



**Childhood.**  
BY MAURICE F. EAGAN.

When mothers watch beside their children's cradle,  
And kiss the snow-brown hair and golden hair,  
They do not see the future that is coming,  
For life is made of grief and pain and care.

But God is good to all the tender mothers,  
He veils the future with his pain and sin,  
Though sometimes fears may dim the present glimmers,  
Yet never can they quench the hope within.

Yes, God is very good to tender mothers,  
They see no thorns upon the golden head  
Of him who plays and lives his earliest roses—  
The bloom a fleeting hour and then are dead.

But, she, the model of all earthly mothers,  
Was never spared the pain of knowing this  
That, though her Christ-child played with  
blooming roses,  
The crown must come, for all her prayerful  
bliss.

To look—He slept upon His snowy eyelids,  
And knew that there should cloud upon the  
Tree;  
To gaze upon His smooth and stainless forehead,  
And know that there great drops of blood  
should be—

To catch His dimpled hands and softly  
keep them warm,  
As mothers—between her own—was  
pain;  
She felt the nail-prints on their velvet sur-  
face,  
She could not save Her Lamb from being  
slain.

When mothers watch beside their children's  
cradle,  
And dream bright dreams of them of joy  
Let them remember Mary's trust through  
all;  
And ask all blessings through the Holy  
Name.

**FOO STRANGE  
NOT TO BE TRUE**

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

After some further conversation had taken place, and just as Madame Thirlemont was about to conduct her guests to their apartments, a servant came into the room and presented a letter to M. Thirlemont. He hastily read it, and then placed it in his wife's hands. A cloud suddenly overshadowed her face, and her demeanour to her guests became cold and dignified. The letter was from the governor. It was a most puzzling one. There was no guessing its drift. "His excellency requested M. Thirlemont, at whose house he understood Colonel and Madame d'Auban had arrived, and then requested that they depart before he had seen them, and added, that as soon as some pressing business he had on hand was concluded, he would come there himself, as he wished for a private interview with his guests."

The messenger who had brought this message was cross-questioned by Madame Thirlemont, who went out to speak to him.

"The governor," he said, "has appeared excited when he heard of Colonel d'Auban's arrival, and immediately sent to inquire where they were gone. He had been ordered to lose no time in delivering the letter he had written."

Madame Thirlemont made her plans. It struck her this was an emergency which required prudence and resolution. She hastened back to the drawing-room, and once more proposed to conduct Madame d'Auban to the chamber prepared for her, and then, a bold stroke, which might, if necessary, be explained away as an accident, she locked the door and carried away the key. Then rushing to the one where her husband had just left d'Auban, she took the same precaution.

"What are you doing, madame?" exclaimed the attendant, M. Thirlemont, who was still in the passage.

The lady pressed her finger on her lips, and drew her husband into a small room on the ground floor, which was his own sitting room. There she was proceeding also to lock the door, but this he would not stand.

"Madame, are you gone out of your mind?" he asked.

She again laid her finger on her lips, and answered, in an impressive whisper, "Monsieur, this is not the time for irrelevant and I might add, indecorous, exclamations. We are in a position of the greatest of the most delicate, and I suppose I should have done so when M. Lenoir was murdered, or on the night when I so narrowly escaped being a martyr."

Madame Thirlemont's idea of martyrdom consisted in dying a painful death, and going in consequence as a matter of course to heaven, a sort of passive martyr, she evidently thought we must all come to at last.

"As I did not go out of my mind then, I suppose I shall not do so now, though the circumstances in which we are placed might very reasonably drive one mad."

"Oh! if you please do not go mad, madame; that would only make matters worse, whatever the matter is;—"

"Do not say but, M. Thirlemont. Look the matter in the face, and give your attention to it. These people are the same who were in Louisiana at the time of the Natchez insurrection. M. d'Auban led the force which delivered me and many others from the hands of the savages, and I saw them afterwards in New Orleans."

"Well, but what of that?"

"Oh! very well, M. Thirlemont; if it is 'well,' but what of that?—If I am considered a fool—if everything I say is turned into ridicule, I have done my duty. I would not have acted in that way; he had reliance on my judgment; he never did anything but by my advice."

"And ended by being murdered, poor man," ejaculated, in an incautious manner, M. Thirlemont.

This was indeed a fair ground of attack; a justifiable theme for his injured wife to descant upon. He had accused her of some sort of complicity with her first husband's murderers—of having at least, recommended him to follow the course which led to that result; and there seemed for some time little prospect of M. and Madame d'Auban being released from captivity, or M. Thirlemont from the conjugal tete-a-tete, to judge from the torrent of words, pathetic, passionate, and utterly senseless, which flowed from his wife's lips. But it came to an end at last, and when she paused to take breath he inquired once again, but taking care to avoid any offensive insinuation, why their guests were to be suspected because they had been in Louisiana at the time of the insur-

rection, and shared, with many others, and Madame Thirlemont herself, the sufferings of the colonists. She then explained that somebody at New Orleans had once said to her that there were strange stories about the d'Aubans. No details had been given. One of those assertions had been made which, like the seed blown about by the wind, and which gives birth to many a noxious weed, propagates mischief with fatal facility. "A strange story about somebody, which the speaker himself does not know much about, has often done more harm than a positive calumny. A direct charge friends can reply to. But who could always deny that, in their own or others' lives there have been no strange stories? The few who knew the details of the one we have been describing, could certainly not have denied its strangeness. "But why lock them up?" persisted M. Thirlemont. "Whatever stories there may be about or against them, I do not see that they are to be kept in prison."

"Not see the use of it? Why, does not the governor charge you not to let them go till he comes?"

"But he cannot intend that we should keep them prisoners. He would have had them arrested, if such had been his meaning. For heaven's sake, go and unlock those doors before he arrives. I declare there is the sound of a horse's feet in the avenue! Give me the keys, and go and meet his excellency."

Madame Thirlemont hurried into the hall, and confronted with no little trepidation the Governor-General M. de la Bourdonnais, who had never honoured her before with a visit. She curtseyed profoundly, and at once proceeded to assure him that it was by the merest chance in the world that the strangers who were just arrived happened to be at her house. From the first moment of their arrival, she had suspicion that there was something unsatisfactory about them; indeed, it had been quite against her advice that M. Thirlemont had shown them hospitality; but gentlemen would have their own way. . . . M. de la Bourdonnais patiently endured the ebbing of this tide of self-defence, a slightly sarcastic smile hovering on his lips, and then requested that she shown into a room where he could see M. and Madame d'Auban. He was accordingly ushered into the drawing-room, where M. Thirlemont had politely led his guests, who had been perfectly unaware of their temporary imprisonment. Madame d'Auban, when she heard that the governor wished for an interview with her husband and herself, had trembled from head to foot, and the respectful manner with which he approached her only tended to heighten her fears. In her husband's heart a feeling of indignation was rising. Wild thoughts passed through his mind about the tyranny of kings and the iron yoke of despotism. Both saw at once that her position was perfectly known, and that a crisis in their fates must be at hand. Still both preserved their self-command, and received with courteousness the governor's greetings. After a few preliminary remarks, and inquired as to their health, the length of their voyage, and their first impressions of the island, he said that the last ship from France had brought an order from his majesty (Madame d'Auban became very pale) to name Colonel d'Auban to the post of sub-governor of the island, and to offer him also the direction of all the agricultural operations in his own domains. He was also directed by the king to place at Madame d'Auban's disposal the habitation of St. Andre, one of the most salubrious and agreeable residences in the neighbourhood of St. Denis; "a desirable one," he added, in a low voice, "as the island could offer for a lady of exalted rank."

A deep flush overspread Madame d'Auban's cheek, which soon subsided. She looked at her husband. "The king is very good," she said, in a faltering voice. Then hiding her face in her hands, burst into tears. M. de la Bourdonnais, with a well-bred delicacy of feeling, led away M. d'Auban to another part of the room, and gave him some details about the post to which he was appointed, the emoluments of which had been doubled by his majesty's command. He soon took leave of them, and in a few minutes, with a courtesy and a kindness which ever afterwards marked his manner and conduct towards them. He made a gracious bow to Madame Thirlemont as he passed her in the ante-room, and advised her and her husband to hasten and pay their respects to the new sub-governor of the island, to whom they had just been so amicably extended hospitality. This was said with a smile, which had in it a slight mixture of French malice, the most different thing in the world from malice in English.

The poor hostess experienced as strong, if not as interesting, revulsions of feeling, as that which her guests had felt a moment before, when the announcement had been made to them of so unexpected a happiness. She quivered all over. She repressed in her memory every word she had uttered, every civility she had omitted to perform towards the new dignitaries. She went back in thought even to the old days at the Natches, and to the night when she and Madame d'Auban had been about to die side by side. She was very glad of her good fortune, and when, on entering the room, the pale gentleman who had suffered so much, came forward to meet her with tears in her eyes, but a smile on her lips, the good feelings of her heart overcame her uneasiness, and she, too, wept for joy at another's happiness. For it was happiness she could understand and sympathize in, that of being sub-governess of the Isle de Bourbon and enjoying a good income, and possessing the best house in the island. She did not know of the relief, the peace, the release from the disquietude of ceaseless apprehension that was pervading the heart of one by whose side she sat, whose hand she held. She sympathized with the obvious good fortune which had befallen Madame d'Auban, and did not at all wonder at an emotion, the cause of which she little appreciated. It did not seem to her at all excessive for the occasion. She would have been herself much more agitated if M. Thirlemont had been named sub-governor of the island. On the whole, Madame d'Auban took it very calmly, she thought. Yes! she was calm with the calmness of one who has long battled with the waves, and has reached a peaceful shore; calm with the calmness of a heart at rest. Calm because she was from whom a great blessing has passed away, whom a great blessing has been vouchsafed. She could lie down

and rise in peace. Her husband was now her own. The fear of separation was no longer in her eyes. Her enemies could be once more directed in high and useful channels. The house promised to them was all they could desire. Its vicinity to the sea would, she knew, be to d'Auban an immense enjoyment, like a friend of his childhood, cheering his declining years. If the trees round St. Andre were not so grand, those of the oriental forest; if the flowers did not blossom so spontaneously in its gardens as in the wild pleasure-grounds of Louisiana, there would be beauty in abundance about their new abode, and more repose, more security, a stronger home-feeling in their position, than in the solitude of the wilderness so much loved in former days.

