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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1875.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

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

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

THE THIRD JURYMAN'S TALE: THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH.

Honor that is ever living, Honor that is ever giving Honer that see all and knows. Both the ebbs of man and flows; Honor that rewards the best, Sends thee thy rich labor's rest! VALENTINIAN.

CHAPTER I .- (CONTINUED).

A few days before that on which the foregoing dislogue took place, the two individuals between whom it passed were walking together at a short distance from the camp, when the chevalier complained of thirst. A cottage, apparently belonging to a farmer of the very humblest class, stood with the door invitingly open. A middle-aged country woman, meanly clad, and a young girl, whose beauty, both of form and features, received additional grace from the modest gentleness of her demeanour, were the only persons whom they found within. The elderly woman complained much of the ruin which the continuance of the war had brought upon the country, while her daughter listened with a grieved and downcast look. It was this picture which came before the mind of the chevalier (not for the first time since he had looked upon it), on the remote suggestion of his attendant.

"Hast thou learned any thing further, Le Jay," he asked, after a pause, "of those people?—that querulous mother, and her well-shaped daughter?" "I have not, my lord," replied the ecuyer, "nor sought it."

"And wherefore, tell me, good Le Jay? Thou knowest what a time I have spent since I entered that cottage."

"In good truth, my lord, I will take no pains about it. A poor ecuyer hath a body and a soul to save as well as a chevalier, and I have heard too much good counsel in your worship's excellent service, to be ready to fling mine away, for no better hire perchance than a round half hour's lecture for

my pains."
"Tush!" said the Knight, "I was in the sour vein that morning. I had been with the Admiral, who has the flattering knack of always soliciting another's counsel, and always following dis own; and his fears, and his wavering, and his shifting to this side and to that; lighting on every measure, and resting upon none-neither bold enough to be victorious, nor cautious enough to be secure, were such that it soured my spirit to speak with him; and as he was Commander in chief, and thou wert but the conver of an insignificant chevaller, I made thee compliment of the full measure of chagrins which it were more just than seemly to bestow upon the

Admiral." The ecuyer acknowledged the preference by a

grateful bow. "Therefore, dost thou hear?-prosecute this matter, and speak of it no more, unless to tell me thou hast succeeded: I trust all to thy discretion; of thy genius I have had proofs in many ways, so I doubt not of its efficiency in this; and the sooner thou has executed thy commission the better."

The third Juror here paused to replenish his tumbler, which had insensibly become exhausted since he commenced speaking. We will take advantage of the pause to close this first chapter of his maryaliye, and was the close this first chapter of his maryaliye, and was the close story and ladd

stopped to hear Main say the first of the panes, to company, and the panel of the p

we should be poor, and hungry, and needy. At thy rosary, truly. And I must drudge like a ploughhorse while thou art chapel-hunting. What with masses, and rosaries, there is nothing done in the house from sunrise to sunset as it should be, except what I am obliged to do myself, to the sacrifice of the little remains of health, that old age and care have left me."

"I thought I had left nothing undone, mother." "What hast thou to do with masses, and rosaries and pious sodalities? It is for those who are at their ease, and have a heavy purse and a well-stocked cellar to spend so much time upon the concerns of their soul, and not for poor wretches like us, who know not when we rise in the morning,

where we are to provide the means of subsisting

until nightfall. "I was wrong, I know, mother."

"Thou art ever so when we differ. I ask thyself, had I ever to reprove thee yet, that in the end thou had'st not to make the same confession? Is it not the invariable termination of all our disputes, that in the end thou art compelled thus to entwine thy hands together, and cry bitterly, and say, 'I was wrong mother?' Is it not, I ask thee?"

"I believe it is indeed, mother."
"Do-cry away-didst thou ever once hear me

make such an acknowledgment?"

" Never, indeed, that I remember." "To thee, or to any one else."

" Never, Í believe,"

" Didst thou ever see me thus fold my hands together and burst out a crying, and say 'I was wrong, daughter? No, I warrant you, nor any one else in the parish. I am four and thirty years old come next Assumption, (Dame Francesca had come to a halt at four and thirty, for fifteen years past at least), and no one can say that since I first learned the use of my tongue, I ever yet was heard to acknowledge myself on the wrong side in a dispute;-

There was a brief pause, as if intended to allow the triumphant assertion to make a due impression. "But thou art ever in the wrong," the voice continued, "and the proof of it is, that thou art always thyself compelled to acknowledge it. Aye, cry—it may do thee good—though I cannot say that it ever hath produced that effect upon thee yet, any more than anything else. But it is no fault of mine. 1 am sure I say enough to thee. Do I not? Do I suffer a day to pass without talking myself hoarse in striving to make thee sensible of thy misconduct?

There was an answer in the negative, almost inaudible for timidity.

"And what is my return? the reward for all my counsels? to find thee after day repeating the same scene, listening, without a word to say in thy defence, and in the end, bursting out a crying and acknowledging thy fault. But I cannot help it-I can but give my counsel; if thou wilt not follow it, the guilt be upon your own head. Yes—thou addest the black crime of ingratitude to all thy other offences, for I do think that never was so pains taking a mother afflicted with so disobedient, so idle, so self willed a daughter."

Dame Francesca Pacheco had by the force of conviction, that she was indeed the very paragon of mothers, and the young Rosalia, anything but the paragon of daughters;—nay, such is the power of eloquence, that she had by the same persevering strength of asseveration, persuaded her daughter likewise, into the full belief that her mother was a very model of goodness as a mother, and that she was herself one of the most worthless, and disobe-dient, and incorrigible daughters, in all Milan. So in answer to the foregoing invective, she could only multiply her penitent tears.

"But did'st thou tell me all?" the louder of the two voices resumed. "Hast thou been no where else than to the convent?" "No where indeed, mother. I did but wait until

the Angelus had ended." "Nor staid to gossip or ask questions by the way?"

"I-oh, yes-I spoke for a few moments, with one person only." "I thought so. Oh, this art! I could forgive

anything but art and cunning. But I promise thee, clever as thou art, and simpleton as thou thinkest me, theu shall not find me simple enough to be thy

"Rosalia, who was the last person in the world to make a dupe of anybody, could only weep afresh at this new charge.

"And who was this person with whom you had the heart to remain idly gossipping, while you knew that your poor, feeble, widewed parent was wearing out her existence, to find the means of prolonging your's at home ?" "It was Maria Pecchio."

"Umph! I might have guessed as much. And what was the important subject of your conversation? No artifice! no hiding of the truth! Thou mightest as well speak plainly, for I shall be sure to find it out. Thou knowest that when I once have got fairly a-foot to track a secret, there is not a hole in the Duchy of Milan in which it can escape

"Indeed, dear mother, I have no desire to hide it from you. She did but stop me on the bye-path near Rencio Ceri's vineyard, to tell me that—that— Jacopo had returned," she added, blushing and looking down at her sandals.
"So—so—so—so—bit after bit, the whole plot is

coming forth. I see the whole at length Maria Pacchioli came to tell thee that Jacopo had returned, and thou and Maria went together by the

stopped to hear Maris say he had arrived when I

"Don't tell me-don't tell me!" exclaimed the the shameful indolence and artifice, with which voice, tremulous with passion; "it is little wonder thou hast disgraced the day."

Rosalia entered the cottage without reply, and Dame Francesca remained without, deliberating some matter silently in her own mind. She was not so blind to her daughter's merits, as to suppose that, apart from all which had relation to herself. Rosalia was already destitute of any claim to esteem or admiration. Her beauty spoke for itself so plainly, that it was not to be called in question, like her unseen graces of character and disposition. It is true there were few young men of their rank in the one to be over-bold. You must find the cavalier an neighborhood, who could afford in the choice of a wite to be influenced by ornamental, rather than useful qualities, but the case might do otherwise, when both were combined as they actually were in Rosalia, in a sufficient degree to render her worthy the esteem of any individual, with the exception of as good use of their wealth. But, my poor head! I had their weight with even Dame Francesca herself, had led her to look with less approving eyes self, had led her to look with less approving eyes than hitherto, upon the long projected union between Jacopo Pecchioli, one of the many younger sons of a neighboring farmer, and her daughter! Whatever prospect Jacopo had a year before of being able to provide for a wife and family, was now entirely annihilated, in Francesca's eyes at least, by the sudden irruption on the country, of conflicting armies, and she had accordingly in her own mind determined to see, whether Rosalia's good qualities, both of mind and person, might succeed in obtaining for her a settlement, more conducive to their common advantage. It was true Jacopo had been their friend from childhood, and at all times regarded Francesca with the feelings of a son. But circumstances had changed, and one's feelings must not be put in the balance against an imperative necessity. There were several comfortable young farmers in the neighborhood, who when they should understand that Rosalia was at liberty, and-

Francesca had proceeded so far in her train of thought, when it was suddenly interrupted by a voice so near, that she started as if her silent reflections were liable to observation. In justice to the good lady, it should be stated that the tone of severe animadversion, in which she conceived it her duty almost invariably to address her daughter, was not extended indiscriminately to all who had the happiness of enjoying her acquaintance. She could upon occasion be gracious and affable to an extreme, more especially when the individual she addressed, was one wholly beyond the sphere of her authority, and who, either by superior rank or wealth, or an influential interest with those who possessed either, might possibly have it in his power to gratify her taste for some of the good things of this life, for which Francesca was said to entertain a foudness, that sometimes interfered painfully with her stricter notions of morality. Such an individual was he, who now stood before her, for she had little hesitation in recognising the esquire of the cavaller, whom she had the honour of receiving in her cottage a few days before. Accordingly, the close knit eyebrows relaxed, the contemptuous curve, described by the protruded lips, making them resemble those of a frog emerging from his pond, and prudently reconnoitering the country before he will venture ashore, or the arch of a lofty bridge spanning a very narrow stream, now became smilingly inverted to a semblance of the same arch, reflected in the glassy stream beneath; the likeness of a battered dollar vanished from the chin, and Dame Francesca returned the Parisian greeting of the ecuyer with one of her most condescending courtesies.

"Ah, signor, you are welcome! Will you please to come in ?"

Le Jay had lost nothing of his confidence, by the conversation which he liad overheard. Determined to make the most of his time, he politely declined the invitation, and signified to Francesco that he had a communication to make to her from the "chevalier," his master, which he had rather deliver in some place where they might not be liable to interruntion.

"A message for me?" Francesca exclaimed, overflowing with sudden curiosity, as she led the ecuyer to a little distance from the house.

"In the first place," said Le Jay, "the cavalier presents his respects to you and to the charming donzella, and begs that you will accept the en closed, as a trifling mark of his esteem."

"Me. Signor! me accept money from the noblethe generous cavalier! Never! never! It shall not be said that Francesca Pacheco receives money in return for the ordinary offices of hospitality."

As she uttered these woads, by way of evincing her determination, she turned her back directly on the ambassador, placing one hand behind it, in order to add to the dignity of her movements.

"But as a mark of cateem, merely, Signora," said the ecuyer. "Surely you would not occasion my master so much pain, as he must feel when he hears that you have refused him?" And saying this in his most insinuating tones, he ventured to slip the purse into the hand just spoken of, and with gentle violence to close the fingers on the treasure.

"In that case indeed, Signor," said Francesca. slowly withdrawing the hand as she turned gradually round, "as a mark of esteem, as you say, and to avoid wounding the feelings of the dear, noble cavaller-" here she shot a downward glance at the purse, ere she plunged it into her capacious side pocket. "And yet, Signor, to lay pride apart," she continued in a mournful voice, "if you did but know the miserable state of mind in which the war has left me at this moment hot knowing how soon this cottage; in which I spent the happlest years of my life" here the good lady laid hold of the corner of her apron, may pass into other hands, and I be vineyard to Peochloll's house, and thou remainedst cast upon the world without a home or a resting

which, notwithstanding all the prudence and foresight and industry which it was metaphysically possible for human beings to use, and a degree of heavenly patience and gentleness of conduct, which were quite astonishing under the circumstances, had brought her daughter and heaself to the very greatly altered of late. I believe it is the war, and had brought her daughter and heaself to the very verge of ruin.

But I ought to ask your pardon, Signor," she said, when the torrent had flowed by, " for troubling you about our grievances; but you and the good cavalier are so compassionate, that it encourages excellent master, Signor."

"The kindest in the world."

"He is rich, too, I doubt not?" Le Jay nodded his head in assent.

"Long may he live to enjoy it! and happy were it for the world, if all the rich were inclined to make

you to step this way for a moment?"

She led the way to a small gate, and Le Jay followed her into a little garden, where, now sufficiently master of the ground on which he trod, he proceeded to unfold his proposition. The poor woman, though ne saint, was honest, and when she was made to understand the views of the profligate messenger, was for some moments really horror-striken. The though of extricating herself from her distresses by delivering her daughter up to infamy, had, in her moments of wildest impatience never yet entered her imagination. Rage first, then grief, rendered her incapable of uttering her thoughts with any coherence, and for a long time both feelings alternately governed her mind and speech. Le Jay, however, though somewhat stunned by the first burst of indignation, had his confidence in some degree restored, by observing that her reproaches were vented with a degree of superfluous vehemence, and that in the tumult of her anger, the smple process which he at first expected at every instant, of showing him to the other side of the gate, seemed totally to have escaped her recollection. Accordingly, he awaited in apparent humility, the passing of the storm, and suffered the old lady to exhaust the whole stock of invective, without attempting to interpose a word by way of apology.

"Alas," she continued, as her passion gradually subsided into grief-"there was a time when ! could not be insulted; but there is no one to stand up for the door widow. Ah, villian that thou art if my poor Fornaso Pacheco were alive, he would teach thee to come of such errands to this house; but well thou knowest that he is where my voice cannot reach him, or thou durst not for thine head have spoken so.

The artful emissary did not think it prudent to make any reply.

"But I will see whether there is justice to be had in your camp," said Francesca, "the Admiral shall hear of it."

"The Admiral?" Le Jay exclaimed, with a careless laugh, "you know not who my master is, Signors, when you menace him with the displeasure of the Admiral."

"And who may may he be then, Signor Impudence ?

The ecuyer mentioned the name of the knight, and had the satisfaction to observe that it produced its full effect upon the mind of the angry widow.

"What! he?" she exclaimed, "he send thee on such an errand? Impossible!" "Thou wilt find it true, however."

"Why, they say he has more of the monk about him than the soldier, although he be as brave a knight as ever mounted steed. Thou wilt never persuade me that he gave thee such a commission. He bears too high and too fair a name to soil it with such a deed as this. They say be is a very father to the poor, and will go disguised about the streets in his own country, in order to discover those who are ashamed to beg, and to scatter his gold amongst them without being recog-"They may say what they will, Signora, and

thou mayest imagine what thou will, but I assure thee it was he and no other who snoke with thee in this cottage some day since and who this day commissioned me to make on his behalf a proposal which any rational mother in Europe would have received as one of the highest honours which for-

tune could bestow."

Francesca paused. Had the tempter been less estimable, she would in all probability have con-tinued to spurn the guilty proposition of his ambas-sador, but the high reputation of the Chevalier offected what all the arts of a known profligate might have failed to accomplish. The horror of the offence became diminished to her eyes, when she found it recommended by so admirable an example. 'She did not, however, think it proper immediately, to allow the alteration in her sentiments to become apparent. She contended herself for the present. with uttering a new volley of reproaches in a some what less angry tone, and expressing her determination to ascertain, without loss of 'time, whether the unprincipled ecuyer were not audaciously calmuniaing one of the noblest and most exemplary knights in Christendom. Le Jay took his departure, it be-ing understood that he was to return on the following day, merely for the plithose of ascertaining whether Francesca had satisfied herself as to the truth of his mission, and Erancesca consenting to allow him another interview with the same harm-less object.

con test less tonners et less test tests t In the mean time, Rosalia was busy spinning in talking with Jacopo, while I supposed thou wert place. It is a substantial in the cottage. She was timing the movement of the piously joining in the Angelus. The cottage of the cottage. She was timing the movement of the piously joining in the Angelus. Me, mother | I remain talking with Jacopo | I her eyes, and turned her head aside, to include her was only in Francesca's presence that she ever felt go to Jacopo's house! Indeed I did not I scarcely grief without restraint white and mother was only in Francesca's presence that she ever felt unhappy for uncomfortable, who cking at unhappy for uncomfortable, lewhen a knocking at And she concluded by striking the ground violently the door attracted her attention, whe opened it and with her cane in illustration of what she said.

afraid to think of my mother returning and finding thee here."
"Here? Why, it is not the first time she has

our continued difficulties, that have disturbed her mind; but it is not a quarter of an hour since she speke so terribly to me for having staid to hear from Maria, that you had arrived."

"Oh, that is nothing. We shall be very good friends when we meet, notwithstanding."

"But she said more than I wish to repeat to you, and not at all passionately. She spoke very seriously about our distress and our poverty and

"I doubt it not-I doubt it not-you know it is her way. Let us talk of something more agreeable for the present. You have not asked me a word about my journey to Milan. See, I have brought you a remembrance of my travals."

"What a beautiful modal!" exclaimed Rosalia gazing with a naive expression of admiration on the figure of the Madonna and child, which were represented in low relief upon the little trinket. "It is very kind of you to procure it for me."

While she was placing it around her neck, Francesca entered, full of the conversation which had passed between berself and couyer. The the sight of Jocopo Pecchiolio, in her present mood, was by no means the most agreeable on which it was possible for her eye to rest. Accordingly, there was abundance of coolness in her manner, as she returned his plain and friendly greating. A significant look sent Rosalia to her sleeping-room, when her mother, whose mind was every moment becoming more and more determined with respect to the course she should pursue, prepared to unfold to Jacopo as much of her views as it was necessary he should be made acquainted with.

So Jacopo, you have returned from Milan!

"Yes, signora, and with good news."
"Indeed?"

"I have been entirely successful,"

"Well, for your sake, Jacopo, I am glad to heat

"I have brought you a little token of friendship," said Jacopo, unfolding a gaily coloured head dress, "which I hope you will do me the favour to accept."

Francesca, who was exceedingly fond of diess, was for a moment dazzled with the beauty of the gift, and returned thanks for it, in hos most grac-ious manner. When the first burst of admiration however, had subsided, her gravity returned, and she listened with a cold and somewhat formal attention to Jacopo's account of his adventures in

"Well, Jacopo," she said, when he had ended. "I am very glad you have succeeded, but affairs have taken such a turn of late, that I fear we had better look upon this business as entirely at an

"At an end !" Jacopo repeated, with a look of perplexity-"I do not understand you."

"I mean to say, Jacopo, that I have and always had, as you well know, a very great esteem and regard for you, but circumstances are strangely altered. Rothing indeed would give me greater hapiness than to see you and Rosalia happy togetherbut I fear it cannot be. There are too many difficulties in the way. We have enough to struggle with already, without adding new embarrassments to the

old." Jacopo immediately proceeded to combat the fears of the widow with all the energy which might be expected from him, in a case which so closely involved his own prospects of happiness in life, but he was arguing against a predetermined mind. Francesca heard him to the end, shaking her head at every sentence, and now and then replying to his projected schemes of happpiness and comfort by a groan of incredulity. When he had done, she re-peated what she had already said as to the necessity of breaking off the union, without thinking it expedient to bring forward any fresh argument, or to show the insufficiency of those which Jacopo had advanced.
"Jacopo," she said, "all this is very fine, and

you perceive that I have listened to you with all the patience which you could desire, but it does not convince me. They are all dreams on which no dependance is to be placed, and the sooner you dismiss them from your mind altogether, the better for your own peace, for, once for all, I tell you this union never can take place." "Never can take place?" exclaimed Jacobo.

