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THE LION OF FLANDERS;

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER XX -(CONTINUED.)

While the butchers were roaring with laughter at the words of their dean, a fine old guildsman entered, whose grey beard attested his advanced age,-

One of them called out to him: "And you, Jacob, do you think you can still manage to give a good bite?'

"My teeth may not be quite so good as yours," growled the old butcher; "but for all that, the old dog has not forgotten how to use them. I am quite ready to stake twenty bottles of wine, which of us two will give most Frenchmen a bloody grave."

"Brave!" cried the others; "and we will join in drinking them out. Let us fetch them at once." "Ho! ho!" interposed Breydel; "can't you keep yourselves quiet? Drink to-morrow, if you please; but whoever of you drinks to-night shall be shut up in Courtrai, and shall have no share in the fight.

This threat had a wonderful effect on the butchers: their jests died away on their lips; they did not et in dare to sing a song; the old guildsman alone ventured to speak.

"By the beard of our dean!" said he, "rather then suffer that, I would be roasted at this fire, like all. Messire St. Lawrence: for I can never expect to witness such another feast."

Breydel remarked that his threat had rather damped the spirits of his companions, for which he was sorry, as he was himself inclined to merriment. Anxious to restore their cheerfulness, he raised the cask, and, filling a bumper, he held up and all that he carried about him thoroughy his can, and said:

"Well, my men, why are you so silent? There. take that, and drink that you may find your tongues. I am vexed to have spoken so to you.-Do I not know you well? Do I not know that the true butchers' blood flows in your veius? Well, then, here's to you, comrades !"

An expression of satisfaction burst from the company, and they broke out into a loud cheery laugh when they found that the threat of their

dean had no serious meaning.
"Drink again!" continued Breydel, filling his can afresh; "the cask is yours, and you may drink it to the dregs. Your comrades who are on guard shall have another supplied to them. Now we see that succours are arriving from every city, and that we are so strong, we may well be merry.

"I drink to the disgrace of the men of Ghent!" cried a guildsman. "We have good reason to terrupted words. know, that he who puts any trust in them leans on a broken staff. But it is no matter; they may atny at home now; and so our own good city of Bruges will have gained unshared the glory of the conflict and the liberation of our fatherland.

another, "Does their heart beat for freedom?-Are there any butchers left in Ghent?; Bruges for ever! You have the true blood there."

Does the Count Imagine that we shall lose the the spy fell against one of the poles of the tent. game? One can easily see that he has been used "O. Brakels! Brakels! your last hour is come game? One can easily see that he has been used "O.Brakels! Jrakels! your last hour is come!"
to Namur; he knows not the men of Bruges, or he exclaimed the as louished dead.

would not long so much for those of Grand state. would not long so much for those of Ghent. It hope a line of the butchers had attracted a crowd side, bore weapons of all kinds. The first two count, and would have greeted him with courtly would not long so much for those of Ghent. It hope a line cries of the butchers had attracted a crowd side, bore weapons of all kinds. The first two count, and would have greeted him with courtly at hope we shall do yery from the surrounding tents; and all began to de ranks, indeed, consisted tentirely, of sichers, but ceremony, but Guy hastily interrupted him and all began to de ranks, indeed, consisted tentirely, of sichers, but ceremony, but Guy hastily interrupted him.

Like a genuine citizen of Bruges, Breydel bore no love to the men of Ghent. The two leading cities of Flanders kept up an hereditary rivalry, and almost enmity, with each other; not that the one boasted braver citizens than the other, but simply that each did his best to ruin or divert the trade and traffic of the other. And the same jealousy still continues. So impossible is it to root out the feelings which are inborn in the mass of the people, that, notwithstanding their many revolutions, and the changes of the times, this spirit has been perpetuated to our own day.

The butchers continued their conversation in this strain for a long time, and many an execuation was uttered against the men of Ghent, when suddenly a peculiar noise excited their attention : they heard a sound of quarrelling and wrestling at some little distance, as if two men were struggling together. All sprang up to see what it meant, but, be-fore they could leave the tent, one of the butchers, who had been on guard, entered it, dragging a man with him by main force.

"Masters," said he, pushing the stranger into the tent, "this roving minstrel I found behind the camp; he was listening at all the tents, and slink-ing about in the dark like a fox. I have been tracking him for some time; and I am convinced there is some treason at the bottom of it, for look how the rascal is trembling."

The man thus dragged into the tent wore a blue cloak, and had on his head a small cap adorned with a plume; a long beard covered half of his face. In his left hand he held a small musical instrument, which had somewhat the appearance of a some little piece to the assembled company. Yet he trembled with fright, and his face was pale as though his last hour were come. He evidently wished to avoid the eye of Jan Breydel; for he kept his head turned in the opposite direction, so that the dean might not see his features.

"What are you doing in the camp?" exclaimed Breydel. "Why are you listening at the tents? Answer me instantly."

The minstrel answered in a language which bore some resemblance to German; so that it was evident he came from another part of the country: "Master, I come from Luxemburg, and have

tinel should take me for a spy; but I hope that you will do me no injury."

Breydel felt his heart touched with compassion for the minstrel. Bidding the sentinel stand back he offered a chair to the stranger, and said :

will let you go in peace. Courage, man; you are amongst good friends."

"Excuse me. master." answered the minstrel; "knight on whom it fell was inevitably unhorsed.

"Excuse me. master." answered the minstrel; "knight on whom it fell was inevitably unhorsed. "Excuse me, master," answered the minstrel

"I cannot remain here, for Missire van Lonchyn awaits me. I am sure you would not wish to disappoint the noble knight by detaining me."

We must have a song!" cried the butchers .-You shall not go hence until you have sung us a song."

"Quick, then," said Breydel : " for I promise you that if you do not sing us something, you will be kept here until morning. If you would only have sung at once and with good will, you would have finished ere this. Now sing, I bid and command

you." The terror of the stranger was sensibly increased by this peremptory speech. It was with difficulty that he could hold his harp; and he trembled so violently that the strings, touched by his clothes, gave forth some confused sounds. This yet further whetted the appetite of the butchers for a lay.

"Are you going to play or sing to us at once? exclaimed Breydel. I assure you, that if you don't make haste, you will have cause to rue it."

The minstrel, in mortal fear, proceeded to touch the strings of the harp with trembling fingers; but he drew forth only false and discordant tones .-The butchers saw at once that he could not play at

"He is a spy!" cried Breydel. "Strip him and search him, to see whether he has any treasonable papers about him."

In a moment the clothes of the stranger were torn from off him; and, in spite of his piteous cries for mercy, he was kicked about from one to another,

"Here it is! here it is!" exclaimed one of the butchers, who had thrust his hand between the doublet and the breast of the stranger; "here is the transon!"

Hardrew out his hand, and produced a piece of parchment, folded three or four times over, and tied with a thread of flax, from which hung a seal. The minstrel smod aghast, as though he saw his end approaching : he looked at the dean with anxiety and efferior, and muttered a few indistinct words to synich the butchers paid no attention whatever Jun Breydel seized the parchment; but, eagerly as he gazed on it, its contents remained unknown to him, for he could not read.

"What is it, villain?" exclaimed the dean. "A letter for Messire van Lonchyn," stemmered the confounded ministrel, with hesitating and in-

"We shall soon see that," continued Breydel then taking his cross-handled knife, he cut the flax which was wound around the scal As soon as he beheld on this seal the lilies, the escutcheon of onflict and the liberation of our fatherland. France, he spraig wrathfully up, seized the un-

" Is that a letter for Messire van Lonchyn, traitor? No! it is one to the castellan Van Lens; and you are a spy. A bitter death shall you die !"

miscreant, and thrust him away so violently, that piece of fron, with which they were accustomed to sible enthusiasm:

begged for mercy; he crawled to the feet of Breydel, and implored him:

put me to death!" Breydel looked down on him with rage and conthe tent. Meanwhile, the butchers had the greatest | hind them in breeze.

difficulty in restraining the crowds, who were rag-

ing around the tent, and filling the air with cries of vengeance. "Give us the scoundrel!" was their wild cry.
"Into the fire with him! throw him into the fire!" "I care not," said Breydel, with an amhoritative look at his comrades, "that your axes should be stained with the blood of this viper. Give him up

to the crowd!" Scarcely were the words out of his mouth, when a man strode forth from the crowd, and threw a cord round the neck of Brakals; then, the other end being seized by a thousand hands, he was hurled to the ground and dragged out of the tent. His shricks of agony mingled fearfully with the cries of the infuristed crowd. They diagged him round and round the camp, and then returning to the fire, still yelling and shouting, they drew him through it again and again, until the flames had obliterated every feature of his countenance. Then on they rushed in their mad race, and vanished in the darkness with the lifeless corpse trailing behind them, Long were their cries heard on the breeze; but at length, wearled and sated with reverge, they hung the mingled body of the traitor on a pole close to harp; and he made as if he would like to play the fire; then every one betook himself to his tent; and an hour later a profound silence had specieded

CHAPTER XXI.

to this hideous uproar,

Guy had issued orders that the whole army, under Guy had issued orders that the whole analy, and its several captains, should muster on the Groningen its several captains, should muster on the Groningen place, in front of the camp, on the following morning has wished to mass them all in review. In van Gulick bore only a broad red cross; from be-wished to mass them all in review. In the back of his horse. The armour of William van Gulick bore only a broad red cross; from be-wished to mass them all in review. In the control of the camp, or the cam obedience to these orders, the Flemings were drawn up in square on the appointed place. They stood fell down over the saddle. His belinet bore no like the four foundation-walls of some nighty ediplume, and his whole equipment was simple and fice, each troop being composed of eight closely brought a message from Messire van Lonchyn. I compacted divisions. Deconinck's four thousand had been told that some of my brothers were in clothworkers formed the front of the right wing. the camp, and I came to find them out. I am overcome with shame and vexation that the sen- whose heavy cross-bows hung diagonally over their shoulders; while a quiver, filled with steel pointed shafts, was suspended at their side. They bore no other defensive armour than an iron plate, which was fastened over their breasts by four straps of leather. Over the six other divisions, thousands of snow. The noble maiden was still pale; but the spears arose ten feet high into the air. This weather arrival of her brother Adolf had put her sickness to "You are surely weary of your long journey — spears arose ten feet high into the air. This wea-There, my good minstrel, sit down and drink; the pon, the renowned 'good day,' was with reason can is yours. Now sing us a few songs, and we much dreaded by the French; for with it a horse

On the same side stood also the light troops of Ypres; their advanced division was composed of five hundred men, whose apparel was red as coral. From their graceful helmets downy plumes waved low as their shoulders; massive clubs, armed with points of steel, stood with the butt-end at the feet of each soldier; whilst the hilt, grasped by their strong fists, rest d against their loins 'Small plates of iron were buckled around their arms and thighs. The other divisions of this gallant host were all clothed in green, and their unstrung bows of steel reared themselves high above their heads.

The left wing was entirely composed of the ten thousand men furnished by Breydel. On one side of it the countless axes of the butchers dushed before the eyes of their companions in arms, so that they were obliged to turn away their heads from time to time,-so keen and dazzling were the rays of the sun reflected from these mirrors of steel. The butchers were not heavily equipped; short brown trowsers, and a jerkin of the same colour, formed their only clothing. Their arms were bare to the elbows, according to their custom; for they took pride in displaying their complet and brawny muscles. Many were of fair complexion, but embrowned by exposure to the sun; huge sears, records of former combats, crossed their taces like deep furrows, and these they regarded as the laurel wreaths which attested their bravery. The features of Breydel formed a strong contrast to the sombre sharp-cut faces or his followers; for while the ferocious expression of most of these filled the beholder with terror, Breydel's appearance was pleasing and noble. Fine blue eyes glowed beneath his bushy eyebrows; his fair hair fell in long wavy curls over his shoulders; and a short and delicate beard lengthened still more the graceful oval of his countenance. The contour and expression of his features were most pleasing when, as at this moment, he was full of joy and content; but when excited by passion, no lion's face could surpass his countenance in hideous expressiveness; his cheeks would gather in folds and wrinkles, he would grind his reeth with fury, and his eyebrows would meet

over his flashing eyes. In the third wing were the men of Furnes, with the vassals of Arnold of Oudenarde and Baldwin of Papenrode. The guildsmen of Furnes had sent a thousand slingers and five hundred halberdiers; the former stood in the front rank, and were clothed entirely in leather, that they might wield their to mouth. slings without impediment. About their loirs was fastened a white leather girdle, which held the round pebbles with which they supplied their slings, and in their right hands they carried a leather thoug, in the middle of which was a hollow depression. These were the slings, a tearful weapon, which they wielded with such fatal precision, that the massive stones which they discharged at the foe very seldom missed their sim.; Behind these stood the halberdiers; they were sheathed in iron "I do not know," added Breydel, "why Count Quy so exceeding the provisions, and it is scarcely provisions. Their weaking the tugged so violently at the provisions on their heads. Their weaking the provisions on their heads. Their weaking the provisions of their heads. Their weaking the provisions of the provisions and bore heavy helmets on their heads. Their weapierce both helmet and armour, so that they gained the name of helm-cleavers. The, men of Oudeparde Borlut! and of Papenrode, who were ranged on the same

well without them; and we want no cowards mand, with loud and angry clamour, that the traitor should be delivered up to their vengeance.

The last wing, which completed the square, completed the square, complete the square, complete the square of the squ Brakels fell on his knees and with clasped hands prised all the cavalry of the army (eleven hundred "O master! have compassion on me.... I will serve our fatherland so loyally.... spare me! do not put me to death!" well-mounted men), whom Count John of Namur rider flashing through the vizor, and the feet of his Breydel looked down on him with rage and contempt; and, in lieu of other answer, kicked him with his foot, so that he folled to the other end of shoulders, and their graceful plumes fluttered beack the French again? They would not be tuested on the contempt of the terms of the terms of the foot, so that he folled to the other end of shoulders, and their graceful plumes fluttered beack the French again? They would not be tuested to the foot of the

The army was thus drawn up, in obedience to the command of their general. A deep silence reigned for the people's hatred and contempt of them exthroughout the host; the few questions of curiosity ceed all bounds. The men of Ghent drove their asked by the men-at-arms were in so low a tone, that they reached no further than the cars to which they were addressed. Guy and all the other knights who had contributed no troops were still in Courtrai; and although the whole army was drawn up in position, none of them had as yet made his ap-

Suddenly the banner of Count Guy was descried beneath the gate of the city. Messire van Renesse, who commanded the troops in the absence of the general-in-chief, gave the word : "To arms! Close together; heads up! Silence!"

At the first word of the noble knight Van Renesse, every man brought his weapon into its proper nosition; then they closed their ranks, and stood in perfect order. Scarcely was this done, when the cavalry opened its ranks to allow the general and his numerous suite to pass into the centre of the founre.

In advance rode the standard-bearer with the banner of Flanders. The Black Lion on his golden field floated gracefully over the head of his horse; and he seemed to the joyous Flemings as though he were stretching out his claws as omens of victory. Immediately behind the banner came Guy and his nephew William van Gulick. The youthful general wore a magnificent suit of armour, on which the escutcheon of Flanders was skilfully embossed; unadorned. Immediately after these illustrious lords followed Adolf van Nieuwland. His armour was perfect in its grace and finish. Gilded studs concealed the joints of his cont-of-mail; he bore a plume of green, and his gloves were plated with silver. Over his shirt-of-mail might be discerned a green veil, the guerdon bestowed on him by the daughter of the Lion in token of her gratitude. Near him rode Matilda, on a palfrey white as driven flight. A sky blue riding habit of costly velvet, embroidered with silver lions, fell in long folds over

Behind them followed a troop of about thirty knights and noble damsels, all adorned with costly magnificence, and with countenances as serene and joyous as though they were riding to a tournament The procession was closed by four squires on foot; the first two bore each a rich suit of armour and a sword, while the others carried each a helmet and a shield. Amidst the solemn silence of the whole army, this brilliant cavalende reached the middle of the square, when all halted.

Guy beckoned to him his herald-at-arms, and gave him a parchment, the contents of which he was to publish to the assembled host.

"Only add to it," said he, "the warlike name of the Lion of Flanders ; for that always gladdens our

good folks of Bruges," The curiosity of the soluters was manifested by a

sligh movement, followed by silence of deepest attention; they saw that some mystery lay bidden in all these forms of solemnity, for it was not for nothing that the daughters of their nobles wore their richest adoruments. The herald advanced sounded his trumpet thrice, and then proclaimed aloud:

"We, Guy of Namur, in the name of our Count and our brother. Robert de Bethune, the Lion of Flanders, to all who shall read or hear this proclamation, greeting and peace ! "In consideration—

He paused suddenly; a low murmur ran throughout the various divisions of the army; and while each was eagerly grasping his weapon, the archers strung their crossbows, as though danger were at hand.

"The fee! the fee " echoed on all sides. In the distance were seen numerous troops of men edvancing; thousands of warriors were approaching in dense masses; there seemed no end of their numbers. Still were all in doubt whether it could be the enemy, for no cavalry was visible amongst them. Suddenly a horseman was observed to leave the unknown host, and to ride at full gallep towards the encampment. He bent so low over the neck of his horse, that his features could not be distinguished, though he was already at no great distance. When he had come quite close to the astonished troops, he raised his head and shouted:

"Flanders and the Lion! Flanders and the Lion! here come the men of Ghent !" The old warrior was at once recognised; joyous acclamations answered his shout, and his name passed quickly from mouth

" Hail Chent! Hail Messire John Borluut! wel come good brother!

When the Flemings saw their numbers increased by this unexpected reinforcement of troops so numerous, their impetuous joy could no longer be restrained: their commanders could scarcely keep them in their ranks. They moved about in violent commotion, and seemed beside themselves with pleasure; but Messire John Borluut cried :

Le Be of good courage, my friends, Flanders shall be free! I bring you five thousand well-armed and intrepid warriors."

And then answered the whole host with irrepres-

"Hail! hail to the hero of Woeringen! Borluut!

Messire Borlunt then drew near to the young ranks, indeed, iconsisted fentirely, of aichers; but ceremony, but Guy hastily interrupted him; and look the enemies of their rights in the face, 1. De Mandel, La L'o', no de l'apparate, ch. illa.

2. etc.

(2) Exp.

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(9) Exp.

"Spare these words of ceremony, Messice John : give me your friendly right hand. I am so glad that you are come; you who have passed your days in arms, and are so rich in experience. I was beginning to be troubled at your not arriving; you have delayed long."

"O yes, noble Guy," was the answer, "longer than I wished; but those dastardly Lilyards have kept me back. Would you believe, noble lord, that they back the French again? They would not let us leave the town to go to the aid of our brethren: but, God be thankful! their plot did not succeed : magistrates into the citadel, and demolished the gates of the city. So here I am with five thousand intrepid men, longing for the fight more eagerly than for their dinners, though they have touched nothing this day as yet."

"I thought assuredly that some great obstacle must have detained you, Messire Borlunt, and I even feared that you would not come at all."

"What, noble Guy! could I stay away from Courtrai? I, who have shed my blood for strangers. was I not to stand by my fatherland in its hour of need? The French shall soon know this to their cost. I feel myself quite young again; and my men, noble lord, await only the day of battle to let you see how the French shall fall before the White Lion

"You gladden my heart, Messire Borlant ; our men are full of fury and impetuous ardour; should we lose the fight, I can assure you very few Flem-

ings will see their homes again."

