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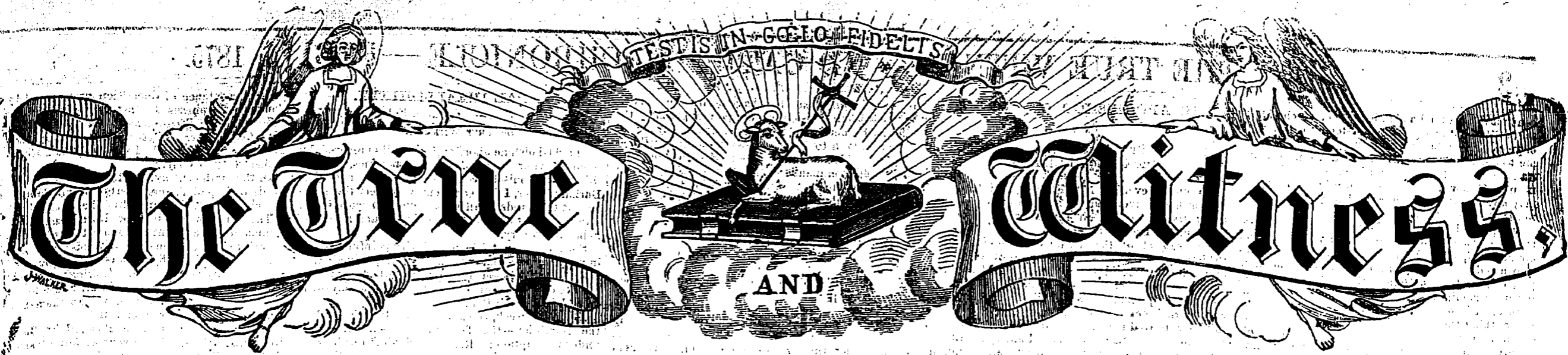
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1875.

NO. 28.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 275, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Will send, with pleasure, to any address, their 1875 School Book Catalogue, and Classified List of Catholic School Books and School Requisites, used in the different Colleges, Convents, Separate Schools, and Catholic Private Schools in the Dominion.

FINE ENGRAVING OF FATHER MATHÉW. We take great pleasure in announcing the publication of a beautiful portrait of the GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE. It represents him as he appears giving the TEMPERANCE PLEDGE; and below the Engraving is a facsimile of his handwriting endorsing this likeness of himself as "A CORRECT ONE."

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

By GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MONSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. THE THIRD JURYMAN'S TALE: THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH. Honor that is ever living, Honor that is ever giving; Honor that see all and knows, Both the ebbs and man and frowns; Honor that rewards the best, Sends thee thy rich labor's rest!

CHAPTER I.—(CONTINUED). A few days before that on which the foregoing dialogue took place, the two individuals between whom it passed were walking together at a short distance from the camp, when the cavalier 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 griefed and downcast look. It was this picture which came before the mind of the cavalier (not for the first time since he had looked upon it), on the remote suggestion of his attendant.

"Don't tell me—don't tell me!" exclaimed the voice, tremulous with passion; "it is little wonder we should be poor, and hungry, and needy. At thy rosary, truly. And I must drudge like a plough-horse 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."

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. I am sure I say enough to thee. Do not? Do I suffer a day to pass without talking myself hoarse in striving to make thee sensible of thy misconduct? Do I?"

"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 pains-taking a mother afflicted with so disobedient, so idle, so self-willed a daughter."

the shameful indolence and artifice, with which 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 unseemly graces of character and disposition. It is true there were few young men of their rank in the neighborhood, who could afford in the choice of a wife 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 so unparalleled a mother. These reflections, which had their weight with even Dame Francesca herself, 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!

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 fondness, 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 recognizing the esquire of the cavalier, 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 esquire with one of her most condescending welcomes.

"Ah, signor, you are welcome! Will you please to come in?" Le Jay had lost nothing of his confidence, by the conversation which he had overheard. Determined to make the most of his time, he politely declined the invitation, and signified to Francesca that he had a communication to make to her from the "cavalier," his master, which he had rather deliver in some place where they might not be liable to interruption. "A message for me?" Francesca exclaimed, overflowing with sudden curiosity, as she led the esquire 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 enclosed, as a trifling mark of his esteem."

"Me, Signor! I accept money from the noble—the 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 words, 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 esteem, merely, Signora," said the esquire; "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.

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 herself 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 one to be over-bold. You must find the cavalier an 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 as good use of their wealth. But, my poor head! I had forgot. You told me that the cavalier had entrusted you with a private message. Will it please 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 no saint, was honest, and when she was made to understand the views of the prodigal messenger, was for some moments really horrified. The thought 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 simple process which he at first expected 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 I could not be insulted; but there is no one to stand up for the poor widow. Ah, villain 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 time 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, Signora, when you menace him with the displeasure of the Admiral?" "And who may he be then, Signor Impudence?" The esquire 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."

afraid to think of my mother returning and finding thee here." "Here? Why, it is not the first time she has found me here, Rosalia." "No, surely; but I know not how it is, she is greatly altered of late. I believe it is the war, and our continued difficulties, that have disturbed her mind; but it is not a quarter of a hour since she spoke so terribly to me for having staid to hear from Maria, that you had arrived."

