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# VOL. XXVII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

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### THE LION OF FLANDERS;

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

<del>-:-</del>0-:-BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

-:-0-:-

The nearer Breydel drew to the ruins, the more distinctly he heard the lamentations of a female voice; but finding, as he advanced, all further access barred, and unable at the instant to discern any entrance, he hastily mounted upon a heap of rubbish, and so obtained a view into the interior of the chamber from which, as he imagined, the sounds proceeded. At the first glance he recognized Matilda; but the black knight who forcibly held her in his arms, and whom with such desperate energy she sought to repulse (for she was again endeavoring to leave the couch, upon which ex-haustion rather than slumber had for a while detained her) was altogether unknown to him, and could therefore appear to him only in the light of an assailant. Instantly he drew forth his axe from under his garment, climbed upon the window-sill, and dropped like a stone into the chamber.

"Villain! he cried, advancing upon the knight,
base Frenchman! you have lived your time; you shall not have laid hands unpunished upon the daughter of the Lion, my lord and prince."

The knight stood amazed at the sudden apparition, not having in the instant perceived the manner of the butcher's entrance, and for a moment be made no answer to his threats; quickly recovering

himself, however, he replied: "You are mistaken, Master Breydel; I am a true

son of Flanders. Be calm; the Lion's daughter is

already avenged." Breydel knew not what to think: his excited feelings had hardly yet subsided. Nevertheless, the knight's words, spoken in the Flemish tongue, and by one who seemed to know him well, were not without their effect. Matilds, meanwhile, still in her delirium, and accounting the black knight her enemy, welcomed the new comer with joy as her deliverer.

Kill him !" she cried, with a laugh of triumph ; "kill him! He has shut up my father in prison, and now, false caitiff that he is, he is carrying me away to deliver me to the wicked Joanna of Navarra. Fleming, why do you not avenge the child of your ancient lords?"

The black kight looked upon the maiden with sorrowful compassion. "Unhappy girl | he sighed, while tears filled his eyes.

" I see that you love and pity the Lion's daughter," sald Breydel, pressing the knight's hand; "forgive me, sir; I did not know you for a friend." At this moment Deconinck appeared at the entrance of the chamber; but no sooner had his eye fallen upon the scene which presented itself before him, then throwing up his hands high above his head with astonishment, and then casting himself

exclaimed : "O heavens! our lord and prince, the Lion!" "Our lord | our prince | the Lion !" repeated Breydel, hastily following Deconinck's example, and kneeling by his side; "my God ! what have I

upon his knees at the feet of the black knight, he

"Rise, my faithful, subjects," responded Robert, "I have heard of all your noble efforts in your Then raising them, he proprince's service." ceeded :

"Look here upon the daughter of your Count, and think how a father's heart must be torn at such a sight. And yet I have nothing wherewith painfully the men of Bruges have been afflicted at to see whether he could read his own thought upon procuring her a change of clothes and a more fitting to supply her needs—nothing save the shelter or the captivity of your noble father; our lawful Count. his neighbour's countenance. While the others resting place."

these shattered walls, and the cold water of the True it is that we have often beretofore risen up brook. The Lord is indeed laying heavy trials upon

"Be pleased, noble Count," interposed Breydel, " to give me your commands; I will procure you all that you require. Accept, I pray, the humble services of your liege subject."

He was already on his way towards the door, when a gesture of command from the Count suddenly arrested him.

"Go," said Robert, "and seek a physician; but let it be no Lilyard, and exact from him an oath that he will reveal nothing of what he may see or

" My lord," replied Breydel, with exultation, " I know precisely the man you want. There is a friend of mine, as warm a Claward as any in Flanders, who lives hard by, at Wardamme; I will bring him hither immediately."

"Go; but take heed not to utter my name to him; let my presence here remain a secret to all

Breydel hastened away on his errand, and the Count took the opportunity to question the Dean of the Clothworkers at some length concerning the state of affairs in Flanders. Then he said:

"Yes, Master Deconinck, I have heard in my prison from Sir Diederik die Vos and Sir Adolf of Nieuwland, of your loyal, though as yet fruitless endeavors. It is a great satisfaction to me to find that, although most of our nobles have forsaken us,

we still have subjects such as you."

"It is true, illustrious sir," answered the Dean,
"that only too many of the nobles have taken part against their country; nevertheless, they who remain true are more in number than the renegades. My endeavors, moreover, have not been altogether so fruitless as your highness may suppose; and even now the deliverance of Flanders is near at hand. At this very moment the Lord Guy and the Lord John of Namur, with many other nobles, are met together in the White Thicket in the valley, to organise a powerful confederation for that purpose, and are now only waiting my arrival to proceed to the discussion of the necessary measures.

"What say you? So near to these ruins? my two brothers?

"Yes, noble sir, your two illustrious brothers, and also your faithful friend, John of Renesse."

"O God! and I may not embrace them! Sir Diederik die Vos has doubtless told you upon what conditions I have obtained this temporary freedom and I caunot expose the lives of those to whom I owe it. Nevertheless, I must see my brothers; I will go with you, but with my visor down. Should I judge it necessary to make myself known, I will give you a sign, and you shall then demand of all the knights present a solemn pledge of secrecy as to who I am. Till then I will abstain from utter-

ing a word." Your will shall be executed, most noble sir," re plied Deconinck; "be assured that you shall I ave reasons to be satisfied with my discretion. But see dy Matilda seems to sleep. benefit her !"

" She is not really asleep, poor child; she does but slumber heavily from exhaustion. But methink I hear footsteps. Remember; my helmet once

again upon my head, you know me no longer."

The next instant the physician entered, followed by Breydel. Offering a silent and respectful greeting to the knight, he at once proceeded to the patient's side. After a short examination of her state he declared that she must be bled; and this is drawn; never shall it re-enter the scabbard unhaving been done, and the arm bound cp. she seemed again to slumber.

"Sir," said the physician, addressing himself to the black knight, who had turned away his face during the operation; "I assure you that the young lady is in no danger; with a moderate period of rest and quiet her senses will return."

Comforted by this assurance, the Count made a sign to the two Deans, who thereupon followed him out of the chamber.

"Master Breydel," he said, " to your care I commit my child; watch over the daughter of your Count until I return. And now, Master Peter, let us make haste to the White Thicket"

They quickly reached the appointed place, and here falling in with some dozen knights, who were already anxiously awaiting Deconinck's arrival, the whole party entered the wood together. In this secluded spot were assembled the chief men of the Flemish name and nation; among them John Count of Namur and the younger Guy, two brothers of Count Robert; William of Juliers, their cousin, a priest, and the provost of Aix-la-Chapelle; John of Renesse, the brave Zealander; John Borluut, the hero of Woeringen; Arnold of Oudenarde, and Baldwin of Paperode. These, and others of scarcely less note and consequence, were here met together in their country's cause. The presence, however, of a stranger (for such the black knight appeared to be) occasioned them considerable uneasiness, and the looks which they directed towards Deconinck evidently demanded an immediate explanation; this, therefore, he proceeded at once to

give.
"Illustrious sirs," he said, "I bring you here one of the noblest knights which our country can boast; one of the greatest enemies the Frenchmen has to dread. Certain weighty reasons,-reasons upon which the life and death of one of our best friends depend,-forbid him for the present from making himself known to you; take it not amiss, therefore, that for the present he keeps his visor down, and maintains a strict silence; for to many of you his voice is no less familiar than his countenance. My long-tried fidelity to our common cause will vouch to you sufficiently that I am

bringing no false brother among you." The knights wondered greatly at this strange declaration, and racked their memories for a name which might belong to the unknown knight; but no one thought of the captive Lion,-for how was it possible he should be here? Nevertheless, Deconinck's assurance was sufficient for them; and having taken all due precautions against surprise, they proceeded, without, further delay, to the business of their meeting, which was thus opened by the Dean of the Clothworkers, who addressed him-

self especially to the two princes: "I must first tell you, noble sirs," said he, " how

against him in defence of our rights and liberties, and doubtless some of you may have imagined that we should therefore take part with his enemies; but of this be well assured-never will a free and generous people endure a foreign master. This, indeed, we have clearly shown; for since King Philip's traitorous plot against our rightful lord, ofttimes have we imperilled life and goods, and made many a Frenchman die the death in penalty for his king's unprincely deed, while the streets of Bruges have streamed with Flemish blood. This being so, I have ventured, noble sirs, to kindle in your hearts the hopes that animate my own of a speedy and general deliverance; for I am convinced that the yoke is now so loosened on our necks, that with one vigorous effort we might cast it from us for ever. A fortunate accident has served us in a remarkable manner: the Dean of the Butchers, with his fellows, have destroyed the Castle of Male, whereupon Messire de Mortenay has driven all the Clawards out of Bruges, and now there are about five thousand guildsmen in arms at Damme. Among them are seven hundred butchers, who have joined us with their Dean, Jan Brevdel, at their head; nor do l hesitate to say, that these bold men may safely be depended upon not to turn their backs before ten times their number; they are, indeed, a very band of lions. Therefore, noble sirs, we have already in the field no despicable army, and may confidently hope to drive out the French, if only you, on your part, can bring to our assistance an adequate force for the remaining towns of Flanders. Such is my proposal; and may it please you, noble sirs, to approve the same, and to take speedy measures acco:dingly; for, believe me, the moment is most favourable. I place myself entirely in your hands, and am ready to the best of my ability, to execute your commands as a true and faithful subject of your illustrous house."

"It seems to me," answered John Borlaut, "that what we have most to deprecate is too great haste. The men of Bruges may be ready, and even now in arms; but in the other cities things are by no means so forward as yet. For my part, I should gladly see the day of vengeance postponed awhile, that we may collect larger reinforcements for ensuring it. Be assured, that a vast number of Lilyards, those bastard sons of Flanders, will flock to the French standard. We must remember that it is the liberty of our country which is at stake, and that, too, on a single die; for if we throw away our present chance we shall hardly get another. Once fail, and all we can do is to hang up our arms and quietly submit."

As the noble Borluut was universally famed for his skill and experience in war, his speech made a deep impression upon many of his hearers, John of Namur among the rest. Guy, on the other hand, was strongly opposed to the view he took of things,

"But bethink you, sirs," he passionately ex-claimed, "that each hour of delay is an hour of brother Robert is now enduring !- he that could not brook even the suspicion of affront or wrong, and whom we are leaving to wear out his life in bondage, to our own eternal disgrace and shame! Do not our captive brothers call to us from their dungeons, asking us what we have done with our swords | tears. You know how basely Queen Jonna threw and whether this be the way in which we acquit our poor Philippa into prison; how for six long ourselves of our knightly duty? And what answer can we give them? None! none but the blush of shame! No! I will wait no longer! The sword til it has drunk deep of the blood of our foes! I hope that our noble cousin of Juliers agrees with me in this resolution."

"The sooner the better, it seems to me," responded William of Juliers; "we have looked on long enough at the injuries done to our house; longer than it were meet or manly to do without attempting either help or vengeance. I have put on my harness, and will not lay it off till the need for it is over. I go hand and heart with my cousin Guy; and no prograstination for me !"

"But, noble sirs," resumed John Borlaut, " allow me to observe, that we all need time to get our forces on foot, especially if we are to avoid giving the alarm to the enemy. If your hurry on your rising prematurely, you will lose the aid we might otherwise afford you. I only repeat to you what Sir John of Benesse has just been saying to me."

"It will be absolutely impossible for me," observed the knight thus appealed to, "to have my vassals under arms in less than a fortnight; and I cannot but earnestly conjure the Lords Guy and William to acquiesce in the views which the noble Borluut has just expressed. Besides, we must remember that the German men-at-arms whom we expect can hardly be brought into the field without some delay. What say you, Master Decon-

"So far as the words of so humble a subject as myself can be of any weight with the princes, I would endeavour to persuade them to act for the present with caution and prudence. The number of fugitives from Bruges will certainly increase, and will necessarily betake themselves to our camp; in the meanwhile, these noble gentlemen will have time to assemble their vassals, and the Lord William of Juliers to return with his men-at-arms from Germany "

The black knight did not seem to share the opinious expressed by the last speakers, to judge at least by the significant movements of his head, which were plainly indicative of dissent; but though evidently labouring under a great desire to speak he still preserved an unbroken silence. At last, the Lords Guy and William, finding the rest unanimous against them, gave way; and it was eventually decided that Deconink, with the men of Bruges, should encamp at Damme and Ardenburg; while William of Juliers should bring up his forces from Germany, and Guy, the younger, his brother's troops from Namur. John of Renesse agreed to set out for Zealand, and the others each to his own lord-

detain them :

" Noble sirs!" he began.

At the first sound of his voice all present started, and each looked hastily round upon the next, as if were interrogating each other's looks, Guy rushed forward and exclaimed: "Oh, blessed hour I my brother I my dearest bro-

ther! his voice penetrates my immost heart." Thus saying, he quickly plucked the helmet from the head of the disguised knight, while he clasped him in his arms with impetuous delight.

"The Lion! our noble Count!" was the universal

" My unhappy brother," continued Guy, "what sufferings have been yours! how deeply have I mourned for you! but now, O happy moment! now I can once more embrace you; you have broken your chains, and Flanders has regained her Count. Bear with my tears; it is for you they flow, as I think of all you have endured. The Lord be thanked for this unlooked-for happiness!"

Robert pressed the young knight affectionately to his heart; then, after turning and embracing his

other brother, John of Namur he thus spoke: "There are good and weighty reasons, noble sirs, why I should preserve my incognite for the present; nevertheless, the decision to which you have just come has rendered it a still more imperative duty for me to declare myself, that I may, if possible, induce to reconsider your measures. You must know, then that Philip of France has summoned all the great feudatories of the crown, along with their vassals to wage war against the Moors. But as the sole ostensible motive of this expedition is to reinstate the King of Majorca in his dominions it seems certain that the real object of the king in collecting so numerous an army is the maintenance of his dominion in Flanders. The time of assembling is appointed for the close of June; so that one month more, and our enemy will have seventy thousand men in the field. Consider, therefore, whether it is not advisable that the day of our liberation should anticipate his preparations, lest afterwards we find it too late. Remember, however, that I am but giving you information and advice; I lay no commands upon you, for to-morrow I must return to my prison."

There could be no difference of opinion as to the importance of this intelligence; it was therefore unanimously agreed that the utmost expedition was necessary, and that the plan of operations must be modified accordingly. It was decided that all should proceed immediately to cooperate with Deconinck at Damme, taking with such forces as they could get together on the spur of the occasion. The young Guy, as, in Robert's absence, the next re-presentative of the House of Flanders, was to take the chief command of the army, William of Juliers declining the office, as incompatible with his ecclesiastical character, and John of Namur being unable personally to join the Flemings, as his presence at home at this juncture was indispensable for the defence of his own territories. The latter, however, undertook to furnish a considerable contingent of men

suffering for my poor aged father, and for so many of our unbappy kindred; think what my glorious alone with his two brother, his cousin William, and he Dean of the Clothworkers.

"O Guy!" he began, in a tone of the deepest grief, "O John! I bring you tidings so terrible, that my tongue can hardly find words to utter them and the mere thought of them blinds my eyes with years the unhappy maiden sighed in the dungeons of the Louvre, far from all she loved. Doubtless you think that she still lives, and continue to pray to God for her release. Alas | your prayers are it vain; my poor sister has been poisoned, and her body cast into Seine."

For a moment Guy and John of Namur lost all power of speech; they stood pale and confounded, their eyes fixed on the ground. Guy was the first

to rouse himself from his stupor:
"It is true then," he exclaimed, "Philippa is dead O soul of my sister, look down upon me, and read in my bosom how my heart mourns for you, how it burns to avenge your death! 1,—yes, and you too,
—shall be avenged; torrents of blood shall expiate your wrongs,"

"Let not your grief thus carry you away, my fair cousin," interposed William; "mourn for your sister, pray for her soul's repose, but let your sword be drawn only for the freedom of our country Blood cannot bribe the jealous grave to restore its victim '

"My brothers," interrupted Robert, "and you my cousin, be pleased to follow me; I will lead you to my poor child Matilda. She is not far from hence, and on the way I have other matters of serious import to communicate to you. Let your attendants wait for you here,"

Robert now related to them the wonderful manner in which he had rescued his daughter from the French soldiers, and all the anxiety and anguish he had nudergone within the ruins of Nicuwen-

On entering the chamber where Matilda was lying, they found her to all appearance in a profound and peaceful slumber, her cheeks white as alabaster, and her breathings so imperceptible that she might almost have been taken for a corpse.-Great was the emotion of the knights at the sight of the maiden with her disordered and blood stained dress. Filled with sorrowful compassion, they stood uttering a word; for the physician's finger, anxiously pressed upon his lips, had warned them welfare of his patient,

Guy was not, however, able altogether to repress secret until the tim his feelings. "Can that be the noble daughter of the Lion?" burst from his lips, as in an agony of I should be gone." grief he threw himself upon his brother's bosom.-The physician now motioned to the knights to withdraw from the chamber, and then at last he unclosed his lips:

"The young lady," he said, "has recovered her

senses; but she still suffers greatly from weakness and exhaustion. She woke up in your absence, ship, to make things ready for a general rising.

But the moment that they were exchanging their she asked him many questions, as though seeking parting greetings, the black knight made signs to collect her ideas. He comforted her with the and recognising Master Breydel, who stood by, assurance that she should soon see her father;"and as in her present state it is very unadvisable to disappoint her, I strongly recommend you not to leave her. Meanwhile, no time should be lost in

Count Robert having thrown aside his incognito unwillingly, and solely under the pressure of necessity, was still anxious to restrict the knowledge presence within the narrowest possible circle; he therefore made no reply for the moment to the physician's recommendations, but returning with his companions to Matilda's side, sat gazing in silent sorrow upon the pale and seemingly life-less form of his child. Soon her lips began to move, and she uttered from time to time halfaudible sounds. Presently she drew a deeper breath; and twice the sweet word "father," distinctly articulated, struck the listening ear of the Count. A long kiss imprinted on the opening lips expressed the parent's delight, and hastened the maiden's awakening; her blood seemed again to flow, the colour returned to her lips, and began even faintly to tinge her cheeks, while her eyes opened to the light with a soft and cheering smile.

It would be impossible to describe the expression of the maiden's countenance at the sight which met her returning consciousness; she did not speak, but raised her arms as though to throw them about her father's neek, who, in his turn bent over her to receive her fond embrace. Yet her manner of greeting him was not such as he expected; with fondling tenderness she pressed both her hands over his face, and then gently stroked his cheeks; for the moment father and daughter seemed to be lost in one absorbing dream of happiness. Nor were the bystanders, in their measure, less affected by the moving spectacle; they looked on in profoundest silence, cautiously suppressing every sound or movement that might disturb a scene of almost solemn interest. It was curious, however, to observe how differently the several persons gave expression to their feelings. John of Namur, who had most command over himself, stood gazing fixedly before him; William of Juliers, the priest, with bended knees and folded hands, sought composure in prayer; while, to judge from their varying gestures, and the changeful workings of their countenances, Sir Guy and Jan Breydel seemed to be swayed by fierce desires of vengeance and the tenderest emotions of sympathy. Deconinck, usually so cold in appearance, was now the most deeply moved of all; a stream of tears flowed from under the hand with which his eyes were screened. No living heart in Flanders beat more warmly for his honored lord than that of the patriotic Clothworker of Bruges; all that belonged to the great-ness of his father-land was holy in the eyes of this. noble citizen.

At last Matilda awoke from her trance-like contemplation, clasped her father in her arms, and with a faint voice gave utterance to her feelings in words; to which he, on his part, in tones of heartfelt joy, mingled however with sorrow, as ardently responded.

Sir Guy now approached to welcome his niece.

"Ha!" she exclaimed, but still without losing her hold on her father, "what is that I see! my dear uncle Guy here, weeping over me and my cousin William there on his knees, praying! and my uncle John of Namur! Are we, then, at Wynandael?

