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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Lamus in jus. Man . J. Last Plaur. Pomilius, Act. v. Dogbarry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BYAGERALD GRIFFIN. ACTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER PESTIVALS," ETC

THE THIRD JURYMAN'S TALE: THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH.

Honor that is ever living, Honor that is ever giving; Honer that see all and knows. Both the obbs of man and flows; Honor that rewards the best, Sends thee thy rich labor's rest! VALENTINIAN.

CHAPTER III.-(CONTE

"And now," Francesca added in concluding her statement, "you have heard the whole, and are at liberty to form your own decision. You know how we have lived for years-we have never known what it was to possess abundance, even for a single day-and many a day have I risen in the morning without knowing where we should turn to procure even so much food as might enable us to subsist until evening. Must we consume all our days in the same miserable uncertainty? We have no rich friends to relieve us with their money,-nor poor ones to assist us with their labour. Yet what we have hitherto endured, is prosperity itself in comparison with the destitution we shall suffer within the next few days. All this it is in your power to avert from us if you desire it."

The principal sentiment which had filled Rosalia's mind since first her mother had unfolded her criminal wishes, was that of surprise and grief at the change which misfortune had wrought in the feelings of the latter. She could hardly imagine it possible, that Francesca, before whom she had never dared to commit! the slightest fault without wellgrounded terror, could now be herself the person deliberately to propose to her a crime at the thought of which she shuddered.

"Well, what is your answer? Will you do as I

la desire?" at the Surely, mother, you are not serious?" Rosalis answered, gently, but firmly—"certainly not. If there be no other course than this, to save us from destitution, then welcome be it, and death; or worse if it should happen to us."

"I know the cause of this," cried Francesca, bursting into rage but I tell you it shall not succeed with you. I see through all your cunning but your arts shall not impose on me, I will baffle your designs, be sure of it."

"What designs, mother? I solemnly declare," said Rosalin calmiy, yet with a crimsoned coun-

"It is a falsehood !" cried her mother, "and you know it is, you care not what becomes of me, beend father. Paolo, though one of the most estremed. cause you know, as soon as we are turned addift on the world, you are sure of a home with Jacopo was by no means looked upon as one of the most Pecchioli, which would be denied to me, and which learned brothers of the community of San Ambrosia. I would not accept if it were offered."

Rosalis attempted to fling herself upon her mother's neck, and assure her of her affectionate fidelity, but the latter rudely repelled her. Clasping Fran-than was barely sufficient to enable him to execute Dame Arabella Cari became suddenly inflamed with cosca's hand and kinging it repeatedly with a burst its ordinary functions. He had, however, what a violent zeal for the welfare of her poor friends, and of tears, she addressed her with a fervour so unusual was of much more value to him; than a mere ac-

fuse to be so altogether? To what purpose your of fering to share my wretchedness? It were more to the point if you would promise to relieve it in the manner I tell you."

" Mother, do not deceive yourself on that subject. You give me pain, without prevailing in the least. | turn." As solemnly as I have promised you that I will never fulfil my engagement to Jacopo, without your consent, so solemnly do I declare to you that I will never for an instant even entertain the thought of obeying you in this!"

"Then quit my house while it is mine!" cried Francesca, bursting with redoubled fury. "Out! tramp! Begone! Do you hear me? and this instant, too. I tell you now that whatever the consequence to myself may be, if you will not obey me in this, you never shall know me more. You may go where you will, but it must be apart from me

" Mother !"-

"Do you wish me to swear it? It is certain to you as if it were already sworn. I know well what misery awaits me, but I will not give you the satisfaction of beholding it."

"What dreadful words, dear mother! What fearful thoughts!"

"Therefore make your choice at once. Either say you will be guided by my wishes, or there is the door! You must declare either for the one or

"Mother," Rosalia said, weeping, "do but consider for a moment. Is it possible that I hear you commanding me to break the positive law of heaven, which I heard from your own lips?"

What business have you to ask such questions, madam pert? Do you think the noble Chevalier himself does not know what is lawful or honourable a thousand times better than poor ignorant country-folks like us, who have hardly learning enough to see our way an inch beyond our noses.'

"The Chevalier? Who is he, then?" Rosalia asked.

Francesca named him. " He!" exclaimed the astonished Rosalia, clasping her hands with a start of surprise. " He send such a message? What! the gallant, the chivalrous, the heroic Chevalier! The protector of the oppressed-the ready and the tender friend of the widow and the orphan? the very mirror of chivalry! Tho glory and the boast of France—of—Europe; he, of whom all tongues speak nought but eulogy, who is blessed when he is named even by the hearts and lips of his enemies. The heroic Chevalier! He, who ever on the field of battle is more the angel of mercy, than of death! On whom kings rest for aid, and of whose glorious name even the Church herself is proud! He seek to lay snares in the path of the lowly, and urge a poor friendless girl to tramble on the holy law of heaven, and on the first grace of her own nature! He send this message? Impossible! Some vile impostor, some dastard, envious of his glory, has assumed his name for the purpose of debasing what he could not

rival." "I tell you it is he," Francesca insisted, wite vehe-mence. "It is not an hour since his messenger

spoke with me upon the subject." "Then if it be," said Rosalia, "it behoves us the more to tremble for ourselves. No, mother, once for all, I will never hear more of this, even | the best course. from you."

"Then quit my house !" exclaimed her mother. again rising into fury-' if you can be obstinate, so

"Do not speak so cruelly, dear mother! Ask anything you will but this."

"I ask nothing from you, impudence! I desire nothing from you. I desire to have nothing to say or do with you. But hear me now. In considera-tion of all the pains I have wasted on you from your cradle, and in consideration of my own affection for you, unworthy as you are of such a sentiment, I leave you this one night to consider of what I have said. This night you can remain and sleep in your own room, but if I find you not more reasonable, when we meet to-morrow morning, your head and mine shall never rest a night again beneath the same roof. This is sure to you as the sunrise, so think well upon the matter to-night, I recommend to vou."

So saying, and violently rejecting the proffered parting caress of her daughter, she withdrew to her own room. Rosalia returned at the same time to spend a night of agony, such as she had never felt in her life before.

CHAPTER. IV.

In the morning Rosalia was up with the dawn determined to go and make the whole transaction known to her confessor, a friar of great repute in her neighbourhood. Making as little noise as possible, lest her mother should awake, she fastened on her simple, walking dress, and opening the cottage door, and as softly closing it behind her, she hurried across the fields in the direction of the convent of have not a thought or a wish in my heart in re-fusing to obey you, but the dread of disobeying she asked to speak with Father Paolo. The porter, who was her relative, procured her admission, and she soon found herself in the presence of the rever-

He had embraced his present vocation late in life, consequently, without having sufficient time to and having once set it down that the chevalier was make himself master of a greater extent of erudition a frequent visitor of Francesca, and her daughter, quaintance with books, an intutive insight into the that her mother taken somewhat by surprise, listen-ded in stience. The surprise of the surpri that he ministrate for some white by surprise; listending and let the young woman, which is the ministration of the first which is a single in the ministration of the first which is a single in the ministration of the ministra

done."

"But what is to become of me?" Rosalia said, with a deplorable look, "I know not where to "Oh! your mother will not actually do what she

has threatened." "Ah, but she will, I am sure," said Rosalia, "I

n ver knew her to fail in executing what she resolved to do in that manner." "Why then, my child, Heaven must be your

friend, for you cannot have a second thought about the course you are to take. And Heaven will be your friend, no doubt, since you are ready to suffer for its sake " "I droad the very thought of returning home,"

said Rosalia, weeping; "it is strange to me that a person wlo bears so high a reputation as the Cheva-lier could bring himself to occasion so much misery to poor beings who never injured him."

"The Chevalier?" repeated Father Paolo, "what Chevalier do you speak of?"

Rosalia named him, with some hesitation, "He!" exclaimed the clergyman, with a look of surprise and doubt. "Do you mean to say that he is the person who has made this proposal?"

"I fear to say it," replied Rosalia, cause I doubt of its being true, but in imputing evil to such a name as his, even on the clearest grounds I feel as if I were committing some unpardonable offence."

Father Pao'o paused, and then said:

And have you thus clear grounds for judging that it was he who sent the message?" Rosalia hesitated for some moments, and then

"I believe I have-I am convinced that it was

The friar lifted his hands and eyes in silence for a

moment. " Alas!" he said, "how seldom it it that even tho best and purest virture on earth, is who'ly free from stain! O War! thou hast other evils besides those which threaten human life and health!"

After reflecting for some time, in silence, he turned to where Rosalia stood, and said to her:

"I have been thinking of what is best for you to do, and my advice is that you go back without delay to your mother's cottage. She will probably urge you again upon this subject, and do you say nothing against her wishes, but content yourself with expressing your willingness to go to the Chevalier with his messenger when he shall ar-

Rosalia used a gesture of surprise.

Fear not to do as I direct. This will satisfy her for the present, and save you from further annoyance on her part. When the messenger comes return with him."

Go with bim, father !"

"Go with him to the Chevalier-I know his character—he may be frail, as we all are—but he is not wicked -tell him your whole story simply and briefly as you have told it to me, and trust to Heaven for the event. Have you courage to act as I advise?"

"I will do it," said said Rosalia, "if you think it

The friar returned to his occupations, and Rosalia to her mother's cottage. The latter was delighted at the change which she found in her daughter and for the first time in her life overwhelmned her with praise. Le Jay did not fail to present himself at the appointed hour, when all arrangements were speedily brought to a conclusion, and Rosalia prepared to go with him to the camp.

In the meantime mischief had been brewing in another quarter. After parting with Francesca in the unpleasant manner already related, Jacopo returned to his house, perplexed to think what could be the cause of this sudden alteration which had taken place in the intentions of Francesca. Now it happened that he communicated his perplexity to a neighbor who was a near relative, and one of the most notorious busy bodies in the parish. This venerable personage had been, for some time before Jacopo spoke with her, perplexed in no slight degree upon her own account, and with her eye out on all sides in search of an elucidation. She had been present when the Chevalier and his ecuyer first entered the cottage of Francesca, and although she was in the act of departing, having actually bidden her farewell when they approached, she loitered long enough to observe that they had made a more prolonged visit than could be necessary for any ordinary purpose in her power to conjecture As this good lady's thirst for information was comprehenive enough to include all kinds of affairs in her vicinity, embracing the most important, and not rejecting the most insignificant, at one time aspiring to an insight into the bishop's household, and at another not disdaining to watch the movements of the humblest peasant girl who had a character to be destroyed, she did not fail now to brood long and deeply over all the possible causes of this mysterious visit. Like most persons who are gifted with a similar zeal for science, her conjectures did not always put the most charitable interpretation on what she heard and saw. The first conclusion therefore which she came to in the present case was, that this was not the first visit of the knightly stranger to her humble neighbours. It was but an casy step from thence to the motives of the parties concerned, Dame Arabella Cari became suddenly inflamed with with restless ularms for their reputation. Having no important business of her own to divert her attention from that of any neighbor in

He would have been a dexterous thief who could enter Francesca's house at any time during the succeeding week, unobserved by the vigilant eyes of Arabella Cari. Accordingly, Le Jay did not escape her notice, either on his first or second visit, nor was she without forming her conjectures on the nature of the conversation which passed between him and Francesca during their long interview in the garden. It was when she had brought the train of discovery so far, that Jacopo made her acquainted with the scene which had passed between Francesca and himself, and the menace she had thrown out, for he could not yet bring himself to look upon it as any more, of breaking off the intended union. All that he said was too complete a verification of her own suspicions to allow her to continue to entertain the slightest shade of doubt. Accordingly, it became her duty to place the poor deluded Jacopo upon his guard, but as no one dissected a reputation with greater tenderness than herself, she resolved to introduce the subject with caution.

"Ah, my poor Jacopo," she said, "I wish you had not gone to Milan."

"Why do you say so?" "I do not like to tell you. I am afraid of making

vou uneasy." "I am uneasy already, heaven knows," mid Ja-

"That is true, indeed—you seem so—and besides there are cases when one's feelings must be put en-

tirely out of the question. It is painful to me to speak what I know, particularly where it has the appearance of injuring another's character-but there are cases—I remember to have once heard a doctor of divinity say from the altar, that there are cases when it becomes a positive duty of charity to tell the evil one knows of one's neighbor, when it is necessary, in order to prevent injury to others-" For heaven's sake, Arabella, what do you mean?"

"Ah, there now, you are so vehement! That is what I feared. Nothing—I mean nothing—that is, I mean nothing which I think it would be prudent to tell, while your passions are inflamed as they are at present. Heaven only knows what you might do, if I were to tell you all I have seen. No; wait till you are cool, and we may speak upon the subject with greater safety."

"I assure you, I am not in the least excited," said Jacopo, "nor am I inclined to injure any one whatsoever. I am vexed, indeed, and more than half mad with myself for letting my unfortunate temper run away with me, when it would have been much more advisable to have held my peace."

"Well, I am glad to hear you speak in that way, and indeed, if I did not know how rational you can be when you please, I would not venture to breathe a word to you of what has taken place in your absence, but found some other way of saving you from Nor would I even now for all the world utter a syllable of what I am going to say, to any other than yourself. Ab, my dear Jacopo, this war! this war!

"What of it, Arabella?"

"Ah, the camp—the camp is such a school for wickedness!-and the French especially are of such a licentious turn! The best of us, Jacopo, are open to temptation. Even Lucifer, the brightest-

"For pity's sake, cousin, confine your thoughts to the world we are in for the present, and do not torment me by holding me any longer in suspense." "Well then, since you desire it so carnestly.— Francesca and Rosalia have made a new acquaint ance in your absence." " Indeed?"

"Yes, and a great one too. One of the leading officers of the French camp."

"Do you know who he is?" "I do, for I made it my business to ascertain, as soon as I discovered on what an intimate footing he was at Francesca's cottage. I went to the camp myself on presence of selling fruit, and I was not long in learning his name and that of his ecuyer, who accompanied him."

" And what was his name?"

Arabella told him. "Umph!" said Jacopo, emphatically. "And how often, now, might he have visited at the cottage in

my absence?" "Why, I positively knew-but of-once," said the informant, hesitating, "I did not actually see him come oftener: but you know there can be no doubt he did so "

"Umph!" ejaculated the hearer once again. And this is all ?"

"All?" exclaimed Arabella, with a look of disappointment, " is it not enough ?"

"Poh, poh, it is too ridiculous." "Ridiculous, indeed?" ridiculous? Very well; is it ridiculous to have a nobleman of his degree enter the cottage of a poor widow and her daughter, in that suspicious manner? What could he wan

"Poh, poh; a drink of water, in all likelihood." "Umph; very good; a dlink of water. Was it a drink of water that kept, him a good half hour within? Was it a drink of water his servant wanted there in so many days after? Was it for a drink of water he went into the garden with Francesca, and remained there for more than an hour? Was there not as good water at any other cottage on the way,

as at Francesca's ?! "My good Arabella, you are too suspicious, and the extravagance of your surmises has effectually cured me of my own resentment. Good bye to you, If this was all you had to rell me, there was no necessity for so much charitable heritation as you showed in making it known."

"But, Jacopo""
"Teach your eyes and your cars a little charity, cousin. Neither the one nor the other will be

"Well, surely, there seems no difficulty in this. po! He must not be suffered to run blindfold into He entered, remained for a considerable time, and You could not have acted otherwise than you have the snare which was laid for him. then reappeared, followed by a figure which Arabella had no difficulty in recognizing. It was Rosalia. The downcast head, the timid motion, the features closely hidden, all spoke to the active mind of the observer, of guilt resolved upon, and shame not wholly yet dismissed. She waited but to see them take the road which led to the camp, and hurried away brimful of her tidings to Jacopo Pecchioli's cottage. Beckening him to follow her to a little distance from the house, she looked in his countenance for a moment with an air of ill-suppressed triumph,

"Well," she said, "I am too suspicious, am I?"

"Have you seen anything further, then?"
"Have I not seen it? Have I not seen your mirror of perfection in the act of setting out for the camp in company with this disinterested admirer of Francesca's cold spring water? Eh? Perhaps the Chevalier has taken such a fancy to it, that she is carrying him a pitcher full to his tent,"

"What do you tell me?" exclaimed Jacopo, his doubts for the time really aroused, "Did you see Rosalia going to the camp?"

"Oh, it is impossible—I am too suspicious—if I were to sharpen my eyes by teaching them a little charity, I might indeed have seen some such thing. But as you have such a charitable pair, so free from all the mists of suspicion, you can easily satisfy yourself by hastening across the fields, so as to meet them at the turn of the road."

Without uttering a word in reply, Jacopo Burried way in the direction, indicated by the speaker.

" Me suspicious!" the latter exclaimed to herself, as she gazed after him, me uncharitable t when the whole neighborhood knows that an excessive blindness to the faults of my acquaintances is one of my chief failings. I wonder if he find this piece of information as ridiculous as the last. Me uncharitable! of all the people in Milan—me suspicious!"

Rosalia, in company with Le Jay, had justarrived at a turn in the road leading to the camp, when the former was startled by hearing her own name pronounced in a loud tone, and presently after, Jacopo, breathless and heated, sprung upon the road before her. Le Jay surveyed him with a supercilious air.

"Rosalia!" he exclaimed, "is it possible that I see you here?" "It is, Jacopo."

"What are you doing? Where are you going?" What are you about?" "I do not wish to satisfy you now, Jacopo. Let

me beg of you to let us pass, and wait until I can

"But you must satisfy me-" Must-

"I mean to say," cried Jacopo, "that I cannot but have an answer, I cannot bear to see you in such company without knowing to what purpose it is."

"As to her company, sirrah," said Le Jay, " you. will please to receive any remarks upon that noint until they are called for, and as the young woman does not seem to desire your conversation, you will do wisely by drawing aside, and allowing, her to continue her journey at peace. Otherwise, I

"If you say a word," exclaimed Jacopo, cleaching his fist, as he saw Le Jay lay a hand upon his swordhilt, "I will send you home to your master, with. the making of four noses, besides the one you have already. You are a despicable fellow, beneath my notice, and you had better continue so, by remaining silent," --- " Rosalia exclaimed in alarm. ·· Jacopo---

"Insolent clown," Le Jay exclaimed, grasping his sword-hilt.

"I will not hear you," cried Jacopo, passionately! What business have you here, away from your mother's cottage? Answer me that! What business has any modest girl walking alone with a strange man so far from her home? and that stranger, a despicable --- you would never walk alone with me, Rosalia-you were so modest and discreet, that I was often vexed with you, for an excess of it. Oh, Rosalia, is it possible? You! you!"