"What a beautiful medal!" exclaimed Rosalia, gazing with an 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 herself and the esquire. The sight of Jacopo Pecchioli, 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 greeting. 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 hear it." "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 dress, was for a moment dazzled with the beauty of the gift, and returned thanks for it, in her most gracious 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 Milan.

"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 end." "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. Nothing indeed would give me greater happiness than to see you and Rosalia happy together—but 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."

continued, in a loud and furious tone, which did not... "I have had a high fever, passing outside, but... "Schemo and plans indeed!" Francesca exclaimed...

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO

Christian Priesthood—the Priesthood of the Catholic Church... On Sunday evening, Feb. 21st, His Grace the Archbishop delivered a sermon at St. Michael's Cathedral...

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Ontario, Feb. 20th, 1875. To the Editor of the True Witness... The "Gladstone abortion" so well compared by some of your Protestant contemporaries...

THE SENTENCE OF DEPOSITION

pronounced by the Council of Ephesus against Nestorius... In the sixth century, the Council of Ephesus, afterwards Bishop of Ticond...

THE ROMAN CHURCH

The Roman Church... In the tenth century, Rutherus, Bishop of Verona, said: "The Roman Pontiff can be blamed by no one..."

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1875.

Friday, 26—The Holy Shroud. Saturday, 27—Of the Feria. Sunday, 28—1st Third in Lent.

MARCH—1875.

Monday, 1—Of the Feria. Tuesday, 2—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 3—Of the Feria. Thursday, 4—St. Casimir, C.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

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 sickness.

The deceased Prelate, Mgr. Horan, whose death to-day our sad duty to record was a native of the Province of Quebec, having been 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 enriched 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 Throne, and took part in the great Council of the Vatican, where his vote was with the majority of that venerable assemblage, and in favor of the definition 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.—E. I. P.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our readers will see amongst our Irish items, that Mr. John Mitchel has been returned to the House of Commons for the County of Tipperary. There is no probability that he will ever be allowed to take his seat. Already the matter has been brought up in the House of Commons, and Mr. D'Israeli having moved for a new writ for Tipperary on the grounds that Mr. Mitchel was ineligible, because he is still laboring under an unexpired conviction and sentence of "treason felony," the House passed the motion unanimously. There will therefore have to be a new election. According to some accounts Mr. John Mitchel will again come before the electors as a candidate; but another report is to the effect that his son, formerly an officer in the army of the Confederate States, will contest the county. Should he prove to be disqualified, and it is doubtful whether he is at present a British subject, Mr. Kickham, formerly implicated in the Fenian troubles, will it is said be brought forward. Anyhow there will be lively times in old Tipperary.

An amusing scene occurred in the House of Commons when Mr. Kenely, the leading counsel for "bullocky Orton," now undergoing his sentence for perjury—presented himself to take the oath. He was unattended; and it was objected that for 200 years the custom always has been that a new member should be introduced by two others. The difficulty was got over by the coming forward of MM. Bright and Whalley, who offered to do the job; but on the motion of D'Israeli their services were dispensed with, and Mr. Kenely took his seat for Stoke-on-Trent. He will prove a valuable addition to the ranks of the extreme anti-Catholic party in the House.

From the seat of war in Spain, there come no reports, whence we conclude that the Alphonists have had no victories whereof to boast. The German having published an Apocryphal from the King's Commission, the French Government, and by way of vindicating the integrity of the press, the editor is to be proceeded against criminally.

THE RULE OF FAITH. In reply to a question addressed to us in substance amounting to this—If the Rule of Faith for Catholics be the teachings of the Church; and if the Pope be the mouth-piece, or organ through which those teachings are proclaimed,—What rule of faith had Catholics during the great schism, and at times when there were rival claimants to the Papacy?

This question might embarrass Catholics, if at such times the different claimants to the Papal Chair had taught different doctrines; as then indeed, in order to have determined which doctrine was true, it would have been necessary to have determined who amongst the two rival claimants, was the true Pope.

But the fact is—a most significant fact, one wherein we recognise the hand of Providence—that 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 therefore 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 supposed, have been material not formal.

So also it may be remarked that though there have 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 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 may 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 between Catholics and Protestants—to wit. What means, if any, did the person known in history as Christ, Himself appoint for the promulgation amongst all nations, and to the end of time, of the doctrines of which He professed Himself to be the divinely appointed teacher? This is a simple historical question; and Catholics do but waste time, and breath, if they condescend to discuss any other question than this with their Protestant opponents. If Protestants assert that Christ appointed a Bible or book, as the rule of faith, the *onus probandi* rests with them; they must also show what book? since certainly the book we now call the Bible did not exist when Christ was on earth, and could not have 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 Mexico."

"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 freedom? Look at Catholic Spain."

