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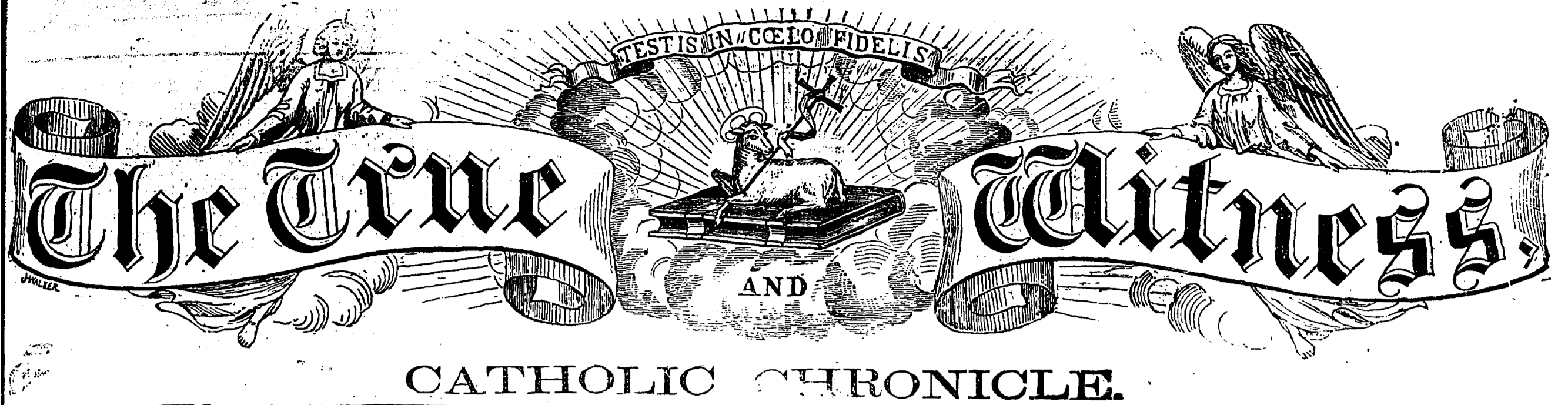
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The Time Witness

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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

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THE LION OF FLANDERS;
OR,
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 gildsman 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."

"Bravo!" 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 jaws died away on their lips; they did not even dare to sing a song; the old gildsman alone ventured to speak.

"By the beard of our dean!" said he, "rather than suffer that, I would be roasted at this fire, like 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 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 veins? 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 gildsman. "We have good reason to know that he who puts any trust in them leans on a broken staff. But it is no matter; they may stay at home now; and so our own good city of Bruges will have gained unsundered the glory of the conflict and the liberation of our fatherland."

"Are they Flemings, those men of Ghent?" said another. "Does their heart beat for freedom? Are there any butchers left in Ghent? Bruges for ever! You have, the true blood there?"

"I do not know," added Breydel. "Why Count Guy so earnestly desires their arrival. Our camp is not over-stocked with provisions, and it is scarcely prudent, to invite more guests to the meal. Does the Count imagine that we shall lose the game? One can easily see that he has been used to Namur; he knows not the men of Bruges, or he would not long so mob for those of Ghent. I hope they will stay quietly at home: we shall deliver

well without them; and we want no cowards amongst us."

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 execration 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, before 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 eavesdropping 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 harp; and he made as if he would like to play 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 brought a message from Messire van Lonchyn. I had been told that some of my brothers were in the camp, and I came to find them out. I am overcome with shame and vexation that the sentinel 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:

"You are surely weary of your long journey.— There, my good minstrel, sit down and drink; the can is yours. Now sing us a few songs, and we will let you go in peace. Courage, man; you are amongst good friends."

"Excuse me, master," answered the minstrel; "I cannot remain here, for Messire 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 all.

"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, and all that he carried about him thoroughly searched.

"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 treason!"

He drew 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 stood aghast, as though he saw his end approaching; he looked at the dean with anxiety and terror, and muttered a few indistinct words to apply the butchers paid no attention whatever; the minstrel 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," stammered the confounded minstrel, with hesitating and interrupted words.

"We shall soon see that," continued Breydel; then taking his cross-handled knife, he cut the flax which was wound around the seal. As soon as he beheld on this seal the lilies, the escutcheon of France, he sprang wrathfully up, seized the unknown one by the beard, and roared out:

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

While speaking, he tugged so violently at the beard, that the ribbons by which it was fastened gave way; in an instant Breydel recognised the miscreant, and thrust him away so violently, that the spy fell against one of the poles of the tent.

"O Brakels, Brakels! your last hour is come!" exclaimed the astonished dean.

The cries of the butchers had attracted a crowd from the surrounding tents; and all began to de-

mand, with loud and angry clamour, that the traitor should be delivered up to their vengeance.

Brakels fell on his knees and with clasped hands begged for mercy; he crawled to the feet of Breydel, and implored him:

"O master! have compassion on me! I will serve our fatherland so loyally... spare me! do not put me to death!"

Breydel looked down on him with rage and contempt; and, in lieu of other answer, kicked him with his foot, so that he rolled to the other end of the tent. Meanwhile, the butchers had the greatest difficulty in restraining the crowds, who were raging 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 authoritative 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 Brakels; then, the other end being seized by a thousand hands, he was hurled to the ground and dragged out of the tent. His shrieks of agony mingled fearfully with the cries of the infuriated crowd. They dragged 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, wearied and sated with revenge, they hung the mingled body of the traitor on a pole close to the fire; then every one betook himself to his tent; and an hour later a profound silence had succeeded to this hideous uproar.

CHAPTER XXI.

Guy had issued orders that the whole army, under its several captains, should muster on the Grouinigen Place, in front of the camp, on the following morning; he wished to pass them all in review. In obedience to these orders, the Flemings were drawn up in square on the appointed place. They stood like the four foundation-walls of some mighty edifice, each troop being composed of eight closely compacted divisions. Deconinck's four thousand clothworkers formed the front of the right wing. The first file of his troops consisted of archers, whose heavy cross-bows hung diagonally over their shoulders; while a quiver, filled with steel-pointed shafts, was suspended at their side. They wore 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 spears arose ten feet high into the air. This weapon, the renowned "good day," was with reason much dreaded by the French; for with it a horse might easily be pierced through and through. No armour could withstand its formidable stroke: the knight on whom it fell was inevitably unhorsed.

