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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1875.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM

Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you goed men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," BTG.

THE JURY ROOM. "Sweet masters be at accord!"—As You Like It.

It was during the Assize week of an important city in the South of Ireland, that a grave looking gentleman dressed in a sober suit of brown and Petersham top coat, was observed riding with a somewhat inquisitive air through the dense crowds who thronged the open space before the city and that every mole-hill between the parties is magnifiannounced a person of good sense and prudence. His dress was neither too good for the road nor too mean for the weaver's rank as indicated by his demeanour; his hat was decent, but evidently not his best; a small spotted shawl folded cravat-wise. protected his throat and cars from the rather moist and chilly air of an early Irish spring. A pair of doe-skin caps, or over-alls, buttoned on the knees defended those essential hinges of the lower man from the danger of contracting any rheumatic rust in the open air; while gloves of the same material and top boots neatly foxed, evinced in the extremities of the wearer's person the same union of economy, and just sufficient attention to appearances, which was observable in all the rest of his

The countenance likewise was one which at the first glance, attracted the respect and confidence of the beholder. It was marked by a certain air of good will and probity of character, with due consciousness of the owner's position in life, and an expression which seemed intimate that he would not be willingly deficient in what was due to others nor readily forfeit any portion of what was fairly owing to himself.

As is usually the case when a stranger makes his appearance amid an idle crowd, all eyes were fixed upon him as he leisurely walked his horse toward a small hotel which stood at a little distance from the Court-house. Giving the bridle to the hostler, with the easy air of one who seldom hurries about anything, and of the two feels less satisfaction in motion than in rest, he alighted, and after desiring, in what seemed an English accent, that the horse should not be fed, until he had leisure, himself, to visit the animal in the stall, he drew of his gloves, looked up and down the street, then up at the sky, where the clouds seemed just deliberating whether they would rain or no took off his hat, inspected it all over thrust his gloves into the pocket of his great coat, and finally entered the coffee-room. It may seem trifling to mention all these motions of the traveller with so much precision, but not one of them was lost upon the intelligent observers in the and the lady, against her inclination also, has been street, who doubtless would not have employed a thing so valuable as time in watching the movements of an entire stranger, if there were not something very important, though still a mystery to them in every turn he took.

The coffee-room was at this instant the scene of a very animated discussion. It needed only a few minutes standing at the fire, and lending an ear occasionally to what went forward, to render the grave looking gentlman somewhat curious to know more of the affair at issue. Some asked with sparkling eyes "whether the Penal Code was to be re-enact ed?" Others talked of the "enlightened age in which we live," and said very often that " the days had gone by when the people could be trampled on with impunity." Others who seemed of an opposite way of thinking, talked with equal vehemence of "the dark ages," of "the fires at Smithfield," and " the gunpowder plot," with sundry other allusions to by-gone massacres and confingrations and saked 'if the Inquisition was about to be again established in all its terrible power."

his hand, and an expression on his countenance as if he was rather amused than interested by what was going forward. On hearing the stranger's question, he civilly laid aside the paper, and turning his person toward the fire, said with a smile:

"It appears you are but newly arrived, sir, or you would have no necessity to ask that ques-

"You are quite right; I was never in the town be-

Colleges, Convents, Separate the whole city and county Schools, and Catholic Private like first which has kept the whole city and county like wise in a state of commetted during the last fortnight."

"Bless me !-some conspiracy discovered?" " Not exactly."

"Some appalling murder, then?—some clergy-man shot on account of tithes?—or perhaps an affray

between the peasantry and police?"

"Why, sir," replied the quiet looking gentleman still smiling, "after all your grand conjectures, I confess I am ashamed to tell you the exact truth it must cut so paltry a figure in the comparison. But if you be an Englishman as I suppose, [the stranger bowed] and on a tower of pleasure [the stranger shook his head] or business—[the stranger protruded his lips and lifted his eye brows with a half dissenting air)—or both perhaps united [the stranger no.ded his head as if to say, "you have gone nearer to the mark,"] and are desirous of carrying home with you some notion of the state of society in this country, [another nod of assent] the circumstance may be weth your hearing. You should know in the first place, that in every city town, and village in Ireland, from the mteropolis down to the pettiest municipality that is kept in order by a few police and a court of petty sessions, there are two parties, who between them continue to keep society in one continual uproar. Now in such a state of things, if there be any disgrace to neutrality, I confess there are some few besides myself who make a principle of incurring it. It is not that I am insensible to the good or evil being of the country that gives me bread, but I hate both bigo-try and balderdash, and as it seems impossible to meddle in public affairs and at the same time steer a clear course between the one and the other with any chance of being attended to, I content myself with doing whatever little good I can in a quiet way, and feel inclined rather to be amused by the vehemence of others than to be induced to imitate

"Since you are so moderate," said the stranger. 'I will not fear wounding your nationality by saying that you have just uttered the most rational speech I have heard since I arrived in Ireland."

"Ab, you know that the compliment to my personal vanity is sufficient to cover any umbrage might feel on the score of country. However, so it is. Well-out of such a state of affairs, it arises, Court-house. Everything in his appearance ed into an Olypmus—The local newspapers teem need a person of good sense and prudence. with rumours, with national misdeeds upon the side and ready contradictions of the "foul calumny" upon the other, for as you may have observed since you entered the room, neither party is deficient in vigour of language. Then there are meetings and counter-meetings—letters from "Veritas" "Eye-Witness, "Victor," "Fair-Play," "Lovers of Truth," and "Levers of Justice," the most of whom prove each other to deserve any character, rather than that which their signature assumes. "Veritas" is shown to be a hired official, whom nobody could trust; "Eye Witness" to have been fifty miles away at the time the occurrence took place! "Victor" to be a constant resident in the neighborhood he affects to have visited with the impartiality of a disinterested traveller: "Fair Play" to be a notoriously one-sided partizan, and the whole bunch of lovers of truth, and lovers of justice, to be remarkable amongst all their acquaintances for the total absence of these qualities I declare to you, though I love my country, and am not, in the habit of carrying any sentiment to an extreme, when I consider such a state of society, and the total absence of peace and happiness which it involves, I am often tempted to turn heretic to the "enlightened opinions of the age." and long for a good stout despotism, which would compel them all to hold their tongues. But what has all this to do with the question you asked me? you shall judge for yourself, and probably you will see no great apparent connection when I tell you that all you have heard, relates to a trial for breach of promise of marriage which has been this moment called on in our court house.

"Breach of promise !" exclaimed the stranger.

"It is a fact, I assure you. The parties are unhappily of the opposite factions-not that I believe either the lady or gentleman care much whether they break their eggs at the big or little end, and, indeed, it is generally supposed that the affair would have been long since arranged in the happiest manner for both were it left in their own hands. But the gentleman, against his better will has been led to act unhandsomely by his friends of one party, moved to commence law proceedings by her friends who are of another side, and so the town has been all alive in expectation of the result, and the courthouse is thronged with partisans who see a great deal-more in the case than a mere suit at nisi prius.

Challenging has run so high that counsel have been already compelled to pray a tales." Stimulated rather by a general feeling of curiosity than moved by any particular interest in the suit at issue, the stranger, after politely thanking the quiet gentleman for his civility, put on his hat and walked out in the direction of the court-house. There was something in his appearance which opened a way for him through the crowd, and the police and bailiffs were seen to push aside all the country people with the butts of their carbines, and hold the little iron gate-ways open as he drew nigh. After listening for some time to the counsel and witnesses who seemed bent up to harangue and swear their best in honor of the occasion, our traveller, began to feel as if he had heard enough of it, and returning to the inward flagged hall, cast his eyes about, and seemed These alarming expressions whethed the ouriosity desirous to inspect the remainder of the building Passing along a somewhat lengthy hall which diof the stranger who looked vainly around for some Passing along a somewhat lengthy hall which distributed the course of the potent punch, was not taked the forman in the course of the potent punch, which the potent punch punch which the potent punch punc

listened to. His eyes at length alighted on that of a to a landing place on which he could perceive seve-middle-aged quiet-looking person, who sat on one ral doers, leading in different directions. One of side of the fire with half-closed eyes, a newspaper in those by some unaccountable neglect stood a jar at the present moment. It would appear that if the grave-looking stranger had a foible it was that for which the tender hearted wife of Bluebeard was so near forfeiting her life. The silence of the place, the mystery of so much bustle and confusion, and the tempting air of that which stood invitingly half open, provoked his curiosity with a degree of force the door. All was silent inside. The room had a bare, and scantily furnished appearance. A painted deal table stood in the centre, on which were scat-tered some paper, pens and ink. Near it, irregularly placed, stood one or two wooden forms and a few chairs. On the side of the chamber opposite to the door by which he had entered, was a window, dim with dust, which looked out upon the narrow and ill-paved back street of the city. A neglected, though still tolerable fire burned in the capacious grate. In one corner was a large press or double cup-hoard inserted into the wall, the upper portion of which was locked. Not so the lower in which the inquisitive stranger only observed a few acts of parliament in stiched covers, barony books. and some torn law papers. Near this stood an enormous basket filled with turf for the purpose of

replenishing the fire. It needed not now, the aid of a conjurer to tell our traveller into what chamber of the building he had penetrated. It was the Juny-Room. Struck by the natural reflections, which the place was calculated to excite in any mind, but more especially in one of a thoughtful and generous turn, such as that of the grave stranger, it was some time before he recollected the awkwardness of his own situation in the absorbing reverie which seized upon him. The many fellow beings, on whom the flat of life or death had been passed within that room, the families who had been consigned to misery, the many occasions on which passion and interest had there taken the place of justice, to the condemnation, perhaps of the innocent or the absolution of the guilty, all those and other circumstances furnished matter which detained him in the mood of thought for a considerable time. Insensibly he passed to the institution of the much valued system, thence to the manifold schemes by which the "wisdom of ages" has sought at various times to defend the pure administration of justice from the intermeddling of human passion, and thence again, ascending higher in abstraction as he continued his musing, to the corruption of society in general, and the misery of man whom not even a device se beautiful as this great boast of the British constitution could protect against the evil of his own perverse and fallen na-

By this time the night had already began to close The din of the city was hushed into a low murmur in which might be distinguished the call of the watchman in the street, the occasional rattle of a passing vehicle, and the ringing of some of the chapel bells summoning the people to the evening prayers, usual in the time of Lent. The same eveng silence had fallen within the circuit of th place of justice, and the voice of the presiding judge was heard distinctly, though faintly in the act of delivering his concluding charge. Even this sound ceased at length, and nothing was heard except that general murmur which arises in a crewd when something occurs to relax the absorbing attention in which all have been enchained for a considerable time before.

"And wretches hang, that jurymen may dine!" exclaimed the stranger, awaking from his reverie when he was startled by an alarming sound, which first brought to his mind the critical position in which he had placed himself. A door was heard to open and shut, presently the clattering of a bailiff's halberd and the tramp of many feet was heard upon the little flight of steps, by which he had ascended. The jury were coming! What was to become of him? There was only one legitimate point of entrance, or of exit, and that was the door through which he came, and which the important twelve were new approaching, brimful of law and evidence. The window was on the first floor and looked out upon an uninviting stone parement. What should he do? The consequences of being detected were unknown to him. He had heard much of the crime of attempting to tamper with a jury. The cup-board behind the turf-basket! It was not a very dignified resource, but it was his only one, and being a time not for deliberation, but for action, he managed to secrete himself just as the bailiff had threw the door open, and ushered the jurymen into the chamber .-Our traveller heard, with a feeling more easily imagined than described, the door shut fast again, and the key turned in the lock outside.

After a few moments of deliberative silence, the discussion commenced, and was not long in reaching a height which did not forbode a speedy unanimity of opinion on the case in hand. What amused the stranger, notwithstanding his awkward situation, was to hear how little they dwelt upon the nature of the evidence that had been brought before them. or on the points of law laid down by the judge in his charge. The chief points of contention, soon became restricted to questions of theology and history, between which and the guilt or innocence of the defendant, our traveller would have found it hard to trace any connection, were it not for the hints previously thrown out by the quiet gentleman at the hotel. The allusions made, if not so broad as in the coffee-room, were fully as much to the point, and as remarkable for their severity and lucid vigor. The lash was administered freely though politely on both sides, and the deeds of buried popes and kings were insinuated into the discussion, evidently more in aid of the immediate purpose than with any unkindly or vindictive feeling towards the ashes of the long mouldering delinquents. Hits, however, were dealt liberally against the living and the dead. St. Gregory the Seventh, and Harry the Eighth, Auma Boleyn and Catherine de Medicis, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, all came in for their share, and if the opposing parties were not always successful in the defence they set up for their friends, they seldom failed to make up for the deficlency by a well simed thrust at some cherished name upon the enemy's side. name upon the enemy's side.

Percelving that it was not likely they could agree

personage arrived, the Foreman in the name of the Jury requested him to inform the judge that they had not been able to agree upon their verdict, nor was it likely they should do for a considerable time. He departed, and they awaited his return in almost unbroken silence.

In a short time his footstep was heard ascending the small stair-case.

"Gentlemen," said he, "his lordship desires me to tell you, that, such being the case, you must only which he had not firmness to resist. He pushed in make up your minds to remain in until you can agree upon what verdict you are to give. His lordship does not thing proper to detain the court any

longer at so late an hour."
"Then we are to remain here all night, I suppose;" exclaimed the Foreman.

"If you should agree upon your verdict long before morning," continued the sheriff in the same sedate tone, every accent of which was drunk with a thirsty stillness, by all ears in the Jury Room, not excepting the pair " in the cup-board, his lordship is pleased to my that you can send word to his lodgings in _____ Street."

lodgings in _____ Street."
What a prospect for all in the room, but more than all, for our friend in the cup-board, who had not tasted food since morning, and was increaved in a position far from being the easiest in the world. There was however no help for it. Whatever difficulty he might have felt in revealing himself in the first instance, was increased a hundred fold by the suspicious mode of concealment which he had since adopted, and the dire fact of his having wilfully overheard a portion of the private deliberations of the Jury. There was therefore no other resource than hope and patience. The sheriff descended the staircase, the jurymen separated murnilling, into different corners of the room. The regulations of the court were too well understood to allow them to hope that they could be successful in any attempt to obtain refreshments from the officials in attendance, and they only deliberated each within his own mind, in what manner they should pass the long winter night without either sleep or food. Sighing deeply, though inaudibly, our traveller resigned himself to his fate, without troubling himself further about devising means of escaping it. The discontented jurymen sought confort as they could, some occupying the few chairs that stood near the fire, while some, tying silk handkerchiefs about their heads, and turning the collar of their coat over their cars, stretched themselves at full length on the wooden forms, and courted slumber with indifferent

It was now approaching midnight, and an uni versal stillness had fallen upon the city, interrupted only at intervals by the louder footfall of some elated passenger, or the merry converse of a group returning homeward from some evening party. On a sudden, a rough sonorous voice was heard in the narrow street already described, which passed beneath the window of the Jury-room.

"Oyst-c-rs! Oysters! Fine Burren oysters!

Choice Burren oysters!" There was a general movement amongst the gentlemen of the Jury. The foreman raised his head joints, and advanced toward the window. After a moment's consultation with some of his fellowprisoners, he threw up the sash, and leaning forward said in a low but distinct tone, which could not fail to reach the cars for which it was intended;

" I say, oysters !"

"Who's that? Who calls oysters?"

"Oysters!" repeated the Foreman. "Oh, I beg your honor's pardon!-Would you want any oysters, sir? They're as fresh as daisies,

vour honor." "Come hither-Do you think, if we took your oysters you could get us something to eat with

them ?" "To be sure I could your honor-but what good was that for me when I've no means o' gettin' 'em up there?"

This difficulty was speedily removed. A number of cravats and pocket handkerchiefs were tied together, so as to form a line long enough to reach the street. A whip was now raised for defraying the expenses of the projected entertainment, and the amount as soon as collected, was made fast in the corner of a silk handkerchief, which formed one extreme of the line. The whole apparatus was then carefully lowered from the window until it reached the hands of the expectant vender of shell fish,

Like Iris' bow down darts the painted line Starr'd, striped, and spotted, yellow, red and blue

Old calico, torn silk, and muslin new. Having extracted the treasure from the handkerchief the oysterman disappeared, and during the succeeding quarter of an hour, the silence of an anxious suspense possessed all tongues with the exception of one or two, which gave expression to an ungenerous doubt as to whether they were likely ever again to see either their money or the value. At the end, however, of that space of time, those unworthy murmurers were put to shame by the return of the well principled object of those suspicions. Admiring his integrity, the Foreman drew up the basket which he had carefully fastened at the end of the line of handkerchiefs. The feelings of our fasting tourist in the cup board may be more easily imagined than described, while he overheard from his lurking place, such exclamations as the following uttered in an eager and authentic tone:

"What beautiful oysters !" "And abundance of bread! He's a thoughtful

fellow. What's that in the bottles?"
"Montmellick ale and cider!" said the Foreman. "And here's a knife!" cried one juryman.

"And pepper!" exclaimed. "And a napkin, and oyster knife, and two glasses!" exclaimed several voices in succession.

"And the remaining change!" cried the Foreman, holding up a small brown paper parcel, in which a few shillings and some copper money had been carefully wrapped up.

This final circumstance completed the admiration of the Jury, and it was proposed by the Foreman and carried by acclamation that the surplus should be handed to the oysterman as a testimony of their esteem for his punctuality and disinterestedness .-Accordingly the line of handkerchiefs with the basket and money were lowered from the window, and the grateful evaterman departed after telling them that he would return in the course of the

of the table equipage, when they should be no longer needed. In a few minutes his sonorous voice was heard resounding through the deserted streets to the customary burthen of "Oysters!-fine Burren oysters!-choice Burren oysters!"

Supper now proceeded merrily, all party differences being fergotten in the flow of social glee which was set in motion by the good cheer which was so unexpectedly acquired. Often in the mean-time did the unfortunate traveller call to mind the story of the highwayman and the first of the three beggars, and more than once was tempted to wish that the whole Jury had been sharers in their infirmity, in order that he might have an opportunity of partaking in the feast without detection. He had, however, a touch of the philosopher about him, which prevented his yielding to any uscless repinings, and he contented himself with opening one of the doors of his retrest just so far as to enable him to see what was going forward, and to hear with more distinctness all that was said amongst the company ontside.

Having done sufficient justice to the oysterman's feast, a glow of genial good humor succeeded in the breasts of all, to the auxiety and discontent which before had kept them silent and apart. More fuel was heaped upon the fire, the forms and chairs were drawn closer round it, and conversation became general and animated. It was at length interrupted by the Foreman, who, after requesting the attention of his fellow-jurors for some moments, addressed them as follows:--

"Gentlemen, although we have already fared so much better than we had expected, it remains for us to consider in what way the long interval is to be spent which we must pass between this and daybreak. The forms and the chairs which we possess offer little inducement in the way of sleep, and 1 do not see the advantage of reviving any discussion on the case which has been submitted to our judgment, being always unfriendly to the introduction of party questions in mixed company, where it can possibly be avoided. I therefore propose that we leave the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence between himself, his conscience, and his maker, and turn our attention to the passing our remaining term of confinement in such a manner as may be most profitable, under the circumstances, to ourselves and to each other."

This address was received with general applause, which having subsided after a little time, the Foreman was permitted to resume :---

"I have heard it remarked, gentlemen, by learned men, that the word *Erin*, (which as you are all aware is the poetical name for Ireland) forms likewise the accusative case of a Greek noun, signifying strife or discord. Whatever analogy the present state of our country may enable a satirical mind to imagine between the word and its Greek meaning, I am sure there is no one in this room but will agree with me in hoping that the time may yet arrive when no handle shall be found for such invidious sallies, when the rocks and shoals of party feeling which at present wreck the peace and happiness of society shall be covered by the advancing tide of good-will and brotherly affection, and when Irishmen, instead of maintaining a selfish struggle for partial or individual interests, shall labor heart and hand for the peace and welfare of the whole."