Willingly do we accept the proffered test. We look at Catholic Mexico, not infidel or Protestantised Mexico, but Catholic Mexico, such of it at least as remains Catholic; and we see a more perfect idea of government than obtains in the Protestant United States with their infamous Divorce Laws.

We look at Catholic France; not infidel France, but at Catholic France, at that portion of French society which has remained true to the Catholic faith, and its Catholic traditions; and we see there a far "higher toned morality" than that which obtains amongst the Protestant people of the United States, where "Free Love" abounds; and where amongst a large, a very large section of the Protestant population, and under the operation of the Divorce Laws, adultery is legalised, and holy matrimony has been degraded to the level of filthy concubinage. See what Protestant writers like W. Hepworth Dixon say on this subject!

We say little with regard to Catholic Ireland; for in the first place, the poverty with which the proud Yankee *Shoddyocracy* taunts Catholic Ireland is the result—not of Catholic education—but of long years of Protestant misrule; and because, in the second place "prosperity and wealth" are nowhere in the Gospel promised to those who follow Christ. On the contrary, in this world they are promised tribulation, for it is impossible to reconcile the service of God with that of Mammon.—On the other hand, why does not the *New England Journal of Education* direct our eyes towards the Catholic women of Ireland, and their unsurpassed purity, as one of the fruits, as the crucial test, of the value of a Catholic education?

And if we look at Catholic Spain, not infidel Spain—for in Spain, as in France, within the same geographical boundaries there are to be found two distinct populations, one Catholic, the other infidel—we shall see that the true principles of freedom, civil and religious, were there better understood and practised than they are in New Eng-

land, where a Protestant majority enforces an arbitrary system of State-Schoolism on the Catholic minority, compelling the latter to pay for the moral and religious corruption of their own children.—The logic of the *New England Journal of Education* errs in this—that it confounds infidel Mexico with Catholic Mexico; infidel or revolutionary 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 been the education of the people of France for the last three quarters of a century? In those of the 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 been trained on Catholic principles; but amongst 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 Ireland, 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 Provincial 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 to-day—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 Lunatic Asylum, Quebec, terminated on the 18th inst. The verdict was to the effect that the fire originated in the cell of the woman, Mary Breton. How it originated is not known; and yet this is just what should be known. How came a dangerous and vicious lunatic like Mary Breton to be alone in her cell with fire at her command, and with no supervision over her? Of the 420 inmates of the Asylum when the fire broke out, 26 are missing. The Jury had evidence before them to show that of these, seven must have perished; as amongst the ruins a large quantity of calcined bones have been discovered, these it is thought may be the remains of other victims. A writer in the *Witness* makes grave complaints as to the manner in which the lunatics were dealt with under the "furnishing-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. Dansereau, 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 may be punished as contempt of Court. But here 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 censured by the Speaker; so ended the farce. It 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 Lieutenant-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 on Catholics is meditated, or has to be defended.

Complaints of the severity of the winter, and of the quantity of snow which makes it almost impossible to carry produce to market, reach us from all parts of the country. The rivers are very low, and many industries dependent upon water power have had to suspend their operations; thus throwing many hands out of employment.

IMMORAL BOOKS.

—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 conceive 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 those 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 plausible comparisons of her writings with those of George Eliot, such as was offered by the *Nation*, will put the public off their guard. Indeed hundreds of families to be beguiled with the idea that her works furnish proper readings for the wives, sisters and daughters whose moral purity they desire to preserve.

A melancholy spectacle of loose morality is being exhibited to the world in all its hideousness in the neighboring republic. This, therefore, is surely not a time to sing the praises of one whose multitudinous works, one after another, have been an apology for the effacement of moral distinctions which constitute the foundations of society. To most well educated minds, coarseness is in itself sufficiently revolting, and, therefore, may fall to be dangerous; but theories broached in plausible and refined language do their deadly work far more effectually. Like seeds they sink into the mind, and spring up yielding 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 library 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, had, 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* well calls "Mental Poison" that Mgr. Bourget condemned, as immoral, the library of that institution; and enforced as towards its members, the old and well known laws of the Church against the factors 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—furnishes 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, applaud 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 penalties imposed by the well known laws of the Church of which he was a bishop, and of which 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 opinion?

Justice.

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 a 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 *prostitutum*; 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, 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 been given to the effect that it is desirable to "give relief"—such is the delicate phrase—to give relief to those on whose necks the yoke of Christian marriage presses too heavily, by setting up Divorce Courts, one for each Province of the Dominion.

We learn that there are to be four new Archbishops in the United States—Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Santa Fe. It is also said that the Diocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, will be divided into two dioceses.

WRITTEN FOR "THE TRUE WITNESS"

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOUR."