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 bill, 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 trusting 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 dashed 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 trousers, 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 compact and brawny muscles. Many were of fair complexion, but embrowned by exposure to the sun; huge scars, records of former combats, crossed their faces 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 of 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 teeth 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 Paperode. The gildsmen 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 slings without impediment. About their loins 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 thong, in the middle of which was a hollow depression. These were the slings,—a fearful weapon,—which they wielded with such fatal precision, that the massive stones which they discharged at the foe very seldom missed their aim. Behind these stood the halberdiers; they were sheathed in iron and wore heavy helmets on their heads. Their weapons was a battle-axe, with a long handle, and above the steel of the axe was a thick, sharp-pointed piece of iron, with which they were accustomed to pierce both helmet and armour, so that they galloped the name of helmet-cleavers. The men of Oudenarde and Paperode, who were ranged on the same side, wore weapons of all kinds. The first two ranks, indeed, consisted entirely of archers, but

the others carried spears, clubs, or broadswords. The last wing, which completed the square, comprised all the cavalry of the army (eleven hundred well-mounted men), whom Count John of Namur had sent to his brother Guy. These horsemen seemed as though they were made of steel and iron; nothing else was to be seen except the eyes of the rider flashing through the vizor, and the feet of his steed, which appeared beneath his trappings of mail. Their long broadswords rested on their mailed shoulders, and their graceful plumes fluttered behind them in breeze.

The army was thus drawn up, in obedience to the command of their general. A deep silence reigned throughout the host; the few questions of curiosity asked by the men-at-arms were in so low a tone, that they reached no further than the ears 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 appearance.

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 position; 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 square.

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; from his helmet a gorgeous plume fell down over the back of his horse. The armour of William van Gulick bore only a broad red cross; from beneath his coat-of-mail his white priestly vestment fell down over the saddle. His helmet bore no plume, and his whole equipment was simple and 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 coat-of-mail; he wore a plume of green, and his gloves were plated with silver. Over his shirt-of-mail might be discerned a green veil, the guardron bestowed on him by the daughter of the Lion in token of her gratitude. Near him rode Matilde, on a palfrey white as driven snow. The noble maiden was still pale; but the arrival of her brother Adolf had put her sickness to flight. A sky blue riding habit of costly velvet, embroidered with silver lions, fell in long folds over her feet to the ground, and the silken veil which was fastened to the point of her peaked hat swept the mane of her palfrey.

Behind them followed a troop of about thirty knights and noble damsels, all adorned with costly magnificence, and with countenance 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 cavalcade 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 soldiers was manifested by a slight movement, followed by silence of deepest attention; they saw that some mystery lay hidden in all these forms of solemnity, for it was not for nothing that the daughters of their nobles wore their richest adornments. 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 through 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 foe! the foe!" echoed on all sides. In the distance were seen numerous troops of men advancing; 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 gallop 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 exclamations answered his shout, and his name passed quickly from mouth to mouth.

"Hail Ghent! Hail Messire John Borlout! welcome 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 Borlout cried:

"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 irrepressible enthusiasm:

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

Messire Borlout then drew near to the young Count, and would have greeted him with courtly ceremony; but Guy hastily interrupted him:

"Spare these words of ceremony, Messire 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 Liliards have kept me back. Would you believe, noble lord, that they had actually formed a conspiracy in Ghent to bring 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; for the people's hatred and contempt of them exceeded all bounds. The men of Ghent drove their 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 Borlout, 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 of Ghent."

"You gladden my heart, Messire Borlout; our men are full of fury and impetuous ardour; should we lose the fight, I can assure you very few Flemings will see their homes again."

"Lose the fight, say you? lose it, Count Guy? 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 Messire St. George will be our aid. But I pray you excuse me, Lord Guy; there are my men—I must leave you for a moment."

The men of Ghent had now reached the Grouinigen 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 Borlout; and in the midst of the host floated the banner of Ghent 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 Borlout drew up his men in front of the left wing of the square; he wished to make a good display of them, that the men 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 Renesse 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 proclamation, greeting and peace. In consideration of the good and loyal service rendered to the whole county 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 exclamations 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 nobility. 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 lofty 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 dared look the enemies of their rights in the face,

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.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. VII.

It is said, chiefly in newspapers, that the present Emperor of Russia has a more humane temper than the usually falls to the lot of a Russian Tsar. It is so, the despotic system of which is the pivot, and the horrible agencies of what is called the Russian policy have enabled him to suppress the better impulses of his nature with complete success.

the law and forced the point of a sword between our teeth. And moreover, we were not fasting, nor had we been to confession! The conference ended thus. "I am surprised," said the archbishop Humblet, at your blindness and ignorance. How is it that you are not yet convinced that the Holy Orthodox belief is the only true one? Do you know how they paint Jesus Christ?

to alleviate her pains. He earnestly commended 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, and wickedness, sent one of them to dispute with this lady. When she saw him she exclaimed: "A great honour, truly, for a minister and preacher of the Word to argue with a woman only intent on household cares. Are you not ashamed to enter the arena with a poor little woman, who knows but how to sew and to weep? Weep over your own state, Master William (for so the preacher was 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."

just as it has happened. The Catholic earl marvelled at the providence of God. The heretics were astounded, and pronounced him worthy of death. He underwent capital punishment. The earl told me all this almost word for word. It was apparently while he was still engaged in visiting many places in the north he could safely enter, or in which he might hope to do any good, reconciling words, and sought after everywhere by the ministers, with many an attempt to entrap him on the part of spies; that God gave our Missioner the great comfort of reconciling his brother to the faith.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

(1) De Mazade, La Pologne Contemporaine, ch. iii., p. 93. (2) Lescaux, t. i. p. 311. (3) Ibid. p. 320.

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

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

NOTES OF MISSION WORK IN SCOTLAND 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 in stature, yet was evidently in cleverness, spirit, skill, and wit more than a match for half-a-dozen Presbyterian ministers.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

William Henry McGrath, of Toonagh, Ennis, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Wicklow and Wexford.—There are great floods in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, caused by heavy rains.

Robert Mackay Wilson, of Coolcarraig, Dooonagh, Killock, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Rev. **Mr. Henry C.C. Banaha**, has been appointed P.P. of Cahernalish, 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 appointed 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 ailing for some time, and went to Dublin for medical advice.