"My dear, unhappy niece," replied Guy, "my heart is ready to break to behold you thus; let me too embrace you, it will be some alleviation of my grief;" and he tenderly drew her from her father's arms into his own.

"Come, my good cousin of Juliers, do you too give me a kiss; and you too, my kind uncle John." Thus, as if once more within the bosom of her family, she seemed to forget her sorrows for a moment, and to catch a passing gleam of her old child-like happiness. But when William of Juliers approached, she regarded him with astonishment rom head to foot, and exclaimed:

"Why, how is this, cousin William? You, a servant of God, in barness, and with sword by your side ?" "The priest who is in arms for his country is in

his holy calling!" was the reply.

Deconinck meanwhile, and Breydel, standing with uncovered heads at a little distance from the couch, participated in the general joy. Deeply grateful for the faithful affection they had exhibited towards her, Matilda again drew her father's head to her bosom, and whispered in his ear: "Will you promise me one thing, my dearest fa-

ther? "What is it, my child? It will be a delight to me to fulfil any wish of yours."

"Well, then, forget not, I pray you, to reward these two good and faithful subjects according to their deserts. Daily have they risked their lives in the cause of our country and our house."

"Your desire shall be accomplished, my child .-But loose your arms for a moment from my neck," he added, "that I may speak with your uncle Guy."

The two left the chamber together; and when they had reached a convenient spot, the Count said: "My brother, it is fitting that fidelity and affection such as these two good citizens have shown should not be allowed to pass unrewarded; and I charge you with the execution of my wishes in their regard. Remember, then, that it is my desire that, upon the first suitable occasion, with the standard of our house unfurled, and in presence with hands clasped tightly together, but without of the guilds drawn up under arms and in battle array, you confer the honor of knighthood upon Peter Deconinck and Jan Breydel, that all may that the most perfect silence was necessary for the know that it is love for our country which confers the best patent of nobility. Keep this command secret until the time arrives for performing it. And now let us rejoin the rest; for it is high time that

They now returned together to the chamber, and Robert, approaching his daughter, took her hand in his. "My child," he said, "you know by what means I have obtained this temporary freedom; a generous friend is risking his life by taking my place the while. Yield not to sadness, my Matilda; strive like me. to bare with patience and --- "

"I know too well what you, would say," she in-

terrupted : " you are about to leave me !" "You have said it my noble child : I must return to my prison. I have pledged my faith and honor to remain only one day in Flanders. But weep not, these evil days will soon be over."

"I will not weep,—that were a grievous sin. I give thanks to God for this consolation which He has sent me, and will endeavor to deserve a renewal

of such happiness by prayer and patience. Go, my father; one kiss more, and may all the holy angels be with you on your way !"

"Deans," said Robert, turning to the two citizens, "to you I intrust the command of the men of Bruges, to Master Deconinck especially, as principal leader of the forces. But first, I pray you to procure the services of some good and trusty tirewoman for my daughter, and provide her with other clothing. Take her with you hence, and defend her from all wrong; into your charge I commit her, to be cared for as becomes the blood from thick the springer. Master Brandel he placed to which she springs. Master Breydel, he pleased to bring my horse out into the yard."

The Count now took leave of his brothers and of his cousin, and again embraced his daughter, fixing a long and tender look upon her, as though seeking to imprint her image in his memory. She, too, kissed him again and again, clasping him in her arms, as if she could hardly make up her mind to let him go.,

"Be comforted, my child," he continued; "I shall soon return, I trust, for good and all; and in a few days your good brother Adolf will be with you again.

"Oh, tell him to make haste!-then, I know, he will give wings to his horse! Go now, and God be with you, dear father!—I will not weep."

At last the parting was ended, and the tramp of the horses was soon heard in the distance. Her father was no sooner gone, however, than Matilda forgot her promise, and a flood of tears rolled down her cheeks. Yet they were not tears of anguish; for a gentle feeling of consolation remained behind in her heart. Deconinck and Breydel executed their lord's commands with carefulness and speed; a female attendant and fresh clothing were procured; and before evening they were all safe in the camp at Damme with the fugitives of Bruges.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE COMPARATIVE VIRTUE OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT POPULATIONS.

ARTICLE II.-THE EVIDENCE OF OPINION.

There are three wave in which those who declare that Protestant nations and populations are more moral and less criminal than Catholic countries and populations try to prove their position. They may give you the opinion of certain individuals or authorities, whom they themselves know, probably very little about (whom most likely they quote from a quotation; whose opinion we believe, judg-ing from experience, is generally not of the slightest value; but is usually given with such a show of importance and weight as to impose upon the reader. Secondly, they will give you statistics; but when you come to look into them you find they are unofficial, that probably they are the same that have done duty in every similar controversy for the last twenty or thirty years. The paper pushed into the letter-box of the writer the other day, for instance, quotes London statistics of 1851, and these are later than any others given, others going back to 1845! It is impossible to attempt to authenticate such figures; but then neither can your opponent authenticate them, and unless he does they are not worth the paper they occupy. You can simply laugh at them, and they are usually so preposterous that you may safely do this and tell your opponent to produce you something for which he can give you grounds for belief. Thirdly, he may do this, and give you official statistics. These almost invariably relate to this country; and if you will take him to the source from which he obtained them, you may, as a rule, either confute him by his own authority, or give reasons why you cannot, which would satisfy any impartial-minded man that there was, at any rate, something to be said on your side, which should make him hesitate to accept the figures as absolutely representing the facts.
We propose to deal with this question in an order

which will meet the manner in which it is usually dwelt with by opponents, and to state first the authority of opinion; next the unauthenticated statistics—statistics which must be taken for what they thirdly, the official and are worth ; and,

As to the kind of opinion which is quoted against the Church, we cannot do better than just run through the authorities depended upon by a writer in a controversy to which we have already referred, between the Rev. Father Williams, of Tredegar, and a Cardiff editor. We have before us a dozen columns of the editorial indectment, and that is only a portion of it; so we may presume that all the authorities furnished by the anti-Catholic agencies were pretty well used up. We will run through them as they appear in the articles:-

First, a pamphlet, by an unknown writer (publisher not given) in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Piggott, a Wesleyan minister in Rome, and which is said to maintain that, "inasmuch as corruption immorality, and crime, are notoriously more abounding and more flagrant in Roman Catholics countries than in Protestant countries, the Roman Catholic religion must necessarily be worse than the Protestant religion before it could produce these fouler and worse crimes." A full column is devoted to this "weighty" evidence. It would have taken a good deal more to prove to our satisfaction that the Rev. Mr. Piggott did not himself write, or get

the pamphlet written. Authority number two-an Italian Almanac, published eleven years ago in Turin. We are told that this almanac furnishes a table of births "in the principal towns and cities of Europe," but, as the writer only gives these for London, Vienna, and Rome, we question very much if he ever set eyes upon the almanac, and think he only talks of its Catholic character and wide circulation to conceal his ignorance. If it did give the statistics of illegitimacy, and the writer had them before him, he dishonestly suppressed the truth; for, as we shall show, in its proper order, there is no fact more con-clusively established than that, wherever the Catholic Church is predominant, the virtue of her women is not only unimpeachable, but illustrious. As to this "Catholic" authority being, as the writer says, "orthodox," his statement is more than doubtful. An "orthodox" publication would not have been permitted to appear in Turin at that time. It was published under the jurisdiction of Victor Emmannel, when the Italians were at war with Austein and were only waiting their time to assail Rome, as they did three years later. Curiously enough it is Vienna and Rome against which these statistics are directed. We leave our readers to decide the value and, being less exposed to the temptations to crime of that authority, and merely say that the figures do not profess to have any official basis. Indeed, they cannot have, for they are manifestly false and incomplete.

Authority number three-Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet "On the speeches of the Pope," to show that crimes had decreased since Victor Emmanuel entered Rome. Well, Mr. Gladstone is not a bad authority; but, for all that, we should like to have the authority's authority, and even then should ask if it is fair to compare Rome in 1868, full, as it is proved to have been, of the scum of the populace sent thither as the baid agents of the Florence Government to create demonstration in its favour, with Rome of to-day, when every hostile element has been suppressed by martial rule. If the fairness were insisted upon, we should proceed to show that since the Conservative Government has been in

number of convictions in England. • Would Mr. Gladstone abide by the conclusion he draws from the same result in Italy, that there was a better Government in 1875 than under the Liberal Administration, or would it not be attributed by him, as it should be in Italy, to other causes?

Authority number four is Signor Tajani, Procurator-General at Palermo, who is put forward as a Roman Catholic (!) and as deckring that he had seen in 1866—that is ten years ago—a Papal Bull authorizing all confessors in Sicily to condon crimes, no matter how diabolical, for a pecuniary consideration; that there was a complete list of all imaginable crimes contained in the bull, and, side by side with each, a price set upon it, the amount being considerably increased for offences against the servants of the Church. The authority for Signor Tajuri having said, in Rome, that he had seen such a document in Sicily, is the Berlin cor-respondent of the Times. The editor must have trusted largely to the credulity of his readers to put forward a man who would make such a statement a Catholic. His speech was made in the Italian Parliament—a fact conclusive as to the speaker's Catholicity. The Right Rev. Dr. Milner had to answer a precisely similar statement made by an unscrupulous preacher, who, as he wrote, " inventing the horrid calumnies and blasphemies which a great proportion of other Protestant preachers and con-troverialists of different sects, equally with himself, instil into the minds of their ignorant hearers and readers, expresses himself as follows," and then he gives the extract, which really seems as though Signor Tajani and the Berlin correspondent had got hold of it and adopted it, † Indeed this is very likely, for the calumny is taken from the Taxa Cancellariae Romana, a book which has been frequently published, though with great variations both as to the crimes and the "prices," by the Protestants of Germany and France, und as frequently condemned by the See of Rome. It is now probably destined to do duty in Germany and Italy, and serve the purpose of such agents of Victor Emmanuel as Signor Tajani. Its reproduc-tion by the Berlin correspondent of the Times occurred on the occasion of the pilgrimages of pious German Catholics to France last year, and the correspond appears to have taken the slander unquestioned from Prince Bismarck's" reptile press." Let Signor Tajani, or the Berlin correspondence of the Times, try to persuade any English Protestant of ordinary intelligence that the saintly Pius IX. in the year 1866 (this is the date given) put his hand, to such an infamous document, and the result of the fruitless effort shall be the the answer to the

Authority number five is an address which the editor says may be found in the Catholic Layman of October 19th, 1858, and which, he alleges, was signed by 507 of the Roman Catholic clergy in Bohemis. Well, the Catholic Layman was one of the vilest anti-Catholic publications that were issued by the slanderers of the Church, and appearing in Dublin for a few years, only to get surreptitious circulation among Catholics by its false title. But even so malicious reviler could hardly swallow the lie. It only went so far as to say that it was "stated to have been signed," while the editor says " it was signed;" and it saved its conscience by admitting that it had not seen a copy of the original document but took it as printed from " News of the Churches' of the week before!

We do not mention Sir John Bowring's report respecting the condition of Rome, or rather the conclusion of others from it, as they have been so thoroughly replied to by the late Mr. J. F. Maguire, in his" Pontiticate of Pius the Ninth," as to render a reference to it unnecessary.

Such are usually the authorities which a defender of the Catholic Church has to answer. Indeed, those who assail the Church seldom attempt to grappel with the question on fair grounds. The policy is to throw a lot of mud, expecting that some of it will stick, and that like a cuttle-fish, the assailant may retire triumphant in the midst of the inky obscurity he contrives to raise. The treotment of our subject would have been incomplete if we had not shown the ordinary kind of material upon which the perpetuation of the slander was made to rest; and we believe we have selected one of the best specimens to be found of an accumulation of such authorities.

There, we admit, better arguments to be advanced against us than quotations from such authorities | Constantinople. They were as palpably, in the as those we have given; but it seldom suits the anti-Catholic controverialist to use them. These are usually left to the statistican, who as a rule, confines himself to an examination of figures, and dividing, and substracting, and, averaging; but, even he, if he makes an allowance for the results he discovers, usually drops into prejudices which are supposed to be excluded from statistical science. In the investigation of this question, we have gone a good deal into the statistical papers on the subject; and we find, with hardly an exception, that when the figures tell in favor of the Catholics an offort is made to show that the apparent result is quite explainable by other causes than Catholic virtue; if the figures are against English or Protestants, that it is by no means to be suffered that England, or Protestantism is to be made answerable for the exiting state of things. Lord Aberdare, in his opening address at the Social Science Congress last year, affords such an excellent example of our meaning in this respect that we will venture to show howunintentionally we believe-he misled them who might be disposed to rely upon him as a guide upon this question.

Lord Aberdare is a very different authority from those whom we have already quoted. When we find a man who has held the position of Home Secretary, or, as we may call it, that of Minister of Justice in England, looking at this question from a different stand-point from ourselves, we should be disposed to admit that there was a good deal to be said against us, and if Lord Aberdare had given his opinion with his reasons, we might have hesitated in undertaking the vindication of Catholics to the extent we now purpose doing. But, in his reasons, his lordship has thoroughly proved the correctness of our own ideas; and, as we are on the eve of another Social Science Congress, a brief examination of his views may seem opportune. Lord Aberdare said, ‡ "It would appear that 25 per cent. [of crime] is committed by those born out of England and Walcs. Of this, by far the largest contributors are the Irish." His lordship, however, admits that the comparison is not fair, because the estimate is based upon those over twenty years of age; and, as the majority of the Irish in England are composed of single men and women, of an age at which crimes are mostly committed, while the children of those who are married, being generally born in England, rank as English in the returns, they not only improve the English tables, but take an advantage from the Irish in comparison. Another consideration, he admits, is, that nearly all the Irish emigrate to populous manufacturing dis-tricts, in which crime is rifest, and with the population of which, therefore, he says, ought to be compared. But, even then, he estimates that the non-Irish committals were only 14.86 per thousand of the non-Irish population, while the Irish committals were 35.12 per thusand of the Irish population. It will be seen, here, that Lord Aberdare admits that, not the whole English-born population

• Convictions, 1873—11,509; in 1875—10,954.— See Statistical Abstract, No. 23, presented to Parliament.

† End of Religious Controversy, Letter XLI. † Proceedings of the Brighton Congress in-1875;

power there has been a marked diminuation in the opening address.

the class they represent, and numbers which take in nine-tenths of the pauper classes, and probably nineteen twentieths of all whose living is from hand tomouth is hardly a just one. His lordship admits this (though he makes his temparison upon such a basis nevertheless) by declining to accept the 25 per cent, and making allowances which reduce it to much smaller proportions. But he did not go far enough, nor even adopt his own principles. If he had gone further, and compared the poor with the poor, he would have reduced the proportions still more, so that, we believe, the advantages would have been on the side of the Irish. It is remarkable to see how quick his lordship is to seize upon the explanation we contend for when he has to account for the comparative superiority of the Welsh over the English. He says (p. 35) that Wales" rejoices in the absence of that combined pressure of poverty and temptation which exercises so fatal an influence on the inhabitants of our po-pulous towns:" and he adds, "as these favorable conditions disappear, so the criminality of Wales increases;" and further on (p. 37) he speaks of pauperism as " the fertile mother of the crime" and says "a little consideration will show that the expression is not exaggerated." In treating about this question we shall not attempt to say no more than Lord Aberdare has said. might paraphrase his words. If we find that in a wishing to replace the Calipb, or transport Moscow few of our great towns, which are really answerable to the Sea of Marmora, is a phantom that really has for a vast number of the convictions for crime which nothing in it." To these remarkable utterances, take place, the English, taken as a whole, seem, and many more like them—which contradict the according to our criminal returns, to be superior to the Itish living among them, we shall show that the English " rejoice in the absence of that combined pressure of poverty and temptation which exercises so fatal an influence on the inhabitants of our populous towns;" we shall add that "as those favorable conditions disappear, so the criminialty of Englishmen (compared with Irishmen) increases," and that of that pauperism which is the "fertile mother of crime," owing to centuries of misrule in Ireland, Irishmen are the chief victims,-Liverpool Catholic Times.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-I. The subject which we lately began to discuss in

these columns,—the Protestant Tradition, and its effect on individual minds,—though worthy of serious attention, may be treated as opportunely tomorrow as to-day. We postpone it for the present in order to examine a more urgent question, which just now absorbs the public mind to the exclusion of every other. Catholics have a special right to be heard on such a question. It is not they who are responsible for the presence of the Turk in Europe. "Had the advice of the Holy See been followed," says an illustrious writer whose words are still respected in England, "there would have been no Turks in Europe for the Russians to turn out of it." (1) If they are not at this hour masters of all its provinces, it is to Catholic faith and chivalry that the world owes the benefit. There is no fact in history more incontestable. An ungrateful age may forget or ridicule the men who "tore up Europe by the roots to fling it on Asia," the valiant host who triumphed with Charles Martel, the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, and the crowning victory of Lepanto; but it cannot obliterate their glorious memory. It is still their debtor. While Catholics were contending with patient and successful heroism, at the bidding of the successors of St. Peter, against the armies of the false prophet Greek apostates were recruiting their ranks by tens of thousands. That is the special infamy of the Photian communities. In our own day they still emulate the turpitude of earlier times. "Millions of Asiatic Christians," said Dr. Dollinger at the Bonn Conference, (2) " have become Mohammedans even in recent times." It was schism and heresy which opened to the Ottoman legion the gates of order of Providence, the avengers as the hordes of Egypt and Assyria were of Hebrew infidelity. Long ages ago St. Hilary wrote to the Bishops of his time, "I dread the ever swarming heresies of the East." Many years later, St. Gregory the Great observed once more, that "all heresies had their source in Constantinople." As long as the Eastern patriarchs and saints were faithful to the Holy See, whose supreme authority they all invoked and proclaimed,—at one time by the voice of General Councils, at another by the devout confession of a St. Cyril, a St. Athanasius, and St. Chrysostom,-each new heresy was detected, condemned, and cast out by the apostolic vigilance of the Roman Pontiffs, as the fourth (Ecumenical Council avouched when it cried out "Peter hath spoken by Leo," and the sixth when it announced to all Christendom, "Peter bath spoken by Agatho." When the Eastern schism, which repudiated all Oriental as the Anglican disavowed all English Saints, was finally consummated, the Caliph made a breach through the walls of Byzantium, as Titus had levelled those of the City of David.

From that hour, by a monstrous and horrible irony, the impure Turk has been the guardian of the Holy Places, and of the Sepulchre of the God of Christians. Such are the fruits of schism. The authors of it he has trodden under foot, as swine tread under foot the garbage on which they feed. The fact has no parallel in Christian annals. As late as 1825 the schismatical Patriarch of Constantinople was hanged by an order of the Sultan at the door of his own house. Always tainted with the leprosy of simony, he has for centuries obtained his diminished authority only by purchasing the right to exercise it from his infidel masters. Greece at the instigation of Russia,—where the so-called "Universal Patriarch" has no more jurisdiction than he has in London or Paris,—has formally dis-owned him. Assembled at Nauplia in 1833, the Greek Bishops,—who have lately confessed that they also all buy their sees, and "cannot obtain them by any other means,"-proclaimed the heathen doctrine that "the Church of every State is entitled to be governed by an ecclesiastical authority of her own," and that the Church of Greece was never subject, canonically, to the Archbishop of Constantinople 2)." So true was the saying of De Maistre, " there is no Greek Church out of Greece." At length a power has arisen, partly European and partly Asiatic, which, from political motives, does not tolerate the conversion of Moslems in its own dominions, as we shall see hereafter, but which claims the right of defending against Turkish oppression all the so-called "orthodox" communities. If the claim were inspired by the pure motive of zeal for truth and liberty, few would be found to dispute it; though we should still contend that Russia has no more historical title to rule in Byzantium than Holland has to seize Vienna, or Denmark to annex Madrid. The ingenious Photius tried to show, by a fictitious genealogy, that a military usurper, whose aid he wanted, was the descendant of the Greek Emperors: but no College of Heralds would undertake the impossible task of attempting to prove

(1) Father Newman, Historical Sketches; preface.