Dismiss it from my mind! How easily, you talk ! That hope or dream, if you will have it so, which has supported and encouraged me in every effort I een making since I was capable of making any. Do you tell me now that it is never to take

"Never, Jacopo : I have made up my mind upon it and Lam determined that it never shall." "You are determined! Then it is merely a resolu-

tion" of your own which is to be executed with or without reason," And the data to realize the same and sour rudeness.
"It is my resolution, Jacopo, and your rudeness." and violence shall not hinder me from carrying it

into effect." And you have resolved on this !

"I am recoved " to a standard and a "Then I can tell you that I never will assent to forego our positive engagement," sald. Jacopo, passionately! "I know not what new plan or scheme may have entered your head during my absence at Milan, but I promise you I never will be a party to

them. Go on say what you please, Jacopo | be as rude as you will 1"am all patience. I can be the cottage. She was timing the movement of the calm, she continued in sloud and shrilly voice, wheel with the low hum of ther own voice, for it, while her frame trembled with emotion; but you will find that I can be firm was awell as cool."

comminted in a loud and furious tone, which did not sound like that of a person who stood much in need of protection, "but your stolence shall not compel me to deliver up-my-orphan-child to misery and mant in the very morning of her days. There is no nepalmyour dooking so furiously at me; you may strike and killyine if you please, but you shall not make my resolution. Meyed is he as, he saw the folly of adding anything further to what he had already and, while Francesca commended her means mood. It was plain empth that some hew project was at the bettom of this sudden alteration.

project was at the bottom of this sudden alteration, but what it might be he found it impossible to conjecture. Discovering therefore at length that he was nothing the gainer for his vehemence, he wisely chose the part of silence, and shortly after took his departure from the cottage in a condition of mind very different from that in which he had entered it.

When he had gone, Francesca once more summoned her daughter from her sleeping-room. The latter had heard high words passing outside, but, Angw nothing of their import. The very sound

cordingly, she appeared now before her parent with a fearful and downcast look, like one who is endeavoring to prepare for unwelcome news.

"Schemes and plans indeed!" Francesca exclaimed, walking to and fro with an impatient air; "this is your work, young impudence! This comes of the encouragement which you are so ready is give to anybody that chooses to gratify his spleen on your aged mother. What business had you encouraging this beggarly Jacopo about the house?-Answer me !"

"Surely, mother, I never gave him the least encouragement that was not in compliance with your own wishes "

Now there is nothing which a person of an overbearing temper dislikes so much as to be answered by one of his, or her victims, more especially, if that answer be so perfectly in accordance with truth and reason, as to leave no possibility of reply. The common resource in such cases is to fly into an extravagant passion, so as to make up in fury, what is wanted in argument, and this resource Francesca now used in its perfection, by heaping such a quantity of abuse on her daughter, as the latter had never even heard of in the whole course of her life. From the seven capital or deadly sins, down to the sins which cry to heaven for vengeance, there was scaroc a shade of iniquity, the guilt of which, either direct or indirect, her eloquent parent did not impute to her.

"And now, she added, at the close of her oration, "I have but one piece of information to give you.-Never let me hear you speak of this Jacopo more." Rosalia looked astonished.

"Well? have I three heads on me? I tell you, he must be a stranger here in future. To say nothing of his violent and overbearing disposition, to which in conscience I could not entrust your future happiness, his poverty alone is a sufficient obstacle to the union which he seeks."

"But, my dear mother, is it not now too late to think of this? Should it not have been spoken of, at least, before Jacopo's journey to Milan?"

" Better late than never." "Yes—if not too late—but too late and never are alike. It is surely too late after our solemn promise is engaged to the contrary."

"Circumstances are altered, and more seriously than you are aware of."

But do you consider, dear mother? The very day was fixed. The whole neighborhood look upon it as a thing already performed. Why it is not more than two days to that which was named for the ceremony. What will be thought of it? What will be said of us ?"

"It well becomes you, madam modesty to show so much vivacity on the subject: I think it might be just as decorous, if you would leave the arrangement of such affairs as this to your elders. I tell you it is not to be; let that suffice. In three days hence you and I must leave this cottage, and be cast as beggars apon the world, unless before that time we can amass a sufficient sum to pay three hundred florins which we owe to Andrew Bartelo, now so many years. Where we are to get it, heaven Certainly not out of Jacope Pecchioli's coffers.

There was a silence of some minutes, which was FTADCCECA.

" There is one way, indeed, of safety still remaining to us, which if I were blest as other mothers are with a daughter, capable of using her reason, might be employed effectually even now."

If it be anything that depends on me, as you seem to intimate--" Rosalia said, with an inquiring look.

"It does depend on you—unfortunately," replied her mother, "if it were not so, I would have better hope of its success." What is it, mother?"

"Do you remember the noble Chevalier, who did us the honor to accept a drink of water from our

hands the other day in the cottage?" "I do, very well, I have seldom seen a countenance so full of goodness and condescension."

Well, there is no accounting for the tastes of great folks. That same Chevalier, who is one of the wealthiest and most celebrated knights in all Europe, has taken it into his head to entertain a fancy for your own dutiful self, and has actually condescended to speak of sharing his riches and his honors with you, when the loftiest ladies in his own or any other country might justly think themselves honored by his hand."

"Me? With me, mother?" Rosalia exclaimed with a mixture of simplicity and alarm, " surely this must be a mistake. There was good sense in everything he looked and said and did. "It is surely impossible that he could think of making a poor vulgar country girl his bride, even if she were free to

accept such an honor." "Humph!" ejaculated Francesca, hesitating, as she felt the disclosure approach a climax.

Some unthinking person has been making himself merry with you, mother," resumed Rosalia, "this is too ridiculous an idea to carry any, probability with it."

o" You mistake the matter, Rosalia. It was not by making you his bride, as you imagine, that the Chevalier deigned to admit you to a share in his wealth and happiness."

wealth and happiness."

"In what way was it, then?" Francesca having already surmounted the difficulties which presented themselves in her own mind, to the fulfilment of what, was now become her own scheme, had little further hesitation in laying it, plainly before her daughter, whose mind she was accustomed to mould and govern as she pleased .-She was aware, however, that with all Rosslia's docility and simplicity of character, there were points of right and wrong on which she was intuitively clear sighted; and on which she could be resolute; so that it was not without a considerable misgiving the present instance, that, she unfolded the plot of sa infamyawhich had been woven for her ruin. Rosaof amazement and naive the horror which did not give much encouragement to

wide id) to standagener of Paisones. Theorem, No- because it speaks of Pontific taken from among mem

their hands in bull rings for days; some prisoners contended incurable diseases from severe punish-

Abel offered up a sacrifice of his flecks, and Cain of the fruits of the earth. An animal was killed and its blood flowed round the altar. That was an acknowledgment that our death and life and well-being are in the hands of God, and that He can dispose the fruits of the earth was an acknowledgment that God made them and gave them to us for our nourishment, without which life could not be maintained. This sacrifice continued with more or less four kinds of these offerings:-1. The Holecaust. 2. The thanksgiving offering. 3. The Sin offering. And 4. The peace offering. The holocaust was the sacrifice of the entire victim by fire. The victim was totally consumed, to represent the total and absolute dominion of God over His creatures. The offerings of thanksgiving were fine flour and oil and unleavened bread. The sin offerings were various. The most sacred was the blood of animals, foreshadowing the death of Christ. And lastly, the peace or impetratory offering was an offering, of the fat of animals to obtain new favors from God. All these sacrifices were the figures of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the Cross, by which He made a holocaust, and a sin offering, and a peace offering, and Ghost hath placed you Bishops to rule the church a thanks offering, and a peace offering to His Eternal Father for us. This sacrifice has been continued in an unbloody manner, and will continue to two disciples. St. Paul, writing to his beloved son the consummation of the world. The sacrifices of the Old Law had no intrinsic value in themselves in Crete that thou shouldst set in order the things only inasmuch as they referred to the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the cross. The bloody sacrifices represented the offering of the blood of Christ, and the offerings of bread and wine represent the unbloody sacrifice which our Lord offered up at the last supper, being a priest for ever according to His order of Melchisedech, and which is offered up every day, by the command of Jesus Christ Himself, by His priest on His altar. Before this sacrifice the sacrifices of the Old Law must cease, and the new and clean oblation be substituted. (Heb. x 5, 9.) Speaking of the insufficiency of the Old Law offerings, the Apostle says: "Wherefore when He cometh into the world He saith. Sacrifice and oblation thou wouldst not, but a body thou hast fitted to me. Holocausts for sin did not please thee. Then said I, Behold I come. In the head of the book it is written of me, that I should do thy will, O God. In saying therefore sacrifices and oblations and holocausts for ein thou wouldst not, neither are they pleasing to thee, which are offered according to the law. Then said I: Behold I come to do thy will, O God: He taketh away the first that He may establish that which followeth." If the Old Law had its sacrifice so certainly had the New. That sacrifice is the offering of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross; and He still offers this sacrifice, represented by His priests, with the true victim of sacrifice and for the greatest ends, deriving all its efficacy and value from the great central sacrifice of the cross, as streamlets parting from a great lake their source. Christ was proclaimed a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech (Heb. vi 20.) "Where the forerunng made a h ever according to the order of Melchisedech." And Christ would not be this priest if He did not offer up sacrifice as His type did in bread and wine. (Gen. xlv. 18.) He made this sacrifice at His last supper, and what was there offered was a true sacrifice, being changed from bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ; for we have the declaration of Christ Himself that, "This is my Body this is my Blood." (Matt. xxvi. 26.) And

being a priest for ever, this sacrifice is to be continued according to the prophecy of Malachias, (1 ii.) For from the rising of the sun even to the going down, my name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is a sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the Gentiles , saith the Lord of hosts." A difficulty has been raised, that the Apostle in Heb. x. &c., and Malachias in the place quoted, spoke of a sacrifice of prayer and the oblation of a clean heart. The Greek contradicts the assertion. (Heb. vii 17.) Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech." The word used for priest is "iereus," which means a sacrificing priest, not a priest whose sole duty is prayer. Such a one was called in Greek "areter." At His last supper Christ ordained that that same sacrifice which He made should be offered up by His Apostles, to whom He gave the power of continuing His office of priest and mediator between God and man. He pronounced these remarkable words: "Do this" (that is what I have been doing) "in remembrance of me." And again (1 Cer. xi 26): "For as often as you shall sat this bread and drink this challe, you shall show the death of the Lord, until He come." The character given of Christ is that of a sacrificing priest; consequently He must have offered therefore, bread and wine. But this bread and wine which he offered at His last supper must have according to the rites of sacrifice, been changed—into His body and blood. And the priests, that is the Apostles and their successors, were ordered to do the same act which He had done. We have, therefore, in the church of God a true priesthood for the purpose of offering sacrifices. to God for their own salvation and the salvation of the people, and consequently to represent the person of Christ, among, the people, to instruct them and to administer unto them the secrements instituted by Christ for their sanctification. For this purpose they must have a true vocation must be called by God. "For every high priest taken from among men, is ordained for men in the things that appertain to God, that he may offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins; who can have compassion on them that are ignorant and that err; because he himself also is a compassed with sinfirmity all And therefore her ought as for the people; so also for himself to offer for isins. Neither athiany man take the honor to himself but he that is called by A God as Lagron was! " (Heb. wills to) "This text refers to the priest-bood of the News Lawbell'he priesthood of the Old for all productions which the many back to the production of the speaker, this which the speaker this country was a completely less by Rault Lawhad beni abrogated completely less by Rault Lawhad beni abrogated completely less by Rault last to the statement of the speaker to the statement of the speaker. braska, Feb. 15.—A Cosmittee from they lower and official generalization of the charge of post of the charge of brasts. Feb. 15.—A Cosmittee from they lower and official generalization of the charge of brutal for these being properties to brasts of the charge of brutal for these being properties to the charge of the charge may take upon himself the office there is necessary, besides the call of the Holy Spirit, which they hear in their conscionces, and a call from their Bishops

THE ARCHBISHOF OF TORONTO:

of the Church, that the have ordination—that is the act of transmission (of the powers given by the control of the powers given by the powers given by the control of the powers given by the powers given by the given the powers given by the given the given the given the given of the given the hands are life and ideath, prosperity and adversity; and adversity; Descons ordained by the imposition of hands and stationary in the same ordained by the imposition of hands and this attribute of His He requires to be acknowled by prayer. In like manner St. Paul, being Apostle After all our distinguished advocates have said and Bishop, ordained Timothy and Titus. The other and written in defence of Papal Infallibility, I should Adam an act of chedience to Him, as His Lord Apostles observed the same order and ceremonies. Not required a greater act of obedience and acknowled the same order and pronght the were it not that I can honestly say, I have no desire edgment of his suprame dominion over man and writes to his disciple Timothy. We Need to the same order and the present communication, and the present communication. over all creatures that 'He made on earth. Hence grace that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy with imposition of the hands of the priestheod.!! (1 Tim. iv. 14.) And again to the same Apostle (2 Tim. i. 6); "For which cause I admonish you that you stir up the grace of God which is in thee by the imposition of hands." And he advises also of us as we dispose of the asimal, An offering of Timothy to be cautious on whom he imposes hands, saying: "Impose not hands lightly on any man."-

(1 Tim. v. 22). He also mentions such as are not to be ordsined, and the qualities of a good Bishop. The office of the priest is to give himself to prayer solemnity till the coming of Christ. There were and to the ministry of the word. (Acts vi. 4). He must also offer sacrifice, as we saw above, according to the order of Melchisedech, of bread and wine, to be changed into the body and blood of Christ. We have therefore three orders in the sacred ministry, conferred through the means of a sacrament. The first is the deacon. We have then the priesthood for offering sacrifice, and for the administering of sacraments. Then we have the Episcopacy in the ordination of the Apostles, and the ordination of other men by the Apostles and their successors, as Sts. Matthew and Paul, Timothy and Titus. St. Paul, writing to the bishops of Ephesus, successors of the Apostles, said to them: "Take heed to yourselves, and to the whole flock, wherein the Holy of God." (Acts xx. 28). And these Bishops were empowered to ordain priests to succeed the seventy-Titus (Tit. i. 5), said : "For this cause I left thee that are wanting and shouldst ordain priests in every city, as I also appointed thee." Bishops have authority over their priests, as we learn from St. Paul to Timothy (1 Tim. v. 19). "Against a priest receive not accusation but under two or three witnesses." He that receives accusation against another must be his superior, and he that constitutes priests must be the superior of the priests. Arius in the 4th century denied this doctrine and was condemned by the Council of Ephesus. It is singular that modern Protestantism holds scarcely an error which was not at some former time condemned by the church. We have frequently shown this in adducing the fathers and councils in favor of Catholic doctrine. The Donatists about 411 A.D. attacked the infallibility of the church and the sacraments, and the Iconoclasts broke images in 775.— They have found ready imitators in modern reformers. Against the Blessed Eucharist, we find no heresy until about 1060, when Berengarius adopted

the theory of Christ's presence in figure only.— Unable to hold that, he betook himself to Impanation; and driven from that, he retracted his errors and his heresy fell to the ground, to be revived 500 years later and become the standpoint, the criterion of true Protestantism. Since then they extended such a ready hand to errors like these, we need not wonder to find Arius among these prototypes. He denied Christ's divinity too, but what matter. His opinion on the priesthood suits the reformers now.

We have, then, proved that the priesthood was

instituted by Christ Himself. We have proved that

grace is given in the ordination of priests by impois to continue in the Church, with the church to the end of time. We have seen their duties towards God and His church. We will explain now more fully what are the prerogatives of the priesthood.— Its prerogatives are those of the first dignity on earth. To be chosen by Jesus Christ Himself to be His ambassador and minister, to be His representative with His people, is a dignity, as St. John Chrysostom says, inconceivably greater than that of the Angels. St. Ignatius, Martyr, says it is the most sublime of created dignities. St. Ephrem says the dignity of the priesthood is a stupendous miracle.-And St. Denys says that the sacerdotal dignity exceeds all conception. "It is enough," says that saint, "to know that God has said to His priests, He that hears you hears me, and he that despises you despises me.1" Then there is the dignity of offering the Sacrifice of the Mass. This power was conferred only upon the Apostles and upon their successors ordained by them. Theirs is the power and privilege of opening the gate of Heaven to man by Baptism. "Go," said Christ, "baptising all nations in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Theirs is the glorious privilege of consecrating Christ's Most Holy Body and distributing it to the faithful. If, in the Old Law, Isaias cried out: "Sanctificamini qui fertis vasa Domini"-" Be ye holy, you who carry the vessels of the Lord" (lii.:11), how boly must be the office. of them who carry, not the ark of God, but God Himself in their hands? To the Christian priest belongs, too, the power of forgiving sins. Christ, in conferring this power, used a very remarkable ceremony. He breathed on his Apostles, and in that breath was the Holy Spirit, that proceeds from the Father and the Son; at the same time he said to them:"Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sine you shall forgive they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." So clear indeed are these words that our most vigorous opponents have never reasonably explained them away. And lastly, the priest has the power of conferring on the departing soul the graces necessary for its great pas-sage into eternity. "Is there any man sick amongst you? Let him bring in the priests of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with

oil in the name of the Lord." (James v. 14) Now, those who reject this sacred priesthood, re ject all the graces which Christ ordained should be received by the people through the ministry of the priesthood; and the people are left like sheep without a pastor, who should lead them into the good pasturage that is to break to them the bread of Church. eternal life, cure their bruises and wounds received by singstiengthen them against future relapses, by the sacraments of Eucharist and Confirmation, bless

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the nearest lavers."

words of others, as I have met them in my reading of the dogma defined by the Sacred Council of the Vatican.

Not long since, an English Protestant wrote thus in the Contemporary Review: " Of all theories of revela-tion, that of the Church of Rome is most like what we should beforehand regard as the truth. It is both likely that the Divine Being would give a revelation, and that He would give it so as to secure men from all manner of doubt. And the best way to do this would be to estublish a Church which was in this world the divine and infallible teacher of men for all times. This would give us the kind of certainty which we crave, and would secure the truths coming to us, without the channel of man's fallible reason. Nothing but the clearest evidence that the Church of Rome is not what it professes to be, can justify any of us in refusing to submit to its decrees, and to believe its dogmas." So far

Mr. John Hunt. The true Church must be infallible; if it not infallible, most certainly it is not true. As the Abbe Gaume well puts it, "nothing is more easily proved than that the true Church is, and must be infallible. Four questions suffice: 1st. Is Jesus Christ infallible? No Christian doubts this. 2nd. Was he able to communicate his infallibility to those whom he sent to teach mankind? No Christian doubts this. 3rd. Did he communicate his infallibility to his Apostles and their successors? Yes, for he said to them: 'Go, teach all nations, I shall be with you until the consummation of the world.' 4th. Was he bound to the time, behold the place. Aid us, thou who art communicate his infallibility to His Apostles and successors? Assuredly, he was, otherwise there as thou canst: thou hast the power from God becould have been no means of knowing with cer- cause thou art the prince of all." tainty the true Religion. And yet God wills that we should know with certainty the true Religion, since He commands us to hear the Church, to practice the true Religion and to be willing to suffer death, rather than doubt any of the truths She teaches; the true Church is therefore infallible." Were it not, see the monstrous consequences we should be forced to admit: 1st. There all churches, to whom it was said: I have prayed would be no possibility of knowing the true Religion. In vain would Jesus Christ have come upon earth to teach men the way to heaven. Our separated brethren furnish a striking example. With them nothing is certain: there are as many doctrines as heads: a clear proof that the Bible alone is not sufficient! 2nd. Our Lord Himself, oh! horrid blasphemy! would have been false to His word ; promising to speak always by the organ of His apostles and their successors, and then allowing them to proclaim vile falsehoods.