Before the Governor left, he had placed in Madame d'Auban's hands a sealed packet, containing letters which explained the change in their fortunes. There was a long one from the Comte de Saxe. He dwelt on the intimacy which he bore, and which he felt somewhat afraid of announcing to the king. Important political events had, however, happily supervened, and turned his majesty's thoughts in another direction; and some days elapsed, during which no inquiries were made as to the princess and her dejected husband, which he felt somewhat afraid of announcing to the king. Important political events had, however, happily supervened, and turned his majesty's thoughts in another direction; and some days elapsed, during which no inquiries were made as to the princess and her dejected husband, which he felt somewhat afraid of announcing to the king. Important political events had, however, happily supervened, and turned his majesty's thoughts in another direction; and some days elapsed, during which no inquiries were made as to the princess and her dejected husband, which he felt somewhat afraid of announcing to the king.

In the meantime, the Queen of Hungary's reply to the king's letter arrived. It expressed in courteous terms her majesty's gratitude for the French monarch's information on a point so deeply interesting to her. Her royal relation, she assured him, would be most warmly welcomed by her, and every honour and attention due to her rank paid to the sister of her late mother. Her majesty's gracious offers with regard to the gentleman whom the princess had espoused in America, and the child that had been born there, would be gratefully accepted by all parties. It would, of course, be impossible, as his majesty justly observed, that the princess, restored to her rightful position, and received by her as her aunt, should acknowledge that person as her husband. But she trusted that a satisfactory arrangement could be effected, and "softened by the generous goodness of his majesty to all parties, would be acquiesced in without difficulty."

"On the receipt of this letter, the king immediately sent for me," wrote the count. "He had it in his hand when I entered, and, reading it aloud, he said, 'You must communicate this important intelligence to the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick, and advise with her as to the time and manner in which she desires to avail herself of her royal niece's invitation. I have received a favourable report of Colonel d'Auban's character and talents, and I shall be glad to have his name. It is fortunate that the princess did not marry an adventurer.' I felt myself obliged to broach at once the state of the case to his majesty. 'Sire,' I said, 'women have never been unaccountable beings; they always feel or act as we should expect. I can only regret, sire, that you should not have communicated this important intelligence to the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick, and advise with her as to the time and manner in which she desires to avail herself of her royal niece's invitation. 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**Sacred Heart Convent, London, Ont.**

WRITTEN FOR THE RECORD  
 Hall shrine of piety and grace,  
 Of Jesus' Heart the honored place!  
 Within thy precincts chaste,  
 Rivellet of virtue pure—  
 Loyal and peace did taste!  
 Stately dome for noble dreams,  
 Cooler, fair of heavenly beams!  
 How oft within thy portals bright  
 Have I not prayed for Heaven's light,  
 Knelt me in adoration most,  
 Fondly the Sacred Heart did greet!  
 How calmly had each jiveled hour,  
 And brought rich knowledge as a dower,  
 Beneath thy halo shade star-dusted,  
 Sweet Mary's shrine 'twas often seeked:  
 I have culled earth's fairest flowers,  
 Wandering through thy garden bowers;  
 My fancy there did take swift wing,  
 Of flight, to where sweet songsters sing,  
 And poined 'mid a realm fair and bright,  
 Which lent sharp vision to my warp'd sight,  
 Friendship's gold, delightful link,  
 Thou'st made shining bright methink,  
 I've tasted its luxurious sweets,  
 Its sparkling world my poor heart oft greets,  
 But higher, bright knowledge as a dower,  
 God's ways to bear with patient will,  
 I've learned while 'neath thy hallowed  
 shrine  
 Dear oasis, chaste retreat! Blessings thine!  
 Life's cares to me were then unknown,  
 I dwelt in an angelic choir,  
 When twilight set with ebon hue,  
 O'er hill and dale I'd every air,  
 Thy peaceful, calm and holy air,  
 With Jesus' angels watching there,  
 Fall! Blooming in the every air,  
 Sweet olive home of the Triune Dove!  
 In Memory's golden page thy name,  
 Noble Ladies' names I'd every claim,  
 Dear teachers of the "Sacred Heart,"  
 Noble Ladies' names I'd every claim,  
 Vestal virgins of the heavenly King!  
 What tribute to ye shall I grandly sing?  
 Power is not mine, my power is true,  
 Nor brilliant, blazing, lam'ous name,  
 But a blessing rich I invoke on ye,  
 Empyrean bliss for eternally!  
 ENFANT DE MARIE,  
 Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 1880. Du Sacre Coeur

**THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC CITY.**

**THE URSULINE MONASTERY ESTABLISHED 1639.**

A. M. D. G.

**INSTRUCTION NEEDED IN NEW FRANCE—THE WAYS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE—ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES.**

(Continued.)  
 PART 2.

Not long after the admittance of Mother Mary of the Incarnation into the Community, one Christmas-tide—in 1631—a mysterious dream shadowed forth her future course. Through a dark and perilous way, she groped, hand-in-hand, with a lady whose countenance was unknown to her. A venerable person directed the travellers by a motion of the hand, and they entered a spacious court formed by the buildings of a house. The pavement was of white marble, intersected by lines of vermilion. Over all this place seemed to brood the spirit of stillness and peace. On one side rose a chapel of purest alabaster, upon the summit of which, as upon a throne, was seated the Blessed Virgin with the Divine Infant. She was gazing upon a desolate country, covered with fogs, and beneath with mounded precipices. In the midst of these gloomy wastes, the spires and gable-end of a little church could be perceived, just visible above the fogs. The Virgin looked with sadness on the dismal scene before her, and, as Mary of the Incarnation pressed forward, close to her seat, the sweet Mother of Mercy turned towards her with a smile of welcome, and, gently bending down, kissed her forehead. Then she seemed to whisper some message to the Divine Infant that concerned the salvation of souls. Mary of the Incarnation had not heard the words but she knew their purport, and her heart burned more than ever for the conversion of pagan nations. A year later, the mystery was removed by an interior call to devote herself to found a Monastery of her Order in Canada. Henceforth, while praying for all the benighted nations of the earth, it is for Canada in particular that her zeal is unkindled. Many times each day, with pressing supplications, she pleads for souls, through the Sacred Heart of Jesus;—and still seems to hear our Lord bidding her to lend her aid,—to go to Canada, and there build a house to Jesus and Mary. The Church of Canada was indeed just emerging from the darkness that, through long ages, had covered the land. The *Relations* which the missionaries in New France began to publish in 1632 found their way to the Monastery, and helped to fan the flame.

It is for the Almighty to provide the way for the accomplishment of His own designs. In what manner this was brought about, we must now relate.

In another distant part of France, near the little town of Alencon, in Normandy, stood the castle of the seigneur of Vaubourg, the ancestral home of Madeleine de Chauvigny, better known by the name of Madame de la Peltrie. Like Mother Mary of the Incarnation, Madeleine, engaged once in the married state through pure compliance with the will of her parents, constantly refused, when these ties were broken, to contract a second engagement. The piety of her early years had been remarkable; the widow she perfected her love of God by the practice of exterior works of charity,—alms-deeds, lodging and serving the sick and the unfortunate. To her, also, the *Relations*, particularly that of 1635, were as a ray of light, fashioning her future course. One of the holy missionaries had uttered this moving appeal: "Alas! were the superfluous wealth of some of the ladies of France employed to further the conversion of these poor Indians, what blessings would they not draw down upon their own families! What a glorious thing it would be in the sight of Heaven to gather up the precious drops of Jesus' blood and apply it to the souls of these poor heathens!" How many hearts that thrilled on reading this vehement appeal turned as soon to some trivial pursuit, giving no further heed to the voice of Grace! Not so Madeleine. A high and noble purpose filled her soul, while it overwhelmed her with the impression of her own unworthiness. She resolved to go to that heathen land, to gather up the precious Blood of Jesus!

Before she had taken any step towards the accomplishment of her pious project, she fell dangerously ill, and soon her life was despaired of. In this extremity she made a vow to go to Canada, and to found, in honor of St. Joseph, a Monastery of Ursulines for the instruction of the little Indian and French girls. Suddenly she arose from the brink of the grave to perfect

health! Many difficulties remained to be overcome; family interests changed them to persecutions. Legal proceedings having failed to procure her arrest, those who coveted the wealth she was giving to good works were fully determined to deprive her of her liberty in order to obtain it. Aware of this, and supported by able counsellors, she adopted measures suited only to extreme cases, such as hers evidently was. A journey to Paris enabled her to consult Rev. Father Grenier, General of the Oratory and St. Vincent de Paul,—by both these eminent men her devout project was approved.