(2) Report of the Bonn Conference; p. 22. (3) Tondini, The Pope of Rome and the Popes of the Oriental Orthodox Church, ch. iii., p. 152.

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and the whole Irish-born population are to be the basis of the comparison, but the population among whom the Irish live with the Irish whe live among them. This live with the Irish whe live among them. This live with the Irish whe live among decline to bompare entire populations with entire. The interests of liberty, religion, and civilisade it to bompare entire populations with entire. The sultan, and that is the question which we ditions and circumstances, compared with populations in the same conditions and circumstances. If this is to be a comparison between numbers, which one side comprise, say, the whole of Liverpool, and the mayor, and aldermen and nine-tenths of the comparison between the colass they represent, and numbers which take not to know their ignorance, and so far from maknot to know their ignorance, and so far from making progress that they have not even started, and so far from seeking instruction that they think no one fit to teach them;—there is surely not much hazard in concluding, that, apart from the consideration of any supernatural intervention, barbarians they have lived, and barbarians they will die (1)." No doubt; but is it quite certain that this descrip-tion, with only partial limitations, does not apply equally to the power which wishes to eject them, in order to take their place? That is the question which at this moment Englishmen will do well to ponder, and to the solution of which we propose to offer our personal contribution. We have a sincere desire for the peace and pros-

perity of the great Russian nation, but may be allowed to profess a still deeper interest in the welfare of our own. No one will reproach that distribution of our sympathies. For the first time in our history voices are heard inviting Englishmen to become the tools of Russian policy, to fling the Turk across the Bosphorus, and accept Russia as the instrument of doing it. Mr. Gladstone invokes, with this object, what he calls the "moral" action of that beneficent power; Mr. Lowe gravely styles the destroyer of Poland and door-keeper of Siberia "the father of the oppressed"; Mr. Bright assures his Birmingham friends that the notion of the Tzar universal conscience of Europe, and to an earlier and wiser race of English statesmen would have seemed deliberate treason against our own landwe listen with amazement, and ask ourselves if any popular delusion can be gross enough to mistake their real purport? We incline to think not. The people of England, we believe, interpret the loose rhetoric of certain leaders of a discomfited political faction with their usual good sense. Even they who echo the strange doctrines and wild propositions which have been applauded at recent public meetings perfectly understand, and probably avow the conviction in more secret assemblies, that the "Bulgarian atrocities" are adopted simply as a party cry, and that the present excitement of the national mind is adroitly fostered, not to remove the Turk from Europe, but to eject Lord Derby from the Foreign Office, not to repair the failure of Servia, but to punish the success of Lord Beaconsfield.

We desire, for our part, to examine the whole question from another and a wider point of view. The ephemeral and microscopic interests of a baffled political party, unwisely incensed because the present Government has recovered for England, as the whole Press of Europe sympathetically pro claims, the dignity and authority which a previous administration had squandered and destroyed, are too insignificant to merit the solicitude which ought to be given to issues incomparably more momentous. The "Eastern Question" is for us essentially an "Eastern Question." Considerations of enorm ous gravity, compared with which the future of Servia or Bosnia is dwarfed to imperceptible dimensions, are inseparably connected with it. They claim the earnest and instant attention of the English people, from whom the present incoherent agitation only serves to hide them. If Englishmen are to form a solid and intelligent judgment of a question so artfully disguised and so inadequately presented to the public mind, they must take the pains to examine it in all its bearings. A rash and in-temperate decision, based on the unstable foundation of sentiment and feeling, and precipitated by the selfish and unpatrotic provocations of eloquent schemers, may change the face of Europe for ages, and compromise the fortunes of England for ever. Let judgment be postponed till the evidence upon which alone a safe verdict can be pronounced has been duly weighed. Never was a question involving the highest interests of religion, civilisation, and liberty so lightly proposed to popular arbitrament. It is not our purpose to deprecate a mature and thoughtful decision of it, for which the time has come, nor even the definite action to which it may lead, but to warn our countrymen against a fatal and irreparable blunder, towards which imprudent counsellors are now impelling them, and which only the timely resistance of a more instructed national sense can avert. With this object we propose to cite witnessess, of various creeds and nationalities, including Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, who have ascertained by actual observation, in every province of Russia and in all the States subject to her influence, what is the fate of religion, virtue, liberty, and civilisation, in contact with Bussian policy, Russian Christianity and Russian modes of government. We have before us the statements of more than seventy such witnesses. They describe what they have seen. Their testimony is accordant and unanimous. It does not encourage the expectation that the interests of humanity will be promoted by any extension of the power of Russia; while it reveals the significant fact that the opposite conviction is most deeply rooted in the very populations on whose behalf certain English statesmen are now rashly appealing to that power. and wantonly invoking its exercise.

If, then, it should appear, by various and irrefragable evidence, that the essential barbarism of Turkey is no exaggerated copy of that which exists in Russia; if the most brutal and ferocious instruments of whom the Caliph can dispose are matched by equally savage hords who call the Tzan their master; if Moslem fanaticism and hate of Christians is only another variety of the sectarian abhorrence which Russians display towards all who worship God by other than "orthodox" formulas; if the precarious liberty of Christians in Turkey is subject to the capricious or violent infringment which weakly represents the patient, continued, systematic. and unwavering persecutions of Russia; if public opinion in Turkey approves occasional excesses which public opinion in Russia delights to see permanent and unintermitting; if horrors which are fitful and separated by long intervals in the one land are a law of daily practice in the other; if the divisions and sordid corruptions of Servian or Bulgarian Christians justify the contempt of the Turk, and would only be further developed by amalgamation with the multitudinous schisms and immoralities which dishonour Russia; if whole provinces in the latter Empire are filled at this day with heathens or Mohammedans, whom the civil authority will not allow to be converted, even if it were possible to do it, because the national policy is supposed to be furthered by their continuance in their own errors; if religion in Russia is mainly an engine of state-craft and an organised hypocrisy, the upper classes being largely infected with unbelief, the middle classes wholly alienated from the official Church, and the lower split into a hundred impure sects, defiled by incredible superstition, and content with external observances without any leaven of true piety or virtue; lastly, if Earl Russell had reason to say, as he said on the 5th instant in a published letter, "it is well known that the Emperor of Russia opposes civil and religious liberty," and to add, "I cannot wish to see "Russia at the head of the government of Turkey, nor will I do

(1) Historical Sketches, Lecture VIII., p. 206.

anything to promote that object":-Englishmen

will see reason to pause before they accept the advice which a reckless political school now proffers to them, or admit the possibility that Russia can promote in other lands the liberty, religion, or civilisation which she has strangled in her own. In our next number we will hear the witnesses to whom we have referred. Meanwhile, we so far

anticipate their testimony as to indicate the leading thought which it will probably suggest to English readers. In the fourth and fifth centuries an inundation of barbarians overflowed Europe, and though their invasion was destined to afford a new proof of the Divine origin of the Catholic Church and the presence of God with her Supreme Pontiff, and led eventually to one of her most glorious and beneficent triumphs, it was a dark hour for all over whom the wave passed. The tragedles of that hour may once again be enacted. In our own day the very regions from which these savages came forth have become portions of the Russian Empire. There is something more in the fact than a geographical coincidence. We shall see reason to believe that the rulers of that empire, bating all which is not themselves, and especially the Church whose uni-versality reproaches their pagan nationalism, are quite capable of employing these unchanged barbarians in a new assault against the liberty and civilisation which the same tribes effaced, long ages ago, under the guidance of ALARIC, GENERIC, and ATTILA .- London Tablet.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Thomas Tighe, J. P., The Heath, Ballinrobe, has contributed the munificent sum of £150 towards the establishment of the Christian Brothers' School in Ballinrobe.

The potato disease has spread with great rapidity through the county Cavan, fully half the crop being tainted in the bottom lands, while the uplands have not suffered to quite the same extent. However (says the Freeman) the yield is so prolific that after removing the tainted potatoes there were more sound ones left than there were good and bad last year.

At the revision of the list of parliamentary voters for the city of Cork the work was unusually heavy, the number of oppositions on both sides being much larger than usual. The result has been favourable to the Liberals, who have added three hundred votes to their strength, while the accession to the Conservative force has not been more than ninety.

The following letter has appeared in the Free-man —"Athboy, Oct. 21st.—Dear Sir I am directed by our pastor, the Rev. M. Fox, P. P., to hand you the enclosed bank order and postage stamps -£19 1s. 9d. amount subscribed in parishes of Athboy and Rathmore towards the Butt Testimonial, which you will please acknowledge in Monday's Freeman I also enclose list of subscribers .-Faithfully yours, James Lynch."

The Very Rev. James Roche, P. P., Wexford, writing to the Wexford People, says :- "Dear Sir-I shall often during the next twenty-five years, God willing, look back with pleasure on the year 1876—the Golden Jubilee of my ordination in the priesthood. It is a great comfort for me to have the honour of announcing on the present occasion such a splendid grand total. It is a sum of £450 148 1d."

At the great Munster Fair in Limerick, business commenced as usual with the horse fair, the quantity of stock exhibited was very large, but there were a great many "weeds" among them; and the really purchasable animals were not adequate to the demand. Some highly-bred horses were disposed of at respectable figures, but the fair did not present a very marked improvement on those of the past few years, none of which were up to the standard of the "great days" of former periods.

The following leasehold interest was sold by public auction a few days ago by Mr. Michael Crooke, Lower Ormond-quay, by direction of the owner, Peter Fowler, Esq.—viz., the lands of Fairview and Deansrath, known as Raheen, Clondalkin, containing about sixty-one Irish acres, the greater portion held for a term of which years are unexpired, and several small portions for different terms, subject in all to the yearly rent of £229 19s 8d. The lot was knocked down after a sharp and spirited competition to Keogh Cullen, Esq., in trust for Mr. James Tatty, 12 Lower Baggot street, at £3,780.

"WATCH EVENTS AND TAKE WHAT YOU CAN GET." -We have already advised our countrymen in the course which we think they should pursue in the warlike eventuality. The quarrel is none of ours. We have no interest in it. We have no sympathy with any engaged, nor are they deserving of any. Let them fight it out, and if we see anything to our own advantage during the melec let us avail ourselves of it. It is well that the Government and the Continent should understand this-viz., that in Ireland a war for the murderers and destroyers of Batak is as unpopular as would be a war for the tyrants of Poland.—Ulster Observer.

The Dublin Weekly News of the 28th ult., says: pleasing incident occurred in Newry, a few nights ago, at the close of the spirited, clever, and characteristic discourse on Home Rule delivered by Rev. Isaac Nelson. The incident we refer to was the appearance on the platform of the Rev. Father O'Neill the worthy pastor of Rostrevor, who, in response to an enthusiastic call from the audience, left the seat he had occupied amongst them during the lecture, and after a hearty shakehands with Mr. Nelson, drew forth deafening volleys of cheers by a few bright eloquent words, the burden of which was that the day had come at last when Irishmen of all denominations, united by the indissoluble bond of patriotism, can stand up and act together in the cause of their common country. Such meetings, such salutations, and such mutual confidences as those between Mr. Nelson and Father O'Neill are towers of strength to the cause of the Irish people."

On the 22nd ult, the new church of the parish of Glenn was dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, assisted by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor. Glenn is situated about four miles from the town of Newry. The church, in point of architecture, is a very unpretending little one, but withal it is comfortable and conveniently situated in the centre of the parish. The edifice was thronged to its utmost limits by a respectable and devout congregation. The choir of the Dominican church, Newry, assisted by the Newry Harmonic Society, was in attendance, and rendered the High Mass with much power and efficiency. At the High Mass the Rev. F. Purcell, O.P., acted as celebrant; Rev. S. McNulty, deacon; and Rev. H. O'-Neill, sub-deacon. After the first Gospel, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian ascended the pulpit, and preached an eloquent and impressive sermon. A collection was then made, when a sum of £300 was realized, exclusive of the amount raised by the sale of tickets.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM RYAN, S.J.—Father Ryan, S.J., died yesterday (October 26th), at Miltown Park, near Dublin, the novitiate of his order, after an illness of several months. This announcement, though long expected, will be sad news to the thousands who knew and loved this most amiable, zealous, and devoted priest. Father Ryan, at the end of a very distinguished course of studies at Maynooth, in the year 1857 entered the neviceship

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of the Society of Jesus. Except a few years at Clongowes College, and in connection with the church of St. Ignatius, in Gaiway, his work as a Jesuit was confined chiefly to the missions which he conducted in a great number of parishes in all parts of Ireland. His zeal and devotedness knew no bounds. He gave himself to all that concerned the interests of souls with the full ardour of his warm Irish heart, and with an utter forgetfulness of self, which certainly, strong as his constitution naturally was, helped to shorten his life. Very many who read these lines will feel his death like the loss of a personal friend, and will offer up many a ferrent prayer for the soul of one whom they will remember affectionately as " poor Father Ryan."-

Freeman. The following letter has been addressed to the Cork Examiner :- "Conna, 10th October, 1876. Dear Sir-In the list of contributions which are nobly flowing in from abroad and at home to our Cloyne Cathedral at Queenstown, I got the credit of a present of fifty splendid spars sent to the building for scaffolding. I sent fifty-four splendid spars, not fifty, as stated in the list on yesterday's Examiner. But this lot [which included twelve spars from our ever willing and worthy parishioner, Mr. Michael Cunningham, of Kilmacon] was the gift and present of the generous and noble-hearted Major Bowles, of Ahern, a gentleman not of our creed, but ever foremost, and never wanting, in kindness and generosity We required the scaffolding, but could not easily find what would suit us. Like a keen beggar I went where the right material could be found, both in wood and heart. I waited on the good Major of Ahern, and without hesitation he ordered his men to fell any suitable trees required. I must say that my friend, Mr. Conningham, was equally prompt and willing .- I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Pierce Greene, P.P."

THE IRISH HARVEST -Anxious to ascertain the result of this year's harvest, on reliable authority, we commissioned our correspondents in every county of Ireland to send us accurate accounts of the crops, founded on their own personal observation. Their reports will be found in another portion of our paper. Here it will be sufficient to state the general results. The oat crop is below the average by from 15 to 20 per cent., the straw is short, but the grain in general is exceptionally good. Barley is also deficient in its yield, but not to any considerable extent. Where wheat has been planted it has proved a great success. The hay crop is better than was expected earlier in the season, but from many meadows a second crop unexpectedly heavy, has been gained. The pasture has not been so good at a similar period during the last twenty years, and if the winter continues open the cattle will have abundance of grass, and in this way fodder will be saved. Everywhere, except on damp moor land, turnips are a failure, and the same may be said of mangolds and carrots. But for the late rains the turnips would not have been one-tenth of a crop. In many places the farmers sowed rape over their turnip fields, and this will come in for the cattle in early spring. The potatoes are abundant, and, what is better, of large size and excellent quality. Most of this crop has been dug out, and safely pitted. We regret to say that in one or two counties a good deal of the corn remains stacked in the open fields, and has not been brought in. On the whole, the farmers are content, for good prices will make up for any deficiencies in the crops, and it is most satisfactory to know that there is abundant food for all the cattle and sheep in the land-Dublin Irish Times, Oct. 25.

At the late Ballina land sessions, J. H. Richards, Esq., chairman, heard the case of ("Connor v Bingham. The claimant, Mr. Patrick Hugh O'Couner, of Dundermet, in the county Roscommon, sought to recover £653, as compensation for improvements, from Messrs. Dennis and Henry Bingham, of Bingham Castle, in the county Mayo. The predecessors in title of the Messrs. Bingham leased 1849 to Captan Fagan, M. P., two holdings of land, containing in all about 12,000a., at the yearly rent of £92. The land consisted altogether of a wild mountain tract, yielding some scanty herbage, but mostly suited for sporting purposes. At the time of the demise there was only one house on the laud which was used by the herd of a Mr. Cosgrave of Bangor-Erris, who grazed the lands. Captain Fagan, when he came into possession, made certain improvements in the house, which he called Ardnabrochy Lodge. After a time Fagan assigned his interest to Lord Talbot de Malahide, who made still further improvements. In 1862 Mr. O'Connor, the present claimant, came into possession, and he made several improvements, building out-offices, and adding considerably both to the size and comfort of the lodge. He built a house for a sportsman, which he afterwards turned into a herd's house; he made roads through the farm, and effected various other improvements on the lands, which he grazed, having at one time a hundred horned cattle, and a thousand sheep on them. Mr. McDermot (special), instructed by Mr. Bourke, appeared for Mr. O'Connor. Messrs, Charles O'Malley and L. R. Dillon, instructed by Mr. Mac-Andrew, appeared for the Messrs. Bingham, and contended that Mr. O'Connor had taken the lands more fer sporting than for farming purposes, any improvements which he had effected upon the lodge, would go to make the lodge more comfortable, but would not add to the letting value of the lands as a pastoral holding within the meaning of the act. The chairman awarded £80 for the herd's house, for the making of the roads, and the closing up of the stick holes. This was the only land case

at those sessions. MR. BUTT AND THE CORK CORPORATION -At the meeting of the Cork Corporation, last week, Mr. McCarthy, town clerk, said that in pursuance of a resolution of the council at its last meeting, he had written a letter to Mr. Butt acquainting him of the fact that the council had elected him an honorary burgess of the city, and that he had received the following in reply :-

Dublin, Oct. 21, 1876. My DEAR SIR-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and of the engrossment of the resolutions by which the Council of Cork has done me the high bonor of electing me an honorary burgess of that city, I have to reques that you will convey to the Mayor and Council my best and warmest thanks for the distinction which they have conferred upon me. I must, under any circumstances, have received with pride a resolution enrolling me among the citizens of your great and ancient city, I value it more highly as the testimony of the belief that I have accomplished some good for our country in obtaining a restoration to the Irish municipalities of some of their ancient privileges. I

earnestly trust that we may regard the concession contained in the Act of last; session as the declaration of Parliament that legislation on the subject of Irish municipal affairs will no longer be guided by a spirit of jealousy and of distrust of the Irish peob ple, and that on a liberal and enlightened extension of popular privileges and rights Ireland may enjoy the full benefit of that municipal system which has everywhere been found to be the best safeguard of public liberty and the most effectual instrument for creating proper habits of energy and self-reliance. Conscious as I am that any efforts I have made in this cause do not deserve the great honor with which our city has so generously marked them, I cannot but feel a great satisfaction in knowing that they have been noticed by the citizens of your city, who have already proved their fitness to enjoy, with advantage to all classes, all the privileges which the old constitution attached to municipal bedies .- I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

inserted on the minutes.

AND THE RESERVE OF THE STATE OF THE SECOND STA

THE BISHOP OF FERNS ON INTEMPERANCE.-The new Bishop of Ferns has issued the following circular to his clergy :-

Enniscorthy, October, 1876. REV. DEAR SIR-You will please read to your people the following letter, and announce to them the usual Novena, commencing on the following day, the 23rd inst., and terminating on the eve of the Feast of All Saints. You will not fail to encourage the faithful to approach worthily the Holy Sacrament during these days, affording them at the same time every reasonable opportunity of doing so. You will be pleased also to announce that the Sunday and holiday discipline regarding the buying and selling of drink continues in full force in the diocese; and you will do your utmost to enforce its strict observance, as one of the most effectual means of repressing drunkenness and excessive drinking amongst our people. St. Cesarius says to us priests: "How will priests have to render an account at the day of judgment for the people, if they leave them in ignorance of this vice (drunkenness), and do not frequently preach to them of its fearful consequences !" The prayers to be recited each day publicly in the church are the Litanies of the Saints. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament may be given each day wherever convenient. Those who cannot join in the public prayers will not fail to recite them privately at home,-I remain, rev. dear sir, your faithful servant, † M. WARREN.