"But won't you hear me, Jacopo?" "Come with me home, and I will hear you there. There is no use in your talking now. I tell you I

will not hear you—well, I will."

"Jacopo," Rosalia said with a look of agony, "I wish I could make you understand what I feel at this moment. I cannot now explain to you the cause of your finding me here, but I entrest you to say no more, but let me pass-do you doubt medo you doubt my intentious?"

"I do not," replied Jacopo, " clever people have been deceived. I know that you may be sacrificed with the best intentions in the world. Answer me one question. Are you not going to the camp? Do you hesitate to tell me?" · Jacopo--"

"I tell you, you shall not go there—perhaps I know more of what awaits you, than you do yourself. I know who sent for you, and to what pur-

"Jacopo, will you not trust me?"
"I will if I see you return, but if you will go, return me that medal which I gave you-you can have no use of that at the camp."

Do not take it from me, Jacopo."

"Will you return with me?" "No."

"Then give it mo at once." Rosalis used a gesture of distress and perplexity. At this moment Le Jay, who, notwithstanding the superiority his weapon gave him, did not care to trust bis slight figure to the chance of a collision with so burly a shape as that of the Milanese peasant, perceived a foraging party approaching al some dis-

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VANATORISTA AND THE SALES Andrew Market of the Committee of the Co

Le Javistising from the earth, readjusting his disordered apparel, and wiping the dust from it with much sarg fold, "don't kill him—only bring him along we shall find a question or two to put to him when he arrives at head-quarters."

"Villand," said Jacopo his my voice can reach him the line shall hear of the He did not enter the Milanose to gratify the remaining passions of his followers of the did, and he refuse me justices them. I say heaven speed the arms of the Confederates upon his rear."

"Hear the traits are residual as less that the refuse me justices then arms of the Confederates."

"Hear the traiter proceed Le Jay; "drag him along, soldiers."

They resumed their journey to the camp. On reaching it, Jacope was committed to the guardroom, while Le Jay conducted Rosalia to his own quarters until he should have an opportunity of making his master aware of her arrival.

CHAPTER V.

When Le Jay entered his master's tent, he found the fatter engaged at chess with a brother officer .-The appearance of the ecuyer was enough to put an end to any interest which the Chevalier had hitherto taken in the game. Accordingly, he suffered himself to be check-mated as speedily as he decently could, and allowed his visitor to depart without making any effort to detain him.

"Well. Le Jay, what news?" "She is in the came, my lord."

"Indeed, and where?" "I thought it prudent, my lord, that she should remain at my own quarters until I had apprized

"It was well done. Hasten now and devise some means of bringing her here with as little notice as possible."

It is not necessary to say what thoughts divided the mind of the Chevalier, as he paced to and froin his tent awaiting the return of Le Jay. In some time after the latter arrived, accompanied by Rosalia, wrapped in a military cloak. When Le Jay had retired, the Chevalier approached Rosalia, and took her hand with a familiar boldness, which became him far less than the air of noble condescension which she had remarked on his first entering her mother's cottage. On removing the hood from her countenance, the Chevalier seemed perplexed to find her bathed in tears. He was embarrassed by her grief and her silence, and seemed for some time at a loss how to interpret it.

"What is the matter?" he asked at length, in an encouraging tone, "what is it that terrifies you."
"Ah, signor," said Rosalia, "is it possible? I could not have believed it. Is it you, indeed, who

sent for me?" "Why do you ask, Rosalia? Do you repent of

having come already?" "Oh, sir," she exclaimed, clasping her hands and kneeling before him with a convincing earnestness of manner, " not all that this world could bestew would bring me here with my own will! But ever since your servant delivered your first message, my mother's heart was changed. I have not known a moment's peace since then. She has been urging me in the cruelest manner to do what my heart abhors-and at last enjoined me to come hither on pain of becoming an outcast for ever from her presence. I came then, signor, confiding in your mercy, in the character which you bear in all countries, to beg of you to have pity on yourself and me, and to desist from a pursuit that is bringing misery

on a poor being that never injured you." The Chevalier had suffered her to kneel until this moment, surprised and touched by what she use said. He now raised her gently from the attitude of supplication, and said in a kind voice:

And you tell me then, Rosalia, that it was your mother forced you to come hither."

"Indeed, signor, it was." "What was her reason now, for urging you so

strongly against your will." "Alas, signor," replied Rosalia with a fresh burst

of tears, "I know not, unless it was our extreme proverty that must have drove her beside herself." "And you are so poor then," said the Knight: " tell me all-conceal nothing of your circumstances from me."

In compliance with this desire, Rosalia related all -the projected marriage—the poverty and distraction of her mother—the encounter on the road with Jacopo-all that was natural, with a simplicity and innocence of manner, that carried conviction with every sentence-

-And I pray you, signor," she added, "not to let this Jacopo suffer for what was solely occasioned by his love for me. I am sure he had not the least intention of injuring any one until his passions were roused by seeing me, as he thought in manifest danger. He was indiscreet, but he never yet was malicions

" And you like this Jacopo, Rosalia?" asked the Knight.

'I—I—we were betrothed, my lord."

Where is he now?"

"I believe they keep him a prisoner in the guardroom. I am very sorry, signor, that he affronted your servant."

The Chevalier remained for some moments silent. and then advancing to where Rosalia stood, he took her hand and addressed her with as much delicacy as if he had been accosting one of the high born ladies of his sovereign's court:

"Fear nothing, Rosalia," he said, "you shall have no cause to repent your confidence. Whatever sentiments I may have entertained towards you heretofore, I am not ashamed to acknowledge those which I feel at present. Your grace and your beauty attracted my admiration, and I believed I loved you, but I can judge by my present feelings to v far I was from thinking of you as highly as you deserve. You have had proof sufficient of my weakness and my wickedness, but I am not wicked enough to rob you of a virtue which is so dear to AOF's

Roralis was about to sink at his feet, but the Chevalier prevented her.

"May your last end be happy, signor!" she said with tears, "I can wish you no greater blessing." CTO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

POPE PIUS V., AND LORD ACTON.

Lord Acton, in two letters to the Times gives expression to the peculiar views which he, a professing Catholic, sprung from an ancient and illustrious Catholic house, holds with reference to the pregnant question raised by the Gladstonian pamphlet. With Lord Acton's theology we have nothing whatever to do, but he has in both his letters advanced and maintained a historical proposition which well deserves serious examination. Three hundred years ago there ascended the Papal throne a Pontiff who on his accession took the name and title of Pius V. The postificate of the fifth Pius is one of the most in the long annals of the See of Peter. The Catholic Church counts him as one of her saints, and a Protestant essayist sums up his history in a single brilliant sentence: "Pius "" says Macaulay, that the denial of the truth in the residual of the fill his says Macaulay, that the denial of the truth in the residual of the truth in the residual of the preparation of the Church, admit it now see, the lights on it—she saw the preparation of the truth in the residual of the truth in the residual of the preparation of the characteristic of the fill had at last come. Her mouth was green from the dock leaves, she turned towards that altar. Now worder that his complication of the Middle Ages, sustained both to civilisation the dock leaves, she turned towards that altar. Now worder that had a last come. The saw that altar their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and from which she was never absent. She could not deemed it an honor to honor a Paster in whom they wented by the saw in personal pride in him, and from which she came to a turn in the road, she saw that altar. The came to a turn in the road, she saw that altar. The rations been being in personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their hearts, they felt a personal pride in him, and their he under his gorgeous yestments were day and night the foregoing yestments were day and night the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the hair shirt of a simple friar "walked barefootin the him deed to a procession; found, even the head of the head of a procession; found, even the

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conflict of the militant sixteenth century, certain unstrupulous men sought ito blacken the fame of fell short in action, the principles of right and institute. St. Plus, says the Protestant Macaulay, was a man who edified this flock by finnilmerable instances of humility charity and forgiveness of instances of humility charity and forgiveness of injuries. St. Plus, says the Catholic peer, was a min who did not he state to wield the dagger of vications by the Catholic Church, the power that constantly when did not he state to wield the dagger of vications by the Catholic Church, the power that constantly assassins, and who notoriously commissioned men to murder Queen Elizabeth. Such a charge as this, made by a person of such eminence; is receiving at all hands a most careful scrutiny, and is withering rapidly out of existence, in the fire of honest criticism. Two notable stories there are which seek to connect the name of the sainted Pius with a design on the life of the English Queen. One of them is that of the wretched Henry Parry, a gentleman of Welsh extraction, and born a Protestant, who died on the scaffold for an alleged plot against the life of Elizabeth. This unhappy man was one of those triumphs in the past, but unworthy of respect in her. creatures, begotten of the miserable distractions; of the sixteenth century, who openly pursued the degrading profession of a, spy. He travelled abroad and at home to obtain the secrets of the Catholics, and he was one of the principal creatures of Burleigh.

This sixteenth century Jonathan Wild shared the fate of that famous thief catcher. He sought to inveigleone Nevill to his ruin by proposing to him a plot for the murder of Elizabeth. Parry stated to Nevill that some time since he had been to Rome, and that while in the Eternal City Cardinal Como had written to him, urging him in the name of the Pope to slay the heretical Queen of England. Parry had mistaken his man. Nevill was himself a spy, and he hastened with his story to the closet of Burleigh. The Queen and her Ministers were alarmed. Parry was seized and executed, and all England rang with the conspiracy of the Pope against the life of the Queev. The impartial and judicial pen of Lingard has for ever dissipated this vile and baseless calumny. That greatest of modern historians has shown, first that the character of Parry was such as to make his testimony worthless; second, that on the scaffold he declared that the charge against the Pontiff was a false one: and lastly, that the letter of Cardinal Como, which Parry declared contained a Papal authorization for him to slay Elizabeth, did not in fact contain the most remote mention, reference, or hint of such a crime. Such is one of the two stories on which it is sought to attach on odious charge to the memory of the great St. Pius. The other, and the one on which Lord Acton insists, is that the saint commissioned one Ridolfi, a Florentine, to murder the Queen. Ridolfi, according to Lord Acton, having first been the spy of the Pope in England went to Rome to explain the matter to the Pope, and to seek his aid. "Pius earnestly recommended the matter to the King of Spain, assuring him that it was most important for religion." At Madrid Ridolfi produced credentials which left no room for doubt that he spoke the real mind of the Pope." When Ridolfi exposed his commission it became apparent that it resolved itself into little more than a plot for murdering Elizabeth. Thus Ridolfi's story is examined with great care in the last number of the Tablet, and is simply torn to shreds. It is shown that Ridolfi was a liar of the first water, forged a letter of the Duke of Norfolk's, pretended to the Pope that that nobleman was a Catholic, and committed countless other villanies; that there is not one shadow or tittle of proof that Bidolfi over uttered a syllable about the assessination of the Queen to the Pone. Finally, that the plot with which Ridolfi was mixed up, and about which he may have seen the Pope, was a plot, not fer the murder of Elizabeth but for the liberation of Mary Queen of Scots, the liberation of the Catholics from a oruel persecution, and the dethronement of Elizabeth (not the death, be it remembered), justly regarded by all Europe as a usurper. The charges against the great Saint Plus are, in a word, exploded calumnies, which it all-behoved Lord Action to seek to warm into life .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

OLD BUT EVER YOUNG.

As to the time of her institution the Church is old. The most ancient of existing kingdoms, dynastics and human societies are but as yesterday, when compared with her. But venerable as is the Church, on account of her antiquity, her venerableness is not that of a ruin nor of an institution which has lost its pristine vigor and energy, and outlived its use-

Until recently it was fashionable among Protestants to represent the Church as an organization which embodied and exhibited the life of Christianity until some indefinite and indeterminable date in the fourth or fifth centuries, but that then it became corrupt and not only lost its power to benefit men. but was actually a barrier, for a thousand years, to any onward movement of humanity. At the door of the Church were laid, preposterous as was the charge, the destruction of ancient civilization, the ignorance of the barbarous peoples who overran southern and western Europe, and subdued its inhabitants, and all the disorders of the Middle Ages. It was attempted to account for the existence of Christianity by the allegation that it lived not inside, but outside of the Church, that it took refuge amongst heretical sects, which held and propagated doctrines, that from a religious and moral point of view were abominable and which with regard to social and political order were equally detestable. In these sects, having no unity among themselves and no historical connection, it was represented that Christianity took refuge; and, in denial of our Saviour's words that his Apostles should always be the light of the world, concealed itself, and dragged out

a feeble, precarious existence until Luther's time. But truth, however it may, for a time, be thrust into the back-ground and hidden from sight by falsehood, will assert itself and come forth again to view. And the labora of non-Catholic, as well as Catholic historians, have utterly exploded the falsehood to which we have referred. They have conclusively shown that those sects were always teachers not of Christian truth, but of error, that their principles were as destructive of social order and of good government as they were, in religion pernicious, and that, whatever both of the civilization and Christian truth existed in the world during the long period between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries, is due entirely to the Catholic Church; that it was the Church that taught the nations not only Christianity but also the industrial arts, science, and philosophy; in a word, that the Church was the out from the cabin she crawled in the same way to bearer of the world's civilization in the sphere of nature as well as the depository of the supernatural Three times she fainted in her efforts to reach the powers given to it by our Divine Lord for the sal-

vation of mankind. Protestants themselves are coming to admit this. Many of them, everpowered by the concurrent side, she eat the grass thinking that the rank herb-weight of historical facts, brought to light by recent age would give her life to crawl to the altar. When

The second second second

a matter of course, when Rosalia rushed with out strong cries of terror, between strong cries of terror, between himself the updited weapons.

In a may a constraint of the pendit, and seducation of all the peoples of Epirope, the subdited arms and a ferror, between himself the updited weapons.

In a may as Lord Action, a man whose genius, capa and heathenism, the itermination of international of the itermination of international of the chains of the duality soul, that did in the act of love and weapons, the did not kill the scoundred, cried of the result of the femalation of one of the control of the femalations of political order.

It is a first that a control of the dual from it with control of the femalation of the control of the femalation of the search of the dual from it with and social chaos, the breaking of the chains of the femalations of political order.

It is a first that a control of the femalation of the femalation of the femalation of the femalation of the search of the femalation of the femalations of political order.

It is a first that a first the search of the femalation of the search of the femalation of the search of the femalation of the fema emanates from the Sovereign Roman Pontiff, that produced this wonderful transformation.

But, with strange persistency of hatred and injus-tice, the Protestants who now admit all this, allege, that what the Catholic Church once did, she is now no longer able to do. They would fain persuade themselves and try to persuade others, that the Catholic Church has lost her vigor, her energy, and her characteristic life that the world has gotten shead of her, in the course of human progress, and that she is venerable on account of her glorious relation to the present; that as a magnificent fossil of past ages, or an ancient organization that exists in form, but has lost its vitality, its present useful ness and importance, it may be looked upon with admiration for its relation to the past, but has no significance in, or connection with the age in which we live.

Strange, that intelligent men thus deceive them selves, and strive to delude others. The world has not yet progressed beyond the immutable, eternal truths of the Christian religion. Those truths were taught by the Catholic Church in all ages past, and are now taught. From those truths, in conection with the ever-continuing presence and promise of her Divine Founder, she continues in the full possession of her indestructible vitality, and her pristine energy, zeal and power. Even in the political sphere, the truths she taught to all nations during all past times remain still the immutable principle and the only firm basis of all just law, of all civil authority, of all personal freedom, and of all good government; and those truths she continues to

The world will neveradvance beyond those truths. It may forget them and ignore them. In its fancied progress, it may deny them, get to the side of them, or behind them; but the truths remain, nevertheless, the only basis on which man can fulfil his destiny in time, as well as reach his higher destiny, after time to him shall be no more.

The Catholic Church old! decrepit! It is "the wish that is," vainly, "father to the thought."— Where are any signs of her decrepitude to be seen? In her Visible Head at Rome she this day endures persecution, and triumphs in it, as did Peter in pagan Rome. Her Bishops are imprisoned or exiled, as were her confessors in "primitive times." Her children in Chius, to-day, yield up their lives in testimony of the faith, and receive the purple crown of martyrdom, as they did in by-gone days in other countries.

Her missionaries penetrate the most inhospitable countries, and christianize the most barbarous tribes. Her schools and colleges and universities, her convents and monasteries dot the surface of the whole world, and are, every where, centres for the dessemination of knowledge and of the light of Christian truth. Her charitable and religious Orders are indefatigably busy in works of mercy and of "goodwill" to men. Her children are united in the obedience of faith as firmly now, as ever, to the Rock, Peter, the centre and visible source of authority and of true doctrine. And through her faithful children, the Church is now, as ever, as active and energetic, as zealous in work, as efficient in words and deeds, as she was when she received the commission and the promise: "Teach all nations. . . . Lo, I am with you all days, to the consummation of the world."

The Catholic Church is Old but she is also ever young. Age brings no decrepitude to her. There are no signs of weakness or decay about her. Her youth is renewed like the eagle's;" and as a giant she rejeices to run the way," though it lies through hosts of opposing earthly enemies and

legions of devils joined with them. The Church is venerable in her age, but full of -Philadelphia Catholic Standard,

A SAD STORY OF THE IRISH FAMINE. RELATED BY PATHER TOW BITCH

Far away in the west portions of Ireland-far away in those bleak parts where the Atlantic ocean comes in thunderingly to the shores of the westthere the hand of God seemed to fall most heavily during the famine year. Some of the people were moved far away from the towns, and were isolated by long patches of bog land, and so, when the crops failed, nothing remained but to lay down and die In a remote village an aged woman lived: she was the mother of a large family; she brought up her children in the love and fear of God; she had reared them as she herself was reared. Her sons, stalwart Irishmen, full of faith, and pure in their merals; her daughters with the stamp of the purity and modesty of the Virgin Mary on them. As they grew up the times came hard upon them and at last nearly all of them were forced to emigrate. Some emigrated and some died.

At length, of all her brood only one remainedher youngest son. The young boy earned as long as he could get work, but at length utter desolation came, and the aged widow and the young boy set down in the house, but they had no food. Day followed day and they had no food. The young man first failed. His young, strong, vigorous health was unable to meet the terrible trial. Fever took him, and he lay down on the bare, damp floor of the cabin and his famished mother kneeling by his side, held his head until he died. When he was dead there before her she was so weak with hunger that she had not the strength to take him and dig a grave for him. The neighbors were all famished like herself, and could render no assistance. She was four days without food, and then she crawled to her dead child; she lay down with him-the dying with the dead-and she offered up the greatest sorrow to God. Sunday morning came, the last day. This poor aged, whiteheaded woman, lay there with her dead boy in her arms, and she heard the chapel bell calling the people to morning Mass, calling them to adore their God. She laid down her dead burden out of her arms, she was not able to lift herself; she tried to rise, but could not; she crawled on her knees to the door; the road, and she turned her dying eyes to the church. chapel to hear Mass for the last time.