Renewed applause interrupted the current of the Foreman's discourse, and it was only after a few minutes that he was permitted to proceed.

"At all events, gentlemen, there is nothing to hinder us from trying the experiment, and setting our countrymen an example, for one night at least, of the triumph of social feeling over prejudice and opinion. My proposal is, therefore, that we draw closer around the fire, and each in succession either pay a fine of one shilling, or relate some amusing and characteristic tale, such as he may have gathered in the course of reading or experience, and conclude by singing a song for the entertainment of the company; and, in order that this may proceed with all freedom, I move that no one shall take offence at what may be said, but that every one be at liberty to tell his story after his own fashion, with a carte blunche for the full utterance of every thing that may come into his mind, excepting of course questions of mero controversy, for which this is not the time nor the place, and for the introduction of which a fine of one shilling is to be imposed. I say this, not that I hold a man's opinions to be a matter of indifference, but merely that no feeling of restraint or awkwardness should embarrass the chain of the narrative, and consequently diminish the amusement of the listeners."

A fresh burst of applause announced the unanimous assent of all present to this proposal, and preparations were immediately made for carrying it nto effect. A fresh supply of turf was heaped upon the fire, the chairs were arranged in semicircular fashion around the hearth, and the Foreman was placed in the only arm-chair in the room, with the additional dignity of president, and full authority to decide all points of order which might arise. It being decided that the entertainment should commence with the president, a general silence fell upon the circle, while he spoke as follows:—

"Having lately, gentlemen, in the library of a learned friend of mine, fallen upon an unpublished manuscript containing a very curious and interesting story, which I presume will be entirely new to you, I shall endeavor to relate it as accurately as my memory will allow."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

"I love you like anything," said a young gardener to his sweetheart, as he gently pressed her hand.

"Ditto," said she returning the pressure.

The ardent lover, who was no scholar, was sorely

puzzled to know the meaning of "ditte." The next day, being at work with his father, he

said: "Father, what is the meaning of ditto?" "Why," said the old man, "this 'ere's one cabbage

head, ain't it?"

"Yes, father." "Well, that 'ere's ditto." "Draft it," ejaculated the indignant son, " then she

called me a cabhage head." "I Lord, what a cow !" was the approving remark of a testotal judge of Vermont after swallewing a potent punch, which had been offered to him at a.

LECTURE ON NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND THE POPE.

BY REV. FATHER MERRICK, SJ.

The following lecture, which we clip from our respected contemporary, the Catholic Reflector, was delivered at Martin Hail, Albany, N.Y., on Sunday evening, 20th December last.

He spoke as follows :--A few years ago there died in a little village in England a man who fer a long time appeared to rule the destinies of Europe. The name of the place in which he died most of us had never heard of before his appearance there, and he himself is now forgotten. This man was Louis Napoleon Benaparte, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of the French. The causes which in him led to the obscure termination of a remarkably varied and extraordinary career, are, to the minds of Roman Catholics, so like to, or rather identically the same with, those which hurried his more wonderful uncle from the top of his power to the lune rock on which he ended his restless existence, that the consideration of the vicissitudes and fate of the nephew recalls the memory of the uncle: we admire with wonder the justice of that Previdence which, sometimes even in this world, visibly and signally punishes those whom it has raised to power when they are unfaithful to the awful responsibilities of their trust. Every Roman Catholic recognizes that the reason for which God struck Napoleon Bonaparte and sent him from his palace in Fontainebleau a prisoner first to Elba and then to St. Helena, was his misconduct towards the venerable head of the Christian Church; and every Roman Catholic believes that the reason for which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was carried a prisoner from the fated city of Sedan to the fortress of Wilhelmshoao and then went into banishment to die at Chisclhurst, was because he had been unfaithful to his obligations as the head of a Catholic nation, and had betrayed the Father of the faithful into the hands of his enemies. The history of Napoleon I. thus throws light on the history of Napoleon III .-It accordingly appeared to me that no more interesting subject could be chosen to treat before you at the present moment, in view of those still recent events in Europe, the consequences of which, as they are daily developing, we now witness, than the story of the relations which existed between the first French Emperor and the Holy Father, between Napoleon Bonaparte, legislator and conqueror of Europe, and Pius VII. the successor of St. Peter and Pope of Rome.

How the French revolution was brought about, how it developed its saturical character of hostility to religion would require more time for explanation than the space of an introduction to a single lecture. What the world knews is that the first French Republic met the fate which always attends anarchy combined with immerality. When the Greek Republics had degenerated, were politically divided and become effete in their civilization, there appeared Alexander the Great, who subjected them to his sway. When the Roman Republic was divided and had degenerated from its primitive austority into the corruption of morals which follows the accumulation of wealth, then appeared Casar and he subjected it to his omnipotence. The French Re public was an anarchy, the result of the troubled fermentation of men who had denied all religious: it formed a Casar in Napoleon Bonaparte. This is a law of history, and we can well ask with anxiety of our own Republic, not yet a hundred years old, what can await it if it does not stop in its downward course, if God in his merciful providence does not really unite its sections, if He does not give it truly wise rulers, and above all by the spread and influence of the true faith preserve its citizens from losing all care for the laws of justice and morality-we may ask what can await it but new civil war and an Alexander or a Bonaparte to be its Casar.

Pius VII. was elected Pope on the the 14th of March, 1809. His predecessor Pius VI. had died an exile at Valence, i France, in the month of August of the preceding year. At that time, says the Protestant historian Ranke, it seemed as if the Papal powers were forever at an end. Indeed it did; the French republicans had swept through Italy; they first robbed the Pope of all his money; then they seized on his possessions, depriving him of temporal nower, but declaring, like present holy and beloved Pius IX., that he should remain a spiritual prince; then they carried him away a prisoner to die in exile. But after the death of the Sovereign Pontiff, Providence, which rules all things, caused the French arms to meet with reverses in Italy, so that the Cardinals were able to meet in Conclave, and the Cardinal Chiaramonti, Europe, he admired the wonderful young man, this Bishop of Imola, was elected Pope, under the title genius, created by Providence for the purpose of of Pius VII. The circumstances which caused the French to meet with defeat in Italy, and so gave the Catholic Church liberty to elect a new pontiff, was the recall of the general who had gained those victories by which the French army had become master of the Italian peninsula. Thus it is that many a time over and over again in ecclesiastical history we find that in days of distress and persecution for the Church, Almighty God interferes at the most critical moment and evidently so directs the course of events as to prevent the bark of Peter from being shipwrecked in the storm. Thus should our present beloved pontiff die while he is still a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, we need not fear that they who already triumph over the destruction of the Papacy in their hearts will have just cause to rejoice; God will watch over His Churcn, He will provide another paster for His fold, and He will make all things conduce to the greater glory of His

holy name. The general who, by defeating the Austrians, had conquered Italy, was Napoleon Bonaparte, the man destined to re-establish order in France and keep all Europe in constant war for half a generation. Hardly had the new Pope been elected when Bonaparte was sent back to Italy and drove again the Austrians from the peninsula, another manifest indication that he had been withdrawn by divine Providence only in order that the Catholic Church might have a moment's pause and liberty to elect another head to fill the place of its departed pontiff. The conquerer of Italy and Egypt was soon declared, first consulor sovereign ruler of France and be at once set about re-establishing order and good government in that distracted country, He framed fluence of the young French Emperor was alla perfect code of laws and recognized all the branches of government. But his great intellect understood that he could not regenerate a nation unless he established in it a religion; for without religion no society is possible; no society has ever actually existed without religion, and it is too late in the world's history for even our modern theorizers and reformers to expect with any assurance of success without its powerful control to be able to keep men tegether in any kind of social union. But Bonaparte wished to establish the true religion in that land from which it had been violently expelled or driven to be practiced in covert retreats, and this for several good reasons; first, he was himself a true believer, he had been taught the Catholic doctrine, and he admitted to one of his marshals that the happiest day of his life was not when he had won a great victory, but the day of his first communion; secondly, he knew that the majority of the French people were still attached to their ancient faith and would change it for no other; and thirdly, he was aware that no form of worship has such power in subjecting men's hearts to true obedience to all legitimate laws; as that ancient and Catholic religion severely inflexible in its principles.

showed his strong sense in opposition to the suggestions of those around him, and proved that he was not a bad man when his own ambition was not interested. He would not make himselfthe head of a new church, he knew better. "Do you wish me to be crucified?" he said to those who urged him to found a religion of his own. He believed it was the unity of the Catholic faith which made France strong, and he knew without the true faith that unity could not exist. Protestantism, therefore, with all its divisions had no charm for him, and great as was his confidence in himself, he did not think that he could unite Frenchmen in believing in a religion of his own creation, unless, like our Divine Lord, he died in proof of fts divinity, a thing which he was not prepared to do. But here his wisdom ended. He knew that he could not make the State a religion, but he did not know that he could not subordinate religion to the State. He did not wish to make himself Pope, but he thought that he could subject the Pope to himself. He did not wish to

call Cosar God, but he thought that he could cause to be given to Cæsar the things which belonged to God. Accordingly, one of the first acts of the young Corsican general after assuming power in for the restoration of divine worship in that country. The e negetiations led to the famous concer at the Pope, by which ecclesiastical discipline was regulated in the French Republic in such a way as to assure harmony between the spiritual and the temporal powers. On Easter Sunday, 1802, the solemn sacrifice of mass was offered up, for the first time in ten years, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, by the Cardinal-legate of the Holy See, in the pre-ence of the First Consul and all the French officials. The French revolution was at an end; a new order of things was established; the church came out from the crucible of persecution through which she had passed, pure, unalloyed, vigorous, and that church of France, which since that time has had to battle against many elements of infidelity and hostility, has proved by the conduct and integrity of its clergy that the trials of persecution did it no harm. We must not suppose, however, that the First Consul in this matter, was all that could be desired by fervent Catholics. Partly on account of the circumstances of the time, and the necessity of yielding to the wishes of others perhaps in some points; partly in great measure, no doubt, on account of his own looseness of religious principles, shaken as it was by his education in the midst of infidel and revolutionists, and his indisposition to grant too much power to a church which he wished to control while leaving it what he considered sufficient liberty the young ruler hampered the concordat with conditions which entailed great sacrifices on the part of the Holy See. In the first place, all the confiscated church property was to be left in the hands of its purchasers The Church never haggles on account of this world's goods, she belongs to another world, and knows that the Lord who chose poverty for his own bride will always provide sufficiently for her sustenance, and that He often allows her to be despoiled of her earthly goods in order to enrich her more with spiritual treasures; this point offered no difficulty. Then it was required that new limits should be appointed in all the dioceses in France, and that all the ancient and exiled bishops should give their resignations in order that new ones might be named in their places. This, too, the church submitted to; even the Holy Father appointed to the new bishopries, to please the French government, several schismatical and excommunicated prelates, after, however, they had made their submission, asked forgiveness, and obtained absolution from their censures. There was nothing to which the Catholic Church would not stoop to save thirty millions of souls, except that which was wrong in itself; in all this negotiation, whenever anything was proposed by the French government which was contrary to Catholic principle and the duty of the head of the Christian Church it was inflexibly refused. The Consul or his ministers appended to the text of the concordat a series of organic articles, as they were called, which never had been agreed to by the Papal envoy, and which were intended to subject absolutely the clergy to the civil government. Those articles the Pope never accepted, and, though the government of Napoleon III. had tried to resuscitate them, they have never had in France any

In the year 1804, Bonaparto changed his title of Consul to the higher one to which, since his return from Egypt, he had aspired, and was henceforth known as Napoleon I. Emperor of the French. On the 14th of September of that year, he wrote to Pope Pius an autograph letter, asking him to come to Paris to perform the ceremony of his coronation-Pius, VII. was a gentle and benign Pontiff. With all establishing order of the chaos which two centuries of infidelity and heresy had brought about in Europe, and which had reached its climax in the horrors and wars of the French Revolution. But Pius VII was, moreover, a father, he was the father of the whole Catholic Christian Church, and he had the heart of a father for all his children. There can be no doubt that, strange as their relations became, there always existed to the end a great affection in his heart for this wayward child of nature, who, after receiving his first education from a christian mother, was sent at the early age of ten to a military school, there to be surrounded in his youth by an atmosphere impregnated with all kinds of evil principles, and who now in his early manhood, notwithstanding his strength of intellect, was already intoxicated by the glory of unprecedented military success. With cheerfulness, therefore, the Holy Pontifi vielded to the invitation to crown the young conqueror, with the hope, no doubt, that his very presence would exercise a beneficial influence on one who had not naturally a bad heart and still possessed the Catholic faith. The two monarchs, the spiritual ruler and the temporal ruler, met at Fontainbleau, on the 25th November, 1804, and on the 2d of the following month the ceremony of corona-

tion took place. What a terrible thing it is to become the slave of any passion! Napoleon was then in his zenith. Could he be content with enough, were he prudent enough to put a limit to his ambition, he might have founded the most powerful dynasty which has ever yet ruled in Europe. The limits of France had been pushed to their furthest extent, the mpowerful over the continent; with his intellect and genius, with his talent for organization and his military prestige to be called upon to back and enforce his wishes in case of need, the new ruler might have managed and governed by wise policy and discre-tion a subservient Europe; and had he given him-self up wholly, like St. Louis and Charlemagne, to the cause of the Christian Church, had he undertaken in the proper way to oppose and stem the Revolutionary tide which was then and is to-day threatening to engulph the world in the waters of a new deluge—had he opposed it and checked it and dried it up in its source, by devoting all his energies and all his influence to the religious education of his people, so as by enlightening them on their duties towards God, and on God's providence over them, to make them at the same time good citizens and happy subjects, he could have ruled like Constantine and Charlemague over the whole of united Christendom. But Napoleon Bonaparte was the slave of personal ambition. That ambition had grown with his growth. To it he had sacrificed everything. Already he had imbrued his hands with the blood of the innocent Duke D'Enghien, a prevoked but still an unjustifiable crime, which made the author of itmany years of union; for this ambition he obliged guidance of that consummate lawyer, Sir Edward Sughis brother to annul his marriage with an American lady in order that he might espouse a European princess. It was this ambition which brought on his quarrel with the Holy Father, and, by leading him into a constant series of unnecessary wars. finally hurled him from his throne and sent him to

die a prisoner and an exile on a barren rock. In 1805 war broke out between England, Austria and Russia one the one side, and the Emperer of the French on the other. Napoleon ordered his general St. Cyr, to occupy Ancona in the Papal new despot had taken to show his intention of ruling over the Papal States as temporal master, and all the remonstrances of the Holy Father had no effect on inducing him to go back upon the deed. His final answer to the head of the Church was insolent all the subjects of governments hostile to the Emperor, English, Russians and Swedes, should be expelled from the Pontifical territory. At the very epoch when Pius VII was crowning Napoleon in Paris as first Emperor of the French, and their mutual good understanding appeared to be greatest, France, was to open negotiations with the Holy See | the Holy Father gave a proof of how well he knew with what kind of a man he was dealing. It was secretly intimated to him that if he would remain agreement between the French government and in Paris instead of returning to Rome, the Emperor would give him a palace three times as large as the Quirinal, and they could both rule the universe together. But Pius who was prepared for this scheme of making him the mere tool af a temporal prince, with the empty title of Head of the Church like the archeishop of Canterbury in England, or the Synod of the Russian Church in St. Petersburg answered that they might keep him a prisoner in France if they liked, but in doing so they would have no longer the Pope, they would only have the simple priest Barnaby Chiaramonti, for he had left his abdication signed, in the hands of one of his Cardinals, before leaving Rome, to be made immediate use of in case he were not allowed to return to his people by the man who had received him as a pretended guest. Pius VII as Pope was not, consequently, the man to yield to the fear of an earthly monarch however great he might be. All Europe might crouch before the conqueror, emperors might change their titles and kings might resign their thrones at his pleasure, he might be allowed to place crowns and coronets on the heads of of all his relations and favorites, there was one old man, the ruler of an insignificantly small territory, who could not and would not yield, to please the unjust wish of any powerful personage, one jot of what he knew it to be his duty to maintain. Thus wrote Napoleon on February 13th, 1806, to the Pope: "All Italy must be subject to my law. I will not touch the independence of the Holy See, but on the condition that your Holiness will have for me in the temporal order, the same deference that I bear towards you in spiritual matters. You are Sovereign at Rome, but I am also Emperor there. My enemics must be yours. It is not, therefore, proper that you should receive any envoy from the King of Sardinia, nor allow to reside in your States any British, Russian or Swedish subject, nor consent that the vessels of of those nations should enter your ports" And thus wrote the Pope to Napoleon, the Emperor in answer: "You ask us to banish from our States Russian, English and Swedish subjects, and to close our ports to the vessels of those three nations! You wish to place us in an open state of hostility against them! We will answer you with clearness and pre-cision, that, not for our temporal interests, but on account of the essential duties which are inseparable from our pacific character, we cannot consent to your demand.

 Your Majesty establishes as a principle that he is the Emperor of Rome. We answer with apostolic frankness that the Pontiff does not recognize, and has never recognized in his States any power superior to his own. You are immensely great, but you have been elected and crowned Emperor of the French, but not of Rome. * * * We cannot admit this other proposition: that we ought to have for you, in the temporal order, the same deference which you have for us in spiritual matters. A Catholic Sovereign is such only because he bows before the definitions of the visible Head of the Church and regards the Pontiff as the teacher of truth, as the only Vicar of God on earth. Such feelings cannot be those of a sovereign towards another sovereign." The Sovereign Pontiff did not admit that the Supreme Head of the Christian Church could descend to an equality with any temporal monarch, and he denied (which was the truth. that Napoleon had ever been crowned Emperor of all Christendom like Charlemagne, but only Emperor of the French. As in every man who wavers between right and wrong, two spirits moved and alternately ruled the wonderful young conqueror endowed as he was with the gift of faith, but at the same time impelled by an extravagant ambition.— When he was sane, the good spirit moved him and he did great and wise things; but when under the influence of the spirit of evil he appeared to be the incarnation itself of pride and conceit. He wrote to the Holy Father that he (Napoleon) was "not only the greatest warrior of the age, but if he were a little more master of the world he would show what a Sovereign Pentiff he would make, he would show himself more wise and pious than Pius himself, he would take better care of souls, and generally attend better to the interests of religion." In fact, Bonaparte, who could do what he pleased in the temporal world, and had his ambition already sated in that respect, aspired to rule over souls as well as bodies; what did it profit him that men should bow their necks to his yoke, if they would not also submit their consciences to his will? "Who are these priests," he exclaimed, "who keep men's souls and throw me only their carcasses."-"I was not born at the right time," he said to a courtier, "Alexander the Great called himself the son of Jupiter, and no one dared to contradict him ! I find in my time a man stronger than myself, and he is a priest; for he reigns over spirits and I govern mere matter." What a commentary on the vanity of human pride and ambition! Here is a man who wished to be excelled by no one man that ever lived, and because he cannot obtain the impossible he is unhappy. It ought not to have been difficult to forecast what would be the conduct of a man who could so speak towards that other man whose superior powers he envied, of the soldier towards the priest. He began by withdrawing his ambassador from Rome and replacing him by one more fitted for the execution of violent measures. He next takes military possession of a great part of the Pontifical territory. When Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of the Emperer, was leaving Rome, where he had filled the office of French Ambassador, the Pope thus addressed him: "Go, tell the Emperor, that in spite of his ill-treatment, we preserve a deep feeling of attachment to the French nation. But repeat to him that we will not listen to his proposals; we are Sovereign, we shall remain independent; if he uses violence, we will protest in the face of Europe. If necessary, we will use the temporal and spiritual means which God has placed in our hands."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF O'CONNELL.

(From Belgrania for December.)