The following are the principal passages of the pastoral referred to by his lordship :- The object which we seek to obtain by the devotions of our Novemais indeed a good and holy one, and one which cannot fail to be well pleasing and acceptable to the Divine Majesty. We ask Almighty God to do what no one else can perform—to give what no one else can bestow, to grant to our humble prayers the conversion of the most miserable and helpless sinners—the victims and slaves amongst our people of the detestable and soul destroying vice of intemperance. But not alone for the helpless drunkard do we pray, but also for those yet moderate drinkers of intoxicating liquors, who have placed themselves on an inclined plane, down which they shall not fail to descend until they reach the lowest level-the state of habitual drunkenness. But why my dearly beloved people, do we ask you to come and to offer special prayers for the victims of intemperance rather than for other sinners who grievously trans gress the laws of God? It is because this degrading iniquity is at once the most crying sin of our day—the most common—the most wide-spread. Because it is the most difficult vice to be cured. stupefying, as it does, the minds of its victims, rendering them insensible to all that is good unfit for prayer, and slaves of sensuality In fine, we do so, because being, as St Chrysostom says the mother and nurse of all other vices," it places most souls " on the broadway which leadeth through the wide gate into destruction," where their punishment will be the everlasting torments of hell. " Woe to you," says the Holy Ghost, "who are mighty to drink wine, and stout men at drunkenness." notwithstanding those denunciations by the Holy Ghost, how common is it to hear this detestable vice -the cause of evils without number, both spiritual and temporal-spoken of as only a human infirmity, a natural weakness, a youthful frailty. For, what is drunkenness in reality? What is it in the sight of God? It is a "wilful frenzy, a voluntary demon, a state worse than madness," answers St. John Chrysostom. It is a grievous sin which "excludes its victims for ever from the kiugdom of God," says St. Paul. "Do not err. Neither formicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor thieves, nor drunkards shall possess the kingdom of God." "Behold," says St. Chrysostom, "amongst what companions St. Paul places the drunkard! Amongst the impure the idolaters, misers, and plunderers! You ask me," continues the saint, " is a drunkard as bad as an idolater, as wicked as an adulterer, a thief, or a robber? Do not ask me; ask St. Paul, and he will tell you they are all shut out from the kingdom of God! Since, then, the drunkard stands outside the gates; since he is excluded from salvation; since he is consigned to eternal torments, do not ask me to take the scales of Divine justice into my hands to weigh which shall descend lowest into the place of eternal torments." "But I do not intend to go too far; I am determined not to become a drunkard," says the incipient lover of drink. Be assured, my dear people, the love of drink and the pleasure of drink are most deceptive and dangerous. In these respects they resemble the seductive woman mentioned by St. John in the Apocalypse, who gives her abominations to drink, but presented to her victims in a cup of gold. You say you do not intend to lose your soul through the love of drinkthat you do not intend to become a drunkard. True you do not; but neither did any of the victims of intoxication who are now in the unquenchable fire, intend to bring themselves into that place of torment; nor did any of the victims of drink, men or women, with whom you are acquainted, or of whom you have heard, intend to reduce themselves to that state of misery, degradation, and hardness of heart. Yet they reached that state in due time. Their unhappy career had its small, imperceptible beginning; its perhaps slow, but steady, progress; its fatal termination! Warned by the sad fate of so many others, let those who begin to feel a growing fondness for drink be on their guard in time.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND THE PEOPLE OF BALLINASLOE -The address recently read to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in Ballinasloe, on behalf of the people in that town, was, on the 25th of October., presented, illuminated and framed, at the residence of the archbishop, by a deputation. The Freeman gives the following account of the in-

teresting proceedings:-The Tuam band were at the station to meet them. and played from the station to the archbishop's palace. The town, as they passed, appeared, even at the hour of twelve o'clock, to be awakening to a feeling of freshness after the fatigue consequent on the great fair of October, which has lasted, it may be said, since the previous Thursday, for the day before the fair the little town was crowded with buyers and sellers, and the fields were white with flocks. The members who composed the deputation were John Joseph G'Shaughnessy, J. P., Birchgrove, Ballinasloe; Messrs John Ward, Martin Gilmore, Patrick Madden, James Good, Martin Brutin, and the artist from Dublin, Mr. Lynch. In

presenting the address,
Mr. O'Shaughnessy said—May it please your Grace, we have been deputed by the people of Ballinasloe to present to your Grace, in an illuminated form, the address which you so kindly received from them in June last. The gift of itself is of little intrinsic value, but we know your heart, and we feel assured that when we tell you that it is completely Irish—Irish in design—Irish in execution-Irish in composition-it will be more costly production of any other land were it set in jewels worth a prince's ransom The border around the address, we are proud to say, has been designed and sketched by a gifted townswoman, Miss Carrigan, of Ballinsloe. The execution of the illumination was intrusted to Mr. Lynch, of Dublin-an artist who bids high to reach the top of his profession. The address itself has been composed by a talented young clergyman, the Rev. R. J. Maloney, and the sentiments of love and veneration which it embodies find an acho in the breast of every Irishman from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. What do I say? From the Giant's Causeway to the Rocky Mountains-from the Giant's

Alderman Hegarty, it was ordered that the letter be there so distant that "a poor exile of Erin has not wandered to it?], in every place, in every clime the name of John, Archbishop of Tuam, is revered as a household word. I will not weary your Grace with any further observations, except to add that it is our most fervent prayer that you may be spared to us and to religion—to that religion of which you have always been the champion—and that the end may not come until you, who love Ireland so well, may be able to cry out after the manner of Simeon, "Now, O Lord, Thou dost dis-miss Thy servant in peace, for my eyes have seen the regeneration of my country.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy then presented the address, which is splendidly illuminated by the artist, Mr. Lynch, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

His Grace the Archbishop said-You will not estimate the depth of my gratitude by the poverty of the language in which it is conveyed. Seldom it the principle of maintaining the independence and happens that heartfelt emotions find outward corresponding expressions. Grief is often displayed in bursts of loud and passionate language; yet the upheld patience of Job, sitting in lonely and melancholy silence, on which his friends had not the courage to intrude with their unreasonable sympathy, conveys an image of sorrow more eloquent than the most classic rhetoric ever drew. Suffice it, then, to assure you, gentlemen, that I am grateful beyond expression for this valued testimony of your kindness. You have given me credit for all my real or imaginary Irish attributes or qualities. You remind ish territory would be a violation of the most me of the report of a secretary of the Propagandanow no more-who, condescending to mention me to some of his friends, was not content with representing me as a genuine Irishman, but that I possessed those qualities of my country in doubly dyed colours. For this generous representation, so creditable to his candour, I did not hesitate to thank him. And I must own that I liked to retain all the ruggedness of a genuine love of country, and that I never ambitioned hitherto, and I hope I never will, that sort of polish which, like an old coin, has lost by friction its genuine stamp, without any mark to show to what country or government it belonged.

The deputation then withdrew, and they were shown through the spacious new buildings of St. Jarlath's College, which is so worthily presided over by the Very Rev. Ulick J Canon Bourke, M.R I.A. The priests of the college and town also showed them the Mercy Convent and Presentation Convent, and also the Christian Brothers' School. At two Jarlath's provided for them by his Grace.

well as in adversity, there was no name dearer to tries, that England had suddenly determined Irish and Catholic hearts than that of his Holi- to abandon her traditional policy. With re-

His Grace next proposed the toast of his many friends from Ballinasloe, and coupled with it the name of Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy replied in grateful acknowledgments of the complimentary way in which his Grace alluded to the people of Ballinasloe.

Canon Bourke proposed "The health of his Grace the Archbishop."

The Archbishop then thanked Father Bourke for

the flattering way in which he had proposed his health. His Grace then referred to Mr. Lynch, the artist, and spoke in high terms of the execution of the illuminated address. Mr. Lynch, artist, replied in an eloquent speech.

When luncheon had been over the deputation withdrew, well pleased at how the grand old man had received them. The Tuam band played some very fine national airs. The Very Lev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Patrick Kilkenny, Rev. Peter J. MacPhilpin, Rev. Joseph Canton, Rev. Richard Prendergast, C.A.; Rev. Michael Heany, and Rev. James Killeen, accompanied the members of the deputation to the railway terminus. They left by the 3.45 p.m. for Ballinasloe, highly delighted with their visit to Tuam.

# GREAT BRITAIN

On Thursday of last week the Most Rev. Archibishop Eyre administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 194 persons in St. Joseph's Church, Kilmarnock. A mission conducted in this locality by Fathers Johnson, Lombard and Porazzo, Re-demptorist, from Kinnoull, Perth, and which lasted three weeks was brought to a close on Sunday last. -Catholic Times, Oct. 27th.

A mission conducted by three Jesuit Fathers under the direction of Very Rev. Father Clare, S.J. was given at Govan, near Glasgow, during the pass fortnight. Not only the church, but also the schools attached to the mission, were crowded at all the services. We learn that the pastor of the mission. Rev. W. Dixon, intends at once to put on foot a subscription towards building a new church to replace the present one which is quite inadequate.-

THE BRITISH NAVY .- England, including those on the stocks, has 62 iron-clads; France has 63 while Russia has 29, the United States Government has 27, Turkey has 20, and Germany has 11. Do not these figures show that the British Government should not give its main strength to turning out a large number of small vessels? This policy, like that of tinkering old ships, has one advantage, it is true-it gives the appearance of remarkable activity: and with Mr. Ward Hunt at the Admiralty, appear-

ance is everything.—Scotsman. The first of a course of lectures on the Seven Sacraments of the Church, which are to be delivered in St. Alphonsus's Church, Great Hamilton street, Glasgow, was given last Sunday evening. After Vespers the Rev. Father Bergemann (a German) commenced his discourse by asking what was necessary to constitute baptism. Was this Sacrament necessary for our salvation? and who gave the sacrament of Baptism to us. He then went on to explain, in a clear and explicit manner, the doctrine of Baptism which the Church proposes to our belief as being necessary for our salvation. He quoted several passages of Scripture in sustainment of the position. From these facts (said the rev. preacher) we see that Baptism is necessary for our salvation; therefore every one must be baptised before he can enter into the kingdom of God. Our Lord has said "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John iii. 5.) We should therefore be baptised that we may be able to partake of the of God." graces of the sacrament but no one can partake of the graces of the sacrament unless he be a member of the Catholic Church—the Church of Christ. So that all must be members of the Catholic Church before they can receive the graces of this sacrament. He then went into a minute detail of the administration of the sacrament,—the pouring of natural water on the head of the person being baptisedthe words pronounced by the priest-and the various other ceremonies connected with it-which he supported at great length, quoting inumerous passages of Scripture, the Father of the early Church, and the different Councils which expressed their opinions on this subject; and concluded by exhorting his hearers to be thankful to Jesus Christ for this great grace .- Catholic Times, Oct. 27th.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.—WHAT DISBASELY SAYS ABOUT IT.—The Cable telegraph brings the account of the installation, on the 9th instant, of Sir Thos. White as Lord Mayor of London, with the usual ceremonies and Fleet street parade. The golden coach and the gilded footmen made the customary

of displaying a golden coach and its generally illiterate occupant, or with the object of affording the Premiers, in or out of office, an opportunity to indulge in grandiloquent platitudes in defence of their past policy. If the morning performance is to be called "Lord Mayor's Show," the evening's enter-tainment ought to be dubbed "The Prime Minister's Frolic." At the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the evening of the 9th, the usual programme was followed. Lord Benconsfield (Disraeli) was on hand, and, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the efforts the government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the government had been guided by territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. He this principle as best adapted secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the Treaty of Paris ought to be considered obselete. He recapitulated the events of the past year and stated that the government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum and also refused to give its sanction to the proposal contained in Soumarakoff's letter because it felt that the occupation of Turksolemn treaties. The sending of the fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquility of Constantinople and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with. He continued:-Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purposes which the government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance, whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by selfish agitators. Reviewing the government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace when Servia first showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice. He testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England o'clock they partook of a recherche luncheon at St. on that occasion. The hopes existing were, how-Jarlath's provided for them by his Grace. The Archbishop proposed "The Health of the land, which persuaded not only the Servisus Holy Father the Pope," and said, in prosperity as but the friends of the Servisus in other coungard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England has proposed a month as the minimum of armistice and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English government considered the Porte had completely and adequately met its proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused, but was greatly gratified that an armistice had been at last obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to the English government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views. Lord Benconsfield concluded with the following words:-" I think I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless do his best for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can be best secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war, of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our proudest beast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force. But if a struggle should come it must be remembered that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a righteous cause, and, I trust, England will never embark in war except in such cause-cause which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. If she commences she will not finish until right is done.'

Lord Mayor are really perpetuated for the purpose

#### UNITED STATES. -:0:-

OCTOBER IMMIGRATION .- Official information re ceived at the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month of October, 1876, there arrived at the port of New York 6,550 immigrants, of whom 3,628 were males and 2,322 females. Nationalities: From England, 1,347; Ireland, 910; Scotland, 210; Wales and the Isle of Man, 20; Germany, 2,016; Austria, 289; Sweden, 204; Norway, 120; Denmark, 43 France, 328; Switzerland, 155; Spain, 20; 1taly, 223 Holland, 32; Belgium, 14; Russia, 487; Poland, 6; Hungary, 20; Turkey, Guatemala, Venezuela, Persia Madeira, and Australia, 1 each; Greece, Nova Scotia, and Hayti, 5 each; Japan, 3; Canada, 24; Mexico, 12; Chili and Africa, 2 each; Cuba, 16; Bermuda, 8; Sicily, 10; Gibraltar, 4; born at sea, 4. In addition to the above 3,200 passengers arrived during the month of October. Of this number 2,886 were citizens of the United States and 344 temporary sojourners.

KNOW NOTHINGISM INTERFERING WITH THE COURTS OF Icsticu.—A curious fact was developed in the Sullivan trial. A special bailiff was appointed by Judge McAllister to summon an additional venire, with instructions to select the men from all classes, fairly. This special bailiff brought in thirty-four persons and in the lot there was not one citizen of Irish birth or parentage. It was manifest that if his jury were drawn according to the calm and just letter of the law, "from the body of the people," it would be impossible, in a cosmopolitan city whose population is one-third Irish, to obtain a special venire of thirty four without one Irishman in the lot .- Chicago Times.

Ray, W. R. KENNY,-The Rev. William R. Kenny, the patriotic pastor of Dewsbury, lectured in South Boston, on the evening of Sunday, the 5th inst. The Boston Traveller, of the 6th inst., says of the lecture :- "Rev. Wm. R. Kenny, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, lectured last evening in the basement of St. Vincent's church, South Boston, on "The Irish People in England." The lecturer spoke glowingly of distinguished Irishmen, embracing historic and popular names from 1681 up to the present, who had made a home in England. He gave statistics of the increase of the Irish population, houses of worship, and schools. The love God and country were prominent features of the Irishman, with energy, zeal and piety combined. The lecture was interspersed with choice poetic selections."-Irish American.

YELLOW FEVER-Savannah, Nov. 6, 1876 .- To the Editors of the Irish American: Gentlemen-for the month of October the number of deaths from yellow fever of Catholics-in proportion to the total number of deaths from the same cause—was not near as large as it had been in September; this I expected for reasons given in a previous letter. Up to the 1st instant there were 378 interments in the journey from the City to We tminster and back. For | Catholic cemetery to 456 in the other two, all from several years past a doubt has been dawning upon the | yellow fever. From other causes, Oatholics, 115 "ISAAC BUTT" | Causeway to the antipodes. In every land where beveral years passended outling by a cash outlab of at least on the motion of Alderman Dwyer, seconded by a son of Ireland has set foot [and what land is metropolitan Englishman as to whether the silly all others, 314; making a total number of deaths the loss of time to individuals."

ceremonials which attend the inauguration of a from August 21st to November 1st of 1,273; an immense loss, our population being reduced to 18,000 owing to absentees; and still people are coming here in the Northern steamers, although the health officer's notice is in the Morning News cautioning them not to come until he states it is safe to do so. Of the late arrivals there are a large number dying. Average each day since the 1st, from yellow fever, five. Owing to the Benevolent Association having ceased giving assistance, many are suffering, and unless there will be some general movement in business-of which I see but little chance-there will be great misery among our poor

Yours truly, KENMARE.

Two Ways of Spending \$50,000 .- It is proposed o devote \$50,000 to the expenses of Evangelist Moody's revival exercises in Boston. At Newton Falls, Mass., there is an Episcopal minister. Rev. Mr. Mackay, who thinks the money could be better

To two tons of coal to each of 500 families. \$6,500 One barrel of flour to each of 500 families at \$7.... To three months' rent to each of 500 families 15,000 To 2,000 pairs of shoes at \$2 each . . . . . . 4,000 To 1,000 overcoats at \$10 each ...... 10,000 To 30,000 yards calico for 3,000 dresses..... 3,000 To bed clothing for \$500 families, \$10 each 5,000

Total.....\$50,000 "Which is better," he asks, "to allow fifty of these poor to die for want of sufficient food and clothing, or to get five hundred to attend the churches through this movement?" Mr. Mackey evidently does not believe in the gospel of show .-Irish World.

#### CANADA.

One hundred and forty-eight new buildings have

seen crected in Guelph during this year.

The subscriptions in aid of the new Mechanics' Hall in Belleville now amonut to about \$1,100.

The Clinton New Era records the departure of one of Huron's oldest settlers, in the decease of Wm. May, who died on the 25th of Oct, aged 70 years and 10 months. When deceased was about 30 years of age he calisted, and was at once sent to the continent and became one of Wellington's soldiers, with whom he stayed until after the battle of Waterloo. Being somewhat of a business man, he was soon made sergeant and attached to the Commissarint department, whereby he escaped the sufferings and dangers of the battle-field. At the close of the war he was discharged, and then commenced business in London, and continued till 1832, when he emigrated to this country and settled on the lot on the Huron road upon which he resided till a few years ago. He was the oldest settler of that road, and leaves behind few that have passed through the hardshins that he was compelled to undergo in the early settlement of this country. He leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn his demise.

THE OIL TRADE -CANADA INFLUENCING THE FOREIGN MARKET.—The oil trade in New York is again firmer, and 26c. per gallon is more easily got. The shipments from the oil region of Pennsylvania is also on the increase, with a brisk demand. Our local market continues steady, and the new wells are being fast opened. We understand, however, that the yield is not nearly so plentiful as expected, and unless better success be obtained, in a few weeks the price of the article is sure to rise. It seems that the plentiful supply of oil for export from this city has something to do with the stagnation at New York, for the Titusville Herald says :- " A good deal of auxiety has been expressed among dealers on account of the brisk export demanded for refined which has sprung up in Canada. A party who used to work in refinery in this city writes from London, Canada. that the shipments from that point alone average 3,000 barrels of refined daily, which is the product of seven refineries. This is the secret of European dealers being able to hold out so long against our refiners' combination. When the limited supply in Canada is gone their only resource will be to concede the 26c, for all they require in future.-London

One of the oldest residents of the Township of Stanley, named William Hall, a farmer who lived about a mile from Bayfield, met with a horrible accident on Sunday 5th inst., by being gored by a bull. The Signal gives particulars of the affair, saying that having a sick cow, he went into the field to give her some salt, there being a three-year old Durham bull in the same field. He threw some salt to the animal when the bull made a run at him. Mr. Hall got between the horns of the animal when the bull threw him in the air, and caught him in the left groin with one of his horns as he was coming down. He then gored him fiercely-one of the horns entered his left lung in the region of the heart to the depth of four or five inches. The infuriated brute kept on goring him, breaking three ribs over the heart, and other three towards the base of the lung, crushing the broken ends in on the lungs, and also injuring him about the head and face. He then pushed him through a board fence, breaking two of the boards, which undoubtedly saved his life for the time. Dr. Standberry, of Bayfield, was sent for and pronounced it a very dangerous case, and advised a consultation, when Dr. Campbell, of Sea-forth, was telegraphed for, and both doctors, after a thorough examination, were of opinion that the old man would die, as the internal injuries were of a very grave nature. At last accounts he was still alive, but is in a very precarious condition. His death may be expected at any moment. Mr. Hall has a wife and large family,

The licensed victuallers of Huron are circulating the following petition through that county, addressed to the County Council:—"Whereas it is under-stood that a petition has been, or is about to be presented to your honourable Council to inaugurate what is known as the Dunkin Bill, we humbly pray that the petition be not granted for the following and other reasons :- It would be most unjust to those persons who have invested all their means in crecting and furnishing comfortable and commodious houses of public entertainment, giving every accommodation at reasonable rates. Such houses could not possibly be maintained with a prohibitory law in force without additional charges for such accommodation, unless by the sale of liquor in an unlawful manner. These houses now contribute, under the present license system, at least \$10,000 vearly for local purposes, besides a much larger sum, by the way of excise, to the Dominion. We furthermore submit that these temperance men are not sincere in their advocacy of the cause, as they ask that a reform, as they style it, should be made, not with any sacrifice on their part, but solely at the expense and destruction of those engaged in the liquor business. We also respectfully maintain that the public houses of this country are, as a general rule, orderly and well kept; that the cost of administration of justice is not increased by them; that no way can be devised whereby so large a revenue can be raised less burdensome. We also believe, should this, by law bo passed, secret intem-perance, more debasing to society, would prevail. We furthermore ask your honorable Council to consider the large expense which would be entailed on the county by the submission of this by law, am. ounting in a cash outlab of at least \$1,000, besides

# AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—NOV. 24. 1876.

# The True Witness

# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR.