She recovered herself each time, and she plucked the green grass and the dock leaves from the road-

we see, was her glory, when we have the happiness of going to heaven.

THE DANGER OF ENGIAND FROM

THE STUATION OF EDROPE

THE SITUATION OF EDROPE

The situation of Europe is becoming from and

the past three or four weeks there has been no.

Jittle stir amongst the Catholice of Cananogue; they had head that their Pastor, the Rev. Father Own

this was on the point of leaving them for another

Mission but refused to credit the painter rumor,

bonding by an original announcement. Finding the

matter decided, and that petitions to the eccleanstical

authorities were of no avail, they resolved not to in the leadership of the Liberal party will receive allow him to depart without bearing with him at least some slight memorial of them. In conse-quence, on Eriday, the Author January, last, the Treasurer, Mr. Matthew Cheevers, in behalf of the congregation waited on him at his residence, and read to him an address expressing, as far as it was in the power of words, their profound respect for him heir just appreciation of his merits, their heart felt gratitude for his many services in their behalf, the affection and love they had and would ever have for him, the joy with which they had always looked forward to a long continuance of their happy relations, and the intense sorrow into which the news of his intended departure had plunged thom. On presenting the address to him they accompanied it with a purse, the contents of which, with the Christmas donation received a few days previous, made up the handsome amount of Seven Hundred Dollars, and well worthy was the Rev. Father of so splendid a tribute of regard. During the five short years of charge of the Mission of Gananoque he found that under the name were comprised four different Parishes, covering a large tract of country, and having but wretched and difficult means of communication; two churches had already been erected some thousands of dollars were still required to place them in a state of perfect repair and finish. whilst two new Churches had immediately to be built to meet the increasing wants of the Parishes. The means at his disposal were sadly out of proportion to the work which it was desirable to accomplish, the people were few, they were widely scattered, and they enjoyed but a meagre portion of this world's bless

ings.
Nothing daunted, however, by the prospect, and with a bold reliance on the Divine Providence, Father Gauthier at once threw himself fearlessly into the work, and at the cost of severe personal sacrifices of which he alone seemed unconscious, and by dint of unwearying energy and perseverance, he finally triumphed overall obstacles, and happily succeeded in bringing all projects to a complete and perfect issue. The ardent zeal and self sacrifice of the Pastor so stimulated the people to a holy emulation that out of their own scanty resources they enabled him to pursue and finish all the works he had undertaken, without taxing the generosity of any oue without the mission.

These projects, however, though consuming so much of his time and entailing so great labour and fatigue, were never permitted to interfere with other and higher interests; no inclemency of the weather, no unseasonableness of the hour, no difficulties of the way prevented him from promptly attending to the call of the sick, or the dying; his earnest and oft repeated injunction being, never to consult his convenience, where his ministrations were needed or desired.

His ardor in reclaiming sinners was proof against every rebuff and insult, and with God's grace, was rewarded by the return of many a strayed sheep to the fold, even those who for years had never entered a Church, could not long remain deat to his impressive warnings and admonitions; nor untouched by his affecting appeals but yielding to his gentle influence, shook off their sloth and indifference, and became thenceforth in reality what before they had been scarcely even in name.

To these happy resul nothing contributed more than his Pulpit utterances. Possessing a mind of the strength of youth. She is old but ever young. high order that was richly stored with the treasures direct another million against Austria, while Russia of science; gifted with rare oratorical powers, which was overflowing Hungary, the Danubian Principala most careful cultivation evidently had developed to their utmost perfection, he was eminently one qualified to announce and explain and enforce the teachings of the Church. His discourses were plain, logical and eloquent, abounding in felicity of illustrations, delivered in a manner always impressive, at times fervid and impassioned, and breathing throughout a spirit of genuine piety and zeal; never failing to produce a profound and lasting impression on his hearers, faith was confirmed, error refuted, prejudices dissipated and our holy religion made not only known, but respected

But the young claimed his especial care, and in their instruction seemed to be his chiefest delight. Never weary or disheartened, with infinite patience and kindness, he loved to call forth all the power of those talents that naturally sought to grapple with, and convince the matured intellect, in unfolding to the opening mind the beauties of religion, in inculcating and impressing deeply thereon the truths of eternal life, no other obligation was permitted to to America, some went to the east, others to the west interfere with his sacred duty, and the Catholic parents of Gananoque have to thank him-and they do thank him most profoundly for the unexampled proficiency of their children in the knowledge of the Catechism.

The cause of Temperance too reaped the benefit of his powerful advocacy. Herein his success was so great, that on the day of departure, it was his consolation to know that not one of his congregation whose abuse of stimulating liquors had at any time been the cause of scandal to religion, and of injury to society and himself, who had not solemnly and for ever forsworn the evil.

A great part of the success of his ministrations must indeed be ascribed to his thorough appreciation of the old aphorism "example is better than precept." A fervent zeal for all that concerns God's honor and man's salvation; a deep and simple piety and unblemished propriety of conduct, a large and warmhearted charity, that took in all the wants of his people and made them his own. All this threw an attractive grace about religion, won him the hearts of the good, stirred up the sluggish to action, and shamed the careless and irreligious into an imitation.

Whilst his intellectual attainments challenged and compelled the respect of every one who knew him, a charming courtesy of manner, a kind and sociable disposition made him a favorite with all, and produced a praiseworthy harmony of feeling and a frequent interchange of good offices between his own people and those of other denominations.

His many virtues when known, obtained the usual result. His people not only obeyed and respected

in the leadership of the Liberal party will receive his inspirations on the subject of his country's friends and enemies from some other source than the whispers of an excommunicated Munich mischief-maker. A few words will suffice to picture the outlines of the existing peril. On the one hand Germany and Russia alone will command in a few years the services of upwards of six millions of trained soldiers, unequally trained, indeed, but still disciplined combatants, while at the same time England possesses, and is likely to possess, considerably less than two hundred thousand, or, including the wretched Native Army in India, three hundred thousand men. On the other hand, the British Empire is the mest scattered, the least rapidly defensible, and as regards its Asiatic dependencies the most valuerable in the world. The Caspian Sea is now a Russian lake. The Russian railways, like the Russian annexations, are steadily converging on the Indian frontier. The Valley of the Attack, the direct road to Herat, is, in spite of British protests his pastorate he has done wonders. On taking and Russian disclaimers a couple of years ago, definitively annexed and fortified as Russian territory. At the same time the Russian province of Georgia, just south of the Caucasus and completely outflanking Asiatic Turkey, has become a military district of the first order, which, through the new facilities of communication with the central provinces of Russia, could be overflowed with reinforcements destined to conquer Asia Minor, while the Turkish armies were desperately engaged in trying to make head against the insurrection of its Christian vassals and the invasion of Muscovite forces on the banks of the Danube. The Indian Correspondent of the Times recently confessed that we could not concentrate thirty thousand men for any expedition in India, and before an additional regiment had arrived from England a quarter of a million of Eussians would have already approached by half-a-dozen routes the passes of the frontier mountains. There are no natural difficulties which could stop the veterans who crossed the deserts of Khiva, and if we are not prepared we are undone. Let us just imagine, what is possibly the fact, that

a secret treaty is in existence dividing Austria and Turkey between Germany and Russia, with a small remainder to a Roumano-Servian confederation, and also securing to Germany the possession of Holland, What could England do, or England and France together? In the first place, our present fleet if it were sent to the defence of Constantinople could not operate in the German Ocean, and if it were kept for service in the German Ocean, it could not defend Constantineple. In any case, as both Constantineple and Holland can be reached by land, naval assistance would not count for much. Besides, we might have to guard Ireland. It is unnecessary to add that with the British fleet trittered away between contending anxieties at the opposits sides of the world, the formidable navies of Germany and Russia would at the least hold the French navy in check. At the utmost the Anglo-French alliance would only possess a slight but not a crushing preponderance at sea. As regards the land forces, if trouble was brewing in India, we could not spare a man for the Continent. France in a few years may have a million of men. Austria, honeycombed by the Liberal German dry-rot, might master half a million of half-hearted Germans and Slave against the great centres of German and Slav aspirations. On the other hand, Germany could at once send fully equal forces against France, and ities, and Asia Minor with at least a million men, leaving a reserve of a couple millions more to supply reinforcements and to furnish auxiliary expeditions towards Persia and India. How would such a war be conducted? Germany would make one rapid rush on Holland, and Holland, practically secured, would confine herself to a defensive policy against France, defying with equal forces the attempts of the French Marshals to pass the terrible group of the Lorraine, Alsace, and Rhineland fortresses, Mets, Strasburg, Mainz, and Coblenz. No mere defensive policy in the East, however. Then the word to nearly two millions of Germans and Russians would be "Vienna" and "Constantinople;" nor is it credible that a month would pass before Vienna and Constantinople would be in the hands of the Hohenzollern and the Romanof. Then the defensive policy would be given up in the West as well, and the million of Germans, already posted along the Rhine valley, from its mouths at Rotterdam to its source at the base of the hills of Switzerland, would be reinforced by another million of combined Germans and Russians, borne by a thousand trains from the subjugated empires of Hapsburg and Othman. This is not in the slightest degree a fancy picture, except in the sense that it has not been actually realized. It may be realized before the year 1877, and it wants nothing for its realization except the alliance, which may already be arranged, of the two giant despotisms, whose ambitions are openly, notoriously, and unfalteringly the very ambitions that this sketch presupposes, namely, the annihilation of France and absorption of Holland and German Austria down to Trieste on the part of Germany, and the absorption of the best part of Turkey, with boundless prospects of dominion in Asia on the part of Russia; Of course, as a poet 8ays---'

England is rich, she shakes her spear O'er isles of spice and realms of pine, Can shake her thunders o'er the brine, And teach the mightlest how to fear.

At least that used to be the case. Our entire system, however, is still constructed on the theory of those vanished times when wars gathered head slowly, progressed almost decorously, and gave everybody, time to fight it out fairly and squarely all round. Under present circumstances however, the Continent might be subjugated twice over by the time that we were nearly ready to make use of our latent strength. And great as that latent strength is, if we can only make our appearance when our allies are annihilated, farewell the rule of Britannia. -London Tablet ... London re bur 1 atal odr lad

ILLINOIS ROMANCS.—Alphones Barrett of Otterville, married a second wife, a handsome lady, about twenty eight years of age, a year since, and died last July leaving among other assets a son aged twenty-five. The young solon of the house of Barrett cele-brated New Year's day by marrying his father's widow, and the happy couple are living it the old homestrad.

A second to the second

THE TRUE WITNESS (AND) CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 5, 1875.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

to great Saint Frances do Salos made out a THE LIBERAL PARIX All last year the Liberal part remained prostrate, bruised and broken the effect of the terrible trouncing they received at the last election from the Home Rulers in Ireland, and the Tories in England and Scotland . We may say that they had no life in them; and their leader Mr. Gladstone, ran in and out of the House of Commons like a man who had lost his senses. That madness still continues. Mr. Gladstone having failed as a political leader, determined to try his hand at fomenting religious strife, and it must be admitted that he is as unsuccessful as a controversialist as he has been as a politican. But here some noisy braw-Her will-start up and say, "Has he not passed the Church and Land Acts?" To be sure he has, and a pretty mess he has made of them. He gave countless thoman's of pounds to the Protestants and Presbyterlans, and he stripped Maynooth of nearly half what it had received from Sir Robert Peel. And in touching the land question he has made eviction easy, as any one might have seen, whilst decrees were being given at the late quarter sessions for Ardee when Lord Dartrey's tenants were before the Ardee when Lord Darriey's tenants what Mr. Glad-Chairman of this country. That is what Mr. Glad-stone accomplished for Ireland; to which we may add that he saddled this country with an addition of two millions sterling, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. But notwithstanding all the blunders of the Liberal Party and its chief, we should ra-ther see it with a little more strength than it now possesses, not for the sake of the party itself, but because if its members were about equal to those of the Tories, the "balance of power" would be in the possession of Ireland. Looking at matters in this way, we may state that we are glad to find the Liberal party making an effort to organise itself, chiefly with the view of providing a leader, and then placing itself in battle array. It is reported that Mr. Foster is likely to be chosen for the post, and those who know him say that he would make a prudent guide. Mr. Bright is stirring himself, and on Monday night he addressed a large meeting in Birmingham, in an able speech, in the course of which he dealt some hard blows to the Tories, and assailed the Protestant Church in a manner in which bodes no good to that corrupt and rotten establishment. We have seen it stated that some of the Irish members have promised to assist the English liberal party. We hope that none of the Home Rulers have uttered such a promise. Ireland expects that the Home Rule party will act a mere dignified part than attach themselves to the skirts of any English party. They are sent to parliament to win Home Government for their country, and not to sustain any party movements of wicks in connection with either Whigs or Tories. We have had far too much of that already and to such conduct we attribute a great deal of the misfortunes we suffer to day. Their duty is to watch the Whigs and Tories, and play them against each other; and if they act a successful part in that way, they will confer a great benefit on their country.-Dundalk Democrat.

An IRISH M.P. on Mr. GLADSTONE.—The weekly meeting of the Liverpool Catholic Temperance League, on Monday, was attended by the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, of Limerick, and the Chevalier Keyes O'Olery, M.P. for Wexford, who said that Mr. Gladstone had recently flung down the gauntlet and had given an insult to Ireland and the faith which our people professed, which he thought it became the duty of every Irish Roman Catholic representative now humbly to protest against. Having no regard whatever to England or Scotland, Mr. Gladstone found that his worst enemies would be in Ireland, and, therefore, he took the country by surprise at the last election. But the Irish people with an instinct worthy of their fathers, knew their enemies, and they answered by the votes of the people partly free by the ballot who sent to the Imperial Parliament a body of Irish Catholics who refused by the very terms of their election to belong to any party in the country, but to form a Catholic and independent party themselves, (renewed applause). Too long and too well had Mr. Gladstone been supported and kept in power by the votes of Irish Catholics, and, it was only when he strained the alliance to the very last that the Irish people, at the bid of the Irish hierarchy, broke from him and harled him from power. When the ex-Prime Minister brought in his University Bill the bishop of the West (the lion of the fold of Judah) spoke, and when the lion roared the mighty Liberal idol, the Gladstone of the day, was hurled from nower.

A fatal and deplorable accident is reported from Rathkeal. On Monday night Mr. De Gernon, R.M., went out hunting, dined with a friend, and left about eleven o'clock to return home. The next morning his dead body was found in a neighbouring river, and his horse grazing peacefully hard by. It is supposed that he missed his way in the darkness of the night, turned down the path leading to the river, tumbled with his horse into the water. and was drowned. His death caused a profound sensation in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale, where he was greatly liked and respected, Mr. De Gernon had been 14 years a Resident Magistrate at the time of his lamented decease. His death causes, we believe, the first vacancy which the present Government has had to fill up.

The Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in a case in which Colonel Dyott, M. P., was petitioner, and Mr. George Reade, of Downshall, County Wicklow, respondent. The Petition prayed that the Court might set aside a fraudulent deed executed in 1869 by Mrs. Louisa Agar, wife of Archdeacon Agar, by which her property, amounting to about £12,000 and estates worth £4,000 a year, had been conveyed to a Mr. Swan in trust to pay the interest to Mrs. Agar during her life, and at her death, subject to two legacies of £500 each, to become the absolute property of the respondent. It was proved that Mrs. Agar, was of very eccentric habits, and medical evidence was given that her mind was affected. Mr Reade had taken both Mr. and Mrs. Agar to live with him, and while they lived there the deed was exccuted, as alleged, at the dictation and by the undue influence of the respondent. The deed had been kept secret by M. Reade, and it was proved that it had been concocted by him and engrossed by his brother-in-law. His Honor set aside the deed as fraudulent, and ordered Mr. Reade to pay all the often of such disgraceful scenes as that which occosts. The case was tried last Term and occupied the Court eight or nine days.

The Lord Lieutenant was present at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor in the Bound room of the Mansion-house. In returning thanks for the tosat of his health and prosperity to Iteland, his Grace, who was received with enthusiasm, reviewed the signs of improvement which the country exhibited. He referred with satisfaction to a diminution of ordinary crime and to the increase in material wealth and in the comfort of a large class of the population. He remarked that a wish expressed by Lord Carlisle, that the average wages of the labour-ing classes might be 10s. a week, was fully realized, and in some parts of the gountry the average was higher. He attributed the desire of the labourers higher to attributed the design of the absolutes the record for the empty and the want of wages as of the in popular want of wages as of the intervent of wages and the intervent of wages and the intervent of water of the intervent of wages and the intervent of wages and the intervent of water of wages and intervent of water of wages and intervent of water o nigher. He attributed the flesher of metapoliters, and developing the months in the conditions to five in fact the months in the conditions to five in fand he hoped there lowing him to his house, in Oxford, about a mile would be united effort to provide this went. It distant, hotting, and yelling, all the way, fourly a was patterectory also hereald, to know that last year but the number of lemigrants was less by 17,000 than in what constitutes a notorious life. The number of lemigrants was less by 17,000 than in what constitutes a notorious life. The number of lemigrants was less by 17,000 than in what constitutes a notorious life. The number of lemigrants was less by 17,000 than in what constitutes a notorious life. The number of lemigrants was less by 17,000 than in what constitutes a notorious life.

tain, H. Irvine, W. J. Devlin; Esq., and St. G. Wilcox, Esq. Immediately after the disposal of the business before the court, which was of the ordinary character, the Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, O.C., Kildress, entered the courthouse and addressing the beach, was understood to ask their worships' attention for a short time in order to mention certain matters which he deemed to be of scrious importance. The rev. gentleman stated that on last Saturday night four persons were returning from Cookstown market, and when about two miles from the town they were set upon by fellows and brutally beaten: There was no use in concealing the fact, however painful to make it public, that the waylay unfortunately was of a party or political character, as the injured persons were Catholics while it was strongly presumed their assailants were Protestants. The occurrence, he was happy to say, was denounced by the Protestant yeomanry of the district, who repudiated any sympathy with the perpetrators, who the chince where Haye told him he had been a were of a low type. If such occurrences took place in Meath or Tipperary the English Press would shrick for more coercion and the Times would teem with leaders on the conduct of "the wild Irish," and their inherent disposition to commit crime. If a landlord's blood was to crimson the highway, would the authorities remain bassive and inactive? He was inclined to think not. He further drew their attention to the fact that prior to the past six years, when the police were stationed at Tulaacross, the district was quite peaceable, but popular opinion had it, he (the rev. gentleman) would not vouch for it, that the police were removed to Broughderg, in order to protect the wild grouse on a barren mountain, thus impressing the public with the belief that the protection of wild birds is of more importance in the eyes of the Executive than the safety of her Majerty's Catholic subjects. Rev. Mr. M'Cartan the argument really tells against his lordship. concluded an carnest and vigorous appeal to their worships to use what influence and power they possessed to see after in the future, the safety of the people going from the market, and the first thing to be done to secure this desirable object was to have the police removed from Broughderg to Tulnacross. Their worships retired to their room, and held a consultation, the result of which is, it is understood, to memorial his Excellency to have a police station formed at Tulnacross.