3rd. He would be most unjust, the most barbarous of tyrants, commanding us, under pain of hell, to listen to men who could teach error and lead us to destruction.

See the blasphemies they must endorse, and the awful consequences they must admir, who dare to deny the infallibility of the Church or its Head, the Vicar of Jesus Christ

Some time ago's Bishop (?) fancied he made his mark by stating before an audience, more fashionable, probably, than enlightened, "that the belief in the infallibility of the Pope was but four years old.' born in the East towards the end of the first, or the beginning of the second century : who was sent to Gaul, was made Bishop of Lyons and suffered martyrdom in the year 202? This Saint wrote against heretics; he had received his doctrine from men contemporary with the Apostles.

Speaking of the Roman Church he says: " Ad hanc enim Eeclesiam, propter potiorem principalitatem, necesse est omnem convenire Ecclesiam." Every Church must yield to this Church on account of its pre-eminent

superiority. The learned Tertullian, at the close of the second century, thus speaks: "Behold an edict, and indeed a peremptory edict, issued by the Sovereign Pontif, the Bishop of Bishops." And elsewhere: "The Lord has given the Keys to Poter and by him to the Church."

Anno 258, St. Cyprian suffered martyrdom. He had said-" To the chair of Peter and to the principal Church, whence sacerdotal unity has arisen." Here this noble confessor of the faith declares the Roman Church the cause or efficacious medium of the unity of the whole Catholic Church. He it was who said Ubi ergo Petrus, ibi Ecclesia"-where Peter is, there is the Church.

In the same century, under Aurelian, two individuals contended for the See of Antioch. Refusing to obey the Patriarch of Alexandria and the seventy Bishops who had deposed Paul of Samosata, they referred to the Emperor who then chanced to be at Antioch. Aware that it was a fundamental dogma among the Christians that no one belonged to the true and legitimate body of Christians, unless agreeing with the Roman Bishop, the pagan Monarch ordered the dignity to be conferred upon him, to whom the Italian Christian priests and Roman Pontiff, would torite. In the fourth century the Council of Nice thus decreed: "He who holds the See of Rome is the head and chief (princeps) of all the Patriarchs. Since indeed he is the first like Peter, to whom was given power over all Christian princes and their peoples; as being the Vicar of Christ our Lord over all people and the universal Christian Church, Whosoever shall contradict him, is excommunicated by this Synod." Assuredly the Council would not have spoken thus, had it fancied the Roman Pontiff could teach or command to be held, heretical or er-

roneous doctrine.
St. Ambrose, deceased, anno 397, says: "They have not the inheritance of Peter, who have not the See of Peter." The writings of this Saint evidently show, that be considered out of the way of salvation those who were not in union with the Roman

In the year 418, Pope Zozimus thus addresses the Fathers of the Council of Carthage—" The tradition of the Fathers has attributed such authority, to the

the sacraments of Eucharlst and Confirmation, bless of the Tathers has attributed such anthority, to the their minons in the holy bond of Matrimony, and in the hour of death address the marks for given and their unction, by which their sinstant for given and their souls become more purified to attain before the souls become more purified to attain before the confirmation of the great that the souls become more purified to attain before the confirmation of the dispersion of hell do not conquer and he openly asserts that to Yournight ask mieril! Why is all this so?" "Why well ask me why did "God weets hills and valleys, which they deprise the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church will yell should sent a by your should say the control of the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church which the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church which the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church which the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church with the control of the dispersed Church which the provide and the control of the dispersed Church was the control of the dispersed Church which the provide the control of the dispersed Church which the provide the control of the dispersed Church which the provide the control of the dispersed Church which the provide the provide the control of the dispersed Church which the provide the provide

The Control of Salating Property of Colorus Property of Colorus some folks had. We lived more's ten miles from to declare his entence to the other bishops, that all the nearest lavers."

Nicopolis, writes: "With your wishes I concur; to that, according to the custom of your Apostolic Sec which has the care of all the churches, you would doin to have the care of the Nicopolitans."

In the same century, Ferondus, a descen of Carib age, being asked if it could be said that Ohrist wa one of the Trinity answered: "We are ready to leasn, not to teach? Ask, therefore, meet prudent man, if you would know the truth, principally the Bishop of the Apostolic See, whose sound doctrine is well known, by the judgment of truth, and strengthened by the rampart of authority He does not say: ask the Apostolic See, but the Bishop of the Apostolic See.

About the year 662, St. Majunus, who suffered much for the faith and died in exile, says : " Anath. ematizing the Roman See, is anothematizing the Ca tholic Church."

The Fathers of the Sixth General Council (3rd of Constantinople) thus addressed Pope Agathon: Thus we, illuminated by the Holy Spirit, and in. structed by your teaching, have driven away the tainted doctrines of implety." And again: "This Apostolic See has never turned from the path of truth into any error whatsoever."

In the Seventh General Council (2nd of Nice) the letters of Pope Adrian were read and approved This Pontiff obliged Tarasius, Bishop of Constantinople, to adhere sincerely and with all his heart to the definition of the Roman See,

St. Theodore Studite, in the ninth century, who for the faith, had suffered both exile and imprison. ment, thus wrote to the Roman Pontiff, Paschal I.: "Hearken, O apostolic head, placed by God as pastor of the flock of Christ, the janitor of the Kingdom of Heaven, the rock upon which is built the Cathelic Church. Peter thou art, adorning and governing the See of Peter. To thee Christ our God has said, and thou being converted shall confirm thy brethren. Behold ordained by God for this: extend thy hand as much

In the tenth century, Ratherius, Bishop of Verena said: "The Roman Pontiff can be blamed by no one." He could and should be, could he define and command us to believe error.

St. Peter Damian, eleventh century, in his sermon on the nativity of St. John the Baptist, thus speaks: "That Roman Church, the Mother and Mistress of for thee, that thy faith may not fail!"

Lanfranc, Bishop of Canterbury, same century, speaking of the Roman See, says: "The Lord Himself honorably addresses her in the Gospel, saying: Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her . And to thee I will give the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the twelfth century, St. Anselm, also Bishop of Canterbury, in submitting his book de fide Trinitain, thus addresses the Roman Pontiff: "Since divine Providence has chosen your Holiness to whom He would commit the guardianship of the Christian life and faith, and the governing of His Church; to no other more rightly is reference made, if anything against Catholic faith arises in the Church, that it may be corrected by his authority; nor to any other is it more safely shown, if error is to be answered, that it may be examined by his prudence."

St. Thomas, murdered by the minions of the second Henry, in his letter to Robert, Bishop of Hereford, speaking of the Apostolic See, thus pronounces: "To which only an infidel, a heretic, or a schismotic, refuses faith and obedience.

The ninth Œcumenical Council, second of Lyon, year 1274, approved the oath by which the Greeks professed the Catholic faith. In that oath occur the following :- " The Holy Roman Church possesses the sovereign and plenary primacy and principality over the universal Church if any questions of faith arise, by her judgment they must be defined. . . To her all Churches are subject. Their prelates must yield her obcdience and reverence. The Holy Roman Church truly has, and faithfully teaches and preaches the true and orthodox faith."

That the Roman Pontiff is infallible in defining faith, was the unanimous opinion of the Doctors of the School, up to the great Schism of the West, or

up to the Council of Constance.

In conclusion I assert that the Infallibility of the Pope, instead of being a modern doctrine, is as ancient as the Church, for which, the dogmatic decrees of the Sovereign Pontiffs have always been law. The absurd idea, sought to be foisted upon the world, that the Head of the Church, established by

the Son of God upon earth, could teach error, is, confess, a little over three hundred years old, having had its birth day in the 15th century, par excellence the age of heresy and schism. Yours, with thanks, REGIOPOLIS.

"DR. LIDDON AND MONSIGNOR CAPEL." To the Editor of the Times.

Sir.—As " The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" was pleased to begin his first letter by citing an estimate of my theological knowledge from a communica-tion in the Matt during the late discussion on "Civil Allegiance" written by an unsuccessful candidate for a chair in the Catholic University College, I did not think I was called upon to reply to Compiler ? But as he considers that "I have an account to settle with him" for having cited from his book, and asks me publicly to retract or appoligize, I feel I am bound to comply with his request. I pass by his not very courteous insinuations, trusting to the better judgment of public opinion as to the veracity of the extracts; and limit myself to showing that the Vade Mecuni does die seminate the Roman doctrines of (1) reverence for the Saints (2) need of absolution, and (3) of the Real Presence. Let your readers judge between us nite

they have read the following extracts:

1. "I offer myself unto Thee in mion with the prayers, intercession, and good works, of the Blessed Vigin Mary, and all Saints in heaven."

(Page 7.)

In the prayers to be used by those who assist what is "commonly called the Mass" is to be found at page, 19, "Joining in communion and reverence ing the memory... firstly of the glorious and ever Virgin Mary Mother of God... and also of Thy blessed Apostles and Martyrs, and all of Thy Saint for whose sake and at whose prayers do Theu gran that in all things we may be defended by the help

that in all things we may be defended by the help of Thy protection.

"A page 42 Head!" Grants that all! Thy blessed the help of the the help of the h

Maries, and Viging, and all the court of He

en, evermore make supplication unto Thee en out behalf."

benall."
From page 120 to page 126 are collects, &c., 'for feasts of Our Lady," of "Apostlas" of "Martyrs." of "Confessors,' of "Virgins," of "any Saints," art of "Holy Angels." The tone of these may be judged of by the ending for, "any Saints":—"And in every peril and adversity may we be aided by his (her) prayers for Thy mercy's sake" Of the Angels it is said-"Let Michael be my guard; let Gabriel enlighten me; let Raphael console me."

And, finally, at page 133 is the prayer I have cit d in a previous letter—"Let Thy Holy Angels defend me from all the powers of darkness, and let Mary, Mother of Goi, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of death. Let all the Angels and Saints of God pray for me, a poor sinner."

It is not for me to decide whether these prayers do express the doctrine of the Church of England. One thing I am compelled to avow, viz.—that I understand the case by saying that Ritualists teach our doctrine of reverence for the Saints; "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" unconsciously disseminates our doctrine of Invocation likewise. He may urge that there are no direct invocations. This is but a momentary halt The users of the book are being prepared to say with us, "that the Saints reigning together with Christ are to be honoured and invocated, and that they offer prayers to God for us," [Creed of Pope Pius IV.]
2. "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" is no

less outspoken on the "need of absolution." Among the " things to be remembered," he states, at page 12, that it is a procept of the Church " to confess our sins to our pastor or some other priest each time our conscience is burdened by mortal sin. Two pages later he states that "actual sin may be mortal (i. c.,) deadly or venial." And at page 32 will be found the minute examination of conscience to be made for confession followed by "The Manner of Confession," which I cite textually :--

" In the name of the Pather'&c. "Pray, Father give me thy blessing, for I have

sinned. "[Here the priest will give the usual benedic-

tion]. "I confess to Almighty God, to Blessed Mary, to all Saints, and to thee, my ghostly father, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, by my fault, by my own fault, by own grievous fault. [Here strike your breast thrice) Since the time of my last confession, when I received absolution, and ___ago, I accuse myself. which was-

"(Here will follow the particulars of the confes-

"For these and for all my other sins, which I cannot now remember, I am heartily sorry, and purpose amendment; and most humbly ask pardon of God, and penance, counsel, and absolution of thee,

my ghostly father. "Wherefore I beg Blessed Mary, all Saints, and thee, my ghostly father to pray to the Lord our God

"(Here the priest will give any needful instruction or direction, and will assign a penance. Before he gives absolution let the penitent use the following

act of contrition.) "O Lord my God, I am grieved with my whole heart for having offended Thee, whom I love above all things. I firmly resolve to sin no more, to avoid all the occasions of sin, and duly to perform my penance. God be merciful to me, a sinner. Jesus Son of David, have mercy upon me-

"(Here the absolution and benediction will follow.)"

And in the prayer at page 37, for "after confession if absolution is deferred," it is manifestly implied that, because absolution has been refused, the sins confessed have not been pardoned. The words of the prayer are, " How dreadful is this, that I am not

fitly prepared for the pardon of my sins!"

The best commentry I can make on all this is that we are only bound to confess whenever we have the misfortune to fall into mortal sin; and, further, the orm cited is slightly modified from our ordinary f prayer-books. If this is not to disseminate our doctrines and practices, than words have no meaning. Does "the Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" wish to delude your readers? I wonder how many of the Bishops and twenty thousand clergy of the Estabhished Communion have either practised or would and they had no longer to dread a lowering of the authorize confession in this way? Yet "The Compiler" cannot be ignorant of the fact that this is least consideration from the Liberal party. The practised monthly and weekly by thousands of High Home Rule party is one, that no party in this coun-Churchman whose consciences are not troubled by

any "weighty matter." 3. On the Blessed Sacrament, "The Compiler," begins page 16 with the heading, " The Supper of the Lord and Holy Communion, commonly called the Mass." At page 19 the prayer at the consecration of the bread is "Hail Saving Victim! Incarnate Word! Hail, Precious Body of the Son of God! Hail, Sacred Flesh!" At the consecration of the chalice is to be said, "Hail, Precious Blood," and our Hymn "O Saving Victim," which we sing when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed. In the Pure Offering, at page

31, occur the words:-

"Bread into His Body changes,
"Into His own Blood the Wine." While at page 42 it is still more pointedly put "Whom I here receive beneath the sacramental veils." The hymn "Sweet Sacrament, we thee adore," compiled by one of our priests, is found on page 46. In the Litany of the Most Holy Sacrament occur the expressions addressed by us to the Blessed Sacrament. Much more could I cite of the same kind from the prayers in this manuel, but I think I have given a sufficient number of extracts to show that "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum"teaches (1) an objective (2) a local presence of our Lord in the Sacrament The practical results of such prayers is to imbue the minds of Ritualists with our doctrines of the real Presence and Transubstantiation. While this discussion has been going on I have made it a point to ask many of the converts from Ritualism whether they are conscious of any difference between their present and their former faith on this doctrine. The invariable answer has been "Not the least. I only perceive more clearly what is meant." I need not

say more.

Now, if a writer like "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum," who, in his own words, to be found in the Mail of the 22d inst., did " of set purpose deliberate. ly and consciously word the devotions so as to er clude the distinctively Romish aspects of the doctrines of the Invocation of the Saints, the Real Fresence, and Sagramental Confession," has nevertheless so signally failed, in his purpose and so thoroughly and practically embodied our teaching, what is not to be expected in the scores of different works of plety issued, with less, "economy" by advanced Ritualists? I fear that I must, though conscious that I am exposing myself to more stripes, assert that " The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" only con firms me in my original statement :- "The Ritualistic clergy are mintentionally, but none the less assuredly, disseminating our doctrines,"

I trust this reply will allow me to close a discus-

sion which I did not begin, and into which I entered for the sole purpose of substantiating the truth, of a statement which I made and which Canon Liddon

called in guestion of him man and and and an in a grant sure i

Kingdom seems to be to illustrate in a startling way the vices of English legislation. It was in Ireland that we found the best example of the evils of a State Church; and that unlucky country has given but too many proofs of the evils of our system of land tenure. The sacred agricultural trinity of Landlord, Farmer, and Laborer, held by so many as the noblest outcome of Political Economy, appears in its true light in Ireland as an altogether anomal-

ous and singular system of agriculture. We are beginning to understand the civilisation of Ireland better than we did, and such works as the History of Early Institutions," just brought out by Sir Henry Maine, will smooth the way to more intelligent legislation for Ireland in the future. It throws quite a new light upon the ancient relation of landlord and tenant. The cultivator was the real owner of the soil, and he paid rent to his chief, not for his land, but for the cattle that his chief lent him. Is there now any difficulty in comprehending the inextinguishable war waged by the Irish farmer against eviction? Read in this light, the restraint placed by Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act on the power of arbitrary eviction has a deep historical significance. It is the first recognition, very qualified no doubt, by the English Government, of the historical claims of the Irish people. Who is there that does not bitterly regret the ignorance and arrogance that first crushed these claims? Unhappily, the English who planted themselves in Ireland approached the Government of the Irish with intense insular conceit and self-sufficiency, and made the fatal mistake of despising and crushing the institutions of the country. They dealt with Ireland in the same spirit as the midshipman reported on a foreign country he was asked to describe, "manners none, customs beastly." This foolish contempt has cost both countries dear; but light is breaking in upon us, and a better understanding of the ancient tenure of land in Ireland is sure to have a beneficial influence on future legislation.

It will be well, especially for the Liberal party if the new movement of the Irish farmers for a proper adjustment of their relation to the soil is not met by the ignorant contempt which has so often proved disastrous in the government of Ireland .-For one thing we may rest assured. So long as the land question is an open sore, so long will Ireland prove a weakness to the United Kingdom. A country which, from the high spirit and bravery of its population, is calculated to be a most powerful clement of our military str-ngth, will continue to be a source of danger, and will require to be garrisoned by about as many troops as suffice to overawe the myriad population of India. With a sound land law, arms could be entrusted to the Irish people, and a volunteer force, of splendid material, added to the resources of the nation. Give the tenants but security of tenure, and Ireland would be governed without the continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Restore, as far as may be, the ancient rights of the Irish people, and we should be able to draw from Ireland, in an emergency, every garrison and regiment. We hope, therefore, that the important movement at present stirring Ireland, and which found its latest expression in the great conference held at Dublin on Thursday, will receive attention from all patriotic Liberals. Sixteen members of Parliament were present, and a very large number of representatives from all parts of the country. The conference declared "that experience dispels the conviction that the Land Act is sufficient to remedy the admitted evils of the Irish land tenure, and that no measure can be satisfactory that does not give to all tenants security of tenure, protection against capricious eviction and arbitrary increase of rent, the acknowledgment of the tenant's property and the value of his improvements, and the free right to sell his interest." These demands, al-though upon a hasty glance they may be thought extreme, ought not to be rashly denied. They have one great merit. They point to a "finality" measure. Instead of worrying the landlord for ever, they would "harrass" him once for all and be done with it. The landlord would have the same feeling of satisfaction as the Conservatives when they introduced household suffrage. They were at the bottom franchise. These demands, moreover, admit of at try is ever likely to adopt. No statesman could face the country with a proposal to dismember it.— But by a land law of a satisfactory nature it is possible, not merely to silence the agitators for Home Rule, but to unite Ireland with this country by a bond of good feeling such as heretofore has not been known. We may bind Ireland to our side in such a way as vastly to add to our military strength. In these days of great military menarchies, when the tramp of armed men reverberates ceaselessly, through the Continent, we cannot afford any division of our strength: we must not detach Ireland, but make it an arm of strength. We can do so by a right land law, and we can do it in no other way .- London Ex-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- The following is published by authority:—The annual meeting of the Union has been fixed for the 21st, not the 20th (as was inadvertently stated), of the present month. This date has been fixed upon at the request of a large number of the Irish prelates, as their lordships will be meeting in Dublin about that time for the transaction of ecclesiastical business. Nearly a'l the preliminary arrangements for the meets ing are now completed, and it promises to be one of the most important and interesting which the Union has yet held. During the course of the past year the Union has been working silently, but not the less effectively for the furtherance and protection of those great Catholic interests which it was founded to promote and to defend. It has spoken in no faltering tones on all the great religious controversies that have arisen throughout the year, and was prompt to repudiate, in the name of Catholic Iroland, the new and anti-Christian doctrines pronounced at the Belfast meeting of the British Association in the autumn of 1874. It has been extending itself by means of branches throughout Ireland, and in this way aiding in preserving to our people the priceless glory of an uncorrupted faith These and much more, which it will be the portion of the annual report to tell of, the Union has accomplished in the past, and it hopes to be able, by the co-operation of the Catholics of Ireland and their envolment in its ranks, to surpass those achievements by even great erworks in the future The meeting of the 21st will be held under the presidency of the Rarl of Granard, the President of the Union, and will be honoured with the presence of the Illustrious and beloved Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and several of his Eminence's distinguished brethren in the Irish episcopacy. The resolutions will be moved and seconded by, amongst etners, and such as case, it was not, looking at an average of the free look in the lend of the prelates and years, material, and cannot yet be pronounced persone of the best, most honoured and most trusted manent, loats have indeed greatly fallent off, and catholics in the land will in its entirety; conducted in England, where 186,000 acres less, were attute a memorable event in the history of the sewn in 1874 than in 1869, and nearly, 80,000 less. Union, The meeting will be held in the church of than in 1873 l'but, on the other hand, there is not will be moved and seconded by, amongst ethers, his

LAND.