It remained to obtain nuns for the proposed foundation. Madame de la Peltrie sought the advice of Rev. Father Poncet, charged with the missions to Canada, and to her great joy learned from him the particulars of the vocation of Mother Mary of the Incarnation. Not many weeks later, the pious widow was at Tours negotiating the affair with the Archbishop. Admitted into the Monastery, Mother Mary recognizes in the stranger the companion with whom, in that mysterious dream, eight years before, she had toiled along a dangerous path through an unknown, desert land.

It was necessary to choose a companion for Mother Mary; this was equally overruled by Providence. Not one in that fervent community would have shrunk from the proposed sacrifice; all were anxious, even to obtain the nomination. One, however, in her humility, judged herself unworthy to aspire to such a distinction; yet she was the chosen one. Of gentle mien and delicate health, the youthful and accomplished Marie de la Troche de St. Bernard was of the noble blood of the De Savoignieres. Her vocation to a religious life, at the early age of fourteen, had already cost her parents an immense sacrifice. How was she to obtain the consent of either of them or of her community? When God will, "there is a way," and thus it proved in the case of Mlle. de la Troche. Attributing the unlooked for success to the protection of St. Joseph, to whom she had confided all her hopes, Mother M. Bernard exchanged her name for that of St. Joseph, by which name she was ever afterwards known.

It remained to regulate the temporal affairs of the projected Foundation, and to receive the Archbishop's benediction with their "obediencies" or Episcopal authorization. It was their *Bull of Right*, their *Passport* in authentic form, although not issued by the Archbishop's Palace. The venerable Prelate, now eighty years of age, was profoundly moved. When the moment of parting came, he arose, and presenting the two religious to Madame de la Peltrie addressed her in these remarkable words: "Behold the two foundation stones of the temple you are about to erect in the New World to glorify the Almighty. I entrust them to you for this end, according to your demand. May they be the two precious stones in the foundation, on the model of the Jerusalem above. May this edifice be a mansion of Peace, of Grace and of Heavenly blessings, more abundant than that of the Ancient Temple of Solomon. May the efforts of Hell never prevail against it. And as the Holy Church pressed forward, close to her seat, the sweet Mother of Mercy turned towards her with a smile of welcome, and, gently bending down, kissed her forehead. Then she seemed to whisper some message to the Divine Infant that concerned the salvation of souls. Mary of the Incarnation had not heard the words but she knew their purport, and her heart burned more than ever for the conversion of pagan nations. A year later, the mystery was removed by an interior call to devote herself to found a Monastery of her Order in Canada. Henceforth, while praying for all the benighted nations of the earth, it is for Canada in particular that her zeal is unkindled. Many times each day, with pressing supplications, she pleads for souls, through the Sacred Heart of Jesus;—and still seems to hear our Lord bidding her to lend her aid,—to go to Canada, and there build a house to Jesus and Mary. The Church of Canada was indeed just emerging from the darkness that, through long ages, had covered the land. The *Relations* which the missionaries in New France began to publish in 1632 found their way to the Monastery, and helped to fan the flame.

Their next pause is at Dieppe, where another Convict of France has inherited the Missionary spirit. A third companion was found there in Mother Cecile Richer of the Cross, who seems, like another Matthew, to have arisen at the first sound of the Divine Master's voice, ready to follow Him even to the ends of the earth. The merchant ships, bound for Canada, had taken in their freight,—dry-goods, implements of labor, seed, live-stock, salt, and a miscellaneous assortment, and were only waiting now for a favorable breeze. Among the expected passengers were

THREE NUNS FROM THE HOSPITAL IN DIEPPE.  
 Mothers Mary Guenet of St. Ignatius, Anne le Coultre, St. Bernard and Mary Forrester of St. Bonaventura, who under the high patronage of the Duchess of Angoulême, were going to Quebec to found a House of their Order; there were also the Rev. Fathers Vimont, Pinet and Chauvignot for the Missions; and now at the latest hour, an unexpected recruit appeared—Madame de la Peltrie and the three Ursulines.

"It was on this occasion that the zeal of a pious gentleman of Caen, M. de Bernieres, was awakened for the missions of Canada. After aiding Madame de la Peltrie in a difficult juncture, he remained the devoted friend of the Ursulines, taking charge of their affairs in France with a benevolence worthy of the highest praise. It is a source of regret that Mother Mary's letters to him were not recovered; to him, naturally, the state of the Convent, its penury and its resources, must have been stated from year to year.—*Glimpses of the Monastery*, Vol. I.

TO BE CONTINUED.

What a multitude of martyrs suffer from headache! either of the nervous or bilious form. The principal cause of the distress is a disordered stomach and liver, for which Burdock Blood Bitters is a positive specific. It cures constipation of the bowels, eliminates disease of the kidneys, arouses the secretions to a healthy action, purifies the blood, regulates the liver and strengthens the debilitated system. Sample bottle 10 cents. Regular size \$1.00.

**THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.**

Sunday, in Dublin, the anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—who were executed in Manchester over ten years ago for the shooting of Police-constable Brett—was celebrated in the usual solemn manner. Notwithstanding the fact that it was not announced in any public way that the demonstration would take place, several thousands assembled at the memorial cross erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, and paid their homage and respect to the memory of the dead three. As each man passes this grave with uncovered head he took up position in front of the cross, and, with all had assembled, Mr. O'Brien, one of the military Fenian prisoners, recited the *De Profundis*, in which the large assembly joined. The prayers for the dead having concluded, Mr. J. Leahy addressed to those present a few observations. He hoped they would, notwithstanding time, keep fresh in their memory the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who had died for their country. He called upon them to keep in their hearts the sentiments professed by the noble three, and he was sanguine that they would instruct their children and their children's children in the same noble principles. Mr. Leahy having concluded, all joined in procession, and headed by three bands—the Martyrs' procession to the grave known as the M'Manus plot, where a statue of M'Manus, O'Mahony, Reddin, and M'Carthy lie. Of the two first mentioned it is needless to refer to the conspicuous part which they took in political movements. Reddin, it will also be remembered, was convicted for taking part in the "Manchester rescue," for which he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. After the expiration of his term from the great hardship he received in prison his health broke down, and he died a few months after his release. Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy, of the 53rd Regiment, is the fourth occupant of this plot, and met his untimely and sudden death from similar causes as those which befell Reddin. He was not a week out of prison when he died suddenly in Morrison's Hotel, Dowson Street, from heart-disease accelerated by hardship. Each processionist passed the grave with uncovered head. The processionists then visited the grave of Anne Delvin, the famous and faithful servant of Robert Emmet; the grave of Donoghue, who was shot dead at Tallaght; Edward Dwyer, arrested with James Stephens, who died in Millbank Prison; and the graves of the brothers Stowell, who also met their death through prison discipline in the Naas Gaol.

**CATHOLIC NOTES.**

The venerable Father Damen, S. J., now in his sixty-seventh year, retains much of his old-time strength and activity. He has just concluded a successful mission at Ouel, Ill.

Suppose all the Jews were to move out of Germany, bag and baggage, brains and gold, the Reich-childs leading off. Would not the day after the completion of this modern exodus be a very blue day for Germany?

A distinguished foreigner, visiting this country, remarked that the United States was the greatest country he ever saw for well-dressed beggars. He referred to the young men who hang around the entrance to churches. Only paupers do so abroad.

Catholic Spain has in proportion to her population, more children at school than Protestant England has. England, with 34,000,000 inhabitants, having 88,000 schools, attended by 3,000,000 scholars; while Spain, with 17,000,000 people, has 20,000 schools, and 1,500,000 scholars.

Madame Bridget O'Neill of the Order of the Sacred Heart, and whose death took place recently in St. Louis, had spent twenty-five years of her life among the Indians.

The King of Sweden has offered an asylum in his dominions to the Italian Bagnettes of Paris, whose Superior was once Confessor to the late Queen Dowager, his mother.

The Rome correspondent of the *Freitburg Liberte* says that at the next Consistory which will take place in the commencement of December, His Holiness the Pope will create a number of new cardinals. He states, on good authority, that amongst the prelates who will be called to receive the honors of the purple are his Grace Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, and Mgr. Ricciarini, Major-domo of His Holiness.

Don Albertino, a clergyman of much talent, who edits the *Observatore* of Milan, has received a letter telling him to prepare for death, as a committee has been appointed to kill him. The pretext of this murderous hostility was an article in the *Observatore* again: Garibaldi, written, not by Don Albertino, who was at the time absent from Milan, but by one of the subscribers, and disavowed by Don Albertino on his return from the Catholic Congress at Como. The assassination of Garibaldi proves that the threats of the subeditors are not intended to be without fulfillment.

It is a remarkable fact, unnoticed as yet by historians, that Holy Father Pius IX, whose last moments were devoted to the restoring of Scotland to her place among the nations of the earth, should have been called to his reward on the day so closely identified with the Scottish nation. Pius IX. died on the 6th February, on the eve of the anniversary of Queen Mary Stuart's martyrdom, and may we not believe that Providence specially willed thus to associate the venerated sovereign, whose two hundred and ninety-third anniversary was commemorated on the 7th of February, the Forth tragedy having taken place the 7th February, 1567.