Frank T. Brooke, Esq., of Aahesbrooke, Brookero, 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 Labashead Ballinacally, on to Sixmilecross.

On the 11th ult, the Rev. T. P. Higgins was ordained priest in the chapel of St. Mel's College, Longford, by the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. **Michael Barry, C. C.**, St. Andrew's, Dublin, has been appointed to the parish of Saggart, left vacant by the transfer of the Rev. Thomas McCormick, P.P., to the parish of Donnybrook.

On the 5th ult., a man named **Patrick Gearty**, 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 Newcastleton 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 *Vallant*, at present stationed in Foyens 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 *Glenworth* 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 terms 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 home for Ireland, after receiving audience of the Pope. F. Patterson officiated as deacon in the High Mass celebrated for the late Cardinal Antonelli in the Church of St. Agatha on the 2nd of December, and he sang the High Mass in the same church on the Feast of the Conception.

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 distinguished as a soldier 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 flooded by recent heavy rains. Near Hilltown the 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 Drumnascamble is entirely destroyed, and another bridge in Lacken is much damaged.

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 Cannon Sheehan, 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 Island, to be P. P. at East Skull. The Rev. Patrick Treacy, recently ordained, has been appointed chaplain of the new Presentation Convent, Crosshaven.

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 Rev. Dr. Keane, and was consecrated in the year 1853. He was thus nearly twenty years a bishop, during which time he not only won the affection of his little flock (Ross is the smallest diocese in Ireland), but the marked respect of his brethren of the hierarchy 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'Este. Sir Burton was long actively connected with the management of the National Bank, and he was long a well-known and greatly respected inhabitant of Kingstown.

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 in its favour.

New Signatures.—Under the Municipal Privileges Act the following gentlemen have been selected from the lists of three names sent in by the several Corporations of the cities and towns indicated to act as High Sheriffs during the coming year:—Cork, W. M. Namara, Esq., 18, St. Patrick's Place; Drogheda, Patrick Matthews, Esq., Annesborough; "Meath," Dublin, Alderman John Campbell, Mountjoy-square; Kilkenny, Simon Morris, Esq., Patrick's-street; Limerick, Thomas Enright, South Hill; Waterford, Alderman Patrick Power, Belvedere; Newtown, The Rev. High Sheriffs for the several

counties in Ireland will be sanctioned and approved as heretofore by the judges, as they are in England.

A meeting of the Catholic Registration Society was held at the Christian Brothers' School, at Armagh, on the 4th ult., Rev. Father Hoey, P. P.; Ballymacnab, the senior parish priest of the diocese, presided, Rev. Father McGeaney, 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'Riordan, 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 Tillamocca Cottage, within a short distance of Bruis, 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 Bruis, 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 Eyre-court, a man named **Kenny** was evicted out of his holding, which contains eight acres, some woods, and a good farmer's house. Kenny, it would seem was churning when the sheriff arrived with a body-guard of police, the landlord, and some men from Farnstown. Two clergymen, Rev. Dr. Derry, P.P., of Eyre-court, 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 man was coming down in torrents when the furniture was cast out.

A GENEROUS ACTION.—The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* says:—Mr. Cower-Temple, who inherited the greater portion of Lord Palmerton 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 income it brought in in developing its resources. Mr. Cower-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 WATERFORD.—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 follow in the steps of their fathers. The appeal concludes by calling on the men of Waterford to be true to the cause, and united, and the historic fame of their country will be sustained, and the election of 1876 will be remembered throughout Ireland with the same pride and gratitude as men look back upon the "glorious victory of 1826."

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. WHELAN.—We announce 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 nearly the last of a great body of Irish ecclesiastics 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 "chaos and slavery." He had reached to close on 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 circumstances 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 time. Many a fervent prayer will be offered in many a church and at many an altar in our land that God may give eternal rest to the soul of the good Bishop of Bombay.—*Fleeman*

ULSTER AND SCOTLAND.—An interesting analysis is given in the Irish statistical report of the relative population of Ulster in the Irish province of Ulster 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 religion they are similar, and he ought to have added the "morals," the Catholic element serving in Ireland to neutralize the evil extent of the latter. In point of comparison the unfortunate features of Ulster statistics are first in police offences, which were 59,608 as compared with 30,325 in Scotland, being 2,643 (or 4 per cent.) more in Ulster; and, secondly, in murder and attempts at murder, and to do grievous bodily harm, which were 79, as compared with 69 in Scotland. This excess, however, is easily accounted for as regards Ulster, inasmuch as the Orange ruffians that still infest its towns are certain to perpetuate the murder of Catholics of every year's July "worship" of the Dutchman who put the collar of the serf round the loose necks. In cases of "culpable homicide" (the Scotch term), as compared with manslaughter in Ulster, the Scotch statistics show an excess of 23 cases to 29, or 13 per cent. of excess. In offences against the lives of children and infants, the Scotch figure is 39 as against 15 in Ulster.

THE ABUSEMENT OF TRUTH.—His Grace recently distributed about two hundred dresses to school children who had shown a good attendance for the year. The Archbishop made quite a long speech to the little ones, exhorting them to persevere in the path of virtue. "Irish girls in America," (said his Grace) "who live according to the maxims which the good Jesus has taught and which our holy faith puts before them, are the glory of Catholic Ireland in a bright land. Unfortunately, from the oppressive force of temptation and seduction and their own perversity, some are found who do not preserve their early innocence. And this class becomes outwardly and they turn out to be the very worst. The higher the virtue and the better the training, the greater the fall. To what is this owing? To the temptation that besets their path. If they could only stay at home, their great evil would be removed. But they have at the present day no employment at home. After they leave school they must either emigrate or sit down idle at home.