LA about halfan hour one of the pupils returned for a almost as large an acreage of oats is sown there as pence a head. Hardly had the last verse been con-

> been addressed to the editor of the Times:-" SIR-Living about half-way between Meenglas and Ballymens, I am at least geographically in a position to hold the balance between Lord Lifford and Lord Waveney. My experience of the Ulster Tenant-Right is that its price is composed of several ingredients. 1. Payment for the value of the tenant's improvements, not absorbed by the landlord in increased rent. 2 (closely connected with 1). Payment for exemption from payment to the highest obtainable rent for the holding. 3. Payment for security of tenure. 4. Extra payment, which may or may not be distributed among the first three heads due to the excessive competition for land. The payment under the first head is clearly unobjectionable, and seems to me desirable. It encourages tenants to improve, it ensures the landlord his rent on that part of the value of the farm that is his-i.e., the natural fertility of the soil and convenience of sale; and it does the incoming tenant no harm, as what he pays for as tenant-right he does not pay for in rent; and vice versa. Payments under head 2 are harmless or otherwise, according as they are included under head 1, or are of the nature of an extra payment, which creates the best means of farming. Payments under heads 3 and 4 are evils to the extent to which they cripple the incoming tenants' means. Tenant-right then is good, according to the proportions in which these various constituents are represented. Now, to the east of me, in Lord Waveney's county, payment for unabsorbed tenant's improvements forms a large part of the tenant-right, and more than counterbalraces the evils of its other constituents. To the west of me Lord Liftord's county, I believe tenant's improvements are in many cases hardly visible to the naked eye; and the enormous prices there paid for tenant-right are paid merely for security of tenure, and rendered high by competition for land. Therefore, I think Lord Waveney is right in thinking ill of it. A careful and moderate amendment of the Land Act might give the tenant sufficient security of tenure, and sufficient protection against increased rent charged on tenants"[improvements, to render special payment for these privileges superfluous. It might be giving the control of transfers to the landlord, subject to certain limitations, keep competition grievances within bounds, and leave tenant-right not only a harmless but a beneficial institution.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "HUGH DE F. MONTGOMERY.

"Blessingbourne, county Tyrone." OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES .- At the sessions, Cork, on Friday, Patrick O'Connell, a country-looking lad, and Laurence Smith, who was dressed in shabby clerical clothes, were indicted for obtaining money by false pretences at Queenstown-Smith by representing himself to be Father Burke O.P., and O'Connell for aiding and abetting him knowing him not to be Father Burke. Smith pleaded guilty, and O'Connell was put on trial by himself. The evidence was to the effect that O'Connell introduced Smith to several people as Father Burke, and Smith requested donations for the building of schools at Mount Melleray. Money was obtained from John Craven Catherine Cotter, Ellen Moett, Ellen Driscoll and others. Head constable Sheasaid when he search ed Laurence Smith he found a watch and £2 odd on

him. The jury convicted Patrick O'Connell. We (Dublin Freeman) are glad to see that the good people of Tullamore, through their representatives, the Town Commissioners, have placed on record an emphatic protest against the re-imposition of the Coercion laws on their county. Every reasonable and impartial man who will peruse the report of the proceedings which took place last night must admit that a more unnecessary piece of legislation, so far as the King's County is concerned was never enacted and that, under the circumstances urged, its continuance is a gratuitous outrage on the inhabitants of that district. No doubt we should be accustomed to exceptional" legislation in Ireland-exceptional in severity, and exceptional in its unjust operation, as well as in its inapplicability. From the days of the "Scorpion Stanley" down to those of "the Peoples William," all styles of Coercion have been availed of for the "pacification" of Ireland, but never was Coercion Code more cruelly or wantonly imposed on a community than it is at present imposed upon the people of the King's County. Why or wherefore a handful of magistrates—thirteen out of a body of ninety one-should have resolved to recommend its continuance, we cannot comprehend. There is no crime in the county. There has been no crime in it. No outrages, agrarian or otherwise, disturb its tran-quility. In a population of 75,000 people, there is but one prisoner in the county jail; and yet a section of the magisterial body seek to have the rigours of a terrible" law reimposed on the county. The demand is not only childish, it is preposterous, if not positively wicked; and we sincerely trust the Irish Executive will not lend itself to so unnecessary and so insulting a proceeding as to stigmatise a community of 75,000 peaceable people by inflicting on them the provisions of an exceptionally severe and nenal code.

Arrest on a Charge of Embrzzlement.—On Sunday on board the Canard s. s. Java, which called at Queenstown for mails and passengers bound for New York. Detective constable Humphreys arrested a passenger named James Valence, alias Lennox, on a charge of embezzling a large amount of money from his employers, merchants carrying on business at Glasgow, in whose service he was employed as traveller. He was sent on to Glasgow in the course of the week.

IRISH PROSPERITY .- Major O'Rielly, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Freeman giving the tonnage of shipping at twelve of the leading Irish ports for the last thirty years, and which shows that the increase has been enormous within that period.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF 1874.-The facts and figures relating to agriculture which are yearly compiled by the Statistical and Commercial Depart ment of the Board of Trade have just been issued for 1874, and give a fair index of the production of that year in this country, as well as of the wealth of the farmers in flocks and herds. On the whole, 1874 compares favourably with previous years in nearly all respects. More land was under cultive tion last year, than the year before, and there is strong ground for believing that a steady reclamation of waste lands is going on. At the same time, there is no distinct change manifested in the nature of crops grown, unless it be a slightly increased tendency to take to cattle breeding. That however must be slight, for the wheat acreage last year was 140,000 more than in 1873, and but 9,000 acres belew 1872 for the whole of Great Britain, and although there was a falling off in some of the other cereals, such as oats, it was not, looking at an average of will be moved, and ones, among a chart, and the proceed part of the politic process of the proce

left either as fallow or in natural grass is very much less than in England. In the one country every re-source has to be used, every device applied, to make the land yield its utmost, and the study is to rest the land rather by changing its crop than by allowing it to lie idle and become choked with weeds; but in England matters are taken more easily. Accordingly, arable land in "bare fallow" in England amounted last year to 44 per cent of the whole; in Scotland, to only a half per cent. So again with land under permanent pasture. Over the whole kingdom the proportion of arable land to such natural grass land was 49 8 to 50 2, but in England the proportion was 43.5 permanent pasture to 56.5 arable, while in Scotland 75.8 was arable and only 24.2 permanent pasture. It is true that in this comparison the mountain land of Scotland is exmay be assumed that, in spite of this exclusion, there are uplands, included under "permanent pastures" which would before now have been invaded by the plough had there been anything to be got by t. Where cultivation is possible permanent pasturage would not long be tolerated in Scotland .-In horses, cattle, and sheep the wealth of the kingdom is slowly increasing. The high price recently ruling for horses seem to have stimulated breeding, and the stock of horses used for agriculture, unbroken horses, and mares kept solely for breeding-the only kinds included in these returns—has increased by some 35,000 in the year, and is greater now by 66,000 than in 1870. The stock of cattle, again, had grown by 161,000, a less increase than in 1873, but the number had grown by about 15 per cent, since 1871, and there are indications in various directions that the country is recovering steadily from the crippling effects of the cattle plague. This is probably the most encouraging fact about the present aspect of agriculture in this country, for imports of foreign cattle do not increase so as to help to lighten the strain which an enormously increased consumption has thrown upon graziers of late years. In spite of that drain, they are recovering ground, although any idea of cheap butchers' meat being attainable in this country must be put aside for a long time to come. The stocks of sheep also increase slowly, but the full effects of the drought years, 1868 to 1871, when stocks decreased by 3,590,000, are not yet fully obliterated. The demand for pork seems to be falling off; at all events, the number of pigs is on the decrease in England, and in other parts of the kingdom grows but slightly. This is accounted for partly by the preference of the working classes for beef and mutton, partly by the dearness of pig's tood. While the agricultural prosperity of the land is thus fairly in its growth, there is a singularly persistent decline in the numbers of those who till it. By the census returns, English farm labourers had fallen in number from 958,000 in 1861 to 798,000 in 1871 or 17 per cent. The Scotch decrease was not so large being from 105,000 to 93,000, or about 12 per cent.; still, there is a great decrease, for which it is difficult to account in some ways. The introduction of improved means of tillage can hardly have wrought so great a revolution as to enable so many hands to be dispensed with, and, in fact, the character of the cultivation does not change so fast nor so radically as many have supposed. To some degree, no doubt, the gradual absorption of small holdings has not a little to do with this denudation; people who held little bits of land and made up their living by hiring themselves out are being swept away, and give place to the steady labourer. Emigration has also done something lately in thinning away the class of farm labourers, but that is quite a recent factor in the case, and none of these influences together would have done much but for another nearer and permanently attractive force. The true cause of the change, beyond the effect of a superabundant rural population, superabundant, that is, for the work as it is now done, is no doubt to be found in the great labour-absorbing capicity of our cities and towns. The man

with only his hands can find endless varieties of rough work in towns at better pay usually than the country districts can afford. Hence our towns bewho, it is to be feared often become degraded there, and do not a littlethemselves and their sickly progeny—to increase the poverty and wretchedness which breed to such a strange degree in all our cities, however prosperous. If the country districts would but first educate the people they send away so fast, the ontlook would be brighter for in itself this falling off of the rural population is not at present a fact to be much lamented over .- London Times. The authorities of the port of Liverpool have com-

piled a return of the emigration from that port during last year. It appears there sailed in vessels under the Act 91 900 persons to the United States; of these 50,619 were English, 14,356 Irish, 1,708 Scotch, and 24,976 foreigners. There sailed to Canada 16,311, of whom 12,027 were English, 84 Irish, 56 Scotch, and 4,104 foreigners. To Victoria there sailed 586, of whom 407 were English, 101 Irish, 51 Scotch, and 27 foreigners. This makes a total of persons who sailed under the Government Emigration Act of 111,117; of these 65,040 were English, 14,721 Irish, 1,855 Scotch, and 29,431 foreigners. Besides these there left in vessels not subject to the Act 10,817 persons, of whom 3,651 were English, 879 Irish, 189 Scotch, 1,127 foreigners, and 4,971 whose nationality is unknown. The total emigration from the port of Liverpool for the past year shows the very large decrease of 67, 463 emigrants as compared with the number of 1873.

THE ABOTIC EXPEDITION. - Great exertions are being made to complete the work on board the Alert and Bloodhound, two of the ships selected for the Arctic Expedition. A large number of extra hands are engaged, and they are working overtime up to 10 o'clock at night. Additional steength is being given to the vessel by the planking, varying from 4in, to 8in. On the outside, in the vicinity of the water-line, where the pressure of the ice is the greatest, it will be well protected by the 8-inch. It is expected the ships will be ready to be removed from the dock into the ship basin, where they will receive their machinery and be rigged with all despatch. Captain Nares and Commander Markham

visited the ships on Saturday. DARING ROBBERY FROM THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. On Monday afternoon another daring robbery, similar to that committed upon the Countess of Dudley, occurred at the Paldington terminus of the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who was about proceeding on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, by the 2.14 p.m. down Great Western train, had arrived in due course at the station; where a saloon had been prepared for his use. While the luggage was being got ready for labelling, a valuable dressing-case be-

about half an hour one of the pupils returned for a book, and found the unifortunate man lying dead on the floor. After hearing medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from disease of the heart.

The following letter has the other hand, the proportion of her arable land the proportion of her arable land the other hand, the proportion of her arable land the land the heard thrown. kind of "perfect cure" dance; with the head thrown back. The unsavoury-looking gentleman had hardly got into full swing when from the the oppe-site side of the room there started up a young (girl, apparently about 18, with long fair hair hanging half down her back, rosy cheeks, and a tendency to embonpoint. She became similarly affected. two approached, and finally throwing themselves into each other's arms, the dirty little tinker and the pretty little damsel of 18 "continued to dance, lowingly embraced, "much to the envy of a young fellow near," who expressed his opinion that under certain conditions the religion was not without its allurements. This grotesque pedal duct elicited a great deal of derisive laughter and the good mother noticing it turned to the scoffers, and thus rebuked them: "Yah! yer may laugh, but it's better for cluded, and on the whole fairly so, because the greater part of it is incapable of cultivation, but it you will some day." Meanwhile the controlor had you will some day." Meanwhile the contagion had spread, and before the hymn was finished fifteen or twenty couples became absorbed in this grotesque species of worship. The outer speciators laughed at the show, whereupon Mrs. Girling informed them in tones of rebuke that they had been let in that evening for threepence, but "if the Lord would only tarry till next Sunday," the charge would be mised to sixpence. As the hymn progressed, one by one the dancers drooped into the arms of those nearest them, apparently exhausted and insensible, giving the idea of a number of " dilapidated marionettes dying about the stage of a theatre." Then Mrs. Girling read a chapter from the Bible, previously taking the opportunity to give the Press which she accused of being the cause of all her troubles, a sound rating. After that a prayer was offered and then the dancing or shaking commenced. Ultimately the spectators broke into the circle of jumping fanatics, and the intervention of the police concluded "worship," The performers did not undress during the paroxysm, and beyond its lunntic seeming there was nothing very repulsive about it. Incidentally the representative of the News learned that the shakers profess to live pure lives as part of their religion, and that they believe in physical immortality. They submitted, as proof that they were not doomed to die, the fact that none of them had put off the coil of life during the past four years. These are the sect with whose vagaries persons of position and respectablity declare their warm sympathics.

UNITED STATES.

The Courier Journal, of Louisville, Ky., reports an interesting ceremony which took place in that city a few days ago. Miss Nellie Burke, a Catholic young lady of high social position, described as "quite handsome and with a countenance indicative of refinement and considerable intelligence," was received into the Jewish fold, by the Rev. Dr. Kleeberg, in open synagogue. The affair attracted much attention, it being a rare thing for the Jews to make converts, as they are strongly opposed to propagandism. The ceremony in the synagogue was very simple, consisting only of a confession of faith by the fair convert and address by the minister. The Courier Journal adds somewhat significantly that the nowly made Jowes is shortly to be led to the hymenial altar by a Jewish gentleman to whom she has been engaged for some time. [Which fully accounts for the milk in the coconut. Sexual love is your great eye-opener, as we see in the case of Romish priests who are led to a knowledge of the truth as it is." &c. &c. We need not finish the evangelical formula -ED. T. W.]

DIVORCE EVILS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. - The Ohio Courts, last year, granted 1,150 divorces. Now, Ohio is among the few States not specially noted for divorces. It can therefore be safely taken as the average in this respect, and from it as a basis we can learn that 50,000 is below the average number of divorces granted annually in these United States. This means that 50,000 families are broken up every year in this country; and averaging four to a family we find that about 200,000 persons are morally and financially affected, many of them completely ruined by this nefarious divorce law .- Toledo Review.

A New Jour the Bartist.—Isn't it a little strange though, the way these latter-day reformers, these 19th century "criers in the wilderness." proceed about the discharge of their mission? Here is one of the announcements that recently appeared in all the daily papers of this city :- " Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott, the celebrated revivalist, has taken rooms at the Sherman House," Only fancy Wesley, Whit-field, Moody or any of the great revivalists going about, converting the heathen, and putting up at \$5 a day hotels! What has become of that old Puritanical fashon of "boarding round?" Is the new order of things an improvement on the old? Imagine "Maggle," as she is popularly entitled by the wicked young paragraphists of the secular press, coming from a glorious revival service at one of the down-town religious hells, and sitting down to a dinner of seven courses! Imagine the dear lady discussing ladys' fingers, blancmange, quail on toast, and ice cream, with the tears yet standing in her eyes, that had burst forth at the glad rescue of some benighted sinner from the ways of sin. The thing is a little ridiculous, is it not? And yet there is na reason why Mrs. Van Cott should not have all the enjoyments of good living if she can afford them .- Chicago Cor. of Montreal Gazette.

Vermont has announced herself an enemy of "Liberty of Conscience." A bill was defeated in its Legislature the other day, which was very mild but in every sense, just and constitutional. It provided that no officer of said institution, or other person, shall interfere with or attempt to influence, control or change the religious belief of said inmates. The bill was voted down by the House, but on being modified, was passed in that branch, only to be peremptorily refused in the Senate. The great argument against it was that it would be beneficial to the Catholic interest. Now let the Catholics of Vermont set to work as did the Catholics of Minnesota and d feat at the polls every bigot who would license the State institutions as dens of Proselytism and prevent the inmates from enjoying one of the most priceless boons of our American Republic-Liberty of Conscience.—Western Times.

A Keokuk lady while engaged in the pursuit of

her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour-barrel." Now, most ladles under similar circumstances would have uttered a few feminine shricks and then sought safety in the garret. But this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of feminine courage. She summoned the hired man and told him to get the shot-gun, call the bull-dog, and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she climbed half way up-stairs and commenced to punch the flour-barrel vigorously with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance did started across longing to his Royal Highness was missed. Search the floor. The dog at once went in pursuit. The was at once made for the case, but it could not be man fired and the dog dropped dead; the lady faintfound; and the Duke had to proceed on his journey; ed and fell down stairs; and the hired man, tainking

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1875.

Friday, 26-The Holy Shroud. Saturday, 2.7—Of the Feria. Sunday, 28—1 hird in Lent.

ма пси-1875. Monday, 1-Of the Feria.

Tuesday, 2-Of the Ferial. Wednesday, 3-Of the Feria. Thursday, 4-St. Casimir, C.

Pray for the soul of Edward John, in his life time Bishop of Kingston, who departed this life on Monday, 15th inst., after a long protracted

The deceased Prelate, Mgr. Horan, whose death it to-day our sad duty to record was a native of the Province of Quebec, having born in the ancient capital of Canada in 1817. By birth he was connected with many of the leading Irish Catholic families in the Dominion.

At an early age he commenced his studies in the Seminary of Quebec; of which having received the Holy Order of the Priesthood in 1842, he was subsequently a Director; and on the foundation of the Normal School at Quebec, he was appointed Principal; he held also a high position in the Laval University.

