the midst of you the wise man and the teacher of the law! If any such are found among us, it is the Latins who send them to us." [25] Since his day, in all the

> [20] Dissertations on the orthodox Church, by W. Palmer, p. 293.

[21] Histoire de la Civilization en Russie, par Nicholas de Gerebtzoff, t. ii., ch. xii, p. 519.

[22] Recollections of Russia during Thirty-three Years' Residence by a German nobleman, ch. ix., p. 321, ed. Wraxall. [23] Personal adventures in Georgia, Circassia, and

Russia, by Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett Cameron, C.

B., vol. ii. ch. 5, p. 205.

[24] Theiner, ch. vi., p. 138.

[25] Saint Josephat Archeveque do Polock. Par le
Dom Alphonse Guepin, t. 1, introduction p. cix.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

W. J. Fitzpatrick, J. P., M. R. I. A., the eminent Irish author, has been appointed Professor of History and Archeology in the Royal Hibernian Academy.

In the chapel of the magnificent convent of Trim, county Meath, there has just been erected, over the high altar, a stained glass window, the munificent gift of Miss Gorey, of Trimleston.

Lord Francis Conyngham, M.P., has been visiting his constituents in Clare recently, and was well received at two large meetings, one held at Scariff and the other at Ennis.

FATHER O'KEEFEE AGAIN.—It is stated that Father O'Keesse has instructed counsel to take legal proceedings against Cardinal Cullen for the recovery of the value of the living of which he declares he has been unjustly deprived.

We are much pleased to know [says the Clare Adeertiser] that the culture of oysters, which has been so long overlooked in this part of Ireland, is at last about being taken up in a spirited and scientific manner by R. W. C. Reoves, Esq, of Besborough House, Burrane.

The guardians of the Cork union have received from the Local Government Board a sealed order authorising them to borrow £10,000 for the construction of new buildings. The clerk was directed to apply to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the money.

THE BETTER PLAN.-If England will insist upon keeping the Government of Ireland in her own hands, let her at least endeavour to govern not according to English notions but according as was once suggested, to Irish ideas. We believe, however, it would be better to place the matter in our own hands .- Cork Examiner. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Ossory,

conferred the order of priesthood on the Rev James Carpenter on All Saints' Day, in the chapel of the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter commenced his studies in St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny, and completed them with distinction at Maynooth.

The potato disease has recently spread with great rapidity through the county Cavan, fully half the crops, being tainted in the bottom lands, while the uplands have not suffered to quite the same extent. However, the yield is so or I fi: that after removing the tainted potatoes there are more sound ones left than there were good and bad last year.

On the 27th ultimo, one of the largest funeral demonstrations ever witnessed in the locality took place at Glenhest. The deceased, to whose remains this testimony of respect was paid, was a young man of the name of Thomas O'Boyle who died in his 18th year. Over five hundred stalwart young men of the farming class walked in procession to the beautiful cemetery of Annagh, on the shore of Lake Beltra.

On the 1st. ult., the members for the County Galway met their constituents at Ballinasloe, and rendered an account of their stewardship during the past year. Mr. Mitchell Henry delivered a long speech, in which he glanced generally at the various Irish questions of importance, and alluded particularly to the Eastern Question, Captain Nolan's speech was mainly a resume of the work done by the Home Rule party during the last session.

A vote of confidence was passed in both members:

Centrary to all anticipation, the potato disease her has now decidedly made its appearance in they in the made its appearance in the they in the made its appearance is they in the interpretation of the made its and its interpretation of the made its interpretation of th

^{*} Eleventh Annual Detailed Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland.

^{••} Statistical Abstract No. 23 p. 130. † Encyclopædia Britannica, Eighth Edition,

Article, "Belgium."

[‡] Crime in England and Wales, by William Hoyle,

Queen's County. Up to the time of the withering of the stalks—the crop had presented the most healthy appearance of any year since the disease first set in, its traces being very light and seldom, indeed; but now, on the digging out of the crop, it is found that the roots are generally and in some cases seriously affected. However on the whole the yield will be a good one, and farmers console themselves with the reflection that black potatoes are as good for pig feeding purposes [a process in general use in this part of the country] as sound ones.

The island of Valentia, the terminus of the Atlantic cables in Ireland, is the property of Mr. Fitzgerald "Knight of Kerry" and its extreme point is the most extreme west. ly point save one, not easily accessible, in Europe. The Knight is a constant resident, and takes great interest in his estate which presents a most favorable specimen of Irish property. The traveller finds a neat and comfortable inn, and the scenery from Killarney to Valentia, and thence via, Waterville and Kenmare to Cork will amply repay him. Valentia produces enormous slabs of slate.

We deeply regret, (says the Limerick Reporter) to announce the death in another part of our columns of a very old, most valued, and esteemed friend in the person of Matthew Quinlan, Esq, of Thurles. He was one of the best known of the old stock, in North Tipperary, and one of the most respectable. He attained the venerable age of ninety years amid the love and affection of all who best knew his many truly amiable qualities. His remains were conveyed for interment to the ancient family tomb in the churchyard of Thurles, accompanied by the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, a large concourse of the clergy, and a great gathering of his friends among the laity.

The death [says the correspondent of the Freeman] of the late late Mrs. M'Gauran, of Dublin and Cavan the wife of Mr. M'Gauran, the much-respected, Clerk of the Crown, for Cavan, was the source of sincere grief to the inhabitants of the town of Cavan, and to a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself in Dublin. She died after a comparatively brief illness, leaving a large young family to feel their sad and great bereavement. Her funeral obsequies and interment took place in Cavan on Wednesday week and were, attended by a vast number of the clergy and laity of the sorrounding district. The Lord Bishop of Kilmore presided at the solemn ceremonies in the Cathedral Church.

A few days ago Mr. John Pender, auctioneer, sold the valuable freehold estate of Polerone, in the county of Kilkenny, formerly belonging to Messis. John and Edward Maher. Mr. Dobbyn, solicitor, read the conditions of sale, after which the five lots were offered for sale respectively, but no bidding was made except an offer of £1000 for the first lot by Mr. Scurry. On the entire property being offered, the bidding commenced by £7,000, by Mr. Boucher, and continued as follows: Power [on behalf of Mr. John M'Enery], £7,100; Mosley £7,200 Power, £7,300; Mosley, £7,350; Power, £7,400; Mosley, £7,450; Power, £7,500; Mosley, £7,550; Power, £7,620. Mr. M'Enery was declared the purchaser .- Nation, Nov. 11th.

At a meeting of the Eunis town board on the 6th ult., a report was read from Dr. Greene, sanitury officer, to the effect that the filth and fluid by which the town was polluted by the holding of monthly fairs in the principal streets was a great nuisance and dangerous to health, and that the fairs should be removed to the spacious green provided for the purpose. The report gave rise to a long discussion, the feeling of the majority being in favour of the retention of the fairs in the streets. It was proposed to change the fair from Saturday to Thursday, so as not to interfere with the ordinary market day, but Mr. M'Beth [says the Irish Times] will not consent to a change

Futher Tom Burke arrived in Ennis on Saturday 4th uit, at 8 20, when he was met by the following gentlemen, who were appointed to act as a reception committee:—Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Administrator; Rev. Daniel Fogarty, D. C.; Mr Dillon, Superior of the Christian Brothers; Thomas Green, Esq., J. P.; and P. J. Dillon, storekeeper. The committee escorted him to the residence of the Catholic clergy in Jail-street. The object of the rev. gentleman's visit to Ennis was to preach a charity sermon in aid of the Christian Brothers' Schools. The nour appointed was immediately after 12 o'clock Mass. It is estimated that there were upwards of 6,000 accommodated with sents in the church on Sunday, and the crowd without numbered about the same. Father Burke's eloquent appeal was not in vain. The amount realized exceeded £200. The very rev. gentleman was to have been presented with an address on behalf of the Catholics of Ennis, but a letter received on Saturday morning announced that his state of health would not permit him to go through the ceremony.

At the last meeting of the Maryborough town board a circular was read announcing a contemplated visit of the Government inspectors of corporate towns to Maryborough, and the chairman said the sooner these gentlemen honoured them with their presence the better. There were some very important public matters to be inquired into at Maryborough, and amongst them was the question of the Green, which originally contained some 300 acres of land, granted by the Government for the support and maintenance of the ancient borough of Muryborough. This had been monopolised by some of the old corporators, and quietly appropriated for their own use and benefit. He was aware that it was stated in the leases since granted of this ground that the holders should be ready to give it up to Government when demanded. It was also stated that if this land could be regained for the borough it would now be worth some £2,000 annually, a most important matter, indeed, for the town.

On the 6th ult. St. Peter's Catholic church, Drogheda, witnessed the opening of a Mission by the Redemptorist Fatners, on which occasion his Grace the Primate was present, and by his presence gave an additional eclat to the proceedings. At three o'clock p.m. an interesting ceremony was witnessed in the blessing of the banners of the Christian Schools by his Grace the Primate. The boys attending the schools, to the number of 500, assembled in the chief institution at Sunday-gate, and being marshalled in proper order, two deep, with the Christian Brothers in charge, and headed by a beautiful banner of St. Joseph, they marched through the streets to the church. Arrived in the church, the banners were brought into the sanctuary by the pupils, who acted as standard-bearers. The Primate then came out on the altar vested in full pontificals, and solemly blessed the banners, handing them over at the conclusion of the ceremony to the schools. The banner of St. Patrick contains inter alia four medallions representing the coats of arms of each of the four provinces of Ireland, and a beautiful scroll is at the bottom, bearing the immortal words of Shakspeare, adapted on a memorable occasion by the illustrious Henry Gratian to Ireland-"Beauty's ensign yet [my country] is crimson on thy

lip and on thy cheek,

And death's pale flag is not advanced there."

Mr. Froude delivered a lecture in Edinburgh recently, on "The Uses of the Landed Gentry," in the course of which he alluded to the Irish land question in a manner ill calculated to please his admirers in our West-British press. "The landlords in Ireland," he said," "represented congress and confiscation; and they had gone on from generation to generation with an indifference to the welfare of the people which would never have been went on to observe had at last to interfere in the he brought out a work entitled 'The Bottle,' but at | years the editor of the Providence Journal, one of some interest to the mercantile community. Mr.

only really good measure passed for Ireland in the last two hundred years." A long time, by the way to wait for a measure of justice and necessity :-United Irishman.

The death is announced, on the 3rd ult, at the patriarchal age of 78, of the Very Rev. John Cannon Falvey, Parish Priest of St. Patrick's, Cork. and Precentor of the Cathedral of the Diocese. Canon Falvey was a man of very considerable distinction in the political as well as the ecclesiastical concerns of Cork, and was almost the last of a class of clergymen, contemporaries at Maynooth, nearly all of whom attained to positions of eminence in the Church, especially in this diocese. He was born at Christmas, 1798, entered the Cork Diocesan College at an early age, proceeded thence to Maynooth, where he became conspicuous by reason of his great musical talents, in addition to many other attributes of true genius which he possessed. He commenced his ministry in Cork, and in times of great political and intellectual activity took a prominent part in public affairs. A thorough going O'Connellite, he frequently lent the aid of a powerful eloquence to the vindication of sound principles of public policy and social interest. For many years he discharged the pastoral office in the parish of Glanmire, and thence was translated to St. Patrick's, in Cork, where he remained up to the time of his death. For several years he suffered from an affection of the heart which, complicated subsequently with a bronchial ailment, slowly but surely brought about his dissolution.

A SESSIBLE HINT FROM DR. MULCARY .- In his last speech or lecture at Dublin, Dr. Mulcahy seemed to sketch out a sensible line of action, in respect to Home Rule and separation. "The party of action," he said, "would keep no peace with the British Government on the terms of a Home Bule Parliament. If they had a Home Rule Government they would conspire against that Government as readily as against the Foreign Government." Just

so. Let Dr. Mulcahy's supporters stick to that. If the Home Rule Government does not turn out to be a sound National Government, by all means let all true Irishmen conspire against it. All the genuine Home Rulers would be sure to do so. Only wait until it has been set in operation and has been proved to be either national or anti-national. It Home Rule does not satisfy Irish patriots, they will be able to introduce a better state of things much easier when Ireland will have had the control of her own resources for a few years. If Dr. Mulcaby always indicated a statesman like policy there would be more abiding profit from his counsels .-United Trishman.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND CONFERENCE.-The National Conference was held in Dublin on the 23d and 24th ult. It was a large and important meeting, and all parts of Ireland were well represented. On the first day of the meeting, Mr. Black, of Randalstown, County Antrim, was chairman. The first day's proceedings were mostly preliminary, Mr. Butt, M. P. giving a review of the question and its history. On the second day of the meeting Mr. Butt presided The following resolutions were adopted :-

I .- "That we reassirm our conviction that the Land Act has tailed to accomplish the objects coatemplated by the Legislature; and that further legislation is absolutely necessary to give the occupiers of the soil that security of tenture which i essential to the peace and prosperity of the coun-

II .- "That the intentions of the Legislature have been upon many estates notoriously and openly defeated by forcing on the tenants agreements by which their rights under the Land Act have been insidiously taken away, and by compelling them to pay increased rents of an amount which virtually confiscates the property which the Legislature had declared to belong to the tenant in the improvements effected by his capital and industry, while the Land Act gives the tenant no adequate protection against the exercise of arbitrary power."