If the dishonor which the perjurer offers to God is beyond measure great, the injury he does his neighbour is in like manner grievous. 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 calumniators. 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; may exile you to the scaffold and an ignominious death. It was those false witnesses the Pharisees O perjured who called Jesus Christ to the cross. "We have found this man perverting our nation, they cried out and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar and saying that he is Christ the King." And Pilate said to the chief priests and to the multitude, I find no cause in this man. But they were more earnest saying, He stirreth up the people teaching throughout all Judea beginning at Galilee in this place." Behold 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 sordid 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 that 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 the perjurer takes his oath, he seals 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 let any should liberate him. These horrid lions are the accusations which are to tear in pieces the innocent accused; the huge stone and the seal 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 perjured, is undoubtedly a heinous sin, so powerful is it for evil; and all the more heinous because it uses the seal of the king to work out the ruin it desires. But if the perjured, 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 victim 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 seal of the King of justice, who will allow none to break it. Yes perjured! your sin is so enormous, the injury you have done your neighbour so great, that you can hardly hope for forgiveness. Your sin is one of those which the Holy Fathers class amongst those which Jesus Christ through the holy evangelist declares will neither be forgiven 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? To receive it duly, you must have proper dispositions, and as 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 dispositions? 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 escape you have stolen from heaven the seal of the King of Kings? Do you expect it from a God 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 demand 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 perjured! behold the lion's den into which you have cast yourself! behold the stone, how huge it is, which you have drawn after you to prevent 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, and the grace of God on the other. Which think you will succeed? Your answer must be found in those innumerable perjurers scattered over the whole world, who have died without repairing the injury they have done, and that extreme few who having perjured themselves to the undoing of their neighbour, have made "due restitution." Was I wrong then when I affirmed that your false witnessing had placed you in a den of lions more terrible than the sealed den of the Babylonian satraps? Almighty God it is true preserved Daniel amidst the hungry lions, and drew him out, at break of day untouched and soothless; but this was a miracle, which I have wrought every day; nor was Daniel a perjured man. Daniel from the life of innocence and virtue might hope that God would break the seal of the King, and would deliver him from his enemies; but you perjured, you who have sealed the seal of the King against yourself, how shall you hope that God will break that seal?

THE VAGARIES OF SCIENCE.

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.

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.

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.

Subscriptions were then handed in amounting to nearly \$150, a list of the names will be found at 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.

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. Kingston, M.D., 10.00; William Wilson, 10.00; Patrick Larkin, 10.00; M. G. Mullally, 10.00; Michael P. Moran, 5.00; Bernard Tansey, 5.00; Mrs. Widow P. McMahon, 25.00; P. A. Murphy, 5.00; W. Costello, 5.00; B. Dinahan, 5.00; Denis Dwyer, 5.00; Richard McShane, 5.00; Owen Smith, 5.00; Joseph O'Connell, 5.00; Bernard Cunningham, 5.00; P. Quinn, 5.00; W. J. McGuire, 5.00; Sarah Kane, 3.00; Dennis Barron, 1.00. The sum of \$4.00 was also received from subscribers to the National Roll.

IRELAND A NATION.

We have to express our grateful acknowledgments to Mr. James Bell, bookseller and publisher, Washington, D.C., for a magnificent picture (plain lithograph on stone), size 22 x 28, of "The Parliament of Ireland, elected A.D. 1780." 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 Lieutenant of the day, Lord Buckingham, having refused to forward their address they sent a deputation to London to present it to the Prince Regent.

BLESSING A BELL.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the interest which you take in everything appertaining to our holy religion, I take the liberty to send you the following communication, hoping you may find room in the columns of your valuable paper for its insertion.

On the 14th inst., a very interesting ceremony took place at the Village of St. Joseph, on the occasion of the blessing of a new bell by the Right Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa.

Shortly after 2 p.m., His Lordship, accompanied by several of his clergy from Ottawa and the surrounding parishes, entered the church. The Bishop having taken his seat in front of the Altar, Addresses, in English and French, were read by Mr. J. Tomkins, to which His Lordship responded in both languages with equal facility, and in a manner worthy of his high dignity.

The Rev. Father reminded his hearers that the ringing of the bell for the Angelus, at the different hours of the day, should recall to their mind's 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 announce to them that another immortal soul had just been freed from the guilt of Original Sin, and a new member added to the Church Militant.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Mr. McAdelle, and Miss Hotel. After the ceremony His Lordship, the Reverend Clergy, and the sponsors partook of a sumptuous supper at the Presbytery.

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 enquiry upwards of 140 witnesses, whose evidence is hereunto annexed, together 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 Ritchie 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 \$30,000 to \$100,000 more than the portion of the Leduc loan decided to the Province.

Thirdly.—Your committee is further of opinion that, in the month of June last, John Rollo Middlemiss, 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 C. A. Dansereau, of the city of Montreal, for the purpose of availing himself of the influence, which he was presumed to have, on the Ministers as their political friend and as a journalist; that the said C. A. Dansereau lent himself to this arrangement, and did use his influence with the said Ministers for the purpose of procuring the said exchange for the said Middlemiss, to the personal advantage of the said Middlemiss and of the said Dansereau, and to the detriment of the Province; and that the sum of \$48,000 passed from the hands of the said Middlemiss to the said C. A. Dansereau, 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 C. A. Dansereau 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 circumstances connected with the said exchange respectfully recommend that an action should be at once instituted to cause the said exchange to be annulled.