Mr. Adam Mitchell, solicitor, of Parsontown, has received instructions, and is about serving the necessary preliminary notices of his intention to apply for a heavy sum as compensation for the loss of her late husband, who was murdered last September. The trial takes place at the coming assizes for Tipperary North Riding, and it is expected that a considerable time will be occupied by it, as there are upwards of 50 informations sworn in the case. Mr. Frank Sheppard, solicitor, of Roscrea, has been instructed for the defence.

John Mitchel declares he will run again for Parliament in the County Tipperary. Should he be defeated there he will continue the contest at any place where a Parliamentary election is to be held. He is most enthusiastically received by the people of Tipperary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY .- Somebody has said that if an Angel addressed the House of Commons on a party question he would not alter the division list by a single vote. If his speech turned on religious subjects, is there any reason to suppose that he would be more successful? That he would produce a certain effect seems probable, but only on condition that he made use of all his advantages, and employed the more than human resources which Angels may be supposed to command. If he spoke to such an audience in mortal shape, and disguised as the representative of a mortal constituency, however subtly he might reason, and whatever plaudits his eloquence might elicit, honourable gentlemen, it is to be feared, would continue to prefer their own opinions. We can fancy the Prime Minister, himself a supreme judge of rhetorical excellence, offering his felicitations to the orator for whom he would perhaps predict a distinguished Parliamentary career, and then adding with official caution that " he must decline to commit himself to an unqualified approval of the views which he had so ably expressed. Unless the Angel was wholly unfamiliar with men and their ways, which is a violent suposition, this is probably as much as he would expect. He would not be ignorant that the mass of men outside the Church, for lack of prevenient dispositions, are, in fact, not covertible. There is nothing in them for grace to lay hold of. They are armed with a triple cuirass of ignorance, prejudice, and self-will, against its solicitations. For this reason it is more than doubtful whether the Angel would address the House of Commons at all. He would know that the mightiest " fishers of men" often exhorted such audiences in vain. The Prince of the Apostles, in spite of the majesty of his office and the authority of his words, was not unacquainted with prisons, and at last the intelligent magistrates of this day tortured him to death, which the accomplished Tacitus thought was the only fate such a man deserved. If people will preach a religion which, in the judgment of statesmen and philosophers, is only an "exitiabilis super-sitio," what can they expect? Do they pretend to be better informed than the statesmen and philosophers? Was Peter wiser than Herod : Pius IX. more piritual than Mr. Gladstone? Evidently not. St. Paul, again, though a persuasive orator, even from a human point of view, and so tenderly loved that people burst into tears when they bade him farewell overwhelmed by sorrowful thought that they "should see his face no more," was flogged like a common thief by the cultured Bismarcks of his day, whose "ecclesiastical legislation" he did not approve, and to whom he gave something less than a "divided allegiance." On the whole, considering these and similar examples, we conclude that the Angel would not attempt to convert the House of Commons, and

would totally fail if he did .- London Tablet. When Parliament, at the bidding of Henry VIII and his myrmidons, manufactured a religion, and forced it upon the people of England, it is a great pity that they did not define with some minuteness what a "notorious life" is, rather than leave it to anybody who may have the luck to get an appointment to a Protestant bishopric or a Protestant vicarage. Had they done so we should not hear so curred the other day at the village of Cowley, near Oxford. The Rev. J. Coley, vicar of Cowley, hav-ing refused to bury a man named Frederick Merritt, who had been dead eight days, two applications followed to allow the deceased to be interred in the parish churchyard, to both of which the reverpersonage gave refusal, on the ground that the deceased had led a "notorious life." The sons and brother had led a "notorious life." The sons and brother of the deceased then went to the church to personally ask the vicar's permission for another clergyman to officiate, but the Reverend Mr. Cowley refused to see them, and looked himself in the church, for two:hours; at the end fof which time a policeman had arrived, and a crowd of several hundreds, had assembled, around the church. When Mr. Cowley appeared he was loudly heoted, and he

and no doubt brought plenty of grist to the mill. by falsely stating that he had been a priest of the Catholic Church. How often has this had the desired effect of opening the purse of the filly geesse who flocked to hear him may be easily imaginadi He was not only paid his salary, but often teasted at the board of devout worshippers at some "Little Bethel." It was by one of these-a James Dawes -that the impostor was brought before the magistrate at Worship Street, on Wednesday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It appears that Haye struck a tender shord in the heart of Dawes when he told him he had been a priest, under the name of Father Ambrose, and had little difficulty in obtaining a "little" loan," which, of course, he never paid. Let us hope that with the loss of their money the Dawes'—for there are plenty, of them-have gained a little common sense. Had our friend John expended a benny on a letter to priest, he might have kept money in his pocket and done the public a service.—London Universe.

DISESTABLISHMENT.—The arguments of Lord Dartmouth, and of Archdeacon Moore, at the recent meeting of the "Church Defence Committee," are not such as can claim our approval. That the destruction of the Establishment would produce "a moral wilderness" is not a prophecy which in these days is well grounded. It might have had reason some fifty years ago, when the Establishment was the only bulwark of "Church principles"; but now that the Catholic Church has become so prominent in this country there is less danger to be dreaded from disestablishment. Lord Dartmouth sought to ground his claim for the Establishment on its inheritance of the emoluments of pious founders, but as those emoluments were mainly Catholic in origin The truth is that the necessity for an Establishment in these days is altogether changed from what it was. An Establishment, up to twenty or thirty years ago, meant the national assertion of the abstract principle of a Church, though not necessarily of its character or kind. Men might accept it, or men might reject it, but the assertion of the principle went at least so far as this, that the State ought to recognize Christianity. Dissent was permitted, but not cherished, by the State, because the principle which the State wished to recognize was that of a national belief. English Churchmen know now or may know if they please—that Church principles and Church establishments have no necessary connection, though State cherishing ought to come of State belief. For our part we should regret the demise of the Establishment, both on account of the void it would create in many districts, and of certain services it has undoubtdly rendered. Without it English Protestantism might have been fanatical. whereas it has been mainly decorous.—London Tablet.

GOAT'S MILE.-That the English are an extravagant people has never been denied, and that they are not economic in their food supply has never been questioned. We believe that the time has come when there must be improvement in this direction, and therefore we welcome every contribution to that end. We think the suggestion which Lady Burdett Coutts put forward in our columns on Satur day is one worthy of much attention. The milk supply of towns has lately improved in quality, but the price has risen, and will probably continue to rise, while, to afford this supply, not a few parishes are drained of the milk which used to nourish the development of infancy. Why not keep goats? All over Southern Europe, where pasturage is scanty goats furnish the milk supply. We quite agree with Lady Burdett Coutts that more use might be made of goats than is done in England for the supply of milk. We are all painfully aware how scanty, both in town and country, is now the supply of this article of inestimable importance to children, and of great value to all ages and classes. Goats are among the hardiest of creature, and their milk, if used fresh, is almost undistinguishable from that of the cow, If boiled while still warm from the animal, it never acquires the smell and flavour which has caused its unpopularity. Goats are mischievous, active little animals, but they are always very tameable. Who that has travelled in Southern Italy can have failed to observe their wonderful decility, and how great a part goats bear there in domestic economy. Every morning and afternoon flocks, heavy with milk, are driven into Naples, and day after day one may see stairs i osts mounting fellowed by their driver, the milkman, who will stop at the door of the "flat" of each customer and there and then milk the goat "into his own jug." In Greece, all the people from the Turkish frontier to the south of the Morea live in great part from cheese made from goat's milk, and goats provide the sustenance, both of meat as well as of milk, of hundreds of thousands of people in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Undoubtedly our food supply might be largely increased by the use of goat's milk and goat's flesh .- Echo.

UNITED STATES.

Referring to the discussion in Memphis, on the school question, the New York Catholic Review

The public shool system appears to be creating a lively commotion down in Memphis, where it has been introduced only since the war. The Catholic people, who support nine schools of their own, besides paying a good proportion of the common school tax, are not alone in their protest against the system which robs them. It is opposed on the score of its expense, by so many others that the question of remodeling or abolishing it is a subject of common street debate. Recently an investigating committee was appointed, whose report has excited no little comment. It was found that the schools educated only about two thousand children, for whose accommodation two high schools, where Latin, music, botany, etc., were taught, were provided in addition to the primary shools. The children of the poor, for whom public schools are, at least in theory, provided, do not attend them, being practically excluded by the presence of the children of the well to do, who desire to obtain first class education at the public expense. One of the members, of the committee, a non-Catholic, Major Merriweather, drew in his report an enconomic comparison between the city schools and the Catholic schools of St. Louis and Cincinnati, greatly to the advantage of the latter. He advocated as repeal of the charter, and the adoption of cheap State schools confined to primary education only leaving people who desire more for their children to pay for it themselves, instead of putting their hands into the public purse to provide for the music billof their daughters and Latin of their sons. These are words of wisdom, and we think they have a fair chance of producing their proper effect."

THE FREEMASON RELIGION. The following is an extract from a pamphlet entitled " The Question of Erecting a Temple for the Freemasons," by H. Prustson, a member of the Masonic Order. It is a synopds of Masonia principles. .. It can easily, be seen how utterly impossible it is to be a Christian and a Mason at the same time, and how sinful it is to believe in Masonry, and how wrong the Church of

ples. Freemasonry is a true religion; it dispenses with a lother religions. It would be a grave mistaka not to believe this. Yet a great many Masons labor under this mistake; however, they are only sample and but little informed men. Because they age not required to renounce their own religion, they do not believe that they enter a religious so. ciety. This is a very serious error; they enter into an eminently religious society. Freemasonry comprises all that constitutes a true religion; at the same time, all theological and metaphysical reveries are foreign to it, and it cares but little for the revelatious or the miracles and dogmas of the different religions. Revelations are only made through the evolutions, of the universe, and through the development of the understanding. Freemasonry, in deed, acknowledges God as the groundwork of its Propagate our principles that are purer than those of the Goapel."-Catholic Refl-ctor,

WARNING TO ENIGRANTS .- We have seen nothing that more plainly shows the mistake immigrants make in preferring the United States to Canada than the following extract from a speech of Judge Wm D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, delivered in the United States Congress. He says:-"More than a million working people of the country are in want. In one week, ay, in the first five days of one week, it is recorded that forty-one sober, industrious, and honest working men in my own city, begged the privilege of passing the winter in the House of Correction rather than starve or steal." People in the Dominion should warn their friends against going to a country where such a state of things exists.-Montreal Herald.

A CRUEL CUSTOM .- A prominent Philadelphia physician writes as follows of the practice of compelling shop girls to stand behind the counter during all their hours of service: "The custom is selfish, cruel, and useless. Selfish on the part of the proprietor requiring the woman to stand all the time whether serving oustomers or not, and this morely that they may appear to be always on the alert to wait on those who call. To stand from seven or eight o'clock in the morning, to six, eight, or ten o'clock at night as is the custom of certain storeswith a short time at mid day for dinner, would weary any man. But to exact such service from girls and women! Their physical powers are, it is well-known, much weaker than those of men; at any rate, and by their anatomical and physiological peculiarities, they are entirely unfit for bearing this especially severe toil, viz, standing all day long. My professional bretheen who practice largely among women are constantly witnessing the terrible consequence of this most cruel trale of the cutablish-

Ruffianism has arrived at such a pitch in New York that a judge yesterday had to ask a jury not to utter their verdict convicting a murderer, owing to the Court room being full of "desperate-looking men."-Star, 22th ult.

Perfect Through Suffering.

BY REV. A. J. RYAN.

There is no heart, however free and lightsome, But hath its bitterness, No earthly hopes, however bright and blightsome, But ring of emptiness.

The world is tull of suffering and sorrow, Of anguish and despair; Its brightest promises are of to-morrow, Its mockeries everywhere. Our weary hearts with slow and sad pulsation Beat to the march of years. Their days are given to toil without cessation

Their gloomy night to tears. But let us wait in patience and submission The will of our great King-Remember this-all through your earthly mission-Perfect through suffering.

Then cease, O foolish heart! cease thy repining; The Master's hand above Is only purifying and refining-The alchemist is love. Those tears and thrills of woe-those great afflictions

Are but the chastening rod; And they shall prove the heavenly benedictions. The mercies of our God. What seemeth now a dark and dreary vision

Unto our tear dimmed eyes, Shall burst in glory into scenes clysian A blooming paradise.

Then cease, O foolish heart I cease thy repining; Hope! lift thy drooping wing ;-The plan is one of God's all-wise designing-Perfect through suffering.

Melrose Abbey.

This Abbey situated in the town of Melrose, Scotland, thirty-seven miles from Edinburgh. It was founded in 1136 by David I., completed in 1146, and solemply dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its first occupants were Cistercian monks. In 1322 it was destroyed by the English under Edward II. while retreating from a fruitless invasion of Scotland. It was, however, soon after rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and in a style of magnificence which ranks it amongst the most perfect ecolesiastical structures of the best age of Gothle architecture. In 1385 and in 1545 it suffered from the English invaders; and during the Reformation, when the monks were ruthlessly driven away, its chociest sculptures were wantonly mutilated by the iconoclastic zealots, followers of John Knox. Notwithstanding all this, it stands, after five conturies, the best specimen of Gothic architecture in Great Britian. The Church was in the form of a Latin cross, 285x130, with a square tower eighty-four feet high in the centre. The present entrance is by a magnificent Gothic portal in the south transept, over which is a window twenty-four feet high and sixteen. feet wide, divided by four-richly interlaced mullions, and surmounted by niches which contained statues of Christ and the apostles.

The parts standing exhibit the richest fancy in their tracery and adoruments, the forms of leaves and stulks being so delicately carved that a straw can be thrust between their intersetices. Alexander II. of Scotland, James, Earl of Douglas, and many other warriors of Sootland; lie buried here. Tradi tion says the heart of Bruce was also deposited here. Sir Walter Scott, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel,

thus describes it (Cauto II.):
If thou wouldst view fair Melrose sright, Go visit it by the pale moonlight; " For the gay beams of lightsome day and out the Gild but to flout the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted oriel glimmers white; When the cold light's uncertain shower Streams on the ruined central tower; When buttress and buttress; alternately, Seem framed with ebon and ivory; When silver edges the imagery And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die; When distant I weed is heard to rave, And the owlet hoot over the dead man's grave,

lived in an obscure village near Liverpool, England He was a lover of books of science, and before he-teached the age of eighteen had mastered the astronomical knowledge of the day. He studied the problems of Kepler, and he made the discovery that the tables of Kepler indicated the near approach of the transit of Venus across the sun's centre. This was about the year 1635. Often on midsummer nights the body Horrex might have been seen in the fields watching the planet Venus. The defra sprung up within him to see the transit of the beautiful planet across the disc of the sun, for it was a sight that no eye had ever seen, and one that would tend to solve some of the greatest problems ever presented to the mind of an astrnomer. So the boy began to examine the astronomical tables of Kepler. and by their aid endeavoured to demonstrate at principles. To the work then, Masons! Let us what time the next transit would occur. He found an error in the tables, and then he, being the first of all astronomers to make the precise calculation, discovered the exact date when the next itransit would take place. He told his secret to one intimate friend, a boy who, like himsef, loved science. The young astronomer then awaited the event which he had predicted for a number of years, never seeing the loved planet in the shaded evening sky without dreaming of the day when the transit should fulfil the beautiful vision he carried continually in his mind. The memorable year came at last-1639. The predicted day of the transit came, too, at the end of the year. It was Sunday. It found Horrox, the boy astronomer, now just passed twenty years of age, intently watching a sheet of paper in a private room, on which lay the sun's reflected image. Over the reflection of the sun's disc on the paper. he expected moment by moment to see the planet pass like a moving spot or shadow. Suddenly the church bells rang. He was a very religious youth, and was accustomed to beed the church bells as a call frem heaven. The paper still was spetless; no shadow broke the outer edge of the sun's luminous circle. Still the church bells rang. Should he go? A cloud might hide the sun before his return and the expected disclosure be lost for a century. But Horrox said to himself: "I must not neglect the worship of the Creator, to see the wonderful things the Creator has made." So he left the reflected image of the sun on the paper and went to the sanctuary. When he returned from the service he hurried to the room. The sun was still shining, and there, like a shadow ou the bright circle on the paper was the image of the planet Venus! It crept slowly along the bright center, like the finger of the Invisible. Then the boy astronomer knew that the great problems of astronomy were correct and the thought filled his pure heart with religious joy. Horrox died at the age of twenty two. Nearly one hundred and thirty years afterward Venus was seen crossing the sun. The whole astronomical world was then interested in the event, and expeditions of observation were fitted out by the principal European governments. It was observed in this country by Danid Rittenhouse, who fainted when he saw the vision .- Boston Leader.

Max Adler's Rivalry in Crape.

I learn from a newspaper that "a Kansas widower was tarred and feathered the othe day becauser he didn't wear deep enough mourning for his departed spouse." This reminds me of the contest that has been raging in our village between Brown and Jones. Both of them lost their wives on the came day, and after the funerals Brown appeared againin public with three inches of crape on his high hat, while Jones only had two. Jones was much afraid people would think he didn't mourn for his wifd as deeply as Brown grieved for his, that he added four inches of crape to his hat, whereupon Brown, apprehending that people would believe that he thought, more lightly of his loss than Jones did of his, put eight inches of crape on his hat. Then Jones, determined not to be out-done as a mourner for the dear departed, put on so much crape that it extended considerably above the top of his hat crown. Whereupon Brown became excited, and cutting the crown from any old hat, he dovotailed it on his new one, and swathed it in crape to the summit. Jones was unwilling to display envy, but the moniory of Mrs. Jones was so sacred to him that he env-loned his hat in pasteboard four feet high and wrapped it all in the blackest crape he could buy. But Brown, feeling his love for Mrs. Brown demanded energetic action, bought fifteen feet of it with 200 yards of crape, and once more appeared upon the street. Then Jones sent to the city and ordered a hat eighty feet high craped six inches thick. It sent home from the frieght office on a dray, and next morning Brown knocked off, married the widow Metculf, and resumed business in a straw hat. Jones is having his mourning hat cut up into lengths, and he hopes to be able to fill his bets with them if his side lost in the election.