III .- "That, in the opinion of this conference, the necessity of an early settlement of the lund question should be earnestly pressed upon the attention of Parliament in the next session, and this should be done by a resolution or a bill only, or by a bill and resolution, as may be determined on by the members of Parliament."

IV.-"That in the opinion of this meeting, and with such amendments of detail as may be necessary, the tenant-farmers of Ireland adhere to the adoption of Mr. Butt's bill as the basis of legislative action, being the best exponent of the tenants'

views yet before the country."

Other resolutions of a similar character were also passed, and a committee appointed to watch over the interests of the tenant farmers of Ireland in all Parliamentary proceedings that may affect them.

GREAT BRITAIN

The military force of England, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers included is reckoned at 470,766, of which 191,834 are regular troops. The navy numbers 65,000 meu.

Home Rule for Scotland -Provost Bennett, of Edinburgh, the President of the Convocation, has issued a circular to the Town Councils, and all the other elective Boards of Scotland, directing their attention to the shameful neclect of Scotch business in the English Parliament, and requesting the benefit of their advice and support in an attempt to remedy the evil. Should the replies be favourable the Provost proposes to assemble in Edinburgh a convention [which the Daily Telegraph likens to the Home Rule Conference held in the Dublin Rotundo] to organise the Scottish Home Rule party for a campaign." The significance, of this movement cannot be over-estimated. The union of an Irish and a Scottish Home Rule party would command success; and even if such an union were never effected, it is plain that the tide has turned strong against the policy of centralisation .- Ulster Exammer.

ORIENTAL IMPALING DESCRIBED BY THE PREMIER IN THE "WONDROUS TALE OF ALROY."-Lord Beaconsfield's own view of the practice of impalement is given in "Alroy," chapter 17. Honian is conversing with Alroy. "To-morrow it was doomed Alroy ing with Alroy. should die, and what a death! A death of infinite torture! Hast ever seen a man impaled?" "Hah!
To view it is alone a doom. God of Heaven!" "It is so horrible, that 'tis even remarked, that when this direful ceremony occurs the average deaths in cities greatly increase." "'Tis from the turning of the blood in the spectators, who yet, from some ungovernable madness, cannot refrain from hurrying to the scene. I speak with some authority. I speak as a physician." In a note to this passage the author says—" A friend of mine witnessed this horrible punishment in Upper Egypt. The victim was a man who had secretly murdered nine per-

George Cruikshank's latest argument against intemperance was expressed in the following words the other evening when the veteran artist was addressing a meeting of testotallers :- "If intoxicating liquor," said he, "could be taken without danger, then temperance would be a good principle; but as it was a deadly pelson, and did so much mischief, the best thing was to abstain from it altogether therefore he maintained that a testotal or total abstinence society ought to be the title. He had been working for many years to try and stop the use of these drinks but he could not succeed. He was much interested when the agitation was started and eagerly watched its progress. Subsequently

form of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, "perhaps the that time he confessed he was not a tectotaller. The Bottle showed eight phases of a drunkard's life, and its scenes were represented at many theatres. He had visited one or two theatres at the time to see how the audience took this 'Bottle' of his. (Laughter.) He found them struck with the tragic incidents represented, but still they all went out and had something to drink! At last he found it was no use preaching without setting an example : therefore he became a total abstainer. and had been one for thirty years. He used also to smoke, but was glad to say that he had now left off that bad habit. He was now eighty-four years old, and judging from his own experience, a life of temperance was conducive to health."

> A subscriber forwards to its an advertisement taken from the Daily Telegraph of October 26th, and wants to know our opinion on the business. The advertisement which we give as a specimen of the variations of Protestantism. is as follows:-TANTED, by a clergyman of the Church of

> WANTED, by a creek man of the Christian worship. Not Popish or pagan. To be opened for service without any connection whatever with the now Apostate Church of England.-LLD, Mr. Barry's London Road, Forest Hill.

It is obvious that the advertiser is a seceder from the Established Church, which he only now regards as apostate, but which has been apostate ever since it was founded by Henry VIII. Not finding anyone of the numerous l'rotestant religions fit for his fancy, the advertiser wants evidently a chapel of his own, with no connection with the Church he has just left. This caution puts us in mind of the grocer's assistant who, seceding from his master's shop, sets up one of his own, and in the hope of catching customers, advertises no connection with the shop over the way, setter-up of a new fancy religion declares, after his fashion of speaking, that he does not want a 'Popish" chapel. It is a superfluous suggestion Catholics do not change their religion or give up their chapels or churches to the discoverer of new religions, whether they have or not connection with the Church they have left. If we were to offer advice to the advertiser, it would be to go back to the "shop" he has left. It must at least be better than the new one which he is, according to his advertisement, about to open. From the Anglican Church how many thousands have been fed to the knowledge of the Catholic faith an to submission to the Holy See? who knows if the advertiser, meak and humble as becomes the would be founder of a new religion, may not discover the error of his ways and return to the religion of his forefathers? -London Universe.

A Caltic Professorsme.-The half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh was held on Friday, 13th inst. in Queen-street Hall, Professor Sir Robert Christison presiding, Professor Blackie reported that the total amount contributed towards the establishment of the Celtic Chair was £8,977 15s. 3d, but that there was besides a sum of £220 lying in the bank to the credit of the fund in Ceylon. He said that what the originators of the Celtic Chair contemplated was not a mere drilling palæstra for Highland preachers and schoolmasters—though no doubt that would be one of its most valuable practical adjuncts-but a grand national school of comparative philelogy, of which, along with Greek, Latio, Sanscrit, German, and English, Gaelic and other Celtic languages should form an essential part. This object, now generally recognised, had secured for the chair patronage of not a few distinguished individuals, who, from the mere Highland point of view, might have besitated to concur. As matters were, there could be no doubt that the institution of a Celtic Chair in Edinburgh, following, as it was about to do, close upon the heels of a similar Chair at Oxford, and acting in concert with the Anglo-Saxon Chair in the same University, would supply a most important basis of operations for all inquiries into the early laws, customs, institutions, and traditions of the British Empire. It appeared from the statements he had made that they were within £1,000 of the sum originally contemplated as a capital to supply an endowment to the Chair, but as £400 a year would be but a moderate endowment for such a Chair, and as the emolument from fees could not be expected to be very large, the committee were deunadvisable to content themselves with the minimum sum of £10,000 necessary by University rule for the foundation of a new Chair and that they ought by all means to stand out for £12,000. That this was the right procedure he personally could have no doubt, for Chairs were meagre salaries were extremely apt to be jobbed and to be used only as a lucky perquisite by some person who devoted his main energies to anything but the business for which he was appointed; and there could not now be the slightest doubt that many persons, not only Highlanders, but gentlemen of illustrious rank, high station, and intellectual mark rager for the honour of Scotland, would not allow a national enterprise of the significance to fail, or to come out in a stunted form, for the lack of £3,000. He then went on to say that among the most important additions to the fund since last report the committee might be pardoned for specially mentioning the subscription of £100 by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, of £113 from the Highlanders of Melbourne, of £32 from the Highlanders and Scotsmen of Travancore, of £63 from the Highlanders and Scotsmen of Poverty Bay, New Zealand, and of £50 from the Caledonian Club, San Francisco. Special mention was demanded of the large-hearted generosity of Mr. M'Kinnon, Balnakiel, Cantire, who, instead of withdrawing altogether, as he was legally entitled to do, his original conditional contribution of £100, came forward spontaneously with £200. On the whole, though he might justly anticipate a considerable amount of labour before the full sum was realized, he looked upon the work which, when actually finished, would be recognized over the world as a speaking symbol of the deeprooted patriotism and lofty educational ambition of the Scotch people. The report was adopted.

UNITED STATES.

Savannah is at last free from the pestilence that so sorely afflicted her. The dead are buried under the stately cypresses and trailing mosses of the beautiful Bonaventura Cometery: the refugees have returned to the city, and business is being resumed in all circles. One of the happiest, and at the same time the most melancholy, features of such terrible epidemics is the ease with which the mass of the people forget them as soon as they have passed,—Irish American.

THE NEW PRESIDENT .- The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph says:-Some time since it was stated ditorially in the Telegraph that Senator Ferry, of Michigan, the acting vice President, in consequence of the 4th of March falling on Sunday, would be the Chief Magistrate of the nation for one day. It now appears that the Senator's term of office will expire on the 3rd of March, and that if the Senate the Senate will take the proper action in the president of the unconcernedly. The jury brought in who will thus become, for a brief period, the President of the United States, and place an editor in the position, Senator Anthony having been for many the senator of the United States, and place an editor in the position, Senator Anthony having been for many the senator of the United States, and place an editor in the position, Senator Anthony having been for many the senator of the United States, and place an editor in the position, Senator Anthony having been for many the senator of the United States, and place an editor in the position, Senator Anthony having been for many the senator of the United States, and place an editor in the position.

least remarkable feature of the situation is that this singular concatenation of circumstances enables the Senate to choose a President for the Republic, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution cautiously excludes it from such choice in case the people should not make an election.

The Rev. (?) J. G. White, who has made his round of Indiana and Kentucky, delivering his libellous and dirty lectures and selling obscene literature turned up in Ohio before the presidential election and delivered in Zanesville one of his fifty-cents-a head-no-women-admitedt lectures. He does not thanks to the good sense of some Protestants, receive that cordial welcome which the reverend brother so carnestly wishes. The Rev. H. A. Delano does not relish White as the following shows -Nowhere in the land are there found more virtuous wives and mothers than in the ranks of German and Irish Catholics. The priest sustains an intimate and sacred relation to Catholic womanhood, even from birth, but in no church is the sanctity of marriage and the raising of children more carefully re-garded. The Catholic Church does not want prostitutes, but wives and mothers. As to the liability and anturalness in the case of the priesthood to corrupt itself, the argument is one from suspicion, distrust and an evil mind, rather than fact. . . To my own mind; while I am a Protestant of the radical type, the average Catholic priest who goes his faithful rounds of daily ministration, clean shaven, communing with Latin Bible and saying his prayers, is doing more to advance the moral interests of the race than any man whose holy message is so interwoven with the unfruitful works of darkeness as that only men and boys (at fifty cents a head) can hear the glad tidings. OUR NATIONAL EVILS AND THEIR PROPOSED REMEDY

-By common consent it is agreed that the people of the United States are suffering from some very grievous evils. The tone of political morality is confessedly low, a large portion of the country is grievously misgoverned, crimes of startlind magnitude occur with unpleasing frequency; defalcations and breaches of trust are constantly committed by the most educated persons our divorce courts are very busy, and we are unable to carry out a good Indian policy because we cannot find out honest men to do it. Stock gambling abounds, capitalists form rings for the purpose of securing exorbitant profits, immense numbers of working people are starving, and Communism raises its head in Chicago and New York; and both our great political parties are unable or unwilling to apply suitable remedies to change this condition of things. But, stop a minute-we are wrong. On the contrary, both parties have come to an agreement on this subject, and "when they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful." They both agree that there must be no religion in the schools. They are both heartily of the opinion that the boys and girls, who will be mothers and fathers in the future, must receive no religious instruction, except they pick it up by accident. That is the sovereign panacea for our national ills, the remedy that will cure the diseases of the body politic. The less people remember their Creator the better citizens they will be! 'Tis true that history never shows us any people without some religion. 'Tis true that a corrupt people like the Romans under the Empire, or like the Hindoos of all ages are always found to be slaves. 'Tis true that every great and noble deed has been inspired by religion, and that every heroic and free people have always been religious in some shape or form. All this is true: but perish the teachings of history, experience and common sense, and let the nation go to ruin, so that we only save the children from being taught any dogma! For, even if the Catholics can train good citizens in their schools, which is admitted, they will believe in the Pope, in the Blessed Virgin and in the Sacraments, and will go to confession, these things are "sectarian" in the eyes of modern legislators. Faith is the "fly in the pot of ointment," and even a very little of it vitiates the best education. Help the Catholics to train good citizens, who would go to Mass on Sunday! Perish the thought !- Cutholic Advocate.