They have no industrial pursuits to engage their attention and energy. They do not even know the names of those works of industry in which their grandmothers were wont to 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 LARD 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 Mawle, 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. Knight, P.P. Cansewy; Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, P.P. Ardirt; Rev. Thomas Brosnan, P.P. Dorney; Rev. F. McCarthy, P.P. Ballylague; Rev. T. Brosnan, P.P. Ballymacallott; Rev. D. Lynch, P.P. Carrans; Rev. C. Sheehan, P.P. Castlemaize; Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P.P. V.F. Dingle; Rev. J. O'Halloran, P.P. Beaufort; Rev. R. O'Connor, P.P. Miltoon, &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, M.P., 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 BART.—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 Dublin, 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 1827 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 1868 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 1861 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. One of them, Laurence Esmonde, having conformed in the reign of Elizabeth, and supported her by military service, was first knighted, and then obtained a peerage as Lord Esmonde of Limerick in 1623. 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 Esmond's have ever been devoted Catholics, at home and in foreign service, where many of them attained high rank. John Esmonde, father of Sir Thomas, whom the late Sir John succeeded, fell a victim in the rebellion of 1793, having been executed on Carlisle Bridge in London; while his son, Father Esmonde, was a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS IN WEST SCOTLAND.—The Rev. 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 PEERS OF SCOTLAND.—The deaths of the Marquis of Tweeddale 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 an 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 fill the vacancies.

NEWTON STEWART, WIGTONSHERIFF.—On Thursday week the new church of Our Lady and St. Ninian was solemnly opened by Archbishop Fyfe. The church which owes its erection mainly to the munificence of the Marquis of Bute, Mr. Hunter-Blair, of Dunskey, Miss Montsith of Dunree, 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 Rev. J. C. Canning and D. McCartney deacons at the throne. The sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop.—*London Tablet*.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT CREEFTOWN, Kirkcubright.—The picturesque village of Creeftown, 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 said in rented premises, used for very different purposes at other times. At length this state of things has been brought to an end in a manner which is clearly providential. Some years ago the members of the Holy Church of Creeftown put up a church at Creeftown, at a cost of between £500 and £600. Gradually their numbers dwindled away, till at length they were unable to maintain a minister, and were forced to put the church into the market. The poor Catholics of the district looked upon the building in every way suited to their requirements, with a wishful eye, but in their poverty did not dare to hope that it would ever be their own. At this juncture a generous benefactor, whose name, although not revealed to them, is surely recorded in the list

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 propagation of error is now a temple of the God of truth—the Creeftown 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 whitestone 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., whilst 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 and 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 baptizing 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 Creeftown is attached, celebrated the Mass, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. John C. Canning, Stranor, 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 Creeftown 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 PARKHEAD, 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 Torbet, 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 undertaken the erection of a building which should serve the double purpose of a chapel and schools. The building, which is two stories 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 a spacious school and class-rooms for boys, girls, and infants with teachers' retiring-rooms, &c. The main hall on the second floor, which in the meantime 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 excellent sanctuary, having an altar raised three steps above the height of the flooring, and attached 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 900 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. Fyvie, 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 Fyfe; 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. MacFarlane briefly addressed the audience, explaining that he appeared before them, more for the purpose of apologising 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 Sacrament.—*Id.*

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST TAMMANY.—Mr. Peckham, of the prosecution, says Woodward's documents 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 Governors.

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 per cent. of the total amount thereof.

The Florida Canvassing Board, having made its return has been "discharged." The Legislature has been organized—both Houses having Democratic majorities—and Dwyer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been inaugurated, many Republicans attending the ceremony.

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' Message. 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* New 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 forty-eight hours they will be expelled, and the seats 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 Packard 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 *Presbyterianian*. 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 church, otherwise the pastor must leave. If these facts are true, they reveal a most deplorable state of matters in the churches."

TAXES IN AMERICA.—"The farmer," says the *People's Historical Magazine*, 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., 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 cents., 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 hankercieff taxed 35 per cent., shawl (I suppose woollen) taxed 20 per cent., silk for a dress taxed 60 per cent., hat 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 50 per cent., steel pens taxed 70 per cent., rice taxed 82 per cent., soap taxed 70 per cent., candles taxed 20 per cent., starch taxed 53 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.

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 Edwardsburg. 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 justice.

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

Mr. Isaac Hunt-r, 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 quarters of beef are selling in Ottawa markets at 3/2 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 Saturday 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 consecration.

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.

The *Fredericton Reporter* newspaper says that four fires have occurred in Fredericton during the last three weeks, having marks of the incendiary's hands. The same paper tells of a young man named Solomon Minard, who wandered in the woods near Bolton for seven days without food, and having a fire only two nights. When found, the feet, wrists and hands were frozen.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE. Editor-M. W. KIRWAN. TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY, 1877. Friday, 12--Of the Octave. Saturday, 13--Octave of the Epiphany. Sunday, 14--SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. FEAST OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS. Monday, 15--St. Paul, First Hermit, Confessor. St. Maur, Abbot. Tuesday, 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 Gifford 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 entrenched itself in the person of the then Editor of this journal, 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 fill, 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 dynasties 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 Grecian 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, Defence, 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 Lillie, the laboured insiduousness of a Renan, 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 Cæsar we shall render what is Cæsar'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 respect 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 fulfil. All we claim is an earnest desire to do our best. Suddenly 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 proclaim 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 Monuments--tremendous even in their ruins. Whether I pass the Arch of Constantine, the Baths of Titus, the Colosseum, 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 Caesars, 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 Nazionale, 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 Raphael. 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 Holiness." "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 too 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." Such is Pio Nonu.