"Lose the fight, sav you? lose it, Count (iny?
Never will I believe it; our men are all animated
with too noble a courage; and Breydel—victory sits beaming already on his very countenance. Look you, my lord; I will wager my head, that if you would only allow Breydel to do what he likes, he and his butchers would cut these two-and-sixty thousand to pieces just as easily as they would mow down a field of corn. But be of good courage; God and Messiro St. George will be our aid. But, I pray

The men of Ghent had now reached the Groningen Place; they were wearied and covered with dust, for they had made a forced march under the burning sun. Their weapons were of various kinds; and amongst them were all the classes of troops we have already described. About forty nobles rode in advance, for the most part friends of the old warrior, John Borlunt; and in the midst of the host floated the banner of Chent with its white lion. Then the men of Bruges, who felt how unjustly they had reproached their brethren of Ghent, shouted again and again :

"Welcome, brothers, welcome! Hurrah for Ghent !"

In the meantime John Borlant drew up his men in front of the left wing of the square; he wished to make a good display of them, that the mon of Bruges might see that they did not yield to them in love of their common fatherland. At Guy's command he then left the camp and entered Courtrai. that he might give his men the repose and refreshment which they so much needed. As soon as the men of Ghent had withdrawn, John van Benesse advanced into the square and cried :

"To arms! Silence!" The group in the middle of the square returned to its former position; every one held his peace at the command of Messire van Renesse, and the attention of all was fixed on the herald, who again sounded the trumpet thrice, and then proceeded to read with a loud voice:

"We, Guy of Namur, in the name of our Count and brother Robert de Bethune, the Lion of Flanders to all who shall read or hear this our proclamation, greeting and peace. In consideration of the good and loyal service rendered to the whole country of Flanders, and to ourselves, by Master Deconinck and Master Breydel of Bruges, -we, willing to bestow on them, in presence of all our subjects, a token of our grace and favour,—willing moreover, especially to requite their noble-hearted love of our fatherland in such wise as is meet and fitting, that their loyal services may be held in everlasting remembrance; and whereas our Count and father, Guy of Flanders, hath thereto empowered us, we announce and declare that Peter Deconinck, Dean of the Clothworkers, and Jan Breydel, Dean of the Butchers, both of our good city of Bruges, and their descendants after them for all time, shall be, and shall be held to be, of noble blood, and enjoy all the rights and privileges appertaining to nobles in our land of Flanders. And in order that they may be enabled to support this dignity honourably, we assign to each of them one twentieth part of our good city of Bruges, for the maintenance of his house."

Long ere the herald had made an end, his voice was drowned in the joyous acclamations of the Clothworkers and Butchers. The great favour conferred on their deans was, as it were, the reward of their own bravery, an honour which was reflected upon their guilds. Had not the loyalty and patriotism of the deans been so well known, their elevation to the rank of nobles would undoubtedly have been received with suspicion and displeasure, as a stratagem of the poblity. They would have said: "These feudal lords are depriving us of the assertors of our rights, and are seducing our leaders by these manifestations of favour." In any other case the suspicion would not have been unfounded: for men, for the most part, are easily perverted and seduced by the love of honour. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the people cherished a bitter hatred against such of their brethren as allowed themselves to be thus raised in dignity; for, instead of noble-minded friends of the people, they became, for the most part, fawning and craven flatterers, and upheld the power to which they owed their elevation. They knew that with it they must stand or fall; for they saw that the people whom they had forsaken regarded them with abhorrence and contempt as deserters and apostates.

But the guilds of Bruges reposed too loity a confidence in Deconinck and Breydel to admit of reflections such as these at that moment. Their deans were noble; they had now two men who were admitted to the councils of their count, who

to a spon a ment of the court pipe seed pipe and post of the court of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 12, 1877.

and oppose their lawless usurpations. They felt that their influence was thus greatly increased, and testified by repeated cries the rapturous joy they felt. At last the tumult subsided, and their gestures and beaming countenances alone betrayed

their gladness.

Adolf van Nieuwland advanced to the deans and summened them to appear before the commandering their they obeyed, and joined the group of knights. The features of the clothworker betoken ed no elation of spirit; he moved onwards calmly and sedately, undisturbed by any exciting emotion; a peaceful serenity and a noble pride filled his soul. Not so the Dean of the Butchers; he had never learned to command himself,—the most trivial incident, the lightest feeling which passed through his heart, expressed itself at once upon his countenance, and it was easy to see that sincerity was the chiefest of the many good qualities which he the tears which burst from his blue eyes; he stooped his head to conceal them, and thus, with beating heart followed his friend Deconinck. All the and given their horses into the care of their squires.

Gny then beckoned to the four esquires-at-arms to draw near, and presented to the deans the costly suits of armour they carried; the several pieces were put on and adjusted, and the helmet, with its plume of blue, clasped on their heads. When the deans were fully equipped, they were directed to kneel; and Gny, advancing, raised his sword over the head of Deceninck, and said:

"Be thou a true knight, Messire Deconinck; let thine honor know no stain, and grasp thy sword then only when God, thy fatherland, and thy prince shall summon thee thereto."

With these words he touched the shoulder of the clothworker gently with his sword, according to the custom of knighthood; and then the same ceremonv was gone through with Breydel.

matilda now advanced from the group of ladies, and placed herself in front of the kneeling deans, She took from the squires the two emblazoned shields, end attached them to the necks of the ennobled citizens. Many of the spectators remarked that she hung the shield round Breydel's neck first; and this she must have done advisedly, for in order to affect it she had to move some steps on

"These coats-of-arms have been sent to you from my father," said she, turning herself rather towards Breydel. I feel assured that you will preserve them in all honor; and I rejoice that I have been permitted to bear a part in this requital of your noble patriotism."

"You are now at liberty to return to your troops, messires," said Guy. "We hope that you will be present this evening at our council! we have need of long deliberation with you. Lead back now your troops to the camp."

Deconinck made a lowly reverence and retired,

followed by Brevdel; but the latter had gone but a few steps when he felt the movements of his body impeded and restrained by the weight of the armour. He turned quickly back to Guy, and said to him: "Noble count, I pray you grant me one favor." "Speak, Messire Breydel, it shall surely be

granted to you." "Look you, most illustrious lord, you have this day conferred on me a signal honor; but yet you will not, of a surety, hinder me from fighting against our enemies."

The knights, astonished at these words, drew nearer to the dean.

"What do you mean?" asked Guy.

"I mean that this armour constrains and oppresses me beyond endurance, noble count. I cannot move in this coat of mail, and the helmet is so heavy that I cannot bend my neck; in this prison of iron I shall be slain like a calf bound hand and

"The armour will defend you from the swords

of the French," remarked a knight.
"Yes," cried Breydel; "but that is quite needless in my case. So long as I am free, with my axe I fear nothing. I should cut a pretty figure standing in this stiff and ridiculous fashion. No. no. messires, I will not have it on my body; wherefore, I pray you, noble count, allow me to remain a simple citizen until after the battle, and then I will

"You may do even as you list, Messire Breydel," answered Guy; "but you are, and must remain, a knight for all that."

In a very short time the Flemings were sitting in front of their tents discussing the elevation of

Deconinck had shut himself up in his tent to avoid the congratulations of his clothworkers; their expressions of affection moved him too deeply, and he could with difficulty conceal his emotion. He therefore passed the whole day in solitude, while the troops abandoned themselves to feastings and

CHAPTER XXII.

rejoicings.

The French general had pitched his camp in a broad plain at a short distance from the city of Lille, and the tents of his countless warriors covered a space of more than two miles in extent. The breastwork which surrounded the host might have led a distant spectator to imagine that he saw before him a fortified city, had not the neighing of horses, the cries of soldiers, the smoke ascending from their numerous fires, and the fluttering of a thousand flags, betrayed the presence of a military camp. The part assigned to the nobles and knights having assembled them all on a given day thus anwas easily distinguished by the splendor and costliness of its standards and embroidered banners; and while their velvet pavilions glowed with every colour of the rainbow, the rest of the camp showed the ordinary tents of canvas, or huts of straw. It might have been matter of wonder that such an enormous host did not perish of hunger, for in those days armies seldom took stores with them ; yet they were supplied in such overflowing abundance, that corn was suffered to lie about in the mud, and the most valuable articles of food were every where trampled under foot. The French took the best means at once to supply their own wants and to deenen the hatred with which the Flemings regard- Give me the names of your leaders, and thus some ed them. They scoured the country day by day in large bands, plundering and laying waste on all sides; for the furious soldiers well understood the wishes of their general, Robert d'Artois, and their way was tracked by countless deeds of violence and and devastation. As a symbol of the sweeping desclation with which they threatened Flanders, they had tied small brooms to the points of their spears; and their conduct amply redeemed their pledge, for in all the southern part of the country there remained not a house, not a church, not a castle, not a monastery, scarcely a tree standing-all were ruthlessly razed and destroyed. Neither sex nor age afforded any protection against the fury of the soldiers; women and children were pitilessly butchered, and their bodies thrown out to the birds of prey. Thus the French commenced their expedition.

Flanders was doomed to a memorable destruction; they had sworn it. On the same morning on which Guy had bestowed on Deconinck and Breydel the meed of their loyal good service, the French general had invited his most illustrious knights to a sumptuous banquet. The tent of the Count d'Artois was of unusual length and breadth, and divided into numerous compartments. In the middle was a spacious salcon, capable of containing a large number of knights, and used alternately for revelry and for the deliberations of the council of war. The

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. VIII.

It is said, chiefly in nowspapers, that the present Emperor of Russia has a more humane temperament than usually falls to the lot of a Russian Tsar. If it be so, the debasing system of which he is the pivot, and the horrible exigencies of what is called "Russian policy" have enabled him to suppress the better impulses of his nature with complete success. No human being ever displayed in action the max-No human being ever displayed in action the maxims of a senscless and brutalising despotism with a more trangul conscience. None ever invoked the name of God in defence of more driminal violations of truth and justice. None ever manifested, with more cycical hypocrisy the "hereditary fraud" of his ancestors. He has avowedly chosen for his model the very worst of his predecesions, and has done his to surpass him. In May, 1856, after pledging himself by a solemn engagement to grant an amnesty, which as Lord Clarendon said, was only a cruel deception," Alexander II. thus addressed an assembly of Polish nobles at Warsaw :- "It is my intention that the order established by my father "with the help of the knout, the scaffold, and Siberia —"shall be maintained. Therefore, gentlemen, and above all, no dreams! no dreams! The happiness of Poland depends upon its complete fusion with the peoples of my empire"-that is, the forced amalgamation of a Christian and chivalrous race with ignorant barbarians, under the yoke of a common despotism. "What my father did was well done, and I will maintain it. My reign will be the continuation of his." And when one of the leading pobles manifested a desire to speak, he turned to him and added :- "Have you understood me? I would rather be able to reward than to punish, but know, and keep the words in mind, that if it should be necessary I shall restrain and punish, and you will see that I shall punish severely." (1) As a specimen. of braggart insolence this was

probably never surpassed, not even by such repro-bates as Ivan and Catherine. Only the stupefying effect of an irresponsible autocracy could have blinded a man of average intelligence to the wild absurdity and disgusting indecency of such language. Here was the chief of fifty barbarous tribes, whose barbarism his degrading rule only serves to perpetuate, speaking to Christian gentlemen, most of whom were of far purer and nobler lineage than himself, and all of them incomparably his superiors in all which constitutes human dignity, and he spouts to them like a Chinese Mandarin vituperating native Christians, or with the buffconery of a parish beadle admonishing juvenile paupers in the courtyard of a workhouse. Such is the brutal rhetoric of tsarodoxy, "You were once free," was the purport of his speech, "but are now slaves, and I am your gaoler. You dare to revere the pontificate of Peter, but you shall bow your necks under mine, or suffer the tortures which I know how to inflict. You presume to love your country, but you have none. You affect the dignity of free men and brothers of Jesus Christ, a pretence which is not tolerated in my empire. There are no men there but only things. Do not imagine that I am responsible to God for my actions, as feeble princes are. I do what I choose, as my father did before me. I know nothing of justice and mercy, and when I trample under foot all the precepts of the Gospel, I call my autoracy a sacred mission. I kill, scourge, plunder, and exile, because it pleases me to do so. I make my own will, and the interests of my policy, the sole rule of my life, and I know how to punish all who oppose them. Therefore no dreams! Christian liberty and manhood are an offence in my sight. I have legions of barbarians at my beck, as my father had. What he did was well done, and I will maintain it." There is some comfort in the thought that the father has gone to his account, and

that the son will follow him. A few examples will suffice to show that in savage despotism, brutal indifference to the most sacred rights of humanity, and impious crimes done in the name of religion and nationalism, Alexander II. has not differed by a hair's breadth from the worst of his barbarous predecessors. The Catholic inhabitants of Dziernowice had been driven by troops and police into a schismatical church, where, without confession or any profession of faith, " the Host was forced into their mouths," (2) and they were told that they belonged to the orthodox church. The men who thus sacrilegiously profaned the Sacrament of Love, by an outrage never surpassed since the scene on Mount Calvary, were worthy instruments of Alexander II. and his disbolical policy. Filled with horror and disgust for a "religion" which could suggest such crimes, their victims never returned to the official church, baptized their own children, and secretly received the sacraments in other places. In 1857, they presented a petition to the Emperor, soliciting permission to profess their own faith openly, and were informed that such a request could not even be taken into consideration. In 1858, they renewed their petition both to the Emperor and to the Minister of the Interior. A commission was appointed; soldiers despatched to the spot, directed by a troop of forty Popes, and the first inquiry was, by whom the application to the Emperor had been proposed? Vincent, the barber of the village, devoting himself to death, assumed the whole responsibility. He

was first cruelly flogged, and then condemned to hard labour for life. "Whenever the Popes met a peasant they struck him with their fists, tore his hair, and cried to him, 'Accept orthodoxy.' The poor peasant, when he contrived to escape from their hands, made the sign of the cross, persuaded that they were demons in human form." (3) A Colonel of police, Losiew, was despatched with additional troops, whom he quartered on the inhabitants, and nounced the intentions of his "benevolent" em-

ployer Alexander II. "It is the will of the Emperor, our gracious Sovereign, that you should all become orthodox. Why do you resist? Why do you refuse to be con-

"We are all faithful subjects of the Emperor," answered the people, "we pay our taxes, we furnish recruits to the army, in case of need we do not refuse to shed our blood, but we will never abandon the faith of our fathers."

"You are rebels, then, for you resist the will of the Emperor. Who are they who persuade you to revolt? of you will remain free; otherwise, you will all receive the know and be sent to Siberia, and will never again see your wives or children

"We are all leaders, for we are all Catholics. We are ready to accept Siberia and death itself, but we will never abjure our faith."

"But you have already been to church, and have embraced the orthodox faith. You are now, therefore, apostates."

"Do not be angry, sir at what we are going to say. You yourself, if two companies of soldiers had driven you with bayonets in your back, would you not have been forced to enter even the stye of a pig? What is there surprising, then, if we were driven in the same way into a church? Those who resisted, clinging to the hinges or the doors of the church, did they not cut off their fingers with sabres and hatchets? Many of these victims may still be found among us."

To this the Colonel found no answer, but the popes began to shout: "Many of you received Holy Communion, and now you, seem to mock our

belief." "We do not mock you, but how did they administer the Communion to us? They struck us on

(1) De Mazade, La Pologne Contemporaine, ch. ili.,

(2) Lescœur, t. i. p. 317.
(3) Ibid. P. 320.

nad we been to confession."

The conference ended thus. "I am surprised," said the archpriest Humilew, at your blindness and ignorance. How is it that you are not byet convinced that the Holy Orthodox Belief is the only true one?, Do you know how they paint Jesus وأراست أوال Christ?"

"Well, look, have we not a beard like His? Is not our hair combed in the same way as His? Bo you not see that we wear clothes like those of Jesus Christ? Therefore, our belief is the only true one."

"We know that Jesus Christ were a beard and long hair, and perhaps His vestments resembled yours; but that has nothing to do with faith, and we will not renounce ours." (4)

Hercupon, fresh applications to St. Petersburgh by the baffled agents of "Orthodoxy" and fresh instructions to advance still further in the path of senseless atrocities. The Senator Stcherbinin is directed to take the matter in hand. He calls upon the Dominicans at Zabialy, and after reproaching them with the "crime" of hearing the confessions of strangers who came to seek their ministry, and threatening to suppress their convent if they did not recommend the people of Dziernowice to "embrace Orthodoxy," was told by the superior that he would do nothing of the kind, nor submit to so shameful a proposition. Colonel Losiew, who accompanied Stcherbinin, and had about as much religion as a Cossack and of the same kind, after loading him with brutal insults, worthy of a savage, exclaimed: "You are then disobedient to the Emperor?" "We obey the Emperor," replied the superior, "but much more we obey God." Foiled in this attempt, Stcherbinin and his satellites hurry to Dziernowice. The people are assembled, and the Senator regales them with this characteristic discourse. "The Emperor Alexander II. in ascending the throne of All the Russians has sworn to protect the Orthodox faith. Consequently, the obligations of his oath do not permit him to allow you to remain Catholics. It ought to be known to you that the will of the Emperor is sacred, and that he is the messenger of God. God is in Heaven, the Emperor on earth; whoever disobeys the Emperor disobeys God. Far be it from you then to oppose his will. The Emperor wills, and God also wills, that you should be orthodox. Well, do you submit to his will?" (5)

With sobs and cries of anguish the people answer "Excellency, we obey the Emperor, we respect his will, in all which does not relate to our conscience and our soul; but we cannot abandon our holy faith. Suffer us, as you suffer Jews and Lutherans to praise God as our fathers praised Him, for we have nothing in common with orthodoxy, nor desire to have."

"No," replies the amiable senator, "that is not possible. Do not resist the will of the Emperor and that of God. With your consent or without it you must become orthodox. Above all do not listen to the Dominican, who stir up your feelings, and whom we shall soon drive away.'

At this point one of his escort says to the people: You have not yet saluted the Emperor in the person of his senator." They how their heads "That will not do," exclaim other officials, "let each of you cast yourself at his feet and kiss his "hand." All who do so are immediately collected together apart, and inscribed nominatively in an official register'as having voluntarily embraced orthodoxy! As soon as the list was prepared the senator ordered all the "converts" to present themselves the following day in church "to receive the orthodox communion," the Holy Sacrament being in Russia a mere instrument of police, to be horribly profaned in furtherance of the despotism of the Tsar. He then returned in all haste to Zabialy, where he told the Dominicans, with furious menaces of Imperial wrath, that "a Catholic propagandism was good in any other country, but in Russia, where God and the Emperor were one and the same thing, to resist the dominant religion was a crime against the State and a sacrilege." And then he remitted all his power to Colonel Losiew, and returned to St. Petersburgh, with the agreeable conviction of a duty admirably accomplished. As a faither illustration of the eminently spiritual and humanizing influence of orth-odoxy we quote this final discourse of the devout I count your excommunications a benediction, and being, to constitute himself master of all creation Losiew to the same afflicted people. "What will your resistance bring you to? Each of you shall receive 500 stripes with a rod, and all who survive a second 500, and then 500 more! "You shall be sent to Siberia, your flesh shall be torn from you in strips, and you will still be commanded to become orthodox. Meanwhile, companies of soldiers shall be sent for, and quartered upon you, who will violate your wives and daughters." [6] This touching discourse was intended, we suppose, to furnish a decisive proof that orthodoxy was "the only true fuith." Who could dispute it? Or who could deny that Alexander II. had kept his gracious promise: "What my father did was well done. "My reign will be the continuation of his"?