The annexed communication on the School Laws of New Brunswick was published in the Montreal Gazette on Saturday 20th inst. We recommend to the careful perusal of the public, as putting the conduct of the Protestant majority towards the Catholic minority, in its true light.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK QUESTION.

The disturbances now enacting in New Brunswick have naturally excited some interest here. It is generally known that a lamentable state of affairs is prevailing in the northern portion of that Province, but the real position of the conflicting parties is largely misunderstood, and the reports of the late occurrences are as largely exaggerated.

My principal reason for doing so is because I believe that by reason of those occurrences the New Brunswick school question has assumed a broader basis. Hitherto a local question, it is now becoming national. Blood has been shed, the militia have been called out, and in its settlement the citizens of the whole Dominion are concerned.

For the better understanding of the matter it may be well to remember that from the very beginning the Catholics were opposed to the Common School Law. Before the bill passed in the Local Legislature they protested and petitioned against it. After it had passed they petitioned the Governor-General to disallow it. They made use of every legal and constitutional means to overthrow what they deemed an iniquitous measure. In doing all this they were not opposed to education for "non-Catholics," as they are styled, for before the enacting of the law the Catholic schools were equal, if not superior, to any in the Province.

But in this expectation they were sadly deceived. Their demands, so reasonable in themselves, were not met in the spirit in which they were made. The upholders of non-sectarian education, relying on their numbers, determined to force the bill at all hazards. The Government, the father of the bill, resolved to use it as a last resource to save themselves from that fall which their corruption and maladministration so richly merited. They appealed to religious prejudice. The No-popery cry was raised; many Protestants who had previously opposed the bill now gave it their entire support, simply 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 their triumph, they added insult to injury. Regulations were made by the Board of Education, excluding Christian Brothers and nuns from the schools. Priests were imprisoned and their property seized. It is any wonder, then, that feelings of bitterness and rancor exist among the different classes in New Brunswick? That peace and harmony no longer prevail?

Had it not been the conduct of the Government all over the Province, in Gloucester it has been worse. They have here acted outrageously. The simple facts of the case amply prove it. In the parish of Carleton Place, the vestry are French Roman Catholics. At their public meeting last year they refused to assess themselves. This they had a perfect right to do, but the Government appointed a new vestry, and magistrates were sent to the opening of the sessions, and threatened to assess the people. The same thing has happened in other parts of the Province.

The sessions set aside the trustees appointed by the people at the regular parish meeting, and appointed new ones. These newly elected trustees called a meeting, but the French people irritated beyond endurance at the tyrannical way in which few persons were treating them, broke up the meeting and took possession of the schoolhouse to prevent a meeting from being held. No serious act of violence was attempted by them nor, according to late accounts, was any apprehended. The Sheriff came to the spot, but all was quiet; he made some arrests and was not resisted. But, unhappily, just at this moment, while the Sheriff was still there, armed persons 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 warrants, 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 appears, everything was quite.

Such are the facts of the Gloucester tragedy which has created such sensation in the sister Province. It clearly shows that the Catholics are determined in their opposition to the Common School Law, and that they will never be satisfied with anything less than their just rights. But it also reveals another fact. It lays bare the spirit of 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 welfare should be endangered and life itself become 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 throughout be condemned by every fair and liberal-minded man in the Dominion?

So, I believe, it will be. The citizens of Quebec and Ontario, remembering their own widely different action on the Educational Question, and the noble example they have given of just and liberal legislation, cannot sympathize with the tyrannical and narrow-minded policy pursued by the Government of New Brunswick. Let their voices, then, be raised in defence of an oppressed minority; let the force of public opinion be so strong that the majority will be compelled to do justice to the Catholics, and thus restore public peace and harmony.

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. Gladstone, on the bearing of the Vatican Decrees on Civil Allegiance, printed by the Catholic Publication Society, New York. Price, 50 cents.

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

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for the True Witness:—

St. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty. St. John's, N.S.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard O'Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kallander.—Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Porter's Hill, A.C. \$2; St. Justine de Langevin, Rev. H. de B.; Perth, J.A.F. 75cts; Pockmoncho, N.B. J.B. Sr.; Cardwell, J. McK. 2; Ste. Come de Kennebec, J. McC. 1; Leeds Village, J.D. 2; Dundas, W.G. S.; Whalen, D.H. 2; Barabole, P. J.; Learned Plain, Miss H. McC. 2; Bathurst, N.B. Rev. J. C. 2; Lachine, W.L. 1; J. N. 2; New Lancaster, F.W. 2; Almonte, M.E. 2; Gardiner Mines, N.B. M. B. McD. 1; Roxton Falls, Rev. L.T. 2. Per Rev. J. K. Walkerton—Ellengowan, P.C. 2. Per F. O'N., Antrim—Cedar Hill, T.O.C. 2. Per P. G. N., Perth—Harpers Corners, H.L. 2. Per M. J. C., Hawkesbury Mills—Self, 1; J. O. 2; T. O. M. 2. Per T. McD., Morrisburgh—Self, 2; Chesterville, J.A. 2. Per J. L., Perth—R.G. 2. Per P. H., Osoceola—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 Mr. Patrick McCaffrey.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Middlings, U.C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Beans, Potatoes, Apples, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Gazette.)