CANADA.

The Town Clerk of Belleville gives notice of an application to the Local Legislature for an Act incorporating the town as a city.

Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its forthcoming session for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction of a bridge over the navigable waters of the Bay of Quinte at

The agitation for making Ilalifax the winter port of the Dominion continues, and several of the news-papers are calling for a public meeting to show the unanimity of the people on the subject.

The Bar Society of Halifax has passed a resolution approving of the granting of law degrees by the new Halifax University, and pledging the assistance of the Society in perfecting the system of examination.

A rumour is current to the effect that a movement is being made by some of the members of the Quebec Legislature with the object of increasing the sessional allowance from SGCO to \$800.

The North Sydney Herald says :- The fishing senson for this year is ended; the last of the whaleboats has gone to its winter quarters. The fares were varied; some made good, so ne indifferent, and some bad fares, but all doing much better than they could have done at any other employment offered.

The Fredericton Farmer says :- A young man named McGlinn, who lives at the King Settlement, one day last week discovered a piece of black thread projecting from the skin near his right knee. He came to this city and consulted a surgeon, who extracted a thread about three inches long with a piece of needle on the end of it. The question is how they got there.

Small-pox is prevalent in Sherbrooke, and the City Council have passed a resolution condemning the Corporation of the town of Cornwall for sending the horrible disease among them through a person recently arrived there from Cornwall. The people of the latter town are exceedingly indignant and insulted over the implication, and the Council bas in return demanded an apology for what is said to be a false charge, it being alleged that the girl who was ill with the disease went to Sherbrooke voluntarily.

KILLED ON THE TRACK .- The Gananoque Reporter says: "About nine o'clock, on Thursday evening, the driver of a freight train, when just below the crossing at Mr. Thos. Haig's, observed a woman lying on the track. The whole train passed over, completely severing the lower portion of the body. It proved to be Catherine McGivern, 19 years of age, daughter of Michael McGivern, a farmer living three miles east of Ganauoque. The body was brought to this station, and an inquest was held at Thomson's Hotel, by Dr. Atkinson, Coroner. It is supposed that she laid down on the track with the

the best of New England newspapers. Now the Henry E. Wilson, merchant, sued Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, widow, for the recovery of an account of \$77 for groceries furnished to her family for the use of hereelf and family, and which goods were consumed in the defendant's house. The grounds of the defence were that the defendant did not purchase the goods; that her son Hugh was the party who purchased them, and was responsible for payment. The plaintiff produced his books in which the goods were charged to Mrs. E. Spencer. The defeudant produced the bills or slips rendered at the time of each purchase, the bill of each purchase being made out in the following manner:-" Mr. Hugh Spencer: Bought of Henry E. Wilson;" the Judge held that this bill was the one on which the case rested, and that the defendant was not responsible. The plaintiff showed that although the bill at the time of nurchase was made out to Mr. Hugh Spencer or any other member of the family who may have made the purchases, the goods were charged at the time of each purchase in both daybook and ledger, to Mrs. E. Spencer. The plaintiff was nonsuited,—(llobe.

The Chatham Planet records the death of Francois Xavier Gaulet, an old pioneer and veteran of 1812, aged 86, which took place a few days since, from paralysis, at his residence on the Lake Shore in the Township of Raleigh. Deceased was born in the parish of St. Jacques, Achigan, District of Montreal, June 16th, 1791. At the age of nineteen he went westward. At that early day, when travel was exclusively by water, a journey of 600 miles was long and tedious. On reaching Buffalo he was compelled to wait several weeks for the fitting out of a schooner on which to take passage to Amherstburg where he arrived in the summer of 1811. He resided in Amherstburg and Detroit until the breaking out of the war with the United States, when he enlisted in the Canadian service, in the 1st Regiment, Essex Militia, where he served until the war was closed. He took part in the battles of Detroit. Fort Meigs, and Brownstown, in the latter of which he was slightly wounded. At the close of the war he was discharged from the service, and for bravery and meritorious conduct was awarded a silver medal, and since the act of 1875 has drawn a pension. About the year 1820 Mr. Gaulet came to Raleigh, when that part of the country was comparatively a wilderness, and took up the farm where ne has ever since made his home.

LEAVING THE FARM.—The depression which has existed in the commercial world during the past few years has not been an unmitigated evil by any means. Hundreds of weak firms with but little of either capital or experience have gone to the wall. And it is well that they have. Sound business men who conduct their affairs upon proper business principles, have, in a few instances, been forced to succumb. But sufferers have almost invariably been those who rushed into commercial business without any adequate training therefor, and who as a matter of course went down before the adverse gale. To have such as these removed from the sphere of commerce is a gain to the country, and will ultimately be a gain to themselves. Very many of these novices in store-keeping who have of late come to grief are young men brought up to agricultural pursuits, but who became dissatisfied with what they are pleased to term the humdrum life of the farmer, and resolved to take a new daparture. But a short experience in the retail trade has as a rule been sufficient to demonstrate to them in a very practical manner indeed their hallucination in taking everything that glittered for gold. This experience, however, is unfortunately not brought very cheaply, and but few are able to get back to their original occupation with anything left in their pockets. There is nothing so precarious as commerce. And if those who are so anxious to rush into it would but look about them and pay heed to statisties of trade ere deciding to leave a certain occupation for that which is extremely uncertain even in the hands of the shrewdest and most experienced business men, they would consult their own individual interest as well as the interests of the country at large. Young men upon farms who long to get to towns and cities should take these things to neart, and ponder well the probabilities ere turning their steps from the old home. As a distant journal very truly says,—by impressing the danger upon the inexperienced, some may be led to avoid the path in which others have erred. The mechanic's a son, who longed to be a clerk, and who finds himself working longer hours and at more severe labor than his father, while his receipts continue very small, may in time retrace his steps and try a trade which he ought to have learned years before. Parents sometime make a mistake in allowing free choice to a child, whose experience is not enough to guide him. Farmers' sons in Canada have swelled the lists of clerks, but the numerous bankruptcies of the last few years have gent many of them back to the farm entirely cured of their ambitions dreams. As clerks they were dissatisfied with their scant remuneration, and as amateur merchants they have proved sorry failures. By-andby they learn that farming pays better than any other occupation, and when they return to it they find that there is as much room for the exercise of brains in agriculture as in storekeeping. The stage in the life of a young man and woman, when stylish clothes are preferred to independence and com-petence, is a critical one. Happy are those who pass it without a fanx pas; and even those who are convinced of their error in time to retrieve their loss are to be congratulated - Hoodstock Review.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND CHRISTIANITY. (To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sin :- In your issue of the 14th inst., there appeared the report of a speech at a Methodist Misionery meeting, by a Rev. Mr. Beaudry. His charges were so outrageous that I thought they carried their own refutation. However, on reflection I determined to write to the Vicar-General of Quebec to know ifthere was any foundation or appearnce on which such charges might be made. The reply is as follows:

" QUEBEC, Nov. 17th 1876.

" May it please Your Grace,-I beg leave to say in reply to your letter of the 15th inst., that there is no truth whatever in the statements of the Rev. Mr. Beaudry, concerning the desecration of the Sunday in Quebec, as any honorable Protestant of this city can testify. We challenge that Rev. gentle-man to name the priest whom he alleges "to have changed the hour of vespers to allow the people to attend a circus on condition of sharing in the profits." As he cannot do this, we call on him in the name of truth and bonour to retract the calumnies,

"I have the honour to be,
"Your Grace's humble servant, "C. F CAZEAU, V.G.

" Most Rev. J.J. Lynch, D.D. " Archbishop of Toronto."

A lie, it is stated, has gone half its rounds before truth has its boots on to pursue. I fear that in this case it has gone the whole journey. It would be a uscless task to contradict the false reports spread through the public press concerning everything Catholic. They will be re-asserted on the same baseless foundation by anonymous writers, and the more absurd the readier will they be credited by a people who don't like to hear the other side of the question.

As your journal was the medium through, which these malicious falsehoods got circulation, we beg of you, to be kind enough to permit the contradiction through the same channel,
Yours, So.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH

hope and Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, Nov. 18, 1876.

The True

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 1, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 1-Of the Ferna. Saturday, 2-St. Bibians, Virgin and Martyr Sunday, 3-FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT Monday, 4-St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confeesor and Doctor of the Church. St. Bar-

bara, Virgin and Martyr. Tuesday, 5-St. Francis Xavier, Confessor (Dec. 3) St. Sabbas, Abbot.

Wednesday, 6-Fast. St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor.

Thursday, 7-St. Ambrosc, Bishop, Confessor and, Dootor of the Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has addressed another letter to M. Dufauro, the Keeper of the Scals, protesting against the decrease in the Budget of Public Worship. Mgr. Guibert draws "the serious attention of the Government to the errors and prejudices of those who insist on spreading among the public mistrust and hostility with regard to the Catholic Church." The Archbishop warns the world of the danger of the anti-religious movement which is pervading the political atmosphere.

A letter from Erzeroun (Armenia) published in the last number of the Missions Catholiques, says that all the Armenian neo-schismatics have come back to Catholicism. They have restored the church to Mgr. Melchisedechian, together with the Bishop's residence and the house of the girls' school. This last-named building having been let by the dissidents to the English Consul, that gentleman refused to give up possession, but the difficulty was solved by the intervention of the local authorities.

Although the Alt-Catholics of Cologne are already in possession of a church, the Ober-President has approved of their impudent claim for the large parish church of St. Gercon, and decreed that it should be given over to them for joint-use with the Catholics. By this iniquitous order 10,000 Catholics lose their church, their own rightful property. The indignation which this new act of Prussian despotism has roused at Colobne is said to be indiscribable. The Alt-Catholics of Essen, knowing beforehand that their demand will be granted in spite of the smallness of their number, have petitioned the Government for the joint possession of St. John's Church.

The Catholics of Bienne, in Switzerland, were some time ago deprived of their church, which was given over to the new sect called Old Catholics. The letter failed to find employment for it and sold it bodily to the Protestants. An application was then made to the Federal Tribunal, by the first owners, to annul the sale, but the tribunal has refused to meddle with it.

According to the Italian journals the receipts of the propaganda amounted in 1875 to 5,597,463 lire, or £223,898. Of this sum 967,348 lire were spent on the missions of Europe, 2,936,262 on those in Asia, 705,378 on those in Africa, 808,940 on those in America, 533,198 on those in Australia, and 359;-213 on divers items.

Cardinal Antonelli was a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Alack Eagle, an order reserved only duck. for very distinguished personages, and conferred upon 10 who are not members of or closely allied to reigning families. The Order was presented to chaplain-general to the Prussian forces with the rank of a bishop.

The Federation of the Catholic Circles of Belgium," says the Journal d'Anvers," continues to deve- saw the lodges of Young Britons and Old Britons lop. It may even be said that before long every important locality in the country will possess a circle, the centre and focus of Catholic action. This is moreover, no more than what the persevering efforts of our adversaries required. Beaten and conquered on the 13th of June last, they have not given up the struggle, and we ought more than guise. "The Church of England is in danger," ever to be on our guard and reinforce our train | said Mr. Pollard; and as the cackling of the sacred band. All the Catholics of the country, and particularly those of Luxembourg, and the city of Avlon, are of this opinion.

Letters from Saxony state that Prussian subjects now betake themselves into the little kingdom in able opportunity offered Mr. Pollard cackled thus:order to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation; "I am a Protestant, and I glory in the name. If I which has become impossible in their own country. am not an initiated Orangeman it is because I have Lately the Saxon Vicar-Apostolic was administering this Sacrament at Ostritz; nearly a third of the Hunter) that I am seldom found at such re-unions persons confirmed were Silesians, some of whom as this, but perhaps I have never been invited. I ality by which England has justified every rebellion had come from Breslau. A similar thing occurred am a Protestant, and the Church of England is the a few days later at Zattau. Such are the blessings

of the Cultur-kampf. ioners of leanings to Liberalism, but they preferred Recently, however, he preached a sermon in which he took occasion to attack Catholic doctrines, and

ultimatum as explicit as it could possibly be. The unhappy man appeared to have been deeply touched, and made the fullest retraction of his heresies.