Fooling a Car-Driver.

The other night as the "last car" on the Michigan avenue route was turning around on the table at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues two young men, who had fixed up a straw man in good shape, helped him aboard and seated him at the end furthest from the driver. The "dummy" man had his hat pulled low, his arms down, and was so braced up against the end of the car that "he" looked as much a passenger as any one. The car moved off after a while, and as it turned into Michigun avenue an old lady got aboard. She pald her lare, the two young men followed suit, and the car moved on again, the driver keeping his eye on the "dummy" and wondering if he was going to try to beat his fare

At First street the driver jingled his bell for fare, and the two young men and the old woman looked over at the straw man. The car moved up to Third street, and the driver looked through the window and yelled "Fare," and jingled the bell again -There being no response he opened the door and called out to the straw man:

"Say, yoh! You want to pay your fare." There was no answer, and after going half a block he shouted out again: "You man, there-walk up here and pay your

One of the young men sat opposite "dumny," and he squesked out in reply:

" Drive on the old horse." "What! What's that ?" shouted the driver; pulling the door clear open, at the line is a bire is "Oh! hire a hall!" was the reply.

"See here, mister, you've got to pay your fare or get off!" exclaimed the driver, winding the lines around the brake around the brake.

"Grashus me! If there's going to be slight let

me off in shouted the old lady, and she rushed down the carrand made a clean jump from the deorg, a "Now, then, you are going to pay your fare?" said the driver, as he entered the car. "Pay be hanged," was the muttered cepty. di

You'd better look out for him; abels wgly!" whispered the other young man to the driver and whispered the other young man to the driver and the second the goes?

I don't care if he's as ugly as John Jacob astor; he's got to pay his fare or off he goes?

The driver slid down to the end of the car spit.

The driver slid down to the end of the car spit.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

AT. neid av -Wo. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

Di Taltus G. E. CLERK, EDITOR. Jin 15. 15.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Bowmin & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1875.

Friday, 5-The Five Wounds of Our Lord. Saturday, 6-Of the Feria. Sunday, 7-Fourth in Lent. Monday, 8—St. John of God. Tuesday, 9—St. Frances, W. Wednesday, 10-The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste. Thursday, 11-St. Thomas Aquinas, C.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

During the past few weeks very many of our aubscribers, whose payments are in arrear, have received marked papers showing that such is the ease, and with few exceptions with no result so far. We would again respectfully call the attention of all those who have received papers so marked. that they may remit the amount of their indebtedness. It is very painful to us to have to ask so often for what is legally our due. How do those gentlemen imagine that a printer can be expected to meet his own engagements if his subscribers fail in theirs to him? Rent has to be paid, wages have to be paid, the paper manufacturer has to be paid, and the printer looks to those who read his paper for the means to meet all these engagements. Let them put themselves in the printer's place, and they will the sooner realise the almost impossibility, of running a newspaper when a large portion of his patrons fail in doing their duty. We hope we shall not again have to ask for our own. To those who have remitted regularly we return our most greatful thanks,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At last we get some tidings from Spain, and these fully warrant the suspicions we expressed in our last, to the effect that the Alfonsists are having a bad time of it. In the first place we learn that their Generals do not give satisfaction, Mo-; riones, Loma, and Blanco, having resigned; now as a rule, victorious Generals, or Generals who are marching from victory to victory do not resign. General Concha is to be appointed Commanderin-Chief of the Army of the North. On the other hand the Carlists are evidently on the alert; they menace Puycerda against which they are preparing a grand attack; they have again assaulted Bilboa; and though the Alfonsist's telegrams boast that the assailants were repulsed, they admit a severe repulse to their own troops with considerable loss of men, when they advanced to an attack upon the Carlists' positions. Under these circumstances we read with an incredulous smile a statement to the effect that the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a close during the course of the coming Spring. The religious question is it seems coming to the front, in the shape of petitions from the Protestants of Spain to the European Powers complaining of persecution. The grievance complained of is this :- During the Republie, a good many amorous priests, renounced their religion, and contracted certain alliances, which they would fain have the present Government recognise as valid marriages. This the Government refuses to do, and hence these tears. There is always a woman at the bottom of all these religious questions; but how foreign Powers can effectually interfere with them, we are unable to of Catholics to their respective civil rulers, which

A sad accident, in its main features not unlike one that occurred in this City some weeks ago, is highly important, that the Vatican Council has reported from New York. At the corner of Duane not as yet so much as touched upon the questions Street, and City Hall Place, stands a Catholic of the relations of Church to State; though the Church, called St. Andrews. Here on the evening | Council would have done so, had its sessions been of Thursday, 25th ult., a large congregation was assembled attending the usual Lenten services, eanducted by Father Carroll. The subject of his discourse was Salvation. How many of his hearers until it could treat them fully and as whole."-p he asked were prepared to stand before their Judge | 25. He also tells us; p. 29, that two schemata "had should, at that moment, their souls be required of been prepared; the one on the nature of the them? As he spoke these words, a crash was heard, Church; the other on its relations to the Civil and in a moment the roof of the Church came State." Now of these two schemals one only, the falling down about the congregation. The cause was this says

Close to the church stood the ruins of a factory seven stories in height, which had shortly before Roman Pontiff; this was proclaimed on the 18th been gutted by fire. Proper precautions to keep of July; the following day war was declared, and the walls from falling had not been taken; of a sudden down they came upon the roof of St. Andrew's Church which was unable to bear the shock.

When the crash came, great excitement, which Father Carroll did his best to allay, broke out in the congregation. All rose and rushed for the doors'; in the desperate struggle many fell and were crushed to death, and when at last order was beginning with the words, "Unon Sanctam," the diate. The Gazette points out, however, that these nin some measure restored, a frightful spectacle, true purport of which has been so grossly misap soruples come too late in the day; that the Act 31, Dipresented itself. Numbers were lying dead, and prehended by its critics we Theulatter part is taken. Geo. 3, cc. 31, by its 36th (section authorized a re-

who valued certain lands belonging to them, and which the Corporation desired to obtain for the projected Mountain Park. The Court decided in favor of plaintiffs, to whom it awarded a sum of \$245,000 in excess of the amount, \$210,000, previously awarded by the Commissioners by whom the property was assessed. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether the Mountain Park scheme should be persisted in. Considering the state of our civic finances;—the many claims upon them, such as thorough draining for instance, and other hygienic reforms which are imperatively needed, and for want of which thousands of lives amongst the poor are annually sacrificed—it is, we say, doubtful how far it is is wise or just to proceed with a scheme which, even when realised, will furnish a pleasant drive for the wealthy classes .-A Park is no doubt a desirable thing; but when we look at the fearful mortality, the direct consequence of man's neglect, that obtains in this City. we cannot but admit that there are better things, and things more immediately desirable than a Park. If we must expend money, let us first expend it on the necessaries, not on the luxuries of life; let us try and clean, and render fit for human habitation, our filthy and stinking suburbs, reeking with the odor of small pox, redolent of typhus fever, pregnant with every conceivable abomination. Let us think a little of the poor artisans condemned to dwell in these foul recesses, unfit for man's abode.

The Ministerial difficulty in France has, for the moment been tided over. M. Buffet has consented to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet, and it is expected he will be well supported in the

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has given notice that the Government is about to introduce a Bill for Ireland, lessening the penalties for the being in possession of arms, and modifying the restrictions on newspapers. The stringent laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath are to be retained.

THE VATICAN DECREES.

IN THERE BEARING ON CIVIL ALLEGIANCE, by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

In our last we mentioned having received from Messrs. Dawson Bros., a copy of this pamphlets which is also for sale at the Messrs. Sadlier's of this City. To-day we lay before our readers a brief abstract of its contents, in the hope that the pamphlet may meet with a general and careful perusal.

The writer meets squarely the charge of Mr. Gladstone, that the Decrees of the Vatican Council have changed the conditions of the civil obedience of Catholic subjects towards their civil rulers; and therefore call for-for this is implied if not expressed-a corresponding change in the conditions of civil rulers towards their Catholic subjects. Of course according to all the rules of logic, he who makes an assertion is bound to prove it; for no one can be called upon to prove a negative. His Grace therefore first meets Mr. Gladstone's assertion with a flat contradiction, and this is all that he is strictly called upon to do in the premisses. It is for Mc. Gladstone to bring forward his proof; the Catholic will then refute those pretended proofs and show their irrelevancy.

But His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster does more than this. He undertakes to prove :-1. "That the Vatican Decrees have in no jet er tittle, changed either the obligations or the condi-

tions of Civil Allegiance. "That the relations of the Catholic Church to the Civil Powers of the world have been immutably fixed from the beginning, in as much as they arise out of the Divine Constitution of the Church. and out of the Civil Society of the natural order. 3. "That any collisions now existing have been brought on by changes, not on the part of the Catholic Church, much less of the Vatican Council, but on the part of the Civil Powers, and that by reason of a systematic conspiracy against the

Holv Sec. 4. "That by these changes and collisions the Civil Powers of Europe are destroying their own

5. "That the motive of the Vatican Council in defining the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff was not any temporal policy, nor was it for any temporal end; but that it defined that truth in the face of all temporal dangers, in order to guard the Divine deposit of Christianity, and to vindicate the divine certainty of faith."

These are five propositions which His Grace undertakes to prove. The readers of the pamphlet must judge for themselves how far he has accomplished his self-imposed task. In reply to Mr. Gladstone's assortion that the Vatican Decrees have changed the conditions of the civil allegiance forms the subject matter of demonstration of the first proposition, His Grace points out, and this is prolonged. Certain questions had been purposely postponed for the simple reason says His Grace, that it the Council "intended not to touch them, first, came before the Council; the other there was no time, even so much as to discuss. The first scheme comprised of course the Infallibility of the was quickly followed by the invasion of the Pontifical States and the storming of Rome by the Piedmontese thus making the holding of a Free Council in Bome impossible during the forcible occupation of that City by foreign troops.

Amongst other matters discussed in this pamphlet is the famous Bull of Boniface VIII, 1302, members of that denomination indignantly repu-

However we again refer the public to the pamphilet itself, and bespeak for it a close and if possible impartial perusal.

Dr. Newman, and His Grace the Archbishop of charges; whether he attempts to substantiate these by argument, we cannot as yet say.

IMMORAL BOOKS.

We confess ourselves unable to appreciate the subtle ethical distinctions of the Evening Star. It | Like the bat in the fable, sometimes calling itself explicitly admits that George Sands' books are "mental poison," and therefore, by implication that they are books which no man, or body of men can be justified in putting within the reach of others confer little benefit on the poor, and will at best for by so doing they become accessories to the crime of "mental poisoning." "But," adds the Star; "bad as the teachings of George Sands' books may be, members of an institution where they are to be found, can hardly be held to merit the terrible punishment which Roman Catholics believe is the lot of those who are excommunicated." If the members of that institution are responsible for the introduction of those books into their library; and if, after having been remonstrated with, they persist in retaining those books and putting that "mental poison" into the hands of young men-we see not how any Catholic, how any man calling himself a Christian, can for a moment doubt that the said peccant members fall within the terrible sentence pronounced by Christ Himself upon all who scandalise, or give occasion to sin to, one of the least of His flock. Woc to the man by whom the offence cometh; it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea! Now can the Star deny that, if the works of George Sand are a "mental poison," he who directly or indirectly is accessory to placing them in the hands of young men is one by whom offences come? and one therefore of those of whom Our Lord has said that it were better for them to be cast into the sea with a millstone round their necks?

Finally we tell the Star that it was because of the presence therein of George Sand's books, together with other books equally bad, Voltaire's unclean romans, for instance, the Pucelle (see catalogue) and others of a similar stamp—that Mgr Bourget condemned the library of the Institut Canadien; and enforced against its members the laws of the Catholic Church, which expressly withhold the sacraments, and rites of the Church from all poison."

Protestants foolishly twaddle about the reading of the Bible as the great means whereby Catholics are brought to renounce their Church. It is not so; it is not the reading of the Bible, but the reading of obscene books, of the works of Voltaire, of George Sand, of Paul de Kock, and others of that bribe that robs the Church of her children, and is the chief cause of those renunciations of Romanism of which from time to time parade is made in the evangelical press. Show us the Catholic young man who is in the! habit of reading these books, and we will show you a young man who is in a fair way of becoming a Protestant: that is to say a baptized person who does not believe what the Catholic Church believes and teaches.

Ye STORIE OF Ye COCKE AND Ye BULL.

It runs in this wise. On Monday of last in open day, a sleigh, with a young woman well clad, as a passenger, and escorted by a nun, was driven rapidly through the streets. The wretched victim of Romish tyranny seeing a policeman-(name and number of course suppressed)-called upon him for aid. "I'm a Protestant, and am being carried off to be shut up in a convent." In vain did the agent of the law rush to the rescue.-With a cut of the whip the driver of the sleigh arged the horse to its speed, and in a short time the victim was beyond the reach of help, to be immured for life in the convent's cell.

Such is the story which in this nineteenth century the Montreal Witness is circulaing amongst his intelligent readers.

It never strikes them to ask - who was the policeman who witnessed the above facts? and to insist upon having his depositions taken before a magistrate. It never strikes them that, if such a thing had indeed occurred in Montreal, in open day, in the public thoroughfores, some one must have witnessed it; have seen the sleigh, and heard the shrieks of the Protestant victim. No! it is enough that the Witness tells the story; and monstrous though it be, it will be accepted, and we doubt not reproduced with startling accessories, in other parts of this Continent, by other members of the evangelical press.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed to the editors of the Catholic journals a letter reminding them of the laws of the Church on the question of Divorce—a measure, fatal to the morality of the countries in which it is tolerated ; subversive of the Christian Family which is based upon the indissolubility of the marriage tie; subversive of Christian civilisation, which rests upon the Christian Family; but with which, alas! Canada is now menaced by the threatened introduction of a law for the setting up of Divorce Courts. His Grace forwards along with his letter, translations. of the Decrees of the 4th Provincial Council of Quebec, and of the Allocution of the Holy Father, Sept. 27th 1852.

The Montreal Gazette the other day very concisely disposed of the question whether, in Canada at least, the Anglican Church is Protestant, a title which many of the ritualistically disposed

claimed from the Corporation a large sum, over if the Vatican Council had never met never de-that at the present day, many of the ministers of HO N HOI THE POPE and above that awarded by the Commissioners fined, the storm now raging would have burst out. the same denomination are still in receipt of an comes derived from these lands to which their. only legal title is that they are a " Protestant clergy." Of course, if they repudiate the title Pro-Mr. Gladstone is out with an answer both to testant, common honesty requires that they shall resign the incomes which, as a Protestant clergy Westminster. In this he reiterates his previous they still draw, and shall refund the large sums they have already obtained under false pretences.

When it is a question of receiving monies allotted by law to a " Protestant clergy," our friends are "Protestant," staunchly Protestant; when it is a question of dignity they disclaim, the title.a mouse, at another time a bird, they can sing :

"Je suis oiseau; voyez mes ailes" " Vive la gent qui fend les airs!"

. . . "Je suis souris; vivent les rats" "Jupiter confonde les chats!"

We record with regret the death of the Very Rev. Vicar General McDonnell of Kingston, who died in that City on the morning of Sunday last.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS-Mr. Globensky has been elected by a majority of 272 over his opponent, M. Prevost.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie it has been carried in the Dominion Parliament that Louis Riel is an outlaw, and that in consequence a new writ do issue.

Significant.-Amongst the items of Parliamentary news transmitted from Ottawa, we find the

"A Bill of Divorce has been distributed-Peterson of Guelp."

The N. I. Nation is very severe upon General Shenck, the United States Minister in London, as a gambler, as one whose name " stood at the head of one of the largest frauds ever carried through the London Exchequer," and as having published work introducing to the English public the noble game of "poker." These things the N. Y. Nation considers to be a lowering of the dignity of the representative of a great people.

The members of the Catholic Young Mens' Literary Society, St. Catherines, Ont., lately preserted one of its members-Mr. James Lydonwith an address, on the occasion of his departure from among them to become a resident of Montreal. The address was accompanied by the present of a handsome ring from the Society, to show their appreciation of Mr. Lydon, and in acknowledgment who aid, and abet in the dissemination of "mental of his many exertions on behalf of that institution.

> We have to acknowledge the first number of the New York Daily Telegraph lately started in that City as a Catholic daily paper. The Telegraph which sells for one cent, is about two-thirds of the size of the Montreal Witness, is neatly printed, and is apparently conducted by men of talent, who will make it go ahead, if they can. A daily Catholic paper, conducted on thorough uncompromising principles, is much to be desired.

> SATISFACTORY-The Witness publishes a short paragraph to the effect that the \$17,000 received by M. Dansereau, and of which mention has so often been made in the Tannery Land Swap investigation, were paid to him by Messrs Macdonald & Co., on a purely private transaction, with which the Northern Colonization Railroad Company had no connection whatever. In this case, therefore, thereseem to be no reasons whatsoever for suspecting either of the parties of any the least impropriety.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The elections for Mayor and Aldermen came off on Monday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and closing at 5 pm .--The following were elected :- Mayor Dr. Hingston Aldermen :- East Ward, Duhamel : West Ward, George Childs; Centre Ward, Richard Holland St. Mary's Ward, A. Roy; St. Ann's Ward, Alex. McCambridge; St. Antoine Ward, T.E. Foster; St. Lawrence Ward, McLaren; St. Louis Ward, J. Brunet; St. James' Ward, J. Grenier.

OBITUARY.-In this city, on Sunday last, James Devlin, aged 22 years and 2 months, eldest son of B. Devlin, Esq., M. P.

The funeral, which was largely attended by Mr. Devlin's fellow-citizens of all denominations, took place on Tuesday morning; Solemn Requiem Mass being sung in the St. Ann's Church.

The deceased was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death, which plunged his family in affliction, will be deeply felt by his many friends and comrades.-R.I.P.

MORTALITY OF TORONTO. - The Globe gives some statistics which show that the mortality of Toronto for 1874 was 1,800 out of a population of about 70,000, or at the rate of 23.7 per thousand per sonum. For the three summer months of 1874, the must be taken, that the people, be not hereby mortality of the Catholic population only, of Montreal was 1.899. Our average mortality in Montreal is twice as great in proportion to our population .-Why is this? Not because of the greater severity of our winters, for our mortality, strange to say, is lowest during the winter. The cause is bad drainage, and ahove all, bad private drainage. Until this be remedied, Montreal will enjoy the bad reputation of being the deadliest place in the world. Strangers, in the summer time especially when the mortality is at its highest should avoid it as a very City of the Plague.