**THREATENED EXPULSION OF NUNS.**

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter just received from his daughter, who is a nun in France:

"I suppose you see by the papers how badly affairs are going on in France, and how all the congregations are being scattered away. In one place the fathers barricaded their place so well that no one could enter. There was a sort of siege. The soldiers surrounded the monastery and had cannons even posted there; inside the fathers were making a strong resistance, and there were 3000 persons locked up with them determined to hold out to the last, but unfortunately, there happened to be a small door which had been forgotten, and by this means the soldiers entered and took possession. At four the superior of the Oblate fathers had once been a general, and it was his own men that he formerly commanded, so when he was ordered to turn them out, he in former times was treated to the men, 'in former times you treated me with more respect,' and all the soldiers immediately took off their caps and saluted him. Some of the incidents connected with these sad affairs are really very touching. There is a convent of Dominican nuns here, and it appears that they have got notice to leave here last year after we were. Everyone says that we shall not be touched, but I don't put much faith in that when we see those almost beside us driven away.

**A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S POVERTY.**

A reference was recently made in this column, says the *Catholic Times*, to the modest sums of money which the Catholic Bishop of England leave behind them. The last will of a Frenchman, late viceroy to the Episcopacy, furnishes us with a pathetic illustration of the same sort of holy poverty. Monsignor Gillard, Bishop of Constantine, and Hippo, died comparatively young, worn out and richly rendered as chaplain on the battle-fields of his country—notably at Sedan, where he was wounded. "I entered the Church poor," he says in his will, "and I leave behind nothing but a few books and a pile of furniture. The former I bequeath to Mgr. Lavigne for his Arab institutions, and in testimony of my profound veneration for his Apostolic virtues and of my respect for his piety and excellent mother, I leave my humble furniture, that she may dispose of it, and so be able to pass the last days of her life in less penury. I thought it, it is true, in the days of my priestly life, but God will pardon me, I hope, for leaving my father who gave me life, who so loved me to the most indigent of mothers, his legacy of my poverty."

A volume entitled "Ireland and her Churches" which, if it is now forgotten, attracted great attention when it was published in 1867, and largely contributed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, contained some statistics standing out in contrast with the fact that Monsignor Gillard brought to light. The writer, Mr. James Godkin, was a Protestant, and is, we believe, since dead. He took the trouble to extract from the Registry of the Court of Probate, the amount left by the Irish Protestant Bishops who died between the years 1822 and 1867. The result of the investigation proved that twenty of these ecclesiastics left behind them an aggregate of £261,868, or 43,993 each on an average, in personal property alone—and not including any real property the deceased may have purchased, nor any settlement he may have made on members of his family, nor any stock he may have transferred to avoid legacy duty. Compare the accumulated possessions of these "Bishops of a poor

Church" (as they actually called themselves) with the effects of yet another ecclesiastic—stationed in Ireland too—"the worldly Church of Rome," Monsignor Russell, the late President of Maynooth, the largest one mentioned in whose will is £200 (and that is left for religious purposes)—and we shall know in which Community—the Catholic or the Anglican—the ministers divide their portion with poor and realise the apostolic warning that, as we brought nothing into this world, so it is certain we can carry nothing out.

**SISTERS OF MERCY.**

THE TRIBUTE PAID THEM BY A PROTESTANT NOBLEMAN.  
 A grand bazaar for St. Catherine's Convent of Mercy, Edinburgh, Scotland, was opened on Thursday, November 11, by Lord Napier and Etrick, who at the invitation of Archbishop Strachan, made an edifying speech in which he made a glowing eulogium of the Sisters of Mercy. In conclusion, he said: "This (his hearers) might say that he was credulous—that he was enthusiastic in the advocacy of this Society. Well, he had personal grounds for confidence and gratitude to Catholic Sisters of Mercy. It so happened that an earlier period of his life he held a diplomatic position at Constantinople, under Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. During the distress and the vicissitudes of the Crimean War, the ambassador called him one morning, and said, 'Go down to the port, you will find a ship there loaded with Jewish exiles, Russian subjects from the Crimea. It is your duty to disembark them. The Turks will give you a house in which they may be placed. I turn them over entirely to your charge.' He (Lord Napier and Etrick) went down to the shore, and there received about 200 persons, poor most miserable objects, that could be witnessed, most of them old men and women and children sunk in the lowest depths of indigence and despair. He placed them in the cold and ruinous lodging which had been allocated to them by the Ottoman authorities. He was bound to say he felt very greatly perplexed on suddenly being loaded with that numerous family. He went back to the ambassador and said, 'Your excellency, these people are very odd, and I have got no fuel and no blankets; they are hungry, and I have got no food; they are very dirty, and I have got no soap; their hair is in an indescribable condition, and I have got no combs—what am I to do with these people?' 'Do,' said the ambassador, 'go down to the convent of Galata and get a couple of Sisters of Mercy; they will put all to rights in a moment.' He went down to the convent, saw the Mother Superior, and explained his case. He asked her for two Sisters. She ordered two Sisters into her presence, and told them to follow him. These persons were ladies of refinement and of intellect—cultured Frenchwomen and Roman Catholics, and he was a stranger, a foreigner, and a Protestant, and he invoked their assistance for the benefit of Jews. Yet these two women made up their bundles, followed him through the rain without a look, a whisper, or a sign of hesitation. From that moment the two Sisters were devoted to the cause, and they never returned to their homes but made a single convent. And yet they did make one convert—they made himself (applause). It was true that they did not persuade him of the truth of their religion; but they taught him to believe in the truth of the Sisters of Mercy, and they always acted alike. They had all taken the cross in the holy war against misery and sin. They worked with the same sacred symbol, and as they worked twenty-five years ago on the shores of the Bosphorus, they would work to-morrow in the cloister of the Canonate (applause)."

**THE CHURCH FLOURISHES WITH LIBERTY.**

The only Church in America, said Prof. Robert Flint, in a recent lecture in Edinburgh, which has preserved its unity unbroken is the Roman Catholic, and its progress has been extraordinarily rapid. A hundred years ago the Roman Catholicism in the States stood to the other inhabitants of the portion of one to a hundred. Now it is as one to seven. It is natural that they should be confident that their Church has a glorious future before it in the New World. Many persons have supposed that in the free atmosphere of the United States the Roman Catholicism could scarcely live, and still less flourish; but the breath of liberty it would wither away and die. If they had thought of Canadian Roman Catholicism, perhaps they would not have formed this opinion. They would, undoubtedly, not have done so if they had understood either the strength of Roman Catholicism, or the worthlessness of mere liberty—that is, of liberty dissociated from truth and piety. The facts show that Catholicism can flourish wonderfully in the United States. It is the Romanism of the Vatican which rules there over nearly seven millions of attached, obedient, and hopeful disciples.

**JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON MACAULAY.**

Macauley was not the paragon, the ninth wonder of the world, for which people once set him down; but he was a man of singularly noble character. He was, in a literary sense, egotistic; that is to say, he thought and talked and wrote a great deal about his works and himself; but he was one of the most unselfish men that ever lived. He appears to have enjoyed advancement, success, fame and money, only because these enabled him to give pleasure and support to the members of his family. He was attached to his family, especially to his sisters, with the tenderest affection. His real nature seemed only to have thoroughly shone out when in their society. There he was loving, sportive, even to joyfulness to the very end. He was remarkably generous and charitable, even to strangers; his hand was almost always open; but he gave so unostentatiously that it was not until after his death half his kindly deeds became known. He had a spirit which was absolutely above any of the corrupting temptations of money and rank. He was very poor a long time, and during his poverty he was beginning to make his reputation in the House of Commons. It is often said that a poor man feels nowhere so much out of place, nowhere so much at a disadvantage, nowhere so much humiliated, as in the House of Commons. Macauley felt nothing of this kind. He bore himself as easily and as steadily as though he had been the eldest son of a proud and wealthy family. It did not seem to have occurred to him when he was poor that money was lacking to the dignity of his intellect and his manhood; or when he was rich that

**INSULTS TO THE POPE.**

The Protestant missionaries in Rome lose no opportunity of insulting the Head of the Catholic Church, in what was once his own city. Signor Ribetti, a Waldensian pastor, for whose establishment a bazaar was held a year or two ago under the patronage of the wife of the British Ambassador, announced lately a lecture on "The Ten Lamentations of Leo XIII." The Queen of Rome very properly inhibited Pastor Ribetti from committing this public outrage on the Pope.

**GREAT MERIT.**

All the fair gifts of first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

**ADVENT PRAYER.**

WRITTEN IN 1877.  
 Jesu, Jesu, day and into night,  
 And thou my light art dim and far away,  
 Come near! as when in meek but wondrous  
 Thou ushered in the first fair Christmas  
 For I would look to Thee and love Thee  
 Throughout Eternity,  
 As of old Thou hast loved me.  
 Jesu, Jesu, as Thou, condescending,  
 Meekly suffered and died for me,  
 So by Thy strength, in humble worship  
 bending,  
 Loffer body, life, and soul, to Thee,  
 For I would look to Thee and love Thee  
 Throughout Eternity,  
 As of old Thou hast loved me.  
 Jesu, Jesu, brighten up the gloom  
 That falls across the path of life,  
 Triumphant raise my hopes above the  
 tomb,  
 And soften with Thy presence earth's sad  
 strife,  
 For I would look to Thee and love Thee  
 Throughout Eternity,  
 As of old Thou hast loved me.  
 Jesu, Jesu, may the second Sun,  
 Of Thy love look for Advent, soon  
 arise,  
 When ever froed from sin, its labor-dome,  
 My ransom and soul, as of old Thou  
 hast loved me.  
 Jesu, Jesu, would I look to Thee and love Thee  
 Throughout Eternity,  
 As of old Thou hast loved me.  
 J. R. Jones.