The evangelical Bundesbote summing up the lamentable condition of Protestantism in Germany, considered as a source of religious life, as disclosed in the recent discussions of the Prussian Asssociatian for Home Missions, says:—"The Roman Catholic Church has in this matter far outstripped us. She is-who can deny it ?- the Church of the people. Even the Culturkampf has not been able to separate the bishops from the Papal See, or to emancipatethe people from the influence of the clergy. This 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 in the fact that the Roman Church has understood how to seize on all chases 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 her everlasting home, and bidding them find consolaeion in heaven, nor does she adjourn the solution of every social question to that distant land."

The Missions Catholiques publishes a letter, written on the 1st of August, by a French Jesuit missionary, Pere Dechevrens, at Kiang-Nan, China, who is also director of the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Zi-Ka.wei, near Shanghae. This letter fully confirms the horrible accounts, received a few weeks ago, of a murderous attack made by certain fanatics on the native Christians at Ngan-hoei, and gives a missionaries in China were exposed at thai date. It also states that a number of the native converts had taken refuge in the mountains, while other had apostatised—at least ostensibly—to save themselves from the tortures and massacre inflicted on many greater troubles were expected. It was believed on good grounds that the outrages were instigated, and the criminals protected, by mandarins high in authority. The French Minister at Pekin, the Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand, had gone to Shanghae in company with Sir T. Wade, the English Minister At Su-tchuen the injury done to property had been even more considerable, the persecution having raged there for the last two years.

The police in Ireland are more numerous than the criminals, there being 22 constables to every 10,000 inhabitants, and only 19 criminals. In England and Wales the police are less numerous.

A Berlin despatch to the Daily News reports that Bismarck refused to receive Edham Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Germany, who called to take leave before starting for Constantinople. The appointment of Edham Pasha as the Plenipotentiary of Turkey at the Conference, is considered unfavorable to peace, because he is known to be uncompromising in his views.

The Times reviewing the prospects of the Confer. ence, says the specific proposals which will come before it, have been examined in every capital in Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace. Under the leadership of the English and Russian Plenipotiaries they may be so moulded as to command the support press on both sides in which accusations were made ef every guaranteeing Power, and secure the acceptance of the Porte.

Letters received at Berlin report that the Russian army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing shook hands over the difficulties which it is stated suitable tor a wintor campaign. The Commander in-Chief's staff the commissariat, the engineering deprived of a further insight into the rottenness of those affecting England, for English purposes and artillery, and other staffs of the army have been formed.

"THE GUN-POWDER PLOT." CONTINUED.

A Mr. Pollard is Curate of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Ottawa, commonly called, "Chapel of Ease," the pro-Cathedral of the Anglican Bishop who signs himself, J. T. Ontario.

Mr. Pollard is a nice man-a nice-looking man, and a nice-talking man. He couldn't look cross even if he tried, and he wouldn't hurt anybody even if he could-so the ladies say, and they call him a

Now, we adore the ladies, and flatter ourselves we know how to please them. We part our hair in the middle, and lisp, and when they say something him 11 years ago, when the Pope still enjoyed his is "splendid," we say, "eplendid! its exquisite." If temporal sovereignity, and while the negotiations | they say, "exquisite," we say, "exquisite! its heavenly." between Berlin and Rome were in progress which And so when we hear them saying, "Mr Pollard is manipulators of the rise and fall of the Stock marended in the appointment of a Roman Catholic a duck," we can't help saying too, "duck! he's a ket. darling of a goose!"

On the 5th of November Mr. Pollard smelt gunpowder, and something more. He smelt a rat. He march in procession to a Methodist Church for morning service, and in the evening papers he read what Mr. Hunter had said to prove that Guy Fawkes was a Jesuit, and to show that certain gentry, Government the same treatment as other portions who wear Roman Collars and call themselves geese had once saved Rome, even so he determined | petual ferment. We say to a certain extent, for adto save the establishment.

Mr. Pollard went to the concert announced to bring the celebration to a close, and when a favornever been asked. It has been said (allusion to Mr great bul wark of Protestantism the world over | nibilation of the smaller states in Italy and Ger-Rome knows this. Rome never shall gain ascen-The cure of Schuffhouse, a parish in the canton dency in England—no never! (tremendous apof Berne, Switzerland, was suspected by his parish- plause) Rome points to a Marquis of Bute and a Marquis of Ripon who have gone over to the Pope, overlooking this fact, so long as he was faithful, but there is no mention made of the whole congrelest their action should drive him to desperation gations who have come over to the Church of England from that of Rome!" [Immense cheering].

No mention made, Mr. Pollard! and why?

of connivance, the latter addressed to the priest an press? Will no one, even in this nineteenth century, write the history of events that never happened ! Dear Mr. Pollard! What a duck!—Duck! He's

our own goosy-goose! But his cackling won't save the Church as established by law.

A SUGGESTION.

Since our late issue in which we advocated the rights of the Irish Catholics of this Province to a representation in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec we have received from all quarters letters urging us to follow up the demand we then made, and pointing out its justice in very forcible terms! When we urged on the Local Government the appointment of some one gentleman amongst the large number who are entitled by their many qualifications to the position, we stated that the demand was made in the interest of no particular individual—and such was and is the case. Public opinion however seems to have settled upon a gentleman whose clevation to the dignity of Legislative Councillor would be particularly gratifying to the great mass of his own fellow-countrymen in particular as well as to his fellow-citizens generally. We refer to our patriotic and valued friend Mr. Edward Murphy. If the Government desire to | in all countries, in every species of litigation, the recognize the rights of our Irish Catholic population in a way that it will be thoroughy appreciated, we think they could not do so more effectively than by land any person may object to any number of names nominating that gentleman, who amidst his multitudinous occupations has always found time to devote to the cause of his countrymen, on whom his honorable career has reflected no small credit in this community. It is needless for us to add, that fearful idea of the dangers to which the Catholic Mr. Edward Murphy is a total stranger to the in-

troduction of these remarks into our columns. We may add that the provincial press generally has noticed our article of last week approvingly. The Montreal Gazette refers to it with its usual fairness and the Minerce, the leading organ of French of their brethren. Forty-five houses belonging to Canadian opinion in this Province, gives a translathe mission had been sacked and burnt, and still tion at full length of our remarks with the following editorial addenda: "It has always been a cardinal principle with the Quebec Government to do justice to all creeds and nationalities. If what the TRUE WITNESS complains of be well founded then we are certain that justice will be done in the premises.'

GAMBLING.

The vice of gambling is one that few persons suspected of having any very extensive prevalence in our midst. The professional gambler is looked down upon, his society is shunned and the com munity at large are fully alive to the degradation to which so debasing practice reduces its votaries. Whilst cards and dice are thus tabooed gambling in another form, has sprung up in our midst and a host of so-called gentlemen now earn princely livelihoods and in fact live on the fat of the land through a species of respectable gambling known as stockbroking which has attained proportions in our midst that are really alarming.

The monster proportions of this new phase of gambling in our quiet community, were comparatively unknown, until the exposures lately made, through a disagreement amongst some of the fraternity in our miniature Wall Street a few days ago. Rival firms of brokers had a falling out over considerable sum of money letters were written to the which if true ought to consign the perpetrators of the alleged frauds to everlasting infamy, but suddenly the whole affair was settled, the antagonists have been amicably arranged and the public have been a system which threatens disaster to all who embark in the wild speculations for fortune making which are so temptingly offered to the unwary. Stock-broking may have all the outward appearances of honesty and propriety, but as it is now carried on it is neither more nor less than gambling under another name, and it behaves those who are charged with the surveillance of the public weal to make such laws as will confine the operations within legitimate limits. Already there have been judgments of our Courts stamping these transactions with the stigma of illegality, but until we have stringent enactments against this form of gambling unprincipled men will continue to grow rich on the money of those who not being in the ring and being ignorant of the wire pulling may be seduced into a practice which can end in nothing but disaster. The exposure recently made, will we hope be productive of good results and act as a caution to those who might be tempted to try their luck amongst the

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Unjust Distinction against Ireland-A plea for Self-Government.

Many people believe, and find an argument against Irish agitation in their belief that the Irish people receive from English Laws and the English of the British isles; were they right in such belief, "Anglican priests," are nothing but Jesuits in dis- they would to a certain extent be right in their strictures upon the eternal risings, peaceful and warlike, which have kept the Green Isle in a permitting the doctrine of nationalities assented to by England and justified by her statesmen in their speeches and despatches when referring to other countries, the Irish, being a conquered race, have every right to throw of the yoke, being a distinct race they have an equal right to demand that they should be governed only by their own countrymen. But leaving aside this modern argument of nationof the subjects of other powers and approved the anmany, we say that the Irish are treated by the British Government as alien's. Not only does an English Lord Lieutenant rule in the Castle, but the castle authorities themselves are in a great majority Englishmen unaquainted either with the Irish people or their history; not only are Magistrates, Sheriffs and other public officials chosen by the English Government but they are chosen from a small while the papers were coolly accusing the people Where is the boasted enterprise of the English minority, and in many cases from that portion of it amble and ought to satisfy the most sceptical that ed.

Committee of the state of the second of the second

try governed by Englishmen from an English standpoint and for English interests but the Laws themselves deny to Ireland the rights which are unquestioned in England; not only are those rights refused to the Irish, but when allowed they are so expressed as to be practically unavailable, but the first principles of law, the fundamental grounds of equity are set aside in Ireland, and distinctions are made in the application of the law in Ireland which in England would be considered an outrage. A worse instance could not be furnished than the difference made between England and Ireland in the matter of the registration of voters. In both countries the Voters' Lists, are prepared by the proper officers; in both countries the lists are subject to objection and revisal. In Ircland the manner of revisal is a mockery, an outrage upon the people, a denial of all the principles of law in itself a sufficient reason for their demand for self-government, and a proof that Ireland is governed for the wealthy and the interests of England alone. In the latter country, if an Elector objects to any name upon the List he must prove his objection; being Plaintiff he must furnish the grounds of his pretentions and be at the trouble and costs of proving his case; principle is admitted that on the affirmer falls the burden of sustaining his affirmation. Not so in Ircupon the Voters' Lists, and then his trouble ends. A personal grudge against another, a malicious desire to injure a rival, a systematic design to annoy political opponents, or to diminish their strength any motive however low or dishonest is considered sufficient reason to upset the whole registration system, and all the responsibility, the labor and expense to counteract the dastardly attempt falls upon the victim; the Irish voter unlike the English voter must then prove rights, while the objector need undergo no trouble, nor punishment however unjust and malignant may have been his action. The wealthicst proprietor as well as the poorest cotter in a county may see his name struck off by the paid minion of an opponent, and find himself obliged to bring witnesses and documents to prove a right which elsewhere the law of itself recognizes; to the poor voter this is no trifling matter, lawyers must be retained, witnesses produced, journeys to the Court undertaken, and all at the cost of the man whose right may have been denied by a worthless tool. And the experience is that almost everywhere such objections are raised; so much so, that patriotic Irishmen have been obliged to organize Committees in order to prevent whole counties from being practically disfranchised; as the parties now stand, it is upon the Home Ruler, the Nationalist and the more patriotic portion of the population that this burden falls. They are the more numerous, and the least wealthy; for years they voted against the Landlords at their peril, evictions have been in thousands of cases the penalty of their Independence; vote by ballot was carried in England, it could not be refused to Ireland; and English interests required that they should not derive the benefit of the measure; being free the Irish voters would no longer return to Parliament the Slaves of the Castle, they must therefore be pre vented as much as possible from exercising their rights, for that purpose the registration system of England must be refused to them, and what Parlia. ment could no longer hold back, must be shorn of its beneficial aspects. The boon is thrown to them but with insult, the measure cannot be held back but it must be rendered useless. We said that Ireland was governed on principles different from in English interests; we have furnished in the registration system one proof among a thousand, and we added that that alone was a sufficient reason to justify all the dissatisfaction, and agitation of Ireland, will any honest man deny it?

the most hostile to the people; not only is the coun-

NO RESULT YET.

The painful suspense attendant on the scrutiny in the presidential election amongst our republican neighbours still continues without much prospect so far as we can see of a speedy solution of the question at issue. To outsiders, and in fact to all manner of men, it is perfectly evident that Mr. Tilden has secured the majority of votes, but judging from appearances the powers that be have made up their minds that he is not to be the next President of the United States. Nothing definite can be gleaned from the telegraphic despatches that reach us day after day, except that the board of revisors seem determined to throw out a sufficient number of Democratic counties and ensure the requisite number of electors to give Mr. Hayes the constitutional majority. The tone of some of our exchanges continues to be very threatening, whilst a number of the leading organs of both political parties are loud in their denunciations of anything like an appeal to force on the part of those who feel that their rights have been trifled with in the determination to be arrived at. We believe that Mr. Grant and his advisers have firmly made up their minds that power and patronage shall not pass from their hands, and the movement of troops at this juncture is to observers most significant. It is difficult to predict where the matter will end. One of the most respectable journals in the Union says in a late issue. "There is no question of the Tilden Majority. The country will one day demand a reckoning of the desperate conspirators who are pushing us so close upon the last ditch of our citizen rights." This in fact is the feeling throughout the whole Democratic party. Our sympathies have always been with Mr. Tilden, whom we believe to be a sincere Reformer, an able and ar-seeing statesman, and we trust that the conspiracy, as it is appropriately termed, by which it is sught to deprive him of the office to which he has been chosen by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens, may be frustrated.