JOHN GILLIES,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1876.

# ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 24-St. John of the Cross. Saturday, 25-St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr. Sunday, 26-TWENTY-FIFTH AND LAST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Monday, 27-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 28—SS. Irenaus and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 29-Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturninus, Martyr.

Thursday, 30-St. Andrew, Apoetle.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At last it would seem certain that Turkey has accepted the Conference of the Powers ; what are the preliminary agreements and the means to be adopted thereat no one seems clearly to know. Sooner or later the Ottoman must be expelled from the land he has contaminated so long; the whole World admits the necessity, the Infidel himself cannot hide his fate from his eyes, but before that day, the sword must be drawn. It is felt that the War will be a death struggle, so dreadful, that Europe stands aghast and hesitates before taking the final step. Russia alone scems desirous of hastening the end her Army is being moblized, her Railways are ready for the transport of troops, the Emperor has on two occasions unmistakably given expression to his aspirations, and his people have cheered to the echo his warlike words.

In England public opinion is much divided: it has already passed through four different phases: At first it looked on with almost indifference at what seemed to be a mere rising of the vassal against his Suzerain; soon the horrors of Bulgaria roused the nation to fiercest indignation; then the self interest of the holders of India made them pause to consider the result of allowing Russia to sit on the shores of the Mediterranien as Queen of Constantinople, and now comes the calm, the quiet consideration of the subject with all its results and possibilities. It behoves Statesmen and People to weigh well the matter.

A disgrace it would be for a civilized Nation to aid the Mahommedan to grind unto the Death a Christian race; a sad blow to Liberty to permit the despotism of the North to forge new chains for those same Christians: for centuries the servility and treason of the Eastern Schismatics have imperilled the existence of Europe, will Turkey always owe its salagainst the abominations of the Koran and again and again the jealousies of the Western Natious have turned against each other the swords which were drawn to strike down the Crescent. Must it always be the same dreadful story, calling on Heaven for Vengeance? Nature herself presents the solution: Let there be formed in that fair land which has groaned so long under oppression a Christian Kingdom; from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, from the Carpathian Mountains, across the Danube, to the Mediterranean, unfurl the flag of Liberty ; the feelings of Christendom will be satisfied, the safety of England secured, the ambition of Russia repressed, and the balance of powerre-established that balance of power which our Modern Statesmen had in their folly despised as a relic of the Ages of ignorance. and which they regret so much, now that France and Austria are crushed and the World trembles before these two allies against liberty, the despotism of Berlin, and that of Moscow.

In France the Liberals are showing their love of freedom and liberality, by restraining the liberty contemptible, and too diabolical to understand, and of others; by an overwhelming majority they have excluded from their Parliament a Catholic, they to settle between them. If, however, the illustrafear the truth so much. Poor France, her people understand the use of the Parliamentary system | vented to draw money from the unwilling purses no better to-day than when the madmen of the of his hearers, an entirely new order of considera-Revolution applauded the wild theories of '92; the | tions offer themselves. "A Priest"-what kind of lessons of Liberty are only learned by long years of a priest? A Jewish priest? or a Catholic? It is admitted; and we are still further certain, that no patient study and experience. In England conturies elapsed between the Magna Charta at all sacerdotal orders. Feeling full well that he Rurnymede and the Reform Bill at Westminster. Will France ever achieve true liberty? Time brings on many changes; perhaps when France will have won the prize, England will be in the whirl of revolution. Infidelity, Socialism and Communism are straining every nerve to indoctrinate their diabolic principles among the English people. Freemasonry directs their every effort, and Freemasonry has invaded the highest circles as Mr. Spurgeon had been more precise. But we well as the lowest; Prince and people blindly follow the behests of men they know not; lodges of Priesthood aimed against. It is "a crown" that of superior degree, whose secrets and aims they will never fathom, have made them their willing then that is intended not a Jewish. And here, we slaves; the aim of Freemasonry is Revolution | fear, is the whole secret of Mr. Spurgeon's illustraagainst the Governments of the earth, rebellion | tion. It is religious animosity which prompts it. A against that of Heaven.

In the United States the Presidential Election is majority, but the artificial system of nominating a certain number of electors for each State, who are to elect the President, may give to a minority the victory; as it is Florida, South Carolina and Louis- it is true, when he made his parable of the man iana, where the returns are not yet complete, virtuwho had fallen amongst robbers, describes a priest gentlemen. About the middle of October last, he desired end, is neither to misconstrue nor misunderally decide the choice; errors have been committed passing by; but then Our Divine Lord was infallible addressed a large audience at Tipherary, at which

and frauds also, these will be taken advantage of to elude the true verdict. Grant and his friends fear so much an enquiry into their misdeeds that they will avail themselves of every technicality which would seat their friends in power, while the Democrats after sixteen years of opposition, are in no mood to submit to anything they may, consider unjust: there is danger in all this, the strain may yet prove too severe, wise counsels are 'required, and a firm hand.

Our own Parliament is sitting at Quebec; the Government has not yet explained its Railway Policy. This will form a test question to decide the wisdom of the Ministry; it also may prove of vital importance to the Province itself. Last year the Government assumed the construction of the North Shore Railways; it was a patriotic course to to adopt, but a dangerous one; this year the South Shore clamors for the same assistance, the demand must be granted to a certain extent, but a wise discrimination must be exercised, many local roads have been inaugurated, utterly useless to the Province, those must unspairingly be rejected. Our legislators should remember that our riches are not limitless; already every source of revenue has been freely used, our timber limits are not exhaustless, and what remains of our Crown Lands is not as valuable as what has been disposed of, nor does their extent permit of any extravagance. Recourse has been had to an increase in License dues, law proceedings are heavily burdened and the stamp duty has been applied to Insurances, which the Companies resist; it would not be well to push the system too far. If our revenues are not carefully husbanded, direct taxation will have to be the last resort, and this our people will consider a most grievous hardship. There lies our greatest danger, for under excessive taxation our people may, as people blindly do under like circumstances, clamor for a change; the only change we can have would be to adopt Legislative Union and with Legislative Union, we lose our autonomy, our peculiar laws and customs, the cherished institutions which are our safeguard, and we fall into the toils of Centralization, which elsewhere has crushed every liberty and made whole nations the slaves of large revolutionary cities or of strongly supported desnotisms.

#### FACT OR PARABLE-WHICH?

"The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon in his Hospital sermon in London recently told the story of a sick man who begged a Priest to give him a crown. The Priest refusing, he begged for a farthing. 'No! again said the ecclesiastic, 'but kneel down and I will give you my blessing.' 'Not so,' said the invalid, 'if you will not help my necessity, I do not want your blessing. 'And he was right,' said Spurgeon. 'A man who would do nothing to keep alive a poor creature's body could do little for bis

soul."-Weekly Globe, Nov. 10th, 1876. It is perhaps hardly just to hold Mr. Spurgeon responsible for acts on the slender authority of a newspaper paragraph; but if Mr. Spurgeon did ac. tually use the above illustration as attributed to him, Mr. Spurgeon may be a Baptist minister, but is hardly a Christian one withal. One of two things: either this incident is a fact; or it is a parable.either case leaves Mr. Spurgeon in an unenviable position. Assuming it a fact, the Priest spoken of a very important section of the community. Neither must be an entity, and as such his character is at is it necessary to state that they contribute their stake, and doubly so since Mr. Spurgeon's use of him "to point a moral and adorn a tale," Now this entity is either known to Mr. Spurgeon, or not. If known to him, Mr. Spurgeon should have had the manliness to have given his name, in order to aware, that up to the present time there may have have afforded him an opportunity of vindicating been difficulties, in the way of giving, them just ration to the divisions if its enemies? Again and his character, if unjustly accused, or of explaining again the Popes of Rome have armed the World | the circumstance, if explanation would in aught extenuate the crime. It is, to say the least of it, somewhat cowardly and decidedly unclerical to use the pulpit as a means of attack on individual character. Pulpit inuendos pertain more to the stilletto mode of warfare, than to the chivalrous. If the Priest was known to him, Mr. Spurgeon made himself into a midnight assassin when he thus thrust at him in the dark. If the Priest was not known to him, Mr. Spurgeon could have little opportunity of testing the truth or falsehood of the allegation, and lent himself, therefore, to the unholy work of propagating a possible slander. So far we have taken it for granted, that Mr. Spurgeon, ostensibly a Christian minister, had no actual intention of injuring any one, and we grant him "fool's pardon" accordingly, though it is at all times difficult to decide whether the man who fires blindfold into a crowd is more murderer or fool. But if in using this illustration the reverend gentleman did really intend to injure some individual known or unknown, then the affair becomes too horrible, too we must leave it to Mr. Spurgeon and his hearers tion is apocryphal-a myth-a devout parable inwell known that Mr. Spurgeon has a holy horror of act of the Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, would be more himself has no mission to teach beyond what a classes bonestly carried out. fluent tongue and a bold, but not always well regulated, imagination can give him, it is not to be wondered at that he feels jealous of priests and priestcraft, and omits no opportunity (not even an hospital Sunday) to let the world know it. However in the interest of "vraisemblance" supposing the illustration a myth it would have been as well if think we can determine from the context the kind is asked for, not "a shekel;" it is a Catholic Priest desire to have a fling at the Catholic Church. He is preaching charity and forgets it himself. He is still undecided; Tilden has an overwhelming popular | preaching pity for the poor sufferer, and himself has no pity. He is begging for oil and wine to pour into wounds and himself is inflicting a wound which no oil nor wine can heal. Our Divine Lord,

in his judgments which Mr. Spurgeon is not; and was speaking as Lord and Master and as an Omniscient Lord, which Mr. Spurgeon is not.

Are we wrong in attributing to Mr. Spurgeon a desire to belittle the Catholic Church in this his parable of the Priest and the sick man? If we are, his parable falls flat to the ground. For, if it is not a hit at the Catholic Church, it is nothing. Pointless and incongruous in all other respects, it is certainly a strong bid for the bigotry of his hearers, and if money was to be got for the hospitals " per fas et refar it must undoubtedly have succeeded. Mr. Spurgeon's parable is incongruous, and betrays his ignorance of London missionary life amongst the Catholic poor. "The great preacher" thinks that if a Priest could not give a crown to every poor man that asked it, he could do no good otherwise. A crown is five shillings as Mr. Spurgeon perhaps knows. Where then is this poor priest to get these "five shillings" from for every poor man he meets. Mr. Spurgeon can have very little idea of the number of poor a Catholic priest in London meets with in a day, and the slender means at his disposal when he talks thus glibly of crowns and sick men. Father Mathew gave the shirt off his back, because he had already given all he had in his pocket, and there are many Father Mathews on the English Missions to the Catholic poor. We have never yet heard tell of Mr. Spurgeon doing this, though he sneers so eloquently, so unjustly, at his Catholic co-labourers. If Mr. Spurgeon has never yet refused a crown to any poor man who asked it, either Mr. Spurgeon's purse must be a very long one, or his missionary labours very short. It is well to mark precisely the accusation : " a man who would do nothing to keep alive a poor creature's body could do little for his soul." How coolly the great preacher take it for he preached "gun-powder treason and plot" to the granted that every priest can relieve all the poor men he meets in his tramps, by day and by night. from year end to year end, amongst the London slums. Mr. Spurgeon's parables would be improved as their vraisemblance at least by a little more to stir up latent passions and fan them into flames. experience amongst the London poor.

#### FIAT JUSTICIA.

Under another heading, we noticed that there are now two vacancies to be filled, in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. Our readers are well aware, that for our own part we have never received, and never sought favors, from any political party under any circumstances. The course of this Journal has been, to steer clear of all that might seem to be mere partisanship, and to devote ourselves, to the interest of the cause, for which this Journal was specially founded. We think we are not going out of our prescribed limits, however. when we direct the attention of the Hon. Premier of the Local Government of the Province, who is acknowledged, by all, to be a gentleman of honest purpose, as well as of great ability, that there is one feature, very noticeable, in the composition of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. We allude to the total absence of even a single Irish Catholic as a representative in that body. -We need not refer to the census tables to show, that the Irish Catholics of this Province are fair share, towards the public revenue, and that like their French Canadian, English and Scotch fellowsubjects, they are called upon to bear their proportions of the burdens imposed on all. We are fully due in the premises. But we think the time has now arrived, and the opportunity presents itself, in a tangible shape, when the Government can in all propriety and with good grace recognize the rights of that section, bearing their burdens as we have already stated, to a small share in the honorable positions of the Province. We speak on behalf of no one particular individual. It is not for us to signalize. amongst the large number of Irish Catholics. in this Province, who by their integrity, intelligence, wealth and social standing would do honor to the position, to which one should be chosen. We feel. however, that it is a simple act of justice that we are asking on behalf of our Irish Catholic fellowsubjects in this Province. No doubt there are persons who will say, that such destinction ought not to be made, that it is perpetuating a state of things that belongs to the past. We know, however, that even in this Province, those most anxious, that the Irish Catholic population should not urge their claims, are the first to make it a point, that the pretensions of Scotch and English Protestants shall be recognized. The Irish Catholics have no representation in the local Government, and they do not complain although entitled to such representation, since no member of the legislature of their race and creed seeks after the position; but we feel satisfied that on all hands the justice of our present demand, for the nomination of an Irish Catholic, to fill one of the vacancies in the Legislative Council, will be agreeable to the vast majority of the people, who in the main love to see justice and fair play to all

# IS IT IGNORANCE?

None are so blind as those who will not see. This is an old saying and a true one. No one is obliged to see who will not, but what is to be said of a journalist, who, knowingly, misleads and misinforms his readers, giving them the most erthe Montreal Herald of the 18th inst., is perfectly is scarcely fair to those who are supposed to derive information from his journal that he should serve heading of Home Rulers :-

There seems to have been latterly a considerable divergence of opinion among those who are now agitating the rights of Ireland. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., on account of his not having been prepared to agree with all the proposals of the more violent of the party has been, in fact, read out of it by those he declared his unwillingness to follow his leaders and always with moderation and charity. Unforwhere he was unwilling to go, for what was to be thought of the independence of a member who had placed himself at the foot of another man? He strongly denounced the intolerance of some Home Rulers, who by their own course had caused dissentions in the ranks and whose political intolerance was so great that their Protestant countrymen would naturally say that they would be likely also to be religiously intolerant.

Mr. Smyth read out of his party because he was not prepared to agree with all the proposals of the more violent of his associates! This will be news to those who have followed the movement. Mr. Smyth's speech, severing himself from the Home Rule party, in Parliament, may be open to a variety of constructions, but the Herald's version, is the most original we have yet heard, and would, no doubt, astonish the member for Westmeath, should he happen to come across it. We were always under the impression that his objection to the Home Rule scheme was that it did not go far enough, but our contemporary says nous avons change tout cela. Mr. Smyth is no longer the Repealer pure and simple: he is even horrified at the violence and extravagance of Mr. Butt and his foltowers. The article of the Herald is a fair specimen of the way in which certain writers treat every subject relative to Ireland and its affairs. It is no wonder that so many well-meaning persons have erroneous notions of the country and its people, since they derive their information from such unreliable sources.

#### "THE GUN-POWDER PLOT."

A Mr. Hunteris " pastor" of the Dominion Methedist Church, or rather he is manager of a theatre with that name in Ottawa. On the 5th of the present month, an anniversary dear to all Orangemen. united lodges of old and young ruffians, who are spoiling for fight, and never will be satisfied until decimated in civil war. He told the old lying story over again, but in such a way that it could not fail The city papers published his hellish harangue verbatim, and without comment of any kind-for the which we do not blame them. But when a Catholic writes to one of them, the Free Press, & letter (which we copy elsewhere) wherein he takes Mr. Hunter severely to task for his inflammatory address, and hammers him with an array of historical facts as with a sledge, behold the Editor of that journal must append a note to the letter in this

"We publish the above by request, but we may be permitted to say that we do not sympathize with or approve of a line of it. The writer grossly exaggerates the language made use of by Rev. Mr. Hunter, for the sake of pointing his criticism; while his very violence, in the cause which he champions, will afford the best justification, not of what 'Catholicus' says Mr. Hunter said, but of what he actually did say, as accurately reported in the

In turn we may be permitted to say that we have read Mr. Hunter's address, and we emphatically deny that "Catholicus" has even slightly exaggerated the language used by that traitor to the interests of this country. And as to the "violence" so feelingly complained of, we must say that the nervous system of our contemporary has been considerably reduced since it published the Hunter sermon without being the least shocked.

# LIBERALITY-CATHOLIC AND PRO-

TESTANT. Some years ago the Press of England and America day by day teemed with indignation at the cruelties perpetrated in Neapolitan prisons; they were perfectly justified in rising in their anger at the details as presented them; human nature must be fallen indeed if it could silently hear the recital of horrors which none but fiends could commit. And yet in "Merrie England," less than a hundred years ago to relate the same horrors, no exaggeration would have been necessary; in those days when Death and torture were hurled from every statute against crime; when misfortune itself was punished by the imprisonment of the Debtor; but English sins and English crimes are not now the subject of our thoughts, it never was our intention nor will it be our plan of discussion to bring back to memory the feuds and fights of long ago: they are buried with their authors, God forbid that we should out of a mere spirit of retaliation or without necessity, resuscitate them. We wish to draw the attention of our readers, whether Catholic or Protestant. to the great difference displayed then, when Catholics were concerned, and to-day, when Protestants are accused of crimes and cruelties quite as heinous more heinous indeed, considering the times. Then Exeter Hall thundered forth against popery, fanaticism was rampart, and the bigoted and consequently more energetic portion of the Press could find no other explanation for those terrible deeds, than the fact that they were committed by Catholics, in a Catholic Country; the wave of popular indignation rose in fury and the whole land sounded with fierce denunciations of the faith of the Italians. To-day in the Protestant City of Toronto, revelations are made of deeds of atrocious fiendishness; for hours, even days and nights prisoners are tied up in a position which at every moment must have caused the most harrowing torture; another, a poor idiot. is beaten so severely, that some time after, death ensucs: systematic cruelty is practised week after week, and when it is denounced does a single Catholic Newspaper attribute to Protestantism the responsibility? has an unkind word or a false accusation been uttered by Priest or Layman against the roneous notions of current events. The writer, in Faith of our separated brethren? Protestants as well as Catholics are indignant; and the Faith of at liberty to shut his own eyes to the truth, but it the former is no more responsible to day than was that of the latter years ago. We rejoiced at this exhibition of Catholic Charity, we know it will be them up such bosh, as the following, under the appreciated by our fellow citizens of different faith: for fair-minded men are not wanting in their midst From them we always are certain of receiving just treatment and to them we will be always anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship. It is our interest and theirs to live in friendship and cordiality, and the only way to attain this much to be

funately there are men who never conceive that others can in good faith differ from their belief. those we must pity and pray for ; there are others who brought up in bigotry look with positive hatred upon everything Catholic, those we must pity and endeavor to instruct : but others exist who, using the prejudices of the other two classes, advance themselves by cultivating those prejudices; without heart or conscience, or even belief in their own words, they would fan the flames and rejoice to see their fellow-citizens wrapt in the general confiagration, provided they would in the ruin of others, in contention and fight, in civil war itself, light their way to wealth, the ignoble sim of all their unscrupulous efforts; for them to lie and to slander is a pleasure, to use the very worst devices of the genius of evil, is a daily occupation; Protestant as well as Catholic must detest such reptiles, and we are proud to say that in this free land of Canada Protestant and Catholic are learning to understand each other, and to repel with unsparing blow, such Demagogues and Pharisees.