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Turnips, Parsnips, Hay, Straw, etc.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whigs.)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Family, Ex-Fancy, Gram, Wheat, Meat, Mutton, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Hides, Lambskins, Calf Skins, Deerskins, Tallow, Poultry, Ducks, Fowls, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal, Wool, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-54

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, (Corner of St. Alex. and Craig Streets) on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st of March, at 8 p.m. SAMUEL GRAY SS, Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of March, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. P. J. O'RYLE, Sec.

LIMERICK.—INFORMATION I WANTED of JOHN O'GRADY, a native of Newcaslle West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canada, in September, 1874, with an intention of going to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. MARTIN, 1821 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parents, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Ireland. American papers will please copy. [28-2]

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF AMES GANTRY, of Killmethomas, Parish of Mullalyshane, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mrs. B. B. HANWAY, No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y. [28-2]

WANTED.—A First Class COACHMAN (gentleman) for St. James' Church, Carriage, Jeff. County, N.Y.

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.00 per year. P. CALLADAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies gratis.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 194 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SEE FRANCIS HINCKES, C.B., K.O.M.G.; A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq.; EDWARD MURPHY, Esq.; CHARLES S. ROBERT, Jr., Esq.; ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

Paris, February 17.—In the Assembly to-day the Ministry were defeated on the Bill relating to Bonapartist pensions. The members of the Cabinet will retain their portfolios until a decision has been rendered on the Constitutional laws.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Right and Left Centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint 95 Senators, who shall be removable; the remaining 225 are to be elected by Councils (General, Municipal Councils and Councils of Arrondissements) and one third of that number is to be renewed by election every three years. President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for the Executive the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate.

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 Bastille fell; the 4th of August, when the French noblesse renounced their privileges; the 6th 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 fall of Robespierre; the 18th Fructidor (4th of September) the day when Augereau surrounded the Chamber and sent many Conservatives to Cayenne; the 13th Vendemiaire when General Bonaparte cannonaded the sections on the steps of the Church of St. Roch. Under the Empire there was nothing but the "sun of Austerlitz." 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 then came quick—Ministry of Casimir-Perier, 12th of 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 letter 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 Hotel de Ville during the siege; the 8th of February, or truce of Bordeaux; the fall of M. Thiers, alluded to as 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 launched against the Press.—Fall Mall Gazette.

SWITZERLAND

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Old Catholics having claimed possession of the Church of Notre Dame, Geneva, which was built in 1850 on a site given by the authorities, with subscriptions from various parts of the world, Lords Donoghue 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 honorable 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 false Ecclesiastical 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 Padua he was hissed by the students. He is decidedly unpopular, and belongs to the Lowe and Ayrton class of statesmen. 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 proposes 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 twenty 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 raps 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 cry on their infamously 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 undertaking.—Catholic Review.

MURDERS AND BOMBINGS IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the A. 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 2089, and unsuccessful attempts 1540. In 1873 the figures are 1855 murders and 1415 attempts with failure to inflict 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 encounters with wounds inflicted, highway robberies and extortions 2693, and thefts 34,791. In the whole of the year 1873 we have 37,355 cases of wounds inflicted; highway robberies, 4605, and thefts 69,534. In 1874 are given 31,747 for the first, 34,263 for the second, and 67,162 for the third class of cases; and for the nine months of the present year—to the beginning of September—33,362 for the first, 30,947 for the second, and 59,137 for the third.

GERMANY

Despatches from Berlin report that the Emperor William is indisposed. It is denied that General von Moltke's illness is serious. Five German men of war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Their officers and crews are now to sail for Spain. It is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gunata outrage. This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against the Carlists.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE GERMAN MARRIAGE LAW

Next to the Landsturm Bill, the most important law passed in the present Session of the German Parliament is the one extending the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages from Prussia to the whole Empire. The new Statute is a consequence of the resolution adopted some time ago to enlarge 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 constitutional change, it is interesting likewise on account of its specific contents. In all Germany this law 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 baptized or assigned to any religious denomination whatsoever. It enables men and women to marry independently of the consent of the 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 that in the few months the Prussian Civil Registration 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 baptized 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 now 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. 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 his vassals to excuse and shield every kind of tyranny and injustice that it is interesting to try and sound in moaning. In the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the orthodox Evangelical party, they say most plainly that the "majesty of the law" threatens to 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 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 PADERBORN AND FULDA.—When nine months ago, after the "deposition" of Archbishop Ledochowski, and fourteen days ago, after the "deposition" of Bishop Martin, Prussian Catholics began to discuss those sentences of "deposition" pronounced by the Tribunal for ecclesiastical affairs, the first expression of their feelings was either laughter and ironical railery, or grief and indignation. Since then there was full justification for both those classes of sentiments, it usually 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 demonstrate to what a pass things have come with the Catholic Church in Prussia, and they establish a radical confusion in the administration of the Church temperalities of the dioceses 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 remembered, 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" (Culturkampf). For the right to pronounce such decisions, and especially the power to carry them into effect, is about equal on both sides.