In 1858, upon the death of Mgr. Phelan, he was by the Holy See promoted to the Bishopric of Kingston, over which diocese he for many years presided, and where he will be long affectionately remembered. Under his fostering care the diocese was cariched with many valuable charitable and educational institutions, with which his name will be connected to the latest generation. Charitable, courteous to all, and zealous in his Master's service, he spent the days of his useful life, till sickness, and growing infirmities compelled him to resign his office into the hands of the Holy Father. Mgr. Horan was an Assistant of the Pontifical Vatican, where his vote was with the majority of Throne, and took part in the great Council of the that venerable assemblage, and in favor of the de finition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

His funeral was attended by large numbers of the Catholic clergy from all parts of the Dominion. amongst whom we may mention His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Mgr. Fabre, Coadjutor of the diocese of Montreal, Mgr. Walsh, Bishop of London, by whom the funeral sermon was preached, and a large number of the clergy, and laity. After the religious services, the body of the deceased Prelate was laid in the vault, to await the resurrection of the just.—R. I. P.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our readers will see amongst our Irish items that Mr. John Mitchel has been returned to the dom? Look at Catholic Spain. House of Commons for the County of Tipperary. Willingly do we accept the proffered test. We There is no probability that he will ever be al-clook at Catholic Mexico, not infidel or Protestant. lowed to take his seat. Already the matter has ised Mexico, but Catholic Mexico, such of it at may be punished as contempt of Court. But here been brought up in the House of Commons, and cleast as remains Catholic; and we see a more per-Mr. D'Israeli having moved for a new writ for Tip- feet idea of government than obtains in the Properary on the grounds that Mr. Mitchel was in testant United States with their infamous Divorce eligible, because he is still laboring under an un-Laws. expired conviction and sentence of "treason" We look at Catholic France; not infidel France, felony," the House passed the motion unanimous but at Catholic France, at that portion of French ly. There will therefore have to be a new elec society which has remained true to the Catholic tion. According to some accounts Mr. John Mit-Rfaith, and its Catholic traditions; and we see there chel will again come before the electors as a can-ta far "higher toned morality" than that which didate; but another report is to the effect that his cobtains amongst the Protestant people of the son, formerly an officer in the army of the Con-Tunited States, where "Free Love" abounds; and federate States, will contest the county. Should where amongst a large, a very large section of the prove to be disqualified, and it is doubtful the Protestant population, and under the operation whether he is at present a British subject, Mr. of the Divorce Laws, adultery is legalised, and scensured by the Speaker; so ended the farce. It Kickham, formerly implicated in the Fenian holy matrimony has been degraded to the level of troubles, will it is said be brought forward. Any-filthy concubinage. See what Protestant writers how there will be lively times in old Tipperary. Hike W. Hepworth Dixon say on this subject!

Commons when Mr. Kenealy, the leading counsel in the first place, the poverty with which the purse for "bullocky Orton," now undergoing his sentence proud Yankee Shoddyocracy taunts Catholic Irelands for perjury—presented himself to take the oaths, is the result—not of Catholic education—but of He was unattended; and it was objected that for long years of Protestant misrule; and because, in 230 years the custom always has been that a new the second place "properity and wealth" are nomember should be introduced by two others. The where in the Gospel promised to those who follow difficulty was got over by the coming forward of Christ. On the contrary, in this world they are MM. Bright and Whalley, who offered to do the promised tribulation, for it is impossible to reconjob; but on the motion of D'Israeli their services cile the service of God with that of Mammon. were dispensed with, and Mr. Kenealy took his on the other hand, why does not the New England seat for Stoke-on-Trent. He will prove a valuable Journal of Education direct our eyes towards the addition to the ranks of the extreme anti-Catholic Catholic women of Ireland, and their unsurpassed party in the Honse, that will seemen and

From the seat of war in Spain, there come no the value of a Catholic education? reports, whence we conclude that the Alfonsists And if we look at Catholic Spain, not infided have had no victories whereof to boast. The Ger- S ain for in Spain, as in France, within the same at mond having published an Rocyclical from the geographical boundaries there are to be found two possible to carry produce to market, reach us from Toge condemning the Falck Laws has, been con- distinct, sopulations, one Catholic, the other infile all parts of the country. The rivers are very low, to be proceeded against criminally.

tance amounting to this :-- If the Rule of Faith minority, compelling the latter to pay for the moral for Catholics be the teachings of the Church; and and religious corruption of their own children. It the Pope be the mouth-piece, or organ through. The logic of the New England Journal of Education which those teachings are proclaimed,—What rule pers in this:—that it confounds infidel Mexico

the Papacy? This question might embarrass Catholics, if at such times the different claimants to the Papal determined who amongst the two rival claimants, was the true Pope.

though there have been rival claimants to the Chair of Peter, never did one of those rivals teach any doctrine different from that taught by the other. The value of the Catholic rule of faith herefore has not as yet been affected by the fact that, in certain troublous periods there have been even amongst conscientious Catholics, doubts as to whether this man or that man were the true successor of St. Peter. Neither would a mistake upon this point have affected the Church standing of him who erred, for his error would, in the case upposed, have been material not formal.

So also it may be remarked that though there nave been a few bad men amongst the several hundreds of Popes who since the origin of Christianity, have sat in Peter's seat, no doctrine of the Church depends upon their teaching, or ex cathedra utterances. God never allowed the worst of these bad Popes to teach error, strongly tempted though they must have been to find an excuse for their vices in the doctrines of the Church of which they were the official guardians. The worse you make out the Popes to have been; the higher the figure DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON. to which you raise the number of immoral Popes, the more marvellous does this fact appear to all unprejudiced eyes; the more evident is the hand of God in the government of His Church. He nay have allowed Popes to sin, and so damn their own souls-for God robs no man of his free will. But He never allowed the worst of them to damn the souls of the flock committed to their charge, by false teaching, or by proclaiming ex cathedra. false principles of morality. The teachings which Protestants chiefly denounce as erroneous, blasphemous, and idolatrous were the teachings of those great Pontiffs whose moral purity is above suspicion, and has never been assailed.

So much as to the objections urged against the Catholic rule of faith. They do not affect the truth of the Catholic thesis; which can be overthrown only by the establishment as true of some other positive thesis. This raises the question, the one great question at issue betwixt Catholics and Protestants-to wit. What means, if any, did the Lunatic Asylum, Quebec, terminated on the 18th person known in history as Christ, Himself appliest. The verdict was to the effect that the fire point for the promulgation amongst all nations, conginated in the cell of the woman, Mary Breton. and to the end of time, of the doctrines of which how it originated is not known; and yet this is He professed Himself to be the divinely appointed that, what should be known. How came a danteacher? This is a simple historical question; and Catholics do but waste time, and breath, if alone in her cell with fire at her command, and they condescend to discuss any other question than with no supervision over her? Of the 420 inmates this with their Protestant opponents. If Protest-tof the Asylum when the fire broke out, 26 are ants assert that Christ appointed a Bible or book, missing. The Jury had evidence before them to as the rule of faith, the onus probandi rests with show that of these, seven must have perished; as them; they must also show what book? since cer-camongst the ruins a large quantity of calcined been alluded to by Him.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

The New England Journal of Education thinks that it has scored a point or two in its little game against Catholics who are so audacious as to ask leave to educate their own children, by putting a long string of questions, of which the subjoined. are specimens :--

"Will they"-Catholics-"give them a more perfect idea of government? Look at Catholic

"Will they give them a higher toned morality? Look at Catholic France. "Will they give them prosperity and wealth?

Look at Catholic Ireland. "Will they give them a higher religious free-

An amusing scene occurred in the House of We say little with regard to Catholic Ireland; for purity, as one of the fruits, as the crucial test of Cathelies is meditated, or has to be defended.

fiscated by the Prustian governments, and by way del-weeshall see that the true principles of free of vindicating the liberty of the press, its editor is dom, civil and collisions, were there better junder stood and practised than they are in New Yog-

THE BULE OF FAITH, was stand I land, where a Protestant majority enforces an ar-

of faith had Catholics during the great schism, with Catholic Mexico; infidel or revolutionary and at times when there were rival claimants to France, with Catholic France; and in attributing to Catholic education vices which are the direct consequences of anti-Catholic or infidel education. Take France for instance. In whose hands has Chair had taught different doctrines; as then in- been the education of the people of France for the leed, in order to have determined which doctrine last three quarters of a century? In those of the was true, it would have been necessary to have. State; and the result is before our eyes in the decay of faith, and in the decay of morals. But this decay is visible, not amongst those who have But the fact is—a most significant fact, one been trained on Catholic principles; but amongst wherein we recognise the hand of Providence—that those who have been trained on the principles of the new Liberal philosophy, whose teachers have been Voltaire, and Rousseau, and Comte.

Oh yes! we will look at Catholic France, at Catholic Ircland, in a word, at Catholic Europe, and at Catholic America, and we shall always see the best of reasons for insisting upon a Catholic education.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. Costigan, we are told, will again bring forward in the Dominion Parliament a motion on the New Brunswick School Law. We trust that it may be so framed as to enable all Catholics to support it, without endangering the principle of Prorincial autonomy, which, under God, is the sole protection we have left to us in Lower Canada for our Catholic institutions. If the principle were once established that the Dominion Parliament, irrespective of the provisions of the Confederation Act, has the right to impose a school system upon any one Province; and as in the said Parliament, the Protestant element is not only in an actual majority, but is always increasing, so that it must in a few years be still more powerful than it is today—what is to prevent it from some day doing away with the Denominational system existing in Lower Canada, and enforcing in lieu thereof a system of Common Schools. We Catholics of Lower Canada being in a minority, must for the sake of our dearest interests watch with a most jealous eye all attempts to exalt the attributes of the Federal government, and to extend the area over which it exercises its functions. Fain would we rush to the rescue of our much wronged coreligionists in New Brunswick; but if to do this we run the risk of giving a wrench to our Constitution, and of establishing a precedent which some day may be turned against us, we must be very careful indeed how we act. Our true policy is to resist centralisation, and always to uphold the States Rights principle.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Coroner's investigation into the Beauport gerous and vicious lunatic like Mary Breton to be xist when Christ was on earth, and could not have may be the remains of other victims. A writer in Church of which he was a bishop, and of which through the holy evangelist declares will neither the Witness makes grave complaints as to the manner in which the lunatics were dealt with under the "farming-out" system. Sufficient food was not given them, he says, and in consequence, so he pretends, the rate of mortality amongst them was excessive. All this may be, probably is false but still the matter should be inquired into, and the real facts of the case made public.

DECISION REVERSED.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of His Honor Judge Ramsay, as to the power of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec to summon witnesses, and enforce their attendance. In consequence M. Danscreau, one of the recalcitrant witnesses, has had to go down to Quebec, and appear before the Committee, and it seems that a persistent refusal to answer questions put to him comes up the grave constitutional question :-Would a person so punished, imprisoned say, recover his liberty by the adjournment, prorogation or dissolution of the Court committing him?-There is in this matter much work cut out for our lawyers, and it is said that the whole case will have to be taken before the Privy Council.

M. Dansereau appeared before the Bar of the House on the 18th. To the question put by the Speaker as to the name of the person who, on a specified day, placed the sum of \$17,000 to his, M. Dansereau's, credit in the Jacques Cartier Bank, the witness refused to give an answer, and was is not probable that we shall ever be able to get to the bottom of this Tannery Land Swap business for it is enveloped in mystery, and there are no means of compelling a revelation of the truth.

New BRUNSWICK.—The legislature of this Province was opened on the 18th inst., by the Licut. Governor. In his speech, the only allusion to the School Law, the source of so much present excitement, and of future troubles, was to the effect that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had given an opinion in favor of its being within the limits of the Constitution or provisions of the B. N. America Act. In the last paragraph of his speech the Lieut. Governor is "took very pious," and "prays Providence" &c., &c. The usual rigmarole, in short, when some outrage or

IMMORAL BOOKS. To the Editor of the TRUE WITHHAR

SIR,-I read with much pleasure, in the Evening Star, of the 18th inst., an excellent article under the caption of

"MENTAL POISON.

"It is with sorrow and surprise that we read in a very recent number of the Toronto Nation a tribute to the merits of George Sand, than whom we con ceive there is not a single living writer who has done more mischief in her day. Her theories of life, which unhappily she puts in practice, and boasts of doing so, are essentially the same as these of Victoria Woodhull. though the brilliant Frenchwoman is destitute of the coarseness and vulgarity of her American ally, and writes in a style incomparable for its luminousness and beauty. This, however, makes her works all the more insidious, and a moral poison is distilled in the guise of delicate sentiment, A man whom no one will accuse of being a fanatic or a bigot, the late Frederick Robertson, of Brighton, protested strongly against the introduction of her books into any family circle which desired to preserve moral purity, not merely in action, but in heart and feeling. With that judgment we are entirely at one, and we hope that no imilies to be beguiled with the idea that her works furnish proper readings for the wives, sisters and sisters and daughters whose moral purity they desire Judea beginning at Galilce to this place." t > preserve.

A melancholy spectacle of loose morality is being exhibited to the world in all its hideousness in the neighboring rebublic. This, therefore, is surely not a time to sing the praises of one whose multitu dinous works, one after another, have been an apology or the effacement of moral distinctions which coustitute the foundations of society. To most well ducated minds, coarseness is in itself sufficiently revolting, and, therefore, may fail to be dangerous but theories broached in plausible and refined lansuage do their deadly work far more effectually. Like seeds they sink into the mind, and spring up vielding a sorrowful harvest, if not of wrong actions. at least, of impure and unholy thoughts, which taint the whole character with weakness and instability."

In the above remarks of a Protestant journal may be found a perfect justification of the course pursued by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal towards the Institut Canadien. It was because the ibrary of that institution contained in large quantities books of a most corrupting tendency, that he condemned it. Prominent amongst these bad books were the works of this same George Sand which the Star so properly denounces; and which it seems that a highly respected clergyman, the celebrated Frederick Robertson, of Brighton, bad, during his life time also warmly denounced as repugnant to "moral purity." It was, Sir, I say, because of these books, which the Institut Canadien placed in the hands of the young men of the day, thereby supplying them with what the Star wel calls "Mental Poison" that Mgr. Bourget condemned, as immoral, the library of that institution; and enforced as towards it members, the old and well known laws of the Church against the fautors of immorality, and disseminators of mental poison.

The Star regrets that the Toronto Nation should eulogize George Sand—and the Star is right. But Sir, should it not also regret that here in this City, there should be an institution which at a low rate I forget exactly at how much per annum—fur-nishes our young men with a "moral poison" the more dangerous because presented to them in the 'guise of delicate sentiment." The Star approves also of the denunciation of that poison by the late Rev. Frederick Robertson; should it not also, if it has any respect for consistency, if it has but one standard of right and wrong, appland the efforts made by Mgr. Bourget to check the dissemination of the same moral poison amongst his people—of whose faith and morals he is the sworn guardian. For what was the course pursued by this zealous pastor? Simply this:

He declared first, that the works of George Sand were morally poisonous; and secondly, that all who encouraged the dissemination of those books, of that moral poison, thereby incurred the spiritual giveness. Your sin is one of those which the holy penalties imposed by the well known laws of the Fathers class amongst those which Jesus Christ penalties imposed by the well known laws of the they whom he addressed professed (!) to be members, upon such offenders against the laws of that moral code, which Protestants profess to hold in

common with Catholics. For this Mgr. Bourget has been condemned amongst Protestants. I cannot understand it; nor can I see why that which in a Protestant clergyman, the late Rev. Frederick Robertson, is applauded, should, in the case of a Catholic Bishop, be visited with unqualified censure. To me in my Romish ignorance it seems that the Bishop of Montreal is entitled to as much praise as is the Brighton Protestant clergyman. What Sir is your

Montreal, Feb. 19th, 1875.

Our opinion is that of the Star; to wit, that the works of George Sand are moral "poison," and that he or they who aid in the dissemination of that poison, are offenders against Christian morality. Our opinion is that of Justice-to wit, that Mgr.

Bourget in availing himself of his authority as bishop to check the dissemination of mental poison and enforcing the spiritual penalties of the Church on offenders, did but do his bounden duty as Catholic pastor, and as a good citizen.

Bad books, i.e., books which tend to discredit the sanctity of marriage, are the curse of society The immoral library is but the vestibule of the prostibulum; and could we but get at the secret history of young men who have gone to the devil, we should find that obscene literature, or mental poison, has had as much to do with their fall as strong drink or physical poison. If this be true, then the thanks of every father of a family in this City, whether he be Catholic or Protestant, are due to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

* She is the advocate of "Free Love," or the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes .- [ED. T. W.]

DIVORCE COURTS. -The evil which from the inception of Confederation we anticipated, is it seems close at hand; we mean the establishment of Divorce Courts with all their inevitable abominations. A notice of motion by Mr. De Cosmos has

WRITTEN FOR "THE TRUE WITNESS."

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE red test testion a SOUTS. Trentalistichel og 68. 3.

THOU SHALT NOT BHAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOUR."

If the dishonor which the perjurer offers to God beyond measure great, the injury he does his neighbour is in like manner grevious. Under the holy garb of justice and religion the perjurer carries a dagger that will inflict innumerable wounds. The Calumniator and the liar take away reputation, the thief robs you of your goods; the assassin takes away your life, but the perjured witness may do all or any of these. Is your reputation at stake? the perjured witness is the basest of liars and calmuniators. Are your goods at stake? he is the basest of robbers. Is your liberty or life in question? his false testimony may lead you to gaol; may exile you for ever from home and kindred; nay! may lead you to the scaffold and an ignominious death. It was those false witnesses the Pharisees O perjurer who nailed Jesus Christ to the cross. "We have found this man perverting our nation, they cried out and plausible comparisons of her writings with those of forbidding to give tribute to Cæsar and saying George Elliot, such as was offered by the Nation, will that he is Christ the King. And Pilate said to the put the public off their guard, or induce heads of schief priests and to the multitude, I find no cause in this man. But they were more carnest saying, He stirreth up the people teaching throughout all the diabolic zeal of these perjurers. Blame not then the executioners who drive in those horrid nails-blame not the soldier, who pierces that side with his glancing spear; it is those false witnesses-those Pharisees with their suborned minions who last night at Pilate's house bore testimony against him, that have driven in those horrid nails, it is they who have pierced him with hat spear; it is they who have brought him to this cruel cross; it is they who are guilty of his blood. His blood is upon them and upon their children.

The injury which the perjured witness does his neighbour has an enormity peculiarly its own. It leaves no means of rebutting or disproving his false witnessing. The Apostle reminds the Hebrews, that "men swear by one greater than themselves, and an oath for confirmation is the end of all controversy." Hence the oath of the perjurer is a dagger which no coat of mail will turn: against it no innocence will protect; no conscious rectitude avail. The victim must lower his arms and await with patience and resignation the death blow which nothing can avert. There is nothing so widely known as God, nothing more sure; nothing more true. Hence we swear by him because he is universally known, because his word is irrevocable; because he is eternal truth. When then the perjurer takes his oath, he scals his testimony with the seal of the eternal God and lie though it is, it thenceforth puts on all the apparel of truth. When the satraps of Babylon caused the prophet Daniel to be cast into the lion's den, they placed a huge stone against the entrance and sealed it with the seal of the king lest any should liberate him. These horrid lions are the accusations which are to tear in pieces the innocent accused: the huge stone and the scal of the King are the oath of the perjurer by which the innocent man is so shut in, that he can have no hope of escape—for who shall dare to remove the seal of the King of Kings? Your sin then, O perjurer, is undoubtedly a heinous sin, so powerful is it for evil; and all the more beinous because it uses the seal of the king to work out the ruin it desires. But if the perjurer, Christian soul, by his false oath casts his neighbour into an abyss of irreparable woes; if he casts him like Daniel into a den of merciless lions, and places the seal of the eternal God upon the entrance of the den the better to ensure his destruction; let him know also, that by that same perjury, he has cast himself into a horrid pit; that he has placed a huge stone at the entrance, and has sealed it with the scal of the king of justice, who will allow none to break it. Yes perjurer! your sin is so enormous, the injury you have done your neighbour so great, that you can hardly hope for foroe torgiven in this world nor in the next. Is not this then a lion's den worse than that of the Babylonian satraps? I grant you that there are no sins, which the sacrament of Penance duly received cannot remit; but do not let this give you a false security. The sacrament of Penance duly received will undoubtedly remit your sin; but who shall give you grace to receive it duly? receive it duly, you must have proper dispositions, that is you must be sorry for the sin committed, and above all you must have a firm resolution to repair to the utmost of your power all the injury it has done. But who shall give you these disposi-tions? Can you give them to yourself? You cannot. Can you obtain them from your neighbour? You cannot. Can you obtain them from God? What! from that God whom you have outraged so grievously both in his honor and in his eternal truth, and in that creature whom you have so falsely accused; whom you have cast into so merciless a den and in order to prevent whose cscape you have stolen from heaven the seal of the King of Kings? Do you expect it from a God

mand your punishment. And even if this God thus outraged should grant you these dispositions, you will still have your own degraded nature to contend with. You must repair as much as in you lies all the injury done. If it is a matter of money only, and you have it, you can carry it with you secretly, and can cast it under cover of the night at your injured neighbour's feet. But is it a matter of money only? Has your neighbour's reputation not also been taken away; I will not say his life. Or is not the amount so great that you can only hope to restore it by obtaining a reversal of the judgment? Ah! poor miserable perjurer! behold the lion's deniute which you have cast yourself! behold the stone, how huge it is, which you have drawn after you to pre-vent your exit! To repair the injury you must go back to court—must throw yourself at the feet of the judge and before the assembled multitude must proclaim yourself a liar and the worst of liars because a perjured one, you must walk henceforth before the world a perjured liar. Behold here a conflict between human nature, your love of reputation, your feelings of false shame on the one hand tions. A notice of motion by Mr. De Cosmos has and the grace of God on the other. Which think been given to the effect that it is desirable to "give relief"—such is the delicate phrase—to give relief in those innumerable perjurers scattered over the to those on whose necks the yoke of Ohristian the marriage presses too heavily, by setting up Divorce having perjured themselves to the undoing of their Courts, one for each Province of the Dominion.