HOME RULE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the printcd constitution and by-laws of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League. The objects and aims of the League are fully set forth in the pre-

Angelon To the Green

the movement is a feasable and definite onc. Wo regret that want of space prevents us from publishing it at full length. We may have an opportunity of doing so in another issue. We would beg leave to remind the members of the association as well as those who may desire to join the League, that the next Regular Meeting takes place on the first Wednesday in December, when it is to be hoped a good muster will take place, as business of importance will be transacted.

We beg to call the careful attention of our Catholic fellow-citizens to the Financial and Statistical Report of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal for the Scholastic year, 1875. 1876, which we publish in extense on our fifth page. These important documents show clearly the vast amount of good that is being done for our children under the Commission. The large attend. ance at the Schools, and the very thorough education imparted, under the admirable system adopted. are sources of congratulation of which our Catholic fellow-citizens may well feel proud.

We shall refer to the Report at greater length in our next, which want of space will not permit

CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of Mercy beg leave to tender to the public their best thanks for the encouragement they received in their lottery gotten up in aid of the building of their new chapel. The piano was won by Mrs. John Parsons, a catholic lady of Hungerford, diocess of Kingston, Ont.

Died.

MULLINS-In this city, at the residence of her son in-law, J. L. Leprohon, Esq., M.D., on the 22nd Nov., generally esteemed and regretted, Rosanna Connolly, relict of the late Francis Mullins, Esq., merchant. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul. Requiescat in pace.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Last Friday afternoon, in the Practics Court, his Honor Justice Mackay rendered judgment in the celebrated case of Messrs, Kerry, Watson, & Co. v. the Nuns of La Providence, which was to restrain them from making and selling a syrup of red spruce gum which was like the plaintiffs', and also to prevent their using a trade mark therefor. His Honour, in delivering judgment, held that the difference between the apprarance of the Sirop of Red Spruce Gum, as manufactured by Messrs Kerry, Watson, & Co., and the Syrup de Gomme d'Epinetto Rouge of the nuns was sufficiently marked so as not to deceive purchasers; that the nuus had not violated Messrs. Kerry, Watson, & Co's trade mark, because their own bore no resemblance to it having on it an altar, the Virgin, saints, and a Latin motte, and that plaintiffs had no right to prosecute the nuns for damages. He dismissed the action with

It is estimated that the shipment of copper this season from Bett's Cove Mine, Newfoundland, will amount to 20,000 tons.

Judge Monk has decided that the Local Provincial Government have the power, under the North America Act, to appoint police magistrates.

It is said that the Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Dunstau's Temperance Hall, Fredericton, N. B., realized about \$2,600.

Mr. Donald McDonald sold his farm of 50 acres, on the 7th con., Kincardine, to Mr. R. Hutton, of the 7th con., for \$2,000. Mr. George Sheppard has sold his farm, lot 42

10th con., Goderich Township, containing 80 acres, to Mr. J. Middleton, for the sum of \$5.000. Mr. John Urquhart sold his farm of 150 acres, on

the Boundary, 1st con, Bruce, to Mr. Ord, of London Township, for the sum of \$7.500. Mr. William Mitchell has sold his farm consist-

ing of north half of lot 13, in South Boundary of Blanshard, to Mr. Hugh Bam for the sum of \$5,000.

The committee of the Goderich Town Council appointed to confer with Mr. Hosker regarding his water-works scheme have sent a sample of water from his well to Professor Croft for analysis.

Another Queenston Heights veteran has passed away. Mr. John Lacy died at Smithville on Tuesday night, 14th ult. Deceased was present at the battle of Queenston Heights, and got wounded at Chippawa.

The positions of Chief Guard and Deputy Chief guard have been abolished at the Central Prison, foronto, and an officer, to be known as the Deputy Warden, has been created in lieu. Mr. Matthew Logan, Chief of Police for the city of Hamilton, has accepted it.

The Dominion Minister of Justice having vetoed certain provisions in various acts of the Legislature of Quebec, which seemed to infringe upon the dcmain of the Dominion Government, it is the intention of the Quebec Government to bring in a Bill to make provision for the gaps thus created in the Local Legislation.

The Pontiac Advance says :- Not withstanding that good many men have been sent into the woods this fall we have been told that the number falls short of what were employed last year. In the manufacture of sawlogs very little is being done. Messrs. Gilmour at Otter Lake are getting all their logs out this winter by contracts to jobbers; the quantities ronging from 1,000 to 6,000 logs. Jobbers this year have to supply themselves with their own shanty outfits and sleighs.

The St. John, N. B, Telegraph says :- The Western Courties Railway, under the general managem at of the chief contractors, Messrs, Shanly & Plunk. t., is progressing rapidly towards completion. The rails are laid from Digby to Bloomfi ld, a distance of seven miles, together with the r quisite sidings, gravel pits, and engine sheds in Digby. The work-men are vow landing a cargo of rails, which, when laid, will make an addition of three miles to the road. It is currently reported that the cars will pass from here to Yarmouth about the beginning of the new year, and that the road will be open for travel about the beginning of next summer. The Weymouth bridge is perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of connection between Dighy and Yarmouth The superstructure of this work is to be cf iron, and put up by a Philadelphia firm. The bridge will of course be a very substantial one, and yery much to the credit of the company and to the popucarity of the contractors, whose aim and intention appear to be to make the road fully up to its class. From Dighy to Annapolis, about three-quarters of the carth-work is done, and about two months o erations will complete the grading to formation level. The bridges, as a matter of course, will take a good deal of labour, and the work is of such a character as to admit of only a limited number of men at the same time. However, if the work will progress in the future as rapidly as it has during the last few months, the connection between the capital of the province and Yarmouth will be formed sooner than anticipated, and the expectations of a hopeful public successfully realiz-

and the control of th

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 1, 1876.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF, THE

CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

CITY OF MONTREAL

HONORABLE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1875-76.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 187 1875, TILL JUNE 307H 1876, INCLUSIVELY.

RECEIPTS.	**	÷
Received from the Corporation of the City of Montreal amount of taxes for 1875-76	\$ cts. 10127 54 3000 00 1389 00	\$ cts. 80029 14
do fees from pupils during 1875 76 Day Schools Evening Schools	12486 73 7: 3 50 "	14516 54 13190 23
do rents of houses	, i,	377 33 81930 00
(che son of the son of		194222 62
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid for the maintenance of Schools, from July 1st, 1875, till June 30th, 1876, inclusively. (See Schedule A.) do for the purchase of Philosophical, Chemical and drawing instruments and books; and for the support of the Polytechnic School during the year enoing June 30th, 1876. (See Schedule C.) do for furniture for Sundry Schools and Business Office. (See Schedule D.) do for the purchase of books for the libraries of the several Academies do for the erection of school houses, purchase of Real Estate, improvements, opening of new classes, repairs, &c., &c do for Office expenses, comprising Secretary's, Superintendent's and accountant's salaries, printing, advertisements and publication of the financial report do for Bills payable do for Sinking fund on do do for Sonking fund on do do for Books and Stationary on hand		\$ cts. 62127 30 5184 39 4962 44 1117 23 35524 42 6476 39 2788 69 45000 00 6853 66 5331 60 553 20 11822 84

SCHEDULE A.

PAYMENTS MADE TO SUNDRY SCHOOLS FROM JULY 1st, 1875, TILL JUNE 30TH, 1876, INCLUSIVELY.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Salarics & Grants.	Carc-taking.	Prizes.	Stationary.	Printing.	Heating.	Light.	Taxes.	General Expenses.	Total Expenses.
1. Plateau Commercial Academy 2. "Primary School 3. St. Mary's Academy 4. St. Vincent de Paul's Academy 5. St. Patrick's Academy 6. St. Joseph's 7. St. Denis Model School. 8. School 256 Notre-Dame street. 9. "483 Wellington street. 10. "131, St. Mary street. 11. "corner Sydenham and Ontario streets. 12. "corner St. Denis and Mignonne streets. 13. "for the blind. 14. "964, St. Catherine street. 15. "542, St. Mary street. 16. "778, Craig street. 17. "corner Cadieux and Roy streets. 18. "312, Logan street. 19. "250, Panet street. 20. "54, St. Dominique street. 21. "290, Ontario street. 22. "Chatham street. 23. "Ontario and Seaton streets. 24. Evening Schools.	584 50 300 00 400 00 300 60 694 00 500 00 250 00 450 00	361 69 412 73 674 41 257 04 155 18	40 18 102 14 75 05 117 43 75 24 25 93 13 95 40 95 22 80 54 25 11 85 8 25 20 87 30 20 13 20 7 50 42 50 9 90 16 65 31 78	7 86 15 17	63 31 4 00 21 50 14 30	239 97 399 38 194 54 154 08	2 85 94 6 13 93 148 20 53 20 4 60	42 55 144 80 213 80 159 35 106 10	36 56 13 61 16 98 35 20 *802 00 *291 65 20 45 85 53 1 50 70 95	8017 34 5991 18 7637 03 6130 30 2037 81 173 95 840 95 822 80 638 75 311 85 400 00 308 25 735 32 530 20 263 95 469 20 257 50 802 03 359 90 316 65 404 68 2087 75
							}			

[·] These amounts include the rent.

SCHEDULE B.

TABLE SHOWING THE NET EXPENSE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF EACH SCHOOL, FROM JULY 18T, 1875, TILL JUNE 10TH, 1876, INCLUSIVELY.

	GENE	RAL EXPENS	SES.]]	ECIAL RECEIF	PTS.	Net ex	Numb
NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Salaries & Grants.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	Government Grant.	School fees.	Total Receipts.	xponses.	Number of Pupils.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ ccs.	
1. Plateau Commercial Academy 2. "Primary School. 3. St. Mary's Academy 4. St. Vincent de Paul's Academy 5. St. Patrick's 6. St. Joseph's 7. St. Denis Model School 8. School 256, Notre Dame street 9. "483, Wellington street 10. "131 St. Mary street 11. "corner Sydonbam and Ontatio streets 12. "corner St. Denis and Mignonne streets 13. "for the blind 14. "904 St. Catherine street 15. "542, St. Mary street 16. "778, Craig street 17. "corner Cadieux and Roy streets 18. "312, Logan street 19. "250, Panet street 20. "54, St. Dominique street 21. "290, Ontario street 22. "Chatham street 23. "Ontario and Scaton streets 24. Evening Schools	7210 03 4996 66 6125 00 4620 02 1391 20 160 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 584 50 300 00 694 00 500 00 250 00 450 00 250 00 674 00 350 00 371 40 2616 80	519 59 807 31 994 52 1512 03 1510 28 646 61 13 9 40 9 22 80 54 25 11 8 8 25 41 32 30 20 13 95 19 20 7 50 128 03 9 90 16 65 33 28 70 95	3816 58 8017 34 5991 18 7637 03 6130 3 2037 8: 173 95 840 95 822 80 638 75 311 85 400 00 508 25 735 32 530 20 263 95 469 20 257 50 802 03 359 90 316 65 404 68 2087 75		1975 21 1444 86 443 46 1085 50 688 57 207 11	443 46 1085 5 688 57 207 11	1841 37 6427 68 6547 72 6551 53 5441 73	
Totals.		10996 70	62127 30	1389 00	\$ E Sylmet 1	14336 45	47245 44	0080

PAYMENTS MADE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1876.

· ·		
\	\$	cts.
hilosophical Instruments	282	12
hemical do		63
are-taking	36	69
Vork shop	151	02
Drawing models and instruments	96	87
fineralogical collection	9	00
rnithological do	91	
Abraiv		
Tize=		
rinting		
tationary		
orniture		
NETADCO.	. 303	
QSQ		20
		35
alaries of Professors	4000	. 00
Credit:	5184	39
leceived from the Government, (Annual Grant) 3006 00	.] .	
do do pupils 242 78	3242	78
	===	-
Balance	1941	61

SCHEDULE D.