INCENDIARISM On Friday morning several alarms of fire rang out. Of these fices one broke out stability of the empire itself; and that not only in Nazareth street; another occurred in the commanded them which were not contrary to stables attached to Mr. McCormack's carriage factory; yet another in Mr. Ramsay's stables, Reconstitution of their blood in tory; yet another in Mr. Ramsay's stables, Reconstitution of their blood in the christian soldier says St. Augustian soldier says St. of the house on fire ran considerable danger; and mander wave him who is in heaven. He distinger again, another fire broke out in a stable be guishes the temporal master from the stable be. men were seen busy at one place; and again the principles before his eyes, that invincible marty, presented itself. Numbers were flying used, and many first and intent of the origin and intent of the servation of public lands "for the maintenance, or the maintenan same men were found at another fire under similar Maurice, the chieftain of the Thebian legion as St. circumstances. The firementand the police think: Mucherium, relates, replies thus to the emperor they will be lablente identify the groups should we are your solders to emperor out, we freely they come across them again. An excellent way to confess, we fare the servants gof God And yet the incident and the servants gof God And yet the servants.

The great Saint Francis de Sales made out a tableau of the various titles, given by ecclesiastical antiquity to the Sovereign Pontiffs and to their See. It may be useful just now to reproduce it.

THE POPE IS STYLED: The most holy Bishop of the Catholic Church

Council of Soissons, 300 Bishops. The most holy and most happy Patriarch - Ibil. The most happy Lord.—St. Aug. Epist. 25.
The universal Patriarch.—St. Leon P. Spist. 62.

The Head of the Church of the World. Innoc. to the Fathers of the Council of Mil. The Bishop raised to the Apostolic Summit.—St.

Cypr. Epist. III. XII. The Father of Fathers.—Council of Chale. Sees. III. The Sovereign Pontiff of the Bishops.—Iden, in

The Sovereign Priest.—Idem, Sen. XVI: The Prince of Priests.—Stephen, Bp. of Carthage. The Prefect of the house of God, and Guardian of the Vineyard of the Lord .- Council of Carthage,

epist. to Damasus. The Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Confirmer of the

faith of Christians.—St. Jerome, in praf.

The High Priest.—Valent. and all antiquity with

The Sovereign Pontiff.—Council of Chalced, in epist to Emperor Theod. The Prince of Bishops .- Ibid.

The Heir of the Apostles.—St. Bernard.
Abraham by patriarchate.—St. Ambrose.
Mel-hisedech by Order.—Con. Chal. to Leo.

Moses by Authority .- St. Bernard. Samuel by jurisdiction — Ibid. Peter by power.—Ibid. Christ by Unction.—Ibid.

The Pastor of the Fold of Jesus Christ -Ibid. The Master Key of the House of God .- Ibid. The Paster of all Pasters .- Ibid.

The Pontifi called to the plenitude of power. St. Peter was the mouth of Jesus Christ .- St. Chrysostom

The Mouth and Chief of the Apostolate .- Orig. in Matth.

The Chair and principal Church .- St. Cyprian. The Origin of sacerdotal unity .- Ib.

The Bond of Unity.-Ib. The Church in which resides the chief power .-

The Church, Root, Matrix of all others .- St. Anaclet, Pope.

The See upon which the Lord has built the universal Church -St. Dumasus. The Cardinal Point and Head of all Churches.

Pope St. Marcell. The Refuge of Bishops.—Council of Alex. to P. Felix.

The Supreme Apostolic Sec .- St. Athanaeius. The Presiding Church .- Emperor Justinian.

The Supreme See that cannot be judged by any other .- St. Leon.

The Church placed over and preferred to all others.-Victor d'Ulique.

The first of all Sees .-- St. Prosper. . The Apostolic Fountain .- St. Ignat.

the Spouse Sarah."

The sure gate of the whole Catholic Communion. -Council of Rome, under Saint Gelasius.

Meditating upon the great analogy of the two Testaments, he insisted upon the authority of the High Priest of the Hebrews. "Our's," said St. Francis de Sales, "bears also upon his breast the Urim and Thummim, that is doctrine and truth. Surely, all that was granted to the servant Hagar, with much greater reason must have been accorded to

Recounting the different figures by which the sacred writers represented the Church, the great Saint continues: "Is it a house, says he? It is built upon a Rock, and upon its ministerial foundation which is Peter. Do you represent it as a family? Behold our Lord who pays the tribute as head of the house, and first after him St. Peter as his representative. Is the Church a barque! St. Peter is its true captain, and it is the Lord himself who tells me so. Is the reunion operated by the Church represented by a draught of fish? St. Peter is the first to be seen, and the others fish only after him. Would we compare the doctrine preached to us (to draw us from out the great waters) to the fisherman's net? It is St. Peter that casts it into the Sea: it

are only his assistants; it is St. Peter that presents the fish to Our Lord. Will you represent the Church as an Embassy? St. Peter is at its head. Do you prefer to liken her to a Kingdom? St Peter carries the keys. In fine would you represent her under the form of a fold of lambs and Sheep ? St. Peter is the Shepherd

and chief pastor under Jesus Christ." Begiorelis.

is St. Peter that draws it out the of

CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, entitled "the Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," as published by Appleton & Co., New York, contains four Appendices, respectively A. B. C. and D. Without the knowledge or consent of the distinguished author, we suggest a fifth for the next edition, to read thus :-

APPENDIX E.

The following extracts (omitted through inadvertence in previous editions) from an Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XII, bearing date May 3rd, 1824, and addressed to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, etc., is most convincing testimony—from a Pope's own pen, remember!—that obedience to the Church of Rome is incompatible with Civil Allegiance, or in the words of my 3d Proposition, "that Rome requires a convert, who now joins her, to place his loyalty and Civil duty at the mercy of another:—

"Having heard that various writings, circulated amongst the people, inculcate such doctrines as affect the loyalty and submission due to sovereigns and light up the torch of rebellion, every care seduced from the path of duty. Let all be persuaded conformably to the doctrine of the apostle: That there is no power except from God-and those that are, are ordained by God. He, therefore, who resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase for themselves damnation. (Rom. xili. 2.) They, therefore, are opposed to every law both human and divine who endeavour by the shameful schemes of sedition and rebellion, to withdraw subjects from their allegiance to the sovereign, or to precipitate sovereigns from their thrones.

"It was for this reason, and in order not to be stained with so foul a crime, that the primitive Christians in the midst of furious persecutions, conducted themselves so deservingly, both in reference to the welfare of the emperors and the by faithfully and constantly performing all things collet street; again another at the corner of St. tine, serves a pagan emperor; but if there be Alexis and Notre Dame streets, where the inmates question of the cause of Christ, he knows no com-

these times, wanted neither strength, nor numbers, if they had desired to rebel- We are, says he, but of yesterday, and we fill all your places cities, islands, castles, towns, councils, camps, tribes, them upon the most important subject which could decuries; palace, senate, forum. Are not we engage the mind of man,—not worldly affairs, nor therefore, fit and prepared for war, even with unequal forces, we, who so willingly suffer ourselves to be put to death; if our religion did not oblige us rather to die than to kill. If we, so great a multitude, had withdrawn from you into some distant quarter of the world, the loss of so many citizens such even as we are, would have put your government to shame, and our absence would be felt with regret. Doubtless you would have become affrighted at your solitude, and you would have looked about you for whom you might command. More enemies than differens would have remained with you; but now you have fewer enemies on account of the multitude of Christians.'- Tertul. in Apologet cap. 37.

"These glorious examples of unshaken fidelity to their prince (the necessary consequence of the holy precepts of the Christian religion) condemn the detestable insolence and wickedness of those who, burning with an unholy and inordinate desire of audacious liberty, use their best efforts to overthrow and destroy all the rights of princes, and who, under the appearance of liberty, give back to the people only slavery in return. To this object tended all the wicked ravings and schemes of the Waldenses, the Beguards, the Wickliffites, and other similar sons of Belial, who were the off-scourings and disgrace of human nature, and who were therefore, justly, so often anathematised by this Holy See. All these imposters turn their attention to one common object; that they may be able to congratulate themselves like Luther, and We are free of all, and in order the more speedily and the more easily to attain this object, they undertake to execute the most criminal de-

Add to the above the 63rd Proposition (also omitted in previous editions) of "the Syllabus, embracing the principal errors of our time," which says :-

"It is lawful to refuse obedience to legitimate princes, and even rebel against them."

"Legitimis principibus obedientiam detrectare, immo et rebellare licet."

Proving beyond doubt or contradiction the truth of my 3rd Proposition as already quoted in this Appendix; and also elucidating my 1st, "that Rome has substituted for the proud boast of semper cadem a policy of violence and change in

I have done. This Expostulation has already cost me the leadership of the Liberal party in England, but posterity will appreciate the truth and embalm in its grateful memory the humble name of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. M. J. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW-January, 1875-Messis. D.

and J. Sadlier & Co, Montreal.
The current number is naturally for the most part devoted to the discussion of the great controversy of the day, the relations of Church and State; but there are besides some interesting articles on other subjects. We give a list of the contents:—1. Prussian Law, and the Catholic Church; 2. Bishep Pccock, his Character, and Fortunes; 8. Gnosticism, and the Rule of Faith in St. Irensus; 4. Music, and Plain Chant; 5. Replies to Lord Acton; 6. Bermuda; 7. Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation; 8. Notices of Books.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW-January, 1875.-The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is generally looked upon as the organ of the non-conformist section of the British Protestant community, and of the political party which makes Disestablishment one of the planks of its platform. This however is only so far as England is concerned; for it altogether disapproves of the extension of the Voluntary system, and consequent non-interference by the State in matters ecclesinatical: to Germany; since if left free from State control, the Catholic Church would soon so develop herself as to overshadow all the sects.— A "Free Church in a Free State" is very well in theory; but it is a theory which must not be applied to the Catholic Church. She must not be left free, but must be kept in State fetters, lest she should grow too powerful for the State. So the

Reviewer argues:—
"Protestants fear to dissolve the existing relations of the Church to the State, lest, * * * * * Romanism should become too formidable through wealth and organisation, no longer subject to State

control."—p. 19.

Here we have the Protestant Reviewer confessing that which Catholics have always asserted, to wit -That Protestantism has no chance, if a fair field and no favor, be offered to Catholics and Protestants alike, and unless the State interfere to repress Romanism with a strong hand. Therefore with admirable inconsistency, the British Quarterly Review which on one page insists so powerfully on the evil of State Established Churches, contends on the other page for the necessity of maintaining the State Establishment system in Germany as a barrier against the aggressions of the Catholic This however is nothing new or wonderful. It is characteristic of Protestantism to have two distinct sets of weights and measures. The other contents of the British Quarterly are as under: 1. Paparchy and Nationality, aslong winded plea for political atheism, and a labored defence of Brastianism; 2. A History of Greece; 3. The Adornment of St. Paul's; 4. The Bible's Place in a Science of Religion; 5. Early Inscriptions of France; Gin The Greville Memoirs; 7. Europe and Peace ; 8. Erasmus : his Character ; 9. Contemporary. Literature. ima had in a same

We have to acknowledge from Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal, a copy of the reply by the Archbishop of Westminster, to Mr. Gladstone, on the bearing of the Vatican Decrees on Civil Allegiance: printed by the Catholic Publication Society; New York: Price, 50 cents: 10 let 10 let

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Spiritual Retreat for Young Men. On Sunday evening the Very Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R. Pastor of St. Patrick's, Quebec, onened a Retreat for the Young Men of the St. Patrick's Congregation of this City of Noth with standing the severity of the weather large numbers attended at half past five o'clock every morning to hear Mass and receive instructions and also at night to hear

we had rather die than kill. This loyalty of the he felt in being called on to address them, he had primitive Christians towards the emperors, be of the longed for the happy moment to arrive since comes much more remarkable and brilliant, when he first received the invitation, and though here we consider with Tertullian, that the Christians of in one sense as a stranger, still there was another sense in which he was no stranger, for God knew how his heart warmed towards them with the fullest and deepest sympathy. He came to speak to matters of business nor worldly science, but the truths relating to salvation—the same truths which Almighty God, the Infinite, Eternal and True, had revealed to them, and which His infallible Church upon earth taught. There was in this world a certain treasure, so precious and so great that nothing else on earth could be compared with it, surpassing all material treasures, gold, silver, lands, &c., earthly and destructible, sooner or later, to pass away and inevitably to be surrendered at death, when men must bid an eternal farewell to all that this world holds dear. He wished to consider the treasure which passed not away, enduring for ever and for ever, of its very nature indestructible—their immortal souls; and in order that they might realize this, and at the same time understand the great importance of the salvation of the soul, he would first consider what had been done to insure its future well-being. In the first instance, if they opened the pages of ecclesiastical history, they would ascertain how the martyrs of the church who had shed their blood and died in testimony of the Faith, understood the value of the soul; some were hewn in pieces inch by inch; others burned, like St. Lawrence, on a gridiron; or stoned to death like the first martyr St. Stephen; or speared to death like St. Sebastian; or beheaded like St. Paul, or tortured to death with red hot irons, suffering every torment which the mind of man could imagine, or even demons devise-and yet they suffered willingly, because they, understanding that they had a soul to save, were prepared to undergo every sacrifice and suffer the most cruel torments, rather than be unfaithful to God, losing

Having related the story of the martyrdom of

Pope St. Clement, who spurned with a smile of

their souls for ever.

disdain the offer of the Roman Emperor—wealth in profusion and the second place in the Empire—if he would recant death to follow refusal, replying: You may torture, imprison, and put me to death, but never can I give up my allegianes to my God and my Saviour Jesus Christ." He stated that to neglect salvation was to court eternal ruin, and the triumph of the enemy of their eternal souls, the Devil, of whom St. Peter advised: "Brethren be sober and watchful, for your adversary, the Devil goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." Their enemy, Satan, watched them by day and by night, without ceasing, slumbering not, ever vigilant in order to entrap their souls in mortal sin, and thus ensure their eternal ruin. He studied in the most minute manner their separate characters, striving to learn their various weak points, if one stratagem failed trying another; tempting one with worldly ambition, luring another to crime; enticing one by the sin of drunkenness, and another by the vile sin of impurity; one to a total neglect of religion and carelessness with regard to the fulfilment of his religious duties, and another by saying, "You can continue to live in mortal sin and at enmity with God, and when you grow old, or come to your death-bed, there will be time for repentance;" seeking in overy possible manner to blind and deceive, knowing the value of the soul and how dear it was to the God that made it. The angels of heaven watched over the soul and were interested in its welfare, in which relation they had the testimony of the Divine Saviour Himself, who said "There shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner that deth penance"; and what should he say of the interest which Almighty God Himself, the adorable Trinity —Father, Son, and Roly Ghost—had in their souls? From all eternity God had thought of and loved them, because He knew that He would create them. What a thought was this? He had then been the object of God's eternal love from all eternity. He had been interested in his welfare, with an infinite, boundless, eternal and unboginning love. God the Father had designed from all eternity to create them and from all eternity loved them; God the Son, the second person in the adorable Trinity, designed to redcem them and coming down upon this earth was been of an humble virgin in a lowly stable, living a poor, mortified and despised life, suffering poverty, hunger and cold, despised even by the very people among whom he chose to be born, and finally subjected to the greatest indignities. scourged, blasphemed, spat upon and nailed to the cross on Calvary's height, where He died to save their souls. God the Holy Ghost the Holy Spirit of light, wisdom and truth, was also interested in their souls, into which He descended at the moment of baptism, when they became temples of the Holy Ghost, and, in a special manner, endowing them with especial gifts, at the holy sucrament of confirmation. God Almighty left upon the soul the grand impress of His Divinity, and as there were three distinct persons in the Trinity, so were there three distinct powers in the soul, originally and wonderfully endowed with memory, will and understanding—memory given, that they might recall the benefits and blessings bestowed by God; the will, that, perfectly free and unrestrained, no power in Heaven or on earth would ever force, for of it there was no coercion, and understanding that they might distinguish and praise the material objects of creation which they saw around them. How boundless was the universe! how glorious the stellar creation; yet all this was destructible; but the human soul, even the soul of a little child. or of the most despicable beggar clothed in rags, was of infinitely greater value in the sight of God, their Creator, than all these material things, great and sublime though they were. It was stated that St. Catherine, of Sienna, had been vouchsafed the sight of a soul in its sanctified state; and she said that no language at our command could possibly describe or give any adequate idea of the surpassing, incomparable beauty of the soul in this condition, so great and so marvellous that, could they but see it, they would willingly, to do it a service lay down their lives. How grand, then, how noble and how great, was the immortal part of our nature, to live forever, destined for the eternal joys and happiness of heaven. For this Jesus Christ suf-fered and died on the Cross; for this the Holy Church was established and gifted with infallibility; for this the Holy Ghost remained with the Church, and the Holy Sacrament was instituted; and for this Jesus Christ Himself over remained present in the adorable Sacrament on the altar. Yet, how sadito think of it, what little value men-in general placed upon their souls. He declared that eternal punishment would follow unrepentant alienation from God; he dwelt upon the price paid for the ransom of the soul, and concluded with an earnest appeal to be faithful singattendance upon

the services of the retreat, to be wise in time-and,

England, and addressing the congregation at Grand Mass he said be was proud to see the Irish young men of St. Ann's Parish'so true to the faith of their Fatherland. It showed the training they got and could not fail to bring God's blessing on them and on the Parish. He said he was himself an Irish priest and had an Irish congregation in England. The cause of his coming out here was, his church was wrecked-doors, windows and all-by young foolish men who were incited to it by Murphy, the no-popery preacher. He and his congregations defended it inside during a week, but at the end of that time strangers were imported and the church wrecked. His narative of how he himself went into a cellar and brought the Holy Sacrament with him, not knowing but he would be stabled or shot. and willing to face death as long as he was so well prepared, drew tears from large numbers of the congregation. Unless they obtained subscriptions to re-build their church it would pass into other hands, and therefore he come to Canada to ask the assistance of the Irish Catholics.