## THE LATE HON. FRAZER de BERRI.

Within the past few days two vacancies have occurred in the Legislative Council of this Province. owing to the death of the Hon. Mr. Richard, and that of the Hon. Frazer de Berri. The former Gentleman although a very worthy Councillor, never achieved much celebrity in the political affairs of the Country, whilst the latter, if not a man of great abilities, was at all events noted for his energy and straightforwardness, as well as for his usefulness as an independent member of the political party with which he was associated. Mr. Frazer do Berri Seigneur of Cournoyer and Contrecœur, was the only son of Simon Frazer, M.D., Lieutenant in the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. He was born at the Village of St. Martin on the 25th November 1816 and died on Wednesday the 15th instant at his residence in Saint Mark de Cournoyer. He was originally a Protestant but early in life he embraced the Catholic faith. The provincial press, of all shades of political opinion, speaks highly of the deceased, and on all hands the greatest credit is given him, for the zeel with which he sought to serve the Province at large and to be useful to those whose interests he was specially charged with. The Hon. Gentleman may literally be said to have died in harness, for although very ill he caused himself to be carried on a litter to the Council chamber, at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The shock was too great for him, and he was seized with a violent attack during the first session, he bade an affectionate farewell to his colleagues and was taken home to die. Out of respect for his memory the Legislative Council was adjourned until Tuesday last.-R.I.P.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS UPON REAL ESTATE.

In looking over the Bills now before the Quebec Parliament, we notice one presented by J. C. Wurtle. Q. C., member for Yamaska, to amend the articles of the Code referring to the procedure of Sheriff's Sales. From the title we conclude that it embodies the suggestions contained in our previous number, that the Sheriff should notify the date and place of sale to all persons appearing by the registrars certificate to have claims upon properties sold under execution; this will remedy one great defect in the law. We cannot say if the proposed Bill ensures sufficient publicity, not having seen the

Property undoubtedly should be sold at its full value, whether offered by private or public sale, competition among buyers is the surest way to attain this end, and in consequence the public should be informed of such sales in order to attend; now, the Official Gazette is not read by the public, and the Official Gazette alone contains such notices except in special cases. Advertisements ought to be inserted in the ordinary papers of the locality, where the property is situated; the cost would not be excessive, and would be nothing compared to the benefits conferred. The details as to how often such notices should be inserted, their forms, etc., we would leave to the able member for Yamaska. We would moreover suggest that notices of sales should be posted upon the property itself.

We had spoken of the matter last year to Mr. Wurtle, he immediately understood all the benefits of our plan, and with that zeal which has always distinguished him as a public man and which assisted by his great ability, will make him ere long one of our foremost statesman, he has brought in the necessary bill. We hope it will meet in the House the cordial support of both Government and Opposition; no party can find reason to object to its provisions, and the whole country is interested in the measure. We congratulate Mr. Wurtle, and wish him every success in his legislative career.

# THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Up to the time of our going to press nothing definite has transpired regarding the result of the Presidential Contest in the United States. The organs of both parties still claim the victory for their respective candidates, but we opine the election of Mr. Tilden is next to a certainty. Some of the journals in the neighbouring republic have been using language of an ominous character, in connection with this matter, but it is to be hoped that the decision to be arrived at by those charged with the scrutiny, will be such as to satisfy all parties. In the meantime the most painful anxiety reigns in both political camps. We expect to be able to lay the final result before our readers next week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- The Rev. Father Burke, Erperior of the Redemptorist Fathers, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of \$20, from Messis. Clapp and Jones, through Mr. Harle, towards the enlargement and heating of St. Patrick's church. Quebec Budget.

ASTHUA AND CAVARRE, -See Dr. Langell's adv't.

"THE GUNPOWDER PLOT."

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir,—I attended the afternoon service in the beautiful New Dominion Methodist Church on last Sunday week, held to celebrate the frustration of the so-called Gunpower Plot. I had heard the reverend Mr. Hunter preach often before and admired his eloquence, his talents as a pulpit orator, and, above all, the spirit of Christian charity which his utterances evinced towards all sections of Christians, even towards Catholics. I knew beforehand something very strong was expected from him by his temporary congregation, and was afraid, from the fact of his consenting to preach at all, that he would be carried away—not by his own passions, but those of his audience; still trusting to his firmness of character, I repressed my doubts and listened attentively. When I heard what he took for his text my fears completely vanished, for who thought I, can construct bigotry on such a basis as the sermon on the Mount, that sublimest of all the sublime doctrines of Christ, "But I say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which spitefully use you and persecute you," and my doubts and fears vanished completely when I heard him use the following

"It is not my intention to fan the flames of passion by hurling anathemas against our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen." Here then thought I, is a man whom I can respect no matter how widely he may differ from me in points of belief, here is a clergyman who instead of pandering to the passions of the bigoted and ignorant, will teach them a lesson in Christian charity which they shall not soon forget. I was grievously disappointed as Mr. Hunter went on, for he did hurl anathemas with a vengeance, strong and fierce, and terrible, growing more wrathful and bitter as he continued, until from using the expression Roman Catholics he glided into the word Popery; and at length having lost all control over his language, he descended to the level of fanatics who disturb the peace of the Queen's Park in Toronto on Sundays, and revel in such choice phrases as "poor deluded papists," "Babylon is fallen," ignorant, superstitious, worshippers of waters, and the other select phrases which make the stock and trade of a street preacher, applied to more than two-thirds of the Christians of this world, and all to please the very small fraction in front of him, and perhaps to induce it to subscribe to that church, which he has been mainly instrumental in building and in which his heart is centred.

And now, Sir, permit me to take a brief review of the assertions of the pastor of the new Dominion Church, for arguments they certainly were not. As regards the gunpowder plot itself, the famous couplet of Pope, referring to the monument erected to commemorate it, so shamed the bigots into serse that in a short time no one in England would be seen celebrating the fifth of November but the street arabs and gutter boys of London.

"The London pillar pointing to the skies Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies."

and it did lie, and it does to this very day, and the cause for amazement is that the paster of any Christian Church should seek to perpetuate the falsehood conveyed by the inscription in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on this free soil of North America which, the assertion of Mr. Hunter to the contrary, has not been " bequeathed to us as a legacy purchased by Protestant blood," oxcept, indeed he believes that Wolfe was a saint, Montcalm a persecutor for conscience sake, the plains of Abraham a religious battle ground, and the British soldiers who fell there—a large number of whom were Catholics-martyrs for Protes antism.

During the reign of Elizabeth the Catholics were persecuted in England to such a pitch as almost to drive them mad and recusancy laws were framed which left them no control over their properties, their children or their lives, and this, not with stand ing the fact that Lord Howard, of Effingham, a Catholic, was mainly instrumental in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On the accession of James I, they entertained the hope that those oppressive laws would be repealed, but most of the clever and Enscrupulous ministers of the last reign survived, and advised the King, who was foolish enough to listen to anything, that it was against his interests to allow the Catholic subjects liberty of conscience. Thus rendered desperate a small section of them arose and sought to destroy their oppressors in one shape or another in order that they might live like freemen in the land of their ancestors. The Catholics of Lancashire and Yorkshire repudiated the movement; and indeed it was only in Warwickshire and a few counties adjacent that it obtained. Even there it was only a few of the leaders who were acquainted with the plot, I am really giving what I consider the worst side of the matter, and a good many Protestant and most Catholic writers give it as their opinion that it was a bogus affair got up by a clever statesman in Elizabeth's time in order to confirm the hero and idiotic King in his Protestant way of thinking and his detestation of Catholics, and it must be said they succeeded to their heart's content. The Cathelic Church Ex cathedra repudiated the gunpowder plot, and one would suppose, considering the tenscity with which it clings to its doctrines, unchange-able as fate itself, it should get some credit when it pronounces on a subject. There is one thing that can be laid down as true as the Gospel which is, that since the Reformation ten Catholics have lost their lives for religious sake to one Protestant, And yet Mr. Hunter throws his hands towards the ceiling and requests the shades of Latimer and Ridley to emerge from their ashes and astonish Protestants who do not agree with his peculiar

The St. Bartholemew massacre, so often thrown in the teeth of Catholics, was purely a political slaughter, and after all a retaliatory measure, for if the Calviniats got the upper hand in France, it would not be their fault if a Catholic were left alive. As it was, they burned and killed wherever they obtained a chance; slaughtered priests at the altar, and in their blind fanaticism would have covered the fair land of France with desolation and ruin They were enemies and traitors to their country, and while the Huguenots were leagued with the enemies of France, the Catholic Champion, the Duke of Guise, drove the English from their last foothold in his country—Calais. Is it any wouder that the Government looked upon them with suspicion and strove to protect itself against its political foes by every means in its power. God forbid that I should defend the St. Bartholemew massacre, but I do say that Charles the Ninth and Catherine de Medici merely followed the example act them by Coligo; and his confreres, and that they did not slaughter the Huguenots because they were sought to give France to the English and Austriaus. The religion of Lord Howard, of Effingham, was persecuted, but that did not prevent him from defending his country in her hour of peril. The religion of Coligni was, let us say, persecuted, and the Reformation succeeded in France what would the consequences have been ? Why, the same as in England: the churches would have been robbed, the church property appropriated by the victors, Rogland and parts of Germany, by fire and by best kind, and the stream of such emigrants would

to the state of th

sword. Was it the spirit of charity which actuated the ana-Baptists and fifth monarchy men of Eng-land, who sought to destroy all established power? Did not the Protestants of Germany, when they had done killing the Catholics, turn arms against each other and sect cut the threat of sect? Did not the great Luther persecute Melancthon, and Melancthon persecute other Protestants? Did not the Protestant power of Britain use all its tremendous force for three bloody centuries to utterly exterminate and annihilate the Irish Catholics? Did they not hang their priests draw the nails off the bishops fingers with pinchers, and prevent the people under pain of death from worshipping God in their own way, and was not all this persecution as proved by Protestant historians and writers, and not drawn from specryphal Rhenish note, to the Donay bible Latin. The reverend gentleman well knew the gullibilits of the congregation when he put the following words in the mouth of the scholarly, the cautious, the accomplished Bellarmine. "If your enemies are weaker than you exterminate them if you can do so without danger, if stronger than you keep This quotation would make sensible people auiet." laugh if they did not reflect that it is no laughing matter at all, and may serve to incite a certain class to deeds of blood in some future Twelfth of July. I cannot bring myself to believe that the preacher had that object in view, when quoting or inventing that passage for the simple reason that I do not believe he is sincere in his advanced views, but when he implored his hearers to love the souls of the poor deluded papists, it implied, if it implied anything, that they were not to love their bodies, but, in fact, quite the contrary. And still the Rev Mr. Hunter does not seek to perpetuate feuds or hurl anathemas at his Roman Catholic fellowcountrymen, a few of whom he thinks are really good citizens!

I beg to inform the rev. gentleman that I do not worship images, although a Catholic, and the most illiterate of my co-religionists would repudiate the idea with scorn if asked, and yet they are not the people to deny the articles or dogmas of their faith. Neither do I kneel as a slave at the knees of a priest. I kneel to God. This Mr. Hunter knows in his heart of hearts, but he will persist in insulting half of Canada by reiterating charges made capital of by colporteurs and itinerant preachers fifty years ago The eloquent preacher rang the charges on the open Bible, the unchained Bible until he got tired, and thanked God that he lived in a Protestant country, where the light of the Gospel was clear, seeming in his enthusiasm to forget that this is net a Protestant country at all. The Auglicans and Rituals are well able to take care of themselves, and do not require me for a defender; but I cannot belo remarking that Mr. Hunter's assumption, as conveyed by the poculiar expression of "Protestant bread and butter" of his Church being the only sincere Protestant one is very ridiculous. The poet Moore, in his "Lallah Rookh," portrays an old humbug of the name of Fadladeen, who hugged bimself with the comfort that his copy of the Koran was the only genuine one in the world, and in like manner it would seem as if Mr. Hunter thinks himself the only genuine, bona fide Protestant at present existing on this planet, else why does he grudge "Protestant bread and butter' to ritualists, who are as sincere as he, perhaps more? I pass over Mr. Hunter's advice about the overturning of dynasties and governments which truckle to Popery as being only a piece of gasconade entirely in order on the glorious Fifth of November, and his other graceful little reference to the man of sin, and all that half the Canadian people hold dearer than life, as every enlightened Protestant will value them at their true worth, and I have reason to know that two-thirds of the Protestants of Ottawa do not subscribe to his opinion. If Babylon is falling I must say Babylon should be tired, for she is at it now during eighteen hundred years, and if Mr. Hunter does not accelerate her decline she will go on in this way for ever, and as Macauly says "she will live and flourish when the traveller from New Zealand shall sit upon London Bridge to sketch the ruine of St. Paul."

I am aware that I am trespassing on valuable space, but think with the usual spirit of fair play for which the Free Press is distinguished you will allow me the same privilege as Mr. Hunter, and I promise to trouble you no more on the subject, no matter what occurs.

CATHOLICUS. Ottawa, November 11th, 1876.

# A LIE NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Of the absurd statement which has being going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Bishop of Minorica issued a most extraordinary decree of excommunication against all who would harbour Protestants, do business with them, or even speak to them, the Archbishop of Toronto writes :-

# (To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,-The reputed excommunication by the Bishop of Minorica bears so evidently the impress of forgery, at least to the Catholic mind, that it would appear hardly worth while to beg of you to give a hint to your readers of its fictitious character. But as we are in times of apocryphal letters that annoy even Governments, and as the pseudoexcommunications in Sterne's "Uncle Toby" are sometimes seriously quoted by persons who, in their simplicity, consider nothing too absurd for Catholics to believe, I determined, on second thought, to beg your permission to assure your readers that no Catholic Bishop in his senses could have issued such an un anonical censure as that published in this morning s issue of your journal.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of l'oronto. St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Nov. 9.

# IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Free Grant Gazette has the following on the subject of emigration :- One class of possible emigrants is almost totally neglected by itinerant agents and lecturers; we allude to annuitants, by which term we'designate all who live on a fixed and certain income, whether that income be derived from consols, railway shares, land or any other source. There are thousands of such old country annuitants living on an income which (with the high prices and low interest for money which obtain in England) mears genteel beggary and exclusion from society. In Canada they would be independent, it not rich, and would benefit the places which they selected for residence more than even small capitalists or speculators. A small capitalist may lose his capital, thus only giving a town or village a temporary impulse, which dies out like a " flash in the pan;" but an annuitant brings so much certain Protestante, but because they were traitors who money into a place every year, thus creating a steady cash trade for the storekeeper. Even if the annuitant lives an idle life "on his money" there is this benefit at least resulting, but annuitants generally fall into the fashion of the country where work is the rule and idleness the exception, and he immediately applied to the eternal enemy of find something to employ themselves in doing, France for assistance. Richelieu drove the English whereby the community is benefitted. Some of and rebels from Rochelle, while at the same time he assisted Austria's rebellious Protestant subjects against that Catholic empire, facts that clearly prove that it was political motives which actuated the the agent or lecturer must show them that they statesmen of the day in dealing with their foes. If can live more cheaply in Canada, and get higher interest for their money than they can in the Old Country. They must also be taught our position as to social, educational, and religious advantages. Every such aunuitant once settled down in Canada and the Catholics exterminated, as happened in would in his turn be an emigration agent of the

ing the major a section of the secti

flow with redoubling velocity and increase in are reported. As there is danger of the disease geometrical proportion. We could name localities where one such annuitant, emigrating a few years ago, has induced the advent of a dozen of his neighbours and friends; and though most of these annuitants are the small fry, or at least what would be very small fry in England—the \$400 to \$700 men -yet occasionally a \$3,000 or \$4,000 man is caught in the stream. We hope that in any case our home agents will not lose sight of the annuitants and small capitalists. This fertilizing stream of cash men could not possibly be overdone; and Canada could drink it in wholesale.

#### RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

BLESSING THE BELL. St. Anne's Church, Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, was crowded to excess on the occasion of the anniversary of blessing of the bell, and being besides the last appearance of the pastor, Rev. Father Allenu. The service was opened by the singing of the Veni Creator by the choir, under charge of R. Devlin, organist. Rev. Father Alleau then ascended the pulpit, and taking for his text that portion of the Scripture where the apostles receive the command to go forth and preach to all nations : "Whosoever love you love me, and whosoever despise you despise me." The reverend gentleman kept his audience spell-bound for over an hour by the eloquence of his discourse, and at the conclusion introduced his successor, Rev. Father Jouvent, who made a few remarks, reviewing the great amount of work done by his predecessor. Solema benediction was then given, and the singing of the Te Deum brought the cremonies to a close, after which the people of the parish formed into procession, and carrying torches, conducted the Rev. Father Alleau as far as the Bishop's Palace, where some addresses were presented .- Ottawa Citizen.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION .- ELEVEN YOUNG LADIES PROressed.—Thursday morning, 16th inst, was made the occasion of the religious profession of a number of young ladies at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, or as it is better known the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in this city. The impressive ceremonies were conducted by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Stenson, of Almonte, and McCormick, of Mount St. Patrick. There were also present, Rev. Fathers Rehoul, of Hull, and Harnois, of St. Joseph's College, Rev. Sub-deacon Duhamel, nephew of His Lordship; Mr. Phillip, of North Gloucester, Mr. Andre, of Thurso, and so many of the friends of the young ladies about to be professed, that there was scarcely standing room in the chapel of the Convent. The following are the names, places of residence and names adopted in religion of the several ladies :- Professed: Miss Ellen Brown, Ottawa, Sister Mary Liguori; Miss Adel Latentresse, Joliette, Sister Mary Scholastica; Miss D. Raiche, Nicolet, Sister Mary Cecilia, and Miss Adelaide Cote, Nicolet, Sister Mary Benedict.—Took the Veil:
Mrs. William Gardener, Ogdensburg, St. Mary of
the Incarnation; Miss Margaret Brady, Mount St.
Patrick, Sister Mary of the Immaculate Conception; Miss Mary Hewett, Montreal, Sister Mary of the Blessed Sacrament: Miss Harriet Vigeau, Quebec, Sister Mary of St Francois de Sales; Miss Alvina Bois, Ottawa, Sister Mary of St. Lawrence; Miss Lizzie Flood, Montreal, Sister Mary Joseph; Miss Margaret Brennan, Sister Mary Michael. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Rev. Father Stenson delivered an eloquent and exhaustive discourse, taking for his text "My soul doth magnify the Lord and my spirit rejoiceth in my God, my Saviour."-Ottawa Citizen.