PAYMENTS MADE FOR THE PURCHASE OF FURNITURE FOR SUNDRY SCHOOLS and BUSINESS OFFICE, from July 1st, 1875, till June 30th, 1876, inclusively.

	_	_
	\$	cts.
Plateau Commercial Academy	617	80
Polytechnic School	1445	49
Primary do	1 20	92
St. Mary's Academy	63	88
St. Vincent de Paul's do	84	55
St. Patrick's do		
St. Joseph's do	154	
St. Denis Model School	125	68
School for the blind	350	00
do 54. St. Dominique street	135	
	45	
	1 2	43
1 44 444 1440	3	43 21
do 290, Ontario do		43
do Ontario and Seaton do		42
do Corner Sydenham and Ontario streets	659	00
Business Office	87	30
	4962	44
	ĺ	

SCHEDULE E.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROFESSORS AND PUPILS FOR EACH SCHOOL

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Professors.	Number of Pupils,	SEX.
l'lateau Commercial Academy Do Primary School St. Mary's Academy St. Vincent-de-Paul's Academy St. Patrick's do St. Deenis Model School School 256, Notre Dame Street do 483, Wellington do do 131, St. Mary do do corner Sydenham and Ontario Streets do do St. Denis and Mignonne do for the blind do 964, St. Catherine Street do 425, St. Mary do do 778, Craig do do corner Cadieux and Roy Street do 312 Logan do do 250, Panet do do 250, Panet do do 290, Ontario do do Chatham do do Ontario and Seaton do Evening Schools	5 7 8 7 3 5 6 0 4 2 2	281 189 382 407 430 416 102 144 455 289 621 125 39 101 189 104 161 221 105 238 147 199 503 243	Boys. "" Girls. "" Boys and Girls blind. Boys and Girls. "" "" Girls. "" "" "" "" "" Boys and Girls. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

M. C. DESNOYERS. Sec - Treasurer

I hereby certify that I have examined the account-books kept by the Roman Catholic school Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and I declare that all the entries contained in the forgoing financial report are taken from the said books (which books I have compared together and found correct.)

I have also carefully compared and examined in detail all the said entries of monies paid with the vouchers in support thereof and I have found the whole correct.

Ls. GAUTHIER. Auditor

Montreal, October 31st, 1876.

A case of homicide has occurred at Sharbot Lake near Kingston, by which a lodging-house keeper lost his life at the hands of a gang of rowdies.

The Annapolis Earmer says :- On Wednesday or Thursday last the express train from Annapolis again encountered a heavy piece of timber on the track near Fenerty's siding, which was no doubt placed there by the fiend who has lately made so many attempts to wreck the train at the same place. This time, however, no damage was done, but the crime was none the less.

Notice of application to the Dominion Parliament is given, for an amendment to the Act of incorporation of the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company, permitting change of present terminus to some point on the North-Eastern boundaries of the State of New York, or the North-Western boundaries of the State of Vermont, crossing the River Richelieu at some convenient locality; or to the town of St. Johns, and for an extension of time for completion of same.

Here is a new style of victimizing Grangers:— Several strange men drive through an agricultural district, stop at all the farm houses and make a contract to take all the butter the farmer can furnish at 50 cents per pound. Further, it will be gathered by fast special teems and the cash paid for it at the door. The pretence is that during the fall and winter the large cities will be over crowded and that the butter will be scarce. In this way all the farmers in a district are contracted with and arrangements are made to come for the butter on certain days and at certain points, the contract to go into effect in two weeks. A few days after the departure of the men, a drove of cows comes along. They are fine milch cows. The farmers having a good thing in view think they might use a few more cows. They try to buy them and the drover doesn't seem anxious to sell. Finally, however, he is induced to sell two or three to each farmer, at prices considerably higher than the real market value. He then departs, meets his partner, who puts up the butter job, and they divide the profits. That is the last the farmers hear of it.

> C. W. SCALLON. ADVOCATE.

Contagned without he field to be for here it with the gib.

No. 44 ST. JAMES ST. we Montabal, he had been

J. H. SEMPLE.

MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SO-CIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 4th Dec., at 8 SAMURL CROSS, Rec. Sec



ाः विशिष्ट गोली विद्याल विकास रिस्टर

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEA-GUE will be held in the ST. PAT-RICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alex-ander and Craig streets, on WED-NESDAY EVENING next, the 6th DECEMBER,

at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. A full attendance is requested.

M. MACNAMARA, Rec.-Sec.

Wanted for Public School, Penetanguishene, Ont. Teacher, Catholic, male or f male, with second or third class certificate. Duties to commence in January. Apply stating salary expected, experience, etc. otc., with testimonials to M. J. Mundy, Esq. Trustee, Penetanguishene, Ont. Knowledge of French desirable, but not required. 16~

Mate Tracher Wanted, (Holder of second or third class crifficate). For Roman Catholic Separate School in the town of Amherstburg, Must be capable of teaching French. Apply stating 16.6m | 6.1By and the state of the control of the c

Chairman S.S. Bd.T.

nesting and distinguish.

FOREIGN.

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ARMIES OF EUROPE.—Germany has 1,687,000 troops of all arms and classes, with a naval force of 13,000. The Austrian army including all reserves, number 800,000 men, with about 14,500 in the navy. Italy has 750,000 men in the army, and 10,000 sallors: Greece; 40,000 land forces; Turkey can muster 310,000 fighting men; Roumania; 58,000; Servia, 117,000; and Montenegro, 23,000

The news from Madras Presidency gives room for hope that the threatening famine will be averted rain having 'tallen in' time' to do some good. 'In' Bombay the prospects are still gloomy, actual famine appearing probable in two or three districts; and great distress in four or five more.

The Vossiche Zeilung says that Protestantism is at such a low ebb in Berlin that unless a churchrate is imposed next spring the churches will be in a state of destitution. The salaries of the clergymen do not more than suffice to keep their families from bare want, One parish containing 90,000 Protestants has but one church and a temporary chapel of boards for their accommodation, and is served by three ministers, with now and then some temporary assistance. While the Catholic Church, persecuted and robbed, continues vigorous in Germany, Protestanism is dying of inanition.

A FRENCH PEER TURNED TRAPPIST .- The heir of one of the best names in the French, nobility M. Charles de Courteillies, Marquis de Chaverney, has just entered the Monastery of La Trappe. He was among the combatants at Reichshoffen. Wounded at Monsbrown, says Galignani, he continued to fight, fell from his horse, and was left for dead. He was about to be buried with his unfortunate companions when the Germans perceived that he was still living. Made prisoner, he escaped, returned to take service in the Army of the Loire, and at the combat. of Baume-la-Rolande was again wounded and taken prisoner. On his return to France he heard of the death of his wife, who had fallen a victim to her was killed at the fight of Patay.

A grand solemnity was lately witnessed at the Trappist monastery of Igny, in France. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Rheims, four Bishops, ten mitred abbots and a great many of the secular clergy and regular clergy of the different Orders did honor to the occasion. The entire assembly, clergy and laity, numbered about 6,000 persons. The Rt. Rsv. Abbot and founder of the Trappist monastery at Staoueli, Procurator-General of the Cistercian Order at Rome, said High Mass, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Vicar-General, Very Rev. F. Le Tourneur. After High Mass the new church of Igny was solemnly dedicated. At 3 P.M., the translation of the remains of Blessed Gueric, Abbot of La Trappe, d'Igny, who lived about 800 years ago, took place. The crystal shrine was carried by mitred aboots. A sermon by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Rheims terminated the ceremony.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOP OF GRENADA .-- When the Spanish pilgrims were receiving audience of the Pope, the Spanish Ambassador to Victor Emmanuel was refused admission to the reserved place, not being one of the pilgrimage. He was chagrined, and has been looking for a shabby piece of revenge. The Archbishop of Grenada was at Rome on the occasion and spent several days in the city; and the Ambassador has made formal complaint to the Spanish Government that his Grace had not called upon him. His rancour is partially attributed to the Quirinal, where much displeasure was felt at the pilgrimage. At all events, an order has been issued from Madrid suspending the return of the Archbishop, who was at Genoa when he received the extraordinary and outrageous mandate. Truly one would suppose King Alphonse had nothing to fear when he provokes criticism by taking a step of this sort, though we know that his wery throne is honeycombed with the treason of the zevolution.

A Geneva correspondent of the Liberte says that in his cauton, as in Jura, the police seem to have nothing to do but attend on the schismatic priests. In the parish of Collonges, two gendarmes actually live in the presbytery, as the civil authorities, while willing to give their services, declined to pay their lodgings. The pair of guardians economise their useful little offices time very well by performing For instance, they go out at mid-day to show their services are not wanted, and while one rings the Angelus bell, the other carries home a pitcher of water from the well. It is evident from this fact that though they may cook and ring efficiently, they do not add much dignity to the State.

The Mayor of Perly-Certoux, canton of Geneva, was brought before the commissary of police, charged with having thrown down a tree through a collision with one of his carts. The tribunal was satisfied, by witnesses, that he was not culpable, and not only discharged him, but apologised. Sub-sequently he was hauled before a judge of the peace on the same charge, and fined 10 francs, though he recalled the acquittal already rendered and asked for his witnesses to be produced. Soon afterwards meeting the judge in a public company, the mayor reproached him. "If I had known your rank and condition, it would not have been," said the judge. Justice should know no one; it exists for all the world alike," responded the mayor. This is how the law is administered over there.

Eighteen months ago it was given out throughout Europe that as many as 50,000 Unites of the district of Chelm, in Rastern Poland, had given in their submission to the Greek Schismatic Church, after their numbers had been decimated by slaughter, and whole villages destroyed by the torch of the ruthless Cossack. By this dastardly persecution it was thought that these people would be deterred from ever worshipping God according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and what do we find now? No sooner are the ruffians withdrawn from the district when the people return to the alters which ness. For the sake of appearance, the nominal head nothing but the most sanguinary cruelty could have of the judicature is an Egyptian Pasha, but he is induced them to farsake for a time. The Golos a Russian paper, complains that

"New-born children of former Unites are baptised according to Roman Catholic rites. The parents who commit acts of this kind, which are opposed to the voluntary re-union, jutify them by an erron-ious interpretation of this re-union. They fancy that it had only for its object to betoken their allegiance to the Russian throne and country, and maintain that they never thought of changing their

According to the same print, parents who bring up their children as catholics under such circumstances, make themselves liable to imprisonment ranging from eight to sixteen months, and to having their children taken from them and given into the care of "Orthodax" relatives. This is nothing more nor less than kidnapping on wholesale terms, and religious coercion of the worst description, at the very moment war is being declared on Turkey in the interests of religious liberty!

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA .- A FLEET ON THE CAS-PIAN.—The India papers report that the Russians are organizing a flotilla of 50 ships on the Caspian of 500 tons burden, each fitted for the accommodation of 2,000 soldlers. These ships are under construc-tion by a Glasgow firm, and two of them have already been set up. Again, the same Power is secondlating a very large number of trucks at Corenburg for the transport of troops by land, after the pattern of these used by the Prussians in the Prussians

ulterior designs against China, as part of a larger scheme of aggrandizement. It is also stated to be highly probable that a regular survey of the Bolan Pass will be undertaken. The Pall Mall Gazette is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from Tehersu. The statements are those of a trustworthy and well informed. those of a trustworthy and well-informed man:-"X has just returned from a most interesting journey in the Khorassen. The Russians seem to be the actual masters of the province. All merchandise is Russian. They count by Russian weight and measure, and Russian money is better known than Persian. Russian agents in every town and so on: 'X. has inquired very particularly about the late English expedition to the Attrek frontier, and it seems that the members; better known as British officers, have received false information everywhere: 'In several' instances it is perfectly proved: If you see any of them you had better hint to them that they ought to be very prudent as to all which they have not seen themselves. I know, for instance, that their notions about the roads from the Caspian to Mushed are quite erroneous. It is very natural that the Russians have a great influonce in that part of the country, especially since they sent home the prisoners from Khiva. The whole people consider the Russians as their benefactors, and as the most powerful nation in the

Russia's Demands.-It is thoroughly believed i Constantinople, that General Ignatieff has already formulated every proposal he intends to submit to the Conference, and he knows what he will obtain and how he will obtain it. There may be some exaggeration in this, but one of the rewards of success is that it makes further successes easier by overawing opposition beforehand. The particular objects attributed to the Russian ambassador are not, however, of a kind to excite a belief that they cannot be realized. It is said that what he will contend for is as much self-government as may insure the life and property of all citizens, and as much management of the public money by their representatives as shall, after the payment, allow devotedness in tending the wounded. His father of the employment of the remainder for the benefit of each Province. The first of these objects, is, one which all parties in England have resolved to maketheir own. Liberal and Conservatives alike have declared in favour of such a measure of protection as shall prevent any repetition of the outrages on lifeand property which have shocked Europe. The second object proposed by General Ignatieff, or, at least, attributed to him, is a direct deduction from the first, although it must be observed that, in practice it may mean a great deal or next to nothing, according as the reserved tribute of the Porte is light of heavy. If this be so onerous that no further revenue could be made, the application of the surplus toward provincial objects would disappear. When General Ignatical a demands are thus examined, they cannot be denounced at once as inadmisable for consideration, and they suggest the obvious reflection of the impolicy of allowing Russia to gain the exclusive credit of bringing about changes which other nations support and desire. The ambassador of the Czar has advantages enough without our adding to his reputation by letting the world falsely suppose that he is successful in obtaining reforms which we ineffectually try to resist .- Times.