According to Catholic principles the deposition of a Bishop by the State does not deprive him of the smallest iota of his rights. But if the State proceeds further in the matter, and endeavours actually to hinder the Bishop in the exercise of those rights by 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 his rights 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 standpoint 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 Weel; all their hearts turn towards him with countless 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 Apostles, 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 knit 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 chooses; 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 confiscating 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.

HOW THE QUEEN OF BAVARIA WAS CONVERTED.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from the Countess de Montgolfier, of Munich, written to a religious in this country: "When the Queen Marie of Bavaria made her triumphal entry into Munich, as bride of the Crown Prince, thirty years ago, she was a devoted Protestant, and had just returned from a pilgrimage to Rome. How in Heaven (as was said by her brother-in-law, Rudolph) she was moved with compassion at the sight of the beautiful young Prussian Princess coming to her betrothal, and he imagined that he called a spiritual clock for her salvation. He sought out, and found, amongst the poorer classes, who alone

are capable of real sacrifice, twenty-four heroic souls to represent the twenty-four hours of the day. Each of them undertook to pray an hour daily for the soul of Marie-Hohenzollern. He, the watchmaker, used to wind up his clock as long as he lived. 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. She 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 accidentally 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 for several years intending, but unable, to make up her mind.—Catholic Times.

RUSSIA

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

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—If we are to believe the *Globe*, 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 everywhere performed with the solemnity of a great national duty, and at St. Petersburg a Grand Duke 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 the grand dukes and generals, had ordered about 1,000 recruits who had just been drawn in various governments for the regiments of the Guard to be presented to him. It is remarkable that only four of these young men had been educated in one of the higher schools. The Emperor graciously asked each recruit what regiment he wished to be attached to, and at once ordered his wish to be fulfilled. This and other similar incidents which are now constantly 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 priest 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 anything that he had heard in the confessional, he was banished to a remote village where he passed fifteen years of his life in the terrible climate imaginable and amidst shocking deprivations. A few months ago the murderer 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 native village and he is already as famous in Poland as St. John Nepomucene. He owes this act of justice to the kindness of Prince Doukouchi Korsakoff, Governor of Kief, who, moreover, ordered that he should be received formally into his parish.

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 *cloaca maxima* 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 rigor than is meted out to the criminal convicts. Four-fifths of this interesting colony, once they are fairly landed in Siberia, and *intermes*, 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 roam 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 outlay, 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!

DISRESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MESSRS. SOOBY AND MANNERY, 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 may curse and swear—the D— may care—We may pay for lettin' them do it. 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 Merrion square, An' as sure as my name is Reilly; Each murderer 'twill get mutton and beef, If he pray with Mrs. Sibly. There's my son Billy, got all mended in the mill, An' he's got the cross of St. Andrew; But he's got some place, like a 'bairn of the mill, An' he's got all well-dressed in a new suit. The magistrates, all in the morning, Will be at the school meet for the day; The boys will be wily, and they'll be dandified; "Saying," "I'm one of the elect, old dander!" So come along, etc. There's Mrs. Magrath, when her man was aish,

On the banks of the bowld Crimes, Gave her clergy up for the bit and the sup, An' took to Luther's ideas; Her child she sold for paltry gold, To Kingstown, he did go man— From the mother's breast to the vulture's nest; The robin will soon be a crow, man. So come along, etc. But sure 'twas hard times that druv us to crimes— Here we are with our clergy forsaken, And damning our souls for penny rowls, And soup and hairy bacon. But Ned's comin' home—no more he'll roam— From poverty he'll raise us; So we'll bid adieu to the swaddling crew, An' owld Sibly may go to b—z. 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. Sibly.

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

TO CURB 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 membrane, 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 hiccough, 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 spasms 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 our will; but in many instances those things 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 WARMING UP A COLD FILLET OF VEAL.—A fillet of veal that has been roasted the preceding day may be made really nice by warming 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 cruts in the veal, fill them up with forcemeat. Mince finely the meat that was taken out, mix it with a little forcemeat to flavor, and stir it to 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 mince in the place where the meat was taken out, 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 top-dressing 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 pounds to the acre.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our 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., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

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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, or 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.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES. RESTORE YOUR SIGHT. THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated Book "PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE," you will see how to restore impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Catarrhs, Inflammations, and "Redness" of the Eyes, and all other Disorders of the Eye. WASTE NO MORE MONEY IN PURSUING SUGGESTIONS ON YOUR NOSE AND EARS. DR. J. HALL'S "EYE" BOOK, 100 pages, contains the most complete and practical information on the subject of the Eye and Vision. It is a gem worth reading, and a diamond worth seeing. Full particulars sent free on application to DR. J. HALL, 207 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

BREED WALKING HORSES.—Whether for traveling or for farm purposes a fast even walk is the best for a horse, and with such an aid the Rural World gives the following advice for the production of fast walking horses.