At the time I made his acquaintance, the political fortunes of O'Connell were on the decline, and that formidable agitation which for so many years convulsed Ireland had received its quietus by the State trials of 1846, Sir Robert Peel, who hated

tuted, which, after a long trial, resulted in the conviction of O'Connell-his sentence to two years' imprisonment and to a fine of £500. These famous State trials, memorable in many respects, are chiefly remarkable now as showing the glorious uncertainty of the law. They were conducted at an enormous expense; the keenest intellects in the kinguom or the island, and which scottled were engaged on either side. The Irish judges were nature; the ancient temples of the aboriginal race are generally found where nature wears her saddest expense; the keenest intellects in the kingdom States. This was the first positive step which the raised in favor of the defendant were untenable. The whole of the English judges coincided in the opinion; but a gentleman named Pencock, who afterwards became Sir Barnes Peacock, an Indian ings, the imaginative dwelling on an unreal past judge, at the last moment hit on what he thought a blot, and on writ of error to the supreme tribunal in the extreme. It was followed by a demand that the House of Lords reversed the decision of the court below-Lord Denman pronouncing his opinion that the whole trial was a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. But the agitation, thus interrupted, was never renewed. O'Connell died shortly afterwards of a broken heart. I saw him on the morning he received his sentence. He came alone into the little robing-room where I used to keep my wig and gown, donned his professional habiliments - his tively free from the blot of pauperism. A social robes and his bar wig. As he exchanged for this enquirer will, moreover, find in the management of the curly nutty-brown "jasey" he usually wore, I observed his head was entirely devoid of hair. He was as bald as the first Cæsar. When the Chief Justice Pennefather pronounced sentence—he had been the agitator's personal enemy and professional rival throughout his whole career-I noticed a bitter smile flit over the old man's face. O'Connell then retired through a side door, where Colonel Browne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, was waiting to receive him. Browne, who is alive still, told me that he had his own carriage drawn up close to the outer-door, into which he handed the State prisoner, taking a seat by his side and drawing up the blinds. Crowds of frieze-clad peasants lined the quays, an angry scowl was upon every face, and an infuriated multitude surged through the streets of the metropolis. The morning was gloomy; thick flakes of snow were beginning to fall, deep execrations filled the air, as the popular favorite was borne slowly away, for the coachman was unable to move his horses faster than at a foot-pace. Observing this state of affairs, and the angry mob was pressing close upon the carriage, Colonel Browne, who in his time had led many a forlorn hope, told me that he felt the emergency of the situation. He took out a case of loaded pistols, cocked, and laid them upon his knee. When O'Connell saw this he smiled. A wise precaution," he said, "but useless. If I were only to raise my hand you would be in eternity;" and these words which he uttered were full of significant meaning. When its passions are roused, a into the Trim Grand Jury room. The parliament. Dublin mob is very terrible. It took a Chief Justice out of his carriage once and tore him to pieces on the spot. One word from O'Connell on that morning would have caused a revolution. Formidable military precautions had been taken - the troops were under arms, cannons were so placed as to command the thoroughfares—but I do believe that if the signal had been given, the whole country would have arisen; and to annihilate an entire nation by grape-shot would not have been an casy The prisoner was conveyed in safety to Richmond, but for many days after the prison was surrounded by an infuriated throng. There never, I believe, lived in the history of any country a man who had the same extraordinary held over the affections of an entire nation as O'Connell had over the Irish. He was the greatest popular leader over known. No one who reads these pages can. I apprehend, form any adequate idea of what those monster meetings were which this man called together and inflamed with his fiery, vigorous elo-quence. From the summit of some hill, where the tribune took up a commanding position, you could have seen - thousands deep - the serried and compact ranks of vigorous men (the stature of the Irish peasant usually averages six feet), whose eager upturned faces vibrated with every emotion called forth by the impassioned erator. These were the manner of men this tribune led. They believed every word which fell from his lips, and they would have followed him to the cannon's mouth, or to the gates of a place which is unmentionable. And when I think of this unbounded influence, the formidable organization he had created, with the priesthood at his back, and through them the entire popbow he failed in attaining the object of his ambition, and contrast with that organisation the puny movement in favor of Home Rule, which is but a Reneal of the Union in another form, led by an unstable Oueen's Counsel, then all I can say upon the subject to my countrymen is— Don't they wish they may get it! Notwithstanding Grattan's assertion to the contrary, I believe O'Connell's patriotism was a genuine sentiment. He incurred much obloquy by collecting rent in pence from the prople, which amounted often to many thousand a year; but then it must be remembered that he gave up a large professional income in order to be enabled to devote his entire energies to the redress of what he thought their grievance. He was admitted on all hands to be the ablest lawyer of his day. He could drive, as he boasted, a coach and four through any Act of Parliament. No jury could withstand his influence; he played upon their passions, their sympathies, and their prejudices as if they were the chords of some musical instrument.-He was the greatest verdict getter at the Irish Bar and his subtlety in an argument would baffle the ingenuity of the subtlest judicial intellect. This man had within his grasp the very highest distinctions open to honorable professional ambition—he might have been Lord Chancellor with a peeragebut he threw them all away; and the lesson his career teaches should be laid to heart by any professional agitator who tries to follow his footsteps.— The end of all was that he died at last brokenhearted and worn out in a foreign country. But who shall say be was not sincere? Notwithstanding the enormous sums which passed through his hands in the entire patronage of Ireland, which the Government placed at his disposal, he died not worth one shilling, and was in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment during the latter part of his life.— I know, upon very good authority, that having occasion once for the sum of £500 he was obliged to borrow it on a mortgage of his law library. The lender afterwards called in the money. O'Connell could not command it; he was obliged to apply to another lender; and this mortgage was transferred time after time, and it was in existence up to the

Lord Chancellor, criminal proceedings were insti-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

very last day of his life.

THE IRISH PRASANTRY.—A Writer of the Times, in an article on "Ireland and her Scenery," pays the following tribute to the virtues of the Irish peasantry :-- "The scenery of Ireland is, of course; the object which will scarcely leave time to observe or study the social phenomens of the land and the people. Yet some of these are upon the surface, and it is unnecessary to say that they suggest problems on which Englishmen may well reflect. The dif-ferences of faith and race in the island are striking; yet we are by no means sure they bear out the theories which have been too commonly held on the subject. Certain it is, at least, that Catholic Wexford discloses as fair a scene of prosperity as Protestant Fermanagh or even Down; and Anglicized Tipperary and Westmeath have been far more disturbed and disgraced by crime than Coltic Kerry, tholic religion severely inflexible in its principles, an unjustifiable crime, which made the author of it state trials of 1846. Sir Robert Peel who hated Donegal, or Galway. We shall not dogmatize from all events, he were wise to pause well before adding and so sweetly gentle in the method of inculcating feared and detested by every nation. To this aminate from the great and under the interpretation of enquiry, himself to the multitudes, who are at present idle and under the which may make us acception as to what has passed and hungry in some of the great American contest.

as current truths of Irish history. A stranger i Ireland caunot fail to note the deep religious ton of the great mass of the people. He will see, too of the great mass of the pendent of distinction of creed; and he will observe with wonder how the Roman Catholic Church stands, throned in the pon of the Middle Ages, amid a struggling peasant, Not less singular is the tone of melancholy which characterizes the popular worship in all Celtic parts of the island, and which seems to pervade the Celtic and most funeral look; and Irish piety and tradition spring, it has been said from a fountain of team, How far this melancholy tone causes the vaguecray. which have marked Irish political movements, we shall not seek to guess or determine. The high breeding of the Irish peasantry cannot fail to please even a chance visitor; and the purity of their do. mestic life, and the lasting strength of their family ties, can never fail to attract attention. The material condition of Ireland, toe, presents points of no little interest; her agriculture has a variety of types which are seldom seen in England and Scotland; and if many signs of poverty exist, she is comparamany Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and in some department of local affairs Ireland is in ad. vance of the rest of Great Britain.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The action by Father O'Keeffe against Mr. Patrick Cody for libel, arising out of a letter sent to the Commissioners of National Educa. tion, charging the plantiff with having forged the signatures appended to the document in virtue of which he was first appointed manager of the schools at Callan, terminated to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff-damages 6d. The Lord Chief Justice certified that the libel was wilful and malicious, and that the case was a proper one for trial by special

HUGGING THEIR CHAINS.—A meeting of the magistrates of Meath have, the papers announce, unan-imously decided that the Coercion Act ought to be maintained in full force and sweeping rigor, notwithstanding the long-continued peaceful condition of the country. Of course they have. Power is sweet, and self-exemption is comfortable. The Meath magistracy are a famous class for being able not to express any judgment, or opinion, or sentiment representative of the country. Tried by any test known in Europe these men are as miserably impotent in the public affairs of the community for which they are supposed to speak, unless where coercive authority is at their back, as if they were to many Ashantee Chiefs imported for an hour or two ary representative suspected of their favor would be swept from the hustings whether by open or ballot vote. Can we credit, however, that this vote was unanimous? Although the majority of the Catholic magistrates stopped away-adopting a sort of Pontius Pilate policy-there were ten of them present, exclusive of the stipendiary gentleman, whom no one would expect to go against the Castle. Here they are :- Hon. Jenico Preston, John Taaffe, Joseph Gar. gan, James Cullen, James Mathews, N. Logan, A. Darke, F. Murphy, B. Ennis, Colonel M'Guire. Perhaps some of the people of Meath might ask this redoubtable decemvirate for a word of explanation? The following Catholic magistrates absented them. selves :- P. Kearney, R. Donaldson, O'C. Murphy, M. Colgan, Fred. Langan, John Rorke, E. M. Evoy, N. Boylan, M. Thunder, Thomas Preston, Thomas Barnwell, R. Gradwell, James Delany. This "vote" was taken probably with a view to provide the Gorernment with an excuse for attempting a renewal of the coercion code in the next session of Parlia. ment. For any moral worth or weight attaching to such declarations, the Government might as well have gone to work without them. They might just as well ask a vote of "the yeemen" in old times whether martial law should be discontinued. It is the mournful fact that the Irish magistracy, with exceptions always to be gratefully remembered, are imbued with evil traditions, and intensely convinced that the more power entrusted to themselves, the better for the government and better for the country.

We (Dublin Freeman) noticed some time since the

glaring dispreportion between the enormous Catholic preponderancy in the population of Meath and and the Catholic representation on the Grand Jury and the Magisterial Bench of the county. When we drew attention to what may be termed a scandalous anomaly, the magistrates of Meath, numbered 154 Protestants and 38 Catholics, while the Protestant population of Meath numbered some 7,000 against 120,000 Catholics. Matters have since grown worse. The magisterial body of one of the most Cotholic counties in Ireland has increased its Protestant element to 158, while the Catholics have dwindled to 33. The Grand Jury of the county is still more pronounced and uncompromising in its exclusiveness. It permits only one Catholic gentleman to share in deliberations. And this while the Catholics, comprising 93 per cent. of the entire population, also sustain 86 per cent. of the fiscal burdens of the county and a corresponding proportion of all other taxation. The Meath Grand Jury was, we believe, the first body of its kind in Ireland which was unanianimous in calling for the application of the Coercion Act. Its members were among those who renewed an invidious distinction on Saturday last, when, led by the County Lord Lieutenant, they demanded the continuance of the brutal and degrading law, and this while only a week before those hotbeds of disorder, the Orange districts of the North, had been relieved from its operation. In face of the shameful and wholly indefensible exclusion of Catholic gentlemen from the Magistracy and Grand July of Meath, it redounds to the credit of the few Catholic justices of the peace who attended the meeting of Saturday that they entered their solemn protest against the objects and conclusions of that gathering by taking no part in proceedings which were a gross and unjustifiable slander on the Catholics of the county. The exclusiveness of which we complain has nothing to excuse it. There is no lack of fit candidates for the magistracy among the Catholic gentry and middleclass of Meath, among whom wealth, respectability, and intelligence abound. But their religion and political belief seem to be held unfairly to their prejudice. Some time ago the Catholics of the county called upon the Government to appoint James Cullen, Thomas Barnewell, John Mullen, the late Edward Cullen, and Patrick Mathews-Catholic gentlemen having no superiors in the county in personal character and social standing-either on the Bench or the Grand Jury. But, up to the present, the only one of their number appointed has been Mr. James Cullen. Other vacancies have been filled as they occurred by militia officers and the sens of magistrates still living. Thus, beardless boys have been thrust upon the Bench and the Grand Jury, while the first Catholic gentleman in the county are excluded. It is at once irritating and melancholy to suspect that the constitution of the Meath Bench and the Meath Grand Jury is so largely due to the animus of creed and the spite of party. The Catholic candidates we have named, gentlemen in all respects eligible, have had the fortune to take conspicuous and patriotic part in the general struggle for the national advancement of Catholic Ireland.

Intending emigrants would do well to look before they leap just now. There never was a time when it was better worth while to compare what the emigrant leaves behind him in Ireland with the chance prize which attracts him from abroad. At all events, he were wise to pause well before adding himself to the multitudes, who are at present idle

The New York Tribune gives a melancholy picture of the condition and prospects of the working classes in that city. It says the strikes which lately took place are utter failures. For every man who quits place are use ten idle men eager to take his place at any sort of wages. A hard winter is impending at any serious employers than in any season for many years. Every trade is crowded with unemployed workmen. There are two idle men standing proyec and ready to take every place that may be anxious and this question with thousands is, not how high wages they can get but whether "they get any wages at all." Employers are in an equally any wages and the consideration with them is not whether they can afford to pay the present wages, but whether they can offerd to pay any wages. The estimates of the actual number out of work in New York are various. Some place it as high as ninety thousand people. The more moderate cut down these enormous figures to fifty or sixty thousand. The lesser estimates are large enough to suggest the present industrial adversity and the more serious destitution which is certain to befall before the opening of a brisker seasoe, Besides the thousands who are now absolutely without work, thousands more are engaged upon jobs which give them only short time, and which when finished will leave them without anything to do. There is in such facts as these a solemn warning to people at this side of the Atlantic .- Freeman.

We (Dublin Freeman) sincerely regret that the magistrates who met last Saturday at Navan to consider the advisability of repealing the application of the Peace Preservation Act to the county Meath, expressed themselves in opposition to the revecation of the measure or the annulment of any proclamation made in connexion with it. The meeting, which was numerously attended was presided over by the Marquis of Conyngham. It was held in consequence of an intimation that the Lord Lieutenant intended to relieve the county from the further operations of an oppressive law. We suppose the views of an influential and unanimous assembly of the magistrates of Meath will have the effect of altering the Viceregal mind, and perpetuating or and indefinitely a measure naturally and really obnoxious to the people. To our thinking no sufficient grounds were put forward at the meeting to justify a continuance of legislative coercion. Is Meath less peaceable than other counties in Ireland? Are life and property less secure there than elsewhere in trol of the smallpox wards having passed out of the the country? Whatever causes furnished the provocation in the first instance for the imposition of the Peace Preservation Act cannot be said to exist now, and it is dealing very unceremoniously with the public liberty to recommend a further suspension of constitutional rights, in the face of facts which prove that suspension to be wholly unnecessary. Supposing the magistrates were inspired not so much by present conditions as by apprehensions of the future, their action is still open to comment. If restrictive measures are to be applied with reference to possibilities, we should never have an end of them; and assuredly the employment of legal caustics to a patient who has mended is more likely to fret him into a relapse than to effect a wholesome cure. Lord Conyngham and his brethren would have done better to put a friendly trust in the good spirit of the county than to treat it as a nest of enemies to law and order. The Peace Preservation Act is a slur as well as a disability. The people who live under it are to a certain degree outside the pale of the Constitution—outlawed, so to speak. If it is ever defensible at all, it is only in extreme cases and extreme conditions, and it ought to be a prime object to set it aside as soon as possible.— The Meath magistrates have, we are sorry to say, acted on the converse of this policy. They have advised the prolongation of the Act without sufficient reason and against the disposition of the Executive authorities, who were certainly not likely to lighten the burden of coercive legislation without very good reason for doing so.

A speaker at the Farmers' Club Conference, held on Tuesday at Mallow, expressed not only the views of the delegates present, but the unanimous opinion of the tenant farmers of Ireland, when he declared the Land Bill of 1879 to be defective because it failed to give perpetuity of tenure. In this undemiable proposition lies the pith of all agitation now existing, or which may arise, upon the still vexed relations of Irish landlords and tenants.-Dublin

SCARLATINA IN COLERAINE. - Scarlatina has again broken out here with alarming virulence. On Saturday and Sunday there were three open graves in the Killowen churchyard, two or them being intended for young victims of the disease, and I was told by the father of one of the children that there are whole families in the district in a dangerous state from the same malady.

SEVERE STORM IN THE NORTH.—Sunday and Monday a storm of almost unexampled violence swept over Coleraine and the adjoining district, the force of the wind coming from the north. Borne on the blast came pelting showers of hail, while vivid flashes of lightning and terrific thunder peals added to the terror of the scene. The violence of the strife of the elements was, however, intermittent, sudden lulls and squally sudden outbreaks rendering the storm one of a most peculiar character. No serious damage was done, but present indications lead to the belief of a long and vigorous winter.— Freeman, 12th ult.

A MANLY LETTER.—A manly and outspoken letter on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has been written by Lord Ffrench, a nobleman, as Sir John Gray says "whose pen and purse and personal labors have at all times been at the service of his race and nation." Lord Ffrench considers the notorious Expostulation "unwise and insulting," and its author "merely a versatile and vindictive politician, whose varied talents and reckless ambition may now be considered dangerous to the true interests of his counntry. The object of Mr. Gladstone he believes to have been two fold-to create a split in the Conservative party and by increasing the prejudice against the Catholic Church to lesson the feelings against Ritualism in England. Finally, he believes Mr. Gladstone has destroyed his political reputation; and that seems now to be the general opinion throughout the three kingdoms.

THREATENING LETTER .- At the Limerick petty sessions, before the Hon. Captain Plunkett, R.M., and James W. Bond, Esq., a threatening letter case was heard. Thomas Manning, for a considerable number of years, acted as bailiff to A. Bole, Esq., on the properties of several gentlemen holding property in this county. In the month of September Manning was dismissed from the office and a Mr. Alexander Percival appointed in his stead. Manning through rage and indignation at the treatment he received wrote a letter to Lord Granard, in which he requested his lordship to interfere in the appointment, "to prevent bloodshed," which he said " would follow as a natural consequence if Mr. Percival was retained." and recommended two of his own friends for the situation, Lord Granard sent the letter to Cap-tain Plunkett who had the man arrested. The matter underwent a rigid inquiry and the bench ordered that he should find two sureties in £75 each, and himself in £150, to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects, or to be imprisoned for six months. Bail not being forthcoming the latter was accepted:

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A FEMALE SERVANT .- James was on the date in question he went into his kitchen Rayara are Portamen. A return has just been plated in question he went into his kitchen later in question he went into his kitchen later in question he went into his kitchen later with the defendant, she could be revenue and population in later some words with the defendant, she could be revenue. The population in later with the defendant, she could be revenue. The return has just been been recommended in the later with the defendant, she could be revenue. The return has just been been recommended in the later with the defendant, she could be revenue. The return has just been been recommended in the later with the defendant, she could be revenue. The return has just been been recommended in the later with the recommendant been recommended in the later with the recommendant been recommended in the recommendant been recommendant been recommendant. The recommendant been recommendant been recommendant been recommendant been recommendant been recommendant. Jones, Lower Pembroke street, summoned his ser-

The state of the s

red-hot poker from the fire and thought to give him the years 1841, 1851, 1861-2, and 1871-2. The gross have been able to bid defiance to the law itself. a thrust of it; after some difficulty witness succeed- revenue in Great Britain in 1841 was 46,142,8994, and Having governed the place as corruptly and ignored in taking the poker from her; she then seized a the population 18,534,232, making the computed saucepan and endeavoured to strike witness with amount in respect of each head of the population 21. it! she then flung a basin at his head, and only he | 9s. 9.5d. In 1871-2 the population in Great Britain stooped he would have received a fatal wound. The had increased to 26,072,284, and the gross revenue defence was that the complainant's wife was trying to to 57,534,633l, or 3l. 4s. 1 6d. per head. Similar recompel witness to go to the service of Moody and turns are given as to Ireland, and there the popula-Sankey, and gave her a hot glass of punch as a tion had decreased. In 1841 the gross revenue bribe to make her go. Mr. Rynd, jun., instructed by from taxation, excluding miscellaneous receipts, Mr. Rynd, sen., prosecuted, and Mr. Campion de-Post Office, fees in courts, &c., was 3,907,2384, and fended. There was a summons brought by the servant against the master for assault, which was dismissed. She was committed for trial to the sessions, bail for her appearance being accepted.