In the evening a large number of the young men engaged in the Retreat took the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Since the death of the lamented Bishop Phalen no event has transpired in the diocese of Kingston which has caused such profound feeling as the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Horan His learning, his charity, his sympathetic love for the people over whom he was placed, all combined to render the departed Prelate a true friend, and one loved and honoured as such. The very large attendance of Prelates and clergy at his obsequies testified to the esteem and reverence in which he was held by his brethren; while the immense crowds which have viewed his remains while they have lain in state in the Bishop's Palace showed how warm a place he had in the affection of the Catholics of Kingston. Nor was this confined to Catholics alone, for a large number of Protestants also visited the Palace to obtain a last view of the Bishop, who had proved himself to be tolerant of other sects, and who was not behind hand in good works in this city. No one ever appealed to his liberality in vain, and when his name was asked for to aid any good and useful purpose it was readily given. There is no wonder, then, that he will be missed from amongst us, and that his name will be cherished alike by Catholics and Protestants as the "Good Bishop Horan."—Kingston Chronicle (Protestant.)

WILLIAMSTOWN.—A Solemn "Requiem Mass" was offered in St. Mary's, Williamstown, on Thursday, Feb. 25th, for the repose of the soul of the late venerable Bishop of Kingston, the Most Revd. Edward John Horan, D.D. The church was Lung in deepest mourning; the high and side alters, the painting in the Sanctuary, the church windows, the communion and credence tables, the pulpit and gallery being completely draped. A lofty Catafulque, splendidly illuminated and bearing the episcopal insignia, occupied a prominent place and presented a sad, though beautiful appearance. The ladies of the Convent assisted at the Organ and heightened, not a little, the solemnity of one of the most impressive services we have ever wit-

nessed - Com. SUDDEN DRATH.-A sudden death occurred last night on Bleury street as the procession was accompanying Mr. Chiniquy home. A man about 35 years of age, respectably dressed, dropped down on the sidewalk and, when carried into a store close by, was found to be dead. Dr. Roddick, of Dor-chester street, was immediately summoned, but too late to be of any assistance. Although a large crowd collected no person recognized the body. Search was made in the deceased's pockets, but no clue was found to lead to his identity; three five cent pieces were the only articles found in his pockets. On his shirt were the letters "C. M." marked in red. The remains were removed to the General Hospital, where an inquest will be held to morrow. The deceased had on a black frock coat, black vest and grey tweed pants. He was of medium stature, light hair and complexion. The Coroner this morning, examining the hat of deceased found inside the lining the letters "HN," in large characters - Star, Friday 26th ult.

suddenly on Bleury street has been identified as Mr Robert Wilkinson, moulder, of this city. Mr Wilkinson resided at 149 St Martin street, and left home in his usual health for the purpose of attending Father Chiniquy's lecture at Cote street .-Gazette 27th ult.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS .- From the condition in which the sidewalks are in at the present time we should imagine that pedestrians have no rights, which the owner or occupier of a street front, or the city authorities are bound to respect. The sidewalks in the principal throughfares are beset with "traps" for the unwary pedestrian, and when he is caught and sits down involuntarily to collect his scattered thought's his misfortune is increased two-fold by the smiles of the shop boy, buttler or cook who may be watching from the adjacent window. In Craig and Notre Dame streets particularly, the condition of the sidewalks are abominable. At the corner of Cote street the ice has been quarried out to a depth of a foot and a half and is very dangerous to pedestrians especially at night time and a like condition of things exist in several places along Notre Dame and St. Lawrence streets. If nothing else could be done we would recommend that one of our "City Fathers" be blindfolded and with an unstrained dog to lead him sent out along each of the streets mentioned to see how "the old thing works."-Montreal Herald.

Is the City Liable?-Mr. John Simpson slipped and fell on the sidewalk on St. Genevieve street yesterday and broke his arm in two places. The accident is attributed to the bad condition in which the sidewalk was at the time. Mr. Simpson intends

to sue the city for damages.—Ib. The Dundas Standard says :- "Through an oversight on the part of the collector, the Trustees of the Separate School have lost the amount of school taxes properly and justly due them by the Township of Ancaster. It appears that the proper notice was not served on the Treasurer of Ancaster township, and, taking advantage of this legal informality, that officer refuses to pay over the school rates of those who have children attending the Separate School to the Trustees. This is rather a small ac. tion on the part of the Trustees of Ancaster township. The same mistake was made for two successive years, we are informed, in West Flamboro's but the Trustees of that township, 'on application being made, directed their Tressurer to refund the whole amount. We hope the Ancaster education officers may be able to see their way to follow the generous example set them by their neighbours in

halfpast two clock every morning to that Mass the services of the services of

other hand, has about four rows of elevated conical projections; above, and the roots separated also beneath. The teeth of the mammoths and of the modern elephants are the same in structure. It is the mammoth elephant whose remains are found so abundantly in Siberia, and from which, though thousands of years old, the best of ivory is obtained.

An item in yesterday's Star conveyed the impression that a Roman Catholic priest the Rev. Mr. Martineau, had, through the confessional, secured the apprehension of a burglar named Prevost. The party robbed, Mr. Gantkier, called this morning to say that such was not the case. The facts appear to be as follows: The case was given into the hands of Detectives Lafon and Richer, who suspected Prevost, as he was known to them as just out of the Penitentiary, and was at the time of the robbery, visiting a relative who occupied rooms over M. Gauthier's store. They arrested him, and on being searched, some of the stolen goods were He thereupon confessed his guilt and said he had the day before sent a boy with a large parcel to Eather Martineau, explaining in an anonymous note that the goods belonged to Mr. Gauthier. The parcel was duly found at the Seminary. Prevost also gave the names of his accomplices, Thouvette and Vaillancourt, who were promptly arrested. The former had his share of stoler good hid in the snow in the yard of his house; the latter an old offender, has not yet divulged what he has done with his share. It will thus be seen that the arrests were in no way due to the action of the Rev. Mr. Martineau. Mr. Gauthier remarked:—"If such had been the case we should lose all confidence in our priests .- Star 24th ult."

THE SPARROWS CLAIM THE PROTECTION OF THE BRIT ISH ARMS.—The mild weather of the past few days seems to have given these little feathered denizen of our streets renewed vigour and colonic may now be seen of from 100 to 150 in various parts of the city. They appear invariably to have abandoned the little house provided for then by the citizens and Corporation, and to hav chosen their own abode. A colony of from 50 t 70 have sought the protection of the Custon House clock tower, and the British Arms ornamen ing the front of the Inland Revenue office, behinwhich they have built numerous snug warm nea after the old English style. A number vesterd were noticed playing a game of hide-and-serk their abandoned wooden houses, the many c trance holes affording every facility for playing excellent game. We understand that the litt warblers are daily supplied with food by so kind officials of the Montreal House Hotel.—Ilera

Examination of Witnesses on Oath.-The qu tion as to the right of the Local Legislature to amine witnesses on onth, has been determined the Province of Quebec so far as it is possible determine it by any Provincial authority. But ability of the Dominion Parliament to do so, no withstanding the superior dignity and power the body, is by a strange anomaly, still a matter dispute. The circumstances under which the singular contradiction has grown up are notorious to make it necessary to refer to them great detail. On the one hand the Feder Government has allowed the Acts of the Provi cial Legislature, whereby they assumed the fur tion of administering oaths, to go into operation On the other hand the Imperial (lovernment whi officially knows nothing of the Provincial Ac has vetocd the statute by which the Domini Parliament assumed the same power. This allo ance and disallowance of legislation of precise the same character, except that in the one case confers authority on an inferior, and in the otl on a superior body, indicates one of the complic tions and difficulties of working our present co stitution. The Ministers entrusted with the Fed al authority may allow that to become law for t provinces, which is declared to be unconstitution al for the Dominion itself. This anomaly cann be got over by any special legislation on partict ar subjects; but as respects the power of t Dominion Parliament to administer oaths, might be well to have an authoritative decision passing another bill like that of 1873, which w once more bring the question under the notice the Imperial Government .- Montreal Herald.

HARD WORK.-During the months of January a February there have been no less than 194 fir March starts with three before half the day h elapsed. The firemen have had a hard time of it in the last two months of terribly cold weather, and look forward with pleasure to the approaching

Notwithstanding the refusal of England to take part in the new conference on the usages of war, it is said to be the intention of the Russian Government to proceed with it. The Emperor hopes that England may be represented at a later stage.

HISTORY IN COMMON SCHOOLS -We published some days ago the Charletown Herald's review of a book called a history, which, it seems, is used in our common Schools. The Herald showed conclusively that this history represent as improper or questionable the conduct of some personages (St Dunstan, Edward the Confessor, St Thomas a Becket, &c.) whom Catholies regard as saints, and that it so represents many things as to be thoroughly Anti-Catholic and unfit to be placed in the bands of any Catholic child. The Fredericton Reporter calls this review trashy, and savs :- "The fact is, all what the Herald has proved is this, Miss Thomson's book has not been written from a Roman Catholic standpoint. It deals with history, as the author finds t, and because she has not perverted history, because she has not proclaimed the saintship of Popes and Bishops, because she has not recognized and taught the infallibility and universality of the Church of Rome, she is assailed as an unworthy authoress by the Freeman and Herald." Now this merely proves that history cannot be taught in Common Schools. Any school in which Miss Thomson's history is taught is unquestionably a Protestant School. We do not stop to enquire whether Miss Thomson's statements are true or false. They are Anti-Catholic, and therefore as unfit for a Common School as a history written by a Catholic which would of course be Anti-Protestant. There is scarcely a single fact of history from the days of our Saviour to the present day about the character of which Protestant and Catholic historians agree, while many assert many to be fabrications which the others relate as facts. History therefore cannot be taught in a common School! The Reporter imitates the silliness of the Telegraph, by repeating what the Telegraph says Dr. Manning said on some occasion of the Mr. Freeman, who edited this history .- St. John N. B. Freeman.

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On Sunday evening, 28th ult., John Thomas, youngest son of Francis Dolan, aged two years; and

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(Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

37-52

May 1st, 1874.

LIMERICK. — INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN O'GRADY, a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canada, in September, 1874, with an intention of going to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. Martin, 1821 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parent, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Ireland. American papers will please copy. [28-3]

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES CANITLEY. of Killmacthomas, Parish of Ballylanheen, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mas. Bridger Hanway No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y.

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST (gentleman) for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y.

THE DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED;

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JUST PUBLISHED, THE SYLLABUS An Approved English Text, with Notes COMPILED FROM THE "DUBLIN REVIEW.

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Superior Extra 4.93 @ FRANCE: "altragua eniza

. en i bothe Assembly to-day the bill for the organizad

tion of the public powers was finally passed by a vote of 436 year to 252 hays, 1911 and gard () During the closing debate in the Assembly on the Public powers bill many amendments avere moved by the Legitimists and Bouspartists to gain time, and put off, the day of dissolution. All, were, voted down by the majority which remained solid to the last. The firmness of the coalition was sharply tested when the clause fixing the seat of Government at Vefsailles was reached, but the Left yielded in order to svoid any appearance of disunion, and the clause was adopted without debate. Before the final vote on the whole bill was taken the legitimist deputies presented a formal protest, against its passage. M. La Rochette warned the House that there would be terrible struggles between the Republicans and Conservatives and declared the Monarchists would unceasingly combat the new in-

stitutions, President McMahon has sent a telegraphic despatch to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, cal-

ling on him to form a new Ministry. PARIS, Feb. 26 .- The Journal des Debats states that M. Buffet has declined to form a Ministry, but it is hoped that he will reconsider his determination. In the event of his acceptance, the Left-Centre will support M. Duffaure for President of the

A Pastoral by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris on Lent and the Jubilec has been read in all the churches of his diocese. He alludes in it to new institutions founded without the principles of religion and to morality having been declared optional and arbitrary, the result being a dissolution of the fabric of society which threatens the world with the drest misfortunes. France, he says, ought not to plunge into this mistaken course, and its heaviest responsibility before God and man consists in its having by its influence led away other countries. The hour of expiation has come, and the hopes of repentance also. Those who mock at its woes imitate and surpass its excesses, and whatever part of the world the eye rests upon it encounters violence and unsettlement. Despoiled of all other power, the august Head of the Church still disposes of that which God has given him, and if he now raises his voice it is to invite all his children to direct their united supplication to the Mercy Seat.

Discussing the prospects of Imperialism in France, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says -"There has been a tulk for some days, with marked persistency, though in a mysterious tone, of a project of alliance between the Prince Imperial and a Danish princess, sister of the Princess of Wales and the Ozarevna Dagmar. It is confiden. tially affirmed that the Prince of Wales and the Queen, his mother, are very favorable to this scheme, that the House of Denmark is inclined to it, and that Russia alone shows some hesitation, which, however, it is added, will, there is every reason to believe, shortly come to an end, so that the marringe will soon be arranged. It is objected, indeed, that the princess in question is two years and a half older than the prince, who is only nineteen. Those who talk of the match and believe, or wish to believe, or affect to believe in it, reply by, dwelling on the eclat and advantages such an alliance would offer to the Prince Imperial. 'It would be like a providential indication, said an enthusiast recently; the three Danish princesses would be married to the three heirs of the greatest thrones in the world. consorts of the King of England, and the Emperors of the French and Russia. We should bring alliances ready-made, and Germany, perhaps, in 'view of this position, and in consideration of an indemnity, would make the princess a wedding present of the two unfortunate provinces, which would be an everlasting cause of hatred and an inevitable pre-

Ban NEWS FOR GLAZIERS -We understand that a French farmer has recently discovered the singular fact that by heating glass, and then cooling it in oil, its fragility is lessened in an extraordinary degree.

Whose fault was it that we were beaten?" is a question that has been propounded in France times of number eversings the terminat war, but has never been auswered to the full satisfaction of the inquirers, although the theories started are as plentiful as blackberries in October. Whilst according to some it was all due to the doings of Prussian spies, and according to others to treason in their own camp—teste; the case of the scapegoat Bazaine-the one favourite reason assigned to the disasters of 1870 and 1871 is French ignorance of geography. There is a certain plausibility in this theory; people who fancy that Belfast is situated in Scotland, and who are not aware that there is a difference between Hamburg and Homburg, cannot have the bump of locality very fully developed in them. But, then, it is not want of knowledge of this subject alone, but the whole system of instruction at present in existence in France to which the educational inferiority of the French is to be traced. In a remarkable work recently published on this subject, Father Marguigny endeavours to show that this is where the shoe pinches, where there is ample room for improvement; and Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, writing to the author, endorses his opinion in the following words:-

" Is the decadence of the country to be stopped by a more thorough study of geography, because, forsooth, the Prussians owe their victories to their knowledge of this subject? Alas, no! The victories of our enemies are to be traced to a very different cause. They are to be traced to our want of discipline, and this want of discipline again is due

within. The advice proffered by his eminence runs

SWITZERLAND.

Eight persons have been fined, at Cornol (Switzerland), for the offence of having tolled the passing bell on the decease of a Catholic of the village. Why not hang the midwife and doctor assisting at the

birth of gvery Catholic babe?

o manu sasa in

from the fitthful populations and kinded over to a Savannah; he may dine on galt fish at Cape Ann; or contemptible handful of mendacious heretics, or response in Virginia; he may wade through the grow banks thalf way up Mount. Washington; or sprawl banks thalf way up Mount. Washington; or sprawl banks thalf way up Mount. Washington; or sprawl banks that does not save the orange trees of Florida; he may reck in this dor, of the sand of Swampscott or float, on his discontinuable hypoches of a pretended desire to constitute the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the banks of the Mississippi; do what taft between the will, go where he will, live as he will, America he will, go where he will, live as he will, America he will, go where he will, live as he claims as her genuine the Catholic parishioners will be so clogged with hostile restrictions and so nullified by fallacious respectively. The may read her E pluribus taum.—O. W. servations, that, while the Catholics are kept far, Holmes, in the Atlantic Monthly. gates, the sweepings of the taverns, or the spies of the pplice, will be empowered to vote away the ec clesiastical property of a dozen Catholic parishes.
Scenes of sacrilege, and profination, of boundless and abominable crime, of brazen and insulting bridges. gandage, are in preparation, and on such a scale as have not disgraced, the Christian world since the hat Take two good-sized potatoes, cook; mash, pour days, of Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, and Knox - London Tablet. ion Tablet.
The Cologne Gazette gives some official statistics

showing the extension of religious orders, in Prussia during the last quarter of a century. . It seems that in 1873 Prussia contained 1,937 monks and 8,011 nuns. In the diocese of Cologne the numbers increased between 1850 and 1872 from 272 to 3,131; in Breslau from, 228 to 1,458; in Posen, from 18 to 337; and in Kulm, from 8 to 191.

RUSSIA. The Russian Press continues to manifest a spirit of marked hostility towards England, and the Invalide Russe, in a late issue, charges the British, Government with endcavouring to arm the Turcoman tribes against the power of Russia in the East. It alleges that England has supplied 6,000 rifles to the East Turcoman tribes, and that one of Major Napier's objects in travelling north of Mesched probably was to initruct the Turcomans in the use of the new weapon. The Pall Mall Gazette denounces the statement as an impudent fabrication, and observes that the Press is only expressing the sentiments of the Russian Eovernment, which has become decidedly hostile to Great Britian since the failure of the Brus-

The Gospel of the Nineteenth Century.

sels Conference.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

I'm Idas | I'm the Iconoclast ! Whom timorous fools the Atheist call; Before my mostril's scathing blast Faiths, Charters, Constitutions full t My gospel heralds a new world, A paradise for working men,-All powers from earth's high places hufl'd, And Saturn's Golden Age again.

I'm the ideal working man; I care for nought and nobody,-Model the world upon my plan, Or else your not the lads for me! No judge, no priest, no lord, no king-Nations submissive to my nod-The lion's share in everything-

On carth no law, in heaven no God. My creed is simple. All proceeds From Matter and to matter tends; Man's appetite's a wolf; our deeds Are worthy as they serve its ends :--Life's nothing if not gratified; All stands by individual might;

The stronger shoves the weak aside, And what he wills and does is right. Order and Peace are empty names,-Let each man fight for food and fire! Marriage sets up exclusive claims
To common food for man's desire;

Schooling breeds up rebellious sons, Would wiser than their fathers be .-Better my boy should be a dunce, Or, better still, no son to me. Let men and women herd at will,-

'Twas so when we were apes of yore Superfluous brats 'twere well to kill, Or you may find their wants a bore,-They do't in China :- like the Turk, When worn out strangle their mammas; And if they live and cannot work, Eat, like the Battas, your papas!

Down with the rich-Down with the noble—all are peers Down with all false opinions, which Affront our pride, or wake our fears!

Down with the weak, the privileged!