The same scenes were being enacted simultaneously in many other places. We have no space to describe them. If the comic seems almost to overpower in this parrative the tragic clement, and the ludicrous contends with the horrible, we have still to record other acts of Alexander II. and his agents, of which the fiendish barbarity has no parallel in the modern history of our race, if indeed it has any precedent even in the worst epochs of triumphant iniquity. The Pagans tortured the servants of God, and Anglicans, in support of their new religion, tore out the hearts of Catholic martyrs while they were still living; but it was reserved for Russians to slaughter men, women, and children, unarmed, kneeling before God, and dying with hymns of praise on their lips. Of these proceedings, approved and rewarded by Alexander II., we will give an account in our next. They will fitly terminate the record of Russian ferocity, of which the scene would be more appropriately located in hell than on earth: though even in hell they do not affect, so far as we know, to work such horrors in the name of "the orthodox religion." Russia may not surpass hell in malice, but heats it out of the field in hypocrisy .-London Tablet.

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

[From the London Month for December.]

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST)

Transferring the scene from the south to the north of Scotland, we find further proofs of the strength of the faith in the Catholic nobility of the Highlands. The narrative which follows introduces us to a lady who; though she describes herself as small and had been seen returning home with one whose in stature, yet was evidently in cleverness, spirit, skill, and wit more than a mutch for half-a-dozen Presbyterian ministers:

Many were received into the Church, and not a few were reconciled. One was a noble lady, who was a bitter Calvinist, but who now perseveres with such constancy in her attachment to the Church that although much persecuted by the ministers and by the loss of her goods, public infamy, and by the threat of excommunication, and much more of the sort, she still holds out manfully for the cause of God. This noble lady suffered much from a painful disorder, but our Father was enabled

(4) P. 321. [5] P. 324. [6] P. 328.

the isw and forced the point of a syord between to alleviate her pains. He earnestly commended just agif has huppened." The Catholic carl mar. our teeth. And moreover, we were not fasting, nor the matter to God, and applied certain relics, which welled at the providence of God. The heretics we she still wears. The pain instantly decreased. The

named). I am, as you know, much occupied in various ways, and will, for the sake of brevity, propose one question. If you answer it, I shall propose others, suggested by a woman's brain."

"What is the question?" asked the minister of the Word.

"From what part of the Scriptures," asked she "can you prove that your ministers are sent by God to preach the Word and administer the sacraments?

Ours is an extraordinary mission," replied the minister.

"Just so," retorted she, "therefore I wish to see the extraordinary text of the Bible; you will not deny yourselves that you have not anordinary one. Nor will I deny either that you are extraordinary ministers, extraordinary in life and morals, as compared with the clergy of the world; you are married and they are not; you grasp at lucre and in-terest, they never do. You have extraordinary customs, extraordinary sacraments, you even preach an extraordinary Bible; truly it is no wonder you have an extraordinary mission! But pray do not be angry with me for this one question. Do not Luther and the Lutherans declare themselves to have received an extraordinary mission, and before them Arius and the Arians, Zwingli and the Zwinglians, and any number of others? How can they all have received an extraordinary mission, when they are diametrically opposed in matters of dogma? Is there not one God, one faith, and one haptism? Moreover, good Master William, who can see without the light of nature? God ought, as often as He gives an extraordinary mission, to endow those whom He sends with extraordinary signs of such an extraordinary mission, such as the gift of miracles, or a way of life somewhat above the common. If these do not exist, how can the Christian people believe any one to have an extraordinary mission unless he be endowed with extraordinary gitts? This is plain from your Bibles. Moses, indeed, Elias, St. John the Baptist, and St. Paul received an extraordinary mission, and were thus endowed with extraordinary gifts; to wit, the gift of miracles and a wonderful manner of life."

"And we," said the minister, "can show signs and wonders." "What wonders?" asked the lady.

"The number of souls that we convert to the light of the Gospel."

"Convert them, forsooth! you pervert them. Does not Luther himself, whom you condemn, Arius, who condemns you, and Zwingli, who con-demns both, pervert others? And yet, in defiance of the whole world, you assume, what has yet to be proved, that your perversion is a conversion. But let us return to the first question, Master William, for it is dangerous for us women to wander from the point. Pray show me any text in your Bible by which you can prove your extraordinary vocation, and pray quote the very words. Really and truly, Master William, that you may see the futility of your extraordinary missien, I, poor little woman, will prove from the pages of your Bible that I myself have just as extraordinary a mission as your ministers. What is the reason, pray, that your ministers, with your extraordinory mission, should preach and your wives do not? For your own Bibles say, 'They shall be two in one flesh, and what God has joined let no man put asunder.' If the heavens declare the glory of God, why should not the ministers wives. The same prophecy says, "Let every spirit praise the Lord,' and elsewhere, Let young men and maidens, let the old with the younger praise the name of the Lord.' And the Holy Ghost descended on the women and on the men on the day of Pentecost. I will add one thing more," said the lady. "It will not be in your power to injure me, the loss of my goods no such terrible thing. And a solitary animal, truculent and avid of blood, like I am ready even to die for the Holy Catholic Apos-serpents, tigers and lions of the forest. tolic and Roman faith. I regret one thing that I found the true religion so late; but I know the last are to be first, and the first last."

The minister returned home in a rage. She devotes herself so completely to a life of piety, and so well does she combine the duties of Martha and Mary that one cannot say which of them she imitates most perfectly. She passes whole hours every day in vocal and mental prayer, and although occupied with many household cares, is so united to God by cjaculatory prayers, and detached from earthly things, that her only desire is to be dissoved, and to be with Christ

The judgments of God work themselves out as it were oftentimes, not only in ways suggested by the simple faith in God's providence manifested by the victim of another's wickedness, but often also through the unconscious agency of some one whom God makes the instrument of His retribution. Thus, in Father Anderson's narrative-

There was in the North of Scotland a good old man, whose habit it was to wear a crucifix round his neck. One day as he was drinking with a Protestant, the latter spied the crucifix, who enraged him, and the thought occurred to him to assasinate the old man. He saw as it were a black man, who bade him to kill his old friend. They paid their reckoning and went home together. They had to pass along a very quiet street which was near the sea. There the heretic said to the old man, " Now thou must die."

"Why," said the Catholic; "are not we friends, and very intimate friends? Dost thou think that God is not here, who sees and who will on one terrible day demand an account of thy actions? . I die a Catholic, and die willingly. Blessed be the day on which it is granted to me to die for the Catholic faith. Doubt not," continued he, "that this image of the Crucified will accuse thee and will make the whole thing known, for God is mighty, and to Him nothing is impossible. This is His image Who knows all things, and Who has said, 'There is nothing secret which shall not be revealed, and nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest."

"Thou shalt die." repeated the heretic, and forthwith cast a rope round the old man's neck, strangled

him, and threw him into the sea. This heretic ruffian meanwhile went at large as

before, and the murder remained a secret. The lord of the manor, who was an earl, used often to ask where the old man was. All that he could learn was that he had remained out late drinking, name was mentioned, and who was well known to the earl. The earl had some slight suspicions only, but, in all propability by a Divine inspiration, caused the assasin to be seized and cast into chains. sassin a very beautiful crudifix, which he had in his oratory, asking him to swear by Him Whose image it was. Wonderful to relate, no sooner had the assassin seen the crucifix than he owned to all say ing, "The image well knows all." I own my guilt, old man whom I, urged by the devil, killed, told which was very like the work reads to be gunished. What a wonder of the conditions of the image he work reads to be gunished. What a wonder of the conditions of th The heretic ruffian was equal to the occasion, and which was very like this one, would discover ail, good."

the matter to God, and applied certain relics, which she still wears. The pain instantly decreased. The Bishop of Moray, who surpassed all the Scotch Ministers in ability, cunning, add wickedness, sent one of them to dispute with this lady. When she saw him she exclaimed:

"A great honour, truly, for minister and preach er of the Word to argue with a woman only interest on household cares. Are you not ashamed to enter the arena, with a poor little woman, who knows but how to saw and to weep? Weep over your own state. Master William (for so the preacher was named). I am, as you know, much occupied in (70 BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

CARBONARI AND MASONIC OATHS

Those who persist in saying that the Church is very arbitrary in not allowing her children to join masonic and other secret, oath-bound societies, will do well to read the following extract from the Buenos Ayres, S. A., Southern Cross. In comment. ing upon the Porteno's anger against the municipality for its possible refusal to allow the Italians to erect a monument in a public plaza, the Southern Cross save :

The article on Mazzini is followed by a similarly blasphemous one on the erection of the statue of our Blessed Lady of Lourdes in Chili. We apologize to our readers for bringing such blasphemies before them; but it in the hope that now, at any rate, no one will be able to say there is no harmin secret societies, or ignore the infidel tendencies of Freemasonry.

Catholic reader! the impiety of the writer of these articles is so great that he dares to write as follows: "Mazzini, like Christ, like Columbus, has no limited country; the country of these immortal men is the whole world." Mazzini like Christ!!! The assassin like the God Man; the apostate like the Creator of Heaven and Earth; the licentions infidel like the King of Angels! Oh shame, shame on the government which allows such insults to religion to be printed.

More, the writer goes on to ask: "By what right can the municipality refuse this permission? Be the same right that they would refuse to permit the erection of the statue of the devil; and that there is an intimate union between the members of secret societies and their master we shall presently show, But first of all one word about Chili. Some Catholic ladies there, it seems are collecting subscriptions to crect a statue to our Lady of Lourdes, styled by the Porteno—may God be between us and harm—
"la senorita de Lourdes." On the other hand some liberal—read licentious—young men of Copiapo, are collecting moneys to raise a statue to (we use the Porteno's own words) the rationalist Bilbao. Our Lady is spoken of as a saint adored by rustics; the infidel Bilbao it described as a true saint, on account of the great freedom of his ideas. Which shall triumph? asks the Porteno. Fanaticism, as represented by the statue of our Blessed Lady, or liberty as represented by that of Bilbao? Such is the press in a Catholic country!

To show the character of these secret societies, and the tenets of Mazzini and his fellows, we give few extracts from their constitutions. On entering the Carbonari the following is one of the caths taken among many others. A dagger is shown to the postulant, on one blade of which is engraved the motto "Fraternity," on the second "Death to traitors," on the third "Death to tyrants." The High Light takes it up, and showing the second motto savs:

"Place the palm of your hand on the point of the dagger, and repeat after me : I swear to keep faith. fully the promises which I have made. If I prove false, may this poniard cleave my heart. From this very moment I authorize any member of the society to slay me if he find me recreant, as I, in like circumstances will spare no traitor."

"What is the true and final oath of Carbonarism?

"It is: First to destroy on earth Jesus Christ and His Church—the very name of God—by deifying man under the complex idea of the people; second to destroy all authority, under every name, be it emperor, king, senate, statute, or law : third, to destroy all bonds of nationality, country; family, property; fourth, to dispose man to idolize his serpents, tigers and lions of the forest.

" This is the true constituent essence of human felicity.

"The man of society is a monster, perverted by an original fault. He must be brought back to state of nature to attain the happiness to which he aspires. But as the idea of God fills him with terror, he must annihilate God, and, as a deity, occupy His place. If he wishes to perfect his god-like wture, he must identify himself with the soul of the world, which the vulgar call the demon or angel of the abyes.

"Consequently this demonolatry, this worship of the demon, is the apogee of human perfectibility exalted in a hypostatic union with the negative and contradictory idea of the God of Henven, the jealous and eternal enemy of human progress."

The end of these secret societies is the samedenial of God, and union with diabolic nature. By the last oath of the Illuminati, the members surrender, devote and consecrate themselves to Satan become his sworn subjects, demonize themselves to an identity of mind and body. The union is complete—they are incarnate fiends.

But put their oaths aside. Let us listen to the published doctrine of Fourier, Marr, Proudhon, and their colleagues:

" It is time to reform the world. Away with God, kings, governments, laws, nobles, citizens! Only the man of the people must live, reign and ruless God. Death to the proprietors of fields, houses and money! Glory to the assassin! Crime is the only virtue; the only crime, the worship of God and love of men. The blood of two millions and half of slaughtered Jesuits is necessary to regenerate mankind. Banish God from earth and man will be blessed."

In the Republique Universelle we read: "Religion is a social malady which cannot be cured too , goog

Farrari exclaims to Lugano: " Who is God, and what claim has he upon us?"

Proudhon writes, at Paris, the 'no plus' ultra of blasphemy: "God is essential evil"—the most horribly wicked language the world has ever heard since the goodness of God called it into being Secret societies need but one thing more-that is not to adore the devil, but to persuade him toadore his worshippers.

Catholic reader, you grow pale and shudder with horror. Porhaps you go on your knees to than God, who has preserved you from such an abys, well, what think you? Would the municipality of Buenos Ayres do well to permit a statue to be erected to honor such principles of liberty as these-hi statue of Mazzini, a criminal so fearful that on it entry there hell itself must have felt polluted by his presence? A state of the

(CONTINUED ON SETENTE PAGE.)

IRISHINTELLIGENCE

William Henry M'Grath, of Toonah, Ennis, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Pence. FLOODS IN WICKLOW AND WEXFORD.—There are great floods in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, caused by heavy rains.

Robert Mackay Wilson, of Coolcarrigar, Doonadea, Kilcock, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Rev. Mr. Henry, C.C., Bansha, has been appointed P.P., of Caherconlish, in room of the late Rev. Mr. Quirke, P.P.

Sir Frederick Boyd, Bart., of The Mansion, Ballycastle, has been appointed to the Commission of

the Peace for the county Antrim. The Rev. Mortimer Fitzgerald has been appoint-

ed P.P., of Ballygrane, in room of the Rev. Mr. Reeves, P.P., transferred to Loughill. The Rev. R. Power P. P., Glenroe, died in Dublin, on the 8th ult. He had been niling for some time,

and went to Dublin for medical advice. Frank T. Brooke, Esq., of Ashebrooke, Brookeboro, has been appointed to the Commission of the

Peace for the county Fermanagh. Capt. Francis Massey Drew, of Drew's Court, Castletownconyers, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Limerick.

Edmond Bayley, Esq, of Rockwood, Athleague has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Roscommon.

Capt. R. C. Bowen, of Bowen's Court, Kildorrery, has recently given an abatement 25 per cent. on the last half gale to his tenants in the parish of Milford. Quite a large number of fever cases have recently

broken out in a narrow tract of country, running from Kilrush through Labashedah Ballinacally, on to Sixmilebridge. On the 11th ult., the Rev. T. P. Higgins was ordained priest in the chapel of St. Mel's Col-

lege, Longford, by the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of the diocese. The Rev. Michael Barry, C. C., St. Andrew's, Dublia, has been appointed to the parish of Saggart, left vacant by the transfer of the Rev. Thomas Mc-

Cormick, P.P., to the parish of Donnybrook. On the 5th ult., a man named Patrick Cearty, a cattle drover, aged about 50 years, a native of Rochestown, Slane, while under the influence of liquor, fell into a heap of newly-slacked lime and

was suffocated. There is a woman named Bridget Hennessy in the workhouse of Newcastle West, who is now in her 107th year. She is in full possession of all her faculties, and can knit and sew with tolerable skill

and precision. OUTBREAK OF FEVER ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.-A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has taken place amongst the crew of her Majesty's ship Valiant, at present stationed in Foynes Harbour.

On the 5th ult., an application of the Committee of the Limerick Town Council to permit the erection of a temporary pedestal for the Sarsfield memorial, in George's street, opposite Glentworth street. The Committee gave the required permission.

· The Dublin Corporation have decided upon disposing of the forest trees in Sackville street to the trade on reasonable term for cash—the purchaser engaging under a penalty to have the timber hewn down and the gravel cleared for a fresh planting in a

week. The Rev. Michael Patterson, C.C. Bray, county Wicklow, has left Rome for Ireland, after receiving audience of the Pope. F. Patterson officiated as deacon in the High Mas celebrated for the late Cardinal Antonelli in the Church of St. Agatha on the same pride and gratitude as men look back upon the 2nd of December, and he sang the High Mass in the same church on the Feast of the Concep-

Colonel Robert Bruce has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Col. Bruce is a member of a family resident in the north of Ireland. He was distingui in the Crimea and India. County Inspector Fanning, of Londonderry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General in place of Mr. Burke.

The district around Banbridge has been greatly river Bann was swollen far beyond the limits of its usual course. Fences have been levelled, and potatoes in pits washed away. One of the arches of McKee's bridge at Drumnascample is entirely distroyed, and another bridge in Lacken is much dam-

The following changes, consequent upon the lamented death of the Very Rev. Precentor Falvey, have been made in the appointments of the diocese of Cork: Very Rev. George Canon Sheeban, P.P. and V. F., Bantry, to be P. P. of St Patrick's; Rev. P. O'Regan, P.P., East Skull, to be P.P. of Bantry; and Rev. J. Murphy, assistant chaplain at Spike ed chaplain of the new Presentation Convent, Cross-

DEATH OF THE RT. REV. DR. O'HEA - We regret to announce the death of Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Lord Bishop of Ross His lordship succeeded the Right population of clime in the Irish province of Ulster Rev. Dr. Kenne, and was consecrated in the year 1858. He was thus nearly twenty years a bishor, during which time he not only won the affection of his little flock (Ross is the smallest diocese in Ircland), but the marked respect of his brethren of the the "morals," the Catholic element serving in Irehierarchy and the veneration of the people of the entire country. His patriotism was second only to his religion.

Admiral Sir Burton MacNamara died on the 13th ult, at Kingstown where he had long resided. Sir Burton, who was over 80 years of age, was a very distinguished naval officer, and was knighted as far back as 1839. He belonged to an ancient Clare family, famous for their Liberal opinions, which were fully shared in by the gallant admiral. His brother was the celebrated Major MacNamara, who was O'Connell's second in the duel with D'Esterre. Sir Burton was long actively connected with the management of the National Bank, and he was longa well-known and greatly respected inhabitant of

SUNDAY CLOSING IN IRELAND. —The Sunday Closing canvass continues to justify the expectations of its authors. In Newry 2,511 have answered in the affirmative, and only 175 in the negative, the question "Are you in favour of the entire closing of public houses, beershops, taverns, and spirit groceries on Sundays in Ireland?" Only 167 declined to give any answer. Besides, of 130 licensed publicans in Newry, only 29 have voted against Professor Smyth's bill; 39 declining to vote either way, and no less than 62 registering themselves

NEW SHERIFFS .- Under the Municipal Privileges

was held at the Christian Brothers' School, at Armagh, on the 4th ult., Rev. Father Roey, P. P. Ballymacnab, the senior parish priest of the diocese, presided, Rev. Father McGeancy, C. C., Secretary, read the annual report of the committee, which among other matters, referred to the action of that body during the past year at the several revision sessions of the county, under their active solicitor, Mr. Wm. Gallagher, the result of which has been that the Catholic vote has gained 111, while the Protestant majority has decreased by 131. The report was regarded as highly satisfactory, and was adopted on the motion of the Rev. Father Byrne. A number of resolutions having been passed unanimously, the meeting separated.