POLLUTED WATER IN DOWNPATRICE .- Some mouths ago a letter was received by the Town Commissioners of Downpatrick, from the medical gentlemen of that town, stating it as their opinion that polluted water was the cause of a great deal of the disease at fore us would be characterized by little or no priva-one time prevalent here. On receipt of this letter, tion. It is evident that this anticipation will not send samples of the water to Professor Hodges, of has appeared. The working classes are as badly off the exception of two they were all impure, and no better than "diluted sewage." The Chairman directed that a meeting of the inhabitants should be called to consider the subject.

REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST .- We have reason to believe that negotiations are on foot for the creation of a vacancy in the representation of Belfast, by the appointment of the senior member to a Colonial office.—Mail:

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—There is reason to be-lieve that the directors of the Drogheda and Belfast Junction Railway Companies have resolved to recommend to the proprietors, at their next meeting, to amalgamate the two companies.

The death is announced of the Mon. John Boyle, many years member for Cork, and who was altimately defeated by Daniel O'Connell.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"RELIGIOUS LIBERTY" IN BIRMINGHAM.—The followin paragraph speaks for itself:—"The Birmingham Post is ashamed to report the proceedings of the visiting committee of the local Poor-law Guardians. and we can quite understand this feeling. The conhands of the Guardians, the committee resolved to recommend certain gratuities to the Workhouse officers who have had the extra labour of these wards; and, amongst other grants, one of £25 was proposed to be given to the Workhouse chaplain. The Roman Catholic priest had also done continuous work in the smallpox wards, and it was proposed to offer him a similar honorarium. The first proposal was adopted, but the second was rejected. To show the case up in full glare of bigotry, we may add that while the house chaplain is paid for his ordinary services, and has now received a further gratuity, the "Roman Catholic priest," Father McCartney, does not receive one penny for his labours.

Our COAL FIRLDS.-The coal raised from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1873, amounting to 128,680,131 tons in all, and constituting the largest quantity ever produced in a year, came from the following districts: -62,102,866 tons, approaching half the entire quantity, was raised in the north of England, viz., in the Yorkshire district, Lancashire, and the four English counties north of these; 28,890,875 tons, or between a fifth and a fourth of the whole, came from midland counties—Stafford. Derby, Nottingham, Worcester, Salop, Chester, Leicester, Warwick; 13,943,623 tons, nearly a ninth of the whole, from Wales, South Wales supplying not far from five-sixths of the Welsh coal; 6,749,264 tons, not quite a ninetcenth of the whole, came from the south-western, district-Somerset, Devon, Glocester, Monmouth; 16,857,772 tons, considerably over an eighth of the whole, from Scotland; 135,731 tons from Ireland,—Times.

BROAD CHURCHISM .- It is said that the Dean of Westminster has invited Dr. Colenso to preach in Westminster Abbey. He has the right to do so. He is ambitious of being the broadest Churchman in England; only his breadth takes the character of depth. Mr. Mackonochie is to be suspended for believing too much: so, by way of respecting the the present day are Ultramontanism on the one doctrine of equivalents, Dr. Colenso is to be pulpited in Westminster Abbey because he believes too little,—Tablet.

DISRABLI DECLINING .- The Premier of England has been more scriously ill than his party thought it prudent to make known. He is now much better than he was last week, but it is stated that the leading Tories have held meetings at the Carlton Glub to discuss the probable necessity of appointing a locum tenens, as Mr. Disraeli makes it doubtful whether he will be physically able for the active duties of the coming session, which is looked forward to with much uneasiness by the Cabinet. If any substitute or successor should become necessary, the Duke of Richmond is expected to be the man. The London correspondent of the Irish Times has good authority for saying that dissensions exist in the Conservative party.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.—The return of Her Majesty's ship Basilisk to England, after a commission of nearly four years, deserves more than a passing notice, on account of the maritime discoveries made by this ship-discoveries, whose extent cau only be appreciated after a comparison of the latest existing charts of Torres Straits and Eastern New Guinea with the charts issued, or to be issued, by the Admiralty containing the results of the Basilisk's survey. To put the matter shortly we may state that the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship Basilisk have surveyed about 1,200 miles of coast line, added at least 12 first-class harbours, several navigable rivers, and more than one hundred islands; large and small, to the chart; and, lastly, have been able to announce the existence of a new and shorter route between Australia and China. Few of our readers are aware that till these Basilisk discoveries were made a large Archipelago of Islands (some as large as the Isle of Wight and densely populated), a rich fertile country, intersected by navigable rivers, and inhabited by a semi-civilized Malay race, remained unknown to us. After the news of this ship's first discoveries reached England, Lieutenant Dawson, R.N. (Admiralty surveyor), was sent out to join her, and she was erdered to complete and follow them up. This has been done with perfect success, and the whole of the previously unknown shores of Eastern New Guinea have been carefully surveyed, and the route above referred to opened up. The principal part of this work of discovery and surveying has been performed by the captain and officers in small open boats, detached from the ship in some instances for many weeks, and among savages who had never before seen a white face. The relations established with the natives were always most friendly, and such as will form a good basis for future intercourse. The health of the ship's company was satisfactory — indeed, surprisingly good, when we consider the life of constant exposure in a tropical climate and the anxious and ardu ous labor required. The ship was in constant danger of less on the treacherous coral reefs which surrounded her, and officers and men alike may be congratulated on their safe return, as well as on the success which has attended their enterprise. We understand that two lefty mountains, about 11,608 it, high, fasing back other on the north-east coast of New Gaines, have been named "Mount Gladstone"

Post Office, fees in courts, &c., was 3,907,2381, and the population 8,175,124, computed at 9s. 6.7d. each head. In 1871-2 the gross revenue was 7,086,5934, and the population 5,412,377, or computed at 11. Gs. 2.2d per head.

It seemed that the Socialism of Continental Europe had suddenly manifested itself in Illinois. A Summer of apparently reviving industry has since passed, and it was hoped that the Winter lying bethe Town Commissioners considered it their duty to be fulfilled. Before Winter has fairly come distress Belfast, for analysis. Dr. Hodges reported that, with as ever. The depression is not confined to towns and cities. From the manufacturing valleys of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as from the wharves of Boston and New York, arises the complaint of distress. Ironworkers and coalswners debate together how they shall reduce the losses to which they are exposed, and they see no course before them but that of contracting operations and dismissing supernumerary hands. These counsels will probably be followed, but they cannot be adopted without remoustrances, and perhaps resistance, on the part of workmen. On the whole, the prospect of the Winter is gloomy. The action of charity in aid of distress is, indeed, as quick and impulsive in the Atlantic cities as it is in London, but it is a dismal commentary on the hopes of the generation its cities. The present depression will, indeed, pass bers, but it is too plain that the darker phenomena ent of political organization, and will never be permanently banished from the Western Republic .-

PROTESTANT SYMPATHIES WITH DR. DOLLINGER .- It is useful to trace the different characters of sympathy which have been offered by Protestants to Dr. Dollinger, and to show that, though always different in their grounds, they are the same in hatred of the Church. A pamphlet has just been published at Bonn, which is in point of that a resume of the proceedings which took place at the Conference last September. In an appendix are found letters from English correspondents, addressed to the head of the sect. One letter is from the Rev. Frederick Meyrick, M.A., who suggests that the attention of the (forthcoming) Conference be concentrated on the teaching of the first five centuries, that "every question on which 'Old-Catholics,' Orientals, and Anglicans disagree be referred to a committee of three—each question to a different committee—one member of the committee to be nominated by yourself, one by the Bishop of Winchester, one by the each committee solely to examine what was the teaching of the first five (or six) centuries on the subject submitted to it, without entering at all into the question of its being right or wrong, true or false." This, is only worth noticing as a revelation of a state of mind which prefers "a committee of three," all heretics, to an Ecumenical Council of true Bishops; and which ignores the existence of all Christianity between the sixth and the nineteenth centuries. Another letter is from Dr. Forbes, the Protestant Bishop of Brechin, who suggests that a reconciliation of "the Churches" might be effected "on the basis of the Canon of the Council of Trent, interpreted in a benign sense." This includes nine centuries more than Mr. Meyrick's theory, and must, therefore, be considered more liberal; though what a "benign sense" of the anathemas of a Council can be Dr. Forbes has abstained from defining. Next, we have a letter from the Rev. Malcolm MacColl-these letters are all addressed to Dr. Dollinger-who expresses his conviction that the two great enemies of liberty and truth at "Protestantism and Ultramontanism stand equally condemned in the face of history, since they have both rejected the ancient history of the Church, and tampered with the creeds of Christendom." This is very hard upon "Protestantism." But how easy it is to get rid of these difficulties the Doctor tells us in the following words: "The attention of the Conference, as I understand it, is to discover a basis for intercommunion between all who loyally accept the creeds and constitution of the undivided Church And surely that ought not to be a difficult mat-Well, we should think it a very difficult matter indeed, since those who accept "the decrees and constitution of the undivided Church" will have to submit to the teaching of Rome, and those who reject them will be sure to decline obedience to any one in the world but themselves. Dr. Dollinger must have been as much puzzled by his Anglican brother-heretics as by his own little sect of Old Catholics.—Tablet.

Mr. Gladstone is not silenced yet. "No man, says Burke, " no set of men living are fit to administer the affairs or regulate the interior economy of the Church to which they are enemies." Mr Gladstone could tell him that Liberals are fit to administer or regulate anything whatever. But this is not his only reply to Burke. The Catholic Church, he says, in justification of his own "inflammatory libel," has changed her nature since the Vatican Council. Bismarck, who is such an excellent judge, says the same thing, and probably laughs in his sleeve while he says it. But it is a foolish and transparent fulsehood, as even Protestants admit. "To our minds," says the Spectator, "the Vatican Council simply assumed on behalf of the Pope an authority which had been supreme in the Church of Rome for centuries previous to its fermal enunciation. It did not so much alter as formally publish the common belief us to the centre of power in that Church." Every Bishop in Christ endom, including those who from motives of worldly wisdom once deprecated its definition, whirm it now as a truth of faith. The infallibility of the Pope is as truly as old as the Gospel, and even older, for the glorious prerogative of Peter and his successors existed in the mind of God from all eternity. The only people who deny it are a few worldly upostates, who, as Carlyle says of Voltaire, "intermeddle in religion, without being themselves, in any measure, religious." No one can doubt what Burke would have said of Mr. Gladstone's affected alarm lest the allegiance of Catholics should be impaired by the Vatican Decree. He laughs to scorn what he calls the fear, or pretence of fear, that this commodious bugbear (the Pope) will absolve his Majesty's subjeous from their allegiance, and send over the Cardinal of York to rule as his Viceroy." But even Burke was mistaken when he added: "I do not believe that discourses of this kind are held, or that anything like them will be held by any who walk about without a keeper .- (Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.) - Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Mississippi is a theroughly negro State. Not only is there an actual negro majority on which the Republican Gevernment rece, but this majority is said hard they have had such complete control that they ! Political excitementatill continues in more than the property of the prop

Having governed the place as corruptly and ignor-antly as possible, and having been indicted for it, to prevent expulsion from office they steal the judicial records of the indictments. This theft was the real cause of the rising of the whites, and though we regret the violence and loss of life which ensued, it seems an almost inevitable result of the state of society and goverment.—N.Y. Nation.

Capital punishment for crime was abandoned in Iowa two years ago, but the results do not seem to have been satisfactory, and it is reported that an effort will be made to have the gallows restored. Murders are said to have been exceptionally frequent of late, and there were ten murderers in the Des Moines gaol awaiting trial at the opening of the last term of court. By a judicial interpretation of the code adopted in 1873, criminals indicted for murder are bailable, and one, who had wealthy friends, recently escaped the law's clutches by the forfeit of \$20,000. The perpetrator of a murder which had excited considerrble ill-feeling in the community, was taken from the gaol at Des Moines, after he had been sen-tenced to imprisonment for life, one week ago and hanged by a mob of masked men. It is doubtful whether this would have been done if it had been possible for the law to have administered the same punishment. As it was, the capital punishment which was abolished by law was re-enacted by mob

Strong appeals are being made to the charitable on behalf of the sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska by the grasshopper plague; many are starving; we met, a few days ago, a young Newarker who literally eaten out of house and home. Walking one day in the neighborhood of the "dug-out" which he had constructed in Kansas two years ago, he heard a humming noise; on turning in the direcuow growing elderly, which looked to the political tion whence it proceed, he observed the very air institutions of America to demonstrate the perfect. darkened with the myriads of grasshoppers, who in ibility of man, that pauperism and charity should a very short time left him without a blade of grass threaten to accompany the first frosts of Winter in or an ear of corn. His description of the "varmint" is very interesting. Several distinct breeds appear away, and the unemployed will be reduced in num- to be amongst them, judging from the various colors, and blending of colors, and shades of colors, chiefly of society in England spring from causes independ. of green and brown; all alike distinguished for their protuberent bellies and enormous apptites. Our friend don't intend to "go West" muchly for the future.—Catholic Citizen.

> GETTING MONEY FOR THE HEATHEN.-The following, from the Detroit Free Press, is worth embalming. We'd advise our worthy Baron de Camin to ask that Detroit saloon keeper to buy a ticket for his coming lecture.

> A man about thirty years old, wearing a battered plug hat and seedy clothes, looking as hungry as a man who had been wrecked on an iceberg, softly entered a Gratiot avenue saloon yesterday, and leaning over the bar whispered to the proprietor:

> "My dear sir, I am canvassing for subscriptions for the benefit of the heathen."

> " Ish dot so?" replied the saloon keeper, rinsing a glass.

"Yes my friend, that is so," continued the man taking out a very gressy passbook, "Yes I am collecting money for the benefit of the poor heathen, who are living in a state of vice and ignorance. Some put down ten dellars-some five-some one, Archpriest Janyscheff, and that it be the duty of all give something. Here is the book, and you can subscribe such an amount as you think best, "Ish it a betition to dem gommon gouncil?"

inquired the saloonist as he looked at the book. "No, sir, you do not understand my object, I am collecting subscriptions for the benefit of the beathen and you can write your name and give such an amount as your conscience directs."

"Vere ish dem heathen?" inquired the beer meller, looking coldly at the stranger's battered hat.
"In Africa," replied the agent, in far-off Africa, where all is gloom and lonliness because the heathen has no education."

"And vat gounty is dat Africa in?" inquired the

saloonist. "My dear man, Africa is a country-a great big country, far over the deep blue sea. Is it possible that you never heard of Africa?"

"I have lived in Toledo and Chicago, but I did'nt heer some one ever say a word about Africa." "Well, that is neither here nor there. I am authorized to collect subscriptions for the heathen, who is running about in a state of nukedness and sinfulness, and who must have bread for his mind be brought to realize that he should live for something besides this life."

"Yah, dat is so," replied the saloonist in a reflective tone

"You contribute whatever sum you may think best, and I forward it to Boston by first-mail, where it is turned into Bibles, and the Bibles shipped to Africa. Most people esteem it a privilege to be allowed to subscribe to this fund. Will write your name down ?"

"I tinks I vill," replied the man, and he hunted up his pencil, and after much labor wrote his name on one of the pages and handed the book back with

the remark: "I dunno if you can't read it."

"That is all right; but you have neglected to mark down the amount of your contribution. Let's sce—will you say a dollar?" " Vhat?"

"Will you give the sum of one dollar for the heathen?"

"Ha! Vhat you spoke about?" "Will you give me a dollar to forward to the poor,

benighted heathen?" "Money—gif you money?"
"Yes—for the heathen!"

"Gif you von dollar ?"

"Yes, a dollar for the benighted race who are dwelling in darknes."

The saloon keeper looked at him for a half minute and then, reaching down for a club, said:

"You'd better go out by dat door! I sign dat pook to get dat heathen some close by de poor-master, and dat is blenty! If you sthay here some little while more I shall hit you mit dis glub on de head!"

" My dear-" "Go aus mit dat door?" yelled the saloon keeper running from behind the bar, and the canvasser had

THE FRAGBANT LIMBERGER .- Some folks don't like the odor of Limberger cheese; but there are people that can't appreciate the flavor of a well developed polecat. One evening, not very long since, a gentleman had made his preparations to attend prayer meeting with his wife. Prior to starting, he came down town to his place of business, and while there an acquaintance discovered that he was about to engage in the Wednesday evening devotion. Accordingly he put up a villainous job. Procuring a huge slice of the most fragrant Limberger cheese to be had, he watched his opportunity, and, just as the gentleman stepped out of the door to go home for his wife, slipped it in his pocket. The parties repaired to the church, and were soon seated side by side in a comfortable pew near the stove. Soon the cheese began to grow loud. The sisters turned their heads about and looked as if a kraut barrel had exploded. The deacons elevated their noses and thought of the third plague of Egypt. The preacher smelled a great smell, and the wife of the unconscious odor casket nudged her spouse and inquired if he didn't smell something. "Mariar, it's awful," he responded; "it must be in the coal." The more the assembly speculated the louder the odor became, and finally, all hands united in hurrying the proceedings to a close. Arrived at home, and while preparing to retire, the gentleman discovered the publican devertiment rece, but this majority is said preparing to fettle unpleasantness, and removed it on a she sank down and whispered; "And the bill for be increasing from the evertion of the negro pep-

THE COMING WIFE.—HOW SHE HELPS HER HUSBAND UNDER DIFFICULTIES - PA-TIENCE AND SUNSHINE.

She's a little bit of a woman, all patience and sunshine, and I'd spoil the best silk hat that mency could buy for the privilege of lending her my umbrella in a rain storm.

She's married and she's get an old rhinoceros of a husband. He makes it a practice to come home tight at 11 o'clock every other night, and has for years, and he can't remember that she ever gave him a cross word about it. When he falls into the hall she is waiting to close the door and help him back to the sitting room, where a good fire awaits him. She draws off his boots, unbuttons his collar, helps him off with his coat, and all the time she is

"Poor Henry! How sorry I am that you had this attack of vertigo! I am afraid that you will be dead by the roadside some night."

"Whazzer mean by verzhigo!" he growls; but she helps him off with his vest, and pleasantly con-

"I'm so glad you got home all right. I hope the day will come when you can pass more of your time at home. It is dreadful how your business drives vou.'

"Whaz bizshness-whaz yer talking bout?" he replies.

"Poor one-how hot your head is!" she continues. and presently he breaks down and weeps and ex-

"Yez zur-zic's a 'orsc-wearing zelf out fhast's an—wishzi was dead ["

Next morning she never refers to the subject, but pleasantly inquires how he slept, and if his mind is clear. His boots may be missing, and he yells out:
"Whar'n thunder's my boots?"

"Right here, my dear! she replies, and she hands them out, all nicely blacked up."

If she wants a dress, or a hat, or a cloak, and he yells out that household expenses are eating him up, she never " sasses" him back, nor tells him that she could have married a Congressman, nor declares that she will write to her mother and tell her just how it is.

"That's so, my dear—times are hard," she says, and she gets up just as good a dinner as if he had left her tifty dollars.