We learn that there are to be four new Arch. We learn that there are to be four new Arch. Ing had placed you in a den of lions more thrible than, the sealed den of the Babylonian satsaps? Usual rigmarole, in short, when some outrage on the learn that there are to be four new Arch. Than, the sealed den of the Babylonian sataps? Cathelies is meditated, or has to be defended.

Cathelies is meditated, or has to be defended.

Complaints of the severity of the winter, and of that the Dicess of St. Paul, Minnesota, will be glay untouched and scatheless; but this was a mirative divided into two dicesses.

Complaints of the severity of the winter, and of that the Dicess of St. Paul, Minnesota, will be glay untouched and scatheless; but this was a mirative dependent of the country produce to market, reach us from the M.T. Table that an attempt yirtue might hope that God. would break the seal all parts of the country. The rivers are very low to set a going at daily Catholic laner under the mice, but you perjurer, you who have yourself stands of shut the following that the country is being made in Merral and the seal against yourself how shall see hope many hands out of small perjurer. The rivers are very low to see a going at daily Catholic laner under the mice, but you perjurer, you who have yourself and have had to shut the seal against yourself how shall see hope many hands out of small personal that the following the form of the country is the following the fol

thus outraged? But he is an all-merciful God;

you tell me. Yes, he is all merciful; but he is

also all-just; and if his mercy should forgive, his justice pointing to the injured man bound down

in the lion's den where you have cast him, will de-

secured by 5t. Thomas Aquines

THE VAGARIES OF SCIENCE? I O. When Professor Agassiz after his journey to South America embraced the absurd tenets of Darwinism which he had before so strenuously opposed, he propounded a theory of his own with regard to brain work, which has since become fashionable amongst scientific men. The brain he maintained was fed by the phosphorus which it received from the blood; and the blood in its turn received its phosphorus from the bones of animals and especially from the fish which was eaten. Granting this theory the cannibal ought to be found the best brain worker, and the fish eater especially ought to be the most scientific of men. In fact the worthy professor did absolutely appeal in support of his them the undying enmity of Pitt, who had insisted theory the fact (or what he called a fact) that all our support the Regent being hampered with various consea populations are the best brain workers. The additions, and thence forward he neglected no artiworld having thrown away its faith in revelation has taken to worshipping the oracular utterances of scientific men, and receives them without the cumbersome endorsation of miracles. Hence this assertion of the worthy professor was received without investigation and duly labelled a fact. But is it a fact? that is the question. In other words the scene chosen. The interior of the Irish House Are the fisherman populations better brain workers of Commons in College Green is represented as it than the pastoral ones? We think not; in fact we think that on investigation the very opposite will be found to obtain. We think that in all nations (and especially with the semi barbarous nations) those populations which subsist upon fish and gain their livelihood by fishing are almost invertably the lowest in the scale of civilization; and that in proportion as they recede from the sea and their dependence on it for subsistence, in that proportion do they become more civilized. This is particularly noticeable in the Lapp of Northern Europe; Speaker, Foster, is in the chair; and, advanced be and we prefer to take our examples from less civi- fore the front of the Opposition benches, the great lized nations because we conceive that their lives being necessarily more simple, the co-efficients of being necessarily more simple, the co-efficients of to suppose that he has reached the peroration of property, and to this end he secured the same for the Tanneries our calculation will be less likely to deceive. It his discourse. His face is partially averted from it well known to travellers (though our American the Speaker and turned towards the spectators. He professor appears to have ignored the facts) that stands in a firm and dignified attitude, the right the inhabitants of Lapland are divided into three distinct divisions — the Fjall, or Mountain left arm, hanging by the side, holds some document of the was presumed to have, on the Ministers as their foot advanced, and the right arm raised, while the political friend and as a journalist; that the said Lapps—the Skogs, or Wood Lapps—and the Fisher to which he has been referring. He is exceedingly and did use his influence with the said Ministers than Lapps are a perfectly pastoral people and by far the most energetic and well to do of all the Lapps, well taken and marked attention is being paid him for the purpose of procuring the said exchange for the most energetic and well to do of all the Lapps, drattan are shown attired in the full dress uniform to the said Middlemiss and of the said dvantage of owning as they do vast herds of reindeer and living in independence and comparative affluence. The flood with his right hand raised, is evidently sum of \$48,000 passed from the hands of the said grade between the Mountain Lapp and the Fisher Grattan, to speak in support of the bill. There grade between the Mountain Lapp and the Fisher Grattan, to speak in support of the bill. There Lapp, as fishing is his summer and tending his must have been a vast amount of labor in getting reindeer his winter occupation. The Forest Lapps's such a splendid picture; an idea of it may be impered are not as numerous as those of the Mountain Lapp, and in the course of a few years he introduced in the course of a few years he introduced by the portraits in the picture as we have spoken variably descends to the condition of the Fisher was would wish to refer to but countains. Lapp, a condition than which nothing lower is Lapp, a condition than which nothing lower is which we would wish to lead to, but can be conceivable. What is true of the Lapp at the ex-from want of space. John Fitzgerald, the Keeper treme north west of Europe; is true also of the of the Rolls; Barry Yelverton, member for Carrick-Tchuktchi at the extreme north casterly corner of tergus; the Earl of Charlemont, founder of the Irish the Asia is continent. Whilst the Reindeer Volunteers, in full dress; the Bishop of Derry; the treme north west of Europe; is true also of the of the Rolls; Barry Yelverton, member for Carrick-Inchiktchi at the extreme north casterly corner of fergus; the Earl of Charlemont, founder of the Irish the Asia ic continent. Whilst the Reindeer Volunteers, in full dress; the Bishop of Derry; the Tchuktchi (or Tennygk as they call themselves) From about in affluence some of them owning several thousand reindeer, the Oukilon or stationary Tchuktchi are poor ("like al fishermen" as Wrangill tells us) living in the most miserable tents and dependent for a livelihood on their barter of walrus thongs, walrus teeth, and train oil. A Reindeer the executioner; Father O'Leary, one of Curran's Tchuktchi who has lost his reindeer by want of boon companions and a prominent member of the thongs, waitus teeth, and than on. A definded the executioner; rather of Leary, one of Curran's THE NEW BRUNSWICK QUESTION.

Tchuktchi who has lost his reindeer by want of boon companions and a prominent member of the third or some epidemic immediately descends to "Monks of the Screew"; Barry, the painter, who is the level of the wretched and disheartened Oukilon. Sketching the Scene, &c. &c. When we state that of New Brunswick was published in the Montreal We do not wish to pursue the three; our object the price of this is only one dollar we are sure that Gazelle on Saturday 20th inst. We recommend the price of this is only one dollar we are sure that was only to indicate it. Let those who wish, work S.C.R.D.S. out the problem.

HOME RULE.

An adjourned meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's

Society, corner of Craig and Alexander Streets.
The meeting was very spirited and well attended
The President, Edward Murphy Esq, occupied
the Chair and explained the object of the meeting.
In the course of his remarks, he referred to the great meeting of the Home Rule League, held on the 23nd ult., in the Rotunda, Dublin, at which a large number of members were enrolled, amongst whom was the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross. He called their attention to the pleasing circumstance in connection with this, namely—that the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, T. C. D., seconded Dr. O'Hea's nomination in a very culogistic speech. It is a ing in such terms the election of a Catholic Bishop, and proves that all parties were uniting in the demand for Home Rule, and shows the good feeling that exists between all classes and creeds in Ireland. He was glad to see that the Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament, recommended the repeal of the Coercion Act; this he said was brought about by the firm and united action of the Home Rule members during the last Session when they had made themselves heard and felt as a power in the London Parliament, in fact they are now recognized as a third or Irish party in the House. They would recollect that at their last meeting, on motion it was resolved that a suitable reply should be sent to Mr. Martin's able and interesting letter then read, and he thought they would find that this reply was a full and comprehensive argument in favour of Home Rule; he was sure it would be appreciated, as such by those present and also by the parent Associa-

Mr. Ryan then read the address which was an exceedingly able and statesmanlike document, giving illustrations of the working of self government in Canada, and quotations from able writers confirming the Home Rulers' views on the subject. The reading of it was listened to with marked attention. It was moved by John Hatchette, Esq, and seconded by A. Brogan, Esq., and resolved that the address be adopted and sent to Mr. Martin with a remittance of fifty pounds stirling (£50) in aid of the funds of the parent association—

(Cheers.) Subscriptions were then handed in amounting to nearly \$150, a list of the names will be found as foot. The President handed in \$5 sent him by the widow of the late Mr. Peter McMahon in aid of the good work which her husband was engaged in over 30 years ago. On motion of Mr. M. Ryan, who prefaced it by some very complimentary remarks on his old confere Mr. McMahon, seconded by Mr Gillies of the True WITNESS, (both Repealers of O'Con-nell's time) it was resolved that a letter of thanks should be sent by the Secretary to Mrs. McMahon

for her patrotic act, passed unanimously.

The President acknowledged the courtesies of the Young Irishmens Literary, Society and the St Patrick's Benevolent Society, in inviting him to their entertainments.

After the transaction of some routine business

the meeting adjourned. The following sums were received from the gentlemen named: T. F. O'Brien, \$20,00; W. H. Hingston, M.D., 10,00; William Wilson, 10,00; Patrick Linkin, 10,00; M. C. Mullarky, 10,00; Michigel Feron, 5,00; Bernard Tansey, 5,00; Mrs. Widow P. KoMahon, 35,00; P. A. Murphy, 5,00; W. Costello, 15,00; p. Dinahan, 5,00; Denia Dwyer, 5,00; Richard McShane, 5,00; Owen Smith, 5,00; Loseph Oloran, 5,00; Bernard Consaughton, 5,00; F. AnQuina, 5,00; W. R. McGuire, 5,00; Barah Kane, 1,00; Dennis Baron, 1,00. Thousand of \$4,00 was also recitived from subscribers to the National Rolling Spoul Co. 37

A bell weighing 5,000 lbs, from the manufactory

UN IRELAND A NATION! Grand National Historical Painting. We have to express our grateful acknowledgments to Mr. James Bellew, bookseller and publish er, Washington, D.C., for a magnificent picture (plain lithograph on stone), size 22 x 28, of "The Parliament of Ireland, elected A.D. 1790." The scene chosen is as follows :- In 1788 the Irish Houses of Parliament, asserting their independence voted in favor of the uncontrolled Regency of the Prince of Wales, and the Lord Licutenant of the day, Lord Buckingham, having refused to forward their address they sent a deputation to London to present it to the Prince Regent. This drew upon fice to accomplish the destruction of the Irish Legislature. To counteract the wholesale corruption of Parliament, Flood introduced a Reform Bill enlarging the county representation, and in one of the debates on this bill, in 1790, John Philpot Curran made his maiden speech. This is appeared to a looker on on this occasion. There was then surrounding the noble chamber a grand colonaded gallery, long since removed, which is represented filled with illustrious strangers in the picturesque costumes of the time, among whom the fair sex—not, as now in the English House of Commons ungallantly secluded from sight in a gilded cage, but mingling with the other Spectators—are conspicuous by numbers and beauty. The floor of the House is crowded with members; the forc the front of the Opposition benches, the great Irish erator stands addressing the House. We are to suppose that he has reached the percration of which we would wish to refer to, but cannot do so no Home Ruler or Irishman in this city will be The composition is well balanced the grouping Catholic minority, in its true light :—
effective, the effects of colour and contrast most carefully managed, and all the minute details worked with almost pre-Raphaelite exactness. Now at a time when Irishmen are again struggling for Brunswick have naturally excited some interest been set in correctly because the control of the Editor of the Gazette

Sir,—The di-turbances now enacting in New at a time when Irishmen are again struggling for Brunswick have naturally excited some interest.

BLESSING A BELL.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

take the liberty to send you the following com munication, hoping you may find room in the columns of your valuable paper for its insertion: On the 14th inst., a very interesting ceremony casion of the blessing of a new bell by the Right-anational. Blood has been shed, the milita have Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, been called out, and in its settlement the citizens. The Village of St. Joseph is situated eight miles of the whole Dominion are concerned. east of the city of Ottawa, on the Montreal Road. For the better understanding of the matter it, and is the property of P. Rocque, of Ottawa. The may be well to remember that from the very beparish of St. Joseph, of which the village forms a ginning the Catholics were opposed to the Common part, is under the spiritual care of the Rev. W. H. School Law. Before the bill passed in the Local Sheehy, though a very young man, is undoubtedly one of the most devoted and self-sacrificing priests in the extensive diocese of Ottawa.

tion in English, explaining the ceremony about to the community, and especially to men who protake place, and proving from the Bible, in a very fess the doctrines of Christianity. Neither did able and convincing manner, the doctrine of the they object to the principle of direct taxation; they Church in blessing or consecrating things in-conly asked that their share of the taxes should be

animate to the service of God. The Rev. Father reminded his hearers that the Mystery of the Incarnation and with it the other great Mysteries of Our Holy Religion, also when its merry chimes sounded after a Baptism it would an-nounce to them that another immortal soul had Their demands, so reasonable in themselves, were just been freed from the guilt of Original Sin, and a new member added to the Church Militant. Again, The upholders of non-sectarian education, relying on some other occasion, its slow and solemn tolling on their numbers, determined to force the bill at on some other occasion, its slow and solemn tolling would signify to them that one of their number had all hazards. The Government, the father of the bill, bid a last sad adieu to family and friends, to lile resolved to use it as a last resource to save themwith its joys and vanities, that a brother or a sister selves from that fall which their corruption and had passed away from among them, to appear before maladministration so richly merited. They appeal the awful tribunal of a just Judge, there to render an account of his stewardship in life, there to receive the reward of the virtuous or the punishment of the wicked. On such solemn occasions, it would bring o their recollections the brevity of life, the certainty of death, the emptiness of terrestrial pleasures, and consequently should cause them to set their spiritual affairs in order, and by thus living as good added insult to injury. Regulations were made by practical Catholics be prepared at any moment to the Board of Education, excluding Christian Broappear before the Judgment Seat of God. The Rev. there and nuns from the schools. Priests were Doctor spoke most eloquently and impressively and imprisoned and their property seized. Is it say was listened to with profound attention. The Rev. wonder, then, that feelings of bitterness and rancor was listened to with profound attention. The Rev. wonder, then, that results of interessant the father Tabaret Director of the Ottawa University, exist among the different classes in New Brunswick; then explained the coronney in French, and apport that peace and harmony no longer prevail? Our pealed to the generosity of his hearers to give it. Bad as has been the conduct of the Government berally towards defraying the cost of the Bell. His all over the Province in Gloudester it has been to distribute the proceeded with the Benediction of the worse. That they have here acted outrageously the Lordship then proceeded with the Benediction of the

the human stemach. Remer's Refract of Femile 18?

The day being very cold several of those invited were unable to attend; but contributions were sent in by Mr. McLaren, of Templeton, Mr. P. Kearns, and Mr. W. Kehoe, of Ottawa.

The occasion of Bishop Duhamel's first visit to the parish will long be remembered with pleasure by the good people of St. Joseph's, of Gloucester. Yours truly, J. T. C.

TANNERY LAND SWAP.

The Tannery Land Swap Committee has presented its final report, of which we lay a copy before our readers .__

Firstly,-Your committee has examined during the progress of this enquete upwards of 140 witnesses, whose evidence is hereunto annexed, toge-ther with a large number of documents, which, in ther with a large number of documents, which, in the course of the investigation, were produced by witnesses or ordered by your committee; and, in concluding its labors, it desires to express its high appreciation of the service which Messrs Ritchic and Loranger, as counsel to the committee, have rendered in conducting this investigation.

Secondly,-Your committee is of opinion that the evidence, although to a certain degree conflicting and contradictory, will be found to establish the fact that the Tanneries property is worth from \$60,000 to \$100,000 more than the portion of the

Leduc form deeded to the Province. Thirdly,—Your committee is further opinion that, in the month of June last, John Rollo Middle-miss, of the city of Montreal, holding a promise of the sale of the Leduc farm, contrived the idea of exchanging a portion of the same for the Tanneries property, and to this end he secured the services of Middlemiss to the said C A Danscroau, which the parties thereto declare to have been of the nature of a loan, but your committee is not satisfied that the transaction was such as is represented by them.

Fourthly,-That your committee report to your honorable House the said testimony to the end that this House may be informed by what means the said CA Dansercau effected the said exchange, the part which the several members of the said late Government took therein, and the responsibility of each, and considering all the facts and creum-stances connected with the said exchange respectfully recommend that an action should be at once instituted to cause the said exchange to be annulled,

The whole respectfully submitted. RUGGLES CHURCH. (Signed),

Chairman.

Gazette on Saturday 20th inst. We recommend to without one. From an artistic point of view, the the careful porusal of the public, as putting the sicture must command unqualified commendation. conduct of the Protestant majority towards the

To the Editor of the Guzette Sir,-The di-turbances now enacting in New at a time when Irishmen are again struggling for Brunswick have naturally excited some interest self-government and expecting to take up their here. It is generally known that a lamentable here in the same of the Round of the mast of affairs is provailing in the northern portion ing of their own laws, this popular picture should of that Province, but the real position of the confind a permanent place, not only in the meeting flicting parties is largely misunderstood, and the Hall, Reading Rooms, &c., of all Irish Catholic reports of the late occurrences are as largely exagsocieties, but should be found in every Irishman's gerated. The Winess, following in the wake of the home from the highest to the lowest in rank. New Brunswick non-Catholic papers, is very severe continuously the Mean of the non-sectarian schools, and has laid before the Montreal public a substantially false and one sided version of the affair. A New Brunswicker myself, and therefore specially inte-DEAR Sir,—Knowing the interest which you take prested in this question, I have hastened to procure in everything appertaining to our holy religion, I has true as possible an account of the late difficulties Phis I will now present to your readers.