The Rev. Patrick O'Riorden, C. C., of St. Munchin's, Limerick, died in Dublin, where he went to seek the best medical aid, on the 1st ult. He was born at Tullarracca Cottage, within a short distance of Bruff, in 1843, and was the eldest son of Mr. Riordan, of that place. He made his preparatory studies in St. Munchin's College, from which he proceeded to the Irish College, where he fitted himself for his sacred profession. Having received ordination on his return to Ireland, his first mission was in the western part of the diocese. From his first mission he was transferred to his native parish of Bruft, where he labored unceasingly for seven years, and was then sent to St. Munchin's. His piety, charity and zeal were unbounded, and his death is widely and sincerely lamented.

On the 4th ult., at Brackloon, Clonfert near Eyrecourt, a man named Kenny was evicted out of his holding, which contains eight acres, some roods, and a good farmer's house. Kenny, it would seem was churning when the sheriff arrived with a bodyguard of police, the landlord, and some men from Parsonstown. Two clergymen, Rev. Dr. Derry, P.P., of Eyrecourt, and his curate the Rev. M. Byrne, C.C., remonstrated with the landlord and begged him to leave the poor man and his wife and one child in the house at least until after Christmas. The tenant then offered seven years' rent to be lodged in the bank and be left his place. The landlord refused to submit. The rain was coming down in torrents when the furniture was cast out.

A GENEROUS ACTION.—The London correspondent of the Glasgow Herald says :- Mr. Cowper-Temple, who inherited the greater portion of Lord Palmerston estates, has just done a very generous action to the Hon Evelyn Ashley, Lord Palmerston's kinsman by marriage, and his biographer, secretary, and friend. For many years Lord Palmerston had been the possessor of a large estate in the county Sligo, on which, however, he expended the intome it brought in in developing its resources. Mr. Cowper-Temple, on succeeding to the property, continued the policy of his predecessor, and now, having carried out all the improvements of which the estate is capable, and having built a capital house on it, he has handed all over to Mr. Ashley, who will derive from the property an income of between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum, at the same time having as good a country residence as many a peer.

THE VACANCY FOR WATERFOD .- The Council of the Home Rule League have addressed an appeal to the electors of Waterford to do their duty in choosing a representative who will support the demand for the restoration of the Irish Parliament. The council have no distrust or misgiving as to what course will be taken by the Waterford constituents. They know that the sons of the men who achieved a great Parliamentary "victory" fifty years ago are ready to their country will be sustained, and the election of 1876 will be remembered throughout Ireland with

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. WHELAN .- We aunounce with profound regret the death of this venerable and estimable prelate, whose name has been for nearly two generations a familiar one to the people not alone of Dublin, but of all Ireland. He was who had seen what Ireland was, politically and religiously, years before the genius and energy of O'Connell lifted his country and his creed from "chains and slavery," He had reached to close on flooded by recent heavy rains. Near Hilltown the four-score years of age, and had shared in nearly every effort that was made to win civil and religious freedom for his fellow-countrymen. He was educated in one of the few Catholic schools at that time in the metropolis; and having manifested a desire for the Carmelite Order, he was sent to one of its houses on the Continent, and was ordained for the Irish province of that order. Subsequently he was appointed to the bishopric of Bombay. The health of Dr. Whelan broke down under the difficult circomstances with which he had to deal and after a while he was obliged to return to his native city, where he had resided, being engaged in the sacred duties of the ministry from that time to the present Island, to be P. P. at East Skull. The Rev. Pat-rick Treacy, recently ordained, has been appoint. may give eternal rest to the soul of the good Bishop of Bombay .- Fieeman

ULSTER AND SCOTLAND -Au interesting analysis is given in the Irish statistical report of the relative and that in the entire of Scotland. It may seem strange to make such a solution, but the Registrar accounts for it by stating that in manner and relig ion they are sinilar, and he ought to have added land to neutralize the evil extent of the latter. In point of compaison the unfortunate features of Ulster statisticsare first in police offunces, which were 59,008 as compared with 30,325 in Scotland, being 2,643 (or 4 per cent.) more in Ulster; and, secondly, in muster and attempts at murder, and to do grievious bodly harm, which were 79, as compared with 69 it Scotland. This excess, however, is easily accounsed for as regards Ulster, inasmuch as the Orange riffians that still infest its towns are certain to perpenate the murder of Catholics at every year's Jul! "worship" of the Dutchman who put the collar of the serf round their loose necks, In cases of "culpable homicide," (the Scotch term), as compared with manslaughte in Ulster, the Scotch children and idants, the Scotch figure is 30 as against 15 in Uliter.

THE ARCHBISHIP OF TUAM.—His Grace recently distributed about two hundred dresses to school children who had shown a good attendance for the year. The Archishop made quite a long speech to the little one, enjoining them to persevere in which the good juns have taught and which our the appressive fires of temptation and seduction of the bree Church of Scotland put up a church at aut the following gentiemen have been selected and their own preserve are found who do not creetown at a cost of between £500 and £600; from the lists of three names sent in by the several and their own preserve their extra noncence. And this class be creating their flumbers dwindled away till at compositions of the cities and towns indicated to preserve their extra noncence. And this class be creating their flumbers dwindled away till at come outcast, and they turn out to be the very length they were unable to maintain a minister; and ome outcast, ald they turn out to be the very length they were unable to maintain a minister, and to the amount of twenty-live per cent, of the total mount thereof.

The Fredericton Reporter newspapers as a that four mount thereof.

The Might Sheriffs, during the coming year:—
come outcast, ald they turn out to be the very length they were unable to maintain a minister, and mount thereof.

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The Might Sheriffs during the coming year:—
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counties in Ireland will be sanctioned and approved They have no industrial pursuits to engage their as heretofore by the judges, as they are in Engineer of those works of industry in which their land.

A meeting of the Catholic Registration Society grantees of these wort be engaged some sixty years ago, and before the period of the disastrous Union." His Grace's remedy for this sad state of compulsory idleness is a home government which will promote trade and foster manufactures. - Dublin Irishman.

THE LAND QUESTION IN KERRY .- A meeting of the Kerry Defence Association was held in Tralee, on Saturday 16th Dec.—Mr. J. J. Long, president, in the chair. The O'Donoghue, M.P., and twenty other members attended. Mr. D. Sheehan, chairman of the working committee, reported that a deputation of tenant-farmers had waited on the people of Tralee, and met with the warmest and most cordial reception, in reference to the forthcoming county meeting for tenant-right, which is to be held in Tralee under the presidency of the Very Rev. Dean Mawe, P.P., V.G. The shopkeepers and business men of the town promised to cooperate with them in every way, and subscribed over £20 towards the expenses. The president said the spacious corn market had been placed at their disposal in the most generous manner by Sir Henry Donovan and the Committee of the incorporated merchants. Letters had been received from the following, amongst other parish priests, intimating their intention of accompanying their parishioners to the county meeting, which promised now to be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever held in Kerry :- Rev T Enright, PP. Causeway; Rev Denis O'Donoghue, P.P. Ardfert; Rev Thomas Brosnaham, PP, Dorney; Rev F M'Carthy, P P, Ballylugue; Rev T Brosnahan, P P. Ballymacelligott; Rev D Lynch, PP, Currans; Rev C Sheehan, P.P. Castlemaine; Very Rev Canon O'Sullivan, P.P., V.F. Dingle; Rev J O'Halliron, P.P., Beaufort; Rev B O'Connor, P.P., Miltown, &c. A telegram was received from Mr. Butt, M.P., promising to attend on any day between the 6th and 11th January. Letters were also read from Mr R P Blennerhassett. MP, and others also promising to attend. Arrangements were made for the holding of the meeting within the time fixed by Mr Butt, for an imposing public procession before the meeting, and for a banquet in the evening.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN ESMONDE BARR, M.P.-This esteemed gentleman, head of one of the oldest of the Norman-Irish families, has been carried off in the prime of life at the early age of fifty years. He was educated in Clongowes Catholic College, but graduated in the University of Dubiin, and was called to the Irish Bar, never practising however. He was a magistrate for the counties of Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow, a deputy-Lieutenant for Wexford, for which county he had served as High Sheriff, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Waterford Militia. He was first returned for Waterford County in 1852 for which he has since sat, so that his death causes a vacancy amongst the 50 Catholic representatives. Sir John Esmonde held office for a short time in 1868 as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He succeeded at the close of 1368 as 10th Bart, his uncle the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, who sat for Wexford county for some years, a marked peculiarity in the family being that many of the holders of the baronetcy succeeded as nephews. Sir John Esmonde married in 1801 a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Grattan, who sat for Meath for many years, and grand daughter of the famous Henry Grattan, by whom he leaves four surviving sons and a daughter; his son and successor, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Bart, being only fourteen years of age. The Esmonde family have been settled in Wexford from about the period of the invasion, one of them having been Bishop of Ferns early in the fourteenth century. Parliamentary "victory" nity years ago and the appeal of their fathers. The appeal of their fathers. The appeal of the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a period and the historic fame of tained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported their obtained a perage as Lord Esmondo of Limerick in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported the reign of Elizabeth and the reign of Elizabeth One of them, Laurence Esmonde, having conform-1622. His excellent wife reared their only son, Thomas, a Catholic, and on succeeding to his father's estates, he was first knighted, and then made a baronet of Ireland in 1628, through the influence of his uncle, Lord Mayo; but he died before he claimed his father's peerage, and the claim has never been revived. With that solitary exception the Esmondes have ever been devoted Catholics, at home and in foreign service, where many of them attained high rank. John Esmonde, father of Sir excellent sanctuary, having an altar raised three the sanctuary, having an altar raised three th victim in the r bellion of 1798, having been executed on Carlisle Bridge in London; while his son Father Esmonde, was a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus.

GREAT BRITAIN. ---:0:----

Cardinal Manning left Rome on Wednesday, the 6th of Dec., for England.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS IN WEST SCOTLAND .- The Ray, J. Crawford, St. Lawrence's, Greenock, has been appointed to the charge of Dalry, the place rendered vacant by his promotion being occupied by the Rev. Alexander Bisset, from St. Mirren's Paisley. The west end of Paisley has also been erected into a separate mission, to be called St. Mary's, and the spiritual charge is entrusted to the Rev. William, from St. Mary's, Glasgow.

REPRESENTATIVE PREES OF SCOTLAND -The deaths of the Marquis of Tweedale and the Earl of Leven and Melville having created two vacancies in the body of representative peers in Scotland, the Queen has issued a proclamation which was published in a supplement to the London Gazette on Saturday last. commanding a meeting of all the peers of Scotland to be held at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, on Friday the 22nd inst., to nominate and choose two peers to fi I the vacancies.

NEWTON STEWART, WIGTONSHIRZ -On Thursday week the new church of Our Lady and St. Ninian was solemnly opened by Archbishop Eyre. The church which owes its erection mainly to the munificence of the Marquis of Bute, Mr. Hunter-Blair, of Dunskey, Miss Monteith of Duncree, and others whose names are not given, replaces an older and smaller building. The new church is in the early English style and will hold 450 persons. On the opening day High Mass was sung coram archiepiscopo by the Rev. Dr. MacLachlan, Rector of the Diocesan Seminary, Glasgow; the Rev.-O'Neil and W. J. O'Shaughnessy being deacon and sub deacon; and statistics show at excess of 23 cases to 20, or 13 the Rev. J. C. Canning and D. McCartney deacons per cent, of excess. In offences against the lives of at the throne. The sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop .- London Tablet.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT CREETOWN, KIRKcubbright.—The picturesque village of Creetown, situated on the bay of Wigtown, about six miles from Newtown-Stewart, has been for a considerable time the centre of a Catholic population which, although sparse, has always been remarkable for attachment to the faith. Hitherto holy Mass had been the path of virte. "Irish girls in America," (said tachment to the faith. Hitherto holy Mass had been his Grace) "woo live according to the maxims said in rented premises, used for very different purposes at other times. At length this state of things holy faith puts efore them, are the glory of Catho- has been brought to an end in a manner which is lic Ireland in a breign land. Unfortunately, from clearly providential. Some years ago the members

of those whom the zeal of God's house hath eaten up, stepped in and paid the whole of the purchase price. And thus a building put up for the propaga tion of error is now a temple of the God of truththe Creetown Free Kirk is St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The new church is situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the town, the winding Cree, and the beautiful bay of Wigtown. It is surrounded by about an acre of ground, prettily laid out and planted with trees, and surrounded by a substantial wall. The building itself is of the whinstone of the neighbourhood, with facings of dressed granite. The facade in particular, in the Gothic style of architecture, is very neat and ecclesiastical in character, and is now surmounted by a handsome carved cross. The interior was easily adapted to the requirements of the Catholic ritual, and is provided with a sanctuary, a main and two side altars, &c., whilest ample sitting accommodation is provided for 250; the comfort of the worshippers being further provided for by a heating apparatus. The purchase price of the site and building, including benches and heating apparatus, was only £180 land as the place was in excellent repair the cost of additional fittings was only £35. Sunday last was fixed for the opening. The unusual nature of the event, "first converting and then baptising a kirk," as it was called by the inhabitants, attracted a large number to the church, so that when the ceremony commenced it was quite full from the door to the sanctuary. The Rev. John A. O'Neil, of Newtown-Stewart, to which mission Creetown is attached, celebrated the Mass, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. John C. Canning, Stranger, after the first gospel The rev. preacher took for his text the words: What shall I offer to the Lord that is most perfect:" (Mich. vi. 6.) After congratulating the Catholics of Creetown on their having now a beautiful church in which they can worship their God and see carried out the ceremonies of the Church, he proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse on the liturgical worship of the Catholic Church. His argument was based principally upon the narration contained in Scripture of the liturgy ordained by God the Father, which was displayed periodically from the time our Lord was ushered into the world by the songs of angels to the time when the Jews exclaimed "Truly this is the Son of God." The sermon must have brought forcibly before the minds of the Catholics the beauty and harmony of the Church's liturgy, whilst it must have shown the Protestants present, of whom there was a large number, that the various ceremonies made use of were fraught with a deep significance which never struck their minds before. The service was concluded by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament .-

Catholic Times, Dec. 22. OPENING OF A CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS AT PARKHKAD, GLASGOW .- The district of Parkhead, which for a long time formed the eastern portion of St. Mary's mission, Glasgow, was on Sunday last, inaugurated as a separate mission, under the invocation of St Michael the Archangel. Several years ago, the mind of the late venerable Father Torbes, then senior clergyman of St. Mary's, was so impressed with the necessity of providing the eastern portion of the mission with a separate place of worship, that he secured a site for a chapel. Various reasons delayed the execution of his project; and in the meantime the need had become more pressing than ever, owing to the rapid growth of the Catholic population in the locality. Among other things it was found that the site secured was too small. At length the zealous pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. D. Carmichael, was enabled to secure a plot of ground which will be amply sufficient for church, schools, and residence for the clergy; and at once undertook the erection of a building which should serve the double purpose of a chapel and schools. The building, which is two storeys in height, has a frontage on Nisbet street of 90 feet, and extends to about 70 feet in depth. The main front has one large and two small gables, with neat belfry and pointed windows, the general style of the building being Early Gothic. Internally the building comprises spacious school and class-rooms for boys, girls, and infants with teachers' retiring-rooms, &c. The per cent., slawl (I suppose woollen) taxed 200 per cent. main hall on the second floor, which in the mean-time is to be used as a chapel, will seat 700 persons It is lofty and airy, and the open timber roof and large pointed windows give it a decidedly ecclesiastical character. It is provided with an to it are large rooms which will meanwhile be used as sacristy, &c. It could easily, by removing a light brick partition, be made large enough to accommodate over 000 persons, at very slight additional expense. On the whole, it would not be easy to find a building which so successfully combines a chapel and school, without destroying the characteristics of either. The architects were Messrs, W. and R. Ingram, West Regent-street, Glasgow, and the builders Messrs. Davidson and Whyte. Competent judges who have examined the building have expressed their surprise at seeing so much accommodation,-and at the same time such thoroughly good workmanship and elegance,-secured for a total of £2,600 The chapel, as we have said, was solemnly blessed and opened on Sunday last. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Thomas Kerr, to whose care the new mission has been entrusted, the Revs. D. Carmichael and F. J. Evertz, St. Mary's being respectively deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. W. Caven, master of ceremonies. The sermon was to have been preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre; but unfortunately he was taken suddenly, although we are glad to learn not seriously, ill on the very morning of the opening. After the first gospel the Rev. A. MacFarlanc briefly addressed the audience, explaining that he appeared before them, more for the purpose of spologising for the unavoidable absence of his Grace the Archbishop, than with the intention of addressing them at any length. He was sure that no one would regret the Archbishop's absence more keenly than his Grace himself, whose heart, he was sure, was with them on that joyful occasion. The rev. preacher then briefly explained the teaching of St. Paul in I. Cor. vi. 19, with parallel passages. In the evening, the Rev. John Dwyer, of St Patrick's, Glasgow, delivered a powerful lecture, the service being brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST TAMMANY .- Mr. Peckham, of the prosecution, says Woodward's docu-ments to be disclosed in the "ring" suits are not sensational. The new points are such as only lawyers would appreciate as the matter now stands.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that, in cases such as that of Louisiana, where a State applies to the Federal Government for protection against violence, the President must decide between the claims of rival Legislatures and Gov-

Governor Hampton, of South Carolina has issued a call for the payment of ten per cent of last year's taxes on the authority of a resolution by the House of Representatives authorizing him to make a levy to the amount of twenty five her cent, of the total

The mining districts of Nevada, with the exception of the Comstock lode, are under a cloud. The decline in the price of silver, a strike among the miners, the exhaustion of rich ore bodies in some of the mines, and the increasing cost of charcoal on account of the scarcity of wood, have contributed to this result. The two largest mines, however, yield \$25,000,000 net and \$36,000,000 gross annually, and the profits are mainly divided among San Francisco stockholders.

The Ohio General Assembly convened on January 2nd and received Gov. Hayes' Lessage. The Message deprecates the existence of political antagonisms in municipal governments, and suggests the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution fixing the dates for holding State elections in years of Presidential contests on the same days as the Presidential election.

The Herald's Now Orleans special says the Republican programme is to ignore the seceding legislators and proceed at once to business. If the Democrats did not take their seats within fortyeight hours they will be expelled, and the sents given to others. In case General Nichols or his Legislature should make resistance to Kellogg's Government, United States authority is relied upon.