**ABJURATION OF AN EVANGELICAL MINISTER.**

On Sunday, November 14, in the inner Oratory of Santa Maria in Campitelli, (Signor Giovanni Piazza, of Biella, abjured the errors of Protestantism, which he had held for the space of twenty-three years, and had also taught them during this time. Piazza was a Catholic up to the age of twenty, when, as he writes in the document announcing his abjuration, and published in the *Observatore Romano*, Evangelical preachers came to Biella, and he was led to believe that the Protestantism in various cities of France and Italy, until, finally, he was led by a profound study of the Bible to the conviction that Protestantism was nothing else than an imposition. For over a year he considered what course he should pursue, and then recollecting, having himself been a Virgin Mother of God, for whom he cherished a tender and filial devotion since his childhood, he was publicly prayed for in Rome. Carlo Marini, Basilio Bonanni, and Father Luigi Pasquelli assisted him on his way to conversion, and his abjuration was received by Mgr. Sallia, O.P., Archbishop of Caledonia, and Commissary of the Holy Office. Piazza finished his published abjuration to all Evangelical ministers and to all good Catholics, to the glory of God, and the triumph of truth.

**THE MOTHER OF THE LOVELIEST OF WOMEN.**

The mirrors of Mary Queen of Scots will be glad to know that Washington Irving was with them, as the following correspondence recently printed in the *Cincinnati Commercial* shows:  
 Riverside, Nov. 17, 1880.  
 To the Editor of the *Commercial*.—"Some 14 or 15 years ago, and shortly before his sad death, the Rev. Donald McLeod, an honored priest of the Catholic Church, presented me a copy of the life of Mary Queen of Scots." On the blank preceding the title-page was pasted a blank autograph letter from Washington Irving, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the book from the author, he expresses his opinion of the unfortunate Queen. It will doubtless interest many readers of the *Commercial*, as it presents the conviction of that most gifted and learned man and historian. Respectfully,  
 H. C. Loan.  
 Sunny Side, June 12, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR—I am infinitely obliged to you for the copy of your Life of Mary Queen of Scots which you have had the kindness to send me. I have read it with intense though painful interest; indeed, when I first commenced I could not lay it down until I had finished it, which I did late last evening. You have faithfully and conscientiously accomplished a generous undertaking, the vindication of the memory of one of the loveliest but most unfortunate of women, who after suffering every wrong and outrage while living, has been baselessly vilified in history. You have ably cleared up some of the dark points of her sad story, on which malignity had succeeded in casting a shade, and have shown her as worthy of love as of pity. It is one of the special offices of our literature to call up before its fresh and unbiased tribunal the historical questions of the Old World, to rejudge its judgments, and to reverse decisions on which death and time had seemed to set a seal. Such an office you have honestly and impartially executed in regard to poor Mary and her persecutors, and I am mistaken if the world does not pronounce you a righteous judge." In the meantime I shall look with great interest for the volume of Mary's letters, etc., with which you promise to follow up your biography. Very truly, my dear sir, your obliged friend,  
 "WASHINGTON IRVING."  
 "Rev. Donald McLeod.

Go into the damp air, sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1880.

CHRISTMAS.

This issue of the RECORD will reach most of our readers on Christmas Eve. The festival of Christmas now so universally observed, brings with it to all so much of genuine love for God and man that it may be justly considered an annual renewal of the covenant of mercy established by the mystery of the redemption. The utter abandonment of man excluded from the regenerating influences of Divine Bounty, was, at the coming of Christ, truly appalling. The world had then, we learn from the best historical sources, reached a state of moral corruption and degradation without parallel, without limit, without extenuation. There was no infamy that did not find toleration, approbation and encouragement amongst men. Wealth acquired by years of toil or by ancestral merit and greatness was scattered profusely—glory won by great and varied civil talents, or by the just renown of gigantic military achievements, tarnished heedlessly in the procuring of pleasures of the baser kind. State temples and majestic statues were raised in honor of deified vice. Even the splendid civilization of the Greeks and Romans was tainted by the foulest corruption. The influence of the merely civic virtues in promoting national advancement, domestic unity, and individual happiness was found, after long trial, to be utterly wanting. There was neither honor nor domestic peace in the world. Murders, droppings and withering through the taint of the universal moral disorder, had, but for the coming of the Redeemer, speedily lapsed into hopeless barbarism. But God's mercy, being above all his works, relieved, through the coming of His Divine Son, the whole human race from the bondage of sin and death. Christ came to the world to redeem and rejoice in it. We know how from the cradle at Bethlehem to the cross on Calvary, this mission of Infinite Love was accomplished. It is around the cradle in the obscure hamlet wherein Christ deigned, amid privation and poverty, to enter the world, that the thoughts and hopes of men gather at this holy season. The pre-occupations of life, the vicissitudes and trials through which we all have to pass every year of our lives here below, keep us too frequently away from the reflections which spring as if through some perennial source—from contemplation, however brief, of the mystery which the church now invites us to commemorate. But though prevented, as many at other seasons are from such contemplation, all at this time seem intent on forgetting the troublous scenes of every day strife and activity for better thoughts, and a hearty moment of thanksgiving to a God of infinite mercy, whose wisdom reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly. To all at this season we extend our most cordial greetings. But to our readers and friends we especially wish a very merry Christmas. We trust that for all of them it may be a season of genuine happiness and religious rejoicing, for this year, this year, there is time to be a prey of brighter and happier days, and its annual recurrence ever looked to with hopefulness and fervid Catholic expectation.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to two important articles on the question of mixed marriages, to be found on our first page. The one is from the pen of a distinguished professor of moral theology in the College of Maynooth, who, in an article in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, lays down the conditions on which alone mixed marriages are tolerated in the Catholic Church. The other is from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, who gives the reasons from a Catholic standpoint against the repeating of marriage ceremonies before a Protestant Minister after the marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant had been, on the usual conditions, and with the requisite dispensation, contracted before a Catholic priest. Both articles are worthy of the most serious attention of our readers.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

Last winter the American House of Representatives did itself honor by the respect it showed Mr. C. S. Parnell, the Irish leader. The House in giving its hall to that distinguished representative of the Irish people, to set forth to one of the most intelligent and distinguished assemblies ever gathered together to hear a public man, the grievances of Ireland, expressed its own sympathy and the sympathy of the American people with the cause of suffering Ireland. The honor then done to Mr. Parnell gave courage and hope to a famine-stricken people. From the very inception of the land agitation, the great heart of America has felt for Ireland. From America have come the most earnest protests against the present Irish land system. Americans the inequities of that system have been exposed to the world's denunciation. With a free soil and a noble-hearted agricultural population of its own, America fully realizes the degradation into which centuries of persecution, spoliation and famine have plunged Ireland.

The present session of Congress has already witnessed on the part of the representatives of the American people, a generous declaration of sympathy with Ireland. On Monday, Dec. 13th, in the House of Representatives, the following resolution, moved by Mr. W. H. Calkins of Indiana, received unanimous approval: "Resolved, that the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system prevailing in that country." The terms of this resolution, so clear, so concise and so emphatic, will be received in Ireland with unequalled satisfaction. It will indeed be a matter of sincere congratulation to the mass of the Irish people to know that one of the most important representative bodies in the world has placed solemnly on record its approval of their cause and its denunciation of the land system which Ireland now suffers.

It will, of course, be alleged by the enemies of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic that the resolution was proposed as an electioneering scheme. Mr. Calkins, its mover, is a member of the republican party. He represents a district with a comparatively small Irish vote, the vast majority of which was cast against him at the last election. The election is now past, and neither Mr. Calkins or any other member of the House could be in the least influenced in proposing or assenting to a resolution of this kind by any such unworthy motive. The resolution is the outcome of the unanimous feeling and opinion of the House on the Irish question. It may indeed be said that the passage of the resolution can effect no useful purpose, that, in fact, it is a matter of no real concern to the American people what system of land tenure prevails in Ireland. Both of these propositions we emphatically deny. The expression of opinion of so eminent a body on any subject touching the good government of a nation, is always valuable and leads to good results. As a matter of fact, the House of Representatives of the United States, sitting in Washington, is better acquainted with the wants of Ireland than the Imperial Parliament of Britain sitting in London. To five sixths of the latter body Ireland is as absolutely unknown as Zululand and Cochinchina. To these legislators the Irish are aliens and enemies to be kept in subjection by fire and sword. When they fail, as they have, especially of late, failed in their duty to Ireland, the declaration of the House at Washington will carry significance with it everywhere and add to the universal condemnation of British rule in Ireland. The American people are deeply concerned in the Irish question. Its solution on a basis satisfactory to the people is a matter of vital importance to a nation containing fourteen millions of men of Irish blood—a nation interested and concerned in the progress of freedom everywhere.

The unanimous concurrence of the House in Mr. Calkins' resolution reflects credit on the dignity and wisdom of Congress, and entitles that body to the lasting gratitude of the Irish race at home and abroad.