My principal reason for doing so is because I believe that by reason of those occurrences the News Brunswick school question has assumed a broader took place at the Village of St. Joseph, on the occupanies. Hitherto a local question, it is now become casion of the blessing of a new bell by the Right anational. Blood has been shed, the militin have

part, is under the spiritual care of the Rev. W. H. Bediellaw. Beate the one passed in the School gainst his parishioners by his indefatigable zeal and unsait. After it had passed they petitioned the Govtring exertions for their welfare. The Rev. Father, ernor-General to disallow it. They made use of Sheehy, though a very young man, is undoubtedly every legal and constitutional means to overthrow what they deemed an iniquitous measure. Ir doing all this they were not opposed to education Shortly after 2 p.m., His Lordship, accompanied (or "non-educationists," as they are styled), for Shortly after 2 p.m., His Lordship, accompanieds for "non-educationists," as they are styled), for by several of his clergy from Ottawa and the sur-before the enacting of the law the Catholic schools rounding parishes, entered the church. The Bishop were equal, if not superior, to any in the Province, having taken his seat in front of the Altar, Ad-Their opposition access from conscientious motives, dresses, in English and French, were read by Mr. as, in accordance with the teachings of their J. Tomkins, to which His Lordship responded in religion, Catholics carnot conscientiously send both languages with equal facility, and in a man-their children to schools from which religious inner worthy of his high dignity. The Rev. Doctors struction is excluded. Such a motive as this ought O'Connor, of Ottawa, then addressed the congregational form mend itself to all fair-minded men in English, explaining the ceremony about to the community, and especially to men who prodevoted to the support of their own seperate schools This had been done by the Catholic majority in ringing of the bell for the Angelus, at the different Quebec, and the Protestant majority in Ontario, hours of the day, should recall to their minds the and the Catholics of New Brunswick hoped that the same measure of justice would be meted out to

them. not met in the spirit in which they were made. ed to religious prejudice. The No-popery cry was raised many Protestants who had previously opsimply because it was obnoxious to the Catholics, and the result was that the opponents of the School. bill were defeated in almost every county in the Province. Not satisfied with ther triumph, they

foll which deremony made a prefound impression simple facts of the case amply prove. In the facts congregation with the facts of the case amply prove. In the facts congregation with the facts of the case amply prove. In the case amply prove amply prove. In the case amply prove amply pr Fronch Pork Mew Mess or vivous of the Ching as the Ching

Mr. and Mrs. Foubert, Mr. McArdle, and Miss Hotte. was repeated this year. The sessions set aside the Atter the ceremony His Lordship, the Reverend trustees appointed by the people at the regular Clergy, and the sponsors partook of a sumptuous parish meeting, and appointed new ones. These parish meeting, and appointed new ones. Thes newly elected trustees called a meeting, but the French people irritated beyond endurance at the tyrannical way in which a few persons were treat ing them, broke up the meeting and took poses sion of the schoolhouse to prevent a meeting from being held. No serious act of violence was at tempted by them nor, according to late accounts was any apprehended. The Sheriff came to the spot, but all was quite; he made some arrests and was not resisted. But, unhappily, just at this moment, while the Sheriff was still there, armed per sons came pouring in from the next county, and immediately proceeded to make more arrests Resistance was made, and two persons, one on each side, lost their lives. These persons may have acted legally, and by authority of the Sheriff but it is not yet known whether they had war-rants, or took care to show that they were officers of the law. Shortly afterward a portion of the militia came from Northumberland, and took up their station in the district although, as now ap pears, everything was quite.
Such are the facts of the Gloucester traged

which has created such sensation in the sister Province. It clearly shows that the Catholics are etermined in their opposition to the Common School Law, and that they will never be satisfied with anything less than their just rights. But i also reveals another fact. It lays bare the spirite the present Local Government in their attempts to ride rough-shod over a large portion of the people We now see that they are determined on forcing the Bill on the Catholics, even though the public weifare should be endangered and life itself be come insecure. Else, why were those armed men sent from Northumberland? It is now admitted that they were not needed, as the Sheriff had made his arrests without difficulty. Does not, then, the whole responsibility of the tragedy rest on the Government and should not their action through out be condemned by every fair and liberal-mind ed man in the Dominion?

So, I believe, it will be. The citizens of Quebec and Ontario, remembering their own widely dif ferent action on the Educational Question, and the noble examipe they have given of just and libera' legislation, cannot sympathise with the tyrannica and narrow-minded policy pursued by the Govern-ment of New Brunswick. Let their voices, then be raised in defence of an oppressed minority; le he force of public opinion be so strong that the najority will be compelled to do justice to the Catholics, and thus restore public peace and har-

MIRAMICHI. Montreal, Feb. 19, 1875.

We have to acknowledge from Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal, a copy of the reply by the Archbishop of Westminster, to Mr. Gladstons, on the bearing of the Vatican Decrees on Civil Allegiance; crinted by the Catholic Publication Society, New ork. Price, 50 cents.

We have not space this week to do more than arely announce the receipt of the pamphlet which we commend to the notice of our readers. n our next we will speak of it more at large.

The return of Mr. Devlin for Montreal Centre is o be contested.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly nsented to act as Agents in their respective

Ste. Brigide—Mr. W. Donnelly.
Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty.
Sourie, P.H.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. Joh Ichoney.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville .- Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.-Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.-Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.-Mr. James Armstrong.

DR. RICE'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SMALL PO SCARLET AND TYPHOID FRVERS .- If used upon the first symptoms of Small Pox will cure the discuse in from twelve to twenty-four hours. Directions-In Small-Pox immediately upon the first symptoms-Pain in the head, limbs and spine, chills, vomiting, with soreness of the muscles, take internally three large tablespoonfuls every hour until relief is ex-perienced, then continue the dose every two or four hours. In other fevers a dose once in three to four hours. For children one half the above dose,-Mar In connection with this remedy it is essential to use the Preventive. Price \$2.00 per bottle. None genuine without our signature over the top of the Bottle.— DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Wholesale Agents, next the Court House, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Porter's Hill, A C, \$2; Ste Justine de Langevin, Rov H de B, 2; Perth, J A F, 75cts; Pockmouche, N B, J B, Sr., 2; Cardwell, J McK, 2; Ste Come do Kennebec, J McC, 1; Leeds Village, J D, 2; Dundas, W G S, 2; Whalen, D H, 2; Barachols, P J, 2; Learned Plain, Miss H McA, 2; Bathurst, N B, Rev J C, 2; Lachine, WR, 1; J N, 2; New Lancaster, P W, 2; Almonte, M F, 2; Gardiner Mines, N S, M

B McD, 1; Roxton Falls, Rcv L P, 2.
Per Rev J K Walkerton—Ellengowan, P C, 2. Per F O'N, Antrim-Cedar Hill, TO'C, 2. Per P G N, Perth-Harper's Corners, H L, 2. Per M J C, Hawkesbury Mills-Self, 1; J O, 2

OM. 2. Per T McD, Morrisburgh-Selt, 2; Chesterville,

A, 2. Per J L, Perth—RG, 2. Per PH, Osceola-M S. 1.

DIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst. Catherine, aged 14 months and 15 days, and on the 21st inst., Sarah Ellen, aged 2 years and ten months, daughters of of Mr. Patrick McCaffrey.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Sarah Herbert youngest daughter of James Herbert, aged 21 years and 8 months.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette Flour # bri. of 196 B .- Pollards \$3.00 @ \$3.25 Superior Extra 4.85 🔞 5.00 Extra Superfine........... 4.60 @ 4.75 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.80 @ :0.00

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37-51

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MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETI NO of this CORPOILA-TION will be held it , the ST. PATRIOR'S H. ALL. (Corner of St. Alex inder and Craig Streets) on MONDAY EVE NING next, 1st of Mes rch at 8 p.m.

SAMUEL CRO SS.



THE REGULAR MU ONTHLY MEETING of the Montar al Branch LEAGUE will be hold in the ST PATRICK'S HALL, worner of St. Alexander and Craig: Streets, on TUESDAY EVEHING next, the 2nd of March, at

EIGHT o'clock, sharp. P. J. CI IYLE, Sec.

LIMERICK. - INFORMATION I VANTED of JOHN O'GRADA', a native of News stie West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canad la, in September, 1874, with an intention of goin g to New York.

Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. MARTIN, : 1821 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parent, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Tw. cland. American papers will plis use copy.

NFORMATION WANTED OF AMESCANIREY of Killmaethomas, Parish of Ballylanheen, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address-Mir :s. Bridger HANWAY, No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany , N.Y.

WANTED-A First Class Of (GANIST (gontleman) for St. James' Church, Cartl ,age, Jeff. County, N.Y.

Publisher.

F. CALLADAY. MONTREAL. MAGAZINB.

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FRANCE.

retain their partfelios until a decision has been rendered on the Constitutional laws.

appoint 950 Senators, who shall be removable; the remaining 225 are to be elected by Councils General, the Municipal Councils and Councils of Arondissments, and one third of that number is to be the prerogative of appointing a portion of the

FRENCH DATES.-It is said that Lady Morgan, when visiting Paris, complained to Lafayette of the manner in which conversation was interlarded with dates. But what would she think now of the number of dates a person has to carry in his mind, thanks to a fashion invented by the Republicans? In her day the people only talked about the 14th of July, when the Bastile fell; the 4th of August, when the French noblesse renounced their privileges; the oth of October, when the market women marched to Versailles and brought back the King and Queen to Paris; the 10th of August, when the Tuileries were stormed and taken; the 21st of January, when Louis XVI. was executed; the 31st of May, when the Girondists were outlawed. After the terror and the adoption of the Revolutionary calendar, people had to remember that the 9th Thermidor meant the full of Robespierre; the 18th Fructidor (4th of September) the day when Augereau surrounded the Chamber and sent many Conservatives to Cayenne; the 13th Vendemiairo when General Bonaparte cannonaded the factions on the steps of the Church of St. Roch. Under the Empire there was nothing but the "sun of Austerlite." Napoleon was everything and dates only reappeared when Charles X. was falling; then came ordinances of July, and afterwards the three days of July—27th, 28th, and 29th -when the King was driven from St. Cloud. Dates March; funeral of General Lamarque, 5th of June; Ministry of M. Thiers, 11th of October, &c. Then the three days of June, when Cavaignac put down the Barbes, Louis-Blanc, Ledru-Rollin business with much bloodshed. Afterwards, 10th of December, meaning election of Prince Louis Napoleon; 2nd of Dec. coup d'etat. Dates again went out of fashion only coming back with M. Emile Ollivier, and his let-ter of the 19th of January. He became Minister on the 2nd of January, and would have been Minister on the 1st had it not been a Friday. Afterwards came the men of the 4th of September; the 31st of October, when Blanqui and friends took the Hetel de Ville during the siege; the 8th of February, or truce of Bordeaux; the fall of M. Thiers, alluded to us the 24th of May; the creation of the Septennate the 20th of November, &c. These and other dates are constantly alluded to in the newspapers in debates and in conversation without the key, and one is expected to know that the law of the 31st of May means that universal suffrage was violated on that day on the proposition of M. Thiers, and that the laws of September were those which the ex-President Inunched against the Press .- Pall Mall Gazette. SWITZERLAND.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Old Catholics having claimed possession of the Church at Notre Dame, Geneva, which was built in 1850 on a site given by the authorities, with subscriptions from various parts of the world, Lords Denbigh and Gainsborough and three other English Catholics have addressed a remonstrance to the Cantonal Government on behalf of the English subscribers. They declare that to allow such a claim would be regarded by every houorable Englishman as a violation of the principles of justice, honor, and liberty, of which Switzerland had formerly a right to be considered a representative .- Times Cor.

ITALY.

An Encyclical from the Pope to the Prussian Bishops is published. It denounces the Falek Ecelesiastical laws, and excommunicates members of the clergy who accept benefices from the State.

The Minister of Public Instruction, Bonghi, has been visiting various Universities and educational institutions in Italy. At the Universities of Turin and l'adua he was hissed by the students. He is decidedly unpopular, and belongs to the Lowe and Ayrton class of statemen. He made himself so troublesome when out of office that he was taken into office to keep him quiet. But Bonghi cannot be repressed. He wants to remodel all the schools and colleges after a fashion of his own, and intends to introduce compulsory education in schools maintained or superintended by the State He purposes to make it illegal to teach or keep schools without Government licence, and to prevent the seminaries established by the clergy from receiving lay pupils.

In proportion as a country loses in faith it generally increases in superstition. Fifteen or (wenty years ago, spiritualism was scarcely known in Italy, and was confined principally to the Anglo-American society of Florence, of which Home was at one time the hero. Now this degraded form of superstition has become exceedingly prevalent amongst the Italians, and at Modena a house has recently obtained quite a fame as being haunted, because mos have been heard in it which have hitherto remained unexplained. The Italian liberal papers are full of advertisements announcing the arrival of celebrated mediums, somnambulists, astrologers, etc., who carry on their infamous practices with impunity, under a government which impedes the progress of religion in every possible manner, and which is doing its best to undermine the faith of the Italian people. Doubtless it finds spiritualism an admirable help in the performance of this iniquitous un-

dertaking .- Catholic Review. MURDERS AND ROBBERIES IN LTALY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times writing from Rome, states that in the last half of the year 1871 the number of murders in the whole kingdom amounted to 1355, with the addition of 912 attempts at murder not resulting in death. In 1872 the number of murders reached 2088, and unsuccessful attempts 1540. In 1873 the figures are 1855 murders and 1415 attempts with failure to Indict death. In the nine months of 1874, ending with the beginning of September, there were of murders accomplished 1459, and attempts not accomplished 1105.

In addition, it may be mentioned that in the first period named, of 1871, there were 22,592 cases of rencounters with wounds inflicted; highway robberies and extortions 2603, and thefts, 34,791. In the whole of the year 1872 we have 37,355 cases of wounds inflicted; highway robberies, 4605, and thefts, 69,524. In 1878 are given 31,717 for the first, 3425 for the second, and 67,152 for the third class of cases; and for the nine months of the present year to the, beginning of September 23,352 for the first 3092 for the second, and 55,137 for the third.

Bestehes from Berlin report that the Emperor, William is indisposed. It is denied that General

Spain for the Gustav outrage. This movement will ing to be their Queen, and he imagined what he probably force Spain to resume active measures called a spiritual clock for her salvation. He sought agelast the Carlists.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, ste Nature Grand Margines, Law Breiter, Jan. 24.

Next to the Landsturm Bill, the most important law

or o passed in the present Session of the German Parliament is the one extending the civil registration of the soul of Marie Hohenzollern. He, the watch-births, deaths, and marriages from Prussia to the maker, used to wind up his clock as long as he lived. PARIS, February 17.—In the Assembly to day the whole Empire. The new Statuto is a consequence Ministry were defeated on the Bill relating to Bonat of the resolution adopted some time ago to enlarge partist pensions. The members of the Cabinet will the powers of the Central Legislature and include civil law among the topics appertaining to the Reich. Interesting as the first fruits of that great constitu-PARS, Beb. 18.—The Right and Left Centres itional change, it is interesting likewise on account have agreed on a new bill for the organization of of its specific contents. In all Germany this law the Senated it provides that the Assembly shall does away with the services of the clergy in celebrating the three great domestic events of life. It allows of children entering on their earthly career without being haptized or assigned to any religious denomination whatsoever. It enables men and worenewed by election every three years. President men to many independently of the consent of the Mac Mahon has agreed to renounce for the Executive clergy, not always easily obtained in Catholic districts. And, to remain consistent throughout, it allows of people being buried in consecrated ground whose relatives may not be in a position to mention any recognized Creed believed in by the defunct. The churchyards, so long in the exclusive possession of the clergy, henceforth must be thrown open to people who owned to no denomination while alive. What the effect of it all upon German society is likely to be you will easily divine, when I tell you for several years intending, but unable, to make up that in the few months the Prussian Civil Registra- her mind .- Catholic Times, tion Law has been in operation only 25 per cent. of all Berlin marriages have been celebrated in churches while only 30 per cent. of the children born in this capital have been baptised by clergymen. It is true, the smaller towns and villages have not imitated the example set them by the metropolis and many of the larger cities of the kingdom. It is true likewise, that the impending abolition of all ecclesiastical fees for births, deaths and marriages will reconcile a large portion of the poor to the Church, whose demands however small, they new begrudge. Yet there is the stern fact that a law originally intended to diminish the influence of the Catholic clergy alone now enables the members of all denominations alike to display the indifference with which a good many of them have been lately regarding their respective Churches in this sceptical country. The ecclesiastical revolution thus indirectly brought about by the struggle of the Vatican and the Empire reaches to far wider spheres than those aimed at by the Bill. then came quick-Ministry of Casimir-Perier, 13th of Nay, it is hardly too venturesome to say that Protestantism, with no compulsory rites left, will be at first more sensibly affected by the innovation than Catholicism, whose confessional cannot be done away with .- Times Cor.

"THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW."-The high-flown phrase of Bismarck's is now used so constantly by the grand dukes and generals, had ordered about his vassals to excuse and shield every kind of tyranny and injustice that it is interesting to try and governments for the regiments of the Guard to be sound is meaning. In the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the orthodox Evangelical party, they say most of these young men had been educated in one of the plainly that the "majesty of the law" threatens to higher schools. The Emperor graciously asked undermine every Church law and ordinance founded and upheld since the Reformation, and that the existence of the Church is endangered, since all appeals | and other similar incidents which are now constantly and complaints addressed to the Courts for ecclesiastical causes are met with the answer that "although the laws cannot exactly be justified by the Word of God, although 'such and such' may have been the custom in the Church, they nevertheless, cannot abet or permit any anarchy against the new laws."-Tablet Cor.

THE LATEST EVENTS IN PADERDORN AND FULDA. When nine months ago, after the "deposition" of Archbishop Ledochowski, and fourteen days ago, after the "deposition" of Bishop Martia, Prussian Catholics began to discuss those sentences of "deposition" pronounced by the Tribunal for ecclesiasusually depended on the temperament of the individual, or the tone in which the announcement was made to him, which class prevailed.

Those sentences of "deposition" are an occasion of grief and indignation for Catholics, because they the Catholic Church in Prussia, and they establish a as St. John Nopomucene. He owes this act of radical confusion in the administration of the Church justice to the kindness of Prince Doudoukoi Korsathe discesses concerned, and they open up a prospect of countless vexations, and even of punishments for many priests and for the lay members of many church-committees.

On the other hand, however, it should also be re membered that the news that a Bishop has been deposed" by a State authority, must be for a Catholic quite as much a source of amusement as the announcement that Bishop Martin had deposed the Governor of Westphalia, or Pope Pius the King of Prussia, would be for a "champion of civilization" (Culturkampfer). For the right to pronounce such lecisions, and especially the power to carry them into effect, is about equal on both sides.

According to Catholic principles the deposition of Bishop by the State does not deprive him of the smallest iota of his rights. But if the State procceds further in the matter, and endeavours actually to hinder the Bishop in the exercise of those rights by interning him, throwing him into prison, or putting him to death, it is to be borne in mind that all these things could happen just the same without any "deposition." The "deposition," therefore, of itself has no meaning. So long as there is no actual interference with the Bishop he will exercise hisrights after the "deposition" just as he did before it and he will find the same obedience among all faithful priests and laymen precisely as before. Nay, the devotedness to him will become more intense and earnest the more the Bishop is menaced or effectively injured.