The Louisiana Democratic House Committee have presented a further protest against the presence of troops at the State, to which Governor Kellogg replied by denying the presence of the troops, and declining to receive any communications from the House, on the ground of its being without a quorum. The Republican Legislature have endorsed the election of l'ackard and Antoine as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The legal term of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims expired by limitation on the 31st ult. Of the gross sum (\$15,000,000) awarded to the United States, about one-half will remain after the payment of all judgments, and as the premium on the gold in which the award was paid and the accumulated interests have more than covered the expense of the court, nearly \$8,000,000 will remain to be disposed of by Congress

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES .- A Nonconformist journal (the Glasgow Christian News, December 9) contains the following :-"There are 1.974 vacant Presbyterian churches in America and 1,799 have stated supplies,' so that nearly 3,000, out of a total of little over 5,000 churches, are without pastors. From another quarter we learn that several ministers occupying important churches have recently resigned, owing to the financial embarrassments. Still more unwelcome are the statistics published in the Presbyterian. Nearly a third of the whole number of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States could not report a single addition to the roll of communicants last year. A friend, writing from a town in the State of Maine, asserts that in general ministers are not much respected, that many read papers in the House of God during the time of worship, and that the sermons must be such as please the more important members of the otherwise the pastor must leave. If church, these facts are true, they reveal a most deplorable state of matters in the churches" Taxes in America .- "The farmer," says the Peo-

ples Pictorial Taxpayer, a paper published in the United States, "rises in the morning and puts on his flannel shirt taxed 65 per cent, his trousers taxed 60 per cent, his silk vest taxed 60 per cent, his coat (cloth) taxed 60 per cent., buttons taxed 40 per cent., lining taxed 60 per cent., padding taxed 150 per cent.; draws on his boots taxed 35 per cent.; sits down to his breakfast from a plate taxed 45 per cent., with knives and forks taxed 35 per cent.; reads a newspaper, paper taxed 20 per cent., with ink taxed 35 per cent., and type taxed 24 per cent. put on his slouch hat taxed 70 per cent; hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed 67 per cent., to a plough taxed 45 per cent., with trace chains taxed 100 per cent., and harness taxed 33 per cent. He goes to the village and buys his wife a hankerchief taxed taxed 40 per cent., stockings (I suppose worsted) taxed 75 per cent., boots taxed 36 per cent., silk cravat taxed 60 per cent, silk umbrella taxed 60 per cent., needles taxed 25 per cent., thread taxed 73 per cent, pins taxed 35 per cent., gloves taxed steps above the height of the flooring, and attached ed 82 per cent., soap taxed 70 per cent., candles taxed 20 per cent., starch taxed 50 per cent., paint taxed 25 per cent.; gets a ballot and votes for protection under the old flag, for which he is taxed 100 per cent. _____

CANADA. ---:0:----

The by-law in favour of having a park was carried in Goderich by a majority of 59.

Stratford market fees for the ensuing year were sold to Mr. John Thompson for \$1,620.

The night trains to and from Halifax have been discontinued.

There are several cases of small-pox in Edwards.

burg. Two deaths have resulted from it. The town of Peterboro' pays \$1,700 to the county for its share of the cost of the administration of

Peterboro' County Council has passed a by-law for raising debentures to the amount of \$20,000 to pay off old debentures. Mr. Isaac Hunter, of Erin township, has been

fined \$100 and costs for having an illicit still in his possession. Meat in Canada can't be called dear when quar-

ters of beef are selling in Ottawa markets at 34 cents a pound, and 11 pound turkeys for 60 cents. A Canadian elk horn, 3 feet 9 inches was lately

unearthed at Nepean. An Ottawa paper hazards the remark that the race is now extinct in Ontario. Bishop Sweeney's carriage was seized on Saturlay week by Constable French, of Portland, for

school tax due in that town. The Right Rev. Dr. John Walsh, Bishop of London. Canada West, left Rome on Monday, Dec. 11, for England, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. E. B. Kilroy.

The Perth Expositor advocates the reuniting of that town with the country, in order that subjects of mutual interest may be fully considered in all their bearings.

On Sunday morning his Lordship, Bishop Racine, opened the Roman Catholic Church at Lennoxville for the performance of Divine service, by consecra-

tion. The Customs returns of London for the six months ending Dec. 31 show an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$34,443 36.

Increase for December, \$4,326 12. The second session of the Third Parliament of the Province of Ontario, was opened at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, 3rd January, by His Honour

the Lieutenant-Governor. After the delivery of the Speech from the Throne, the Speaker took the chair and the usual preliminary business was proceeded with, and the House then adjourned. in world The Fredericton Reporter newspaper says that four

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The True Witness

all land and the standing are even a

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR.

> JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

Editor-M. W. KIRWAN.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1877

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1877.

Friday, 12-Of the Octave. Saturday, 13-Octave of the Epi-hany. Sunday, 14-Second Sunday After Leiphany. YEAST OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS. Monday, 15-St. Paul, First Hermit, Confessor. St

Maur, Abbot. Tucsday, 16-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr. Wednesday, 17-St. Anthony, Abbot. Thursday, 18-St. Peter's Chair at Rome.

TO OUR READERS. What the poor Richard Gilfford called "the sad vicissitudes of things," places us in this our Editorial Chair. That "Time which flies, that death which urges, those knells which call, the heavens which invite, the hell which threatens," all are but the index of that to-morrow, and to-morrow, which creeps on from day to day to the "last syllable of recorded time." A few months ago-thirteen at most-we little thought that death had entreuched itself in the person of the then Editor of this jour. nal, and that it was preparing for the assault. We little expected the harrowing end which awaited the gifted man whose place we this day so poorly nil, and of whose genius we can only be the humble admirer. Father Murphy has, however, left his foot-prints upon the sands of cotemporaneous events, and privileged as we were with a brief acquaintance, we find ourselves impelled to open this address with a few words of tribute to his memory. As for ourselves we can only hope to imitate our predecessors in purpose, we do not expect to equal them in effect. To Catholic and to Irish interests we shall continue to be loyal. But ours shall not be an exclusive policy, for Catholics of every nationality will find in us their champion and their friend. The Church is Universal—our policy must be universal too. The Faith which existed before all the dynastics and ecclesiastical establishments in the world, can have no narrow prejudices to guide it. It was great long before Britain was invaded by the Saxon; it was great before the Rhine was passed by the Frank; it was great when Greeian eloquence still flourished in Antioch. and when idols were still worshiped in Mecca but it is greater to-day, and as it embraces the Catholic world, so shall we endeavor, in our humble way, to embrace Catholics of every nationality, all the world around. We have no new theories to propound, no new interests to advocate. Ours is the old, old cause. When the Faith is threatened, all our efforts shall be braced up for the fight. Defence, and, if needs be. Defiance, will then be our motto. In these days of scientific research, the mind is often bewildered by the theories of a believer in Protoplasm, the researches of a Lille, the laboured insiduousness of a Renau, or the demoralising teachings of a Darwin. The schoolmaster for evil is much abroad, and under the name of science and research, misleads the unwary and the weak. Under our management the True WITNESS will do its best to combat those evils. To Cassar we shall render what is Casar's due-unto God the things that are God's. To our mind science is great, but God's truths are greater. They are to us the "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." In following this path, we hope, however, to be able to extend the sphere and usefulness of this journal. Before we left England we made arrangements with two well disposed friends, one in Dublin and the other in Rome, each to send us a letter every week. In our next issue we intend to make some changes in the appearance of the paper, and shall endeavor to make it continue to be in every respects worthy of the mission for which it was founded. Our assumption of the Editorial Chair this week, is more formal than real, and it is only by slow degrees we can hope to master all the details of the responsible duty, we have to fulfile All we claim is an earnest desire to do our best Sud. denly placed in a new position-knowing little of Canadian politics—animated by no motives save a desire to advance Catholic and Irish interests, bound to no policy save that which will add to the dignity and glory of our native land, free from political bias and religious bigotry, we once more humbly pro-

claim ourselves Catholic and Irish, and the defender

of their dual interests to the end.

OUR ROMAN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Dec. 19th.

Rome, Rome, glorious Rome. How I rejoice to pace your classic streets again. How my mind expands as I gaze upon your ancient Monumentstremendous even in their ruins. Whether I pass the Arch of Constantine, the Baths of Titus, the Colleseum, or the Basilica of St. Peter's-whether in the highways or the bye-ways, Rome as it was, is ever present in my mind. The Rome of the Cæsars, of Augustus of Tarquin and of St. Peter. Even its muddy Tiber has charms for my eyes, for through its clotted surf Horatius swam, after he had so "well kept the bridge, in the brave days of old." Its myths, its legends, its history are all of interest to my somewhat wayward fancy. Nowhere in this world can one more fully realize the beautiful aphorism that "Art is the handmaiden of Religion" so well as here in Rome. You have only to look around you to see it all. It is seen in, and echoed in the Vatican; it is felt in the very atmosphere of the Eternal City. But you will tire of this. You will crave for something new, and will expect one to furnish you with some of the latest events and rumours of the day. The task is not an easy one. I have always been an indifferent news gatherer. I have always found good news to travel slowly-by some modern post-chaise, while bad news goes by telegraph. I know, however, that there is an exception to this as there is to all other rules, for I think the world now knows that the Holy Father, Pius IX is well, and will, if he lives, celebrate the 50 anniversary of his episcopacy on the 21st of May next. A friend I met the other day in the Via Nozionall, told me a charming anecdote of the great old man. Some time since the Pope was walking in one of the halls of the Vatican, in which he noticed a young man absorbed in contemplating a painting by Raphail. The youth too saw the Holy Father, became confused and turned to go. The Pope, however, called him towards him and said You are an artist, my son!" "Yes, your Hollness." "Did you come to Rome to pursue your studies?" "Yes, your Holiness." "No doubt then you study under the direction of a professor?" "I am top poor for that. I study by myself-Raphael is my teacher." "Go my son inscribe your name in the Academy, I will pay the fees." "Oh your Holiness, such goodness." "You need not thank me in words; study diligently and I shall be satisfied." "But your Holiness does not know that-" "What?" enquired the Pope. "I am a Protestant" answered the young man, "Oh, that does not matter the Academy does not mind that, so go do as I tell you."

But of sensational news we have had a discovery of Orsini bombs, firearms, &c., &c., at Genoa. The organised ruffianism of Italy is never satisfied with using "villanous saltpetre" as it is used by civilized nations. They think that the end is always worthy of the means, and they are quite prepared to sprinkle dynamite over society at large, if it does not recognise the standard of morality and of interest of which Orsini and his followers were high priests. land. That great old man John of Tuam-to-It is too a little sensational to find that the Romans day the most beloved Irishman alive, has again of to day are becoming day by day less religious in | blessed the Home Rule Cause and added one more their ways. Children are left unbaptized by scores, and the new masters of Italy express no dissatisfaction therest. One would almost think the "verv stones should rise in mutiny" against the foul practices of the day. The manhood of the world too revolts against the unmanly persecution to which the nuns have been subjected by a Government without a spark of manly feeling to guide the policy it pursues. The Augustinian nuns of Frascati are in the most abject misery. Their property has been confiscated, and the miserable stipend, meeted out to them by Government is utterly insufficient for their wants. The nans attached to the Church of St. Lorenzo are about to be driven from their home. the Government requiring the building for offices of its own. The Italian Government know nothing of that refined civilization, that perfection of manhood which makes men give to women the reverence which a subject gives his prince. Insatiable greed | bell's which invites us to "arise, fellowmen, our is the guiding policy of Victor Emanuel and his responsible ministry. But Rome is day by day becoming more pagan in its habits. The funeral of the Duchess of Aosta was a grand, but still it was in some respect a pagan rite. The Catalalque was not what Christian Rome was been accustomed to. and the ceremony was such as to impress one with the idea that "new departure" has been reached. The inscriptions were in Italian, and spirits of wine in for tenantwight in all its phases. The other were held and burnt in vases, around the body.

Such is Pio Nono.

Napoleon is in Rome. He is residing at the Villa Bonaparte near the Porta Pia. He was only a few hours in Rome when he visited the Pope, to whom he was presented by Cardinal Bonaparte. The ex-Empress Eugene too is here. A Consistory was held by the Pops on the 18th and twelve new Bishops were appointed.

Cardinal Patrizi is dead. His death was most edifying. After his his death it was found that he had parted with nearly all he had in the world in charities. He was of noble family, and was highly esteemed among all classes.

Cardinal Manning arrived here on the 14th inst. and had an audience with the Pope.

An interesting discovery was made in the Church of St. Peter and Vincula a few days ago. Some workmen found a Marble Sarcophagus over two metres in length, near the altar, where they were excavating. Five groups are sculptured on the sides. Antquarians say that, the work belongs to the fourth or fifth century. One represents the Saviour. He is in every respect an Irish Prince, and you who raising Lazarus-another the multiplication of the loaves and fishes; another Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well; another the Saviour foretelling to Peter his triple denial, and another the Redeemer giving the keys to St. Peter. There are seven compartments in the Sarcophagus.

I shall write again next week.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

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FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. .___ Dовыя, Dec. 27.

It seems odd to think of you, my old confiere, as M, le Directeur " of a Canadian journal-surrounded by all the mysteries which make up the dreaded. "we" while I find myself seriously submitting my first "Dublin letter" to your merciful consideration. Days have been when we were less studious in our ways, and when a truent hour was a more joyous time, than any ever culled from the golden age of Roman Literature. To me of course you know a Mrs. Gamp was always more welcome than Sallust or Cicero, and Artemus Word and his Betsy Jane have ever been, to my mind, far more healthy recreation than Juvenal or Pliny. You always considered me an "ancient of the modern type"-a man who preferred rude wit to classic fore, and who I may tell you, to this day, dislikes your epigrammatic poets, your Hellicon prose, your Atticism of Lucean, &c.,-just as much as I disliked those hours at college when we were forced to wade through the work we had to do. Well since then you and I have gone our ways-vou to soldiering and to literature, and I by an effort at the "laws grave study" have become a barrister—or as Macauley I think defines us "gentlemen who rescues your property from the hands of your enemies and keeps it for themselves." But old friend I salute you in your new home and as often as time permits shall be glad to give you a few jottings by the way. In the eld days I remember more than once when we stood shoulder to shoulder in many a wayward broil, and as years have rolled away we have. I rejoice to think, remained still of one mind upon most of the great questions of the day. As you know I am now what I have always been in politics-an Irishnationalist- a man who desires to see this little Isle of ours "running its own Legislative machine" as you say upon the other side of the mill pond. I would like to see this old land give dignity to the Irish name, and make the men and women of Irish birth, the world over, rejoice to know that they come of a people who knew how to win their freedem, and who knew how to keep it too. To one there is not much in a phrase, and Home Rule by any other name would sound as well as it does. under its present designation. But some of our patriots do not think so, and honce, division, that foul dishonouring word, which, like jealousy doth mock the meat it feeds upon, now and again confronts us with its hideous presence. I sannot help harping upon Cork when I brood over this sad reflection, and I hope the Council of the Home Rule League, will at last benefit by the experience it has passed through. Of course you know that Waterford is vacant, Sir John Esmond has "gone over to the majority " as the ancients used to say, and several Parliamentary Richmonds are spoken about as likely to set their squadrons in the field, to contest for this the latest vacant seat in Parliament. The good old parish priest of the diocese has declared that "none but a good tenant righter and a be little doubt but the days when the Beresfords ruled and swallow a Camel." the county are at an end.

It is a cheering symptom, to see the Prelates of the land come heroically to the front in this struggle for National Autonomy in Irechapter to the record of his patriotic fame. He said the other day at Tuam that " We should all -people, priests, and bishops, be Home Rulers." What a popular Cardinal the great old man would make. and if Ireland could have two princes of the Church the elevation of John of Tuam to the dignity of that exalted position, would cause a joy as general as the limits of the lands. But John of Tuam is an older man than another of our patriotic prelates, who has just passed away. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Boss, died last week. He too was a Home Ruler and both the Faith and the Fatherland have sustained a loss in his demise. Gone before the work was finished, he lived at least long enough to bless and to assist the cause he espoused. But death rides upon every surge—his pale flar is at some time or another advanced in every household. country yet remains" must reconcile us to the loss. and invite us to emulate the deeds of those good and great men who have gone before us. But good main. Iruland no more fears to speak of '98 to-day than she did at any other time. Even our Presbyterian Professor Smyth, M.P., has been speaking favourably about Irish Nationality and has "gone day he happily illustrated the present relations be-But of poble personages I hear that Prince Louis | tween landlord and tenant as that of two men rezing with wistful eyes upon the shells of an oyster. It was however hard to open the bivalve of the delicious morceaux. However the end was that the tenant bad all the labour of opening the oyster, and was recompensed only by obtaining the shells while the possessor of the soil voraciously swallowed the luxerious contents.

I hope the learned Professor will go just one step further and pronounce in favour of the National demand. That old cause must go on. Since I commenced this letter I find that it is going on. Sligo is vacant I Sir Robert Gore Booth, the Tory. M.P., for the County died on the 22nd ult., and our gallent friend Capt. E.R. King Harman, has announced his intention to contest the vacant seat. His programme is Home Rule in all its phases. No shuffling, no nervarication, nothing but the full bumper of Legislative Independence. The scion of a noble house inheritor of a princely fortune Capt. King Harman is the Smith O'Brien of to-day know him so well and have had the privilege of his companionship, will am sure join with me in wishing him success. Ireland has to-day no more faithful son than E. R. King Harman. He is worthy of the Cause he has expoused and we all feel certain of his success.

These are the big events in the politics of known that there was a marked coincidence in the dates instead

the hour. In smaller matters I have not over much to add. The Limerick Corporation is about to present Mr. Butt M.P. with the freedom of the City, while the people of Belfast have determined to present their Mayor with a testimonial. He poor man was the one neglected by the Duke of Abercorn, when leaving Ireland. The Mayors of Dublin, Cork and Londonderry were Knighted by his Grace before he surrendered the Keys of office to his successor, and Belfast is in arms at the "insult." Sarsfield is to have a statue in Limerick. This is a good omen. The people of this country are now erecting statues to the memory of her ows filustrious sons. No more-shall our eves be pained and our patriotism insulted by unveiling statues erected to the memory of the enemies of our land. We want no more Albert's William's, or Georges :--we wish to see Irish genius and Irish valour commemorated in our land, and with life like energy, telling the sons and daughters of our Country that there is some good work still for Irishmen to do.

REVIEWS.

Balford's Masazine promises to file gup in Comdian literature. In time it may become the Cosa-HULL the Frazer or the Phackwood of the Dominion. The illustrations evince the presence of a master hand between the lines, while the articles selected for the two numbers now before us are, with one exception, worthy of the venture, and creditable tothe taste of the enterprising publishers of Toronto. What we have read of its letter press is free from political bias, and an absence of anything partaking of a party hue, is a marked feature in its pages Belford's is in that respect a Magazine for all. It is too free from either, the sensational extravagances of a Belgravia or the ponderously clever essays of a Quarterly. The two or three serials which run through its pages satisfy the craving which so many renders have for the light literature so current in our time. One of those, "When the Ship comes home" we think we have seen before, and accept its reappearance as indicative of its merit. In its essays however Belford is not so fortunate. In the second number George Stewart, Juz., writes of Emerson-the once Unitarian Minister; -- as greater than Carlyle, more brilliant than Swinburne; and sweeter than Tennyson. To Catholic minds however Emerson is quite a different man. He might indeed very easily be more acceptable than Garisie. or more chaste than Swinburne; but Emerson, is a Transcendentalist, a professor of what is called the "New Faith," in fact a sceptic of the strongest kind. It is said indeed that he believes in a "bright and a reasonable religion"-Well the gross sensuality of the Victorian poet is bad enough, but Emerson's teachings, aiming at the very root of Christian dogma, is not the class of reading we could recommend to any Christian family. We read in the New Testament that "The tree is known by its fruit" and it requires no austere moralist nor frigid Churchman to predict the evils which would asise if the teachings of Emerson were to find an echo in the land. To the Christian mind Emerson is Home Ruler will receive his support "and there can one of those "blind guides, which strain at a great

> BLACKWOOD. -- Contents :-- A Woman Hater: A German Bath. Prejevavsky's Mongolia and Solitudes of Northern Thibet. The Secret Chamber. Devious Rambles with a definite object. A Winter Reverie. The Conference at Constantinople.