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.

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.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut 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.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street, Montreal.

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Gouillard's) MONTREAL.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD: 195 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODENS, No. 269, Notre-Dame Street.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TINSmith, IRON WORKER, &c. and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 365 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL. P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagouchetiers Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS. MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment 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.

STANDARD PERFUMERY. LUBIN'S PERFUMES, ATKINSON'S PERFUMES, GOURDRAIS'S PERFUMES, RIVER'S PERFUMES, ROGER and GALLETT'S PERFUMES, OSBORNE, BAUER, &c.'S PERFUMES. Coudray's Pomades, Gibson's Pomades, English Lavender Waters, German Colognes, Fancy Cased Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., Suitable for the Holidays.

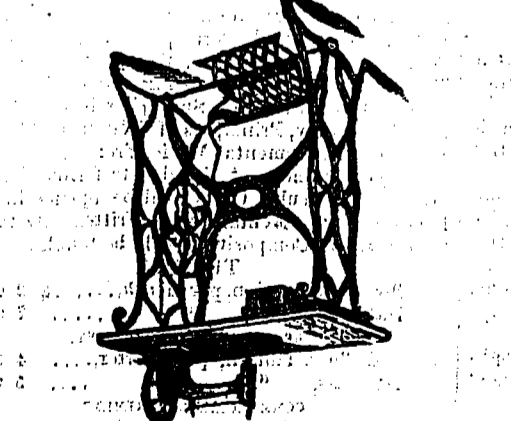
JAMES M'INTYRE, BOTTLER OF MOLSON'S FINE ALES & PORTER (All Orders Promptly attended to.) At No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL.—[24-14]

REMOVAL. JONES & TOOMEY, PAINTERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 28 ST. JOHN STREET (Corner of Notre Dame Street). Where they are prepared to receive orders for HOUSE PAINTING, GRADING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING, WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, MCGILL ST., MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52]

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, o. 5 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52



LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. 365 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of JOHN MCD. CAMPBELL & CO., Insolvents. I, the undersigned, Chs. Alb. Vilron, Esq., of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ELZEAR MARTEL, Boarding House Keeper and Trader, of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate 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.

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 matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LUDGER GAGUETTE, of Montreal, 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 p.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ELLEN A. MAHAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EDMOND L. ETHIER, duly authorized a ceter en justice, Plaintiff; vs. EDMOND L. ETHIER, Eating-house Keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant; An action for Separation as to property, has been instituted by plaintiff in this cause on the nineteenth of November last.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. 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 ceter en justice, Plaintiff; vs. CAMILLE GREGOIRE, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by Plaintiff in this cause on the sixteenth of January, instant.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of LAURENT AUDETTE and GEORGE AUDETTE, both personally as well as Copartners, Insolvents. The undersigned have, filed in the Office of this Court a 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 thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PHILEAS LANCOT, Their Attorney ad litem, Insolvent. The undersigned have, filed in the Office of this Court a 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 thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JAMES CALDEN, Insolvent. The undersigned have, filed in the Office of this Court a 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 thereby effected.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. SHARES \$100.—Open for Subscription Shares \$100.00 payable ten per cent quarterly.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 25 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—SUPERIOR COURT. DELIMA CHAGNON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, of ALEXANDRE VEZINA SADDLER, of the same place, and duly authorized by the Judge a ceter en justice, to the effect of these presents, Plaintiff;

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of HORMISDAS LAPORTE, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME EMILIE DAGENAIS, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CHARLES LAFLEUR, Carpenter, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. The said CHARLES LAFLEUR, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized to ceter en justice for the purpose of this action, Plaintiff; vs. The said JOHN EMERSON, Defendant. 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of SEVERE LABELLE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and Trader, Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the Discharge thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PHILEAS LANCOT, Their Attorney ad litem, Insolvent. The undersigned have, filed in the Office of this Court a 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 thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PHILEAS LANCOT, Their Attorney ad litem, Insolvent. The undersigned have, filed in the Office of this Court a 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 thereby effected.

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D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 10 St. James Street MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

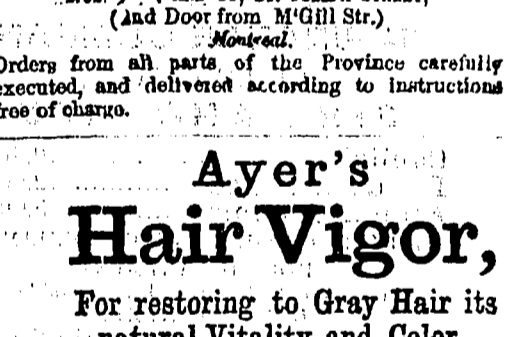
BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 1 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LOBNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes.

THE MENELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

OWEN M'GARVEY! MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (And Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.



Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation 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 Vigor can only benefit but not harm it.

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil the hands, and yet lasts longer than any dressing which is rich, glossy, and a good perfume.

It is sold by all the principal Druggists and Chemists in the United States and Canada. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1873.