To you, the young, the brute, the strong, My gospel promises are pledg'd-

To you life's sweets of right belong. No capitalist benceforward save The Publican shall own a rap: To brew for us our common slave, And make us cozy at the tap; But all beyond the cost shall be Divided 'mong the master sex;

And wee betide the knave if he Draw it less strong than X X X! One hireling, too, shall still survive-The Doctor; casual wounds to dress. And check disease, that we may live

Fearless of injury from excess. Grudge not his fee! with bated breath Unp him i' the street,—tush, tush! 'tis folly To dream of . something after death!
There's nothing.—Pass the jug—be jolly!

The New American.

Man, meaning woman especially, is a forced fruit in these latitudes. In England he is raised in a cold or moderately warmed greenbouse; in New England and the latitudes corresponding to it, in a to the absence of that Christian and patriotic edu-tion, the great principles of which infuse spirit to the only four or five months in the year in which artimind, raise a man's courage, and lead him almost in-ficial heat can be dispensed with. Apart from mere fallibly to triumph." Unfortunately, the excellent words uttered by the of a new soil, the meterological changes, the electriprelate are not likely to be responded to by those cal and many other little known conditions might who are now engaged in working reforms from with lead us to expect, a priori, that the new country out, instead of proceeding, as they ought to do from would breed a new type of humanity. That it has would breed a new type of humanity. That it has done so, common observation, characteristic por-traits, the ideals of national caricaturists, agree in counter to the ungodly spirit of the age we live in, traits, the ideals of national caricaturists, agree in and will therefore not be listened to by the adepts of showing. Better or worse may be questioned, if we madern civilization."—Landon Universe. choose, but different, certainly Arrest of lateral expansion: seems to be a frequent characteristic of the bony framework. Defective nutrition, as shown: by meagre outlines, is a prevalent failing, When there is high color in the cheeks it is apt to have more of lake and less of carmine than we see in the Englishman. Imperfect development and action of the oil secreting organs account for a very com-mon dryness of the skin and hair; and in many of our women show themselves in the partial atrophy the terms of the pastorals of several cof the Bishops and utter uselessness of the glands upon which the A small farm thoroughly tilled in reference to the Jubiled, and those of the Bishops young American depends for his daily allowance of than a large, one only half tilled of Strasbourg and Mew have been suppressed. The butter. The attempts to account for all these phybutter. The attempts to account for all these physiological changes have varied according to the care of them when bought. former contained a passage to the effect that now as siblingical changes have varied according to the

How to Make French Rolls. A correspondent (evidently a woman) of the Prairie Farmer gives the following humorous directions for making breakfast rolls: "Bread that is like snowflakes piled."

the boiling water off them on one saucerful of flour. when it is milk warm stir in one cup of "rot" and set in a warm place; and when it foams up like soda proved the most efficacious remediate for burns. Seven that she has the patience of Job, "the "hang-on of the burn, the bull dog" and the dog he was a mong you who knows that she has the "patience of Job," the "hang-on of the burn, the bull dog" and the dog he was a mong you who knows that she has the "patience of Job," the "hang-on of the burn, the bull dog and the dog he was preferable to collection or the burn. lacking in any of those perquisites old your hands and say you can't and you will be just as happy.

After mixing your dough thoroughly then work it, and this working dough is no child's play. Take off your collar, roll up your sleeves, open the window and have an assistant standing at your elbow to mop the sweat from your heated brow-for it is one of the beauties of this bread-working business that while you are at it you have no hands for anything else. Yes, work that dough till your fingers cramp and there is a hurt under your shoulder-blade; and your back-well, it always does ache-and now, if you are doing your duty by the dough, it should "ache double." But you must not stop for trifles—
"no cross, no crown." Work it until it is "light."
Then set it—in cold weather near the fire, in hot weather, where it is cool, and if the weather is neither hot nor cold you should set it "middlin' jist." After putting it in just the right place you should look at it and move it a little back, and directly go and feel the jar and set it a little closer. Every time the door is opened "and lets in a draft" throw a blanket four double over the dough, and if the room gets two warm give it a wet sheet pack, be sure to keep it the right temperature, for next to having the proper amount of "rot" in it the temperature is the most important. About nine o'clock, or any time after you get the buby to sleep and the stockings darned and the chairs set back and the floor swept, you must work your dough over; then fold it in the blanket and then set it-somewhere; if you take the bread in one hand and the thermometer in the other and go around the kitchen, like a water-witch hunting for a vein with a forked stick, you will be sure to find somewhere in the place the right temperature, and as soon as you do set it down "instan ter," for the temperature might change its mind Now "quiet down your nerves" and go to bed and go to sleep. But hark I the clock strikes one. Arouse, ye woman! Arouse, ye slave! Come forth and work that dough; see it has started to meet you, and once again let me entrest you to work it well. Never mind those shivers that run down your back; it's nothing if you do sneeze a time or two; keep on working, no matter if the baby has waked up and is pleading its own cause; John can take care of the baby, you work that dough; all these things that annoy you are small and trifling, while that you hold in your hands is the "staff of life." When you have worked it till it begins to snap like "morning glories" and smell like last year's "cider barrel," then "put it in its little bed" between the blankets ; and creen to your own bed with a feeling of triumph, for the receipt does not require anything more of you till morning. But if you should by any chance get waked up before morning you might work that dough over again; it: won't hurt the dough, and the benefit it will be to it you may never know. Good-night. Get up early in the morning with a bright smile for everybody; with a "happy good morning," and "yes, I thank you," dress the children; but first make out your rolls so they will have time to raise, get the other things ready, and set the table , while the rolls are baking, and when all is ready, and you sit down to the table, if your husband don't say that world, then he is a brute, and ought to be fed on "Graham Gems" all the rest of his life.

A Bachelor's Defence.

Bachelors are styled by married men who have got their foot in it, as only half perfected beings, cheerless vagabonds, but half a pair of scissors, and many other ridiculous titles are given to them; while on the other hand they extel their state as one of such perfect bliss that a change from earth to Heaven would be somewhat of a doubtful good. If they are so happy, why don't they enjoy happiness and hold their tongues about it? What do half the men get married for? Simply that they may have somebody to darn their stockings, sew buttons on their shirts, and trot babies; that they may have somebody, as a married man once said, "to pull off their boots when they are a little balmy." These fellows are always talking about loneliness of bachelors. Loneliness indeed! Who is petted to death by ladies with marriageable daughters-invited to tes and evening parties, and told to drop in just when it is convenient? The bachelor. Who lives in clover all his days, and when he dies has flowers strewn on his grave by the girls who could not en-trap him? The bachelor. Who strews flowers on the married man's grave—the widow? Not a bit of it; she pulls down the tombstone that six weeks' grief had set up in her heart; she goes and gets married again, she does. Who goes to bed early because time hangs so heavily upon his shoulders? The married man. Who gets a scolding for picking out the softest part of the bed, and for waking up the baby in the morning? The married man. Who gets a divorce? The married man. Finally, who has got the Scriptures on his side? The bachelor. St. Paul knew what he was about when he said: "He that marries not does better."

Foundation Principles of Good Farming. 1. Keep up the productiveness of the soil. Na-ture gives it us fersile, it is art that makes it sterile. We starve the soil and the soil starves us. . If we enrich it with manure it will enrich us with good

crops. crops. 2. Maintain the balance between grain and grass and keep all the stock the farm will sustain, selling off the crops in the shape of flesh, rather than in the shape of grain, hay, straw and roots.

3. Farm no more land than you can farm well.

A small farm thoroughly tilled is more profitable

FARE NOTES. The has one of New Hampshire is said to be worth, six times, as, much as its orn crop, as, hay can be bought for \$12 per ton and corn. for \$1 per bushel. (The pasturage, and bay of that State are computed to be worth \$12,600,000 annually. A good lubricator for wooden axles, is made of six parts of clean tallow and two parts of fine smeoth plumbago. Another is made of five parts of tallow, five parts of scapstone, one part of plumbago and nine parts rosin oil; the tallow and oil are heated and mixed, after which the scapstone and plumbago are added. California Grangers have found a better means of securing cheap transportation to a near market than by holding political conventions. The farmers of a limited district, have failed to get a reduction of freight rates on an established railroad, joined together and built a narrow-guage railroad twenty miles long, to the nearest port. They calculate to pay for the railroad, in a short time out of their savings in freight. an his jeans o on maker

that she has the "patience of Job, and have remain; silent the bull-dog" and the grit of the Guines negro," let I be an cotton. Extraordinary, stories are told of the and let it speak for itself, through of her lips than ours, believing that those who have her attempt to make French rolls: but it you are healing properties of a new oil which is made from lacking in any of those perquisites fold your hands the yolk of hens eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be noured off. It is in general use among the colonists of Southern Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

SALT WATER FOR THE EYES.—Many persons are suffering pain from weakness of the eyes. This sometimes proceeds from local inflammation, and sometimes from other causes. Several persons who have thus been afflicted inform us that they have derived almost immediate, and in some cases, permanent relief from the application of salt water as a bath; and whore the pain has been aggravated, form a compress saturated with salt water laid on the eyes, and renewed at frequent intervals. Opening the eyes and submerging them in clean salt water has been found beneficial to those whose eyesight begins to fail.

Signs of Illness.—One is never well when he feels the following symptoms: Thirst before breakfast and after tea, cold feet and hands, sour taste in the mouth, dimness of vision, headache, pains anywhere, eleepiness, feeling of dirt in the eyes, heat in the ears, noises in the head, loss of appetite, greedy to eat, nauson of the istomach, pains in the bowels, slightly sore throat, numbness of the limbs, loss of smell and taste, dots or speaks before the eyes. On appearance of these things abstain from eating and drinking, as nearly as possible, a day or two, which will remove all the trouble.

Captain Jewell, of Ellicottville, Cataraugus County tells a pretty good story of a tall recruit named Gould, who recently joined his command as a drummer. He was six feet seven inches in height. His wife and mother-in-law were very much opposed to his enlisting. The latter was something of a termagant, and while in his presence afforded him little peace of mind. In consequence thereof, Gould concluded to enlist, which he did, and went home to notify his wife and mother-in-law of the fact. His wife received the news in sorrow, but the old lady fired up in an instant. "Enlisted have ye!" she replied. "what have ye enlisted for ?" "For a drummer in Captain Jewell's company," said Gould. At that the old woman's wrath knew no bounds. "Who d'ye expect would hear you, you fool? You might answer to drum for angels, but nobody would hear you down here."

EARLY RISING.—" He who will thrive must rise at So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme than reason in it: for if He who would thrive must rise at five,

it must follow, a fortion,

He who'd thrive more must rise at four;

and it will insure a fortissimo that He who'd still more thriving be. Must leave his bed at turn of three, And who this matter would outdo Must rouse him at the stroke of two: and by way of climax to the whole, it should hold

good that Must ever rise as soon as one. But the best illustration would be thus: He who'd flourish best of all Should never go to be at all.

Says the Boston Pilot :- Never in the memory of living people has there been so much ice on the New England coast. Provincetown harbor is closed up entirely, and a vast field of ice fills the sea between Wood End and the southern part of the monument at Sandwich, twenty-two miles across, and extends clear up to Brewster and Orleans, a distance of thirty miles from the water line. The sight is a strange

A cattle thief was arrested in Detroit a few days ago, and the sheriff, on searching him, found pasted inside of his hat the following maxims, cut from some newspaper:—" Remember that truth is iewel; do not covet; respect old age; be content with what you have; live so that men will take your character for an example." In consideration of the excellent principles governing the man's life, the Court allowed him to retain his printed slip during his year's sojourn in the Penitentiary.

"How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer. "Six sticks for 5 cents." "Six sticks for 5 cents?" Lemme see. Six sticks for 5. cents, five for 4 cents, four for 3 cents, three for 2 cents, two for 1 cent, one for nothin'. I'll take one." And he walked out, leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

A sea captain; invited to meet the committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa, when asked —"Do the subjects of the King of Duhomey keep throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions Sunday?" replied—"Yes; and everything else they and purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives Sunday?" replied—"Yes; and everything else they can lay their hands on."

A Detroit man gave fifty cents (counterfeit) to a little girl. Little girl bought a penny stick of chew-system. salf med administration of the lifting gum at his store in his absence, and got forty. It is introduced to the suffering public, after its ing gum at his store in his absence, and got fortynine cents good money."

A Michigan man has just quit smoking. He had been knocking the ashes out of his pipe on a keg of blasting powder. The land wildlates saw design Mrs. Partington thinks that the grocers ought to

hire a music teacher to teach the scales correctly, BREAKFAST EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMPORT

ion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoe, Mr. Epps) has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bev, of Strateburg and Meri have been suppressed. The distingts to account for all these physometry decreased the nowlast former contained a passage to the effect that nowlast in the worst days of psaceture, man mount and a passage to the effect that nowlast in the worst days of psaceture, man mount and the physometric days of psaceture, man mount and the physometry days of psaceture, man mount and the physometric days of psaceture days of psaceture, man mount and the physometric days of psaceture days of psaceture, man mount and the physometry days of psaceture erage which may save us many heavy doctors bills

use it, to never fail. Reader if you must have medical aid; take the best, of medicine. Poor remedies are dear as good are cheap, at any price you have to pay for them.—Charleston Course.

The Human Hair. To give it, strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out

and quicken its growth-in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexestended, the crowning personal charm of ooth sexes— this is the work Burnett's Coccaine will accomplish, if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky and elastic.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN Is the great modern ALLENS LUNG DALMA the great modern remedy for Coughs, Colds of Consumption, Asthma Croup and Brouchitis, 11 is recommended by Physicians everywhere who are acquainted with its great usefulness, and the state of the great usefulness are year to be state of the state of the

EAST INDIA HEMP

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it PO3-LIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

St. Mart's Church, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and cintment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly,
REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B.,
87 Washington St 87 Washington Street. CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N.C., Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D. RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874. Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comessevery day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9

worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

> DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., 1 sept. 12, 1874.

-: Send three more bottles of your con sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hones.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, 1 Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asihma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly JACOB TROUT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsan, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Astrana, Onous, &c. It is a second to a lange to

strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole

merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty.— The Balsam is consequently recommended by phy-

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 31 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Agents, Montreal—[Mar 5

A Gem worth Reading (-1.4 Diamond worth Seeing SAVE YOUR EYES,

8. M. PETTENGILL - OO., 10 State Str. Boston, 37: Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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PAINTERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO 28 &r. JOHN STREET (Corner of Notre Dame Street,)

Where they are prepared to receive orders for HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING,

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P. N. LECLAIR,

(Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

THE LORETTO CONVENT

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A. PREDERIOK GAULT, Esq. Direction EDWARD MURPHY, Eigh, others'T TILIC CHARLES S. RODIER, J. Esc. TS

INSOLVENT ACT, OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOHN McD. CAMPBELL & CO.,

I, the undersigned, Chs. Alb. Vilbon, Esq. of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month; and they are also notified that a meeting of the creditors, in this matter will be held in my Office, at Montreal, No. 6 St James Street, on the thirtcenth day of March next, at two o'clock r.u., for the examination of the Insolvent. and for the general administration of the affairs of

the Estate.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee.

Montreal, 13th February, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS

In the matter of ELZEAR MARTEL, Boarding House Keeper and Trader, of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at two o'clock P.M., to receive to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 20th February, 1875. CHS. ALB. VILBON. Interim Assigne o'clock P.M., to receive statements of his affairs and

Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ED. LAFLAMME, of Montreal,

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

No. 97 St. James Street.

Montreal, 17th February, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LUDGER GAGUETTE, of Mont-Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 44 Bonsecour Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March at 3 o'clock r.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, February 17th, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, \ SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, No. 408. DAME FLAVIE CARBONNEAU, of the City of

Mentreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EXUMER GAGNE, Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff :

The said EXUMER GAGNE,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

F. E. POUTRE. Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of DAME ADILE ROLLIN, Mar-

chande Publique, An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the said Act.

ADILE ROLLIN, By DOUTRE, BOUTRE, & HUTCHINSON, Her Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 29th January, 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2024.

DAME ELLEN A. MAHAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EDMOND L. ETHIER, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

VS. EDMOND L. ETHIER, Eating-house Keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant;

An action for Separation as to property, has been instituted by plaintiff in this cause on the nineteenth of November last. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd December, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ELIZE LAMBERT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CAMILLE GREGOIRE, Gentleman, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

CAMILLE GREGOIRE, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted by Plaintiff in this cause on the sixteenth

of January, instant.

Montreal, 27th January, 1875.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, SUPETIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEERC,

PROVINCE OF CONTROL OF

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court's Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Oreditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge

thereby effected. TWHITE TOOK

Montreal, 8th. February, 1875....

LAURENT AUDETTE,

and GEORGE AUDETTE,

Per PHILEAS LANCTOT,

Their Attorney ad life. 26-5 24-24-33 see Their Attorney ad litem.

HI SHOT TO INSOLVENTUACT, OF 1869. PROVINCE OF CANADAM COUNTY TO A COUNTY OF STORY OF STORY OF STORY OF COUNTY OF STORY OF COUNTY OF STORY OF COUNTY OF STORY OF STORY OF COUNTY OF STORY OF ST

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ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-SUPERIOR COURT

DELIMA CHAGNON, of the City and District o Montreal, wife of ALEXANDRE VEZINA Saddler, of the same place, and duly authorized by the Judge a ester on justice, to the effect o

The said ALEXANDRE VEZINA, her husband,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation, as to bed

and board, de corps et de biens, from the Defendant, her husband. Montreal, 30th January, 1875.
OUIMET, ST. PIERRE & AUGE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of HORMISDAS LAPORTE,

The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the twentieth day of March next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the

discharge thereby effected. y enected.

HORMISDAS LAPORTE,

Per F. E. POUTRE,

His Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 11th February, 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 425. DAME EMILIE DAGENAIS, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CHARLES LA-FLEUR, Carpenter, of the same place, Plaintiff;

The said CHARLES LAFLEUR,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property

against Defendant. ROBIDOUX & POUTRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 11th February, 1876. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT MARY ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized to ester in justice for the purpose of this action, Plaintiff;

The said JOHN EMERSON,

Defendant, The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action (en separation de corps et de biens) of separation from

bed and board against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1874.

MONK, BUTLER & CRUICKSHANK, Attorneys for Plaintiff

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist of Montreal

In the matter of SEVERE LABELLE, Bost and
Shoe Manufacturer, and Trader.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, ONTREAL,

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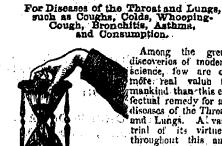
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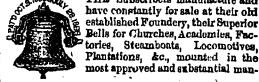
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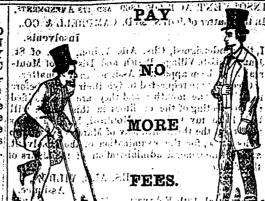
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