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. It is too little sensational to find that the Romans of to day are becoming day by day less religious in their ways. Children are left unbaptized by scores, and the new masters of Italy express no dissatisfaction therat. One would almost think the "very 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, meted out to them by Government is utterly insufficient for their wants. The nuns 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 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 Catalague was not what Christian Rome was accustomed to, and the ceremony was such as to impress one with the idea that "new departure" has been reached. But of noble personages I hear that Prince Louis 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 Pope on the 18th and twelve new Bishops were appointed. Cardinal Patrizi is dead. His death was most edifying. After 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. Antiquarians say that the work belongs to the fourth or fifth century. One represents the Saviour 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. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. DUBLIN, Dec. 27. It seems odd to think of you, my old confere, as "M. le Directeur" of a Canadian journal--surrounded by all the mysteries which make up the dread "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 truant 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 Ward and his Betsey 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 lore, and who I may tell you, to this day, dislikes your epigrammatic poets, your Helicon prose, your Atticism of Lucretia, &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--you to soldiering and to literature, and I by an effort at the "laws grave study" have become a barrister--or as Macaulay I think defines us "gentlemen who rescue your property from the hands of your enemies and keep it for themselves." But old friend I entreat 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 old 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 Irish nationalist--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 freedom, 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 hence, 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 cannot 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 Richmond are spoken about as likely to set their squadrons in the field, to contest for this latest vacant seat in Parliament. The good old parish priest of the diocese has declared that "none but a good tenant righter and a Home Ruler will receive his support" and there can be little doubt but the days when the Borefords ruled 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 Ireland. That great old man John of Tuam--today the most beloved Irishman alive, has again blessed the Home Rule Cause and added one more chapter 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 land. 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 Ross, 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 flag is at some time or another advanced in every household. But with all that, that inspiring phrase of Campbell's which invites us to "arise, fellowmen, our 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 men and true, ay, and numbers of them too, still remain. Ireland 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 in" for tenant right in all its phases. The other day he happily illustrated the present relations between landlord and tenant as that of two men gazing with wistful eyes upon the shells of an oyster. It was however hard to open the bivalve of the delicious morsel. However the end was that the tenant had all the labour of opening the oyster, and was recompensed only by obtaining the shells, while the possessor of the soil voraciously swallowed the luscious contents. I hope the learned Professor will go just one step farther 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! Sir Robert Gore Booth, the Tory M.P., for the County, died on the 22nd ult., and our gallant 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 pervasication, nothing but the full bumper of Legislative Independence. The action of a noble house--inheritors of a princely fortune--Capt. King Harman is the Smith O'Brien of to-day. He is in every respect an Irish Prince, and you who know him so well, and have had the privilege of his companionship, will be sure to 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 espoused and we all feel certain of his success. These are the big events in the politics of

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 own illustrious sons. No more--shall our eyes be pained and our patriotism insulted by unveiling statues erected to the memory of the enemies of our land. We want no more Alberts, Williams, 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. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE promises to fill a gap in Canadian literature. In time it may become the Constantine, the Fraser or the Blackwood 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 to the 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 Belgrave, or the ponderously clever essays of a Quarterly. The two or three serials which run through its pages satisfy the craving which so many readers 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, Jun., 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 Carlyle, 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 arise if the teachings of Emerson were to find an echo in the land. To the Christian mind Emerson is one of those "blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a Camel." BLACKWOOD.--Contents.--A Woman Hater. A German Bath. Prejevaevsky's Mongolia and Solitudes of Northern Tibet. 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 Prejevaevsky's (of the Russian Staff) book on the solitudes of Northern Tibet. The Review furnishes an admirable epitome of the travels of the Russian Colonel, into a land almost entirely unknown to Europeans. The author describes the climate and natural character of the deserts of Northern Tibet 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 essay, 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 acceptable letter press, will not be marred by that hostility to Catholics for which Frank Leslie's publications have become notorious. The Sunday Magazine will best fulfill its mission by avoiding those mischievous incentives which are calculated to make some men "hate each other for the love of God." If it is free from bigotry we shall welcome it as an additional source of instruction to all. LE FOIX'S DOMESTICS for January has 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 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. CARNOLIO WORLD--John Greenleaf Whittier. Monsieur Gombards Mistake. What is Dr. Nevins Position? Six Sunny Months. Rome--Amor, Chaldean Account of the Creation. Letters of a Young Irish woman 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 Publications. "The Chaldean Account of the Creation" is an interesting epitome of the many proofs which are afforded us that the resources of science, but add additional weight to the Scriptural record of the Creation. To trace the ruins of Nimrod, of Calah, and of Resen, those cities of power in the latter days of history--to walk the spot where the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks succeeded each other to the throne--to feel that one stands where once was the Garden of Eden--must cause the mind to travel from nature unto nature's God. This fertile plain is now a wilderness--so God decreed. As Sodom and Gomorrah fell--so fell Nimrod. Between the Chaldean and the Mosiac account of the Creation we have always known that there was a marked coincidence in the

main features of the narratives--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 evil which originates from the teachings of the author of Protoplasm. HARRIS'S MONTHLY contains a number of interesting articles, so varied in their nature as to debar us from following them in detail. The recollections of Thackeray are however particularly attractive. The following will be reviewed in our next issue: The Prince of Wales in India--Gay. The Faith of our Fathers--Gibbons. Poems--Hill. New Vesper Psalter--Lewis. Religion and Education--Preston. Reunion des Paroissiens D'Yamachiche--Desautels. Popular Health Almanac. NEWS OF THE WEEK. The conflict between the river 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 Judges of the United States Supreme Court, one 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 militia 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 Supreme Court has occasioned much comment by stating at a dinner party that the action of the Louisiana Returning Board would not stand before any legal tribunal. President Grant objects to the return to Great Britain of the surplus 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 sickness in the camp, and frequent removals to new quarters have been found necessary. The apprehensions of a rupture of the Eastern negotiations have been greatly diminished by the announcement that the European plenipotentiaries have agreed to submit to the Porte a modification of their proposals, which it was believed would prove acceptable to the Turkish Cabinet. The Colon attributes the good understanding which exists between Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff 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 Hungary from leaning towards England and deserting the Triple Alliance. Attention is called in a French 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 horrible atrocities, and on a much larger scale than the Turks have ever been charged with. The Cossacks stripped the country of everything 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 Girardin says: "Never was there such a terrible 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 that the Democrats will abandon the claim that the 22nd Joint Rule is in force. The Republicans are said to oppose the proposition for a new 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 Senate. 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 one for the amendment of the Atlantic Cable Company's charter, extending the time fixed for the completion of the work of laying the Company's cable, and otherwise furthering the objects of the Company. The arrangements between the Grand Trunk Company and the engine drivers have been concluded upon the basis of the agreement of 1875, and it is further provided that all the drivers who joined the strike shall be taken on again, and all warrants issued for the arrest of strikers shall be withdrawn. The rate of wages is also to remain unchanged. Sir Francis Hincks has a reputation on Saturday for influencing Dr. Hingston to stand again for the Mayoralty of Montreal, but the Doctor positively refused to accept a third term, pleading overwork. Ald. David and Hon. J. L. Beaudry will be the candidates instead.

MAYOR KINGSTON.

Saturday's newspapers announced Dr. Kingston'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...

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.

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...

His Lordship, Monseigneur Bourget at the time on a bed of sickness, was visited by the Mayor—what passed we know not but His Worship was furnished with a letter to the several Cures of the city...

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, a Gavazzi riot occurred here and we still feel the effects of an unhappy blunder.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE TRUE WITNESS, SECOND EDITION, "LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS: A NARRATIVE OF THE IRISH CONTINGENT DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. BY 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 disastrous 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.