The most striking feature in Blackwood is a lengthy review of Colonel Prejevaesky's (of the Russian Hungary from leaning towards England and desert Staff) book on the solitudes of Northern Thibet. The Review furnishes an admirable epitome of the travels of the Russian Colonel, into a land almost entirely unknown to Europeaus. The author describes the climate and natural character of the deserts of Northern Thibet as "simply awful," and furnishes some vivid sketches of the difficulties which beset the travellers in those arid regions. "The Conference at Constantinople" is an ably written sssay, upon the Eastern Question, although it casts no shadow which has not already been reflected by the articles in the Times

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,-This is a new publication issued by Frank Leslie. It contains 128 pages and numerous illustrations. History and literature fill its columns, and we hope that its otherwise accentable letter press, will not be marred by that heati-But with all that, that inspiriting phrase of Carny, lity to Catholics for which Frank Leslie's publications have become notorious. The Sunday Magazine will best fulfill its mission by avolding those mischievous incentives which are calculated to make some men "hate each other for the love of God." men and true, ave, and numbers of them too, still re- I fit is free from bigotry we shall welcome it as an additional source of instruction to all.

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE for January bas a varied selection of essays on Religion History, Science, literature, &c. "Canada under the French," is an interesting record of the early days of the Dominion. The present chapter opens by describing a harrowing picture of a Massacre by the Iroquois in that the Democrats will abandon the claim that 1689. "Episode de la vie intime," is an interesting story of Virtue and Affection, and the selections in "Chronique Generale," are witty in their brevity, CATHOLIC WORLD-John Geenleaf Whittier, Mon-

sieur Gombards Mistake, What is Dr. Nevin's Position? Six Sunny Months. Rome-Amor. Chaldean Account of the Creation. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister. Testimony of the Catacombs to the Primacy of St. Peter. Modern Thoughts in Science. A Christmas Legend. Sir Thomas More. Advent. The Year of our Lord 1876. New Publi- one for the amendment of the Atlantic Cable cations.

"The Chaldean Account of the Creation" is an interesting epitome of the many proofs which are afforded us that the resources of rolenge, but of the Company add additional weight to the Soriptural record of the Creation. To trace the rules of Ninive, of Calab, and of Resen, those cities of power in the parlier days of that one stands where once was the Garden of Eden. The rate of wages is also to remain unchanged. must cause the mind to trayel from nature unto
nature's God. This fertile; plain is now a wilderness—so God decreed. As Sodom and Gomorran
fell—so fell Ninive. Between the Chaldean and the
Mayorality of Montreal but the Doctor positival
Mostac account of the Creation we have always

Ald David and Hon J. L. Beaudry will be the candi

main features of the namatives—but after all the Chaldean legends, written with a license which is Oriental in form, lack that straightforward account which we find in Moses. The one was inspired the other was not. "Modern thoughts in Science" is a review of some of Professor Huxley's works, and is just the kind of work calculated to arrest the evils which orginate from the teachings of the author of Protoplasm

HARPER'S MONTELY contains a number of interest. ing articles, so varied in their nature as to debar na from following them in detail. The recollections of Thackeray are however particularly sitractive.

The following will be reviewed in our next issue. The Prince of Wales in India-Gav.

The Faith of our Fathers-Gibbous.

Poems-Hill. New Vesper Psalter-Lewis.

Religion and Education-Preston.

Reunion des Paroissiens D'Yamachiche-Detau.

Popular Health Almanac.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The conflict between the rival Governors of South Carolina is extending to their appointees, who are said to be quarrelling over the possession of the loaves and fishes.

The strike of the ice-harvesters at Catskill is assuming alarming proportions, and a requisition has been made on the sheriff for a force of two hundred men to guard the ice-houses.

The Jadges of the United States Supreme Courtone and all, object to having anything to do with the determination of the electoral vote, which it has been proposed to leave to them.

The Louisiana Republicans are preparing for an open appeal to arms. A force of militte is being enrolled, and the funds in the State Treasury are being reserved for defensive purposes, all payments therefrom having been stopped.

Judge Field; of the United States Sepreme Court has occasioned much comment by stating at a diener party that the action of the Louisians Returning Board would not stand before any legal

President Grans objects to the return to Great Britain of the scriplus of the Geneva Award, and favours its utilization in restoring the United States merchant fleet.

Spain and its possessions can no longer be looked upon as safe refuges by the American criminal, a thoroughly comprehensive extradition treaty, embracing twenty six offences, having been concluded between that country and the United States.

Intelligence from Russia describes the army assembled in the south as in a bad state of health There is much siekness in the camp, and frequent removals to new quarters have been found neces-

The apprehensions of a rupture of the Eastern negotiations have been greatly diminished by the annous coment that the European plenipetentiaries have agreed to submit to the Ports a modification of their proposals, which it was believed would prove acceptable to the Turkish Cabineti

The Golos attributes the good understanding which exists between Lord Salisbury and General Ignatic entirely to the plain speaking of Prince Bismarck, and considers that the Powers must be convinced that Germany is not only resolved to observe a sympathetic neutrality towards Russia. but has also taken steps to prevent Austria and ing the Triple Alliance.

Attention is called in a Brench paper to the fact that the Russians, who now come forward as the protectors of Bulgaria from the Turks, themselves committed during their unsuccessful campaign in 1828, more borrible atrosities, and on a much larger scale than the Turks have even been charged with. The Cossacks stripped the country of everthing that could support life, so that the unhappy Bulgarians died of famine by thousands, and the land was covered with corpses, while the most savage cruelties were inflicted on the survivors. M. Saint Marc Girarden says: "Never was there such a terroble waste of human life, never did disorder and the licence of the soldiery entail such scourges on a country."

A Republican authority gives as follows the result of the operations of the Investigating Committees in the three doubtful States of the South. -The Florida Committee will give the State to Tilden the Louisiana Committee is divided, and the South Carolina Committee give a majority to Hayes, independent of irregularities, a correction of which would give the State to Tilden.

A report comes from Washington to the effect that a compromise is likely to be made on the Presidential question, the Republicans agreeing to abandon the doctrine of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote, provided the 22nd Joint Rule is in force. The Republicant are said to oppose the proposition for a now election, which is favoured by the Democrats. It is believed that in the event of a new election being decided on Hayes might be chosen President of the

Among the notices of applications to Parliament published in Saturday's Official Gazette, is one for power to lay a telegraph cable from some place in Great Britain to some place in the Dominion, also Company's charter, extending the time fixed for the completion of the work of laying the Company's cable, and otherwise furthering the objects

The arrangements between the Grand Trusk Company and the engine drivers have been concluded upon the basis of the agreement of 1875, and I history—to walk the spot where the Assyrians, the lis further provided that all the drivers who joined Babylonians, the Medes; the Persians, and the the strike shall be taken on again and all warrants Greeks succeeded each other to the throne to feel lissued for the arrest of strikers shall be withdrawn

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MAYOR HINGSTON.

Saturday's newspapers announced Dr. Hingston's decision not to continue to occupy any longer the position of Chief Magistrate of this City. This will be a matter of general disappointment; but the reasons given by our worthy Mayor satisfies the citizens that it would be unfair to force him to continue to occupy a position which requires so large a demand upon his time, and we believe on his purse. There is no denying Dr. Hingston has during his time of office, done more than his share of serious work. Occupying as he does the best social position his personal influence has been exerted on more than one occasion in favor of law and order; and intimately acquainted with the feelings, tastes, and habits of the poor—he has given evidence of the esteem in which he is held. Last winter when hunger drove three thousand able bodied but angry men to the City Council to demand bread-when the chance of a serious riot was so imminent that the Riot Act was about to be read, the Mayor arrived, every head was uncovered in an instant-he addressed the crowd in a few words of kindness and sympathy—and ere the sound of his voice had died away the three thousand men quietly dispersed-satisfied that in our worthy Mayor they had a sympathetic friend but a firm upholder of law and order. At another time a crowd which, a few days before, during the Mayor's absence had smashed the lamps and windows, and had taken possession of the Council room, returned to the Council Chamber and commenced their orgics. The Mayor was now present, and in an instant was upon his feet, and a few scathing words hushed them into silence. But these were of a local nature and exhibited, though in a marked manner confidence and affection. The most difficult problem, to solve during his

occupancy of the Magistracy was the burial of Guibord. For many weeks the greatest anxiety prevailed in our community. The newspapers of the Republic had their correspondents here by hundreds to report events. Mr. Doutre had, with an energy and ability he is known to possess, obtained a reversal of the judgment of the highest Court in Lower Canada by the Highest Court in the British , Empire. The Privy Council ordered the remains to be interred in the Cemetery consecrated for the remains of those who die in the Catholic Faith. The whole Catholic Community of Montreal felt most keenly this seeming interference with their liberties. Some, more demonstrative than the rest defeated the first attempt at burial by forcibly shutting the gates of the cometory and driving the hearse, mourners and all, away. Weeks went past - weeks of intense anxiety and unrest. All eyes were turned to our worthy Mayor. But legal difficulties surrounded him. The Protestant Cemetery where the remains were, was in another municipality, the Catholic Cemetery whither it was intended to convey them was in another municipality too, and both outside the jurisdiction, of the Mayor. Seven tenths of the population winced under an edict which flaming and irritating. Politics which now creep up in everything had its part to play.

Our worthy Mayor might have folded his arms and told the outlying municipalities to bury their own dead (shielding himself behind the impregnable legal difficulty) but he thought and thought wisely that although he was not Mayor of Outremont and Cote des Neiges the trouble would come from the city and he laid his plans accordingly. He insisted the cortege should take the shortest and three weeks he either visited the leaders of the opposition or sent for them in detail explained to them the nature of the decree and with that tact and genial manner which he is known to possess, softened animosities, bridged over all difficulties, and effectually overcome all opposition to the

His Lordship, Monseigneur Bourget at the time on a bed of sickness, was visited by the Mayorwhat passed we know not but His Worship was furnished with a letter to the several Cure's of the city and surrounding municipalities-in which they were requested to be advised by the Mayor, in a most critical juncture. The Mayor sent for each duty, his racy account of some few prominent characone separately, learned the quarter whence trouble might be expected and took steps to check it and the | the first, seize the attention of the reader, and lead following Sunday every Catholic pulpit spoke out. him on through moving incidents of flood and He secured in addition the written guarantee of field."-Tuam Herald. each Cure for the orderly bearing of the residents of the respective parishes. A legal difficulty still remained, but this was got over by manipulating so out a murmur privations absolutely distressing, as to be invited by the outside municipalities to even to be read of, in the depth of a rigorous winafford protection. Mayor Kingston responded by arming every member of the City Police and preceding them on horseback. The interment took place without the slightest manifestation. The reporters of newspapers at a distance left disappointed that there was no riot! A result the reverse of that most expected. But the press of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, had but one voice in praising the wisdom, judgment, and ability, of our Chief Magistrate in averting a calamity the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate. The citizens of Montreal have testified in many ways their appreciation of his services. Scarcely a Concert has been given which has not been under his patronage. In retiring from the Civic Chair, he takes with him the gratitude of every lover of order. One thing was wanting, and should this meet the eye of our worthy Mayor, he will we hope pardon us for this seeming indelicacy The services rendered by him were great. How have the Government of the Dominion rewarded. them? As this is not a political journal we may be permitted to say this without being accused of political feeling in the matter: never wore so important services meted out a fuller measure of

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, a Gavazzi riot occurred here and we still feel the effects of an unhappy blunder Mayor Hingston averted a disturbance compared to which the Gavazzi riot would have been insignficant. Yet to the man; under Godto do anything, the paternal Government of this country iso far as we can reason has not said arrived in Winning on the 21st December. The faction of knowing that he has won, and that he party left Battleford on the 8th November but some retain the good wishes of the Community which the has served so loyally and so well.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE

TRUE WITNESS.

SECOND EDITION,

"LA COMPAGNIE TRIANDAISE."

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS:

A NARRATIVE OF THE IRISH CONTINGENT

DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

M. W. KIRWAN,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

" An admirable epitome of stirring events, which of readers. We can honestly congratulate the author and the public on the manner in which the volume has been produced."-Freeman's Journal.

"All through this interesting work—the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousand of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention Irish soldiers during the terrible winter of 1870-71, are truly heartrending, and should be read by all who desire to have a clear conception of the realities of a soldier's life in time of war. Nowhere are than in those pages. This volume is, on the whole, a record of Irish chivalry, Irish en-This volume is, durance, and Irish bravery, of which this country may well be proud, and for which Irishmen will feel grateful to the patriotic and gallant Captain of LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE."-Nation.

"The case and dash of the true soldier are apparent in every line of this lively narrative. In the style which is fresh and fluent, we can trace the hand of a man who can command language as well as men, who, unlike Myles Standish, can write as well as fight. Men never suffered greater hardships or endured greater privations than the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment during the late War. The frost bit their shoeless feet; they were often almost devoured by hunger, and their bed was generally the snow sludge, and mud, mud, several inches deep. But in the midst of all this, the Irish soldiers never lacked the spirit of their race, " Whoever reads Captain Kirwan's acseemed to strike at their liberties. Newspapers count of "La Compagnie Irlandaist," will feel himall over the Country commenting, some in self all the better for having made the acquaintance of men, who were, with a few exceptions, high exemplars of honour and self-sacrifice; and those who still survive to recount the hardships of the campaign will feel that they owe the author a debt of gratitude for having carefully collected and eloquently recorded the Reminiscences of an adventure full of romance."-Irishman

"An interesting book, full of animation, and portraying with a masterly power many of those characteristics which distinguish our countrymen sufficient"-It was not creditable to the Dominion in situations of difficulty and danger. Captain or Municipal Governments that it took from Satur- James Daniel infant son of Francis Rourk, M.D. Kirwan proves himself not less ready with his pen essiest route from the Protestant to the Catholic sal of his book without feeling a thrill of pride Cemetery. Day after day and night after night for | that Ireland can produce such men as himself and those who followed him through the stirring, but disastrous, events which he so ably describes .-Ulster Examiner.

"This book, which we have perused with a careful avidity, is really one of the best of the class we have seen issued from the Press. It has the true dash of the soldier about it, its style being easy and graceful, possessing none of that painful ruggedness which distinguishes the generality of many latterday publications. It also has an especial interest attached to it by its being a truthful, authentic, and detailed account of the hardships and privations, endured with characteristic and hereoic fortitude by the Irish Company, which tollowed and partook of the fortunes of the French Army. The Author's vivid description of the severe outpost ters, his familiar parrations of the terrible conflicts in which they were prominently engaged, will, from

"Captain Kirwan's interesting book proves that the men that followed him were in reality of 'the stuff that a soldier's made.' They underwent withter; they were badly clothed, and all but famished, and yet they answered the bugle note, which sounded for action, with joyjul alacrity, and from the officers commanding the division they won again and again the warmest praise."-Tipperary Free Press

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

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

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

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

of the men stopped at Carlton. The remainder of the party were to arrive next day.

LECTURE.

At the request of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Ottawa, Father Brettargh, the revered pastor of Trenton, Ont., has consented to repeat his great lecture on "The Catholic Church; what she has done for Temperance," in that city, on the 17th inst. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, has signified his intention of presiding on the occasion, and it is gratifying to learn that the sale of tickets is rapid and general. Certainly, in our opinion Father Brettargh's exposition of the great virtue of Temperance, and what the Church has done for it, is an able lecture, and we hope none of our friends in Ottawa will fail to hear it.

MAGNIFICENT XWAS OFFERING .- The noble, generous hearted people of Brockville, on Christmas Day, presented the Rev. Father MacCarthy, P.P., the handsome amount of \$497,50-not including the country part of the mission. A princely offering, when it is remembered that the Bazaar held last September yielded the sum of \$3,622. God bless them .- Com.

DOMINION ITEMS.

At the annual general meeting of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence, held on Sunday, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year :- Thos. Hefferman, 1st Vice-President; M. Kelly, 2nd Vice-President ; P. McGee, Recording-Secretary C. McGee, Assistant-Secretary; M. Murphy, Treasurer; P. Tancy, Collecting-Treasurer; must prove deeply interesting to a numerous circle A. Dillon, Assistant-Treasurer; J. O'Brien, Cor.-Secretary : Dr. Ward, Librarian ; John O'Brien, Sen, Grand Marshal; D. McDonnell, Assistant-Marshal, J. Carroll, do, dc.

RECENT MONTREAL FAILURES .- At the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Muir, Ewan & Co. on Friday afternoon, the total liabilities of the firm were placed in the statement submitted at about \$301,by many a hearthstone in Ireland—the author ex-hibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that the head of direct liabilities; \$86,809 under the capacity for producing effective word pictures of head of indirect, and \$85,500 are secured by mort such stirring scenes as he has gone through. The gage. The assets are nominally \$223,500. The pictures drawn in this volume of the sufferings of firm were not prepared with any offer, and the mecting adjourned until Tuesday to allow an opportunity for one to be made. At the meeting on the same afternoon of the creditors of N. Valois & Co., the offer of the firm (forly cents on the dollar of liabilthe utter disorganization and incapacity of the Ities, secured) not being acceptable to all the credit-French 'Commissariat' more clearly brought out ors, it was determined to put then into insolvency under the act. The firm, consequently, made an assignment to Mr. A. M. Perkins, assignee. The statement of their affairs submitted shows their liabilities to be divided as follows: Direct about \$130,000, and indirect \$133,000. These include over \$53,000 of accommodation paper, accumulated by a system of "kite flying," which manifests some dexterity in that line on the part of the firm, and a pretty generous policy on the part of the seven of eight banks interested.

> A tragedy occurred on Saturday last in the west end of the city, when Louis Guenette, a waiter, shot Francois Guay in the arm, and afterwards successfully poisoned himself. When Sergt. Hilton came to prisoner's house to arrest him, he found him in bed sick, and had him conveyed to the station, where a doctor examined him. He stated that he had taken a dose of oxalic acid. Milk and emetics were given him to resuscitate him, but he firmly resisted every attempt, and in ten minutes afterwards he died, apparently without pain. Domestic infidelity was the reason assigned for his rask act. He being of a jealous temperament, and has for years threatened Guay's life. The first shot fired by the deceased grazed the head of a gatekeeper at a railway crossing on St. Martin street.

> THE STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK,-Mr. Hickson was interviewed and stated that-in reference to the remark made, "that the next time he wanted Volunteers he would find it a difficult matter, and when these Volunteers did come they proved inday morning to Tuesday night to get a sufficient force to cope with a couple of rioters at Belleville. Mr. Arthurs, Grand Chief, with the Grievance Committee, had a long interview with Mr. Hickson, on Friday afternoon, and stated to the members of the press that his Society is composed of 12,000 members. The agreement arrived at is that the terms of 1875 be adhered to; the fourth grade to be abolished; all discharged men to be taken back subject to 20 per cent reduction.

LESSONS FROM THE STRIKE.—The Montreal Gazette speaking of the termination of the "strike," says: - 'The questions arising out of it—the utter helplessness of this country in presence of even so comparatively small mobs as those which congregated at leading points on the railway in Ontario, and the indifference shown by the Government remain, hower as humiliating memories of the last five days. If the strike should have the effect of rousing the country to a sense of its helpless condition, and thus prompt to the enactment of other laws, and the providing of other and more certain means of protection, it will after all, not be without its compensating advantages so far as the public are concerned." .