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

Ireland, at the close of one year and about to enter on another, presents to day an extraordinary spectacle. There are two governments ruling the country—one, the representative of British Imperialism, sits enthroned in Dublin Castle—the other, the product of national feeling, thoroughly aroused, firmly established in the rooms of the Land League. Of the two the latter is by far the more powerful. The Castle government has soldiers, police and munitions of war at its command. Yet it is comparatively powerless. The Land League government has neither soldiers, police nor arms to execute its decrees. Yet these decrees are carried out with the most scrupulous regard. Whence this extraordinary position? Our readers can find no difficulty in replying. The government of the Land League is sustained and upheld by the people. The other is the representative of foreign rule and national impoverishment. The people of Ireland are determined to live on the soil they cultivate. They have resolved to remove an incubus of tyranny which has long brooded over their unhappy country in the shape of landlord oppression. With this determination, this resolution ever in view, they sustain their chosen popular leaders, who are today more powerful than the government itself. We hope that the same happy unanimity will prevail among the people for all time to come. With unity and determination they can attain the good purposes they have in view. The League has risen Ireland from despondency and gloom into hopefulness and steadiest confidence. Its influence will grow day by day till the soil of Ireland is made the property of the people who sow the seed of its harvests, but garner them not in. The year 1881 will not, we feel assured, close without some important change in the Irish land system—a forerunner of other and broader changes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

The eastern question has taken quite a new phase. The Porte has ceded the island of Crete to Germany, so that the German government will have ground for direct intervention in all questions affecting the solution of difficulties in the Turkish dominions. So long as Turkish rule in Europe is maintained there will of a certainty be trouble of more or less magnitude, demanding the good offices in peace or war of the great European powers. What direct concern Germany can have in the solution of any such difficulties, we are at a loss to understand. But of late years Germany has undertaken to dragoon all Europe into its own way of thinking and acting in many matters of international import. Russia, Great Britain and Austria have each certain vital interests, or are understood to have such interests at stake in the East, but Germany has now stepped in and will, if we can form any judgment of her future course by her past mode of action in matters of European concern, make her intervention felt. Jealousy of Russia and Britain may be the motive for this latest freak of diplomacy. But there may be some more powerful motive at work. The German chancellor may be eager for the extinction of Austria and the foundation of a mighty Germanic empire stretching from the Baltic to the Bosphorus. He must, at all events, soon show his hand. The position of Greece in regard to the Berlin treaty demands the immediate consideration of the powers. By the terms of that treaty Greece was awarded certain territory it has not yet received, and which the Turkish government refuses to make over. Of itself, Greece is certainly unable to insist on the cession of this territory. The Turkish army would, in a few weeks, if allowed free scope to operate on Greek soil, reduce the little kingdom once more to the rank of an Ottoman dependency. But this can never be permitted. Europe will protect the autonomy of Greece. Will the powers, however, secure her the quiet possession of the territory awarded by the treaty of Berlin? This latter eventuality we are greatly disposed to doubt. Greece has just now no claim on any one of the powers to justify its active interven-

tion on her behalf. Germany and Austria are not interested in the aggrandizement of a kingdom looked upon as an instrument of Russia. Russia of itself cannot enforce the cession of the disputed territory, and it is hardly possible that Great Britain will strain a nerve to see the territory of the Greek King enlarged. The matter will be settled not by any view to the real interests of either Turkey or Greece, but in the interest of some one or more of the great powers. The settlement will at best be only temporary. When the day for a lasting solution of the Eastern question arrives, it will be found that the acquisition of Crete by Germany will have added another element to the tremendous conflict

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The French Radicals are not blessed with domestic tranquility. The whole family of French Republicans is a very motley one indeed, but the radical wing is the most interesting of all. There are in that one branch of the Republican family men of every shade and color in politics. These men do not agree in anything but that it is essential to each of them to be himself a leader. The consequence is that the rival claims of candidates for distinction in the radical camp are the source of much trouble and discontent. No sooner has one chief been set up than others whose claims were passed over raise a clamor for his decapitation. The spirit of revolutionary change, so deeply imbrued in the minds of most members of the party, prompts them to remove leaders for very small cause. During the past few years the numbers of ministers who have ruled the destinies of France is something astonishing. Rochefort and Gambetta are now at variance. Rochefort's journal uses the most violent denunciation in regard to the "great tribune," much to the discomfiture of the latter. The extreme left support Rochefort's view, and as the extreme left always succeeds in works of demolition, we may expect before long to hear of Gambetta's fall from popularity.

THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.

Herr Wintthorst lately called the attention of the government to the grievances of the Catholics of Germany. The minister of worship stated in reply that the government regretted the present position of affairs, but as their ecclesiastical bill of last session had been rejected, they could not take the initiative in bringing about a reconciliation. A more humiliating confession a minister never yet made. He admits the existence of a grievance, and the desirability of its removal, but protests that the executive cannot open negotiations with the view to attain such an end. He adds that the government will administer with mildness the present laws. We are then to understand that the government has no intention of enforcing these laws. Nothing but a vigorous administration of such a system could secure for it anything of success. If then it is not to be enforced, why not abolish it? The Minister knows well that the persecution set on foot in 1871 has proved a signal failure, and is preparing himself for an easy "let down" by a mild administration of existing laws.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Catholic World for January has reached us. The contents, as usual, are of a varied character and will be found interesting and instructive in the highest degree.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the advocates of Ireland's rights have to be very lively and energetic in their demands if they expect to succeed. As Justin McCarthy says in his history, real grievances rarely attract the practical attention of the British Parliament until after they have come to boiling point, and blown the lid off. The crimes of a few Irishmen form no excuse for unjust legislation on the part of Parliament."—Advertiser.

Our contemporary has herein stated the case in the fairest manner possible. The lid is now being blown off, and we hope, soon to see such laws enacted as will give Irishmen at home no cause for agitation.

The Grand Orange Lodge group of Ireland are making strenuous efforts to draw public attention to-

Christmas Eve.

Soundly he sleeps, my little king,  
By the side of my bed in his snug white  
gown!  
Angel who watched him keep thy wing  
From touching his forehead, wake him  
not!  
Softly I move about the room,  
Doing the work that my soul delights,  
Decking this feathered fir-tree's gloom  
With flowers and toys and wakened lights.  
See this sheep with a gilded nose,  
Jack in his box that opens and shuts,  
The doll that I dressed in soldier's e-clothes,  
See my oranges, apples, and nuts!  
What is there else? There's a pretty look  
And what is hidden in yonder nook?  
Oh! that is a little bit of a nook!  
I have covered the red with ribbons gay  
To make it look like a pretty toy,  
But, when it is needed, first I'll pray,  
And then it shall beat my baby boy.  
When I have it sewed by and by,  
And all the place a tidy and nice,  
Side by side, my baby and I,  
We'll sleep as well as I do of Paradise!  
But I don't miss Ede, not in the least,  
For if we were back in it, baby dear,  
We mightn't have aught of the good cheer,  
Jesus and Mary might not be there!  
—CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

ready commenced. It has an average thickness of nine inches, and is of fair quality. Among the various candidates for the office of Alderman is M. H. Bastien, who in answer to an informally signed petition, has consented to stand for Ward No. 5. Mr. Bastien is one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, and if elected will undoubtedly prove himself a faithful servant of the people. The markets during the past few weeks have been very large, that on Saturday last being unusually so. Prices generally were reasonable, but the price of wood in order to be congenial with the coal is still rather high. The roads in this locality are in very good condition.

HAMILTON LETTER.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—SCHOOL ELECTIONS.—THE LIBRARY.—CHRISTMAS TREES.—NIGHTSCHOOLS.—PERSONAL.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—LOCAL AFFAIRS.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Lordship Bishop Crinion accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Craven, spent last Sunday in Brantford. Rev. G. Brohan has been removed to Dismarton (Mildmay.) The School of this vicinity are flourishing. Dundas takes the lead with a membership of 100; St. Mary's parish has nearly the same, and St. Patrick's about 60. The Altar Societies of Hamilton are doing good. They claim to have 800 members in St. Mary's parish and within the few months of the society's existence, they have renovated and decorated the altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph in a most artistic manner. The society in St. Patrick's, though less strong in numbers, having about 450 members, has done by far the greater amount of work, and can point with pride to their beautiful altar, elegant windows and other good results of their labors. These societies are capable of doing a great deal of good and should be well supported. The fee, ten cents per month, is but very slight in comparison with the great spiritual advantages to be derived from their membership.

On Friday next, the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord, commonly known as Christmas day, first mass will be celebrated in the cathedral at 6 o'clock in the morning, followed by other masses continuously until 9, when the usual masses for the children will be celebrated. Grand High Mass will be at 10.30, at which His Lordship will give the Papal Benediction, to which a plenary indulgence is attached for all who comply with the usual conditions. Vespers and Benediction at 7.30 p.m. On the same day the first Mass in St. Patrick's will be at 6.30 a.m., others in succession until 8 o'clock. The High Mass will be celebrated at the same hour as on Sunday, viz., 10.30 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction in the evening. The usual Christmas offerings will be received at the doors of the churches at all the masses.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS. On Wednesday the 23rd Dec., the annual meeting of ratepayers for the election of trustees for the Separate School Board, will be held in the following places and under the following Returning Officers:

Ward. Place. Ret. Off.  
No. 1.—St. Patrick School. John Brick.  
" 2.—Rob Roy Hotel. John Byrne.  
" 3.—Cor. Bond and Caroline. P. Butler.  
" 4.—St. Charles School. Thos. Walsh.  
" 5.—St. Mary's Model School. F. Burdette.  
" 6.—St. Lawrence School. J. G. Gaud.  
" 7.—Cor. W. Avenue & Cannon. M. Murphy.  
CHAS. LAVIN, Secretary.