"All through this interesting work—the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousands of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention by many a hearthstone in Ireland—the author exhibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that capacity for producing effective word pictures of such stirring scenes as he has gone through.

"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.

"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 latter-day publications.

LECTURE. At the request of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Ottawa, Father Brettagh, 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.

MAGNIFICENT XMAS 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.

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; W. 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, do.

RECENT MONTRÉAL 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 \$301,000. Of this amount, \$129,000 were placed under the head of direct liabilities; \$86,808 under the head of indirect, and \$85,500 are secured by mortgage.

A tragedy occurred on Saturday last in the west end of the city, when Louis Guenet, a waiter, shot Francois Guay in the arm, and afterwards successfully poisoned himself.

THE STRIKES 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 insufficient"—It was not creditable to the Dominion or Municipal Governments that it took from Saturday morning to Tuesday night to get a sufficient force to cope with a couple of rioters at Belleville.

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, lower 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.

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 furtherance of that object.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The goal 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; 1,525 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.

A fearful accident occurred at Maitland on the 20th of December. A young man by the name of Sylvester H. Wood, son of John L. Wood, while working in their saw and grist mill at Wood's Corner, in Augusta, 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.

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.

BY-LAW DEFEATED.—THROUGH THE ICE.—PENITENTIARY ARRIVALS.—KINGSTON, December 28.—The voting yesterday 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.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Point St. Charles, E. McL, \$1; Bangor, S. S., 50c; East Bay, Rev N McL, 2; St. Patrick's Hill, N C, 2; Brechin, A J McL, 2; Belle River, Rev J G, 2; Pembroke, J K. Sr., 3; East Halesbury, J H, 2; Sarnia, Rev B. S.; Do Per, W McL, 1; Liver Boudette, A R McL, 1; Pembroke, J C, Sr., 2; Toledo, T H, 3; Dunbar, E. C, 2; Ottawa, M C, 2; Killarney, R S, 2; Cryster, Rev C J D, 2; Adamston, J O D, 4; Woodstock, M McL, 5; Coldwater, P R, 1; Belleville, T H, 3; Gleguevie, J R McL, 2; Grand Falls, Rev J O L, 3; Buckingham, Mrs H G, 8 1/2; Brockville, P C, 2; Whitehead, J P D, 1; Compton, J F, 2; Lindsay, P B, 2; Ofra, D McL, 1; Ottawa, T S, 3; Brinston's Corners, M H, 2; Lachine, J N, 2; Brockville, Rev I J McL, 2; Orgoode, P G, 2; Manotick, R H, 2; Shannonville, M F, 2; Bryson, S R R A, 1; Colfield, M H, 2.

- Per J L, Allumette Island—Rev M L, 2. Per J A McL, Gederich—J McL, 2; Porter's Hill, A C, 4. 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; M A G, 2. Per W C, Dalhousie Mills—D McL, 2. Per M J, Quebec—G M M, 2; J D, 2; J B, 2; H M, 2; M O B, 2; Mrs H O D, 3; W S, 2; H M C H, 2; J F, 2; St. Valer, Rev M P, 2. Per M B, Quebec—J H, 2; N W, 2; J B, 1; A B, 1. 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, Oscella—P A, 2. Per D A C, Alexandria—N McL, 2; A, McK, 2; L, McC, 1; Lochiel, M M, 1.

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

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sold	Bought
Montreal	185 1/2	184 1/2
British North America	103 1/2	102 1/2
Ontario	103 1/2	102 1/2
City		
People's	95 1/2	94
Molson's		
Toronto		
Jacques Cartier	36	35
Merchants'	93	92 1/2
Hochelaga	82 1/2	80
Eastern Townships	108	103 1/2
Quebec	108	
St. Lawrence		
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe	100	90
Union		
Villa Maria	70	60
Mechanics'		43
Royal Canadian		
Commerce	124	
Metropolitan		
Dominion		
Hamilton	100	97
Exchange	99	96

Greenbacks bought at 7 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.) Flour 47 lbs of 196 lb. — Follards... \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra... 6.25 @ 6.25 Fancy... 5.70 @ 5.75 Spring Extra... 5.35 @ 5.40 Superfine... 4.75 @ 4.85 Extra Superfine... 4.55 @ 5.00 Fine... 4.30 @ 4.40 Strong Bakers... 5.55 @ 5.70 Middlings... 3.45 @ 3.75 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.30 @ 2.32 City bags, [delivered]... 2.35 @ 2.40 Wheat—Spring... 1.13 @ 1.18 do White Winter... 0.00 @ 0.00 Oatmeal... 4.70 @ 4.90 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.53 @ 0.53 Oats... 0.87 @ 0.88 Pease, per 66 lbs... 0.80 @ 0.81 do do do... 0.00 @ 0.00 do do do... 0.00 @ 0.00 Barley per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada... 0.12 @ 0.12 do do do U. Canada... 0.00 @ 0.00 Lard, per lbs... 0.12 @ 0.12 do do do... 0.00 @ 0.00 Cheese, per lbs... 0.10 @ 0.12 do Fall makes... 0.00 @ 0.00 Pork—New Mess... 21.50 @ 22.00 Thin Mess... 20.50 @ 21.00 Dressed Hogs... 7.05 @ 7.15 Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel... 00.00 @ 00.00 Ashes—Pots... 4.35 @ 4.25 Firrs... 0.00 @ 0.00 Peas... 6.00 @ 6.10

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Wheat fall, per bush	\$1 23	1 28
do spring do	1 17	0 00
Barley do	0 75	0 85
Oats do	0 70	0 37
Peas do	0 00	0 00
Bye do	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0 00	6 00
Best hind-qrs, per lb	0 00	0 00
fore-quarters	0 00	0 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb	0 00	0 00
Butter, lb, rolls	0 22	0 28
do large rolls	0 20	0 22
do tub dairy	0 20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 17	0 18
do packed	0 13	0 14
Apples, per brl	1 50	2 00
Onions, per bush	0 89	1 00
Turnips, per bush	0 25	0 33
Potatoes, per bus	0 95	1 00
Hay	12 00	15 00
Straw	11 80	14 00
Geese, each	0 60	0 80
Turkeys	0 50	1 00
Cabbage, per doz	0 50	0 60