The New Brunswick Legislature has passed a law incorporating the Orangemen of that Province. The press galleries of the Ontario Legislature have been lowered and made generally more con-

venient. The ventilation of the chamber has also been improved. At a public meeting held in the Town Hall. Walkerton, in aid of a Northern Exhibition, to be held in Walkerton, over \$3,000 was subscribed in further-

ence of that object. Embro is afflicted with small-pox; two cases have occurred; and now the Council have isolated the house and appointed a nurse, through whom alone communication is to be had with the sick.

In over eight years' existence a porkfactory establishment in Guelph purchased 56,740 carcasses at a cost of about \$800,000. They all have been cut up, cured, and shipped to foreign ports, but mostly for the London market.

Toronto, Jan, 6 .- The gaol statistics show that 3.075 persons were committed during the past year, 2,453 being males and 622 females; 289 only of that number had a good education, the rest either being entirely ignorant or very imperfectly educated; 1525 males and 349 females were Protestants and 928 males and 273 females Roman Catholics.

The Dominion Government has decided upon receiving payment for the relief seed and supplies advanced to the necessitous of Manitoba least season either in cash or grain at current prices. Instructions have been issued to Hon. Mr. Hespeler to receive the grain at the Government store house in Winnipeg; but it is to be hoped that other localities as well will be made receiving depois.

AN UNBROKEN FAMILY .- Mr. Hiram . Doll, and AN UNBROKEN FAMILY.—Mr. Juliam Dell, and wife, of this town; (says the Strathroy Age) have been married 42 years. They have five children and eight grandchildren. No deaths have occurred in the family. Nineteen Christmases have been spent together, with no absence until this year, spent*together with no absence, until this year. Dressed Hogs. 7.05 (10 when Mr. W. C. Smith, son in law, was kept at Beef Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00 00.00 home by the hurt recently received on the carr. A fearful accident occurred at Maitland on the 20th of December. A young man by the names of Pearls— 6.00 6.10

Sylvester H. Wood, son of John L. Wood, while working in their saw amd grist mill at Wood's Corner, in Augusts, got his hand caught in between a large belt and a pulley, which threw him to the ceiling, hurting his head and throwing his shoulder out of joint and bruising his hand very badly. His father being present managed to set his shoulder, and now he is doing well.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA .- Messrs. Hall, Anderson & Lawrence are at present busily engaged in gold mining operations on the farm of James Reid, in the eastern part of the township of Kaladar, nine miles from the village of Flinton. They are going to continue it on a larger scale. Some of the quartz has been tested, and found to have in it both silver and gold. The proprietors have every hope and confidence that the mine will turn out richer every foot they go down. A bar of gold weighing 99 oz. and 16 dwts, was brought to Halifax, N. S., the other day, from the claim recently discovered at Oldham. This was extracted from 50 tons of quarts—the result of a dozen men's work during four weeks.

BY-LAW DEFEATED-THROUGH THE ICE-PENTIEN-TIARY ARRIVALS .- KINGSTON, December 28 .- The voting resterday on the Dry Dock By-Law resulted in its being defeated by 71.-Last night, about 7 o'clock, Mr. John Green went on the ice at Power's Slip, for the purpose of crossing to Wolfe Island with a team of horses. When out between 400 and 500 yards, the horses broke through the ice, and caused considerable commotion. One of the party was despatched for assistance, but before it arrived one of the horses had been got out and the other was drowned. This is the first accident of the season.-Mr. William Burrows has opened a pork packing establishment at Morton's brewery.—The following parties arrived at the Penitentiary yesterday from Toronto and other places :- John Walker. James Belcher, James Leevens, James Foster, John Flood, Charles Phillips, George McDonald, George Fulljames and John Cameron.-The weather today has been very fine and mild, with bright sun-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Point St. Charles, E McL, \$1; Bangor, SS, 50cts East Bay, Rev N McL, 2; St. Patrick's Hill, N C, 2; Brechin, A J McR, 2; Belle River, Rev J G, 2; Pembroke, J. K. St., 3; East Hawkesbury, J. H. 2 Sarnia, Rev B B, 3; De Pere, W. McJ, 1; River Bau dette, A. R. McD, 1; Pembroke, J. C, Sr., 2; Tolede, T. H, 3; Dunbar, E. C, 2; Ottawa, H. C, 2; Killarney, R. S, 2; Crysler, Rev. C. J. D, 2; Admaston, J. O'D, 4; Woodstock, M. McG, 5; Coldwater, P R, 1; Belleville, T H, 2; Glegnevis, JR McD, 2; Grand Falls, Rev J J'O'L, 2; Buckingham, Mrs H G, 815; Brockville, P C, 2; Whitehead, J.P. D., 1; Compton, J.F., 2; Lindsay, P.B., 2; Offin, D.McD, 1; Ottawa, T.S., 3; Brinston's Corners, M.H., 2; Lachine, J.N., 2; Brockville, Rev. I. J. McC, 2; Osgoode, P.G., 2; Manotick, R.H., 2; Shannonville, M F, 2; Bryson, S R R A, 1; Collfield,

Per P L, Allumette Island—Rev M L, 2. Per J A McI, Goderich—J McM, 2; Porter's Hill, Per F L E, Kingsbridge-E K, 2; R K, 2; J G, 1;

Lucknow, R. D. 1. Per M T, Richmond Hill-Self 2; M N, 2; J B,

2; MAG, 2. Per W C, Dalbousie Mills-D McD, 2. Per J M, Quebec—G M M, 2; J D, 2; J B, 2; H M, 2; M O'B, 2; Mrs H O'D, 2; W S, 2; H McH, 2; JF, 2; St. Valier, Rev M P, 2.

Per M B, Quebec-J H, 2; N W, 2; J B, 1; A B. Per M D. North Onslow-Self, 2; J M, 2.

Per D B, Montreal-London, Eng. W C R, 2. Per S L, St. Eugene-J L, 1.50. Per J H, Guelph-Mrs K, 2. Per P H, Osceola—P A, 2. Per D A C, Alexandris—N McD, 2; A, McK, 2; L,

Died.

McC; 1; Lochiel, M M, 1.

STATE.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Lily Jane, youngest daughter of John State, aged 4 years 4 months and 12 days.

ROURE -In this city, on January 5th, of croup, aged 14 months and 21 days.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	ller8	yers
Montreal	185}	1847
British North America	103	1024
CityPeople's	951	94
Molson's	••••	••••
Jacques Cartier	36 93	35 923
Hochelsga	82½ 108	80 103
Quebec	108	
Nationale	100	90
Union		60
Villa Maria	70	43
Royal Canadian	124	••••
Metropolitan	••••	
Hamilton Exchange	100 99	97 96
		

Greenbacks bought at 7 dis. American Silver

bought at 12 to 15 dis.		
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MAR	RETS,-	(Gazelle,
Flour # bri. of 196 b Follards	\$0 .00 ia	\$0.00
Superior Extra	6.25	6 25
Fancy		5.75
Spring Extra		5.40
Superfine	4.75	4.85
Extra Superfine	5.55	5.60
Extra Superfine	4.30	4.40
Strong Bakers'	5.55	5 70
Middlings	3.45	3.75
U. O. bag flour, per 100 lbs		2.32
City bags, [delivered]		2.40
Wheat.—Spring	1.13	1.18
Wheat.—Springdo White Winter	0.00	0.00
Oatmeal		4.90
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.53	0.53
Oats	0.37	0,38
Cats	0.90	0.91
do afloat	0.00	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Cans	da 0.60	0.65
de do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00
Lard ner lbs	0.12	0.124
Lard, per los	0.00	0.00
Cheese 'ner lbs.	0.10	0.12
do Fall makes	0.00	0.00
do Fall makes Pork—New Mess	21:50	22.00
Thin Mess	20.50	21.00
Thin Mess. Dressed Hogs. Reaf Prime Mess per harrel	7.05	7.15
Rase Prime Mass ner harral	00.00	00.00

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1 :	23	1 28
do spring do	1	17	0 00
Barley do	0	75	0 85
Oats do	0	00	0 37
Peas do	0	00	0 00
Rye do	0	00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	6 00
Beef, hind-grs, per Ib	0	00	0 00
" fore-quarters	0	00	0 00
hitton, by carcase, per lb.	•	00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls	Ō	22	0 28
" large rolls	ā	20	0 22
tub dairy	-	20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per dos	-	17	0 18
" packed	-	13	0 14
Apples, per brl	_	50	2 00
Onions, per bush	_	80	1 60
Turnips, per bush	_	25	0 35
Potatoes, per bus	_	95	1 00
Hay	_	00	15 00
Straw		0.0	14 00
Geese, each		60	0 50
Turkeys	_	50	1 00
Cabbage, per doz		50	0 60
and angel par mount of the contract of the con	v	0 0	0 00
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THE KINGSTON MARKET	Brite	eh H	Thig.)
ì			
FLOTR-XXX per bbl	6.25	to	6.75
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.25 3.25	to to	6.75 3.40
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.25 3.25 2.50	to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00	to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00 0.62
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel Ryo " " Poas " "	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70	to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00 0.62 0.71
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel Ryo " " Poas " " Oats " "	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40	to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00 0.62 0.71 0.45
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel Ryo " " Pons " " Oats " " Wheat " "	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00	to to to to to	6.75 3.49 2.70 0.00 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel. Rye " " Peas " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00	to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel. Rye " " Peas " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00	to to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.60 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel. Rye " " Pons " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs " hind " "	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00 0.00	to to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.00 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00 0.00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel. Rye " " Poas " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs " hind " " "	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00 0.00	to to to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 6.60 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00 0.00 0.00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel Rye " " Poas " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs " hind " " " per lb Mutton per lb	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	to to to to to to	6,75 3,40 2,70 0,60 0,71 0,45 1,15 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel. Rye " " Poas " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat Mrat—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs " hind " " per lb Mutton per lb Ham " in store	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05 6.15	to to to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.60 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.25 3.25 2.50 0.00 0.62 0.70 0.40 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.05 6.15	to to to to to to to	6.75 3.40 2.70 0.60 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
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FLOUR—XXX per bbl " " 100 lbs Family " 100 " GRAIN—Barley per bushel Rye " " Pous " " Oats " " Wheat " " Fall Wheat MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs " hind " " per lb Mutton per lb Ham " in store Veal " " Bacon " " Pork Hidds—No 1 untrimmed " pelts	6,25 3,25 2,50 0,00 0,62 0,70 0,40 1,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,12 8,50 4,00	to	8.75 3.49 2.70 0.60 0.62 0.71 0.45 1.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.17 0.00 0.17 0.00 0.13 9.25 4.50

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FOREIGN.

Hohenzollern.—This little province has not fared well since its absorption into Prussia. There are eighty-one parishes in it, of which fourteen are vacant-more than a sixth of the whole. Moreover the half of the vacant parishes, with a population of about 3,000 souls, have not a single priest among them. Eleven of the existing parish priests are over seventy years of age. The eighty Benedictines who dwelt in the Abbey of Beuron, a foundation which owed its existence to the piety of a Hohenzollern Princess, now are eating the bread of exile in the Tyrol and in Belgium. The Franciscans of Slettin, near Hechingen, have gone to preach the Gospel in America. What a tremendous loss to a small population, the banishment of so many zeaalous priests. Ten of the parish priests are forbidden to give religious instruction in the schools; one who gathered the children, out of school hours, to instruct them, has been prosecuted.

THE BISHOP OF LIMBURG.—It will be remembered that the proceedings for the "legal deposition" of Mgr. Blum have taken their usual course. The letter of the Provincial Governor, summoning him to "resign his office," as if he were an ordinary civil servant, and his own dignified reply, have just been made public. The Frankfurter Journal has published an attack on the venerable prelate, charging him with having, almost at the outset of his episcopacy, alienated the affections of the bulk of his clergy by favouritism in his appointments. It also charged him with having appropriated to his own use the sequestered revenues of some parishes, with being of a grasping disposition, and having amassed such wealth that, "whatever happens, it is impossible for him to be plached for means, inasmuch as "he has secured wealth enough to purchase for himself a palace in Oxford-street [sic]." The Catholic clergy of the city of Frankfurt have compelled the editor of the Journal to publish a declaration, in which they denounce each one of those statements as untrue, and as being shameless insults. They refer to the efforts of Mgr. Blum fifteen years ago to be released from his pastoral charge. Now, in the seventieth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his episcopacy, being almost blind he is driven forth into a strange land there probably to die. And it is cast up to him as a repreach that the charity of the faithful will save him from the privations to which the Prussian laws coudemn him. The people of Frankfurt knew his immense benevolence, and how if it depended on himself, he would be just as poor as forty-four years ago when he was just ordained. They have often given him proofs of their great esteem. His clergy venerate him as an apostolic bishop. The declaration is signed by all the clergy.-Tablet. THE ELECTIONS IN CANTON FRIBOURG -The general

elections for the Grand Council of the Swiss Canton of Fribourg were held on Sunday, December 3. This Council is composed of 90 members, elected by universal suffrage, all males of 20 years and upwards having a right to vote. In six of the seven districts into which the Canton is divided the Catholic candidates were returned. In the seventh district-of the Murtner See, or Lake Morat-the majority of the population is non-Catholic, but the Radicals were able to return only 9 deputies; the remaining three places were secured by the Catholics. This Grand Council elects a committee of 9, known as the Cantonal Council, which exercises the executive authority. Both bodies continue in office for five years. Less than twenty years ago Fribourg was in the hands of the Radicals, but courage, organisation, and perseverance have succeeded at last in effecting a complete transformation.

Brazil.-On the 21st of October last, the Bishop of Rio, almoner to his Majesty the Emperor ascended the pulpit of the Church of Santa Rita in that city in order to preach after vespers, when some ruffians hurled a volley of stones at the pulpit. The Bishop immediately left the pulpit and the service was broken off. The police had, it is stated received an intimation from the Rev. Father Da Silva Monte, one of the clergy of the church, that some outrage was cepected to take place, but nothing appears to have been done to prevent it, or to arrest the criminals. Several other outrages and assaults on priests are reported to have taken place

about the same time in Rio. Diocese of Politiers, France—A Pastoral letter as been addressed by Mer. Pic. Bishop of Poitiers. to the clergy and laity of his diocese in preparation for the solemnity of the anniversary of the miraculous apparition of the Holy Cross, which took place at Migne on Sunday the 17th Decembor, 1826 during the ceremony of the erection of a Calvary commemorative of the exercises of the jubilee of that year. The Bishop says that it was the first and most remarkable of all the supernatural facts recognised by ecclesiastical authority during the present century. Its reality was recognised by the the reigning Pontiff, Leo XII., who in consequence conferred special privileges on the Church of Migne.

CATHOLIC SISTERS IN HOSPITALS .- A writer in the last number of the Revue de deux Mondes, M. d'Haussonville, a Protestant, does the most ample justice to the service rendered by the religious nurses to

hospitals of France. THE EXPELLED JESUITS .- The Univers says it is gratified to learn that many of the Jesuit Fathers expelled by Prince Bismarck have found an asylum in India. The University of Bombay is employing a large number of them, and the Fathers have also been enabled to open in the same important city a college where they are already educating more than 600 youths.

REWARD OF CONSTANCY.-In Silesia, in the parish ol Herzogwaldau, some time back the Protestant lay patron, Baron von Dyherrn, appointed as parish priest an Old Catholic named Strucksberg. At first the parish committee did all in their power to prevent his installation. Then they refused to hand him over the church, to admit him to their meeting, to pay him the stipend out of the parish funds, or in any other way to acknowledge him as their rightful parish priest. Herr Schuckmann, the Royal Commissary for administering the tempor-alities of the "vacant" diocese of Breslau, has issued an order dissolving this refractory parish committee, on all those grounds. A new committee ought according to the law to be at once elected; but it is reported that the Protestant patron is about to be nominated commissary for the administration of the parish property. What a terrible situation for the poor people among whom there is not a single Protestant or Old-Catholic! They have a Protestant patron, who, advowedly out of sheer spite at his Rrother's conversion to Catholicity, gave them an Old-Catholic for pastor. And now all the property of their parish is to be placed at the mercy of these two men Yet this is counted freedom of conscience;

THE NOVELS OF THE PERIOD AND THEIR READERS.

"Well, what are you so deeply interested in?" asked the professor.
"Childe Harold," answered the youth, looking

up with a smile.
"Humph !" | ejaculated the professor kindly.

"Well, how do you like it?"

"I think it magnificent," responded the youth. glowing. "I don't know anything-out of Shake-

speare—I enjoy more."

"He spoke warmly, for he was much given to poetry in those sunny days when the world around us is one great poem, wherein all the lines are musical and grand and not a false quantity or harsh

note breaks the universal harmony. Such was the youth. The professor was more experienced. He had seen much and suffered. Suffer as wives and mothers; that help to lead to so much dulge evermore in the cup which has; caused him is inglined brought experience but had not hardened shame and misery. It is a faital mistake. George and his friends so much misery.

softened it and made it quick to detect the coming dangers; of others, quick to read aright young natures and warn them in a way they would under-

stand. wouldn't read too "Well," said the professor, "I wouldn't read too much of those fellows." He was speaking to a boy, remember; one who was just at the trying age, when characters begin to form themselves in a mould which it is hard to change.

"Why not? What harm is there in this?" "Not much positive harm, perhaps, especially in that poem. But I find, myself, that reading Byron, or Shelley, or men of that character, takes, as it were, the fine edge off one's faith. They are not always actually infidel, but a tone pervades their writings that isn't healthy, isn't Christian, and I wouldn't

advise you to read too much of them."

Here the colloquy ended. The professor went off smiling, and the youth remained, with Childe Harold still open before him, lying there neglected, while he thought out the criticism of his friend. some cogitation he came to the conclusion that his friend was right, a conclusion that he never after

found reason to doubt. This incident came up to us when our eye fell on a recent report in a daily paper, to the effect that eighty per cent. of the books drawn from the circulating libraries of New York city are works of fiction; that the greediest devourers of this class of literature are young ladies; that some of these go through their three novels a day; and the more

love" the novel contains the more it is relished. We quite agree with the professor, that writers like Byron, Shelley and others, are likely, if read too much, to take the fine edge off one's faith. And this, beyond doubt, is a loss that no man can afford to sustain. But novels, eighty per cent. of them at least, when indulged in at the rate of the report, will take more than the edge off a man's faith, will take the very marrow out of a Christian, will vitiate the taste, pall on the literary and moral appetite, weaken and render it effeminate, in a word utterly destroy it for any good or useful purpose. Byron has, at least, greatness, power, genius, vivid imagination, richness of expression, a hundred beauties, when he does not allow his baser nature to drag him down and prostitute the great gifts that God gave him to elevate and to save. The good in him is so great that the bad shows all the more revoltingly, and the higher nature of itself shames and rebukes the lower. But the novels of to-dayeighty per cent. at least—what, in the name of common humanity, have they of good?

Let us only glance at the leading writers, bearing in mind the solemn old question: "Can man gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?" What novelist comes up almost at first mention? Dickens. And who was Dickens? A man who deserted his wife, and gave over his soul to the making of money; way in his works. Yet he is one of the least barmful of novel writers.

Walter Scott and Thackeray we set apart. Faults are to be found in them, but they were, at least, noble and virtuous men, who were conscious of a broad line dividing right from wrong, virtue from vice, and this they always endeavored to show forth in their works. A story of Scott's or of Thackeray's once in a while, will do comparatively little harm, though we are quite ready to maintain that he who goes out of life without having read either Scott or Thackeray may go with an easy conscience so far, and without the least regret at having missed the works of either of those eminent writers. Neither Scott nor Thackeray will count for much at the last judgment.