LOCAL AFFAIRS. A third candidate for the Mayor's chair is in the field, in the person of Alderman Joseph Kent. The chagrin of defeat will therefore be somewhat mitigated on the 4th of January, by each of the two defeated candidates having a companion in misfortune with whom to sympathize. At a recent meeting, the Board of Works decided to lay over the question of heating the city by steam until after the elections. This may ease the minds of the members of the Board for the time being, but it does not seem very pleasant to the representatives of the rival companies. The new Cotton Mills is expected to begin work here soon. It is to have a two-hundred horse-power engine, 200 looms, and be capable of employing 250 hands. The enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law is not likely to meet with much favor in this city. According to the Times about one hundred boys have been discharged from local establishments as being within the limits of the age at which the law says they should be at school. Not a little hardship will be caused by this, as there are many cases in which the earnings of these boys, though small, were component part in the support of the families to which they belonged. Education is a grand thing, but bread and butter comes first. A new bank, to be known as the City and County Bank, is in course of establishment. Charter applied for. Ice cutting on Burlington Bay has al-

ready commenced. It has an average thickness of nine inches, and is of fair quality. Among the various candidates for the office of Alderman is M. H. Bastien, who in answer to an informally signed petition, has consented to stand for Ward No. 5. Mr. Bastien is one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, and if elected will undoubtedly prove himself a faithful servant of the people. The markets during the past few weeks have been very large, that on Saturday last being unusually so. Prices generally were reasonable, but the price of wood in order to be congenial with the coal is still rather high. The roads in this locality are in very good condition.

SCHOOL MATTERS. The Night Schools under the patronage of the St. Vincent de Paul Society are still in active progress. The attendance is not so large as it should be, but on the whole the undertaking is otherwise a successful one. Besides an efficient staff of lay teachers, a number of the reverend clergy take a constant and active interest in the instruction of the pupils. If we add to this the fact that the class-rooms are larger, well warmed and lighted, that the tuition is free of charge and that books are supplied gratis, if necessary, it will be seen that the opportunities afforded by these institutions for the obtaining of a useful education are unparalleled. Young men and boys who value their future prospects would do well to avail themselves of these facilities. The night school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is eminently successful.

The City (Separate) Schools closed on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., for Christmas vacation. The semi-annual examinations will not be held until the end of January, which makes a more even division of the school year than if held before Christmas.

PERSONAL. Mr. G. S. Givener, for three years assistant master of the R. C. Model School of this city, discontinued his duties in that institution with the close of the present term. During the period of his connection with the Separate Schools of Hamilton, Mr. Givener had proved himself a thoroughly competent teacher, and a young man of exemplary conduct. His many good qualities have won for him a host of warm friends whose best wishes accompany him in whatever field of labor he may hereafter choose.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Christmas Tree Bazaar begins on Monday evening, the 27th inst., in the Larkin Hall, John Street, and will continue during the week. The ladies anticipate a great success, and it is hoped that their prospects for so good an object as the benefit of the House of Providence, will be fully realized. And now philanthropists are considering the question of putting spittoons in the churches. For a long time they have witnessed with pain the agonized efforts of the "young" to unburden themselves of the superfluous disposition of the smoking tobacco. The juice can't be swallowed, as it tends to destroy digestion; it can't be retained, as it would interfere with articulation in praying; so as a last resort it is deposited on the floor, for the delectation of persons with refined tastes. Spittoons at regular intervals would solve the difficulty nicely.

His Lordship has very generously given the Father Mathew Society control of the library, to hold the same during the period of the Society's existence. It is the second library in the city, in quantity, and the first in quality. The collection of the libraries formerly the property of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and of the Catholic Literary Association, either of which was a considerable library in itself. It is intended to still further improve its condition at an early date, and for that purpose the library will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd, until the Monday after New Year's Day, in order to give the committee an opportunity of making the desired improvements. In the meantime, all persons having books obtained at any time from this library, are respectfully requested to return them immediately. CLANCARRILL.

Civil Service Regulations.

(To the Editor of the Catholic Record.) SIR.—The issue of 10th December of your interesting Record contains the following under the heading of Editorial Notes: "It is said that the Quebec government has posted regulations for the observance of its clerks which are considered restrictions on their personal liberty. They are prohibited from entering whiskey or beer saloons. Staying away from these places will not liberally cause them any very serious loss, either morally or physically." Allow me to say that the objection to the new rules, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is to the slur, so to say, which they cast on the deserving, rather than to their intended effect. If there be any employes whose general conduct deserves such restrictions let the government have "the courage of their convictions" and decapitate such! but let them not brand off because there may happen to be a few scabby sheep. Your obedient servant, PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT. Quebec, 14th December, 1880.

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people...

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people. Blessed Priest, strange thou art His jailor...

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people. The Hon. Mr. Hearn, M. L. C. was called to the chair...

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people. Mr. P. A. Shaw, who is the agent of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company...

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people. On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Grimmon administered the sacrament of Confirmation...

Immaculate Conception. To the altar and temple and people. For some weeks the leaders of the congregation have been making preparations...

LOCAL NEWS. The Irish Benevolent Society will distribute the Christmas cheer on Friday afternoon...

CANADIAN NEWS. James Redpath will lecture in Montreal on the 24th of January. Hon. David Christie died on Wednesday...

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS. Through the midnight's chilling silence, Angels bright are bending o'er, Hurrying slumbering souls to Bethlehem...

PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY. Protestantism teaches that the bible is the sole rule of religious belief and guidance...

THE BAZAAR AT WINGHAM. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of December a grand bazaar will be held at Wingham...

THE CONCERT IN GODERICH. Despite the inclemency of the weather, one of the largest audiences which ever turned out to a musical or literary entertainment...

QUEBEC LETTER. A principal topic of the week is the attempt to annul the resignation of Mr. Quinn...

SEAFORTH LETTER. A successful concert. The concert held in Cardin's Music Hall on the evening of the 15th inst...

CONFIRMATION AT ST. BASIL'S. On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Grimmon administered the sacrament of Confirmation...

BRANFORD LETTER. On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Grimmon administered the sacrament of Confirmation...

CHRISTMAS TREE. For some weeks the leaders of the congregation have been making preparations...

CHRISTMAS MASSES. Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Walsh on Christmas morning at six o'clock...

DEATHS IN THE CLOISTER. On Saturday last at the Ursuline Convent, Miss Mary Ann McDonald, in religion St. Benedict...

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. P. A. Shaw, who is the agent of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company, has been appointed to report to a mass meeting...

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The Priest of Perth.

(Requiescat in pace. Amen.)
A PRAYER FOR THE SOUL OF THE PRIEST OF PERTH.
BY THOMAS D'AVOY M'ONE.

I.
We who sat at his cheerful hearth,
Know the wisdom of his priceless worth
He bears away from the face of the earth:
Peace to the soul of the Priest of Perth!

II.
Dead! and his sun of life so high!
Dead! and no cloud in all his sky!
Dead! and it seems but yesterday
When happy and hopeful he sailed away
As Priest and Cell, to his double home,
For Westport bay, and Eternal Rome.
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
God rest the soul of the Priest of Perth!

III.
Yet there was a sign in his gracious sky,
Up where the Cross he lifted high:
Glow'd in the morn and evening light,
Kiss'd by the sweet and merciful night,
Glow'd through the trees' northern pines,
'That Perth, where the Cross so brightly shines."
Many will say, as many have said,
Bearing true tribute to the dead—
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
Rest to the soul of the Priest of Perth!

IV.
And there was the home he loved to make
So dear, for friend and kinsman's sake;
Oh, many a day, and many a year
Will come for his mourners far and near,
But never a friend more true or dear,
Than a wreath of Canada snow
Will hide the garden and gates we know:
And many a spring will deck again
His trees in all their leafy glory.
But never shall ever bring back for men
The smile, the song, the story,
The holy zeal that still presided—
Which none encounter'd—
That yielded not one faint or feeble
One right or rubric of the priestly.
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
Peace to the soul of the Priest of Perth!

V.
A golden Priest, of the good old school,
Fearless and prompt, to lead and rule;
But ready, eye ready, to chide or guide;
Tenderly binding the bruised heart,
Sparing no sin its penal smart;
His will was as the granite rock
To the growler's moan and howl;
But never lehen or wild-fewer grew
On rocky ground more far to view
Than his charity was to the needy;
Laying the outlines deep and broad
Of an infant church, he daily trod
His path in the visible sight of God;
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
Peace to the soul of the Priest of Perth!

VI.
O Saints of God! ye who await
Your beloved by the Beautiful Gate!
Ye Saints who people his native shore—
Beloved saints, whose names he bore—
And ye, Apostles! unto whom
He sent you forth, your own
And then! O Queen of Heaven and Earth!
Receive—receive—the Priest of Perth!

The Very Reverend JOHN H. McDONAGH,
of Perth, O. W., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingston.

CABLE NEWS FROM IRELAND

Excitement still on the increase.
The State Prosecutions.

Of the panel of forty-eight from which the jury will be selected for the trial of the traversers, thirty-nine are tradesmen, two agents, four gentlemen, one secretary of a railway company, one hotel-keeper, and one Lieut.-Colonel.

The case of the men charged with the murder of Boyd, near New Ross, in August has been remitted to Kilkenny Assizes for trial.

The Gazette declares Innishowen, County Donegal in a disturbed state and requiring additional police.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League at Dublin on Tuesday, Michael Davitt stated that the Executive of the League proposed to issue suggestions to the organizations of the League throughout the country, embodying their opinion upon the outrages.

A farmer was robbed and murdered on Monday night by a bandit at Aughanfin, County Longford. No arrests.