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Flour—XXX per bbl	6.25	to	6.75
" " " " " 100 lbs	3.25	to	3.40
Family " 100 "	2.50	to	2.70
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.00	to	0.60
Rye " "	0.62	to	0.62
Peas " "	0.70	to	0.71
Oats " "	0.40	to	0.45
Wheat " "	1.00	to	1.15
Fall Wheat	0.00	to	0.00
MEAT—Beef, fresh, per 100 lbs	0.00	to	0.00
" hind " "	0.00	to	0.00
" per lb	0.00	to	0.00
Mutton per lb	0.05	to	0.08
Ham " " in store	6.15	to	0.17
Veal " " "	0.00	to	0.00
Bacon " " "	0.12	to	0.13
Pork " " "	0.85	to	0.28
Hides—No 1 untrimmed	4.00	to	4.50
" " " "	4.00	to	0.00
" " " " " points	0.15	to	0.20
Calf Skins	0.21	to	0.12
Deakin Skins	0.25	to	0.30
Lambskins	0.60	to	0.00

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY E. MURPHY, ESQ., IN THE HALL, 73 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Thursday Evening, 11th January. Admission, 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7:30. Lecture to begin at 8 p.m. For particulars see bills. J. McGuire, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED of Patrick Bradley, A native of the County Westmeath, Townland of Ballydown, Ireland, who came to the United States about 27 years ago, and resided in Hartford, Conn., for some time; when last heard of he was going West. Any information of him, either Dead or Alive, will be thankfully received by his nephew, John Bradley, At the office of the TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, Canada. Boston Pilot, and Western Papers please copy.

WANTED—A Third Class Teacher capable of teaching French for S.S. No 4 Alfred. Applying at salary required, to J. R. BROWN RIGG, Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello, Que. 25-3

1877. THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The British Quarterlies give to the reader well-digested information upon the great events in contemporary history, and contain masterly criticisms on all that is fresh and valuable in literature, as well as a summary of the triumphs of science and art. The wars likely to convulse all Europe will form topics for discussion, that will be treated with a thoroughness and ability nowhere else to be found. Blackwood's Magazine is famous for stories, essays, and sketches of the highest literary merit.

TERMS (Including Postage): Payable Strictly in Advance. For any one Review... \$4.00 per annum; For any two Reviews... 7.00 " " " For any three Reviews... 10.00 " " " For all four Reviews... 12.00 " " " For Blackwood's Magazine... 4.00 " " " For Blackwood and one Review... 7.00 " " " For Blackwood and two Reviews... 10.00 " " " For Blackwood and three Reviews... 13.00 " " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews... 15.00 " " "

FOREIGN.

Hohenzollern.—This little province has not tired well since its absorption into Prussia.

Ten Bishops.—The Bishops of the Province of Prussia have taken their usual course.

General Elections in Canton.—The general elections for the Grand Council of the Swiss Canton of Fribourg were held on Sunday, December 3.

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.

Diocese of Polignac, France.—A Pastoral letter has been addressed by Mgr. 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.

Catholic Sisters in Hospitals.—A writer in the last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, M. d'Haussenville, 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.

Eward of Constancy.—In Silosia, in the parish of Herzogswaldau, some time back the Protestant lay pastor, Baron von Dyhern, appointed as parish priest an Old Catholic named Struckeberg.

THE NOVELS OF THE PERIOD AND THEIR READERS.

"Well, what are you so deeply interested in?" asked the professor.

the Christ heart within him. If anything, it had softened it and made it quick to detect the coming dangers of others.

"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.

"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; and 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.

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; an utterly selfish, hard man, with no solid principles at bottom, but a loose kind of wishy-washy morality that showed itself here and there in a slobbering way in his works.

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.

Bulwer is another favorite author. And what was Bulwer? A man of whom, when his wife was asked if she had read his last novel—"A Strange Story, it then was—answered: "No; I have renounced the devil, with all his works and pomps."

Let us take the favorite living English novelist of the day, George Eliot, as she calls herself. And what is George Eliot? A woman who revolts against society itself and its laws, who professes not to know God, and implicitly denies His existence.

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.

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 outrages against the sound old laws that have come down through the ages from God Himself.

Why was free will given us with the power of saying 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 bulwarks 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 indulge,—from 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 *emma* of the Sunday. These are the youth, these the professor was more expounding. He had seen much and suffered. Suffering had brought experience, but had not hardened

himself, as it has in the case of those no longer young. 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.

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.

And so, again, if the Church has exalted Mary or 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 remind Him that, though he is out of sight, He, nevertheless, is our possession, for He is of the race of man.

And what the Church urges on us down to this day saints and holy men down to this day have exemplified. It is necessary to refer to the lives of the Holy Virgins, who were and are His very spouses, wedded to Him by a mystical marriage, and in many instances visited here by the earnestness 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 aude dicitur, in ore mel mirificum, in corde nectar celi-cum."

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, hearing an acquaintance, not a Catholic, speak of a work 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 Him, lived with Him, instead of merely professing and believing the great doctrine of the Atonement! It is this same phenomenon which strikes those who are not Catholics, when they enter our churches. They themselves are accustomed to do religious acts simply as a duty; they are serious at prayer time, and behave with decency, because it is a duty. But you know, my brethren, mere duty, a sense of propriety, and good behavior, these are not 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 stamfacefulness 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 earnestness 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 congregation, 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 congregation, and makes them overflow with jubilation.—Dr. Newman.

Drunkenness Cured.

A correspondent sends the New York Times the following receipt 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.

NO. 1.—FOR NERVOUSNESS. R. Eliz. Valerianate ammonij... 1 oz.

NO. 2.—FOR STRENGTHENING R. Citrate iron and quinine... 1 drachm

NO. 3.—FOR SLEEPLESSNESS R. Bromide sodium... 4 oz.

NO. 4.—FOR THE NERVOUS SYSTEM R. Tincture opium... 1 oz.

If the patient has been a heavy and prolonged drinker, the shock to the nervous system will be considerable, no doubt, but the antidote will sustain even the worst cases, and very soon a restored and natural appetite, which should be supplied with a generous diet of substantial food, and either tea or coffee will restore and build up a patient's system to its natural condition.

Espe's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COGNITIVE.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Espe's provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

HOMES IN THE WEST.