If the actual interference with the Bishop go so far as to render the execution of his office impossible then representatives will appear in his place. But from the ecclesiastical stand-point he is and will continue to be the Ordinary of his diocese, the clergy will continue to act only under his commission. For the faithful people of the diocese of Paderborn their bishop now resides within the fortress walls of Wesel; all their hearts turn towards him with continuous love and veneration; they send up countless fervent prayers for him to the Throne of God. This communion and reciprocity of prayer, just as it existed between the first Christians and the holy Apostle St. Peter, is naturally an insignificant affair in the estimation of the "champions of civilization;" it is even, perhaps, an object of their derision and pity. But, for Catholics, this union in prayer is the firmest bond which can be kuit here on earth, it is of inestimable significance and efficacy.

The State possesses the power of even putting to death every Catholic Bishop and priest if it hooses; it has the power of shutting up all the Catholic churches and institutes, or even of pulling them down, or burning them down, as it pleases; it has the power of totally consticating every farthing of Church property. But it has not the power, of carrying into effect the May Laws against the Catholic conscience, so long at least, as there, are in Prussia Catholics who are worthy of the name.— Germania Bel 83 lo lude of

HOW THE QUEEN OF BAVARIA WAS CONVERTED .- WO have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from the Counters de Montgelas, of Munich, Despatches from Berlin report that the Emperor witten to a religious in this country william is indisposed. It is denied that General william is indisposed that the constant of Bayanda william is indisposed. It is denied that General william is indisposed that the constant is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in the constant of Bayanda will be supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters is any further delay of satisfaction from sight of the beautiful young Prussian Princess companies the Gustar cutrage. This movement will in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from sight of the beautiful young Prussian Princess companies the Gustar cutrage. This movement will into the their Queen, and he imagined what he eut, and found, amonget the poorer classes, who alone There's Mrs. Magrane, when her man was alain,

seem capable of real sacrifice, twenty-four heroic souls to represent the twenty four hours of the day.

Rich of them undertook to pray an hour daily, for After the lapse of thirty-two-years, I believe all the hours are gone, together with the watchmaker, into another world, except one only, whom I know. was at that time housekeeper to some kind of public asylum, and her hour was from ten to midnight. For ten years she never missed; then she got ill and changed her hour for the daytime, but never once omitted the task those thirty-two years. During the last six or seven years she was strongly tempted to leave off, and apply her prayers to some other purpose, especially during the war; but she resisted valiantly, remembering her promise to the dead priest, and she was encouraged, also, by the consideration (this she told me) that the success of our prayers is only God's affair, not ours-we have only to do our task, and leave the event to Him; so she went on, till one day she accidently read in the paper of the Queen's conversion, and nearly fainted. She is eighty-two, but hale, hearty, and active. The strong temptations she had to give up because 'it was of no use.' exactly coincide with the internal struggles of the Queen, who herself says that she has been

RUSSIA.

St. Perenseure, Feb. 17 .- The Russian Government is engaged in discussing its relations with England.

THE RUBBIAN ARMY.—If we are to believe the Golos, an "inspired" Russian paper, Russia can even now bring an army into the field of 1,900,000 men, to say nothing of the reserves, the Landsturm, the Cossacks and the native soldiers of Asia. But the new military system is not yet in action; a system by which, if we may credit M. Buniakowsky, Russia will have produced, in the course of the next fifteen years, about another seven millions of soldiers. A new feature in the Russian army is the elevation of social status which the Russian soldier has been allowed to enjoy; and we copy a passage from the Eastern Budget, of the 6th instant, which gives some details on this point :- "The drawing of lots for the army was everwhere performed with the solemnity of a great national duty, and at St. Petersburg a Grand Dake presided over the proceedings. The greatest politeness was shown to all, without distinction of class, and the numerous applications were carefully attended to with exemplary patience and consideration. A few days ago a remarkable scene occurred in the Winter Palace. The Emperor, surrounded by 1,000 recruits who had just been drawn in various presented to him. It is remarkable that only four each recruit what regiment he wished to be attached to, and at once ordered his wish to be fulfilled. This occurring cannot fail to increase the self-respect of the soldier, and thereby to provide the Government with a far more efficient instrument than hitherto for carrying out the ends of its policy."

The following beautiful story which is related by the foreign papers, ought to be written in letters of gold. In Podolia, a province of Poland a poor pricat many years ago heard the confession of a murderer, who, on leaving the confessional, either accidentally or purposely dropped a blood-stained handkerchief at the pastor's feet. It was found, and being discovered to be that of the victim, the poor priest was instantly arrested and refusing to reveal anytical affairs, the first expression of their feelings thing that he had heard in the confessional, he was was, either laughter and ironical raillery, or grief banished to brooth when he pessed ffrom years and indignation. Since then there was full justification for both those classes of sentiments, it amidst shocking deprivations. A few months ago the murder or died and on his death bed made a confession which proved the innocence of the priest who, rather than disclose the secret he had received in the sacred tribunal preferred to suffer exile. The worthy father has left Siberia and returned to his demonstrate to what a pass things have come with | native village and he is already as famous in Poland

> Siberia. -- As for the immense country which stretches along Northern Asia, and has served Russia for ages as a penal settlement of practically illimitable receptivity—if Siberia is to be improved the first thing will be to cleanse it. Some idea may be formed of its Augean contents when it is considered that during the last ten years Russia has discharged into this closes maxims of hers about 7,000 murderers, 2,000 highway robbers, 27,000 convicted thieves, and 25,000 rogues and vagabonds, in all 61.000 criminals of the very worst type, to say nothing of the political prisoners, who are treated with far more rigour than is meted out to the criminal convicts. Four-fifths of this interesting colony, once they are fairly landed in Siberia, and internes, as it is called are left to do pretty much as they like, the only care of the authorities being to see that they do not get out of their spacious prison. They therefore ream at large, and become the terror of the peaceable inhabitants. These last are naturally loud in their reclamations against such a state of things, and the Government is now anxious, if it can, to grant them relief, for transportation to Siberia forms a heavy item in the Russian budget, and one against which there is no set-off by way of compensation. Between Moscow and Irkutsk there are seventy-two stations or halting-places for prisoners, which have to be guarded by permanent garrisons of 14,857 soldiers. It is estimated that each prisoner's expenses to the place of his destination in Siberia costs the Government about 142 roubles (nearly £23), although the journey is performed on foot, causing an annual out-lay, on this head alone, of 1,704,000 roubles (about £275,125). The system is condemned alike by humanity and political economy, and its speedy reform is called for. We go on for ever killing the hen that lays us the golden eggs, so much are we blinded by our prejudices to our own ruin.

SALVATION BY STEAM!

DISRESPECTEULLY DEDICATED TO MESSERS. SOODY AND MAN KEY, BY THE "CATHOLIC TIMES."

The following humorous ballad was very popular in Dublin some years ago, when the system of "Salvation by Soup" was all the rage. It is now being reproduced as a burlesque on the new Protestant revival, which might with propriety be termed "Salvation by Steam":-

Arrah, Mrs. Magrath, did you hear the news? But of course, my jewel, you knew it— The quality's going to save our souls, And pay us for lettin' them do it.

We may curse and swear—the D—may care— We may rob, blaspheme, and be wicked; Sure they'll send us to Heaven, and pay our fare, And give us a first-class ticket.

So come along to Morrion square, An' as sure as my name is Reilly, Each murderin thief will get mutton and beef If he prays with Mrs. Slyly.

There's my sour Bill, got six menths on the mill,

So come along, etc.

On the banks of the bowld Crimes, to observe Gave her clergy up for the bit and the sup, Her child she sold for paitry gold, To Kingstown he did go ma'am-From the mether's breast to the vulture's nest: The robin will soon be a crow, ma'am. Bo come along, etc.

But sure 'twas hard times that druv us to crimes-Here we are with our clargy forsaken And damning our sowls for penny rowls. And soup and hairy bacon.

But Ned's comin' home—no more he'll ream— From poverty he'll raise us; So we'll bid adieu to the swaddling crew. An' owld Slyly may go to b-z-s. So no more will I go to Merrion-square, And as sure as my name is Reilly;

The prayers I'll say to my dying day, Is bad luck to you Mrs. Slyly.

· Where the Bird's Nest proselytizing den is in full swing.

To Curr Colds.—This being the season at which colds are most prevalent and most difficult to get rid of, it may be interesting to recall the substance of some remarks on the subject contributed to Nature some four years ago by a correspondent. He stated that by simply abstaining from drink and liquid food of any kind for as long a period as possible, the internal congestion—which is in fact the condition generally known as " a cold"—becomes reduced. The cause of congestion is the excess of blood contained in the overcharged membranes, and this is removed when the great bulk of the blood has been diminished by withholding the usual supply of fluid. By keeping the supply of drink for a day or two down to a point at which some degree of thirst is yet experienced, a complete cure may be effected Dr. Brown Sequard says that there are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can also be stopped by influence of arrest. Coughing for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccorgb, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing. And I may say that the will has immense power there. There was a French soldier who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of the hospital: "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of his food to day." It was then exceedingly rare that a patient coughed. There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasm of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, as you well know, as. it sometimes causes death, and also in whooping cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the feet, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the gray matter that is producing the spasm and arrests it almost at once. I would not say that these means are always successful. I would not say that we can always prevent cough by onr will; but in many instances those thing are possible, and if you remember that in bronchitis, pneumonia, or any other acute affection of the lungs, hacking or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as best he can.

A METHOD OF WARNING UP A COLD FILLET OF Very—A fillet of year that has been rossted the preceding day may be made really nice by urcealing it in the following manner: Take the middle out rather deep, leaving a good margin round, from which cut nice slices, and if there should be any cracks in the veal, fill them up with forcemeat. Mince finely the meat that was taken out, mix it with a little forcement to flavor, and stir to it sufficient gravy to make of it a proper consistency. Warm the veal in the oven for about an hour, taking care to baste it well, that it may not be dry, put the korf, Governor of Kief, who, moreover, ordered that his parish."

mince in the place where the meat was taken out of, he should be received formally into his parish."

sprinkle a few bread crumbs over it, and drop a little clarified butter on the bread crumbs, put it into the oven for a quarter of an hour to brown, and pour gravy round the sides of the dish.

> WHEAT. - Upon winter wheat there should be a topdressing of about fifty pounds to the acre in the fall when it comes up, and another like dressing after it has started in the spring. In cases where it has been affected by the severity of the winter, and especially in all cases where it is uneven in growth, with spots nearly killed out, a larger application should be made, full one hundred pounds to the acre, and making even a more liberal application than that to the poor spots. The effect will appear marvelous. Upon spring wheat it should be sown after it is well up-about one hundred nounds to the

> BREAKPAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMPOST mg.—"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 cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, Lendon," MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

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> Caution to House serens. Owing to the increase

Caurion to House serrans. Owing to the increase ingloose of wantle, beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon athe market, purporting, to be pure vanillar but prepared principally, from Tonguedieuss:

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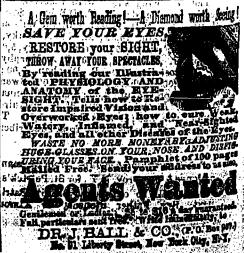
New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, at four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874:

.. Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had of application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 41 Barclay St., New-York.



BREED WALKING HORSES .- Whether for traveling or for farm purposes a fast even walk is the best for or for farm purposes a fast even want is the best for a horse, and with such an idea the Rural World gives the following advice for the production of fast walking horses — Breeders should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from, by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will be likely to get slow walking colts: while the stallion that has a long rapid, spirited stride will be likely to beget colts of similar action. Then there is a great deal in breeding to a horse with spirit and ambition. These cold-blooded horses will beget cold-blooded colts. The nearer you can approach the thoroughbred; even for obtaining a fast walker, the better. There is game there, and spirit, and endurence, and stamina, and style. There are the neat, bony heads and prominent eyes, the small ears, the capacious nostrils, the large lungs and chest the well developed muscles, the bones as dense thoroughbred possible, and the same for trotters, and, of course, the same for runners. You have horses then fit for any company and for any purpose—to haul the plough or buggy, or carriage, or to carry you apon their backs. Breed large fine mares to theroughbred horses, and you will get colts that you will not be ashamed to have your friends see."

The soil for an orchard should be in good condition and especially well drained. Any soil in which water stagnates is unfit to plant trees in, If the ground has been occupied by a hoed crop the season previous to setting out the trees, it will be an advantage. Of greater atility still will it be to have the orchard deeply ploughed and sub-soiled just before planting, and repeatedly harrowed to bring the seil into a fine tilth. Where the ground is not na-turally fertile enough some fertilizer must be used. There is nothing better than good b rn-yard manure, well rotted or a thoroughly decomposed compost and nothing more than green, fresh manure.

It looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

A clergyman in Iowa stood in his door and warned a donation party that the first one who entered his gate would be a dead man. He said it was bad enough to take half his pay in beans without having his house destroyed.

Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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(Nun's Buildings,)

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

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IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA.

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

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-eluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR,

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LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

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All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to; and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85: /[Jun. 27

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

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Importer and Dealer in all kinds of SIGNAMY FIRST VANTE AT VIACOM MONTHEAL VIAC

OHEADEGM AND BEGM In the matter of JOHN McD. CAMPBELL & CO., CHEAPEST AND BEST

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No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces w 11 find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place: BROWN'S

9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Peyot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

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SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assorment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments,

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GOUDRAY'S PERFUMES, RIVER'S PERFUMES, ROGER and GALLET'S PERFUMES, OSBORNE, BAUER, &c.'s PERFUMES.

Condray's Pomades, Gibson's Pomades, English Lavender Waters, German Colognes, Fancy Cased Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., Suitable for the Holidays.

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GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL Sr. MONTREAL. MAT 1, '74]

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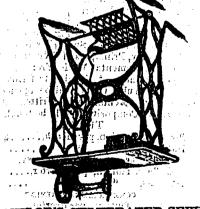
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J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS

SEWING MACHINES.

GROUNA MARTOR BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

ุธรีติ<u>* ≛า</u>โรสติดีเอรเยอกรับ FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETA Street. AT THE TOTAL THE TOTA

Insolvents. I, the undersigned, Chs. Alb. Vilbon, E.q., of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month; and they are also notified that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held in my Office, at Montreal, No. 6 St James Street, on the thirteenth day of March next, at two o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the general administration of the affairs of the Estate.

CHS. ALB. VILRON, Assignee.

Mentreal, 13th February, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of ELZEAR MARTEL, Boarding House Keeper and Trader, of Hochelags, Parish and District of Montreal,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Ks tate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at two o'clock P.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 20th February, 1875. CHS. ALB. VILBON. Interim Assignce.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ED. LAFLAMME, of Montreal,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assigned. No. 97 St. James Street. Montreal, 17th February, 1875. 28-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LUDGER GAGUETTE, of Mont-

Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 44 Bonsecour Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March at 3 o'clock e.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, February 17th, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEEK,) District of Montreal, No. 408. DAME FLAVIE CARBONNEAU, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal wife, common as to property, of EXUMER

GAGNE, Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. The said EXUMER GAGNE,

The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

F. E. POUTRE. Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of DAME ADILE ROLLIN, Marchande Publique,

An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her

discharge under the said Act. ADILE ROLLIN,
By DOUTRE, DOUTRE, & HUTCHINSON,

Her Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 29th January, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2024. DAME ELLEN A. MAHAN, of the City and Dis

trict of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EDMOND L. ETHIER, duly authorized ester en justice, Plaintiff:

VS. EDMOND L. ETHIER, Eating-house Keeper, of the City and District of Montreal,

An action for Separation as to property, has been instituted by plaintiff in this cause on the nineteenth of November last.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd December, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ELIZE LAMBERT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CAMILLE GREGOIRE, Gentleman, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff; CAMILLE GREGOIRE, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in stituted by Plaintiff in this cause on the sixteenth

of January, instant.

Montreal, 27th January, 1875.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, SUPETIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, In the matter of LAURENT AUDETTE and GEORGE AUDETTE, both personally as well as Copartners,

Insolvents. The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court's Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge

the said country, the said thereby effected, quilibrium 1875.

Montreal, 8th February, 1875.

THAURENT AUDETTE, Andshighorge AUDETTE AdvisorPent L'PHILEAS LANCTOT, Their Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
Province of Queen, The the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Mentreal. January

EDOMINION BUILDING D. BARRY, B. C. L. SOCIETY,

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three very best description, it offers the best of security to

Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

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

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W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT

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MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.
Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for

supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cele "Samson Turbine" and other first class

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Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36

water Wheels.

these presents,

CURRAN & COYLE. ADVOCATES,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-SUPERIOR COURT DELIMA CHAGNON, of the City and District o Montreal, wife of ALEXANDRE VEZINA Saddler, of the same place, and duly authorized by the Judge a ester on justice, to the effect o

Plaintiff:

The said ALEXANDRE VEZINA, her husband,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation, as to bed and board, de corps et de bions, from the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 30th January, 1875.
OULMET, ST. PIERRE & AUGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

25-5 INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of HORMISDAS LAPORTE,

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the twentieth day of March next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

HORMISDAS LAPORTE. Per F. E. POUTRE,

Plaintiff .

His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal, No. 425. DAME EMILIE DAGENAIS, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife common as to property, of CHARLES LA-FLEUR, Carpenter, of the same place,

VS.

Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

The said CHARLES LAFLEUR, Defendant, The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property

against Defendant. ROBIDOUX & POUTRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. MARY ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized

to enter in justice for the purpose of this action,

word in a distance Plaintiff; chapted workers was contact of the The said JOHN EMERSON,

and , that the fire fan. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action (en separation'de corps'et de biens) of separation from bed and board against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1874. MONK, BUTLER & ORUICKSHANK, 27:6 Attorneys for Plaintiff

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEERO, COURT.
Dist, of Montreal. In the matter of SEVERE LABELLE, Boot and

of Shoe Manufacturer, and Trader, youst

tot 8. .. . slip list, clots goner of of Insolvent. The undersigned liss fyled in the office of this Court's Deed of Composition and Discharge, ex-District of Montreal James of the Scattlen of Court's Deed of Composition and Discharge, extended making matter of AMES CATTLEN.

In the matter of AMES CATTLEN of Court's Deed of Composition and Discharge, extended to the matter of the first and on we disease, the second of the Discharge of the few one court of the first of the few one court of the Discharge of the first of the first of the few one court of the Discharge of the first of the first of the Discharge of the first of the first of the Discharge of the first of the first of the Discharge of the Discharge of the first of the Discharge of the Disc

ADVOCATE, 10 St. JAMES STREET ONTREAL January 30, 1874.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. G. KENNEDY

AND COMPANY. 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE.

at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashlon and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the

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31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the

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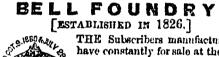
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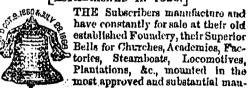
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THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum fc Medicinal purposes.

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

Montreal, 1872.





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natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy; '/a n d effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded

sigloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are dehan stroyed or the glands, attophied and waldecayed; but such astremainscan be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced in Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-Its occasional use will prevent the hair "from thirning gray or falling off, and the consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests; and prevents; the forma-

tion of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Viger can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted morely for a HAIR DRESSING, nething else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does 1 | Buchseihrahite grambrier land yet lasts

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and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

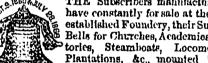
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MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y. OWEN M'CARVEY!

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Men. 7 . AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

executed, and delivered according to instructions tree of charge.

For restoring to Gray Hair its 3.1 TAT $\Delta Tohat Y$

> or gray hair to its original color, with the

long on the heir giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

GUIDOURUE WINNESS AND CAUHOMOCERONICLE. RDB. 26. 1875 F THIS COLOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP EARRY, B.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

Heparitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver, and ames the pain is in the left side; the pa-

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with This disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be MEALTHY, STRONG and viewcous Mrn and Women, give them a few doses

MoLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

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