He may come home tight at supper time, but she not shocked. She remarks that it is an unexpected pleasure to have him home so early, and she protends not to notice his stupid look. He sees three chairs where there is but one, and in trying to sit down he strikes the floor like the fall of a derrick. "Whazzer jaw zhat chair 'way for ?" he yells, and

she replies: "Its that hole in the carpet-I knew you would stumble!" and she helps him up and brings him a strong cup of ten.

They do not keep a servant, and when cold weather came she never thought of planking herself down in a chair opposite him and saying:

Now, then, you'll either get up and light the fire r there won't be any lighted-mark that old bald head 1

No, she didn't resort to any such base and tyrannical measures. When daylight comesshe slips out of bed makes two fires, warms his socks, and then bending over him, she whispers!

Arise darling, and greet the festive morn!

He's sick sometimes, and I've known that woman to coax him for two straight hours to take the doctor's medicine, turn over his pillow twenty-two times, keep a wet cloth on his head, pare his corn down, and then wish that she had a quail to make him some soup. When he gets into a fight down town, and comes home with his ears bitten up and his nose pointed to the northwest, she inquires how the horse happened to run away with him, and says she is so thankful that he wasn't killed. She has an excuse for everything, and she never admits that any one but herself is to blame about anything. Lor' bless her I hope she will slip into Heaven and never be asked a question.

DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE. - Putting a hoop on the family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop upon the end of the staves, a deliberate aim with the rolling pin, and then shutting both eyes, brings the pin down with all the force of her one while the other instinctively shields her Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, thinking of St. Stephen and the other martyrs, while a burnt dinner and the camphor are struggling heroically for the mastery. He says that if she had kept her temper she would not get hurt. And he visits the barrel himself, and puts the hoop on very carefully, and adjusts it so nicely, to the top of every stave, that only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down all right, then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up over a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adust itself, and then he gets the hammer, and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on one side and the other side flies up, and catches him on the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying aeross the room accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and rag is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching toward the grave.

PUNKIN PI .- Punkin Pi is the sass ov Nu England. They are vitles and drink they are the joy on the half-shell, they are glory enough for one day, and and are good kold or warmed up. I would like to be a boy again, jest for sixty minnetts, and cat myself phull of the blessed old mixture. Enny man who don't love punkin pi wants watching cluss, for he wants to do somethin mean the fust chance he can git.—Give me all the punkin pi, I could eat when I waz a boy, and I didn't kare whether Sun-day school kept up that day or not. And now that I hey grown up to manhood, and have run for the legislature once, and only got beat 856 votes, and am thorely marrid, there ain't nothin I hanker for wass, and kan bury quicker, than two thirds of a good old fashioned punkin pi an inch and a half thik, and well smelt up with ginger and and nutmeg. Punkin pi iz the oldest American beverage I know ov, and ought to go down to posterity with the trade mark ov our godmothers on it; but I am afraid it won't, for it is tuff even now to find one that tasten in the mouth as they did 40 years ago.—[Josh Billings.]

A Milwaukee man is bent on going to ses. He cas been reading the Enoch Arden class of stories till his soul is fired with an ambition to be wrecked and come home and find his wife married to some other fellow.

A St. Johnsbury woman's bonnet costs, upon an everage, about \$5, but she has the bill made out for \$10 or \$20, in order to show it to the woman next

An orator lately said to his audience, "I am speaking for the benefit of posterity," when some one shouted, "Yes, and if you don't get through soon they'll be here i"

The following epitaph, appears on a tombstone in Thempson, Conn. :- "Here lies the bedy of Jensthan Richardson, who never sacrificed his reasen at the alter of superstition's god, and who never believed that Jenah swallowed a whale.

When a Chicage woman answered the door bell and was informed that her husband had been drewned \$36 worth of false hadr is to come up at four o'disear. all becook F

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1875. Friday, 15-St. Paul, Hermit. Saturday, 16-St. Marcellus, P. M. Sunday, 17-Second Sunday after Epiphany. Monday, 18-Chair of St. Peter at Rome. Tucsday, 19-St. Canute, M. Wednesday, 20-SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, 21-St. Agnes, V. M.

The resignation of the French Ministry was announced in the papers of Friday last. By some a dissolution of the Assembly is expected, but so confused are French politics it is impossible to form any idea of what will be the next move. As yet everything appears to go on prosperously with the young Alfonso of Spain; the Republic is held by all to be a failure, and a monarchical form of government, either with Don Carlos at its head, or else with the son of the deposed Queen as sovereign, seems to be the only alternative. The latter promises well, but much reliance cannot be placed on his promises. He is young and inexperienced, and therefore weak. Amongst the mass of the people there is no enthusiastic loyalty for his dynasty, and to keep his seat on the throne, he must consent to be a puppet in the hands of the able but unprincipled politicians who for so many years have been breathing the atmosphere of revolution, and to whom coups d'otat must seem the only legitimate mode of government. In the stability of the newly erected threne we have no confidence; it sprang up in a night; in a short forenoon it may well wither, and die. The cause of Don Carlos is generally spoken of as desperate; his best friends and most faithful followers are said to be falling away from him and turning their faces towards the rising sun of Alfonso. We are, however, so imperfectly supplied with news from Spain, and the reports that do reach us are often so evidently garbled for party purposes that it would be premature to conclude that the Carlists are about to abandon the contest by them so Bubbles, to the following effect:-

Germany for restricting the liberties of Catholics, frankly admits-he cannot in the face of facts do otherwise-that "there is nothing of overt treason to be discovered in the doings of priests and clerically minded laymen." This is sufficient to condemn the acts of the German Government; for those acts impose pains and penalties upon men who, by the confession of their enemies, are guiltless of any act to justify or excuse such treatment. And yet forsooth we are told that the Liberals do not persecute Catholics, for it is worthy of note that the Times also is constrained to admit that it is the "Liberal Party" that steadily supports Prince Bismarck "in his policy against Rome and its servants."

The Dominion Parliament, it is expected, will meet for business on the 4th Feb. Still the Tannery Land Swap Committee pursues its investigations, but little additional light has been thrown upon the transaction.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

(CONTINUED.)

We continue from last week, our extracts from, and comments upon, the evidence of the Westminster Review (Protestant) as to the result of Protest. ant Missions with their enormous expenditure. What those Missions have done in and for India we have seen.

From the Mission in that Peninsula the Reviewer passes to those called of Australasia, comprising the Missions to New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land. These countries are marked in the evangelical Missionary Map or Atlas, with great belts of yellow, yellow being the color used in that Map to indicate countries in | few years, by the residence amongst them of a lot which Protestant Christianity predominates, as in of "infidel, and hard swearing, but ingenious malike manner black is the color in which are pricked | riners"—the moral condition of the church-freout those countries which still lie in heathen darkness. Thus Protestantism claims the Australasian Mission as one of its successful battle fields : and this is so far true, that in Australasia, paganism is almost extinct, and what remains is fast dying out.

But as the Reviewer points out-but as every one who, has any personal knowledge of the work going on in the Australasian field—this extinction of heathenism, and this triumph of Protestant Christianity are due, not to the conversion of the aborigines, but to their extirpation; not to the missionary, but to the greg seller; not to an open bible, but to the well simed rifle. They are the work not of the Spirit of God, but of bad rum, and those other processes by which the black fellows have been thinned out, and improved from eff the face a seriode and it calls it peace.

The Reviewer thus explains the process by which Australasia has acquired the right of being depicted in bright colors on the Protestant Missionary

"In the course of a comparatively short time it is certain that the whole of Australia will figure on Missionary Maps as yellow; and it is equally certain that this would have happened, if not a single Missionary had ever landed on that vast island. It may be our duty to try and convert the natives of the interior, and the thirty thousand Mæorics still left in New Zealand before proceeding to elbow them out of existence, but it will be over their graves, rather than through their ranks, that Christianity will career triumphant. The 'work' will have been largely indebted for its accomplishment to the 'sword,' or, in modern language, to the rifle, and is being greatly furthered in the present day by the use of ardent spirits, especially amongst the converts."

This is strictly true. The aborigines have been simply killed off, and the land of their fathers, once depicted in black colors, now shines out brilliant as gold, on the Missionary Map. So in Van Dieman's Land of whose aborigines not one was ever converted to Christianity, and where heathenism, except such heathenism as very commonly flourishes in Protestant communities, is quite extinct, and has been extinct for several years. One grog shop in short does more for the extirpation of paganism than do a dozen Protestant chapels. Again we copy from the Westminster:-

"Well might the Bishop of New Zealand write in 1863 'our native work is a remnant in two senses, a remnant of a decaying people, and a remnant of a decaying faith.' He adds with laudable candour that all the horrors perpetrated, were the works of baptized men.' Within the last year or two we hear of a new superstition spreading in the Southern island, that of Tamaihawism, and the Christians are going over to it in numbers. Now these Maories are the very people of whom Bishop Selwyn wrote in 1842: 'We see here a whole nation of pagans converted to the faith . another Christian people added to the family of God • • all, in a greater or less degree bringing forth, and visibly displaying in their outward lives some fruits of the influences of the Spirit! On reading this we are irresistibly reminded of Theodore Hook's well known lines on a wine vault, under a chapel. 'There's a spirit above, and a spirit below."--p. 33.

The Australasian mission field is not, however, the field which in the Protestant Missionary Map, alone enjoys the honor of being painted in bright yellow. Elsewhere the triumph of Protestant Missions are conspicuous; notably in the cases of Polynesia, the British West India Islands, and parts of the Western Coast of Africa. The actual social and moral condition of these highly favored spots is set forth by the Westminster Review, from which we continue our extracts.

And first let us see what is going on in the islands of the Pacific. It is true, as the Reviewer admits, that in these island human sacrifices are no longer in vogue; that the natives use pork instead of human flesh, for food; that many of the domestic animals have been introduced, and that they, the natives, build houses, and wear European clothes On the other hand, what with certain foul diseases, the result of unbridled licentiousness, they, in spite of their changes of diet, and of costume, are decreasing at a rapid rate so that in a few generations they will soon be extinct.

So much for the social condition of the Polynesian converts. As to their moral condition, the Reviewer refers to the testimony of several Protestants such as Captains Beecher and Wilkes, Herman, Melville, and others; and more particularly he cites that of the author of a recent work, South Sea

"I am afraid that the South Sea natives are apt The Times, in a review of the laws passed in to live two lives -a Church and a natural oneand naturally the Missionary reports the Church one. I was much struck with this in one island where I attended divine service, and saw all the chief ladies of the land dressed out to the nines, taking notes of the sermon with big pencils on foolscap paper, and looking as if butter would not melt in their pretty lips. • • The next day I saw the identical saintly creatures madly executing the most improper gambados, all as wild, savage, and amorous as they were in the days of Captain Cook."

And again :-

"If they were to state, as they might do with truth, that three women out of four, from the Island Queen downwards, had not the smallest notion of chastity, shame, or common decency; that the people were in the constant habit of going off in groups of fifty or sixty, for the purpose of drinking themselves mad on orange rum, and committing the most fearful bestialities; that their old lascivious dances were as well known as ever, and that five minutes excitement turned church members into frantic savages, there might be a slight falling off in the subscriptions."

This is a Protestant picture of the moral condition of the Protestant converts to Christianity in the most highly blessed of Protestant Mission fields. As the Westminster Reviewer truly remarks, "they," the converts aforesaid,-

"resemble the being in the fairy tale in Christabel, a beautiful maiden by day, and a monster by night. To the missionary it is given to see the face of the 'wise virgin' modestly bent over the hymn book, or eagerly raised to the pulpit. The traveller obtains a glimpse of the lascivious postures, the wild orgies of the rum-drinking Menad."

In a word, whilst the social changes, the improved domestic architecture and other physical reforms amongst the South Sea Islanders, are no more than might have been brought about in a quenting, hymn-singing, and of sermons-notetaking converts to Protestant Christianity remains in every respect the same as it was in the days of Capt. Cooke, and before the introduction amongst them of the "open bible." If any one doubts this, let him but refer to the reports published in the newspapers, of the proceedings at the recent death and burial of one of the Ohristianiscd Kings of these converted islands, which fully confirm all, and more than all, asserted and insinuated by other Protestant writers and visitors. The details however are so obscene that we cannot enter upon them. Some particulars, as we well remember, were published, at the time, in the columns of the Montreal Herald.

In our next we will follow the Reviewer to the Coast of Africa, and the British West India Isof the carth. In this sense Protestant Christianity lands, both flourishing Protestant Mission fields; Big a triumph to boast of in Australasia; it has made and as such gaily marked out in the Missionary Atlas, in the brightest yellow.

TWO MEASURES.

"Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just bin shall ye have."-Lev. 19, 35. So the Lord commanded the people of Israel by the mouth of Moses. "Stratera justa, et æqua suit pendera."

The Montreal Witness certainly, however much he may prate about his "open bible" does not make this the rule of his conduct when dealing with Catholics. With the measure wherewith he metes out to Protestants, he does not mete out justice to Papists. Whatever may be his theory, his practice towards the latter is that they have no rights which evangelical men are bound to respect; and in his controversies with Catholics, he invariably acts upon the principle that the end justifies the means, and that all weapons are lawful when used against the Church.

· For instance; the Witness goes in strongly for, not only orthodoxy in doctrine, but strictest morality; it is not only a religious but a family paper In the words of Mr. Squeers, the readers of the Montreal Witness, have gone to the "right shop for morals."

In particular the Witness comes out strong against the " dime novels and similar literature" with which the country is being flooded; but he "fears that it would be impossible" to put down the evil by legislation, because of the difficulty of defining what literature is to be "considered of a debasing tendency." That it would be highly desirable, that it would be perfectly competent to the legislature to prohibit such literature, the Witness by implication admits; sincs morally debasing books are worse, and more injurious to a community than are intoxicating liquors; but the sale of these should, so argues the Witness, be repressed by law. We may therefore logically conclude that if he could, he would, repress by law the circulation of all such works and novels as are of a morally "debasing character;" since he adds, "such literature is as much more villainous than strong drink, as the mind is greater than the body."-Witness, 5th

And again, he, the Witness complains bitterly how rapidly the tide of this vile under current" -of debasing literature-"is swelling and penetrating among the young of every household."-Ib.

Buch being the sentiments held by the Witness on the subject of "debasing literature," and its repression-and very beautiful sentiments they are no doubt-let us see how his practise harmonises

A Romish Bishop a short time ago raised his voice, and availed himself of his moral influence te put down and discourage the reading and circulation amongst the young men of his diocese of a certain class of works which he deemed to be of a morally debasing character" - the romans of Voltaire to wit: the novels of George Sand and of Paul de Kock. The Bishops invoked no Act of Parliament, against those who read, or who contributed towards the circulation of this kind of literature-a literature which most Protestants will admit is "morally debasing;" he called for no fines, no temporal pains or penalties of any description against the offenders; but simply announced his intention to put in force against them the well known laws of the Church of which he is a Bishop; and reminded those who refused to submit to those laws that they thereby forfeited all right, living or dead, to the ministrations and spiritual services of the Church whose precepts they thus set at naught.

How was this conduct of the Bishop treated by that the foe to "morally debasing literature," that the journalist who looked upon that literature as so much more psrnieious than strong drink, as the mind is greater than the body-would have applauded the Bishop, and congratulated him as the defender of that natural morality which hitherto we had always thought-and would still fain believe were it still possible, to do so-that Protestants and Catholics, in spite of their contracictory views of supernatural religion, held in common Was this the treatment the Bishop received at the hands of the Witness?

Not a bit of it. The Bishop was a Romanist; the law that he by purely moral influence, and spiritual penalties, sought to enforce against these who encouraged the circulation of literature of "a debasing tendency," was a law of the Romish Church; so by the Witness the Bishop was denounced as an arbitrary despot, as the enemy of intellectual progress, and as seeking to quench the light of intelligence amongst the people; whilst the noble independence of those who set the injunctions, and spiritual sentence of the Bishop at naught, who persistently made themselves the instruments for extending amongst the youth of Canada a knowledge of the writings of the arch enemy of decency and Christianity, and of the novels of George Sand and Paul de Kock, were lauded to the skies for their spiritual independence, for their noble resistance to attempted ecclesiastical despotism, and for their laudable zeal in the cause of enlightenment and mental

THE NAME "PROTESTANT" REPUDI-ATED.

The Anglican Bishop of Toronto has provoked an amusing controversy by a passage in a charge by him lately delivered to the ministers of his denomination. In this passage he repudiates the name "Protestant" as applied to the Anglican Church. "Its name," he says, "never occurs in our authorized formularies; is never used in the description of our church; never introduced in connection with the national church in our Acts of Parliament," But the Anglican bishop has not been allowed to have it all his own way; several writers have taken up the pen against him, and have shown conclusively, that the term "Protestant" is always in all official utterances, and Acts of Parliament applied to the Church by law established in England; that it is a Protestant church. which at her coronation, the Queen pledged herself to uphold in England; and that in the Act of Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland it is expressly provided that the established churches of England and Ireland be "united into one Protestant Mpiscopal church to be called the United side of the bed.

Church of England and Ireland." Hence it is clear that the title Protestant belongs legally to the Anglicans, and that they have as good a right to it as have the members of any other Protestant sect-whether Quakers or Baptist, whether Methodists or Plymouth Brethren. They are all sheep of attendance of members. one flock, and are all marked with the same brand.

PROTESTAN ROWDYISM REBUKED.

A Grand Jury during a recent sitting-so we read in the Toronto Globe-has found an indictment against a certain William Lector for encouraging a lot of rowdies known as Young Britons--an offshoot of Orangeism and for harboaring them on his premises. Mr. Cameron, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Young Britons and a verdict was given against them. This we hope may have the effect of checking a serious nuisance. The Young Britons have for a long time been prominent as a set of rowdies whose business is to smash the windows of the Christian Brothers' School and otherwise make public confession of the soundness of their Protetant principles. They are musicians also in a small way, and the several witnesses thus testified as to their amount of professional skill; some admitted that, though the Young Britons played well at times their music "was perfectly frightful," and of such a nature as to set the very dogs howling. "He so deposed one witness, did not dislike the music but the dogs in the neighbourhood made an awful noise when the band was playing." In fact these dogs were unable to appreciate the beauties of those sweet Orange lyrics "To hell with the Pope," and other hymns which the Lodges delight in.

THE MONTREAL CARTERS, AND THE MONTREAL "WITNESS'

Amongst the carters of Montreal, as amongst every other set of men, there are, no doubt, some black sheep to be found; but on the whole they are as well behaved, orderly, and civil a body of men as are to be found on this Continent. We cannot, therefore, but denounce as most unjust, and offensive, the language in which a writer in the Montreal Witness, of the 6th instant, sees fit to indulge with regard to the carters of Montreal in general :---

"If I can judge them all from my experience they are a set so abusive to strangers that the people interested in the welfare of Montreal would do well to look after them."-Witness, 6th inst.