WOLFE ISLAND R. C. CHURCH.-His Lordship Bishop O'Brien has again commenced a tour of his Diocese for the purpose of collecting funds for the liquidation of the Diocesan debt, Last year His Lordship visited all the parishes west of Kingston, and in every one, without exception, he has been received not only with open arms and hearts, but more substantially, with open purses. The enormous debt, of upwards of fifty thousand dollars, which weighed so heavily upon the Diocese at the time be assumed the "mitre" has, by his indetatigable zeal and perseverance, together with the unbounded charity of his people, been reduced a little over one-balf. The Catholics of the eastern ortion of the Diocese, yet to be calle a noble example set before them, and it now remains in their power to echo the voice of the west. No doubt his Lordship, who is a favourite with all classes, will find the same success awaiting him in his future visits, and by the time he has completed his tour he will have more than completed the wiping out of the debt of the Diocese. On Sunday last the Bishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, paid a visit to Wolfe Island. The beautiful little church, built five years ago by the former pastor, the Rev. E. H. Murray, was filled to its utmost capacity, every seat, and all available standing room being occupied. Among those present were many from other denominations on the island, who, having heard of His Lordship's fame as a preacher, were determined not to lose the present opportunity of hearing him. At the end of the mass, which was sung by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, Dr. O'Brien addressed the vast assembly upon "Death" taking for his text the Gospel of the day from the 9th chap, of St Matthew. His Lordship spoke with that mild, forcible, winning and convincing manner peculiar to himself alone, and was listened to with almost breathless silence by all present. The organ and choir, under the direction of Miss Mc Rae, rendered Peters' Mass in C in a manner worthy of many a city choir of greater pretentions. Father Spratt assisted with his deep rich basso voice, which never before showed to better advantage. The amount contributed on this occassion rached the hardsome sum of \$350 .- Kingston Daily News, Nov. 14th.

# DOMINION ITEMS.

Guelph is adding to her other industries the making of damask stair-carpeting and ingrain.

OUT OF WORK .- There is said to be about 6,000 labourers now out of employment in the city of Que-

All the municipalities interested have entered into an arrangement for gravelling the road between Cobourg and Hastings village.

Mr. C. O'Reilly, a medical student at the Guelph General Hospital, had his nose severely cut by the bursting of a test tube he was using, while examining a chemical preparation. Resolutions of Condolence with the family of

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, were passed on last Friday afternoon by the Bar of Montreal, the Batonnier presiding. The land-seekers this season to Muskoka seems to be mainly Canadians; and it is to be noted that the district whence Muskoka draws its supplies of

Canadian settlers is extending eastward.—Globe. The new gas works at Napanee are now in operation. The gas is manufactured of the crude petroleum, and the work seems to be quite satis-

factory. The street lamps are being erected. BRALL Pox.-This loathsome disease has broken out in the village of Headleyville, situated an the

spreading, the city authorities should place themselves in communication with the village officials, and arrive at some understanding, for keeping the infected district isolated .- Quebec Budget.

CURE FOR SMALL-Pox .- " I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One onnce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at in-tervals, when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."-London Free Press.

Freights Couise Down.-Importers will be glad to learn that as a result of the proposed competition in the Atlantic steamship business there is an important decline in freights. The Dominion Line is quoting as follows:-Coarse measurement goods, twentyfive shillings; fine, thirty-five shillings; crates nine shillings; weight, seventeen and sixpence. The last rates paid by our merchants, per regular mail steamers, were fifty-five, forty-five and thirty-five shillings respectively, for the several classes of measurement goods,-Halfax Chronicle.

Gold.-Mr. Lockwood, who has been engaged in gold mining operations on the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers, has made a very promising report to the shareholders of the DeLery Gold Mining Co. He says that a million dollars has been taken from ten acres of ground on the Gilbert river. Mr. Pope, the Government Inspector, says the amount reached seven hundred thousand dollars, and that the work was carried on in the most desultory manner, with the rudest appliances. Mr. Lockwood is of opinion that the mines can be worked to more profit than the average mines of California and Australia, and publishes corroborative reports from various professionals who have examined the locality.

A SAD STORY FROM THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST .- A gentleman who has just returned from the Bay of Islands informs us that there has been very hard times on the Newfoundland coast-upwards of thirty vessels have been lost and several lives sacrificed. One instance was that of the schr. "Minnie Cronan," from Halifax, Captain David Fraser, which left the Bay of Islands, Oct. 15th, with a cargo of herring for Picton. She is reported at the Bay as having fallen in with dismasted, wheel gone, cargo shifted, and in a sinking condition. There were no traces of either crew or passengers-of whom there were four on board; and they have undoubtedly been swept off and drowned in the terrible gales that prevailed. Capt. Fraser has a wife and family in Dartmouth, N.S., to whom this notice may probably be the first intimation of their sad bereavement.-Halifax Recorder.

CANADIAN MAIL PERT .- The Toronto Globe BAYS: -We are entirely persuaded that, other things being even nearly equal, the Canadian winter traffic with Europe should at the earliest possible moment be diverted from Portland to a Canadian port on the Atlantic. This diversion, if reasonably practical, is one of the natural results of our having a complete railway through our own territory to the ocean. In fact it was one of the stock arguments in favour of the Intercolonial Railway being made that it would give the whole of Canada access at all times to the seaboard, and thus render us independent of any foreign port, It would be an utter stultification of all our national plans and a repudiation of all previous arguments f, now that there is a railway from the Atlantic through Canadian territory, Canadian mail matter should continue to be sent by Portland-without giving our own ocean terminus so much as a trial. The Canadian Government is not bound to Portland by the terms of its engagement with the Allan Line. By its contract we believe it can make the change of route suggested on giving due notice of the same, and the steamboat company has not the power to object. Therefore a priori arguments against the possibility of having sufficient freight entered in Halifax or St. John to justify this change ought not to have any force.

A Big CLAIM. - An Upper Cunada lady wants the whole of St. Rocks.—There visited Quebec a few days Barley sgo, an elderly ledy from Simcoe, Ontario, named Oats Mrs. McAnalley, who claims that she is the right- Peas ful owner of the whole of the land on which St. Rye Rochs is now situated, from the Government Fuel Yard westward, Mrs. McAnalley is an active and smart-looking old lady of about sixty years of age and was accompanied by a gentleman relative. She believes her pretensions to be well founded, and visited Quebec in order to obtain the necessary proof to enable her to assert her claim. She states that the property now claimed by her belonged about one hundred years ago to Col. Antrobus, whose son was an aide-de-camp to Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada. Mrs. McAnalley bases her pretensions to the St. Rochs property upon the fact that it passed into the hands of her ancestors by marriage with a son of Colonel Antrobus. The claimant is anxious to discover full particulars relative to the McAnalleys who came to Quebec about the year 1775, or 101 years ago. She likewise requires certain records to support her claims, which she believes to be deposited in this city. For the information which she desires, Mrs. McAnalley offers to pay liberally. We believe that information bearing on the matter may be left at the detectives' office. The lady claimant visited both the Sheriff's and Police offices relative to the business which brought her to Quebec .- Quebec Telegraph.

# Married.

TERROUX-ROLLAND .- At the Church of Notre Dame, (French Parish Church), on the 16th of November, by the Rev A. Giband, Robert Terroux, Esq., eldest son of Robert Terroux, Esq., to Mary Flora, youngest daughter of the late Charles O. Rolland, Esq.

# Died.

MACDONELL -In this city, on the 18th inst., of puerperal fever, Anna Maria Mansfield Mullins, be loved wife of Angus C. Macdonell, M. D. Of you charity pray for the repose of her soul .- Requiesca

Woods.-In this city, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, fortified by the sacraments of the Church, Alexander Woods, of Cloughjordan, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 57 years. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul .- R.I.P.

# REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lindsay, Dr T W P, \$2; Danville, P C, 2; St Bonaventure, Rev P N T, 2; Harrison's Corners, J J M, 1; St Philipe-Argenteuil, M B, 2; Dalling, D M, 2; Sherbrooke, T L, 2; Loughboro, L OR, 2 Point St Charles, J McI, 2; Huntington, Rev F W 1.50; St Foye, Rev J S, 3; Goderich, J A McI, 2 Napanee, T T, 4; Pakenham, J H, 2; Kenmore, J F, 2; Hamilton, J F E, 2; Violet, J O'N, 2; Point F, 2; Hamilton, J F E, 2; Violet, J O'N, 2; Point aux Anglais, Rev M T, 4; Nicolet, Rev M G P, 4; St Andrews, F D, 2; St Sauveur des Montagnes, W F, 1.50; St Sophia, E C, 2; Lindsay, J P J, 2 Upper Wakefield, T D, 2; Port Hope, P McCi 4; Hamilton, H L B, 2; St Hpacinthe, M B, 2; Flinton, M L, 2; Orillia, T K, 2; Point St. Charles, T B, 2; Pembroke, F M, 2.50; Read, J McC, 5; Iroquois, Mrs H McO, 2; Greenfield, O J O, 2.34; Clayton, P H, 2; South Douro, M O'B 2; St. Josept 1 Mrs. Rev A'D. 1: St. Patrick's Hill Rev B G. R. 20 Bounport side of the Dorchester Bridge. Three cases | d'Siy, Rey A'D, Ir; St. Patrick's Hill, Roy B C B, 2;

The first country back with the first of the

Carillon, J F, 4; Melrose, J D, 4; St. Leon, J S, 2

Chambly Canton, HO'H, 4.

Per E McG, Danville—Santa Cruiz, Cal., LD, 1. Per J Q, Hamilton—O G, 2; J McD, 2; T L, 2; D S, 2; W H, 2; M M, 2; M J F, 2, Per T L Bathurst Village-T K, 1.50; Bathurst,

P E, 1.50.
Per D O'S, Picton—Waupcos, A S, 2.
Per P W—Erinsville, T D, 2; J O'N, 2; Marlbank, T C, 2.

Per D A C, Alexandria-A McK, 1; J McD, 5; A D K, 2; Lochiel, W D, 1.
Per W C, Cornwall—St Andrews, F McR, 2.

#### OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTA,")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal	1914	191
British North America		
Ontario		••••
City		••••
Pcople's	94	92
Molson's		
Toronto	,	
Jacques Cartier	31	30
Merchants'	93	924
Hochelaga	82}	80
Eastern Townships	105	1034
Quebec	108	
St. Lawrence		
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe	100	80
Union		
Villa Maria	70	50
Mechanics'		48
Royal Canadian	• • • •	
Commerce	1243	
Metropolitan	•	
Dominion		
Hamilton	98	
Exchange		

Greenbacks bought at 81 die. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS,-(Gazette. Flour # bri. of 196 b .- Follards.... \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra ..... 5.65 Fancy ..... 5.30 Spring Extra..... 5.15 5.20 Superfine 4.75 Extra Superfine 5.55 Middlings .... 3.45 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs .... 2.39 City bags, [delivered]..... 2.35 2.40 Oatmeal 4.70 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.53 Oats ..... 0.37 0.91 do do U. Canada.... 0.00 do do do U. Uanada... U. U. U. Lard, per lbs... 0.12 do do do pails 0.00 Cheese, per lbs., 0.10 do Fall makes 0.00 Pork—New Mess... 21.50 0.12} 0.09 90.9 00.00 Firsts..... 0.00 0.00 Pearls-6.19 6.00 Seeds—Timethy, per 45 lbs .... 0.00 Clover .... 0.00 Burran.-Quiet; 20c to 20c, according to quality

#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globs.) Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 00 1 20 do spring do ......... 1 10 1 11 Barley do ....... 0 75 6 85 Peas do ..... 0 00 Ryo do ..... 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs .... 0 00 0 00 6 60 6 90 Beef, hind-grs. per lb..... 0 9 00 "fore-quarters 0 00 Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 00 9 28 0 22 0 18 packed..... 0 13 Hay ..... 12 00 Straw..... 11 60 Geese, each..... 0 60 Turkeys...... 0 50 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 50

t	THE KINGSTON MARKET,—(British	W	ig.)
ďÌ	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.25	to	6.75
٠l	" " 100 lbs 3.25	to	3.40
c }	Family ' 100 " 2.50	to	2.70
1	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0 00	to	0.00
ŀ	Rye " " 0.55	to	0.60
	Peas " " 0.70	to .	
1	Oats " " 0.37	to	0.40
ا ـ	Wheat " " 0.00	to	0.00
e	Fall Wheat 0.00	to	0.00
•	MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00	to	0.03
5	" hind " " " 0.00	to	<b>66.</b> 0
y ).	" per lb 0.00	to	0.00
۲٠	Mutton per lb 0.05	to	89.0
- 1	Ham " in store 0.15	to	<b>9.17</b>
	Veal " 0.00	to	0 00
of	Bacon " " 0.12	to	0.13
) <b>-</b>		to	9.25
ır	Hibes—No 1 untrimmed 4.00	to	4.50
at	4.00	to	0.00
ı	Porteg	to	0.20
8	Calf Skins 0.10	to	
8	Dekin Skins 0.25	to	0.30
٦,	Lambskins, 0.40	to	0.00
ır	Tallow 0.04	to	0.07
	POULTRY—Turkeys, each 0.75 Geese " 0.50	to:	
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	Ducks per pair 0.60 Fowls per pair 0.30	to	0.70
	General—Potatoes, per pag 9.75	to	<b>0.40</b> 1.00
t	Butter, tub, per lb 018.	to	0.20
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D	Eggs, per dozen 0.20	to	0.22
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٧,	Hay, per ton, new11.00		12.00
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J	Straw, 6.00		8.00
ıt	Straw, 6.00 Wood, Hard 3.50		4.60
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J. H. SEMPLE, MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER 53 ST. PETER STREET. Character was the control of the con

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## FOREIGN.

INTEMPERANCE.—In order to check the spread of intemperance in Austrian, Poland, the provincial diet of Galicia passed some strict laws, enacting severe punishments for drunkenness, or for encouraging or assisting in it. The Central Government has brought this provincial enactment before the Vienna Reichsrath, in order to procure [as the Austrian constitution requires] its approval of the penalties decreed. W. 17 P. ...

THE QUESTION OF TOLERATION IN SPAIN.—The Madrid Official Gazette contains a Ministerial circular defining the practical effect to be given to the 11th Article of the Constitution. All public manifestations of persons or bodies dissenting from the religion of the State are prohibited, except in cemeteries which are to be regarded as "inviolable"; and the words "public manifestations" are explained to mean all acts performed in the public streets outside the churches or cemeteries, making display of religious ceremonies, rites, usages, and customs, such as processions, notices, banners, and emblems, mentioned in the Public Worship Clause of the Constitution. This, after all, except as far as notices are concerned, is precisely the law in England, and we do not see how the sympathisers with the Protestant propaganda in Spain can by any consistency com-plain of the provisions in general. Moreover, before opening any new place of worship or cemetery, the Dissenters must give forty-eight hours' notice to the authorities, together with the names of the directors or managers, who must themselves within a fortnight of the opening of chapels or cemeteries give information to the authorities of the fact. Schools are to be independent of the chapels, and the masters are to be Spaniards who have taken a diploma. Meetings in the chapels or cemeteries are to be permitted, but unauthorised meetings in other places may be dissolved by the police, and finally there is to be no interference with foreigners.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE FRENCH ARMY .- A gratifying testimony has been borne in a high quarter to the improvement in the French army. The Bishop of Nimes, writing to the Minister of Justice and Worship to second the protest of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris against the proposed abolition of the military chaplains, refers as follows to the intention of the Government to make the capital of his diocese one of the principal stations of the new army organ-isation:—"The city of Nimes," writes the Bishop, one of the most religious places in France, is about to become one of the most important military centres of the South I rejoice at it, and I make no secret of my satisfaction, having witnessed the Christian spirit with which the French army is every day penetrated more and more, and how well the soldier seconds the ministry of the priest. I hail the day when thanks to the example set by the officers, the influence of the chaplains, and the spirit of sacrifice diffused through all ranks, the profession of a soldier, of all callings in life, may be the one most favourable to the regencration of society, and the extension of Christianity. We can say to mothers. Do not be afraid to send your sons into the army; life in barracks is not what it once was. The priest is well known there, and is listened to and reverenced, and your sons will find him a tried and sure friend. We may say to young men-Be soldiers; you will find the French army changed for the better; there is less danger there to your morals, and there are as many aids to your faith as in the schools of civillian life or in apprenticeship to trade or manufactures. We can say to the city of Nimes-the increase of your garrison will be a public benefit, for you will have a Christian garrison, that is to say, you will have fresh examples of faith, of discipline, and of work. Such are our hopes; an unhappy decision of the Legislature would ruin them if it were possible to make a mockery of the law of a great nation by refusing the annual grant of money needed to carry that law into effect."

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.—The terms demanded by Russia at the last moment, probably owing to the victories of the Turks during the last few days, and the clergy summoned to and to appease the war feeling rapidly rising in prosecute, but they were secretly told that if they strength throughout the empire, are as follows:— obeyed they would be slain, and they knew it was "If you do not think fit to agree within forty-eight no idle threat. About the same time four or five hours to a six weeks peace on our withdraw our ambassador and the whole personnel of money in their pockets. No complaints were made our embassy from Constantinople." In other words, we will declare war with you ourselves. The Turk-ish Ministers after a protracted conference agreed to place, the Redifs, to the number of twenty, entered ish Ministers after a protracted conference agreed to this, and for the present there is peace. Turkey and robbed the priest's house in the middle of the must now make the best of her opportunities, and permanent peace will result. She is in a favorable rolled the cure up in his own bed-clothes, and so position for doing this at the present moment. The fall of Djunis is a final blow to the hopes of the insurgents. Turkey has shown herself a warlike power of no mean order, her honour among nations is estabrished. She has crushed the attack made upon her in very short time, and there can no longer be a pretence that the Servian insurgents ought to be treated as an independent nation. They have failed to gain their independence. This, of course, is between them and their suzerain power. The issue is now in other hands: the great European Powers will settle whether they are to have self-government in the future or not, and in these negotiations England and Ruscia will play the leading part. Undoubtedly English sympathies are with Christians against Mahommedans, with oppressed Servia against oppressing Turkey, and it seems likely that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon the Christian to the Grand Vizier, where the Christian to the Grand Vizier, where the Christian to the Grand Vizier where the Christian the C States now owing allegiance to the Porte, and it will the governor compelled them to withdraw be well for both Turkey and Servia if this settle- them on pain of slaughter, and they consented, ment is arrived at. It will deprive Russia of any in order to save a fearful massacre, for ground in future for stirring up disaffection among which the Turks were impatiently waiting, the Servians, and Turkey cannot be expected to It is openly declared in the bazaars, by hold her own against the decision of the other Powers which were party to the treaty entered into is called out, the men will go, but before setting at the conclusion of the Crimean War. She will out to the front they will murder all the Christians hardly attempt it, but be content—if the irony of in the province. The same fanatical and alarming fate can breed contentment—to abide by the decision of Europe against her.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—An Evangelical clergy man, Dr. Frank, addressing lately at Dantzig a general meeting of the Protestant Association of Prussia for Home Missions, drew a terrible picture of the downward moral course of things since the enactment of the Civil Marriage Law. "Nearly 40,000 children were born in Berlin during 1875, of whom 15,000 remain unbaptised. Add to this the ernor was either unable or unwilling to do anygrowing habit of postponing baptism, it is not unusual to find children of between one and two years brought to the baptismal fount. During that same year, 1875, 15,000 marriage unions were contracted without the blessing of the Church. How many they be in ten years! The number of marriages contracted without the blessing of the Church during the last year amounted in Konigsberg to 36 per cent. of the whole number of marriages; in Dantzig to 47 per cent.; in Breslau to 53, in Berlin to 65, and in Stettin to 68 per cent. The churches are empty, the communion tables are deserted.

The churches the internation of the Pope, and it appears to 65, and in Stettin to 68 per cent. The churches are empty, the communion tables are deserted.

The churches the internation to converting Pales. The internation is says the Lombardia, to There are in Berlin 700,000 Evangelical Protestants to attract to Palestine a powerful current of who would be ashamed to be seen in a church. People blush at sight of their neighbours or acquaintances if they are going to church, and should they ever go at all they look out for distant churches where they are not likely to be recognised. The moral decadence resulting from this state of things family effects of it are most deplorable."