A new paper called "THE EMIGRANTS GUIDE," containing reliable information about the lands, prices, prairie, timber, soil, climate, Catholic churches, Schools, Railroads, Markets, Irish Settlements, how improved lands are sold on seven years' credit, where improved farms may be obtained, how free transportation is procured, how the products will pay for the land and improvements, how, where, and when to go West.

NOW WE'VE GOT IT.

Our Young Folk's Magazine, Beautifully Illustrated. Issued monthly. Contains 48 pages. Sent by mail, post-paid, at \$1.00 per year. Single copies 15 cts.

WANTED.—A Male Teacher for Roman Catholic Separate School Section number one, Eganville, County Renfrew, Ont., holding a second or third class certificate of qualification.

THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF ST. ZOTIQUE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual General meeting of the Stock-holders of the said Company will be held at their office, at St. Zotique, on Monday, 15th January next, at one o'clock, P.M.

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratimopolis.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.

Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McCauley, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare Esq.; N. Valois, Esq.

Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonissant, P.S.S.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at... \$1,200 00
2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550... 3,300 00
3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450... 2,250 00
4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at... 400 00
5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at... 100 00
6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce... 100 00
7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at... 100 00
8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each: (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles... 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles... 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles... 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$8 to \$10 each, different articles... 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles... 250 00
15. 75 Lots of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00

100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

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Premium Picture.

In addition to the splendid attractions which the newspaper of itself offers, the proprietors have been induced, by the satisfactory patronage which has been awarded them, to issue a magnificent War Picture, 24 x 30, to their subscribers for 1877-78.

The Dying Trumpeter.

the original of which was painted for the Emperor Napoleon, and is descriptive of an affecting episode. \$1.60 PER ANNUM.—BALANCE OF 1876 FREE.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Melina Guilteneo, wife of Ovide Houle, Plaintiff; vs. The said Ovide Houle, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the sixteenth day of December, instant (1876).

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

with which the tent was covered, was powdered with flowers of gold; at the entrance hung the shield of the house of Artois, and outside on a small eminence, waved 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 bravery 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 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 had 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 them.

On the left hand of the count sat Balthazar, 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; he hoped now to re-conquer his kingdom, which had been seized by the Moors. Near him sat De Chastillon, the late governor-general of Flanders, the man who was the tool of Queen Joanna, was the cause of all this disturbance. His was the guilt that so many Frenchmen had been put to death in Bruges and in Ghent; and on his tyrant hand 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 oppose 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 Renaud 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 depicted displeasure and sorrow; it was evident that the atrocious 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'Amnais, 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 Picmont, Louis de Beaujeu, Froidgovernor 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 foe! 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 common 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 Battershem, Geldof van Wignehene, Arnold van Eyckhove, and his eldest son, Henry van Wilre, William van Redinghe, Arnold van Hofstad, William van Craendonck, and John van Raneel, were the most conspicuous.

The knights ate 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 Chastillon, "they must be all exterminated. These cursed Flemings can be tamed only by fire and sword; and why should we let such wretched bores 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 seditioned 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 Craendonck, "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 alive." "And what are we to do when we have slain all our vassals?" asked the burly Hugo van Arckel 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 stiff-necked race, I mean to bring French peasants from Normandy, and establish them on my lands." "And so we shall make Flanders a genuine province 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 de Nesle were working with inward emotion. The conversation greatly displeased him; for his noble heart revolted against such ferocity; and he exclaimed with ardour: "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 Saracens? You are carrying your ferocity 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 head of bores; they will give us trouble enough; and then, are they not in arms under the son of their prince?" "Constable de Nesle," cried d'Artois in anger, "I know that you are exceedingly fond of these Flemings. It is a love which does you honour, of a truth; it is your daughter, surely, who has inspired your breast with such a noble benevolence." "Messire d'Artois," answered Rodolf, "although I

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 deem it fitting that we should stain our swords by doing the work of executioners on poor unarmed people while they are peacefully ploughing their fields."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

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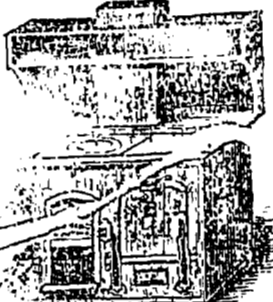
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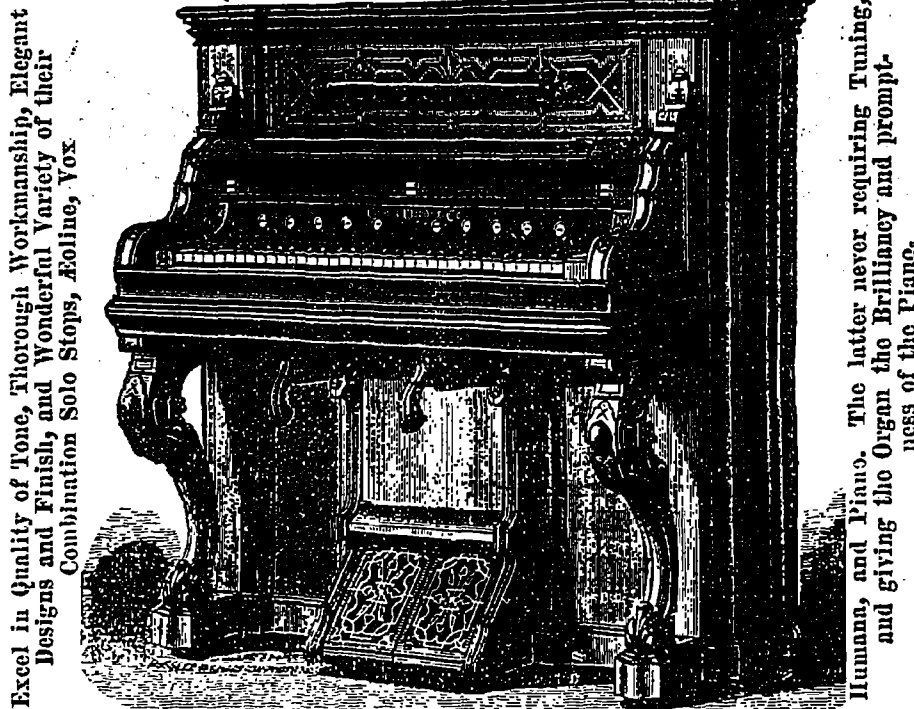
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