A Dublin dispatch says: The Land Leaguers have stopped the export of Mr. Jones' cattle from Cork to England, and have threatened the steamship company with a withdrawal of freight by all shippers whom they influence if it continues carrying Mr. Jones' cattle after the warning.

John Power has been identified as one of the armed men who entered a house from which the tenants had been evicted near Tralee, County Kerry and Sligo.

It is stated that Gladstone will present to Parliament, with the Land Bill, a scheme to give State aid to emigrants from Ireland.

The Scots Guards are to be raised to one thousand men before the regiment embarks for Ireland. The Scots Guards is the regiment which, when the Fenian scare occurred at Chester, turned out at a quarter of an hour's notice from the bugle call.

All furloughs to the army in Ireland have been cancelled.

Parnell, Davitt and Dillon have received letters threatening them with death. Healey and Walsh partook in a great popular demonstration at Cork on Wednesday evening to celebrate their acquittal.

It is stated that one hundred men started for Dublin on Wednesday night to reinforce the Coldstream Guards. Several commercial travellers representing Dublin firms whose names have been drawn on the jury panel, have received warning from customers all over the country, that if a verdict of guilty is found against the Land Leaguers, they need expect no more business with them.

A Dublin merchant has been summoned before the Land League, to answer for an old evictee and threatened with boycotting in case he should fail to appear. This has caused profound excitement in business circles in Dublin.

A Dublin dispatch says the action of the Cabinet in regard to the Irish question is awaited with intense anxiety by the loyal classes, but with affected indifference by the Land League and its sympathizers. The most strenuous and desperate opposition may be expected to coercion. All that physical endurance can do to prevent the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act may be anticipated.

Some members of the Irish party in Parliament, who do not approve of the League, wish to make common cause with them in the struggle, knowing that it will be an easy way to atone for shortcomings, or of peculiarity, without directly committing themselves to the policy of the League.

The organs of the League affect to disbelieve that the Cabinet is resolved on coercion. One paper contends that crime is no more prevalent than a month ago, and if the government adopts coercion now after refusing to do so before, it would be regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of errors.

The authorities at Dublin appointed a person as High Sheriff of a certain county for next year, and that person declined the appointment because of the disturbed condition of the country. His rental is so diminished that he cannot afford the expenses of office. He stated that the Government having allowed the country to verge on a state of anarchy and rebellion, the responsibility and dangers of the office are more than he is willing to incur.

The military authorities have collected camp requisites at convenient stations all over the country. The Commissariat has accumulated a reserve of portable provisions in every town.

The great anti-League meeting on Thursday at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore presiding, resolutions were passed declaring that the equitable settlement of the land question must necessarily be a settlement giving the landlords a rent and the tenants protection from rack rent and capricious evictions.

Of the panel of twenty-four jurors struck on Thursday for the trial of the traversers, fourteen are Liberals and ten Conservatives. Each side will drop six.

It is reported that a movement is afoot in Ulster to send a relief expedition to Jones, at Bandon.

Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, convicted of libelling A. M. Sullivan, has been fined £25.

On Thursday counsel for the Crown and counsel for the traversers each struck off twelve names from the forty-eight previously ballotted for, leaving twenty-four from which the jury will be selected at the opening of the trial.

The Crown solicitor challenged three Catholics and nine Protestants, each side alternating in striking off names by name. At each name struck off by the Crown, Mr. Dillon, of traversers' counsel, and a cousin of Mr. John Dillon, cried "another Papist," or otherwise called attention to the fact, though the master of the Crown office severely reprimanded him.

Some Catholics included in the remaining twenty-four persons in the panel, but the probability is that a great majority of the jury will be Protestants. Opinions differ regarding the probable inclinations of the jury, but it is not generally considered favorable to the traversers.

Chas. Dodge, a landed proprietor of Longford, who had a man sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for firing at him, proceeded on Thursday to Clara View, collecting rents, but was mobbed, and had to be protected by the police. There is great excitement in County Leitrim over the imprisonment of a man who at a fair went about telling people not to buy or sell cattle to any one not Land Leaguers.

A thousand persons at Kilmore, County Mayo, rebuilt a house from which a woman had been evicted. They then reinstated her with three months' provisions.

Judge Dowse, in closing the Cumnagh Assizes, said of two hundred and twelve jurors summoned only half had attended. The absentees would be fined £20. It is confidently stated at Dublin that Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave is about to be cancelled and Davitt arrested.

THE MULTITUDINOUS SECTS.

Prof. Robert Flint delivered an address before the Divinity class in the University of Edinburgh, in which, speaking of the dissensions among the Protestants of the United States, he said: "Almost all the ecclesiastical divisions of the Old World are perpetuated there, and some new ones have been originated. Sects which have ceased to exist in Germany and Scotland still live on with considerable vigor in the States. There are ten kinds of Baptists; there are eleven denominations of Methodists; notwithstanding the union of the temperately separated Old and New School Presbyterians, there are still divisions of Presbyterians, ununited; there are five Lutheran organizations; a multitude of congregational churches became Unitarian; and a Reformed Episcopal Church has recently seceded from the Protestant Episcopal Church. One would wish to believe that the divisive process is now ended; but I am not able to find any strong reasons for supposing this to be the case."

"You Don't Know their Value."

"You cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house. I have since found they did them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them highly enough."—B. Roelster, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Indian missionary the formula of a simple remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and reliable cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, P. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

One of the most loathsome and terrible diseases of our climate is Chronic Catarrh. When the poisoning matter is constantly falling upon the lungs, Pulmonary Consumption is most certain to follow. Erupted the morbid secretion from the bronchial pipes by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, the great throat and lung healer. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

A REALLY MERITORIOUS ARTICLE needs no high-sounding words to enforce its claims upon public attention; nevertheless, common sense is frequently outraged by absurd pretensions in behalf of proprietary medicines, which doubtless possess little or no value. It is and ever will be the aim of the proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, to keep within reasonable bounds in this respect. They do not assert, for instance, that their preparation will overcome matured consumption. That is something which baffles all human skill to accomplish; but they do allege, and the assertion is corroborated by positive and direct testimony, that this medicine, if used in time, fortifies the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes against the destroying disease. For coughs, colds, laryngitis, incipient bronchitis, and scrofula in various forms, it is a reliable, prompt, and sure remedy. The phosphorus which it contains is a most useful agent in endowing an emulsion system with tone and vigor, by furnishing the blood with an element of nutrition and richness; while the lime and soda, which are, as well as phosphorus, natural constituents of the body, impart strengthening properties to the bones. No mystery enshrouds the composition of this article. Its ingredients are indicated in its name, and it contains nothing at which the most searching analyst or the most fastidious practitioner can cavil. For the information of physicians, we will add, that a dose for an adult contains two grains each of hypophosphites of lime and soda. This article is prepared from the choicest materials by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and is sold by all druggists.

Group can be cured in five minutes by the combined use of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam and Yellow Oil. Indeed, Yellow Oil is in itself a specific used internally and applied outwardly; but to heal and strengthen the lungs the Pectoral Balsam may be used with great success. Both of these priceless remedies should be kept in every home. To be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

SEVERAL noblemen in England are in the habit of giving special orders to makers in Virginia for their supply of tobacco. There is no doubt that by that means they get the very best tobacco to be had, but it costs them for it about \$2 a pound. The workmen of Canada are smoking the very same quality of tobacco at 60 cents a pound, and it is known to them by the name of "Myrtle Navy."

Rheumatism is one of the most prevalent and obstinate diseases incident to our climate, but it has been disarmed of its terrors by that invincible remedy, Hagar's Yellow Oil, an external internal medicine whose application is so varied and useful in all painful and inflammatory diseases and wounds, as to render it a household necessity to all who suffer from pain.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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car full of people just rose as one man and yelled and howled, and trampled on their hats...

HUMOROUS. "You have too much style," said an old critic to a young writer...

But the clergyman held it out toward me and raised his right hand appealingly to heaven...

A bashful young man mortally offended the bride of his most intimate friend by stammering, when taken aback by a remark...

That settled it. The clergyman took his own duster and gave up the robe of unrighteousness to the ambassador...

A Disreputable Linen Duster. I hurriedly called for my linen duster (ever since my uncle in California left me \$300,000)...

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Just then a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I started guiltily, and looked up to see a policeman...

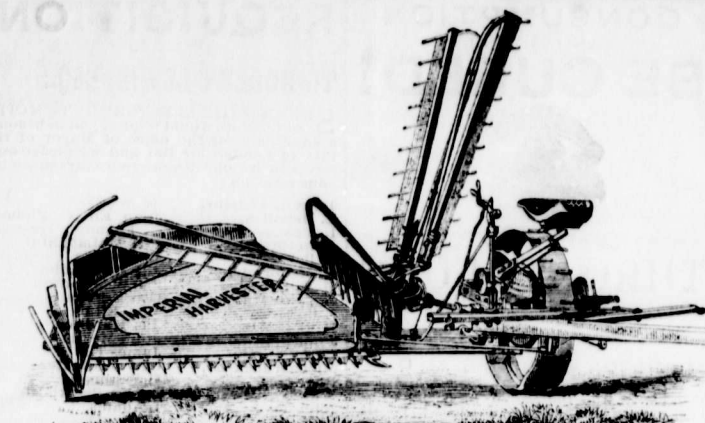
Post Office. The London Post Office, 11th Dec, 1880.

And then, to sit there and never look around, but just listen to that man's exclamations of amazement and horror...

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING. CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORYN.

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