HOW POLISH EXILES ARE PUNISHED IN SIBERIA .writes:—At a time when so many well-meaning ber of supporters in the Vatican beginning with people are anxious that the benefits of Russian rule Pius IX himself.

should be conferred on Turkey, I think they will do well to read a quotation from Bufin Piotrowski's work on Siberia, which was published in 1863 by an English firm. "I now approach a dark episode in Polish suffering. The civilized world will doubt its truth and declare it exaggerated, as it once doubted the horrors committed at Kreezetniky and Lelmly in the days of the Bar confederation as it doubted the barbarities of Cherobyn; and listened with incredulity when the story was first told how Catherine II. incited the peasants of Podolia and the Ukraine to massacre and despoil their lords; and how Suwarrow, after the storming of Prague, left no living creature within its walls. The world did not, and still does not, believe that this system was then commenced which drives us away in thousands into the heart of Russian Siberia to fill prisons and casemates; that in Warsaw in the days of Constantine, brother of Nicholas, no Polish family could lie down at night without the fear that perhaps ere morning one of its members might be torn away, consigned to a dungeon, scourged, and tortured with hunger and thirst, so that the confession needed might be wrung from his agony. Sierocinski and four others who had been drafted into the ranks of the Siberian army were condemned each to 7,000 blows with a stick, 'without mercy. If any one of the members outlived the sentence he was to be sent to the Nerchinsk mines for the rest of his life. The great mass of persons implicated were variously condemned to 2,000, 1,000, or 500 blows with the stick, and those who survived in some cases to hard labour for life, in others for a number of years to penal colonization, and others again for military service. . . At daybreak two battalions of 1,000 men marched out of Omsk, one charged with the execution of those condemned to 7,000 blows, the other with the execution of the lesser sentences. The battalions halted, each formed a double line face to face, leaving passage through the long drawn ranks. The executioner, Galafieyef, superintended the arrangements, and remained with the men who had to give the 7,000 strokes. According to general usage the soldiers charged with such duties are placed closely shoulder to shoulder in dealing the blows; but slightly raise the arm from the elbow and keep the feet together as when on parade. The sticks should only be so thick that three can be dropped in a carbine barrel. On this occasion all this was reversed; Galafievef placed the soldiers at arm's length from each other, made them raise their arms high in carrying out the sentence, and the sticks were twice the usual weight and size. The victims were brought from their prisons to the place of execution. The bloody work was begun simultaneously by both the battalions. From both came the same shrieks of agony. Sierocinski is left to the last and compelled to witness the fate of his friends ere his own turn came, and he had long to wait for that deadly walk. Then his shirt was stripped from his shoulders, and his hands, according to the regulations in such cases, fastened to a carbine held by two soldiers who thus compelled him to keep regular step. The order to march was given. The priest entered the street of death, reciting in a low voice, 'Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tram.' Galafieref shouting frantically, 'Harder, harder, strike harder!' and the submissive tools of despotism obeyed so well that Sierocinski, after walking once down the line and receiving 1,000 blows, fell insensible, weltering in his blood. He was lifted to his feet to fall again immediately, and then a hurdle prepared for the occasion, was brought. He was bound on it kneeling, and so dragged up and down until his sentence was fulfilled. He had given at first a few shricks of agony, and still was breathing breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever until the 4,000 blows; the remaining 3,000 were struck on his corpse or rather his now fleshless bones. Eye-witnesses assure me that the flesh was cut in strips by the rods, and the very bones were crushed and splintered, and the entrails exposed."

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIAN CATHOLICS .-The Missions Catholiques gives a most distressing account of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Redifs, and Bashi-Bazouks. The church at Gorzoul, in the Diocese of Artvin, has been rifled, and the ciborium, with its sacred contents, stolen away. One of the banvere foully murdered for the Catholics as it was known that the authorities were either roughly that he was nearly smothered. The mudir, or under governor, of Zeytown, had a Catholic servant, whom he submitted to horrible tortures for some household irregularity. One of these was driving needles into the fingers between the nails and the flesh. Then the wretched creature was suspended by the feet in the stable, so that his head just grazed the ground, and in this position he was swinging backwards and forwards like a monster pendlum. When the general population heard of this outrage it was infurited, but the mudir denounced the people as having taken up a Bulgarian attitude, and this ominous expression stilled It is openly declared in the bazaars, by the Moslems, that if the third band of the reserve language is uttered in various other provinces as well and terrible is the apprehension. On the 21st village of Sari Hamza, appropriated everything they wanted, without payment, and then sallied out into the streets, where they committed the most horrible outrages. Many of their victims died un-der their abuse. The men of the village had to fly to the mountain, to escipe massacre, and the gov-

CATHOLICISM IN PALESTINE.—The following extracts from a letter the Lombardia published from its correspondent in Rome has startled the Times into the conviction that the Papal Railway in Palestine is but a feature of a much more important scheme :- Monsignore Hassoun, the Armenian Patriarch, entertains the idea of Converting Palesment. His intention is, says the Lombardia, to emigrants from all the Catholic countries of Europe, to allot land and cattle to them, to build workshops, and to call into activity the principal industries through which the other countries of the world flourish. The capital of the State would be Jerusalem, which by means of railways would be placed is universally recognised among all parties, by all in connection with Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, and organs, of public opinion. The matrimonial and the other holy places. At Jana a grand port would family effects of it are most dealership. be constructed, and lesser ports provided for the smaller cities on the coast. This object is de-A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph scribed by the Lombardia as having obtained a numThe Value of Victory.

The Figure of Paris a few days since gave its readers a sketch of the present position of affairs in the East.

The scene is laid on the Servian frontier, Enter Turks and Servians fighting. The Servians are routed. and In.

The Turks\_" Allah be praised. Victory is ours; let us go tell the Grand Vizier."

The Grand Vizier—" Well-a day! What have

you done? "Go back and make excuses." The Turks (to the Servians)—" We have beaten you, but we are to make excuses."

The Servians-" Which we won't accept; we are conquerors." The Turks-" Very well ; we shall see."

(They fight again: the Servians scamper off in very direction.) The Turks-" Let us go again and announce our

riumph to the Grand Vizier." The Grand Vizier-" Alas! alas! return swiftly

and say we will make concessions." The Turks (to the Servians)-" We are to make

concessions." The Servians-" We will have 10,000 Turkish

The Turks-" You shall have them."

The Servians-" We will have independence." The Turks-" You have it."

The Servians—"We will have Constantinople."
The Turks—"This is too much; we will teach ou how to ask concessions." (They fight; only 16 Servians remain alive.)
The Turks—" Now there is no possible mistake

about your defeat. Do want anything now?" The Servians-"Yes; you must all become Christians.''

The Turks-" Dogs, do you still laugh in our beards?"

(They fight; only two Servians survive.)
The Turks—"Are you satisfied now?"
The Servians—"No! we want the moon." The Turks-"On your heads be it."

(Thy fight, and the two Servians are killed.) The Turks—" That business is now finished. Let us go tell the Grand Vizier."

The Grand Vizier-" Praise to Allah! but what

will Europe say?"

Europe—"Give them the moon." The Turks-" Give the moon to whom?" Europe-" To the Servians."

The Turks—" But there are none." Europe-" Never mind! Don't reply. Give them the moon." The Turks- They shall have the moon! What

shall we do?"

What is the worst seat a man can sit on? Selfcon-ceit.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough was accustomed to give an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations, many of whom were expectant legatees in case of her demise. At one of these family gatherings she exclaimed. "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourish from the same root! "Alas!" sighed Jack Spencer to a first cousin next him, "the branches would flourish far better if the root was underground."

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our age which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

TREACHER WANTED-Wanted for School Secclass Male Teacher, to whom a liberal Salary will be given; for further particulars Apply to DANIEL Cougnin, Esq., Chairman, or the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH,

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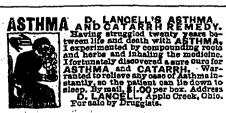
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A CONSUMPTIVE CURED .- When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidently made a preparation of Indian HEMP, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses .-Hemp also cures night sweat, nausca at the stomach. Aug. a band of 250 Redifs, while billeted in the and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours .-Address Chappock & Co, 1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.



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4. A double action Harp, handsomely 400 00 100 00 said to be the original work of Carlo

9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1

Brenze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) ..... 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-

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ent articles.... 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles....

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The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St

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301 St. Joseph street, Montreal. Special discount to physicians, clergymen and charitable institutions. Sent to any part of Canada post paid.



IN THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, COURT FOR LOWER District of Montreal. CANADA.

The Thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay.

Charles A. Brown, of the City and District of Mon-

Richard Barnum, heretofore of the Parish of Sta Anne du Bout de l'Isle, in the County of Jacques Cartier, District of Montreal, Trader, and now in parts unknown to Plaintiff,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Dorion, Curran & Coyle, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Louis T. Crevier, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "THE TRUE WINESS," and twice in the French larguage, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The Minerve," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear, and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in cause by default,

(By order of the Court,) HUBERT, HONEY, & GENDRON, P. S. C.

# COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

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UNIVERSITY COURSE.

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tendent. N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

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Toronto, March 1 1872.

#### Mischief Makers.

Oh! could there in the world be found Some little spot of happy ground, Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattling;
How doubly blest that place would be, Where all might dwell in liberty, Free from the bitter misery

Of gossips' endless prattling. If such a spot were really known, Dame Peace might claim it as her own; And in it she might claim her throne. For ever and for ever;

There, like a queen, might reign and live. While every one would soon forgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

Tis mischief-makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead us all to disapprove What gives another pleasure.

They seem to take one's part—but when They've heard our cares, unkindly then They soon retail them all again. Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling ill-meant tales; they say, Dont mention what I said, I pray,

I would not tell another." Straight to your neighbor's house they go, Narrating everything they know, And breaks the peace of high and low, Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh ! that the mischief-making crew Were all reduced to one or two.
And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them ! Then would our villagers forget To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet

With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part To make another bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish! Thea let us evermore be found In quietness with all around, While friendship, joy and peace abound. And angry feelings perish!

## SCRAP BOOK.

An old maid, speaking of marriage says it is like any other disease-while there's life there's hope.

A letter addressed to "The Devil" is lying in the post-office at Lafayette, Ind., and the postmaster thinks he'll have to send it to Washington.

We frequently hear of generals capturing "pieces of artillery." "What's the use," said Mrs. Partington, "of capturing 'pieces?' Why not capture the whole one?"

A gentleman just married telling Foote he had that morning laid out £300 in jewels for his dear wife, "Faith, Sir," says the wit, "I see you are no hypocrite, for she is your dear wife.

Sir Thomas Overbury says that the man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a pointo-the only good belonging to him is underground.

Charles I and Archbishop Laud [who was a little man] were dining together, when the king's jester said the following grace:—"Great praise be given to God; but little Laud to the devil." "You had better ask for manners than money,"

said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the cutting reply. It is related of Foote, that he, being once much

annoyed by a fiddler straining harsh discord under his window, threw sixpence to him, at the same time requesting him to take his departure, as one scraper at the door was sufficient. A barrister having wearied the court by a long

and dull argumen expediency of his bringing it to a close. "I shall speak as long as I please," he rejoined angrily. "You have spoken longer than you please already." retorted the judge.

A man who was reprimanded by a divine for swearing replied that he did not see any harm in it.
"No harm in it!" said the minister; "why do you not know the commandment 'Swear not at all'?" "I do not swear at all," said the man; "I only swear at those who annoy me."

Dr. Henniken being in private conversation with the late Earl of Chatham his lordship asked him among other questions how he defined wit. "My Lord," said the doctor, " wit is like what a pension would be given by your lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

Swift once dining with the Lord Mayor of Dublin was served with part of a duck, and, asking for apple sauce, was told by the Mayor there was none, upon which he cut an apple pie and put a spoonful on his plate. The Mayor exclaimed "Why, doctor, you eat duck like a goose."

An author reading his drams in the green room remarked that he knew nothing so terrible as reading a piece before such a critical audience. An actress present said she knew something more terrible than that. "What is it?" exclaimed the author. " To be obliged to sit and hear it," she re-

A minister of a Highland church, after preaching a tedious sermon on happiness, during which he enumerated the various classes of happy persons, asked one of his elders what he thought of the discourse. "You omitted one large class of the happy," replied the elder, "and that is those who escaped your sermon."

Spiller, the comedian, being one evening behind the scenes, tormented by a violent fit of the toothsche, the parber of the theatre offered to relieve him by drawing it. "No, my good friend," replied he, "no, I cannot spare one tooth now; but on the 10th June the house closes, and then you may draw every tooth I have, for I am sure, after that, I

shall have nothing to cat." An Omaha girl recently married a man whose features were nearly obscured by a heavy growth of whiskers. "Now," said she, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, " my first anxiety is to get that hair off your face to see who you look like. I have married a pig in a poke, so far as your features are concerned." The barber, had a call

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**FUDENTS** can receive in one Establishment Ather a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare them-telves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educa-don, vis., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try Logie, and the French and German Languages

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Coronto, March 1, 1872 CONVENT

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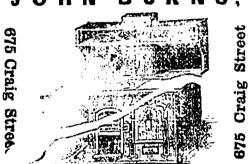
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C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McCarvey, Palace Str.

Aug. 27, 1875]

Antoine Street. St. Bridget's Refuge.

Tremble,

Salle Street.

Street.

A. Pinsoneault, Janvier

Street, James McShane, Jr.,

Metropolita n Hotel, Notre Dame Street,

W. Stephens, Pointe aux

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M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

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DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, NOTICE is hereby given that les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Montreal will make an application to the Parliament of the Providence of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain under the form of an amendment to their Charter, an Act declaratory of their right to exercise certain industrial pursuits necessary to the purposes for which they were incorporated.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1876.

### APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Association of the French Canadian Mechanics of the City of Montreal as a Benevolent Association.

Montreal, 25th October, 1876. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that "Les Cleres Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur" will ask the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to Amend their Charter of Corporation, to the effect of having the Council of Administration of their Order known civilly, to give the said Council the right of chosing the place of residence of its members and also of hypotecating certain immovable properties, according to the wants, &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, \ SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, Montreal.

No. 2183. Dame Marie Louise Vitaline Perrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Severe Alphonse Tessier, Merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceed-

Plaintiff: The said Severe Alphonse Tessier,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of Oc-

tober, instant. CORBEIL & CORBEIL. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 30th October, 1876. CANADA. SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. Dame Angelique Burrell, wife of Simon Arcand, grain dealer, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

The said Simon Arcand,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Defendant ; The City and District Savings Bank, et al,

An action en teparation de corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause the twenty-first of October,

instant, (1876).

Montreal, 24th October, 1836. PAGNUELO & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEC, District of Montreal

ester en justice,

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Adeline Legault dit Derloriers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Mcloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

VB. Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant.

Montreal, 18th October, 1876. CAYLEY & TACHE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 2175. In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. ) M. H. Gault, McTavish Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of

the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to

Plaintiff:

vs. The said James Theophilus Dillon.

The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 18th October, 1876. JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2216.
Dame Eudosic Jodoin, wife, commune en biens, of

District of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice for the purposes of these Plaintiff; vs.

Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and

The said Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

this day issued in this cause. Montreal, 19th October, 1876. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal (La Fabrique de la Paroisse of Notre Dame de Montreal) hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec at its next Session, to obtain an Act in amendment of the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 44, to acquire more ample powers concerning the burial lots owned in the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, the collection and recovering of accounts due upon the same,

the resiliation of the sale of such lots, and the con-

fiscation thereof in certain cases, and for other pur-

poses. Montreal, October, 26th, 1876.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal, Chemists' Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to be granted to the "Pharmaceutical Association of the Provice of Quebec," to admit him upon examination as a Licentiate in Pharmacy without undergoing the requirements of the "Quebec Phar.

Solicitor for said WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife of Jacob Ollendorff, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has BEGS to inform the public that he has procured this day, the Twentieth day of October, Eighteen several new, elegant, and handsomely finished hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for

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Come, boys, I have something to tell you; Come near, I would whisper it low— You are thinking of leaving the homestead, Don't be in a harry to go. The city has many attractions But think of the vices and sins, When once in the vortex of fashion, How downward the course soon begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia, They're wealthy in gold, without doubt, But, ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard The goods are first high, and then low, Better risk the old farm a while longer:

Don't be in a hurry to go. The great, stirring world, has inducements, There is many a busy mart, But wealth is not made in a day, boys, Don't be in a hurry to start!

The bankers and brokers are wealthy, They take in their thousands or so; But think of the frauds and deceptions-Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest, The orchards are loaded to-day, You're free as the air of the mountains, And monarch of all you survey: Better stay on the farm a while longer, Though profits should come rather slow;

Remember you've nothing to risk boys; Don't be in a hurry to go. Nervous Cows.—A recent writer says: No observing person can have the care of a herd of cows long without noting a great difference in the character and disposition of the different animals. In fact, as Mrs. Partington observed about folks, there is as much difference in cows as there is in anybody, and the feminine peculiarities that we are apt to note in our own kind may, many of them, be detected among the domestic animals. Some cows are so phlegmatic and good-natured that a moderate amount of ill treatment does not seem to disturb their equanimity. Others are naturally vicious, and will kick and hook without provocation. There is another class that, while not vicious, are so nervous that they may easily be made appear ngly, and in time become really so, in consequence of rough handling, or carelessness. It requires a considerate and good-dispositioned man to manage such cows and get along with them. They must be humored, spoken kindly to, and gently handled in milking. Swearing at them or beating them, makes them almost useless in a short space of time. It is often among the very best milkers and butter-makers that these nervous animals are found and we can not rfford to have their value thus impared. No violence should be allowed among the cows at any time; but if you should have impatient help, or are quick-tempered yourself, let some person who don't get mad so easily milk the ner-

RESULTS OF THOROUGH MANURING. - One of our neighbors with land not any too good, barely able to support a family, tried upon advice, the experiment of applying manure to wheat, apread on the surface. It was compost, also made upon recom-mendation, and applied evenly on the land just before sowing. Only part of the lot was thus treated. The wheat was sown, and the land well harrowed. At the end of the fall the difference was so great that a distinct line marked the manure part. It seemed all difference, and was noted by every one that passed. This was most gratifying. In the spring there was still the difference, a whitish and partly green hue pervaded the manured part. The rest was merely barren, Here and there on the manured part where the land was wet, the grain lay on the surface. This however only in a few small spots. In a short time the manured part was a dense green, the rest straggling and backward, and most discouraging to all who saw it. Toward the last this, hewever, brought up some in com-parison with the other. The manured part grew less rank and matured well, yielding over 200 per cent, more than the other. An estimate was made of the expense of the manure and labor, and there was something nice over in favor of the application. But the best, perhaps, is not yet told. The land had been seeded down early in the spring, and it was recommended to use plenty of seed, which was but partially followed out. Still, the manured part of the lot showed not only a good catch, but what was thought a thick stand growing well and continuing late in the fall. The rest of the lot was, as usual, a poor thing, not paying for seeding; there was not the catch and not the growth as in the other. This satisfied. The year following, the difference was still greater (in the two crops which it was advised to cut), not so much before harvesting as in the crops secured. Then it was found what a little manure did-that it brought all the seed while the rest had lost much of it that did not come, and did not grow so well. In the spring following, upon advisement, the land was plowed and put to corn; the difference being even greater here, if possible, than in the preceeding crops. This was followed by Funds Invested...... 12,060,000 barley and oats mixed, continuing the same difference-a large crop on the manured part, an ordinary on the other. Seed was sown, and nearly the same variation was observable. But before this last was reached other land was treated similarly only that the manure was applied to the whole field. The neighbors took the contagion-all but the indolent and there is a general improvement. Why is it that this thing is not done any more? So repeatedly is advised to top dress with manure land that is sown, if poor and intended to sod down. And yet people are not doing it, only the few. It pays in the grain, and still more in the grass crops which is to follow, and in after culture. It is the manure that helps the grass [or clover] to the nutriment of the atmosphere, after first being established in the soil, getting not only a catch but a thick stand. Then, aided by a little plaster, there can be no failure, especially with clover.

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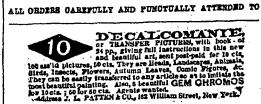
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	3	00	870 0
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	1	00	2,000 0
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