It is because so many of our carters are "mere Irishmen" that the Witness presumes to publish such an impudent attack upon a body of honest, hardworking men. We have seen, repeatedly, acts of honesty on the part of these maligned carters, in restoring property left inadvertently in their vehicles, recorded in the public journals, such as would do honor to any body of men; and which should make the Witness blush for its language, as they show that, humble though their calling may be, there is amongst the carters of Montreal a strong espril de corps, or sentiment of honor, which we often find wanting in men moving in higher spheres of society, and perhaps very diligent frequenters of the prayer-meeting, and evangelical

H. W. BEECHER.

The notorious Beecher is it seems still running his New York Meeting house in spite of the light that has been thrown on his real character. The following are his view on Christmas as expressed by him the other day from his pulpit. Well may he say that to him "Christmas is a foreign day," and a the Montreal Wilness? One would have thought "Romish Institution," for what connection can there be betwizt the religion he preaches and that of the Son of the Virgin :-

"To me Christmas is a foreign day, and I shall die so. When I was a boy I wondered what Christmas was. I knew there was such a time because we had an Episcopal church in our town, and I saw them dressing it with evergreens, wondered what they were taking the woods in church for; but I got no satisfactory explanation. A little later I understood it was

A ROMISH INSTITUTION kept up by the Romish Church. Brought up in the strictest State of New England, brought up to the most literal style of worship, brought up where they would not read the Bible in church because the Episcopalians read it so much, I passed all my youth without any knowledge of Christmas, and so I have no associations with the day.'s

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The Nova Scotia elections have disappointed those who expected to obtain a majority in favor of a system of State Schoolism such as unhappily obtains in New Brunswick. Great efforts were made by the Protestant ministers to excite the people on this subject, but with no great effect, they could not start the question. In the St. John (N.B.) Freeman, we read as follows :-

"The truth is that there was no such question at the elections because the Synods and the Con. ferences and all their accomplices were unable to raise it. The School law of Nova Scotia is not what it ought to be, does not settle the denominational question as it should be settled; but it is not as the New Brunswick law is, essentially "Non-Sectarian"—if we must use the expression. The conspirators would like to make it so, but we have not yet heard of a single candidate who went to the polls declaring himself in favour of the change. The Halifax Express challenged the Chronicle to say whether it approved of the New Brunswick system and of the persecution of the minority as here pra-ctised, and the reply of the Chronicle was that the New Brunswick School law was none of its funeral." Can the News name any of the members elect who said a word in public in approval of the New Brunswick system ?"

The Charlottetown Herald, P.E. Island, copies from the Summerside Journal an advertisement for a male teacher for a mixed school, from which we gather that good looking young men don't suit; they distract the attention of the female pupils. Here is the advertisement :-

"TEACHER WANTED .- A First Class Teacher for the Northam School, Lot 13. A Male Teacher preferred, one a little ordinary, so that he may not attract the attention of female scholars. Apply to "JOHN ELLIS, Chairman of Trustees. "Northam, Lot 13, Dec, 12, 1874."

" Pious Valentines" are now the correct thing in England, so at least the papers tell us. What

manner of piety these inculcate we are not told.

The Kingston Whig say that no truly discreet man can read about all these buglaries without a

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Monthly Meeting of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 5th inst., in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. Edward Murphy, Esq., the President, occupied the chair. There was a good

Mr. Murphy, in opening the meeting, said he was happy to inform them that their countryman, Mr. O'Leary, delegate from the Irish Laborers Union, was present at the meeting. He then introduced Mr. O'Leary, and informed them that he would address them on Home Rule for Ireland (Cheers.) Mr. O'Leary then came forward, and was re-

ceived with applause. He said when he was leav-

ing London Mr. Butt sent him a letter, stating that

as there were a good many Home Rulers in Montreal and through Canada, he would speak to some of the leaders and ask them to do all they couldas indeed they had done a good deal-for the Home Rule cause. He then thought it was his duty to wait on their President, Mr. Murphy, and speak to him on the matter, when he kindly invited him to attend the meeting this evening and to say a few words for the cause, which he would now do. The Home Rulers were stronger in England in a way than they were in Ireland, as in the former country they were better erganized and more determined to do all they could to obtain that form of self-government for Ireland which the people of Canada enjoyed. Were it not for selfgovernment, Canada could not possibly be possessed of so much wealth, and it could not improve so much as it did. The Home Rulers in Ireland were met by their English friends with remarks to the effect, that if they had self-government there would only be discord amongst them, and they were not capable of governing themselves. He (Ar. O'Leary) thought such remarks as that should be treated with contempt, as it might be seen by the manner in which Irishmen conducted themselves in strange lands whether they were able to govern themselves or not. In Ireland there would be two parties, the same as in England; they would have Ministerialists and Oppositionists, and the result would be that every measure of interest to the country would be carried, as the members would know what the people required. (Applause.) At the present time the Irish members had to debate in the English Parliament, where they fail in carrying any measure except they identify themselves with one party or the other. The English people don't understand the wants and wishes of the Irish people, and every piece of legislation is argued on from an English stand point, Again, it was said that the Irish people only wanted Home Rule as a means to obtain separation. Why does not Canada, which is near the great Republic, desire separation? Why does she not break the bond between herself and England? She does not think of doing so for a moment, and why then is it pleaded that Ireland would do so? Ireland, if she got self-government, would be as prosperous as Canada is, and the business, in a commercial line, which is now transacted at London, Liverpool, &c., would fall to Dublin and other Irish cities, as Ireland was situated on the great highway to this country. The people would not be emigrating in thousands, as they now are. There was not a country in the world so rained by emigration as Ireland has been. There were fifteen to the thousand leaving Ireland, while there were only six to the thousand leaving England, and only five to the thousand leaving Scotland. (Hear, hear.) If they had self-government, their waste lands would be cultivated, their coal fields would be developed, and every branch of industry would improve, which would induce the people to remain at home. (Applause.) No country is prosperous or contented that is not allowed to make its own laws. It was their duty here in Montreal, as Irishmen, to assist the men at home by contributions and otherwise. He was speaking to the men at home, and they were heartily thankful to the Irishmen of Montreal for what they had already done. Emigration under the circumstances would continue from Ireland; it could not be stopped, and he [the speaker] was here to try and get something done for immigrants on their arrival in this country. The Home Rule movement was a compromisc. Fenianism was very rampant some time ago, and a moderate demand was now made of the English Government, to which, in the name of justice, they ought to accede. The people were

before long. (Applause.)

Mr. Murphy said he was sure they were all grateful to Mr. O'Leary for his eloquent and very practical speech. It was racy of the soil, and had the ring of the true metal in it. In the name of the meeting he thanked him for his attendance that night. Mr. O'Leary was not only the delegate of the Irish Laborers' Union, but was, as they heard by his able speech, also an apostle of Home Rule for his native country. He would carry back to Ireland much valuable information concerning the working of "Home Rule" in this Dominion. That with Home Rule and Responsible Government, such as we have here, Ireland would be both prosperous and happy. Mr. Murphy then briefly referred to the large and influential meetings held in Roscommon, Ballyshannon, Carlow and Cootshill, and pointed out how warmly they were taking up the cause of Home Rule in the black North. He informed them that he had received advices that a package containing a number of copies of Dr. Butt's work on "Federation," a most valuable contribution to Home Rule literature, had been sent to him, but had not yet come to hand. These, he announced, would be distributed to the members at the next monthly meeting. He also announced that he had just received an able and most important letter from Mr. Martin, M. P., Secretary of the Parent Association, which, on account of the lateness of the hour and its very important nature, he would not read then, but would lay it before them at their next meeting, when, he hoped, there would be a large attendance. He called upon the members to renew their annual subscriptions (for 1875) at next meeting. He hoped there would be also a good accession of new members, and urged upon them to give new vigor to the good cause by acting in the spirited manner of last year. These remarks were received with applause.

coming, as the Times said, with a vengeance, and

he hoped the justice of the demand would be seen

Mr. Coyle proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Leary, and in doing so made a very able speech. He advocated increased energy, and said that at the next elections there was not a shadow of doubt but that Home Rulers would be returned in nearly every constituency in Ireland. In Manitoba, where there were only a few thousand people, they had self-government, and not only that, but the Dominion Government gave money to run the machine. Ireland did not want anything but self-government, and beyond that was willing to pay towards expenditures incurred by England in connection

with her foreign possessions. Prof. W. McKay seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. O'Leary acknowledged the vote of thanks in brief speech.

Mr. Matthew Ryan made a brief and eloquent speech, which was warmly received. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Home Rule and the Irish leaders of it.

Archbishop Tache has telegraphed Bishop Bourget from Fort Garry, that four young men from Montreal have been ordained as priests; their names are St. Germain, Forget, DesPatis, and Samonette.

determination to have his wife sleep on the front The employees at the post-office have post-office for inevessed salaries.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. The Montreal Gazette has the following remarks

The state of a second s

on Catholic Education in this city:-We are sure that it will be a matter for congratulation to the people of Montreal, Protestant and Catholic alike, to know that the Catholic School Commissioners are in no way behind, and are in fact as to one of their schools particularly, rather in advance of their brother Commissioners having charge of the Protestant schools. The steady progress of education, the growing facilities placed gress or concernor, one growing merrices praced within the reach of all classes for the requirement of learning, make one of the most marked features of the advancement of this great city; and it is certainly not the least among the influences upon

which we may fairly base our hopes for its future importance. In a community like this, in which the education of the youth is of necessity entrusted to the two great divisions of religious opinion respectively, it is a matter for just pride that both should be working for the attainment of the high-

est possible efficiency. We most heartily congratulate the Catholic School Commissioners upon the good work which they are doing for the education of the young. No

interest can exceed this in importance, and no expenditure can be more readily acquiesced in by intelligent people than that which goes to secure for the whole community a good education. The five thousand pupils now attending these schools are the evidences that the expenditures which the city is called upon to make for school purposes are wise expenditures. There is still much to be done, both by the Protestantant and Catholic Commissioners; but with the growing conviction that the money thus spent is money well spent, with the evidences which both Boards have furnished us of untiring zeal in the cause in which they are engaged, there should be, and we are sure there will be, no difficulty in seuring for them all the aid that may be necessary to make the system complete—that is to bring the advantages of a school within the reach of every child in this great and growing city."

MORTALITY.

The Montscal Gazette publishes an excellent article on the cause of the excessive mortality of Montreal. We make some extracts:-

There are two points connected with the drainage of the city, which have not yet been noticed in the present discussion. The first is that we have not got rid yet of all the wooden drains which were formly introduced in the streets. These wooden drains, by falling into decay and allowing the sewerage to escape and saturate the soil about the foundation of houses, are the source of much disease and infection. It is time that they were thoroughly weeded out, and any project for reforming the sewerage system of Montreal must include the the extirpation of the wooden

The second point which has not received much attention, is the extent to which streets have been built up and graded with refuse material. In other cities these artificially made streets have been found pregnant with mischief, and in some cases have been done away with at enormous cost. The reason is obvious. The city sewers only carry off what reaches them from houses, or from the openings in the streets. But besides this artificial drainage, every city must have natural drainage to carry off the moisture which sinks below the surface. Where there is much 'made earth,' the water which filters through it becomes impregmated with impurities, and finding its way by the law of gravitation to the lower levels of the city, produce the malarial exhalations which are the source of so much sickness. In New York the prevalence of diphtheria during the last fall was attributed in great measure to this surface foulness. Here, in Montreal, the ordinary impurities of earth fillings have been greatly aggravated by the circumstance that the scrapings of the sewers have been used for the purpose, not to mention a hundred other abominations. The writer well remembers that when the present Ontario street was commenced near St. Denis street across the swamp below Sherbrooke street, the stuff emptied into the hollow was so utterably foul, that it was necessary for the passers-by to hold their nose. It is much to be apprehended that a good deal of the unhealthiness which now puzzels us may be due to the moisture which soaks through this hot bed of animal and vegetable decay and exhales its sweets in cellars on the lower levels.

WANTED TO KNOW.

1-What is "political Ultramontanism?" 2-Who are "the guardians of nationality, of Protestant liberties, of modern civilization throughout the world?"

3-What are "the higher claims of the nation and of humanity?"

4-What is "the principle of religious liberty?" 5—What is "political immorality?"
6—What is "reactionary sacerdotalism?"

7-What are "the great organic laws of Protestantism and freedom?"

The above queries are respectfully addressed to the Teronto Nation. We look for an answer to each, because we are in justice entitled to it, and the editor of the . Nation cannot refuse it without admitting that he is one who makes reckless accusations which he cannot substantiate. He has made grave charges against the Church in Canadacharges which we deny, and which we defy him to prove. On him rests the ones probandi. There is only one way to begin to relieve himself of this onus, and that is by giving straight-forward answers M. P. W. to our queries.

PRESENTATION

To the Editor of TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-On the eve of the New Year an interesting event took place at the Catholic Commercial Academy—the occasion being a convention of the Professors to present one of their confrers, Mr. W. McKay, with a farewell Address, on account of his having been appointed, some time ago, to take charge of the St. Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles. Accompanying the Address were three well-chosen articles of considerable value—a handsome silver-mounted cane; a chastely ornate, chrystallic Inkstand; and a large cleeantly framed picture of the Catholic Commercial Academy.

Mr. McKay having been invited to the Teachers' Convention Room, the following address was read:
"Dear Sir,—We, your late fellow-Teachers, with whom the more recently appointed Professors have most cordialty identified themselves, gladly avail ourselves of the present festive season to discharge a pleasing duty, long since contemplated, but which

the nature of our respective occupations relucsant-

ly compelled us thus long to defer.
We have met dear Sir, to offer you our hearty congratulations on your appointed to the highly honorable duties of Principal of the St. Patrick's Academy. Your nomination to his responsible charge is but the just discrimination of your manifold merits, an appreciation of your worth as creditable to the Catholic School Commissioners as it is honerable to you, and must prove profitable to the Institution confided to your care. The hearty satisfaction which we experienced in your promo-tion has been, we must confess, considerably di-

the second property with the second

is found desirable to suggest the type of the model was destined for the United States, the arrangement Teacher; of the firm disciplinarian who wisely tempers the execise of authority with kindness; of shall be delivered there free of charge. All matter of the conscientious and pains-taking professor; of the strict, but cheerful observer of the established be delievered by this Department free of charge. rule ; fyour name shall be mentioned with sincere and unhesitating apprebation.

Hence it is that we cheerfully submit to a sacrifice which proves the reward of merit universally acknowledged; and we rejoice at the thought that the serious loss of the Catholic Commercial Academy becomes the corresponding gain of the St. Patrick's Academy.

Whilst offering you our hearty congratulations, together with "the compliments of the season," we earnestly pray that Almighty God may bestow upon yourself, Mrs. McKay and your amiable family, His choicest blessings, and vouchsafe you a long, prosperous and happy career.

Be pleased also to accept the accompanying slight

testimonials as marks of the esteem and affection with which

We remain, dear Sir,

Your sincere friends, THE PROFESSORS OF THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL

ACADEMY." Prof. McKay—though absolutely unaware of the presentation which awaited him until the moment he entered the Assembly Room-replied in fitting and eloquent terms, expressed his regret at the severance of the ties which united him to the Academy and his fellow-Professors for over eight years, and acknowledged his gratitude to Principal Archambault and the School Commissioners for the honorable and responsible position to which they had thought fit to elect him.

Yours, &c., SPECTATOR.

We have received from Messrs. Lynch, Cole & Mechan their Irish American Almanac for 1875. We have great pleasure in recommending this tastefully got up Almanac, which, besides a vast amount of Irish information, contains information of a general and very interesting nature. Price, 25

We have received The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for January. This is an invaluable book for travellers, containing time tables of all Canadian Railways, and the principal Railroads in the United States, compiled from official sources. Published by C. R. Chisholm & Bros., 162 St. James Street, Montreal. For sale by all News Dealers and Booksellers.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, December, 1874.—The current number contains articles on the following subjects:-1. Studies in Biography, forming part iii. of the memoirs of the Abbe de St. Cyran; 2. A Vacation Ramble in Germany; 3. Chronicles of Catholic Missions; 4. The Tower of London; 5. Dr. Newman's Characteristics; 6. Church Spoliation in Italy; 7. Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation. Reviews of

Although the election for Montreal Centre will have closed before these lines meet the eyes of our readers, yet we have to go to press before the decision is announced.

A very successful literary and musical entertainment was given on the 7th inst, by the pupils of the St. Patrick's Academy, Point St, Charles, Professor McKay, principal; during the evening, an address and a missal were presented to Father Hogan. It was stated in the address, inter alia, that it was consoling to find that when the Catholic Church was attacked on all sides in the name of progress and science, the ablest and most indefatigable of its defenders were the members of the Irish priesthood. The rev. gentleman, in reply, urged the pupils to make diligent use of their opportunities for acquiring a sound education.

NEWMARKET CHURCH .- The new Church of Newmarket was solemnly dedicated by His Grace the Archbisoop on New Year's day. The Church, which is of brick, is a very pretty structure, and the spirit with which the plan has been carried out is very creditable to the people of Newmarket. After the ceremony of dedication, High Mass was celebrated in the newly blessed church by the parish priest Rev. Father Keanc .- Irish Cana-

THE LINDSAY CONVENT .- The admirers of Father Stafford, "the Temperence Apostle of the Canadas," as we in the States have so long considered him, will read with pleasure the announcement in our advertising columns of the opening of the Loretto Convent. The successful Temperence Crusade of Father Stafford and his people for years among its many good fruits exhibit this flourishing educational institution. Catholic parents throughout the country will do well to correspond with the devoted pastor of Lindsay .- C. A. T. Union.

VISIT TO HOCHELAGA AND LONGUE POINTE LUNA-TIC ASYLUMS.—Chief Justice Dorion, Hon. Mr. Church, Attorney-General, Messrs. Ouimet, Trudel, Verreaulc, Beaubien, McGauvran, and David, M. PP.'s, She iff Leblanc, Ald. Rivard, M. Villeneuve, Mayor of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Rev. Messrs, Dorion, Martin, Lonergan and Dugas, and others on Saturday afternoon visited the lunatic asylums in charge of the Sisters of Providence, at Hochelaga and Longue Pointe; the asylum for males is located in the old artillery barracks at Hochelaga, where are confined 112 men; at the Longue Pointe Asylum 146 females are under treatment. The new building adjoining, which, when completed, will accommodate from 700 to 1,000 persons, was also visited, the inspection in every instance being highly satisfactory. Rev. Mr Lonergan formally welcomed the visitors; Chief Justice Dorion, Hon Mr. Church and Hon. M. Ouimet replied. The party also paid a visit to the Mochelaga Convent, being received in the

Academic Hall .- Star TERREBONE COLLEGE BURNED DOWN .- A telegram was received in town yesterday, stating that at six o'clock yesterday morning the College Masson was burned down. The fire took whilst lighting the tapers in the chapel. Luckily no lives were lost, but very little of any other valuables was saved. The building is a total loss; it is insured for about \$28, 000. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000. About two hundred and fifty scholars who were in the College, have left for their respective homes. They were very kindly treated by the people residing in the neighbourhood. The building was founded by the late Hon. Mr. Masson about fifty years ago, and has been successfully conducted as a commercial institute ever since. The building was an imposing one in appearance, and was four stories high, with a Mansard roof. The College was under the management of the Catholic clergy, the Rev. Father Graton being the Superior and the Rev. Father Leclaire the Director, with fifteen masters under their ex-perienced guidance. The institution owed a good deal to the founder and his family. Mr. Masson donated the land on which it was built, and during his life gave liberally to it. His widow has followed in the footsteps of her lamented husband, and has given material assistance when it was required. We hope that such an excellent institution will net be allowed to fall into abeyance, and that steps will be immediately taken for its reorganization. The matter we are sure has only to be mentioned to the people when assistance will be quickly forthcoming.

The same rule also applies to transient newspapers and postal cards. On and after February 1st, 1875, the single letter rate to Canada will be three cents, prepayment obligations and all letters received from Canada will be delivered free of charge.

IMMIGRATION .- Mr. C. J. Sheil, who was immigration agent for the Ontario Government in Ireland last year, and who arrived here a few months ago, left on Monday 6th inst., for Ontario to see personally how the immigrants which hesent out are getting on for the purpose of giving information on the matter when he goes back to Ireland, where he will be again placed as agent during the coming season In consequence of the interest taken by Mr. Sheil with regard to the Irish Laborer's Union, both at home and in this country, it is believed that he will send a large number to Canada this year.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The firm of James O'Brien & Co., No. 30 College street, wholesale clothiers, have suffered to the extent of four or five thousand dollars by the robbery of a former book-keeper named John R. Flannery. The defaulter was four years and a half in the employ of the firm, but was dis-charged in November last, and the books being examined subsequently, discrepancies were discovered which led to further enquiry and the worst fears of the parties were confirmed. The falsification of the accounts and the embezzlement of the money had been going on for three years previous to November, and so skilfully was it effected that no suspicion was engendered in the minds of the proprictors of the house. It was noticed that Flannery was leading a fast life and spending more money than his salary-which, however, was a very liberal one-could afford to bear. Flannery obtained a situation as bookkeeper in the store of Mr. Walsh, clothier, on Notre Dame street, after leaving Messrs, O'Brien & Co,'s establishmen, and where he remained until Monday evening of last week. He has not had an opprtunity in Mr. Walsh's place of indulging in his thieving propensities. He is a young man, 25 years of age, a Canadian by birth, and is unmarried. It is believed that he has left for the States, but active measures are being taken for his arrest.