Bulwer is another favorite author. And what was then was-answered: "No: I have renounced the devil, with all his works and pomps." And she had reason for her reply.

At least lessness rather, in her own life, and is only removed from her lower sisters by a certain refinement and the condoning power that weakness always concedes to genius. She is only somewhat better than that other who died within the year in France, Madame George Sand, a woman whose own vile life was a true reflection of her vile works.

We have taken the highest novelists to point our moral; we need not sink to the lowest depths. Those we have mentioned are low enough. What is the "love" that they, and worse than they, paint, -and on which our New York maidens feed? Love !- It is animalism and nothing else. Love is pure and bright and holy, planted in the heart by God. It is the heavenly link that stretches between generation and generation. There is no need to look in a book for it. It is breathed by the Holy Spirit into our very being, and grows with it. It is the greatest blessing in this world. God Himself is love. The Church sanctifies it in Christian marriage or in that higher state where marriage, the very crown of life here below, is itself thrown aside for that closer and more intimate union even here on earth with Him who is love.

But the thing that these people, these novelists, depict is, for the most part, what they themselves have yielded to, the baser passion that is the renunciation of Christian manhood. And so we find it surrounded by constant alarms and outcries against the sound old laws that have come down through the ages from God Himself. Love, they tell us, is all powerful and may not be restrained. Why else was it planted in our hearts? Why was it made so strong? Why was it surrounded by so many temptations? Ah, why?

Why was free will given us with the power of aying yes or no, of cleaving to the right and leaving the wrong? Why was conscience given to us to enable us to discern the right from the wrong? Why was a Church given to us to believe in and obey? Why did the Son of God come down to save us, if we had only to follow the untamed promptings of the lower part of nature and do right? Why is it possible, apart from all revelation, apart from all Church, apart let us say, from the knowledge of God Himself, for human nature to continue to exist without those restraints which God has ordained and to which the conscience of mankind cannot but consent? Why is it necessary for the very lowest of human States to erect certain rude bul warks and laws if human nature is at liberty to have its fling?

Yet this is the constant moral taught by our novelists, and herein indeed is the fine edge taken off our faith. Nature is free, they tell us, -irresponsible. Sin is pleasant and cannot be resisted. Sout men and crafty priests have erected barriers against the impulse of nature. Let us break down those barriers and we are free; nature is emancipated.

We shall be as gods. These are only the outcomes of the reading in which the majority of our young women indulgefrom the poor girl who doats over her two cent; pictorial monstrosity in the cars as she goes to and from her work, to the young lady who rolls up to the circulating library in her carriage and bears away her three volumes of nastiness on the Saturday to enable her to sustain the chinic of the Sunday. These it is that makes so many women worthless friend, become impervious to all temptations to in-

the Christian heart within him. If anything, it had Eliot, herself order out in despair that (there is no softened it and made it quick to detect the coming room for a St. Teresa in this age, because she has dangers; of others, quick to read aright young not the eyes to see St. Teresas all around her; because, with lofty aspirations turned aside and hopelessly dammed up by pagan surroundings she her-self cannot be a Teresa, she does not believe in such a possibility. Bulwer Lytton went out of an ill-spent life with his hand fresh from his greatest novel, wherein his only true man was a Christian and Catholic youth, no stranger indeed to the children, of the Church, but who flashed like a revelation on him. And even George Sand faltered at the threshold of the life that ends not, to repent and be forgiven let us hope, under the mysterious conditions that God bestows.—Catholic Review.

The Religion of Catholics.

The energetic direct apprehension of an unseen Lord and Saviour has not been peculiar to Prophets and Apostles; it has been the habit of His Holy Church and of her children, down to this day. Age passes after age, and she varies her discipline, and she adds to her devotions, and all with the one purpose of fixing her own and their gaze more fully upon the person of her unseen Lord. She has adoringly surveyed Him, feature by feature, and has paid a separate homsge to Him in every one. She has made us honor His Five Wounds, His Precious Blood, and His Sacred Heart. She has bid us meditate on His infancy, and the acts of His ministry; His agony, His scourging, and His crucifixion. She has sent us on a pilgrimage to His birthplace and His sepulchre, and the mount of His ascension. She has sought out and placed before us, the memorials of His life and death; His crib and holy house, His holy tunic, the handkerchief of St. Veronica the cross and its nails, His winding-sheet, and the papkin for His head.

Joseph, it has been with a view to the glory of His Sacred, humanity. If Mary is proclaimed as immaculate, it illustrates the doctrine of her Maternity. If she is called the Mother of God, it is to remiad Him that, though he is out of sight, He, nevertheless, is our possession, for He is of the race of man. If she is painted with Him in her arms, it is because we will not suffer the Object of our love to cease to be human, because he is also divine. If she is the Mater Dolorosa, it is because she stands

And so, again, if the Church has exalted Mary or

by His cross. If she is Maria Desolata, it is because His dead body is on her lap. If, again, she is the Coronata, the crown is set upon her head by His dear hand. And, in like manner, if we are devout to Joseph, it is as to His foster-father; and if he is the saint of happy death, it is because he dies in the hands of Jesus and Mary.

And what the Church urges on us down to this day saints and holy men down to this day have exemplified. Is it necessary to refer to the lives of an utterly selfish, hard man, with no solid principles at bottom, but a loose kind of wishy-washy morality spouses, wedded to Him by a mystical marriage, that showed itself here and there in a slobbering and in many instances visited here by the earnests of that ineffable celestial benediction which is in heaven their everlasting portion? The martyrs, the confessors of the Church, bishops, evangelists, doctors, preachers, monks, hermits, ascetical teachers,—have they not, one and all, as their histories show, lived on the very name of Jesus, as food, as medicine, as fragrance, as light, as life from the dead?--as one of them says, "in aure dulce can-ticum, in ore mel mirificum, in corde nectar coli-

Nor is it necessary to be a saint thus to feel: this intimate, immediate dependence on Emmanuel, God with us, has been in all ages, the characteristic, almost the definition, of a Christian. It is the ordinary feeling of Catholic populations; it is the elementary feeling of every one who has but a common hope of heaven. I recollect, years ago, hear-Bulwer? A man of whom, when his wife was asked ing an acquaintance, not a Catholic, speak of a work if she had read his last novel—A Strange Story, it of devotion, written as Catholics usually write, with wonder and perplexity, because (he said) the author wrote as if he had "a sort of personal attachment to our Lord;"" it was as if he had seen Him, known What lessons can such a man inculcate? How can his books affect the minds of pure young women unless in a wrong way?

Him, lived with Him, instead of merely professing and believing the great doctrine of the Atonement." It is this same phenomenon unless in a wrong way?

Let us take the favorite living English novelist which strikes those who are not Catholics, when they of the day, George Eliot, as she calls herself. And enter our churches. They themselves are accustomed what is George Eliot? A woman who revolts to do religious acts simply as a duty; they are serious TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSagainst society itself and its laws, who professes at prayer time, and behave with decency, because it is not to know God, and implicitly denies His exist- a duty. But you know, my brethren, mere duty, a Dron the ruling principles present in the minds of our worshippers. Wherefore, on the contrary, those spontaneous postures of devotion? why those unstudied gestures? why those abstracted countenances? why that heedlessness of the presence of others? why that absence of the shamefacedness which is so sovereign among professors of other creeds? The spectator sees the effect; he cannot understand the cause of it. Why is this simple carnestness of worship? we have no difficulty in answering. It is because the Incarnate Saviour is present in the tabernacle; and then when the hitherto silent church is, as it were, illuminated with. the full piercing burst of voices from the whole congation, it is because He now has gone up upon His throne over the altar, there to be adored. It is the visible Sign of the Son of Man which thrills through the congregration, and makes them overflow with jubilation .- DR. NEWMAN.

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A correspondent sends the New York Times the following receipe for the cure of intemperance :-In the first place, the patient must have a desire to reform, coupled with a determination that he will conquer the enemy or perish in the struggle. Then the physical system of the patient should be relieved from impurities as far as possible by a thorough cathartic treatment-blue pills and citrate of magnesia recommended. Then there must be a complete cessation from all alcoholic drinks, even to the lightest wines, beer or cider. There must be no gradual stoppage, but teetotal abstinence; here the will-power of the patient will receive its severest test, and must prove the mettle of the man. Begin at once to use the following prescriptions, which are readily procured at any first-class apothecary store:

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CANADA,) SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUENEC,

District of Montreal

Dame Melina Guilteneo, wife of Ovide Houle, Tin-smith, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized m ester en justice,

The sum of the decrease $v_{\boldsymbol{x}}$ and $v_{\boldsymbol{y}}$, we can set the The said Ovide Houle,

a ester en justice,

Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted James Street, and at its different Branches in this cause the sixteenth day of December, in-

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

silk with which the tent was covered was powdered with fleirs de lys; at the entrance hung the shield of the house of Artois, and outside on a small eminence, wayed the royal standard of France. The saloon was hung with rich tapestry, and rivalled a

palace in magnificence. At the upper end of the table sat Count Robert d'Artois. He was still in the flower, and full vigor of life, and a scar which traversed his right, cheek, at once gave evidence of his brayery and imparted to his countenance a more forbidding expression. Although his face was disfigured by deep wrinkles and stained with dark spots, yet his eyes gleamed like a fire from under his dark eyelashes with manly ardour and energy. His manner was harsh, and denoted the fierce and unrelenting man of war.

Close to him, on his right hand, sat Sigis, king of Melinde; age had silvered his hair and bowed his deem it fitting that we should stain our swords by head, yet was he eager for the combat. In that company he felt his martial ardor return, and boasted that he would yet perform glorious feats of arms. The countenance of the old man inspired respect ; it bore the impress of goodness and gentleness. Certainly the good Sigis would never have taken arms against the Flemings had he known the real state of the case; but he bad been persuaded, as many others had been, that they were bad Christians, and worse than Saracens, and that it was a good work in the sight of God to chastise and exterminate

On the left hand of the count sat Balthasar, king of Majorca, an impetuous and daring warrior, the gaze of whose dark eyes it was scarcely possible to endure. A wild gladness lighted up his features; for he hoped now to re-conquer his kingdom, which had been seized by the Moors. Near him sat De Chatillon, the late governor-general of Flanders, the man who as the tool of Queen Joanna, was the cause of all this disturbance- His was the guilt that so many Frenchman had been put to death in Bruges and in Ghent; and on his tyrant head lay the blood of all that were slain in this quarrel. He remembered how disgracefully he had been expelled from Bruges; he craved no petty revenge; and sat with joy in his heart and smiles on his face, for he held it impossible that the Flemings could op-pose the combined might of so many kings, princes, and counts. Next to him, and, like him, eagerly thirsting for revenge, was his brother, Guy de St. Pol. There might be distinguished also Thibaud, Duke of Lorraine, between Messires John de Barlas and Renauld de Trie; he had come to the aid of the French with six hundred horse and two thousand archers. On the left side of the table, next to Messire Henry de Ligny, sat Rodolf de Nesle, a brave and noble-hearted knight; on his face were depict-ed displeasure and sorrow; it was evident that the ferocious threats which the knights were uttering against Flanders were not to his taste. About the middle of the right side, between Louis de Clermont and Count John d'Aumale, sat Godfrey of Brabant, who had brought the French five hundred horse. Near him sat one whose gigantic form might well strike the beholder with astonishment; it was the Zeelander, Hugh van Arckel; he raised his head proudly above the surrounding knights, and his powerful frame sufficiently indicated how terrible an adversary he must be on the battle-field. For many years he had had no other abode than the camp. Every where known and renowned for his feats of arms, he had gathered around him a troop of intrepid men, well accustomed to war; and with them he roved from place to place wherever there was fighting to be done. Besides these were present amongst others,

Simon de Piedmont, Louis de Beaujeu, Froald governor of Douay, Alin de Bretagne. At the further end of the table, and apart from them, was a group of knights. It was the least honorable place; and as the French would not admit them to their company, they had found themselves obliged to occupy it. And truly the French were in the right; they were contemptible beneath contempt; for while their vassals, as genuine Flemings, were asserting their country's cause, these their feudal lords were banqueting with the foc! What blindness could lead these degenerate traitors to tear, like vipers, the bosom of their mother? They were marching under a hostile banner to shed the blood of their brethren and bosom friends on the soil of their comon fatherland; and for what? that the country which gave them birth might be made a land of slaves, and humbled beneath the yoke of the alien. They had time to feel that shame and contempt were their portion, and to feel at their hearts the gnawing worm. The names of these recreants have been handed down to posterity: amongst many others, Henry van Bautershem, Geldof van Wing-hene, Arnold van Eyckhove, and his eldest son, Henry van Wilre, William van Redinghe, Arnold van Hofstad, William van Cranendonck, and John van Rancel, were the most conspicuous.

The knights ato off silver dishes, and drank the

choicest wines from cups of gold. During the meal a lively conversation went on amongst the knights on the position and prospects of the expedition; and from its tone the fearful doom of Flanders might

easily be gathered.

"Most undoubtedly," answered the general to a question of De Chatillon, "they must be all exter-minated. Those cursed Flemings can be tamed only by fire and sword; and why should we let such wretched boors live? Let us make a thorough end of them, messires, that we may not again have to

stain our swords with their plebeian blood."
"Right! said John van Raneel, the Lilyard; you say right, Messire d'Artois. We must make no terms with the seditious rascals; they are too rich, and would soon give us trouble again."

"Unless we wish to have a fresh outbreak every day," remarked John van Cranendonck, 'all the craftsmen must be put to death; for the survivors will never be quiet; and therefore I am of opinion that Messire d'Artois ought not to spare one of them

"And what are we to do when we have slain all our vassals?" asked the burly Hugo van Archel with a laugh. "By my troth, we shall have to plough

our land ourselves; a goodly prospect, truly !"
"Ha!" answered John van Raneel, "I have a good plan to remedy that. When Flanders shall be cleansed of this stiffnecked race, I mean to bring French peasants from Normandy, and establish them on my lands."
"And so we shall make Flanders a genuine pro-

vince of France; that is a very good notion, and I will mention it to the king, that he may urge the other feudal lords to take the same course. I pledge myself that it will not be at all difficult."

The features of Rodolf do Nesle were working with inward emotion. The conversation greatly displeased him, for his noble heart revolted against

such ferocity; and he exclaimed with ardour: R" But, Messire d'Artois, I take leave to ask you— are we knights or not? and is it seemly that we should set to work after a worse fashion than Sara-cens? You are carrying your ferceity too far; and I assure you that we shall become a scorn and a by word to the whole world. Let us attack and defeat the Flemings; that will be sufficient for us: Let us not call them a herd of boors; they will give us trouble enough; and then, are they not in arms

know that you are exceedingly fond of these Flem-

my daughter dwells in Flanders, that does not hinder me from being as good and true a Frenchman as any one here present,—my sword has given sufficient proof of that; and I shall have to demand a reckoning at your hand for the scornful words you have uttered before these knights. But what now lies nearest my heart is the honour of knighthood itself; and I tell you that you are imperilling it by your conduct."

"What mean you?" exclaimed the general; "is it not true that you wish to spare these seditious traitors? Have they not deserved to die, since they have put to death seven thousand Frenchmen without mercy ?"

"Beyond a doubt they have deserved death; and therefore will I avenge on them the honour of the crown of my prince; but they shall find their death only on the battle-field, and with arms in their hands. I appeal to these knights whether they doing the work of excutioners on poor unarmed people while they are peacefully ploughing their

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

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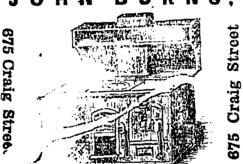
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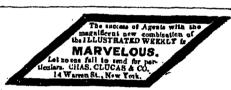
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SURGERY FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Farmers should know that a broken bone may be set and the injury cured in dumb animals, as well, considering their different natures, as in a human being. I once saved a young horse which got well and strong after his hind leg was broken; and long ago had a year old heifer which got her hind leg broken above the hock joint. The steer that broke it chased above the bock joint. The steer that broke it chased her over the bars, and the broken bones projected through the skin some inches. I got he into a pen well provided with litter, and set the bone as well as the circumstances would admit, and splintered and bandaged it up, and in six weeks it was apparently as well as ever, with the exception of a small callus at the place where broken. The animal may now be seen at my place.—Cor. Maine

Moulting Fowls.—We are accustomed to see the poultry left to its own unhappiness during the moulting season, and the "masterly inactivity" moulting season, and the "masterly inactivity" with which the fanciers permit the birds to look after themselves is almost epidemic. The moulting season is really the most trying to fowls, and if nature can be assisted in changing the feathers a real benefit will be done. The blood is during the moulting period heavily drawn from the materials that compose the feathers, and although bids may at the outset be strong and healthy, the drain upon their system is so great that they are weakened and their system is so great that they are weakened and debilitated, and their laying proclivities are entirely shandoned. If we are able to give as food elements which will quickly replace the exhausted constituents of the blood, we obviously assist in the stituents of the blood, we obviously assist in the transformation. We have found that fowls supplied with refuse, and powdered scorched oyster shells moult quick and do not lose their strength and vivacity to any perceptible degree. If their drinking water is supplied with rusty iron, all the better, and one drink of milk each day is of great

To Beginners in Stock-Raising.—Dr. G. Sprague in the Western Farmer, gives the following sensible in the Western Farmer, gives the following sensible advice to young men about to commence breeding stock with a view of making a permanent one:

1. In buying improved cattle, hogs, or other stock, the two leading requisites are, a good animal with a good pedigree. Be sure you have the former, but without the latter buy low. 2. If your intention is to breed reputable animals for sale as breaders, and to stand before the public as a breeder of thoroughbreds, take counsel carefully, and be sure that you get an animal having merit, and a respectable pedigree with it. Pay for both and be sure you get both. 3. Always aim to keep a bull of higher breeding than your females but make sure of individual merit in the animal. but make sure of individual merit in the animal. 4. Be cautious about buying animals, young or old, that have been, fed high on corn or meal. There is great danger of suspending the breeding capacity, and shortening the period of usefulness by such feeding. Ground oats, shorts, bran, oil cake, roots, grass and hay are safe to use, and a sixth to a tenth part of corn meal may be used with these. Feed so combined may be given freely to breeding cows and to your heifers and bulls, with entire safety.

EDUCATING Horses.—Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as well as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits and reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition found in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirit, and are more susceptible of ill-training, and consequently may be good or bad according to the education they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy or vicious habits of different characters that renders them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of the noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it pos a power that man cennot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back, and hips, he will pay no attention to the giv-ing out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment. We once saw an aged lady drive a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon her harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights than commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more education;

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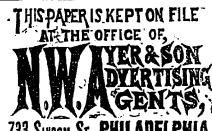
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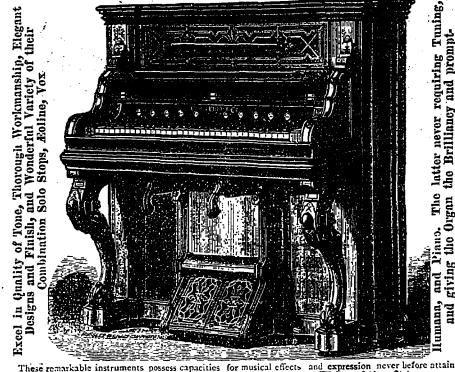
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