THE ANDRASSY NOTE.—The subjoined are the most important passages of the text presented to the Ottoman Government at the beginning of 1876, and destined probably to supply the details of the "administrative autonomy "accepted in principle by the Powers for the reform of the Turkish Province: -I am now about to enumerate conditions which must be applied to the insurgent Provinces, in order. to arrive at a well-founded hope of pacification. They are as follows :- Full and entire religious liberty; the abolition of the farming taxes; a law that shall guarantee that the produce of direct taxation in Bosnia and the Herzegovina shall be employed in the interest of the Province itself, under control of the organs constituted by the Firman of December 12; the institution of a special commission composed of equal numbers of Mussulmans and Christians to control the execution of the reforms proposed by the Powers, as well as those that were proclaimed in the Irade of October 2, and in the Firman of December 12; and, lastly, the amelioration of the agrarian situation of the rural populations. The first of these conditions could be and should be realised immediately by the Sublime Porte; the fifth, gradually and as soon as possible. If, independently of these conditions, which appear to us to be the most essential. Bosnia and the Herzegovina obtain the following reforms-namely, a provincial council and the courts freely elected by the inhabitants; the irremovability of the judges; laical justice, individual liberty, guarantees against ill-treatment, re-organization of the police, where proceedings have caused so much complaint; the cessation of abuses, to which give place arrangements for works of public utility, a fair reduction of the tax for exemption from military service, guarantees for the protection of property-if all those reforms are carried out in the insurgent provinces-which, to judge by the text of the Firman, do not appear to be destined to be benefited at present—we might hope to see peace return to these desolated countries.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION .- The ruler of Egypt, anxious to take a step in advance, and bring his country on something like a level with European States, long sought to abolish the network of awkward and embarrassing consular jurisdiction, and institute Egyptian Courts where foreigners might be sure of even-handed justice and fair play. The difficulty was to get the Great Powers to believe all this. The means adopted to secure their confidence and consent were simple but efficacious. The new "Egyptian Courts" were to be so little Egyptian that the adjective was virtually a misnomer. They were international, and the native element was kept under to an extent sufficient to ensure trustworthistrictly forbidden to interfere. In a similar spirit, each of the lesser tribunals has a Pasha who is a mere automaton. In the Court of Appeal there are four Egyptians faced by seven foreigners—an Eng-lishman, an American, a German, a Frenchman, an Italian, an Austrian, and a Russian-each named by his own Government and paid by the Khedive sixteen hundred pounds a year. The Austrian Judge is now the elected President of this Court. The Tribunal of First Instance in Alexandria has fourteen Judges-six natives and eight Europeans nominated by England, Austria, Russia, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Sweden, and Holland. The two other Courts are constituted on much the same principle, with some difference as to details. The re-opening the other day of the Appeal Court at Alexandria in a fine audience chamber larger than any court at Westminster, with an Arabic inscription in letters of gold, "Justice is the foundation of Empires," is described by a correspondent, who says:-"The eight Judges-eight constitute a quorum-sit on massive oak chairs, in a semi-circle, on a raised dais each with a desk before him. they wear a co-tume specially designed for the new judges, consisting of broad green scarf, gold medal, red cap, and black Stamboulina coat. Of the seventy advocates who are admitted to practice before the Court some forty were present in their black gowns, white bands, and black square caps. Behind them came the public, Egyptian tarbouches, turbans, and Eastern robes

The Russian Government clearly does not regard the chance of peace as particularly hopeful, even if they should consider peace desirable, since the preparations for war are being proceeded with even more actively than before the signing of the armis-tice. A correspondent of the Times, witing from St. Petersburgh, says:—Were England on the eve of war, or even of undertaking a military occupation the public, thanks to the liberty of the Press, would know almost as much about the military preparations of the country as the War Office itself. Here, unfortunately, things are very different, and were it not for the few uninteresting scraps of news which the papers are allowed to publish with regard to military matters, we should all be in the dark as to what is going on in the Russian army and navy. In these circumstances a stranger in this capital finds it extremely hard to obtain information, and his only chance is to learn the language-no easy matter—and pick up what news he can in conversation with Russians. It is thus that I have learnt what little it is in my power to convey to you of the present warlike preparations of Russia. The press no longer makes any attempt to disguise the fact that these preparations are now being made on all hands. Large commands for army clothing are being executed by the Government contractors, and it is stated that in order to do the work as rapidly as possible a great many private tailors and shoemakers have been employed; 600,000 roubles have, I understand, been granted for the completion of the Odessa fortifications, under the superintendence of General Todleben. I am told that a large force of troops belonging to the Army of the Caucasus has been collected near the Turkish frontier of Asia Minor, and that the number of these troops are so great-I am informed it amounts to 40,000 men—that they can hardly be looked upon as a corps of observation, but rather as one of offence. General Loris Melikoff, an officer well acquainted with that country, has been appointed to command this army, and is at present at Livadia. There can be no doubt that so large a force on the Armenian frontier, capable, as it is, of immediate reinforcement to any amount from the immense army now in the Caucasus, is a strong menace to Turkey. It looks as if, in the event of war, the Russian government had the intention of following the opinion expressed some years ago by General Fadayeff, of marching to Constantinople through Asia Minor. Such a movement would have a paralysing effect upon Turkey, for all her best recruits are obtained from that country, and she would be unable to reinforce her European troops from her Asiatic possessions.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL .-- A despatch to the Times from Calcutta says three large islands, namely, Hattish, Sundeep, and Deccan Shahabszpore, and numerous smaller islands included in the Backorgunie. Neacolly, and Chittagong districts were entirely submerged by the storm wave of Oct. 31st, as was also the mainland for five or six miles in-land. These islands are all situated in or near the estuary of the River Megna. The largest, Deccan Shahabazpore, was 800 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000, Hattiah and Sundeep together had about 100,000 population. Up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to a depth in many places of thirty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches, and some took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but the water burst their houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel ten miles to the Chittagong district, but a vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household in the island and on the adjacent coast but lost many members. The cattle are drowned, the boats are swept away, and means of communication with other districts are destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, whom the Government is relieving. The Government Gazette says: _"Wherever the storm wave passed it is believed not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrefying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is hourly expected." The Times correspondent says:—"This ear is happily not yet realized, except in Neacolly, where the disease has appeared. News as to the famine which threatened the districts of Madras is somewhat better. Rain has come in time to do some good. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts seems probable, and great distress in four or five

The Eastern Question will for a time be debated in the council chamber instead of being fought on the battle-field. The first thing to be done now is to lay down the line of demarcation between the belligerents during the armistice, which is to last till Christmas. On this very question the doctors who are now holding their consultations at Con-stantinople are as much divided as doctors could possibly be. Turkey, as a matter of course, and England and Austria as well, hold that the two parties ought simply to remain in possession of the ground they held at the moment the armistice was concluded; but Russia, on the contrary, demands that the line of the 17th of Oct. should be fixed on, when neither Djunis, nor Alexinatz, nor Deligrad were in Turkish hands. A middle course will pro-bably be taken, and then comes the real tug of war, for on the main question, viz., what ought to be done in Turkey and with Turkey, the opinions of all parties concerned are hopelessly at war with one another. In the meantime the Servian Government are doing all they can to obliterate the disgrace of the recent defeats. They are entertaining General Tchernayest and his two hundred Russian officers at Belgrade with a sumptuous hospitality that contrasts most glaringly with the wretched condition in which the country is plunged now, and General Tchernayoff on his part has given the Servian militia a character for good conduct, although it is in evidence that on the day of the last battle they ran away as fast as their legs would carry them.-London Universe.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 24.-The Senate to day, after several bailots, elected M. Chesnelong, Legitimist and M. Renavard, of the Left, Senators for life. In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the estimates for public worship were considered, and gave rise to an excited debate. Prince Napoleon, speaking for the first time since his election, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, who had exercised disastrous influence in recent French history, notably in 1870. He supported the pro-position for the reduction of the estimates for public worship. The Clericalist deputies protested against the speech, which was couched in violent terms. M. Keller, Legitimist, declared that the Empire was accountable for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and recrimination cosued between the Clericalists and Bonapartists. Gambetta, intervening, referred to the decree abolishing the Empire. Baron de Lambert, a zealous Bonapartist, thereupon auddenly arose and shouted, "Vivo l'Empereur." An indescribable uproar ensued. When order had been restored, M. de Lambert was formally censured. Another scene followed, in consequence of Gambetto's reference to the "fanaticism of a Spanish

Republique Francais publishes an article to day con-demning influences which surround President Mac-Mahon, and, which, it says tend to restrain the Cabinet's liberty of action.

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Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 1, 1876.

SCRAP BOOK.

Alphonso the Wise, King of Arragon, said that the conditions of a fortunate marriage were that the ausband should be deaf and the wife blind.

The Duke of Orleans said of the marriage of two extremely poor persons that in their case "hunger | SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, had espoused thirst."

At a catechetical examination in Scotlanda little At a careculation examination in Scottand a little girl was asked, "Why did the Israelites make a golden calf?" She answered—"They hadna as muckle siller as wad make a coo."

A miss of ten or eleven, on her way to school, was heard saying to herself : A noun is the name of any person, place or thing, and if any of the girls have booked that apple from my desk l'il raise a fuse with the whole school.

" I'd like you to help me a little," said a tramp. poking his head into a country store. "Why don't you help yourself?" said the proprietor, angrily. "Thank you, I will," said the tramp, as he picked up a bottle of whiskey and two loves of bread, and disappeared.

She wouldn't stand to have a tooth pulled for one million two hundred thousand dollars, she said, and yet she walked Canal street in tiny gaiters two sizes too small for her, and thought nothing of it; but then nobody saw that tooth, and several saw the gaiters .- New York Bulletin.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen," observed Bismarch to a couple of loyal Britons who were pre-dicting the share of glory that would fall to the wooden walls of England" in case of a European war, "I beg your pardon but what was that you said about the wooden heads of England?"—Brooklyn Argus.

A Kansas orator talks in this strain: Where is Europe with America? Nowhar! They call Britain the mistress of the sea, but what makes the sea? The Mississippi river makes it, and all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi river intofthe Mammoth cave, and the British navy will be floundering in the

A dinner is discussed. Douglas Jerrold listens quietly, possibly tired of dianers, declining pressing invitations to be present. In a few minutes he thimed in, "If an earthquake were to engulf England to morrow, the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish, just to celebrato the event."

A Down-in-the heel politician stood on the sidewalk last evening and thus addressed the lamp-post: "Are patriotism fled from this here land, and are we drifting to'rds a monarky? It must be so, for this are the most unpatriotic campaign I've seed yet; I haven't been asked to drink by a single deg-goned candidate since the campaign opened. Whither are we driftin' anyhow?"

"My friends," said a returned missionary, at an anniversary meeting, "let us avoid sectarian bitter-ness. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring for many years, have a proverb that, though you bathe a dog's tall in oil and bind it in splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it. Now sman's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the og's tail, which can not be eradicated; and I held hat every one should be allowed to wag his own seculiarity in peace."

Colerridge has remarked that stammering is ometimes the cause of a pun. Some one was menioning in Lamb's presence the cold heartedness of he Duke of Cumberland in restraining the Duchss from rushing up to the embrace of her son whom he had not seen for a considerable time, and inisting on her receiving him in state. "How hor-bly cold it was," said the narrator. "Yes," replied amb, in his stuttering way; "but you know he the Duke of Cu-cum-ber-land."