On Monday afternoon, December 21, a lad named Johnston, while out hunting near Bothwell, discovered the body of a man hanging from a tree in the woods, about half a mile cast of the town. It will readily be imagined that the astonished youth lost no time in getting out of that place and, going to town, he reported his discovery, when a number of citizens, accompanied by Dr. Crawford, corner, quickly made their way to the spot. They found the body suspended from the limb of a small tree by a piece of bed cord, which had been doubled to make a slip noose, and the loose end tied to a limb. From the appearance of the body it must have been there several weeks, the flesh being partially decomposed. The right hand clutched the limb of a neighbouring sapling, and from the fingers the flesh was denuded to the bone. No one present recognized the body which appeared to be a respectable middle-aged man. The clothing consisted of a long grey overcoat, pants and vest of one pattern of tweed, a coarse white shirt and shabby necktie. A slouch hat lay on the ground near the corpse, and there appeared to be no doubt that the man had taken this method of ridding himself of the burden of life. The feet reached to within an inch of the ground and the left hand hung by his side, although other signs gave evidence of a considerable struggle before the victim breathed his last. The body was cut down and taken to Bothwell, where it was placed in a cell of the lockup until next morning, when a Coroner's jury was empan-nelled but as no evidence beyond the facts above stated was available, the only verdict possible in the case was the customary "Found Dead."

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS :-

Erinsville.-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.-Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin .- Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.

Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar .- Mr. James Armstrong. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John

Mahoney. Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has previded our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, 48. Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA - "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lindsay, TWP, \$4; Marysville, Cal, US, Rt.
Rev O'C, 5; Lonsdale, JW, 2; Cornwall, DAM,
2; Osgoode, JS, 2; JP, 2; Whitchead, NS, JPD,
1; Dixie, Rev JJM, 2; Prescett, FG, 1; Ste Ann
la Pocatiere, Rev CB, 2; Compton, JF, 2; Trenton,
TC, 2; East Dunham, WMK, 2; Carleton Place, P. G. 2: Dunnville, T. O'B, 2; Lacolle, M. L., 2; Fredericton, N. B., J. K., 2; Alexendria, Rev. J. S. C'C, 2; Renfrew, F. C., 2; Sandwich, A. E. S., 2; Smith's Falls, J. B., 1; Emerald, J. O'N, 2: Manotic, R. H., 2; Montebello, J. R. B., 2; Hamil-on, C. C., 4; Whitby, D. C. C.

DO'C, 2.

Per W D, Ste Brigide—Sev J S T, 2.

Per J C H, Read—J M, 2; T C, 2; J O'H, 2.

Per A M, Norton Creck—self, 1.50; W D, 1.50

Per A M, Norton Creck—self, 1.50; W D, 1.50; M D J D, 150; St John Chrysistom, D D, 1.50; M O, 1.50; P M, 1.50; J M, 1.50; Stockwell, J K, 1.50. Per P H, Clayton—Self, 2; J D, 2. Per J W, St Marys—H H C, 1.50.

Per H S, Almonte-Self, 2; PR, 2; PS, 1; Clayton, FX L, 2.
Per J M, London—Self, 2; JS, 2.
Per J B, Egerton—Self, 2; J M, 2; Mount Forest,

Rev R R M. 2. Per J B, Napanee-M C, 2. Per Rev B C B, St Patrick's Hill—Self, 2; J G, 2; T W, 2; J W, 2; W J, 2; M G, 2; E G, 2; D

Per M O'N, Downeyville-R DC, 2.

Marriges.

In this city, on Monday, 11th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, of the Bishop's Palace, Charles Francis Oscar Ernest Terroux, Esq., son of Robert Terroux, Esq., to Marie Louise Agnes, eldest daughter of George Marie Louise Agnes, eldest daughter of George Clerk. Esq., all of this city.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in Montreal, Trader,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated for matters in Insolvent.

minished by the privation, thus necessarily sustained by the Commercial Academy, of one of its most valued members.

New Postal Arrangements—The following ormost valued members and though withdrawn from our midst, your eral of the United States:—On and after first of daughter of the late Simon Adelard D'Avignon, memory will long remain deeply; enstrined in our language in the class designed for Canada will be treated as though its late.

At Beloui, on Tuesday, 12th inst. by the Right real, on Wednesday, the 13th day of Rev. Joseph Larecque; Bishop of Germanicopolis, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive state. George Edward Clerk, eldest son of George Edward Clerk, Esq. Montreal, to Henviette Virginie, day of the late Simon Adelard D'Avignon, later first of daughter of the late Simon Adelard D'Avignon, later first of daughter of the late Simon Adelard D'Avignon, later first of daughter of the later later for the second later first of daughter of the later lat

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARK	ets.	-(<i>G</i>	azette)
Flour # brl. of 196 bPollards	\$3.00	0	\$3.25
Superior Extra	5.05	Ø	5.10
Extra Superfine	. 4.80		4.90
Fine	3.80	@	3.85
Strong Bakers'	4.75	$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	5.10
Middlings	3.50		3.65
U. C. bag flour, per 106 lbs	2.15		2.25
City bags, [delivered]	2.37		2.40
Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs	5.20		5.30
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs	0.82		0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs	0.97		1.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs	0.95		
Lard, per lbs	0.14		
Cheese, per 1bs	0. 13		0.14
do do do Finest new	0.00		0.00
Pork—New Mess	,21.00		21.00
Ashes-Pots			0.00
Firsts	5.85	æ	0.00
Pearls—Firsts	6.90	Ø	$6.92\frac{1}{3}$
	_		
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKE	T.—(Gloi	be.)
Wheat, full, per bush	\$0 94		0 98

	TORONTO PARMERS MARKI	M	—(u	rwoe.)	
	Wheat, full, per bush			0	_
	do spring do	0	91	0	-
	Barley do	1	05	1	-
	Oats do	Ģ	43	0	-
	Ptas do	0	75	0	7
•	Rye do	θ	70	0	7
	Apples, per brl	1	75	2	2.
	Geese, each	0	55	0	6.
	Turkeys	0	80	1	4
	Cabbage, per doz	0	50	0	6
	Onions, per bush	0	75	1	6
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	8	00	8	5
	Beef, hind-qrs. per 1b	4	59	6	0
	" fore-quarters "	3	00	4	5
	Mutton, by carease, per lb	0	00.	. 0	0
	Potatoes, per bus	0	60	0	7
	Butter, lb. rolls	0	27	9	2
	" large rolls	0	29	0	2
	tub dairy	0	20	0	2
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	28	0	2
	" packed	. 0	20	0	2
	Turnips, per bush		20	0	2
	Beets do	0	00	0	0
	Parsnips do		00	0	0
	Hay	16	.00	22	0
	Straw		00	11	0
	THE KINGSTON MARKET	Rrit	ish	Whia.	1

THE KINGSTON MARKET (British Whig.)			
FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.00	to	6.50	
" " 100 lbs 3.25	to	3.50	
Family" 100 " 2.50	to	2.50	
Ex Fancy 100 " 0.90	to	0 00	
GRADE-Barley per bushel 1 00	to	1.00	
Rye " " 0.65	to	0.65	
Peas " " 0.00	to	0.75	
Oats " " 0.37	to	0.37	
Wheat " " 0.00	to	0.90	
MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 4.00	te	5.00	
" hind " " " 5.00	to	6.00	
" live " " " •.00	to	0.00	
" per 1b. on market 0.10	to	0.12	
Pork 7.00		9.00	
Mutton " " 0.06		0.07	
Veal " " 0.00		0.00	
Ham " in store 6.17		0.17	
Bacon " " 0.15	to	0.16	
Hipes-No 1 untrimmed 5.00		7.00	
" 2 " 300		4.00	
Lambskins, 0.75	to	1.25	
" pelts 0.75	to	1.25	
Dekin Skins 0.30		0.50	
Tallow 0.04		0.07	
POULTRY—Turkeys, each 0.75		2.00	
Ducks per pair 0.50		0.60	
Fawls per pair 0.40		0.50	
GENERAL-Potatoes bag, 0.45		0.50	
Eggs, per dozen 0.20		0 25	
Cheese, home made 0.11			
Hay per ton10.00		13.00	
Straw " " 7.00		9.00	
Wood, on whart) to	5.75	
Ooal, delivered 7.50) to	0.00	

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL HAW-LEY, of Manotic, Township of North Gower and County of Carleton, Ont., when last heard from he was in the State Wiscousin, previous to which he purchased land in the State of Minnesota Any information of his present whereabouts, will be most thankfully received by his father

mother, brothers, and sisters.
Address ROGER HAWLEY. Manotic, Ont.

WANTED - For the Separate School, Perth, MALE TEACHER, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate under the new law. None need apply unless he can produce certificate of moral character and steady habits.

W. WALSH, Sec. Board of School Trustees.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Eganville. Apply to 20-8 REV. M. BYENE.

WANTED A TEAHER for the BEACH RIDGE CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Wages, \$16.00 per month.
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WANTED-For School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, a TEACHER holding a Second Class Certificate, and capable of the French language.— Apply, stating salary required, to the undersigned

JOSEPH M'GAUVRAN, JOSEPH CHARTRAND.

Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS Sr. LOUIS, of the City

at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his to objection until the 11th day of January next,

clock a.m., and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOFE,

Interim Assignee.
20-3 Montreal, 26th December, 1874.

THE LORETTO CONVENT:

Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architeet having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

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Jan. 8, '75 Lindsny, Ont., Canada.

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Has written a NEW STORY for The Young Crusader, which alone is worth the whole yearly subscription. Subscribe now for 1875.

Agents and Canvassers wanted. Address, Rev. William Byrne,

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1875. 29-6



CONTENTS OF DECEMBER NUMBER:

O'Neill's WarSong(Poetry); Killshelan : a Romance; Beautify your Home; Editorial-Ireland during the past year and at present: Ex-Premier Glad-tone and the Catholic Church: Amnesty: Church and State in Canada; Woman's sphere; Mr. Daunt (Portrait); The Rights of Ireland asserted; An episode of '98; Catechism of Irish History; Did he Young Men; Talking; Medan's Rock; Counsels to Young Men; The bliss of Marriage; True Princi-ple; Romantic Escape of an Irish Officer; The Pest of Society; Deal kindly with the Aged Ones, (Poetry); Music-She is far from the Land; Poetry-A Song for Christmas Eve : Baby's Stocking : Christmas Chimes.

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CANADA, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, PRO. OF QUEREC. FOR THE Dist. of Joliette. | DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

IN VACATION. On Friday, the Eighth day of the Month of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five.

No. 6983. LEON JACQUES PROVOST, Trader, of the Town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette,

LEON alias LIDON DESCHENES, Trader and Hotel-Keeper, of the Parish of St. Felix de Valois, in said District,

Defendant:

NAZAIRE DESCHENES, Farmer and Trader, formerly of the Parish of St. Jean de Matha, and now residing in the said Parish of St. Felix de Valois, and Magloire Deschenes, Farmer, of said Parish of St. Jean de Matha, Garnshees.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Mesurs. Godin and Desrochers, advocates and Counsels for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the returns of A. B. Desy, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Joliette, written on the writs of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his demicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, called the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, and that he has property therein, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper published in the Town of Joliette, culled La Gazette de Joliette, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, and called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect and default of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will permitted to proceed to trial and judgment in this cause, as in a cause by default.

MORIN & DESILETS, C. C. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

In the matter of DAME ANOPHLETTE DAN-

SEREAU, Trader of the City of Montreal, wife, duly separated as to property, of Mr. Louis St. Louis, Trader, of the same place, and from him duly and specially aythorised to act in these presents, the said Dame St. Louis, doing business under the name and style of "A. D. ST. LOUIS," Trader,

Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of her estate and effects to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated to matters in Insolvency, in Mont-real, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, at 11½ s'clock a.m., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

L. JOS. LAJOIR, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 26th December, 1874.

ISOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE V. LEIGESTER, An Insolvent.

A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount of Composition due under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the 13th October, A.D. 1874, between the said Insolvent and his Orediters, has been prepared, subject

A:D. 1875. A. B. STEWART,

Andgree. Montreal: 2714 December, 1874 भारतसम्बद्धाः स्थान

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 8 .- It is stated that the basis for the new Ministry has been settled. The Dukes De Broglie and Decazes, and M. de Fourten will be chief members.

A special despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says M. Dufaure's interview with the President was without result. No combination can be effected before to-morrow or Monday.

M. L. Wolowski the distinguished political economist, and a member of the Institute, is about to publish a pamplet on the " Economic Results of the Payment of the War Contribution, or Indemnity, in Germany and France." This work is likely to excite considerable interest both on account of the reputation of the author and the arguments he sets

The following extracts will give a general idea of the contents of this exhaustive treatise and enable you to judge of its merits.

The fatal war of 1870 inflicted upon France immense material sacrifices, without speaking of the heaviest and most distressing of all—the less of Alsace and Lorraine. We have paid the conqueror over five milliards and a-half, and taking into account the expenses incurred, the provisions destroyed, the ruins to be repaired, and the damage done, the loss cannot be valued at less than ten milliards The payment of the Indemnity was accomplished in a very few years despite the difficulties which frightened the imagination, and almost in the face of the presumed impossibility of such an enterprise. But might not this success lead to another danger? In the same way as many people were disinclined to believe in the rapid accomplishment of the engagements contracted, many appeared disposed to forget under what conditions and at what cost we were able to meet them. Can it be said that the material traces of our disaster have been effaced, and that matters have been returned to their former state? No. We have paid the war contribution, but we shall none the less bear its burden for a long time to come. It would be dangerous not to understand that our debt has been transformed and not cleared off -

HOW FREEMASONRY WORKS IN FRANCE.-A COITESpendent of the Univers sends from Chamberg some curious facts regarding Freemasonry and the Internationale, which are declared to be perfectly authenwho is also a Freemason, was placed in charge of the Customs at Aix-les-Bains. Last year he was arrested on charges of embezzling the monies passing through his hands. There were an immense number of Separate charges brought against him, and only last week was he brought before the Court of Assizes of Savoy. The trial insted five weeks, during which the Freemasons and the members of the Internattonale engaged in every species of manœuvre to screen their brother. They were successful, and instead of being convicted of the two hundred charges (brought against him, he was acquitted. Here comes the most curious part of the affair. Everyone expected that a grand ovation would be prepared to greet "the poor innocent" on his release-but the Freemasons were wiser than that. They assembled with the Internationlists, and ordered Pages before them in council. Then they handed him a sum of money, with directions to him to abscond at once. He did so—that very evening, and he is now on his way to America. Who rules in France—the laws or the Freemasons?

SPAIN.

Pants, Jan. 8. - The Pope replying to the congratulations of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain on Epiphany, sends an apostolic Benediction for heris about to undertake.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.—The Austrian family which ascended the throne in the person of Charles I. (Emperor Charles V.), in 1516, ended in the person of Charles II., who died without issue in 1700. By his will be bequeathed the crown to Louis XIV., of France, who had married the sister of the Span-I, of Austria, who had married another sister. A war ensued, in which nearly all Europe took part for cheers with which his stron the succession. In 1824, after Joseph Ponaparte was driven out of Spain by the British troops, Ferdinand the cost of an abridgment of the public liberties.—
YII. was proclaimed King to the exclusion of his father. Ferdinand had two brothers :- 1. Charles, or Don Carlos. 2. Francis de Paula. By the law of Spain females were excluded from the succession. Ferdinand had buried three wives, and having no children, Don Carlos was the heir presumptive. In 1829 he married Maria Christina, of Naples, by whom, in quick succession, he had two daughters— Isabells, born in 1830, and Maria Louiss, born in 1832. Ferdinand died in September, 1833, having some time previously issued a decree abolishing the law excluding females, thus cutting Don Carlos off from the succession. Ferdinand had been a most unmitigated despot, as his father had been before him, and Don Carlos was expected to be worse .-The whole nation, therefore sustained Isabella, then three years old, who was proclaimed Queen under the regency of her mother. Don Carlos at once bcgan a war, which lasted six years and was remarkable for its cruelty and atrocity.

In 1843, the Queen being 13 years old, was de-

clared by the Cortes to be of full age. An intrigue then began in Europe for the marriage of the Queen. Louis Philippe, of France, who had several unmarried sons, and who excercised a sort of guardianship over the Spanish family, was forced to make a pledge that he would not marry either of his sons to Isabella. In 1846 he was successful in accomplishing the marriage of the Queen to her cousin, Francis D'Assisi, son of Francis de Paula, thus uniting the the elder and younger lines of the family to the exclusion of the line of Don Carlos. The other daughter Maria Louisa, was married at the same time to Anthony, Buke of Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe. It was supposed then that the French King had practised an intentional fraud. The husband of the Queen was understood to be little better than an imbecile, in which case the Spanish crown would be likely to fall to the descendants of the French Prince.

Isabella, however, had a number of children, of whom five survive. The second of these is Alfonso, who was born in 1857, and is consequently new between 17 and 18 years of age. Her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, has ten children, including several sons

After his unsuccessful war Don Carlos, who had been living in France, removed to Trieste in Austria where he died in 1855. Previous to this, however, he had renounced the throne in favour of his son, Count Montmolin. In 1860 the Count was proclaimed King by Gen. Ortega, but there was no popular response. In the same year Montmolin and his brothers, John and Ferdinand, were arrested; they renounced all claim to the throne and were released, and subsequently repudiated the renunciation and Montmelin and Perdinand died in 1861. In

September, 1868, Queen Isabella left Spain for France, where she has continued to reside ever since. A menarchial constitution was adopted, and the Cortes sought diligently for a King. In July 1870, the Regency effered the Crown to Prince Leopeld of Hohenzellern. This offer was used as a pretext for the controversy between France and Prussia which ended in the war that dethron d Napoleon III. and founded the German Empire. In November, 1879, the crown was offered to Amadeus, second son of Victor Emanuel of Italy, who accepted it, was crowned King in January, 1871. Early in 1873 he abdicated and left Spain, and the country has since been ruled as a sort of a Republie. On the 24th of June, 1870, Isabella formally re-

nounced the throne in favor of her son Alfonso. Iu 1871 Don Carlos entered Spain, and has since then been engaged in prosecuting a war to recover the throne. The Spanish republic has never had any substance. The Spanish people have no knowledge of Republicanism, and the Spanish nobility and politicians abhor it. The Government has been called a Republic for the want of a menarch. On the question of "right as recognized in royal successions, Alfonso is probably entitled to the crown but what Spain wants is peace, and to have peace there must be some head selected to the support of which the country will generally unite. It is possible that this boy will unite the best elements in Spain, and be the means of giving peace to the distracted and miserable kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss National Council has, by a large ma jority, pronounced in favor of the right of the State to impose obligatory civil ceremonies in cases of marriage.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The Times despatch from Berlin says negotiations have been opened between the Berlin and Brunswick Governments with a view to the settlement of the Brunswick succession. There is little doubt the Prussian dynasty will waive its claim if the Crown Prince of Hanover consents to acknowledge the present Constitution.