As a gentleman stepped into a New York drug nop and called for a glass of soda water, the boy the fountain jokingly asked, "Will you have a y in it?" "Yes sir," said the man promptly. The by scooped one off the wall, and, drooping it in he syrup, drew on the water, and set it down for he purpose of continuing the joke; but before he ald withdraw it the stranger seized the glass and rallowed the beverage, fly and all, remarking, as twiped his mouth, "I'd a swallowed that if it ad been an elephant, rathern have a boy with no air on his lip get the best of me."

A MUSICAL GLUTTON. He waited for his oyster stew, And drummed upon his plate A solo with his plated fork, And thus did meditate: "I think one plate will not suffice; I think I would not rue it If I should take another dish;

I'll do it, yes I'll duet." He took his stew, he took his two, And then he heaves a sigh, O, And murmured in the waiter's car, "Another dish I'll trio."

Another, and another still, In fact, when he had ceased This human oyster depot had A quartet at the least.

Paul Yneichi, in Boston Transcript.

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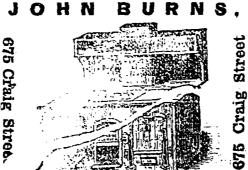
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McShane Bell foundry Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY MOSHANE & CO.. Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.

242 9 ST ď HEELAN ă TREET, Montreal TORE,

HEARSES! HEARSES!!



MICHAEL FEBON No. 23 St. Antonia Street.

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers:)

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured this day, the Twentsetn day of October, Lighteen several new elegant, and handsomely dinished hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public separation as to property HO I. H. ARSES, which he offers to the use of the public separation as to property HO I. H. Action will do his best to give attained on the use of the public separation as to property HO I. H. Feron will do his best to give attained on to he was labeled to have attained on the public separation as to property HO I. H. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained on the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained by the head of the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained by the public separation as to property. HO I. H. M. Feron will do his best to give attained by the public separation at the p

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, NOTICE is hereby given that les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Montreal will make application to the Parliament of the Providenc o Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain under h form of an amendment to their Charter, an Act d claratory of their right to exercise certain industrial pursuits necessary to the purposes for which they were incorporated.

13 5 Montreal, 23rd October, 1876.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. Notice is hereby given that application will be

made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Association of the French Canadian Mechanics of the City of Montreal as a Benevolent Association. Montreal, 25th October, 1876.

LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that "Les Cleres Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur" will ask the Legislature of Quebcc, at its next session, for an act to Amend their Charter of Corporation, to the effect of having the Council of Administration of their Order known civilly, to give the said Council the right of chosing the place of residence of its members and also of hypotecating certain immovable properties, according to the wants, &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, Montreal. No. 2483.

Dame Marie Louise Vitaline Perrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Severe Alphonse Tessier, Merchant, of the same place. duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedinge, Plaintiff;

The said Severe Alphonse Tessier,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of October, instant,

CORBEIL & CORBEIL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 30th October, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Angelique Burrell, wife of Simon Arcand, grain dealer, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en

Plaintiff;

The said Simon Arcand,

Defendant:

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The City and District Savings Bank, et al, An action en separation de corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause the twenty-first of October,

instant, (1876). Montreal, 24th October, 1836. PAGNUELO & MAJOR,

12-5 CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

of Montreal,

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal)

Adeline Legault dit Derioriers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant.

Montreal, 18th October, 1876. CAYLEY & TACHE 11-5

No. 2175.

PROVINCE OF QUENCE, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to

VS.

The said James Theophilus Dillon, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action

en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 18th October, 1876.
JUDAH, WURTELE & BBANCHAUD. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

Dame Eudosic Jodoin, wife, commune on biens, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and Di-trict of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice for the purposes of these

The said Charles Henri Alex, Guimond,

An action for separation as to property has been this day issued in this cause.

Montreal, 19th October, 1876. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY, 11-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

The Church Wardens of the Parish of Noire Dame of Montreal (La Fabrique de la Paroisse of Notre Dame de Montreal) hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act in amendment of the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 44, to acquire more ample powers concerning the burial lots owned in the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, the collection and recovering of accounts due upon the same the resiliation of the sale of such lots, and the confiscation thereof in certain cases, and for other pur-

Montreal, October, 26th, 1876. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal.

Chemists' Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to be granted to the "Pharmaceutical Association of the Provice of Quebec," to admit him up amination as a Licentiate in Pharmacy with dergoing the requirements of macy Act.

> JOHN MONK, Solicitor for said WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife of Jacob Ollendorff, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has BEGS to inform the public that he has procured this day, the Twentieth day of October, Eighteen

1876.

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be silowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Sesson of 1876.

When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers, 275 Notro Dame Street,

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 in box..... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound,

Catholic Youth's Library, fourth scries, paper bound,

Do do do tancy cloth, full gilt... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box 7 60 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, box...... 2 00 per box. Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12

Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the

Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.... 2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box...... 2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box...... 2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in

Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Soundsh Cava liers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols

cloth, glit back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c. &c., 12 volumes in set...... Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the Angels, 5 vols, fancy cloth 1 87 per box. Do do do full gilt fancy cloth ... 2 35 per box. The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols

St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box 12 vols in box..... 3 60 per box. Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Mossow,

Maguire's Library, containing Irish in America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box 3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt. . 4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Robellion of '98, sancy cloth, 4 vols in box. . 2 40 per box. Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mother's Re-compense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in bex. 4 00 per bex. clot., 2 00 per box Library of Wonders, Illustrated, gilt back and sides,

Do do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols gends, &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Consience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth,

\$1.25, and upwards, per dosen
Sheet Plotnies from 400 to 32 per dosen absoluted lights
each sheet poutains from twelve to tweaty-four plo-

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Plaintiff; Plaintiff;

Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vol chox.

The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers. In

Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....

Sister Eugenie Library containing Sœur Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., faucy cloth, 4 vols in box

The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box... Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box...

ville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy

Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knost, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 3 34 per box.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

ALAMADE DO Horses troubled with sour stomach crib and wind-suck to relieve themselves. Rock salt kept in the

manger will soon break the habit. The best precaution against rot in timber is thorough seasoning, with proper ventilation. The juices and the moisture once evaporated—that is to say, the wood well seasoned—there will be no trouble from rot if the timber is well protected from the moisture without. Naphtha oil or paraffine will stay the decay. A solution of corrosivesublimate, in the proportion of an ounce to a gal-lon, used hot, is recommended as a sure preventive of the dry rot.

MILK AS FOOD.—There is no article of food which is so universally consumed, and exercises so vital an influence on the human family, as milk. From the cradle to the grave, it is their constant nourishment, and has more to do with the health and physical organization of a people than any other aliment whatever; and yet, there is none so deteriorated by the cruelty and avarice of dealers, nor one which holds within its composition so many and such fatal germs of suffering and decay. many and such fatal germs of sunering and decay.
It is not overrating its powers to declare that it
determines what shall be the physical and intellectual status of a nation at large. These facts
are well known to all physiologists, and to most
sensible and reflecting people; and yet, this animal poison is taken into the system regardless of the ruin it inflicts! Is it not time that the people were aroused to the supreme importance of this subject ?-Bergh.

TREATMENT OF " HIDE BOUND" FRUIT THEES .- The Gardener's Monthly has the following in an article on the way to renovate old and neglected fruit trees :- "Trees with long stems, exposed to hot suns or drying winds, become what gardeners call bide-bound. That is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand, and the tree suffers much durated—cannot expand, and the ties sutters much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by gray lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or of limewater is very/useful; indeed, where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash trees, as many every of invests are thereby destroyed. We would eggs of insects are thereby destroyed. We would however, again refer to linseed oil as a wash, as far more effective for insects, and would, perhaps, do as well for moss and lichen. After all, these seldom come when trees are well cultivated. It is neglect that makes poor growth, and this lichens."

ONION SETS .- A Mr. Fellows, of Kentucky, grows onion sets as follows: He selects a dry piece of ground. His ground is rich alluvial loam, but the character of the soil is of no special importance. Beds are formed two feet wide, with a path of one foot between. The beds are excavated to the depth of two inches or, in other words, the puth or alley between is two inches higher than the beds; the bottom of the beds is nicely smoothed with the back of a spade, so as to present a level surface whereon to sow the seed. The seed is sown so that from fifteen to twenty seeds will cover a square inch. If the surface of the beds was sprinkled with plaster or white sand, the seeds, which are black, could be sown more evenly. After sowing, the seeds are covered with two inches of clear pure sand, which brings the beds and paths to the same level. The whole is then rolled with a light roller, or patted down with a spade. The advantages of this plan are, that there being no seeds of weeds in the sand, the labor of weeding is entirely saved, and the sets when matured are far more easily gathered.

EGGE—How Increased.—If an increase of eggs be desired in the poultry yard, before large sums of money are expended in the purchase of everlasting layers, we would recommend the system of keeping no hens after their first, or at the most, their second year. Early pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people persist as they do in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop three, instead of laying three days and stopping one. In some parts of England it is the invariable rule to keep the pullets only one year. Feeding will do a great deal, (a surprising work, indeed) in the production of eggs; but not when the old hens are concerned. They may put on fat, but they cannot put down eggs. Their tale is told, their work is over. Nothing remains to be done with them but to give them a smell of the kitchen-fire and the sooner they get that the better. Of course, there are some old favorites, whose lives ought to be spared as long as they can send forth their representatives. Judicious mating—by which we mean the advantage of a comparatively youthful cockerel-may be the means of even exhibition poultry making their appearance from the eggs of the good old hen; and here we have the exception to the rule upon which we insist. - London Agricultural Gazette.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE,

12 St. JAMES ST

MONTERAL.

IRELAND—DUBLIN.

THE "EUROPEAN," Bolton Street, is one of the Largest and Best SITUATE HOTELS in the City. American Visitors will find in it the comforts of a Home combined with Moderate Charges and assiduous attention.

LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES COFFEE ROOM.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

[3-20. J. MOLONY, Proprietor.

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT,

Ye. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET,

MONTREAL.

Mans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to



SMALL-POX.

MAJOR J. T. LANE'S

Mic-Mac Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of Small-Pox.

It has never yet failed to effect a cure when pro-

perly administered. Sworn Statement of ARTHUR BRADY, and a half years old, whose body was a perfect Furmove of Burning Fever, his face and his features entirely lost in a COMPLETE HEAP of BLACK
SMALL-POX, the disease extending down the
month and throat, so that when Dr. Morris gave the Remedy, blood came out of his mouth as the medicine went down; yet in twelve hours, so miraculous was went down; yet in twelve nours, so miraculous was the cure, that he fell into a sound sleep and awoke with the disease so subdued that he began to ask for food, and is now rapidly recovering, to the astonishment of his parents and the whole neighborhood. For sale by B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist,

Special discount to physicians, clergymen and charitable institutions. Sent to any part of Canada post poid.

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ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,

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CLOTHING STORE

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P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

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G. T. B. Reyot

Wontreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

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is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

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W. TATLEY, Chief Agents H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. For the convenience of the Mercantile community recent London and Liverpool Directories can be een at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1875

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mical management. Claims promptly paid.
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Merchants Excussion Apply to Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON,

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remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. Beautiful New Styles, now ready.

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OF THE

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL.

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart

And of the Honorables

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET. And of

M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., B. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respect-

able citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four

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List of Prizes:

1	Prize in	Gold of	\$10,000	00	\$10,000	00
1	61	****** **** ***** **** **** ****			2,000	
1	ft	** ****** **** **** *** *** ** ** ** **			1,000	
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25	Eí	****** **********************	. 10	00	250	
500	Building	Lots, valued each at	500	00	250,000	00
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2000	£1	"	. 1	00	2,000	
1	l(ti	. 4	00	••	00
	T	otal	·		\$272,594	00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases, The mode, date and place of drawing will be made known through the press in January next.

Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director.

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Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam

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Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most scenomical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent in fuel over any other Engine.
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All orders promptly attended to.

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T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTHAL. [Feb. 7]

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This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-

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SARDINIAN......4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R.
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HIBERNIAN.....3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. F. CASPIAN 3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAM 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PRUSSIAN 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. B. NESTORIAN......2700 Capt. -Moravian 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN 2600 Capt R. S. Watts. Manitoban 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. Nova-Scotian3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN.2600 Capt. Millar CORINTEIAN. 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN. 1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN.....2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Phoenician.....2600 Capt. Menzies.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from l'ortland every SATURDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec :-

NEWFOUNDLAND 1500 Capt. Myllns.

Sardinian 4th Nov. Circussian 11th Sarmatian 81th Moravian 25tb

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Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Summer months.

Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate\$40 00 Steerage 25 00

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde, every Tuesday and from Quebec on or about every Thursday.

FROM QUEBEC.

Intermediate 40

Steerage 25

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