CIVIL MARRIAGES IN PRUSSIA .- The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The new law in regard to civil marriage in Prussia meet with considerable opposition from the Lutheran as well as the Catholic clergy.— It need scarcely be said that these laws make a distinction between the marriage as a legal contract and the nuptial benediction, conferring upon the civil power alone the right of celebrating the martic. A ringleader of the Radicals, one named Pages, riage, and leaving to the Church the privilege of consecrating a union which is already complete .-The Lutheran clergy are not apparently disposed to accept the division of power, and their resistance is perhaps due to the fact that since the new laws came into force an increasingly large number of marriages have taken place without the parties to them going through the religious ceremony. A short time ago the First Councillor of the Evangelical Church, in a long circular addressed to the clergy of that persuasion, reminded them that they no longer enjoyed the privilege of celebrating marriages, and that all they had a right to do was to give their benediction to a union contracted outside the Church. He therefore advised them to discontinue the practice of asking the bride and bridegroom whether they were willing to be joined together in matrimony, and of pronouncing them to be man and wife in the name of the Church. This circular appears to have created diseatisfaction among several of the clergy to whom it was addressed, and the Kreuz Zeliung publishes a sort of protestation, in which they assert that the circular would not have been issued if the provincial synod had been sitting at the time."

Prince Bismarck assured the Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine that he was "in truth not shy in politics," self and her son Alfonso, and says he prays God to and that this was well grounded self-praise there is grant the latter all happiness in the difficult task he ample illustration to prove. The Suddeutsche Post is about to undertake. of "inimical" newspapers have been taken out within the last few months; so that in the matter of tyranny over the press has certainly been no shyness .- Tublet.

Whatever differences may prevail on finance or the army, or even on foreign policy, the Liberal Party ish King. The crown was also claimed by Leopold is steady in support of Prince Bismarck in his policy His altar. We have bonfires and torch-light proagainst Rome and its servants. The outburst of thirteen years. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, day was received shows that the feeling is as gener-Philip, the grandson of Louis XIV., was confirmed al as ever in the Legislature. It is evident, then, as King of Spain by yielding Naples, Sardinia, Bel- that, rightly or wrongly, the Germans consider the as King of Spain by yielding Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, and other States to Austria, and Gibraltar to
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hostility of Rome compelled by Napoleon to abdicate, and Prince Fer. | be discovered in the doings of priests and clericallydinand was also compelled to renounce all claim to | minded laymen, still their countrymen look upon them as enemies, who must be kept down even at

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. ON THE

Invocation of Saints and Angels.

On Sunday evening 3rd inst., the Archbishop of Toronto continued his lecture on this subject. His Grace said :-

There are here a few objections that some people want solved. One says "Are we not told, 'Search the Scriptures, for the same are they that give testimony of me?" Jehn v., xxxix. We will not give a refutation on the fact that the text is in the Greek and Latin 'You search the Scriptures," indicating what they were actually doing; neither will we stop to notice that Christ here spoke particularly, that is, to the Scribes and Pharisees. But even though Christ here spoke to the universal Church, and said to all as a command "Search the Scriptures" are we thereby told to put whatever construction we please on them? This modern plan is the cause of the immense number of contradictory faiths at present in the world, as well as of that infidelity which we see every day spreading around us. Men have seen sacred Scriptures perverted in favour of the most absurd doctrines, as a consequence they lose confidence in the Scriptures, and fidelity in God ending by falling rapidly into infidelity.

Another writes "Is not Scripture clear and lucid. and easily understood?" Even though it were so fools would take a wrong meaning out of it. These for instance, are very clear expressions. "This is my body," and "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them, and whose sine you shall retain they are retained." Yet private interpretation has denied that that was His body; or that sine are forgiven; though the text is clear and plain. Some parts of Scripture are very clear, but there are other parts which Saint Peter assures us are very difficult to understand. The Bible is a vast collection of different treatises; as Burke says in his reply to a actition by a large number of clergymen of the Church of England, that they should be allowed to subscribe to the Bible and not the 39 Articles:-The Scripture is no one summary of doctrines regularly digested, in which a man could not mistake his way. It is a most venerable, but most multifarious collection of the records of the Divine economy; a collection of infinite variety of cosmogony, the ology, history, prophecy, psalmody, morality, apologue, allegory, legislation, ethics, carried through different books, by different authors, and different ages, and for different ends and purposes." Consequently it cannot be a rule of fuith.

Another objecter says-"have not Catholics ex-1863 Jon renounced in favour of his son Charles who | cluded the Second Commandment because it didn't was born fill march, 1848, and who is the present suit their image worship?" Outholics have not, but construction of Dea Carles.

Protestants have, made a new division of the comIn January, 1868, a milling linear steel, mandments, and made, or attempted to make, two slous. And besides, he can powerfully assist in the place in Spota under Gangel Poles. This inversely out of the first, and then to be even with as they make fulfilment of his predictions as resist their controlled.

ion increased during the year, and on the 29th of of our Minth and Tenth one Commandment only, and one not very complimentary to the ladies, as we the truth, and so, too it often happens that he misshall see hereafter. In our Shorter Catechisms for ses it. It seldom happens that the devil reveals Children it has not been thought advisable to burthen their memories with every word of the 17 verses which compose the Commandments; but in our Bibles and longer works of instruction every word of the chapter which contains the Commandments (Exed. xx.) is given in the Shorter Catechism the essential menning of the Commandments is alone given. For instance in the First Commandment we say "I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt not have strange Gods before me." This is the entire sense of the Commandment, for if we worshipped or paid any undue reverence to images we could not escape breaking that Commandment. Christ Himself condensed the Commandments into two great precepts of charity, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbour as thyself." Hence, as long as we retain the sense we may shorten the forms. The Commandments are enumerated and divided according to the distinction of obligation imposed. This division of the Commandments is absolute and unchangeable. For instance we have a Cemmandment, Thou shalt not steal," or "Thou shalt not kill." But Protestants attempt to make two separate and distinct Commandments out of the first, which really contains but one prohibition of a crime. But look at the consequent inconvenience of making only one Commandment out of the Ninth and Tenth. Our Ninth says, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife," and the Tenth, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods"-two distinct crimes-But the Protestants, by their division of the Commandments, make the coveting of a neighbour's wife and the coveting of a neighbour's ox or ass the same kind of a crime, for their Tenth reads: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife nor his man-servant nor his maid servant, nor his ox, nor his ase, nor anything that is thy neighbour's;" thus putting the wife on a par with the ox and the ass. I said that the number and division of the Commandments with regard to sense is absolute and invariable hence its superiority over any division founded on punctuation or division into verses. I have said that it is foolish to have a division of the Commandments on the present division of the chapter inte verses, since that division is arbitrary and is a very modern innovation, dating back only to 1548 for the Old Testament, and 1551 for the New. It was done by a printer of Paris, named Robert Stephens. I have said our modern divisions into verses date from that time, because as early as the middle of the 13th century Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro had divided the books of the Bible into chapters, and in 1509 James le Fevre had marked the verses of the Psalms with figures, and so with many other lesser divisions which were discarded when the more complete system of Stephens appeared. Hence we see the absolute folly of recklessly overlooking the sense of Scripture to conform to an arbitrary division. We never hear of St. Paul or the early Fathers quoting Scripture by chapter and verse, for the simple reason that they did not exist.

We are accused of committing idolatry when we kneel to the altar and to the Host. We don't kneel to the altar, but towards the altar, as Protestants kneel at the alter when receiving communion.— When we genusiect towards the altar, we adore what we believe to be the sacred body of Christ really present under the form of bread and wine preserved in the Tabernacle. We don't adore bread, for that would be idolatry. We adore Christ in the most Holy Sacrament. We adore Him under the appearance of bread, as the Jews adored Him under the appearance of man. The Magi adored Him under the appearance of a child. Protestants would commit idolatry if they adored their sacrament, which they believe to be merely bread and wine. But we believe the substance of bread and wine to be changed, and Christ to be really present. We take His word for it; it is sufficient for us though we don't understand it.

We are asked again why we have lights on the altar at midday. Lights are the sign of our faith. Lights have been from the carliest times to show honor and respect to kings and great personages.— So, out of respect for Christ, we burn those lights on cessions in honor of great events; so we have our ights in most appropriate to the most holy sacrifice of the mass, when we commemorate the death of Christ. St. Paul says " As often as you eat of this bread and darkened; there was no light upon the world and the earth trembled. Lighting candles in day time puts us in mind of the time when the light of day was extinguished when its author was sacrificed.

Having spoken in our last lecture of these good angels, whose office and delight it is to watch over man and fulfil God's will in this regard, we now turn to the other picture—to the evil spirits whose self-appointed office and joy it is to work our destruction. Of the existence of such enemies there can be no possible doubt. Christ himself speaks of Beelzebub, Prince of Devils, in Matt. xii., 27. The Manicheans, a sect of the fourth century, went so far as to assert that the spirit of evil was eternal, was in fact God. Reason and the Church have alike condemned the doctrine The spirits of evil. or devils, were spirits who inhabited heaven and enjoyed God, but for a sin of pride they were hurled out of heaven, still retaining, however, their original nature. They were condemned to everlasting torments for their sins. Christ expressly says so .--(Matt. xxv., 41.) St. Paul says the air we breathe is full of those infernal spirits. He says, too (2 Cor., xii.. 7), that he was termented by Satan. St. Peter (1 Peter, v. 8) calls the devil a roaring lion, by which simile he represents the fierceness of his attacks on us. But the devil, "the old scrpent" is crafty as well. He so well played on man's credulity as to have sacrifices offered to him. (I Cor., x.) He is bold; he tempted Christ after His fast of forty days in the desert. He has agents on earth. St. Paul found at Salamis, in the house of the pro-consul. Sergius Paulus, a magician named Elymas. St. Paul looks upon him calls him the son of the devil. and in the name of the Lord strikes him with blindness. (Acts xiii) In the town of Philippi, Paul finds a young girl possessed by a Pythonian or divining spirit. Above all the devil wants to be worshipped. He tempted our Saviour on the mountain to do so. He wishes to assume the rights of God, and he well knows how to gain this end. The Scriptures tells us he will transform himself into an angel of light for our destruction. The Pagans offered sacrifice to the infernal spirits. In Persia and China it is still so. Even Pagans de not adore wood and stone, but the spirits which they believe to permeate and to possess the substance. Some spirits they believe always to remain in the images, and others only to come at certain periods. But through all Paganism is the religion of devils and nothing else. It appears degrading to human nature that adoration should be tendered the devil as though he were the eternal Ged, who is omniscient, who knows the past, present, and future, as one. That is what is attributed to the devil, by those who consult him or his agents on earth. But can the devil knew future things? He may. His knowledge like himself, is contingent. The future is so interwoven with the past and present, that the devil can make a pretty good guess at

what may happen. His experience of men and man's

doings is very lengthy, and from a general principle

tions. So it eiten happens that the devil hits upon hidden things in propria persona—in his own self. He more frequently communicates to this world through his agents, unfortunate people, who, by their sins or purverse inclinations, have placed themselve in his power. We have many cases of possession mentioned in Holy Writ, especially in the New Testament. The devils knew Christ, and gave testimony of Him who had come to destroy their empire on earth. Not only one but many evil spirits may possess the same person. We read in Luke viii. of a man who was possessed, "and Jesus asked him saying, what is thy name?" But he said "Legion," because "many devils were entered into him." Having dispossessed the man He gave the devils permission to enter a herd of swine near by. The animals were immediately possessed, and rushing down a hill into the sea, were drowned. But perhaps the most remarkable instances of continued possession are to be seen in the ancient oracles. In the responses given by these oracles we see exemplified all we have said of the devil's knowledge of futurity. Ambiguity and equivocation have always been the devil's best weapons. Often, too, he has said what was in direct opposition to the truth, for what cause, we know not, perhaps from his desire to deceive, perhaps from ignorance, The art of communication with the devil has never died out it has always been practised in pagan countries especially in Persia and China. This art is undergoing a terrible rival under the spiritualists of our days. Between magnetism and possession there is but one difference, and that is a difference of time; one is temporary and the other lasts; one comes from the agent of the devil, the other from the devil himself. Such acts cannot be sufficiently detested. They are an insult to God and an injury to man. There is a future which God has forbidden to man; there is a similar condition of existence into which we must not peer. God has permitted those things to be seen by prophets, but they have firm proof of their divine mission by miracles, by true real miracles, by real dispensations of the natural laws and not by those subterfuges to which the devil has recourse when counterfeiting the works of God's ministers. Hence, when the worship of devils has been revived among Christians it is visited by the most severe laws by the Church, as a practice at once idolatrons and blasphemons.-Hence, too, spirit rapping and invocations of the dead have always been condemned by the Church as devil worship. It is the revival of the Paganism of the Egyptians, which was forbidden by the Jews (Dout xviii. 10, 11, 12). "Neither let his son or daughter, making them to pass through the fire or that consulteth soothsayers or observeth dreams and omens; neither let there be any wizard or charmer, nor any one that consulteth Pythonic or fortune tellers or that seeketh the truth from the dead, for the Lord abhorreth all these things, and for such abominations He will destroy them at thy command."

Reing thus surrounded by such powerful and indefatigable enemics, we see another instance of the wisdom of God's ordinances in guardian angels. Those, then, whe reject the reverence due to those kind guardians do not seem to appreciate God's Providence in our regard, or to be elevated in sentiment or thought towards God, or in the way of attaining that purity and sanctity of life which should fit them for the eternal fellowship of angels. -Toronto Globe.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

Skin Diseases—Of whatever nature are completely radicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm and even Leprosy, it has proved itself an almost never failing cure.—(See Advertisement.)

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be crected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies:

MRS. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster. MRS. WM. M'PHERSON, MRS. WHITE, THE MISSES M'DONALD, THE MISSES O'NEILL, MRS. BOWDEN. Mrs. George M'Donald, Cornwall.
Mrs. Duncan M'Donald, Williamstown.

MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Frascriield. Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street

Montreal. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

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PILE AND HUMOR CURE

For Internal and External Use WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE

For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO CURE ALL CASES OF PILES

FROM ONE TO THREE BOTTLES IN ALL CASES OF HUMORS This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is re-

commended for. The Pile and Humor Cure is eatirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humer in, as it cures on the surface, and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

Price \$1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

P. W. LECLAIR, (Lete of Alexandria) BETYSEELAN, SURGEON, MIN CO to the Marie of the State of the law in

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Cornwall. To a competent person a liberal salary will be paid Testimonials as to character required. MICHAEL M'ENIRY, Sec. 20.3

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Cashier. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

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T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74 INLOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of THOMAS WENTWORTH, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber,

the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignce, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one mouth, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Building in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STFWART.

Assignee

Montreal, 28th December, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In re CONSTANT & CO., of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal,

Insolvents. The Creditors of the said Insolvents are hereby notified that Louis Fauron Constant de Chatigny, one of the said Insolvents, has deposited in the Office of the undersigned Assignee a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to have been executed by the majority of his Creditors, representing the three-fourths in value of the liabilities of the said Insolvents, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition to such Composition and Discharge is made within three indical days after the last publication, which shall be the ninth day of January next, the undersigned Assignee shall act upon such Deed of Com-

Montreal, 23rd December 1874., CHS. ALB. VILBON,

position and Discharge according to its terms.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of D. A. LAFORTUNE, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoic, of the City o Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the second day of February, 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee. Montreal, December 29th, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!



DESCRIPTION OF CHAPTER aring me Angle nor vicence possibly first

And the state of t

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Muir's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.



Holidays.

STANDARD PER-FUMERY.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES, ATKINSON'S PERFUMES, COUDRAY'S PERFUMES, RIVER'S PERFUMES,

ROGER and GALLET'S PERFUMES. OSBORNE, BAUER, &c.'s PERFUMES.
Condray's Pomades, Gibson's Pomades, English Lavender Waters, German Colognes, Fancy Cased Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., Suitable for the

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&c., &c., &c. Please call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL.

Dec. 18, 1874.

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\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in their sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

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Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-

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W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. Chief Agents. 37-52

THE RECTOR, and CHURCH WARDENS of TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its nearest Ression for power to borow money, and hypothecate as scentrity therefor the lot of land on which said Church is prented and said Church and other buildings thereon ercoved. It Montroal 60th November, 1884.

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APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,600 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.— Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

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Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium. thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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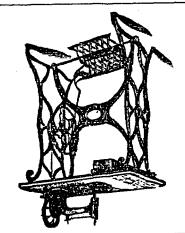
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THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im- life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diaproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

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intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great cor-ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

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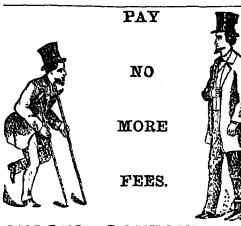
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CONFOUNDED. QUACKS

Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been pro-pounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their protended science; and what doth it avail. -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors. for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure,

for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the casson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messis. Devine & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with most approved and substantial man- great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my

> mond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DRVING & BOLTON: Gentlemen-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my

fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. GORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer. 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF. TORONTO, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasse all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to

MARGARET CONROY,

127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

This medicine is for sale at all druggists through out the Province. If it happens that your Druggis has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON,

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO General Agents fo Ontonia. The second distribution of the second distributi

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONCIERS DU CANADA," to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate, Forcign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of applicating property and the development. ameliorating property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province. Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "CAN-ADA LAND'INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COM-

16-2m

Montreal, 1st December, 1874.

J. C. HATTON, Atterney for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "ME-

tropolitán insurance company of CANADA."

Montreal, Trader,

Montreal, 30th November, 1874. J. C. HATTON,

Solicitor for Applicants. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of

Insolvent

Notice is hereby given, that the Iusolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, exent-ed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the 31st day of De-cember instant, the undersigned Assignce will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

Official Assignee. Montreal, 10th December, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOSEPH ISAIE RIVIERES, Hotel-Keeper, of the Parish of Sault-au-Recollet, district of Montreal,

I, the undersigned, Chs. Albert Vilhon, Esquire, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

The Creditors are required to fyle their claims before me within a month; and they are notified also that a meeting of the Creditors will be held in my Office, in Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street, the ninth day of January next, at two o'clock r.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. outreal, 9th December, 1874.
6HS. ALB. VILBON,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, enrrying on business there, under name of LOUIS HART, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned immovable will be sold at the times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not

bound to include, in his certificate under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Can. ada, are hereby required to make them known according to law; all oppositions afin d'amuler, afin de distraire or afin de charges, or other oppositions to the same are required to be filed with the undersigned at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions ofin de

All that certain lot of land, or emplacement, in the St. Louis Suburbs, of the City of Montreal, being lot 112, upon the official Plan and books of wo story brick dwelling,

Corderre, and adjoining said property.

To be SOLD at the COURT HOUSE, in the Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the NINE-

o'clock in the forencon,
ARTHUR M. PERKINS,

Montreal, 5th November, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal,

In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, November 18th, 1874. OLIVÍER LEFEBRA, Per J. E. ROBIDOUX,

PROVINCE OF QUEENC, SUPERIOR COURT. In re MAGLOIRE PREVOST,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, November 18th, 1874. MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Per J. E. ROBIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of MARY MATHIESON,

will apply to the Judges of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 18th November, 1874.

Per her Attorneys ad litem,
ARCHAMBAULT & DRSALABERRY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1869.
CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Dist, of Terrebonne,
In the matter of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY,"

and PATRICK MARTIN, individually, and PATRICK MARTIN, individually, On the thirteenth day of February, next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Acts, and as well individually on the said Acts, and as well individually.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Insolvent.

Assignce.

conserver may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit :

reference for Saint Louis Ward of said City, with a and other buildings thereon erected, with right of mitogennete in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madame

TEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN

His Attorney ad litem.

On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the

Insolvent. On the 21st of December next, the undersigned

MARY MATHIESON,

discharge under the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Patrick Martin as copartner of Jean Baptiste Decary, under the name and firm of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY."

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DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; someimes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he ran scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it in fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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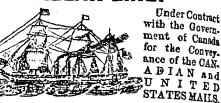
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10. a.m. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston without change. Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night

Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston. This is the most direct and best Route to Boston and other New England Cities.

Through Tickets for Boston, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in the Eastern and Southern States, including Jacksen-ville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans.