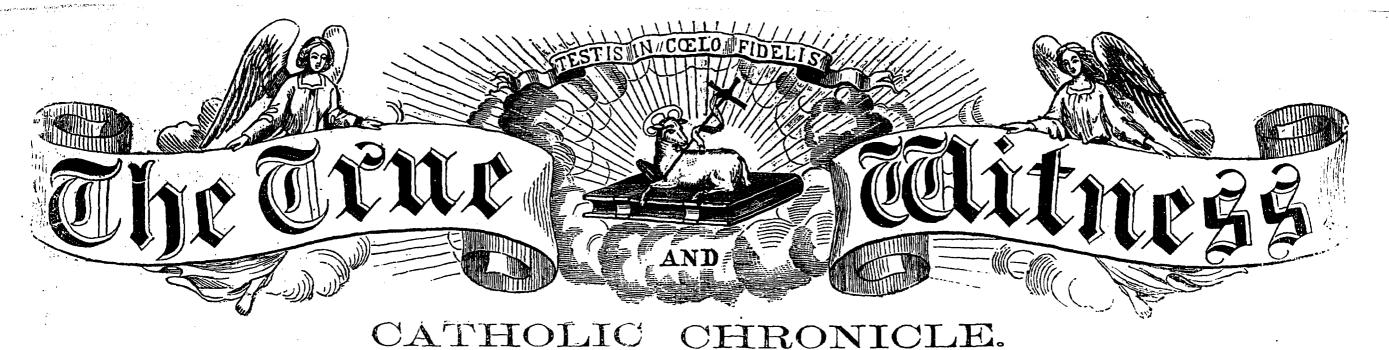
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1879.

IS NEW HAMPSHIRE INTOLERANT? The other Side of the Question-A Letter From a Catholic Resident in New Hampshire to the "Pilot."

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 22.

The following letter appears in the Boston Pilot of this week :--

A Manchester correspondent this week, in the Pilot, states that the "religious test" was abolished, but that the word "Protestant" was retained in an article governing the public schools, so that the effect is, "to-day, under the constitution of New Hampshire, none but Protestant teachers can be employed in the public schools." Now, to show you how that correspondent is in error, and to prove that the article in question is relating to Protestant denominational societies, and not to the public schools, I quote from the Bill of Rights, constitution of New Hampshire :--

PUBLIC WORSHIP OF THE DEITY TO BE ENCOUR-AGED.

ART. VI .- As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest. obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society, by the institution of the public worship of the Derty, and of public instruction in morality and religion. therefore to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower the Legislature to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality.

RIGHT OF ELECTING RELACIOUS TEACHERS.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay toward the support of the *teacher* or *teachers* of another persuasion, sect, or denomination. FREE TOLEGATION.

And every denomination of Christians, Cemeaning themselves quietly, and as good subjects of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the lass. And no subscination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

EXISTING CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTER. And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the Ministry; but all such contracts | tion. shall remain, and be in the same state as if this Constitution had not been made.

Gen. Grant Accused of Bigotry. (Letter to the New York Herald.) To the Editor of the Herald -

Having opened your columns to the discussion of taste of the Cork Common Council in their act of ignoring General Grant, will you allow me a few words in justification of the decision of that body? In this day's Herald appears a very long letter from D. P. Conyngham relating to this subject. He states that his face tingles with shame, that he was three years in the field, and that all the Irish nationalists are poltroons or knaves. Mr. D. P. Conyngham is a Federal officer-holder, and, of course, grateful for favors to come. His shame may be caused by his having to write such a letter. He does not state that his three years with the army was in a clerical capacity, and that he never served a day as a soldier. As for his attack on the Irish na-tionalists, that subject "is not before the house." Can he, however, even from his clerical standpoint, mention a single instance

of General Grant ever having mentioned in orders, or recommended for promotion, a single Irish soldier ? I will, with your permission, give a few of

the charges of bigotry and prejudice that have been made public with respect to the actions of General Grant, the knowledge of which has undoubtedly influenced the Cork au-thorities in their action to let that gentleman severely alone.

No. 1. When General Grant was commanding the army a Dominican priest in Washingters. ton called on him at his office. He stated that his Order were building a church on "the island:" that it was largely attended by soldiers, from whom they derived no income and that he called on the head of the army to honor him with a subscription. Grant turned round in his revolving chair and said, in a most insulting manner, "I won't give you a damned dollar, sir, nor for any Catholic objects whatever, whisked round again, turned his back on good Father W., not even asking him to take a seat. No. 2. When Grant became President the

grounds around the White House were kept in order by an old Irish Catholic named Matthews, who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson, and who had retained his position through all administrations until Grant turned him adrift, notwithstanding the efforts of several republican Senators to have the old man retained.

No. 3. Every President from Washington's term has attended the annual commencement at Georgetown Catholic College and distributed the prizes. General Grant refused as brusquely as he refused good Father W. his subscrip

No. 4. A committee of officers of the Irish Brigade went to Washington and called on President Grant. Their chairman stated that the Irish Brigade, notwithstanding the service | into a moral and physical blight to our counit had done the country, had never received try. On one hand it corrupts and endangers. any recognition of its labors by the promotion is an old saying that it is an ill bird that fouls of its officers, nor even a position in the reit own nest; and how any one who has made gular army having been given a member of it; his home here can say that the people of that General Meagher was recognised as the New Hampshire are more intense in their representative Irish-American soldier, and, as prejudices towards Catholics than the people he was then recently dead, asked that the President would appoint his son to West Point. The chairman stated further that they could get an appointment from a Congressman, but asked as a compliment to the New Hampshire, that her citizens have never | brigade and Irish-American public that he would appoint him at large. Although Grant had twelve appointments at the time in his gift he velused. No. 5. The Sisters of Charity in Charleston had their convent and hospital burned in the siege of that city. Knowing the charitable convent was ever sacked and destroyed, as in manner in which those good ladies attended to Union and Confederate soldiers alike many Congressmen interested themselves to pass a bill for their relief. It was included in the Omnibus bill on the last night of the session. and when the committee from the Honse (1 believe Smith Ely and Mr. Blaine) called on let the fatal supply be stopped by a moral quarantine that shall enforce total prohibithe President at near midnight he stated that he would not sign the damned bill giving tion." "those women" this money, but that it was too late to send it back. No. 6. is his Des Moines speech, which was a bid for another Know Nothing proscription movement. Now, will the editor of the HERALD mention a single graceful act to either Catholic or Irish people of the country on the part of General Grant in his long career? The Herald in its editorial, stated that Generals Sheeman and Sheridan and Tom Murphy were Catholics and yet were the great friends of Grant. It does not, however, state how much Catholicity there is in the illustrious trio for Grant to take exception to. Sheridan did for Grant what Sherman peremptorily refused to do-appoint his son on his staff, green from West Point, over the heads of deserving officers who had done their country service during the war. The writer of this desires no notoriety, but if anyone disputes any of the facts stated in the above letter the editor of the Herald is at liberty to give them my name and I will undertake to substantiate them.

ALBANI AND PATTI. [London Correspondent Globe.]

Albani and Patti are to be prima donnas at the Italian Opera next season. The former is at St. Petersburg, for the present, with her husband, a son of the late Mr. Gye; but it is expected that she will return immediately to allow her husband to join his brother in making the arrangements for the coming season in connection with the Opera House, which it now devolves upon them to manage. There is some talk of continuing the work of erecting the opera house on the Thames embankment, an unfortunate undertaking in which Mr. Mapleson and much mourned Titiens sunk "a pot of money."

A NEW ENVELOPE.

Important Discovery.

A post office clerk in France has invented a new sort of envelope which will record the post-marks in color on the letter inside, even more legibly than the original stamp, which is often blurred and rendered indistinct by teo much or too little ink. This result is accomplished by applying to the inside of the envelope a cheap preparation by a process that does not increase the price of the enve-lope. The pressure of the dark stamp contermarks on the letter inside, in " distinct and durable manner, the figures and letters of the stamp. orrespondents who forget to date their let-

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. What the Liquor Traffic Bocs.

Neal Dow makes the following suggestive comparision :- In 1866 Fortland, where 1 reside, was visited by a tremendous conflagration. Ten thousand people were turned out into the streets, and ten millions of dollars went up in smoke in a day. But, notwith-standing that, the veluation of the city was never so large as now, and last year its valuation was increased by the sum of \$480,-000, while Boston, with free rum, ran down S70,000.000, and that city and New York have run down their valuation in the last five years many hundreds of millions of dollars. They have been wasting the products of their industries in the purchase of alcoholic liquors, while we have been saving as well as earning, by putting the liquor traffic under the ban of the law, and crushing out the grog shops and the beer shops-those horrid instrumentalities for the pauperizing, the brutalizing, and criminalizing the people-all of them who come under the malign influence.

A Great Question for Humanity.

(From the Physelo-Medical Recorder, Cincin-nath.)

In 1828 New York, with a population of 169,000, had 30 newspapers. It was estimated at that time that the United States had 1 paper fair, it is told they were once standing near a caldron containing lead, which was boiling at in every 13,800 of population; England, 1 in 48,500; France, 1 in 65,300; Prussia, 1 in 43 (50); Austria, 1 in 400,000; Russia, 1 in white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science ?" said the Doctor. "Cer-tainly," replied the Prince. "Will you, then, 672,000; Sweden and Norway, 1 in 47,000; Portugal, 1 in 207,000; Spain, 1 in 868,000. place your band in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me

Newspapers.

The Fisherics.

(Toronto National.) The Yankees want daingacs because their fishermen were not allowed to fish at Fortune Bay on Sunday contrary to law. Our cousins are too modest. When Yankee barglars are caught breaking the law here they are interfered with, and Brother Jonathan should demand damages in every instance. It is intolerable thut free and independent citizens of the land of freedom and wooden nutmega must be held subject to the law of the Britishers.

at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this let no one underrate the courage of the Prince of Wales.

The Gold Room in New York.

PLUCK.

The Prince of Waler.

to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," re-

Of the Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Play-

What is known as the "Gold Room" in New York City was a peculiar institution that had its origin in the war, and thrived and flourished as long as the influences of the war were stronger than the counteracting conditions of peace and recovery. It was the scene of the wildest speculations of the speculative era from 1861 to 1873, and during eight or ten years made and unmade more fortunes than the stock and commercial exchanges combined. It started on a street corner, rose to the dimensions of a news-stand, descended to the depths of a dark cellar, and finally occupied expensive quarters, and established exclusiveness by fixing the price of \$10,000 a membership. This was its rise, and its fall has been marked by successive roductions in importance and quarters until the fund of the Gold Exchange was divided, and the business relegated to one room of the Stock Exchange. But it has taken fourteen years to break down a practice of gambling that attained national dimensions in three or four years.

The Walled Lake in Iowa, (From the Dubuque Herald.)

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa and perhaps any other State, is what is called the "Walled Lake," in Wright county, twelve miles north of the Dubuque and Pacific railway, and 150 miles west of Dubuque City. The Lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom and five feet wide on top. Another fact is the size of the stones used in construction, the whole of them varying in weight from three tons down to one hundred pounds. In the spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as twenty-five feet. The water is clear and cold; soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

TERMS: 81.50 per 'annum In advance.

Condensed Telegrums.

Tuesday, January 14th, The wife of a respectable farmer in Norolk Co., named Hyslop, was on Saturday frightened to death by being chased by a horse in the field.

The Toronto Mechanics' Club was opened informally yesterday; the inauguration takes place on the 21st instant. The Club already numbers 300.

John Morris, of Toronto, the ex-whiskey detective, charged with stealing a revolver, was allowed to go free on his promising to leave the country.

A convict named Frederick Rignold, who was sentenced to eight years for burglarizing in London (Ont.), in 1870, has been released. He is said to be dying of consumption.

John Taylor and Thomas Fallon, wellknown citizens of Freehold, N. J., were arraigned yesterday, charged with offering money for votes in the November election. The penalty is \$1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment, and forfeiture of elective franchise. Both plended " not guilty." Trials, the 30th January.

A couple of justices of the peace in the county of York, after sentencing a woman for contravening (the Dunkin Act, said, on the conclusion of the case, "Come, boys, let's have a drink," and the crowd complied, and they went to the tavern of the woman they just fined. The matter is to be looked into by the Local Government.

The tanners in the employ of Joseph Nevill & Sons, and E. A. Smith & Bros., morocco manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Payesterday struck for an increase of 10 per cent. They struck for a 10 per cent increase two weeks ago and were successful, and now they intend striking for another increase. is thought the strike will become general.

A body of men, estimated at over a thousand, yesterday, arrived from the opposite side of the river at Allany, N. Y., and interfered with the men cutting ice for Parker Hall, inducing them to stop work. They did the same with the men working for Mullen & Sons. The police arrested the leaders, James Collins, James Lyrck and Morris. The strikers wanted \$1.50 per day instead of \$1.

The World says the Colorado Ute Indians, after weeks of negotiation, have agreed to sell to the government an area of four miles square of their lands in Ouray Valley, demanded by the people working mines in that district, which are inaccessible except through these lands. The three tribes of Utes of Colorado sell altogether 12,000,000 acres of their reservations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JONUARY 13 .-- The Russian Ambassador has accepted all the articles of the definitive treaty of peace as agreed to by the Porte, but the clause relative to Russia's

plied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be

Religious Procession of Colored Ladies On Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at St. Mary's (Arch-

bishop's) Church, New Orleans, La., three pos tulants in the Order of the Holy Family (colored), made their solemn yows of profes sion. Their names are Sister Mary Joseph, Sister Francis of Assisi, and Sister Berchmans. The introduction of this envelope At the same time Sister Mary Ignatius (Miss would be a boon to business men who have Anna Jones), Sister Mary Austin (Miss Helen Jones), and Sister Mary Angela (Miss Ophelia James), took the holy habit. The Very Rev. G. Raymond, V. G., officiated on the occesion.

The Living Skeleton.

The "champion" living skeleton just now is a man of 40 years, named Isaac W. Sprague, who was born in Massachusetts, and since the age of 12 has possessed a remarkable "inside. He weighs in his tights and spangled jacket 45 pounds, and thinks he will never kick the beam with a more generous allowance of avoirdupois. He eats three good meals a duy, but gets no more nourishment out of them than Col. Sellers gets out of turnips and water -perhaps not quite so much. What becomes of all the nitrogen, carbon and other things that a rousing and continuous appetite tempts him to stow away within himself, Sprague doesn't profess to know.

Comparative Poverty of the Germans

The comparative poverty of the German copie is shown by their income tax returns. There are only 179 persons in the entire kingdom of Prussia who have an income of more than \$36,000 per annum. This number includes two members of the Rothschild family and Herr Krupp, of Essen. On a descending scale it is found that only 1.240 individuals

Now there is the whole article. It has nothing to do with the ectools ; it has nothing to do with Catholics, who, of course, never make such contracts with their priests. There of other States, is more than I can understand. They are the same here as in all parts of the country; no better, no worse: only as I wrote you before, it can be said of shot down Catholies in cold blood, as was done in Louisville, Ky.; in Baltimore, Md.; in Philadelphia, Pern., and in many other parts of the country in the Native American and Knownothing days. No priest was ever abused here, as one was in Maine in 1855. No Massachusetts. No commanity of Nuns were ever exposed to the insolence of a Smelling Committee, as in the old Bay State; and no Catholic paupers were ever shipped from bew Hampshire to Ireland, as was done in Massachusetts by Gardner of "blessed" memory. For one, I think our condition will compare favorably with any other Commonwealth in the Union.

IRISH-AMERICAN.

A Remance of Royalty.

[From a New York Letter] In the list of arrivals in this city at one of our principal hotels appeared, lately, the name of "Richard Vaux, Philadelphia." A simple announcement, that of the arrival of a plain citizen of the United States, and yet if fate had not been set dead against him, Mr. Vaux might have been the consort of a Queen. Ever so long ago Richard Vaux was a marvelously handsome and fascinating young man. He went to Europe, and, being possessed of sarge means, had access to the best society, and even attracted the notice of the young Queen of England, who had but then just come to the throne. It is said-the story being told to me by persons high in authority in England-that her heart's first affections were given to Richard Vaux, of the Quaker City, and she would have married him too, if she had been allowed, but state reasons prevailed to deter her. The Queen of England could not marry a subject, even of royal blood. and, therefore, she was forced to forget her fancy for the American-or not quite forget it, for in memory of it, my informant says, she has permitted her children to marry according to their heart's choice rather than for ambition's sake. Vaux lingered in England until her marriage with Prince Albert out an end to his wildest hopes, and then returned to his native land. Among his many gifts was a splendid voice, and the old ballad of "I'll Hang my harp on a Willow Tree" was composed by him, she being the heroine of the plaint :-

"T'll hang my harp on a willow tree, I'll off to the war again ; For the lady 1 love will soon be a bride With a diadom on her brow." -Moncton, (N. B.) Daily Times.

-A Naples journal asserts that there are members of the Parliament, at Bome who literally do not know how to read or write, and that corruption and mediocrity are the characteristics of the entire body,

IRISH BRIGADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

Death of McCarthy Downing, M.P. for

Cork. (New York Herald, Saturday.) A special cable despatch announces the death at Skibbereen yesterday of Mr. Mc- The Pope justifies Christian marriage and the Carthy Downing, a well known Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, one of the representatives of the County Cork. He was a solicitor in practice at Skibbereen and Dublin and chainman of the Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland. He was also a local magistrate and was active in support of local interests. He was returned at the head of the poll, as eminently the tenants' and tenant farmers' representative, as he professed himself strongly in favor of legislation on the subject of tenant right in Ireland. He was the second son of Mr. Eugene Downing, of Kenmare, County of Kerry, by a daughter of Mr. Timothy McCarthy, of Kilfadimore, in the same county, and was born in 1814. He was married to a daughter of that object to participate in political elec-Daniel McArthy, of Air Hill, County Cork.

"The 'liquor interest' is rapidly growing our political liberties. On the other hand it bears down true hearts, bright minds, strong bodies, and throws them as wrecks upon society. No person so deeply knows and understands the extent of this blight as the physician. And no one so well as he understands that tampering with mild drinks is concentrated folly, and that any attempt at regulating' the traffic is little short of public idiocy. Corporations have but one regulation' against the encroachment of the yellow fover. They do not license certain vessels to import it from New Orleans and Grenada to Vicksburgh and Memphis, and so make the disease eminently respectable Querantine regulations make a clean sweep of it, and protect the healthy citizens by the total prohibition of infected vessels. In a tike sweeping manner should it protect decent people and the rising generation from the fatal liquor contamination. While humanly caring for the deceased bodies and souls of those now stricken down with drink,

The **T**ope's Encyclical.

Rome, January 11 .- The Pope's encyclical occupies seven columns. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism and Nihilism, which militate no longer secretly but openly against civil state, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the gates of scepticism, till godless governments have arisen, wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present, and without any here after; hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. Thus the natural development of the Reformation was indicated by previous pontifis, from Clement XIII. to Pius IX, in their allocations and encyclicals : but the Church's warning is more than ever required. Equality, desiderated by sect, is contrary to Scripture. There are distinc. tions between the angels in heaven; a forliori must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, then the Church shields the oppressed ; when the tyrant is too strong, she enjoins resignation. subservience of woman to man, of child to parent and of servant to master; such interlependence, rightly observed in state as in heaves. Poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins alms-giving edy. Let, therefore, all principalities and powers accept the Church as the safeguard of earthly and the surety of heavenly things. The Italian newspapers regard the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a, crusade against modern institutions, and with

report annual receipts of over \$12,000. On the other hand, probably 2,000 persons in New York City alone will this year have net incomes of not less than \$12,000. This state of things justifies the statement of DeQuincy -that an English country gentleman was a more important personage than a German nobleman.

England's Financial Distress.

The news from England continues to be

doleful. There is a general feeling among the people that the commercial supremacy of the country is passing away. The London World says .--

Every person one meets in the city has but the one doleful tale, which is wearisome through its sameness. We have had bad times, dull trade, declining enterprise and low (or no) profits now for years, but matters have been going on from bad to worse lately with accelerated velocity. There is audible now, too, a new tone in the monotonous refrain-a tone of impatience and irritation, as would give sweet satisfaction. A paper has just been read on the subject before the Manchester Statistical Society, the writer of which -Stephen Bourne-estimates, after making all necessary ratifications of the published figures so as to assure the correct result, that the adverse trade-balance of England was a hundred million sterling in 1877, and will be as much in 1878; in 1871 it was only £15,000,000; in 1872 it was nil; in 1873 £19,000,000, and from thence it has advanced year by year until it reached the large maximum of £100,000,000 last year.

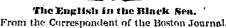
Mardered in 1878 The Cincinnati Commercial thus summarises

the murders and homicides in the United States in 1878 :---Persons poisoned 25 Women killed by abortion 12 Fathers kill sons 18 Mothers kill their children 37 Chi-d murders..... 9 Accidental killing..... 69

Persons killed on account of language, or opprobrious epithets used 13 future occasion.

Socialism. [Catholic Herald.]

"There is no civilized country to-day free from the danger of Socialism," says the Catholic Herald. "We hear on all sides much talk of the inferior condition of the working classes in intelligence and knowledge. We can, however, see nothing in all the changes of late years to diminish the pang of poverty, and much to increase the fear of it, and the hatred which the individual who has caused it, however unjustly, provokes. We suspect that of late years, instead of diminishing, it has increased, developing in a few intense thrift, but in the many a malignant dislike of those removed from this source of sufferif hanging some one for these gloomy days ing, akin to the dislike born of envy and suffering which the deformed occasionally feel for the straight. It is a lamentable passion, but it is a strong one, and before it is spent it will have altered, or at least affected, many institutions throughout the world. The root of Socialism, Communism and revolts against political economy is mainly this-a dim sense that while so many inequalities have been removed, the inequality between poverty, however temporary, and comfort was never so immense. The temporary character of the poverty is no palliative, but only deepens the sense of wrong. Why should a month of idleness destroy me when it destroys nobody else ?" '



If the Russians fight the English they fight a people who have done a great deal for them. The English paved and lighted Odessa, they built the docks at Sebastopol, they built the to Poti, a work of great engineering difficulty, Insane murders..... 13 and the only railroad in the Caucasus, 193 the celebrated palace of Prince Woronzoff at the Turkish iron-clad in the Danube. "Hughes" Works, a little way north of the Sen of Azov, Feuds..... 56 | demand, will eventually banish foreign coal Thieves shot...... 27 transporting their troops from Turkey home.

supervision over the execution of the treaty of Berlin is only accepted ad referendum. The scheme for the organization of a gendarmerie, adopted by the Eastern Roumelian commission, provides that the commander and instructors have to be Frenchmen.

Eleven battalions of British troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy Adrianople assoon as the definitivo treaty with Russia has been signed.

Lospon, January 13.-Moulders, fitters and blacksmiths of the Railway Rolling Stock. Works at Barrow have struck against the extension of hours of labour.

The strike of cotton operatives at Preston is feared on the 23rd inst., when a 10 percent reduction will be enforced.

Foundrymen, ship builders and house builders at Bangor and vicinity have struck. The strike will affect other departments of the mills. The strike commenced in the wire trade. At Warrington 1,500 men are idle. The strike on the Midland Railway is virtually ended, the men at the Central Station at Derby, by whose action a number of other places agreed to be governed, having unexpectedly resumed to day. Nearly all the men at Stavely, Hasland and Clay Cross followed suit, and the block to traffic is disappearing. It is anticipated that the failure of the strike among the guards will prevent a strike of the signalmen.

"Keep Your Own Side" at Sea.

Says the Buffulo Courier :- The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to an international roadway on the high seas has just been published, and contains many practical suggestions. The Government of the latter country seems to have taken the initiative in the matter, and to have framed most of the propositions, to which almost every maritime nation appears ready to give assent. The enforcement of such a code as is proposed would undoubtedly tend to lessen the number of ocean disasters, without either causing much loss of time or extra expense. The object sought is to compel vessels plying their trade on a much frequented ocean pathway to sail in a prescribed track. Vessels going east, we shall say, must take the northern course ; those coming west, the southern one. By this means such calamities as that of the sinking of the Ville de Havre in mid-ocean some five years ago would be rendered impossible.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilous & Purgative Pills.

Is there no cure for Neuralgia ? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAN-ACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you up ammunition I was reserving to fire on a at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

2

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER VIII.-CONTINUED.

"Stay a bit," he said, as Pincher led the way out, " you and governor must'nt stir 'till I get clear of the wall, else some other cove might stop me. Here goes." He flung the weight clear over the first throw, and mounted the rope with the agility of a cat.

When Colonel Blake reached the gaol next morning all was bustle and confusion, the prisoner had effected his escape-how, no one could tell : there were slight marks upon the wall, and it was supposed he had succeeded in crossing it there. The sheriff instituted 'a rigid investigation, to which the Colonel and other magistrates was invited; he seemed to be particularly irritated against the governor (who by the way was a close relation of his own, although the fact was carefully concealed). but it appeared that every possible precaution had been taken, all the officers were at their respective posts. The gaoler positively swore that he had seen the prisoner safe at ten o'clock, and his testimony was corroborated by two of the turnkeys, who saw him locking the yard door of the condemned cell after having made his inspection. A considerable time having been lost in making this inquiry, it was at length decided that a pursuit should be instantly undertaken, and the gaoler having just then informed the sheriff that a person resembling the escaped convict had been met on a road leading in exactly a contrary direction to that which Johnson had really taken, every available man was despatched thither, with positive orders to treat, and also regarding her uncle's pecuenter all houses and make a general and most careful search.

More than six months had now elapsed since the execution of the mortgage to Mr. Clipper, and the first gale of interest due was applied for on behalf of Mr. Pincher Martin, who had taken an assignment of it before the flight of the compromised attorney. Mike, being fully prepared, at once paid the money, but it became a source of uneasiness both to him and the Colonel that the incumbrance had fallen into the hands of a person from whom they could anticipate nothing but hostility and annoyance.

To add to their disquietude, Mr. Docket's bankruptcy appeared shortly after in the Theobald Frederick Blatherwell again soli-Gazette, and it was not without sad forebodings that the Colonel read Mr. Pepper's letter apprising him that Pincher had added to his claims upon the Dunseverick estates by be- | party to which he had attached himself, were coming possessor of the charge originally vested in the unfortunate banker.

For some time after the trial, Pincher Martin felt considerable uncasiness as to the con-Johnson had previously made to himself.

and escape was to prevent further publicity by tuency on patriotic principles. But here he securing the local press, in which he perfectly succeeded, and then, like a prudent man, he proceeded to take precautions against the worst that might ensue.

His marriage was by no means a happy one late themselves upon their success. The girl

be unknown to any but herself and Mike together with the efforts made to solve the mystery of her lover's disappearance, roused the dormant faculties of her mind, and brought both her reasoning powers and her judgment to maturity. The vicissitudes of her uncle's fortune

showed her that calamities might arise, when least expected, and she prepared herself to meet any which Providence in His wisdom should decree, by mentally contemplating worldly misfortunes in the most appalling forms they could assume, and learning to mitigate the consequences of their infliction by training herself so as to be always prepared meckly, but bravely, to encounter them. Thus the cultivation of her talents was sedulously attended to, and fresh acquirements, while they afforded pleasure to her friends, imparted a sense of additional independence to herself.

Colonel Blake often marvelled at the indomitable perseverance with which she mustered a language or learned an art. He little knew that those severe studies and prolonged her claims on general admiration.

Miss Bingham did not, it is true, exactly annecessity of trusting to her talents to supply | lord of the castle or his uncle had advanced her own or her uncle's personal requirements, but she reflected deeply on the instability of human greatness, and she took a pleasure in cultivating the talents with which Heaven combat still further reverses should they be sent.

The mutual confidence established between Mike and herself since the interview in the drawing-room tended to give this bent to her mind and this direction to her reflections. She communicated unreservedly her own feelings and expectations to him, and received in return information concerning the steps which were being taken to discover Pennant's reniary embarrassments, with which he, good man, supposed her to be altogether unacquainted.

It was no wonder that a girl whose thoughts and acts were regulated by such high motives, and whose affections were guided by such rigid principles, whose disposition was so unselfish, and whose attentions were at once so delicate and so tender, should win a complete ascendency over an afflicted heart a mind bowed down by sorrow. The Colonel doted upon her as his child, and his every wish was centred in her happiness and future advance ment.

Parliament having been suddenly dissolved cited the honor of representing the county He had, however, proved a failure in the House, and the ministry, although of the perfectly indifferent to his success. He was looked upon as a self-sufficient and selfwilled person, confident of powers which he did not possess, and holding a high opinion of sequences which might arise from the threat his own importance, in which few were found so publicly made in the courthouse, as well as to concur. The active influence of Governfrom the private communications which Johnson had previously made to himself. well conceived that his most judicious course His first step after the prisoner's conviction | would be to place himself before the constiappeared ludicrously out of character.

The candidate who could then base his claims on patriotism must be a fellow able to drink all night and ready to fight in the morning; he should be generous without money his wife being anything but an amiable per- | and hospitable without means; his tongue son, and although no expense had been spared | must be ready to abuse, and his hand prompt in cultivating her mind and seeking to give to strike; he was expected to sacrifice his own her a good education, those who superin- interests for the benefit of his friends, and to tended her studies and sought to form her heap personal favors on those whose votes character had but small reason to congratu- secured him personal protection; old blood was indispensable. But although the prowas not only ill-looking (an extraordinary in-) fession of patriotism at that period might stance of ugliness in a family remarkable for | imply but a slight share of private and a still personal beauty), but innately vulgar. She slighter share of public integrity, yet the them that she could do the fine lady, and by had low propensities, and had exhibited at a person who hoped to succeed under the ban- so doing the good woman added exceedingly very early age a predilection for strong liquors, ner must have been at least so far gifted as to the perplexities and discomfort of the even-with difficulty checked before her marriage, to conceal the rottenness of the representative ing. under the accomplishments of the gentleman. Nowadays those mitigating qualifications are dispensed with, and the purvenue patriot, unher disgraceful failing, her occasional absence | adorned as he is dishonest, may sell himself with the same facility, if not to the like advantage, as his more aristocratic predecessors sold their country. Theobald Frederick could not lay claim to even the least meritorious of those qualifications, being neither eloquent in his speech nor the ailment to her astonished husband; and to | elegant in his manners; neither hospitable the dread inspired by the revelations made to nor generous; possessing neither old blood The source from which he sprang was ignoble, and the ink which transferred to him his estate was still wet upon the parchment. He had never invited any of the county people to his house, nor obtained the "entree" to theirs, and he endeavored to pal-liate his niggardliness by the paltry excuse that he had no residence of his own, the family mansion being as yet his father's. The judge felt the full force of his son's disadvantages, and the thought struck him that they might be in some degree overcome by locating him at Castlemore during his canvass. Under his relative's roof he might claim some "locus standi," Pincher being his cousin, and his cousin's wife being the representative of an old family and a large estate in the county. The worthy judge had other motives, too. for proposing the arrangement ; it would not only facilitate his son's communication with the leaders of his party, but also save his own purse. He wished to preserve his parliamentary influence at any cost for the purpose of forwarding his own ultimate views, and he should be obliged to pay unhesitatingly, for were any lick of money apparent, inquiries might be made by Lord Heatheringfield as to how his prudent son-in-law could be crippled in his pecuniary resources, and the mystery might be solved by the discovery that the young man had privately contracted annually to refund to his father one-half of the liberal settlement ostensibly made upon him at his marriage, together with at once transferring a full moiety of Lady Olivia's ready money. Pincher Martin received the proposition with delight. He longed for the opportunity of playing the "grand seigneur," and of ex-hibiting his wealth and splendor to those whose high descent enabled them to dispense with many of the appliances so essential to the parcenu. He only desired a plausible excuse for inviting his neighbors, who looked upon him coldly, although they had paid the usual complimentary visits on his establishment amongst them, and he, moreover, considered this a felicitous opportunity for realizing another object dear to his ambition. Notwithstanding all his obsequiousness and money, he had never been able to obtain a all intercourse between the Blakes and Marfooting at Heatheringfield Manor; he heard that the Earl would come into the county to | old stock." support his son-in-law's pretensions, and see that the freeholders on his estate aeted in conformity with his wishes. Now, then, was the time to secure a visit from the haughty peer, which might lead to evidently taken too much wine, requested him an invitation for Mrs. Pincher Martin and him- to walk into the parlor, as he wished to hold self, and he resolved to lose no time in taking self-control and the value of self-reliance. At measures to insure the success of his plan. nineteen she found herself plighted and de- He wrote to young Biatherwell, stating how on the point of making some communication screted, and the desire to conceal from others a delighted and honored he should feel if Lord which he seemed afraid to hazard, but his hitter disappointment, which she believed to Heatheringfield would make Castlemore his | courage had reached the sticking point.

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headquarters during his sojourn in the neigh-borhood, and enclosed an invitation for that Celonel to support Blatherwelk! nobleman, which he requested his relative to forward and enforce with all his, influence. At the some time and through the same chan-

Lady Olivia, expressing her hope that the siderin Countess and her daughters would accompany. him." the Earl. /" It would be so charming," sho wrote, "to have such a family party, and so much pleasauter for the ladies to be on the spot when the election came off, rather than at a distance, where they might be kept leng in suspense as to the result." The invitation so warmly pressed was accepted, not only by Lord Heatheringfield, but (a much more important matter) by the ladies also, and preparations on a grand scale were immediately made for their reception. Mrs. and the Misses Blatherwell (there

were two) formed a considerable addition to the family circle, and now it only remained to secure the presence of some of the neighboring, aristocracy to render success complete. Pincher felt peculiarly anxious on this point, labors were undertaken from a far higher as he wished the Heatheringfields to see that motive than that of affording gratification to | he held station amongst the recognized county those she loved, or of adding another item to families. Cards were accordingly issued for a large dinner party and forwarded to many who had never noticed the present Martin people ticipate that she should ever be reduced to the at all, but on the security of whose estates the considerable sums of money. Pincher's ideas led him to suppose that persons so situated, no matter what their private feelings might be in respect to himself, would scarcely venture had gifted her, in order more efficiently to to refuse his invitation, and amongst others so circumstanced to whom missives were despatched figured all the members of the idomestic circle at Dunseverick.

Colonel Blake declined on the score of illhealth and disinelination to enter society, but even he was awed by the power which Pincher, were he hostilely disposed, might exercise over him, and therefore, to keep up ap pearances, suggested that Kate and Mike should go

It rarely happens that persons unaccus tomed to move in good society from their youth can do the honors of their table with that elegance and ease which only habitual association with the refined can impart. There was abundance of display, the sideboard groaned under a load of plate, and no objection could be taken to the number or appointments of the servants, who paraded in the gorgeous livery of the Martins, but the dignity of an accomplished host was wanting to harmonize all the constituent parts of the entertainment, and make it pass of with *cclat*. Pincher appeared to be sitting on thoms. He could see nobody, could attend no one, but Lord Heatheringfield and his party. "My lord " and "my lady," "your lordship " and " your ladyship," were for ever on his tongue, to the great annoyance of those really wellbred people. More than once he ordered a servant to remove "the lord's plate" to the said lord's unutterable disgust; and he so overwhelmed the ladies with pompous and stilted compliments that they longed for a release from such uncongenial conversation. It was the first occasion upon which Mrs.

Blatherwell and her daughters had the honor of dining in company with the Heatheringfield ladies; for, although the peer, when in town, sometimes patronized the judge, the countess had never honored their new connections with her presence at an entertainment. Lady Heatheringfield, who was too conscious of her own position to be supercilious, displayed the utmost condescension when she came in contact with the female branches of the Blatherwell family, and had even gone the length of suggesting that some of them might be invited to the Manor ; but the earlat once put an extinguisher on the proposal, declaring peremptorily "that it would never answer." Unfortunately, Mrs. Blatherwell deemed it necessary to show off before her grand connections on this the first opportunity which presented itself, for the purpose of convincing

" I only wanted to say," addressing Mike, as he closed the door, "that I will expect the DOOL.

forward and enforce with all his influence. Mike made no reply. i At the some time and through the same chan. "That, I think," Pincher. continued, be-nel, he despatched a note from his wife to seeming excited, "is the least he can do, considering how kind I have behaved towards

Mike said "that never having spoken with Colonel Blake upon the subject, he did not know what his intentions might be,

"I don't care a d-n." rejoined Pincher "what his intentions are; I only know my own; and, by G-d, if he doesn't do what I expect, I'll make him sup sorrow. So tell, him that, if you please," and he turned to leave the room.

"Mr. Martin," said Mike, calmly, "I am here an invited guest, and did not expect to now tell you L won't make the communication you require, and that but for the respect I entertain for some of the inmates of your. house, I should punish such conduct on the spot.

"I don't care a d-n about you, sir," said Pincher. "I set you at defiance. I'll go over to-momew with Blatherwell, and have a clear understanding and decisive answer. I tell you now" (he raised his voice as he opened the door, so that every one in the hall might hear him), "if what I want is not done, I'll smoke the old fax out of his castle, that's all," and he strode into the drawing-room, leaving Mike speechless with rage amongst the servants.

As he handed Miss Bingham to the carriage, Mike felt her tremble upon his arm, and when the horses started she burst into tears.

"What is the matter, Kate ?" demanded her companion anxiously. " Oh, I have been so worried by those horrid

women! Miss Blatherwell warned me, in the coarsest manner, that if my uncle did not support her brother, Mr. Pincher Martin would ruin him. And I overheard his threat to you. I wish we had not come amongst such people." And the poor girl sobbed bitterly. - My dear Mike, to think of his being in the power of persons so tyrannical and unfeeling !

Colonel Rlake was unusually cheerful at the breakfast table next morning. He felt gratified that Lord Heatheringfield, who sent him many kind messages, had not forgotten their former intimacy, and was even affected when he learned that his old acquaintance, posed paying him a visit before he left the country. "Now, good folks," said he, rising gaily.

when the meal was over, "prepare at once to accompany me, as I have something to do which will require your advice and assistance. Do you know, Kate, that I amused myself last evening during your absence in planning a new approach to your garden : but some trees must be cut down to accomplish my object ; the men are waiting for our orders, so come along.

As they proceeded on their way, the Colonel explained his intended improvement. The present approach to the garden led directly from the grand avenue; he designed to go by romantic route, running along the river side. which should be dammed at a particular spot, and so form a pretty and refreshing cascade. laborers just then went home for dinner, and manners "-was distinctly audible. Kate and the gentlemen seated themselves on the trunk of a newly-felled oak, awaiting their return. After some time, persons were heard approaching in loud conversation, and suddenly Pincher Martin, now quite near, though concealed by the underwood, should out : "Holla! by gad, the fellow's making pretty

work here. I won't stand this." He had scarcely finished the speech when

ledge, Miss Bingham. c I consider it the first duty of every young lady to look efter the sick "In that opinion I fully coincide, Miss-

Blatherwell ; but my uncle pays a doctor for attending the indigent tenantry, and anthorizes him to administer whatever medical assistance they may require. If they need clothing or diet, they have but to apply 20. ma." "That," said Anna Maria, " is a very expen-

sive way of doing charity."

Blatherwell "-(every one in the judge's establishment was required to address the eldest young lady thus formally)-"Miss. Blatherwell," continued the latter, "has a very nice dispensary, and although Pa is so rich, we all consider it a duty to save expanse be insulted by being asked to convey a most when we can, and certainly" (with a super-ungentlemanly message to my relative. L cilious air) "if our estate owed money we should think economy still more obligatory." A pause in the conversation enabled Colonel Blake to catch the concluding remarks, and to notice the expression of the speaker's face. "Yes, certainly," chimcd in the older, "when people have the misfortune to owe

money they should avoid all unnecessary outlay, for, as Mamma says, ' every mickle mekos a muckle," and, Miss Bingham, if you allow me to order you a chest from Pilkington & morning he waited on Pepper by appoint. Co's I shall have great pleasure in driving ment. Some of the porsons they called upon And if you, or your relative, as you call me to order you a chest from Pilkington & him, attempt to annoy me, I'll take you to Co's I shall have great pleasure in driving the King's Bench to learn you manners. And over occasionally while I remain at Oastlemore to teach you how to dispense." (To her sister)-"I don't think the judge would object to my coming for such a purpose. Do you, sweetest ?"

"I think not. He always wishes as to do good, no matter at what inconvenience."

"And then, you know," continued Miss Blatherwell, in a voice somewhat subdued, yet quite audible to the entire company, "then, you know, Miss Bingham, you could assist your uncle by saving the doctor's salary, an important matter to a person circumstanced as he is; even a small saving of that kind might sometimes keep the sherif from the door.

Kate blushed to the roots of her hair, the Colonel grew unwasy, but Miss Elatherwell went on; she had mounted her hobby, and should have a canter, no matter what the consequence.

After coming out "gay" under the chaperonage of a rich retired tradesman's wife, the relative of her maternal grandfather, Anna Maria easily abandoned what she termed a dissipated, when she found it to be an unprofitable, description of life. As her father prospered at his profession and she advanced in years, she became, first, "decidedly serious," in the hope of catching a parson : and whom he had not met for many years, pro- then blue, to captivate a fellow of college; when both dodges had signally failed, she took to charity and medicine (two strings to her bow): if she could not secure a husband by the practice of the divine virtue, she might possibly accomplish her object through the instrumentality of the healing art. Anna Maria was now turned thirty-five-an age at which even a presentable M. D, is not un-

acceptable. "But, dear me," she cried, addressing Mrs. Pincher Martin, whilst walking towards the opened window, "what can keep Theobald Frederick and Tom so long ?"

At the same moment, the carriage drove to the door, and Pincher, from without, having whistled to attract attention, desired them all a more circuitous, but much more private and to come down directly, and Miss Blatherwerl scampered playfully away, followed by the others. Colonel Blake and Kate could overhear the gentlemen telling the ladies all that They were all busily engaged directing the had occurred before they entered the carriage, cutting down of the necessary trees, when a and the concluding remark of Anna Mariacarriage drove towards the house. The "I would teach such proud beggars better

CHAPTER IX.

after dinner that same day, "some decisive clously, and requested his visitor to sit down. step must must be taken. I'm now fairly Having performed all that politeness de-driven to the wall. The fact is, I would manded, he laid the open book on the table. sooner sell the estate than lead the life I do. so that its sacred character might be easily subject to the impertinence and insult of enery | recognized, cautiously romoved the blue rilwho may have the power to an noy me." Mike started on the chair, and looked incredulously at his companion as he alluded to his eyes to the cailing as he clasped it to his the sale of his property, the probability of such breast. Again he smiled blandly, bowed even an event having never before occured to his mind. "Maurice, Maurice," he answered, "you | (after the morning meal, and before the comcouldn't think of such a thing. Sell the estate, and not leave a drop of the Blakes' blood in Dunseverick Castle! Why, your ancestors would rise from their graves to haunt you !" and his eyss filled with tears. " Heaven knows what bitter anguish such a step will cost me! I did not know myself to perfection. until I formed my determination what a pang it would inflict. But what can I do? If I don't sell, it will be sold for me." " The estate is good security for three times what it owes, and it will be easy to borrow the money and pay Pincher off," rejoined Mike. "And transfer me to another, and perhaps more exacting master. By selling, I shall at least be independent ; the surplus will be my own. It is a sorrowful thing no doubt, to see an old and honored family uprooted, and if extravagance or dissipation had led to my em-barrassments, I should feel the blow with double force; but I can lay my hand on my heart and honestly declare that law-law, in which I was involved from no fault of my own -is the sole cause of my misfortunes." "Yes, yes," interupted Mike, "that infernal Clipper, and that unlucky Pepper, and that -d expensive humbug they call equity." "On the day," continued the Colonel, unmindful of the interruption, his lips quivering with emotion-"on the day that I am driven forth by law from the home of my fathers I can at least raise my eyes without shame to their portraits as I remove them from their desecrated halls, and truly say the fault is not mine.' "Maurice," again interrupted Mike, "I can't stand this. I cannot bear to see you so. I sold my own estate, but what of that? It was but a branch of the old tree, an offset from the parent trunk. Would to Heaven I had it to sell new, that I might relieve you. I never felt the full extent of my misconduct, I never regretted the past, until I saw you in trouble. I am but a single man-what matter what becomes of me? but to see you, the head of my house, and that sweet, sweet child, that should inherit after you." "Aye," said the Colonel, "that it is which lies heaviest on my heart. My neglect, or at least my attorney's, for which I am morally responsible, has robbed her; and it is to guard against the possibility of further professional plunder, and principally to protect her interests, that I have determined to sell, and so secure a certainty which no law can deprive her of. What else can I do? I have borne insult, degradation, imprisonment; and no effort that I can make, short of selling, seems likely to arrest their repetition. My only course is to realizs, while yet within my power, a competence for Kate, and then to retire from this world, and endeavor to make suitable preparation for a better." "Come, come, Maurice," said Mike, "no more of this despondency. You will laugh at all this yet. Don't you do anything until I the most confident promises. I beg you to "Surely, surely," rejoined Miss Blatherwell, try my hand and see if I can procure the

Hear Kate's smilling face appeared at the window: She tapped, and joyously asked the gentlemen to accompany her in a walk.

"Heaven bless you, my sweet and warm-hearted girl !" muttered the Colonel, as he rose from his seat to comply with her re quest.

Mr. Pincher Martin lost no time in putting his threats into execution. Before a work elapsed, a formal demand was made for the amount of the mortgage, accompanied by a notification that if the money remained unpaid after ten days he should proceed by bill of foreclosure.

Mike, who had now become quite a man of business, at once proceeded to Dublin, and by the next post after his arrival transmitted the cheesing intelligence that Pepper assured him 'there could be no difficulty in getting the sum required ; in fact he had no doubt that he could have it that very evening had he only the time to call upon the proper parties."

Mr. Pepper, it may be remarked, never felt a difficulty about anything he undertook, although it, unfortunately for his clients, almost invariably turned out. that his expectations were not realized. Mike dined with him, and passed a merry night, for he antici. pated the joy which his letter would diffuse amongst his friends at Dunseverick. Next were from home, and others so occupied that they could not receive them, and so that day passed; and on the succeeding one the disappointments were repeated. At length Mr Pepper wrote to a friend in the country (his trump card), and was informed as quickly as a communication could reach him in return that's what I call a regular off-hand, honest fellow. Now, all that remains to be done is to stop proceedings and draw up the deeds, There are but four of the ten days unexpired. Let's go to Sharp's office, and show him that we require no raore than time to prepare our papers. A great rascal he is, no doubt, but he will scarcely venture to do anything under such circumstances."

Mr. Sharp, however, soon undeceived them "His instructions were peremptory, and he must obey them. If the money were not paid within the specified time the bill should la filed.

"No making a hand of the sanctimonious scoundrel," said Pepper, as they walked away, "It's not possible to have deeds prepared so quickly, and if the bill be filed the expenses will be heavy. You must at once stare for home, call upon the judge, he is Pincher's master, and is just now staying with him ; take this letter-he knows the writer, and will see that the money is forthcoming-ask his interference as a favor, be sweet upon the old humbug, and you might lead him to infer [with a wink] "that although the Dunseverick interest is against him this time it may be for him the next. He is a soapy fellow, and if you lay on thick you may possibly save oth the expenses and exposure.

Mike rose cheery as a lark on the morning after his arrival at the Castle, and communicated his vivacity to the friends, who sorely missed his hearty, good-natured laugh during his absence. His horse was ordered, and after an early breakfast he set out, without acquainting any one with his destination or purpose, to call upon Judge Blatherwell. Being of a sanguine temperament, Mike, when he desired success, always set success down as certain; and not doubting the felicitous issue of his present undertaking, he hummed snatches of hunting songs as he trotted smartly towards Castlemore.

The judge received him in the library, seated in an arm-chair, and enveloped in a rich but sembre-colored dressing-gown. He continued attentively perusing a small-sized Bible which he held in his hand uninterrupted by the entrance of the servant, until Mr. Blake's name was announced : then he Mikk, said the Colonel, as they sat together | raised his eyes, smiled benignly, bowed grabon-marker to the page which he had been reading, then closed and grasped his treasure. as though he dreaded its abduction, and raised more graciously than before, and then remained silent. It happened to be the hour mencement of his diurnal duties) which the worthy judge devoted to private meditation. and the precise time when he wished to see and be seen, because he was then always well made up for the part he assumed, and prepared to enact the character of a devoted Christian

but which had broken out with increased violence since she had become her own mistress. For a long time Pincher remained ignorant of from the dinner-table being attributed to sudden and severe headaches, which compelled her to remain in bod, and she took special sare never to appear until the effects of her intemperance had been completely slept off.

At length accident disclosed the nature of him by Johnson was added the unpleasant nor old acres. certainty of being irrevocably bound, under all circumstances, to the drunken heiress. The ci-devant attorney's feelings, however, were not very acute. Love (as well as honor) was a sentiment which remained a stranger to his heart. Could he but preserve the secret of his wife's weak point and the possession of her property be would have been perfectly contented with his lot. He endeavored to accomplish the first object by allowing her free access to the decanters at times when the effects could be concealed from the servants; perhaps, too, he acted thus from a latent wish that unrestrained excess might ultimately produce fatal consequences. As time wore on, however, and no claimant appeared to contest his right, the possessor of Castlemore became reassured, confidence in the stability of his tenure increased, and the insolence generated by his unexpected elevation became augmented. There was not a more arrogant or unpopular man in the county-

Nearly two years had gone by since the trial. The interest on the debts affecting the Dunseverick estates had been punctually paid by Mike, and the Colonel and his niece led a quiet and comparatively happy life, during the summer taking trips to the English watering-places, and thus diversifying the monotony of a continued residence in the country. Miss Bingham was now of age, and her mind, as well as her person, had become more fully developed. She was the admiration of every society in which she mixed; the frankness of her character and manners put every one with whom she came in contact at ease, and the charm of her open smile and artless countenance impressed all who approached her with the honesty and benignity of her gentle soul. Her personal charms, though universally admitted to be great, seemed cast into the shade by her varied accomplishments and the sweet simplicity of her affectionate disposition. No guile was in her thoughts, no scandal on her lips, no jealousy threw its baleful shadow over her beaming face, no evil passion lurked within the precincts or corroded the purity of her untainted heart, and she was more frequently culogised as the most amiable and gifted than as the most beautiful of women. Yet under the captivating exterior of artlessness and gaiety, this girl concealed a character as unbending as the oak when principle was at stake, and as unswerving in its fidelity to professed affection as it was regardless of the personal sacrifices which duty imposed or love demanded.

Kate had been early taught the necessity of

a nation to the

"Dearest" (the pet name by which the indge always addressed his better half) was a tine buxom dame, turned of fifty, with a person rather stout, with a face presenting as florid a picture of robust health as the most jovial bacchante that ever issued from the easel of Nichol Pousin. Nevertheless, Mrs. Blatherwell had the misfortune to be nervous, or considered it good taste to appear so, and made a practice of fainting during dinner upon special occasions-a habit extremely inconvenient to her guests, who, as she weighed profoundly, were often obliged to participate in the labor of removing a burthen which the servants in attendance were unable to support. But what of that? Her little fits afforded the indge an opportunity of displaying his con-

jugal affection, and enabled her daughters to show off their sensibility and filial love. The entertainment was progressing heavily.

out, all things considered, rather well, when a preliminary hysterical sob startled the comboiled turkey and oyster sauce, to which she jacket of a cornet of hussars, who, in his efforts to save his finery, struck a decanter of | who executes your orders. wine from the hands of a servant into the lap of an elderly lady, habited in a brocaded silk, an heirloom from her grandmother. Anna Maria, the elder Miss Blatherwell, flew to her mother in a twinkling, and the worthy dame was borne away, followed in procession by her sorrowing spouse and afflicted family. The Heatheringfields, not being habituated to these scenes, appeared deeply distressed, and the host left the room, but soon returned with the consoling intelligence that all would be I shall do with my own property." right directly. He seemed, however, quite thrown off his guard by the occurrence, and forgetting by whom he was surrounded, remarked to Theobald Frederick, who had resumed his seat at the foot of the table, "that it was d----d unlucky." After waiting some it was d-----d unlucky." After waiting some see if she could render any service, but she Castle. He and Kate, as they approached, drawing-room in a complete state of convalescence, while Mrs. Pincher Martin stood before her with a smelling bottle in one hand and a bumper of Madeira in the other.

"How very unlike her family the lady of the house is," said Lord Heatheringfield to Mike, at the close of a conversation which they had carried on for some time in the drawing-room.

"Very," replied Mike, looking intently at her; "it is the first time I've had the honor of meeting her, for you may suppose, Lord Heatheringfield, that past occurrences cut off tins; but she is indeed very unlike any of the

The night was far advanced, and Colonel Blake's carriage stood at the door. Miss Bingham had gone to snufile, and Mike waited her return in the hall, when Pincher, who had to walk into the parlor, as he wished to hold some conversation in private with him. He had often, during the evening, appeared to he on the point of making some communication

he stood in presence of the party. The can- upstart fellow didate accompanied him, but before he saluted Colonel Blake or introduced his friend Pincher continued : "Cutting timber, sir ? By gad, I don't well

know that that's exactly correct, sir. It's playing the very devil with the place, and if such work is permitted to continue the property won't be worth the mortgage."

" May I inquire to what cause I am indebted for the honor of this visit, sir?" said the Colonel, rising from his seat with crushing dignity.

"I'm come, sir-I'm come-but really this is too bad" (looking around him). I'm come as I told Mr. Blake last night, to ask your support for my friend, Mr. Blatherwell, at the approaching election."

" My support, sir, is already promised-

"Promised !" repeated Pincher. "Then, sir, I'm sorry for it on your own account, for if you don't give my cousin your votes you pany, and Mrs. Blatherwell fell back in her must be ready to give me my money; and chair. As she turned over, she caught the in the meantime I tell you plainly that I'll table-cloth in her grasp, and jerked a plate of have no more trees cut; and I warn you publicly" (the laborers had now entered) " not had just been helped, right upon the full-dress to lay a finger on one more of them or 111 make it a dear job to you or any other person

Mike would have felled him to the earth. the men crowded round ready to pitch him into the river, but the Colonel interposed.

"You will please to leave my demesne forthwith, sir," he said, addressing Pincher, with his usual screnity of manner. "If you have any power to enforce your threats, you may do so; but until you satisfy me of your authority to interfere I have not the least notion of allowing you to dictate to me what

Then, taking Kate on his arm, after giving strict injunctions that no violence should be offered to the intruders, he walked towards the ladies of his party were scattered over the could hear them running from the sleeping apartments towards the drawing-room, which they were barely enabled to reach before the Colonel entered. It may easily be supposed that neither the master of the mansion nor his niece were in humor to receive visitors, and least of all those who now presented themselves. However, Kate's imperturbable good nature and her uncle's high-bred politeness rendered their salutations courteous, although their manner was cold.

"Mrs. Pincher Martin, the Misses Blatherwell," said Kate, introducing them.

"What a very pretty place this is," naturally remarked the elder Miss Blatherwell, looking from the window.

"It would be very nice, indeed, if some alterations were made and the house newly done up," responded her sister.

"Have you many sick persons in the neighborhood?" inquired the elder of Kate, while Mrs. Pincher Martin engaged the Colonel's attention by some very commonplace conversation.

"None-none, at least, that I am aware of."

"there could be none without your know- money from some proper person."

Pincher, who was in the room, continued writing at another table, and did not appear to notice anything passing around him.

Mike was charmed with his reception, and as he looked on the placid, benevolent countenance of the judge he regarded his object as almost accomplished. And, then, how fortunate to find the person at whose hands he sought a favor actually pondering over the sacred volume which inculcated brotherly love and Christian forbearance. Had his knowledge of physiognomy been more prefound, he might have marked the unrelenting expression of the clear, cold, blue eye, and the smile of suppressed triumph which sat upon the sneering lip, but partially concealed by the catlike gentleness with which the vindictive man contemplated the victim now fairly within his clutches."

After some desultory remarke, the envoy entered on the subject of his mission without the slightest embarrassment.

"Colonel Blake being, as you are aware, in delicate health, and unable to call upon you, Judge Blatherwell, has deputed me to speak to you concerning the mortgage held by Mr. Pincher Martin on the Dunseverick estates. [The Baron bowed.] "He is much surprised to find that such decisive Steps are about to be taken, and hopes that you, as the uncle and trustee of Mr. Martin, will kindly exert your influence to procure a short delay in the proceedings.

" I should have felt a difficulty in addressing myself to Mr. Martin, on account of some un fortunate circumstances which have recently occurred, in which, I am willing to admit. I may have been to blame, and for which I am prepared to make a suitable apology." [He turned to where Pincher sat to see the effect produced by such unconditional submission he caught the full expression of his face, and was startled by its malignity.]

The judge hommed, and was proceeding to reply, when Mike interrupted him.

" I beg to say that all we require is a delay sufficient to enable us to have the deeds reassigning the mortgage drawn up, for the money is ready.

"If that were all," said the judge, with the most charming blandness, "I am sure Mr. Martin would not hesitate to agree to your request, and certainly I should advise him to grant it. But then, Mr. Blake, money is always said to be ready on such occasions until the moment it is required, and then any one acquainted with such matters knows how frequent the disappointments are, and how futile are the expectations of those who make believe that I don't allude to this particular instance, for what you say may turn out to be

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

quite correct. I merely refer to what I have so often witnessed in professional transactions in which'I have been myself concerned.

Mike handed him the letter of Pappers friend, remarking at the same time, with a triumphant smile, that "he believed that would set his suspicions at rest." The judge read it with attention, and handed it to Pincher, whose impatience to learn its contents had induced him to walk across the room to where they sat.

"That certainly does look like the thing. There can be no doubt of that gentleman's ability to grant the advance if he be inclined to do so.".

"Well, Tom, what do you think ?"

"That I owe no compliments, and that I'll pay none," was the determined reply. The judge bowed to Mike, as much as to say, "You see, I've idone everything possible, but my exertions are fruitless."

"If your proceeding were retarded by the taking hostile steps before the day I name, while, by doing so, you will heap heavy exing much from mental anxiety."

By Colonel Blake's opposition," rejoined Pincher, "my cousin may lose his election, and that, I suppose, would entail some loss and some mortification, too People who don't grant favors can't expect them." "Colonel Blake, it appears, was already

pledged before you applied to him."

"But he knew very well that my consin would stand, and that he himself was in my parors, he ought to have had a just fear of fucontrary to his cwn interests, I can't beip

Mike struggled to restrain his rage; he thought of Kate, and remained silent. "Besides," continued Pincher, " if he wished

to do what's right, he could easily give the "co-by' to his promise. "There's many a way ofkilling a dog besides hanging him. Colonel Blake," said Mike, proudly " never violated a promise, and never will." "Tom.' interposed the judge [who remained silent while he thought any arrangement might be come to, which would secure the Dunseverick interest], "I really wish you

would not introduce my son's election, nor connect it in any way with the pecuniary transactions between yourself and Colonel Blake." compliment were paid now, it might be reciprocated on some future occasion ;" he kept attorney's advice in his last extremity."

"All I can and will do is this," rejoined

disturbed.

You shan't be long in the rascal's power," the united Irish conspiracy was still in full

flinched from performing my duty conscien tiously towards my employer, and I never will, please G-d. though, as I said before, my emolument in the present case is only in very thin perspective: _ If a man does 'hop the twig,' under such circumstances, it is a gratification to himself and a satisfaction to his family to know that he has not betrayed the trust reposed in him, nor allowed any personal consideration to interfere with the discharge of what may justly be termed the highest, most gentlemanly, and intellectual branch of his profes sional duty. We'll have up-hill work, Master Mike, you may depend on it, for every exertion will be made to keep off our best men. There there was a pause, during which Pincher are, at least, five executions to my knowledge there was a prace, along which which are at least, five executions to my knowledge bit his nails violently as he glared over the against Captain Jack, who can't on that account come into town to do 'principal,' but he'll be always ready to do the ' friend' in the

quiet places where business is to be transacted."

Although there were no poll-books prepared, and he had not a moment to spare on his arrival, Mr. Pepper dallied with time until dinner-hour arrived, and then explained what "It your proceeding," urged Mike, "I should his tactics were to be at the impending elecshort nearly 1 require, anged allow, 1 should all mis fuctions were to be at the impending elec-not expect a compliance with my request; tion over his wine; after disposing of three but your cause will not be forwarded by bottles of old claret, bestowing a considerable quantity of personal abuse upon Pincher, and devoting some few minutes to the administrapense, and unnecessary exposure on a gentle- tion of advice and confort to his client, he man in declining health, and already suffer- mounted his horse at eleven o'clock, and role to headquarters, where all his clerks and subordinates remained unemployed and idle

during his absence. Uolonel Blake's blood was up. The østrage-

ous conduct of Pincher had so excited him, that he determined to leave no stone unturned to secure the overthrow of his persecutor's relation. He appeared at the hustings to show that no threats could intimidate, him, and proposed Lord Brachla in a concise but power; and if he felt no gratitude for past | cutting speech. There were three candidates, and a strict coalition having been formed avors, ne ongate to the s a fool, and acts between two. Blatherwell, obliged to fight outrety to his own interests, I can't beip single-handed, was defeated. The contest lasted for a month, and nothing that money could accomplish had been left undone to secure the beaten candidate's success. His opponents might well exclaim " ve victoribus," for their credit (cash they had none) was shattered to such an extent that 5 their backs were said to be broken," and it was confidently predicted that neither of them would be able to show again at any future election.

Pincher had Colonel Blake served in public court, and in the most public manner, with a subpana calling on him to answer the bill filed for the foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the estate, and a subsequent notice, which was forwarded to his solicitors, apprised him that an application would be made to the "Bat," said Mike, "it is possible that if a court for a receiver in the cause. Mr. Pepper still remained in the country, and Mr. Sharp was actually nominated to the office before his eyes fixed on the ground as he adopted the Colonel Blake became aware that the proceedings could be completed

Ireland again exhibited strong symptoms of Pincher, "If the tenantry get the hard word," disaffection, and some discoveries accidentally and are privately encouraged to vote for Mr. made by the government, disclosed the alarm-Blatherwell fit may be done under the rose, ing fact that a wide-spread conspiracy was still and appear to be clean against the wishes of in existence, and that another attempt to sever the landlord), I will not allow the subpana to the connection between the two countries by be issued, which may prevent exposure; but force of areas would certainly be made at no iled the bill must be on the day appointed." | distant period. The difficulty of suppressing The judge looked at his watch. . . Dear me, the first partial insurrection was remembered ; dear me-how time passes. I'm sorry I can't public confidence received a severe shockserve Colonel Blake;" and Mike, taking the the funds fell-aud when Mr. Pepper didreturn [Holy family, Ballinasloe .- Freeman. hint, retired. When outside the door, he re- to his office, and thought of attending to collected having left Pepper's friend's letter Colonel Blake's affairs, the person who had behind him, and retarned to seek it. The promised the money declined to advance a uncle and nephew were standing together, | shilling on landed security, no matter what its laughing heartily. All the judge's dignity extent in the present agitated and unsettled had disappeared; his blandness had vanished, state of the country. Here was a crushing and his face bore the expression of a cunning disappointment for the Colonel, who now knave, who had just succeeded in outwitting found himself completely at the mercy of his some silly adversary. Mike was at once un-deceived: he walked directly towards the with indefatigable energy. Pepper warned table where the letter lay, picked it up, and Mike that the Castle and demesne must soon left the room, without making a remark or ad- | be let under the courts, and that in spite of dressing himself in any way way to the per- his utmost exertions, the decree for a sale must sons whose hilarity he had so unexpectedly soon be pronounced. Land had now so fallen in value in consequence of the discovery that

Irish News.

The land question is causing a good deal of discussion in the press. The ancient church of St. Nicholas, Gal-

vay, was partially destroyed by fire.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has subscribed £100 towards the fund raised for the poor of Dublin.

At Ardkyle, County Clare, a farmer named Frank M'Inery shot and killed his son, who was protecting his mother from her husband's violence The father was arrested. It is stated as likely that the seat on the

Irish National Education Board, rendered vacant by the death of Chief-Justice Monaghan, will be offered to Mr. W. H. Cogan, M. P. for Kildare.

The Roman correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that three Anglican clergymen are taking instructions from an English Catholic priest resident in the Eternal City, preparatory to entering the Catholic Church. Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., is conciliatory. He now urges that all parties should assemble | together, forget the past, and devise a plan for the future. If they persist in keeping divided, the session will pass unprolitably, and opportunities be thrown away.

SACRILEGE IN & ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.-In the Belfast Police Court this week a man named Richard Campbell was charged with breaking into Finnis Roman Catholic Chapel, Dromara, County Down, on the 11th December, and stealing therefrom three brass altar candlesticks, a brass bell, and a censer.

PARLIANENTARY REPRESENTATION OF ROSCOM-MON.-It has been rumoured during the past week that Mr. A O'Conor, the Palace, Elphin, will offer himself as a candidate for the County Roscommon at the approaching general election in opposition to the present members, The O'Conor Don and the Hon, C. French.

The Londonderry county election has resulted in the return of Sir Thomas Mc-Clure (Liberal), who polled 2,479 votes, as against 1,878 recorded for Mr. Alexander (Conservative). The successful candidate, who was made a baroact by Mr. Gladstone, formerly represented Belfast, where he was beaten in 1874.

The first number of the new series of the Dublin Review came out on December 30. Amongst the contributors (says the Freeman) are Cardinal Manning, Bishop Vaughan, of Salford : Bishop Hedley, Professors Paley, contributors to this review.

CORK BUTTER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. -- It is interesting to note that the gold medal for salt butter was awarded to a Cork exhibitor (Mr. T. J. Clanchy) at the International Exhibition of butter held at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in the Champ de Mars on the 15th October last. It is only now that

the awards of the jury are published.

THE REV. JOHN MOLONY, D.D .- We are authorised to announce that the Sovereign Pontiff Leo the Thirteenth has created the Rev. John Molony, President of St. Michael's Scininary, Ballinasloe, Doctor of Divinity, on the occasion of a visit he recently paid the Eternal City with an address of congratulation to his Holiness from the Confraternity of the

A CONVERT'S WORK .- Mrs. E. Dwyer Grey, M.P., has earned golden opinions by her publication of "Simple Bible Stories," a little Bishops, the twenty-nine Deans, and the one work she originally wrote for her own family, but was afterwards induced to give to the rious cathedrals amounts to \$1,684,000, and world at large. The Right Rev. Dr. McCabe | this annual sum, if invested for the ameliorahas been pleased to recommend the book to Catholic households, and several mothers of children have promptly acknowledged its exceeding value in an age when there is rather too little spiritual food provided for the young.

On the principle that where one fails two may succeed, the late Charles Bianconi, who did for Ireland with cars and coaches what Hudson did for England by means of railways, started, when he began his system, an opposi-

Catholic Chaplains in Afghanistan.

Three Catholic chaplains accompany the urmy that has invaded Afghanistan. Futher Michael Angelo, of Nowshers, is with Brown; Father James, of Bareilly, is with Biddulph, and Father Callistus is with Roberts. According to the military editor of the Freeman, some pressure had to be brought to bear on the Indian authorities before they consented to this arrangement. So hard it is to make non-Catholics realize the importance to the wounded and dying Catholic soldier to have

the priest at his side. Threatened Evictions at Dowth.

(From the Nation.)

We regret very much to observe that the ittempt of the Meath Tenants' Defence Association to prevent the threatened eviction at Dowth promises so far to be unsuccessful. At the meeting of that body held towards the close of last week a letter was read from the virtual landlord of Mr. Elcock, declaring that the latter must now abide by the law. A deestate was also read on that occasion. Whether ful piece of pleading we take leave to doubt.

A Generous Suggestion.

A strange and generous suggestion has been made through the Dublin Freeman, by an 1rish Episcopal Protestant, and it is nothing less than the gratuitous transfer to the Catholies of one of the Protestant cathedrals of Dublin. The writer says that there is no Protestant necessity for keeping both St. Patrick's and Christ Church, as only a small portion of either is ever used, and he thinks it would be "a grateful and Christian act" to pay such a compliment to the memory of the dead Carbrotherly love during his life. He believes would increase the bonds of union growing up between Protestants and Catholics in Ire-

land.

Pope Leo's Giff to Sweden's King. Pope Leosent to the King of Sweden a diploma rechristened under the name of Pollandro Sa- present, at least, I am reformed. mio. Other kings of Sweden have been mem-

mo, and Charles XIII, was named Arlifilo Maratonio.

Disestablishment and Disendowncut or

the English Church. bury, the Archbishop of York, the twenty-six force.

hundred and twenty-eight Canons of the vation of the industrial classes, would produce

The Franchise in Ireland and in Great Britain.

social value.

People who talk about the borough of New Ross going against the Home Rulers, should in California. The quartz has been found to read the following statistics :

tion car at a cheaper rate, which was not electors 218; the population of Abingdon, in _fuality Democratic America. misrepresented because never franchised. such a state of things to continue? All parman being as good as another :-ties should unite to remove it-no quarrel should shut out this question. Whilst the leaders differ, the people are slaves. Bigotry in New Hampshire. It was hoped sometime ago that religious intolerance had died, at least a legal death, in New Hampshire. Such, however, is not the fact. Although the religious test was alsolished, another amendment was adopted, the effect of which is that none but Protostant teachers can be employed in the public schools. Such intolerance in a state that professes enlightement in this enlightened age, is a foul stigma on many of the best citizens of the is a sovereign State that boasts of her liberty. cited, that the project was given up. equality, and, in her case, other such nonsense. The Catholic proved himself as good a citizen Colonization of the Nor'sWest. during the war as any of his co-religionists he was as good a soldier and as true an American. There were Catholic soldiers in the war the following: with whom no citizen ever raised in New Hampshire could dare compete .- Rhole Is land Weekly Visitor.

Scottish Items.

Two fishermen while out fishing recently off Portincross caught in their nets a large bottle-nosed shark. The fish measures 7.1 fect long, and weighs over 4 cwt.

There was killed on the 3rd ult., in the attack upon Peiwar Khotal, Afghanistan, Major Alexander Duulop Anderson, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, son of the late Dr. A D. Anderson, of Glasgow.

The U. P. Presbytery of Edinburgh has adopted a resolution condemning the Gorernment for waging war against the Ameer of Afghanistan, on the ground that it was • uncalled for and iniquitous."

The mail steamer which arrived at Leith, recently from Iceland, brings intelligence of the loss of five vessels on the coast of Iceland in the end of October during terrific weather. Three violent shocks of earthquake were fell in Iceland in October.

One of the heaviest snow storms experienced in Skye for many years fell a few Sundays fence of the proceedings of the trustees of the ago. It is seldom snow falls to such an extent in Skye, or, indeed, that the extensive our readers will esteem that defence a success- | sheep farmers of the Island have any cause of concern for their sheep from the danger of to the white man in the ranks, or of especial snow drifts as their brothren have in the uplying districts of the mainland.

> A letter has been received from the Dumfries Town Council from the Queen's remembrancer to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury, in reference to the Hannafield gift, had now settled that the whole personal property, which will afford a fund of .C10.000, shall be applied to the improvement of education in Dumfries and Galloway.

A distressing drowning accident happened in Glasgow harbor recently, in the presence of a large number of persons who were unable dinal who did so much for charity and to render any assistance. Two men named Mex. Macdonald and George Green, while the measure could be carried out, and that it driving in a van, owing to a dense fog which swing bridge across the entrance of Queen's Dock was open, and drove into the quay, and were drowned.

A letter has been received from Sir G. Campbell, at Kirkcaldy, who is at present in Amerionstituting him an honorary member of the ca, in which he states "that Sunday closing literary society "Gli Arcadi Romani." This in America is universal, and no party raises literary Society "Gli Areadi Romani." This in Annata is university in a science of the society was founded in Rome in 1659, with the and cries against it. It is carried out for all have entered into a permanent contract with society was founded in Rome in 1659, with the classes caually. There is no traveller, *bond* the proprietors of the lontin light for lighting object of continuing the literary and scientific classes equally. There is no traveller, bond researches commenced by Queen Christina of fide or others, allowed exemption. I used to their Paris goods station with twelve lights Sweden, the daughter of the great Gustarus like a little whiskey and water to settle down Mivart and Baru. Herr Windhorst, the leader Adoiphus, during his residence in the Eternal and make me sleep, but in America 1 found of the German Centre party, is on the list of City. The symbol of the Society is the flute of that on Sunday I simply could not get it. I Pan, surrounded by wreaths of laurel. On his sleep, however, quite as well without it, so Paris terminus, St. Lazare, since May last and nomination as a member everybody receives a much so, that this experience made me give it twelve lights in the passenger station since new name, and the King of Sweden has been up from choice on other nights. So, for the

bors; Gustav III, was called Anassandro Chero-¹ The Adrirondacks to be Opened for Easy mo and Charles XIII, was unned Arlifilo Mar-¹ Travel.

Various efforts will be made next summer to open the Adirondacks to easy comfortable access by visitors. Railroad trains already run to within thirty miles of Blue Mountain It is stated by a cable despatch that there Lake, and a steamer plied last season on is a movement among the working classes in [Tupper's Lake, Two more steamboats are many of the towns of the Midland counties, being built for Lakes Requette and Long. and in the north of England, for the disestab- Several carriage roads will be opened along lishment and disendowment of the Estab- what have formerly been mere trails, and lished Church, and the appropriation of its there will be somewhat pretentious restaurlarge revenues to relieve the grinding dis-tress now pressing upon the people. The may be traversed without much hardship. annual sum paid to the Archbishop of Canter- | The mosquitoes, however, will remain in full

Gold in Tennessee. (From the New York "Heradd,"}

Commissioner Killebrew has received letter from Newport, East Tenn., stating that results of almost incalculable economical and a gold mine discovered in that vicinity recently, was attracting much attention from Eastern capitalists, and several scientific and some practical men had visited the region and were well pleased with the prospect. They say it equals anything they have seen be rich in gold.

Professor Rosseau, of Washington, has The population is 6,738, the number of made a second visit to the gold lands, discovering a bed of manganese of the finest Some people do not appear to distinguish between social and political Democracy. The following extract may give some idea of the troubles of American society; political equality and democratic institutions are confounded with the nuisance, social and moral, of one There is trouble in Blairville, Iowa, about a ball that was to have been given by the proprietor of the leading hotel. He desired to have what he called a "high hotel" assemblage, but could not make up his mind how to draw the lines. At first he thought of inviting only wealthy families, but it turned out that some of the wealthiest of the residents were very disreputable. He next adopted the plan of including only the old families of the place, but that would have counted in an exconvict. The idea of restricting the attendance to the families of protessional men was rejected because it would limit the company State. We would wish to hear of any Catholie to about forty persons. Finally, the hotel country where such foul aspersions are legally man offered the tickets for sale to whoever cast on any creed. And yet New Hampshire had the money to buy, and so few were sold, in consequence of the bad feeling already ex-A correspondent at Ottawa communicates A stupendous scheme for the colonization of the Northwest and the establishment of an

Chinese in the Shocshop. [New Yor's Herald.]

The success of the limited experiment at North Adams, Mass., of introducing Chinese labor into the wholesale shoemaking business is only a repetition of what has occurred in other directions where the patient, handy workmen from the Celestial Empire have been employed. In the laundry business they have taken the lead wherever they have set up their ironing boards, and in simple manual labor they have done very well. We cannot observe, however, that either the hopes of the capitalists who hailed the advent of this "cheap labor" or the fears of the workingmen who dreaded the pigtailed competitors have been realized. The price of labor has been cheapened, not by Chinamen, who can live on "three cents' worth of rice a day," but by the stress of circumstances that need not be recapitulated. With all their imitative powers and expertness they have not proved a thorough substitute for the man of the white race, whose home for life this is, and whose children are growing up among us, He, in fact, has dropped into a position in the army of labor that is of no especial danger benefit to the employers of labor, though his coming may make a flurry for a little while.

The Electric Light. [Chieago Tribune.]

It is a mistake for the public or the holders of gas stocks to suppose that the success of the electric light depends on Mr. Edison's inventions. A prominent gas man of this city has stated that Edison informs him he has no practical light as yet, and may be two years in perfecting one. Electric lighting is already an established success for large spaces. The Jablochkoff Co., in Paris, have just renewed, at the price formerly paid for gas, their conprevailed at the time, did not notice that the fract for lighting the Avenue de l'Opera. This shows that for such purposes the electrie light is as cheap as gas, while its illuminating power is double. Electric lights are being introduced into the lighthouses, railway stations, and public halls of Europe, and have nowhere been discontinued. The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway at a cost of 5d per light per hour. The Western of France Railway Company have had six Lontin lights in the goods station at the June. The Rapical light at the London Times office works fairly and with regularity, and it can therefore be entitled to rank as an estab-Tished application of electric illumination.

GERMANY, RUSSEA AND ENGLAND

(London Correspondent New York Sun)

In Germany, Berlin is practically under martial law. There are fourteen thousand police in a town with a smaller population than New York city, and they have right to dispose in the most arbitrary manner of any citizens against whom they entertain or imagine a suspicion. England, Russia, and Germany, finding the tables thus suddenly turned upon them. at home, are for the moment remarkably quiet so far as foreign politics are concerned. Thotrap which Russia prepared for England in Afghanistan she has fallen into herself. This was more by good luck than good management, so far as England was concerned. Had the snows set in when they always do, the English armies could never have reached Jelalabad. the Peiwar, or the Khojuck passes this year. In that case, the Ameer and the Russian mission would have remained at Cahul: the winter would have been spont in obtaining arms and, possibly, volunteers from Russia, and in organizing defensive operations, and there can be no doubt that when spring opened, the task before the British Army would have been very different from the one they have just achieved. Moreover, in spring

concluded Mike, after detailing the particulars This interview to the Colonel ; " he may tile his bill, and put you to expense, but you'll be out of his hands before he can do you any great damage; I'll write to Pepper this moment." He had, however, but just commenced his epistle when that gentleman rode to the door.

"Came down last night as conducting agent for Lord Brachlas just ran over to know what you did with old Blatherwell ; haven't a moment to spare though, for there's not an individual poll-book ready yet, and the election commences the day after to-morrow. How do you do, Colonel Blake ?" [as he entered the library, followed by Mike, to whom he had communicated the information narrated, while crossing the hall]

"Hope you're not uneasy, sir; don't bestow a thought on the business. The money's as sure as if you had it in your pocket, and I flatter myself, you d rather see me here to put Master Theobald Frederick out of the county, even though my absence from town may delay your husiness somewhat, and even put you to a trifle more expense; 'pro patria' is my motto always. As to profit in this matter, it's very doubtful.

"This is the fourth election, I have conducted for his lordship, and the color of his money, on my solemn conscience, I never yet saw. No doubt, there's a mortgage standing opposite every contest, but I'm greatly afraid they'rs of little use. To be sure, Lord Brachla's a man of good interest, and, if the old earl were dead, and the title and estate his, he might serve a person somehow or other, and wash out the debt by getting one some snug appointment. It's the only chance, I think of my ever touching anything; indeed, I must say, his lordship has done as much as he could already. My son, little Jemmy, is a lieutenant, you know, since he was six months old, and the pay, such as it is, helped to keep him, and bind him to his profession ; and, I'm happy to tell you, sir, he's going on uncommon steady, and will be able to take my place and do my business when it pleases Providence to call me to a better world. He's a plucky little d-1, Colonel-quite a comfort to me in that respect. I brought him down special 'to enter him' at this election, and I intend to pit him at once against Fireaway Kelly. I'll dap him into the same booth, and the old bully will find him a tough bit, I'll be bound

"Indeed, the principal business I have here to-day is to request Master Mike to look after him when I'm occupied elsewhere (you know I must be generally before the sheriff); he wants nothing on earth but a friend at his elbow; he has his own 'tools,' and by my soul, between you and me, Colonel, right well he knows how to use them. They say," rattled on Mr. Pepper, " it's to be the wickedest election we had these twenty years ; for though neither Blatherwell noranyone belonging to him will fight, there are some stout fellows who owe him money, and the report goes that the intetest is to be reduced, and the time of payment extended for any of them that do the handsome. I'm told Tom Bodkin's rate is to be two, instead of six per cent., if he pinks me. A great matter, you know, to put the conducting agent out of the way-more important sometimes than the candidate. But I never

'It was a common practice at that time to confer commissions on children.

vigor, that probably Pincher would find no competitor, and that the estate might fall into his hands for the amount of the mortgageless than one-fifth of its former estimated price.

The family were seated at breakfast some days after : Kate took up the newspaper to read as usual to her uncle, when her eye rested and remained rivetted on an advertisement. She continued silent, and when the Colonel snatched the paper from her hands, he saw a notification drawn up in legal phraseology, announcing " that the Castle and demesne lands of Dunseverick, now in the defendant's possession, would be let by public auction on the 20th instant, to the highest and last bidder, for the term of seven years, or pending the

cause." Then followed the elaborate description of the house and grounds, and a long panegyric on the internal accommodation scenic beauties of place, and referring persons anxious to become tenants for further particulars to Jeremy Sharp, Esq., the receiver, or to the plaintiff's solicitor. The paper fell from the Colonel's hands, and after Kate had been assisted from the room by Mrs. Bolingbroke, he and Mike sat looking at each other in mute astonishment.

As usually happened, Mr. Pepper communicated the unwelcome intelligence to his client in a day or two after he and the whole world had become acquainted with it through the medium of the public press. The worthy attorney, however, generally threw a spice of comfort into his letters; he had always what be considered a satisfactory explanation to offer for every failure, and a step to recommend, which would deprive every new misfortune of its sting : in the present emergency, he suggested that Mike should bid for, and become tenant to the lands (the law then for bidding the inheritor to retain possession of his home, even in that humble capacity). "No person," he said. " would offer against himthe rent would be merely nominal, and so the family might hold on until times got better. and money became abundant in the market. There would not," he added, " be any necessity for Mike's personal appearance, as he should himself attend the letting, and act in his behalf."

That the only hope of retaining possession of his house depended on being able to secure as a tenant what he before enjoyed as an owner was a cruel mortification to a man of Colonel Blake's naturally proud temper, and still more humiliating would it be to live upon his own estate, amongst his own people, and be deprived of all control over its management, or their conduct. But his spirit was so broken that he grasped with avidity at the proposition, and felt more anxiety about the result of the letting than he had before experienced in regard to the anticipated final alienation of his entire property.

(To be continued.)

Special Notice.

A CARD .- To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station, D, Bible House, New York City.

known even by the rival drivers. Before long | England, is 6,571; number of electors, 883 both cars came in every day quite full. The | in Bodmin, Cornwall, population 6,758; numsuccess, however, was not unalloyed. One ber of electors, 961; in Chippenham, Wilts night his own recognised driver came to him the population is 6,875; the number of elecin great pride and excitement. "You know," tors is 1,187. Therefore, in New Ross the said he, "the great big yallah horse under the candidate of the minority gets in, and the maopposition car? Well, sir he'll never run an- jority are misrepresented, and, what is worse, other yard. I broke his heart this night. I raced him in from beyant Moore () Bains, and How long will the Irish representatives allow he'll never thravel again."

THE POOR OF MULLINGAR .--- A public meethas been held in Mullingar for the purpose of considering the best means of helping the poor of the town during the present severe season. A subscription list was opened, and several subscriptions handed in. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has contributed the handsome sum of £20, and the Rev. F. Swift and the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, £5 each. Subscriptions are continually pouring in and is is trusted that before the list closes the committee will have done good work among our poor.

A Home Rule Success in London.

(London Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

The power of the Irish vote in England, which made itself so strikingly manifest in the case of the Bristol election, has just shown its influence most remarkably in a quarter which would have been least expected. In the "Wardmotes" for the election of the Council of the city of London yesterday, a prominent and popular member of the Home Rule Confederation, Mr. Charles M'Carthy, was a candidate for the representation of the important ward of Farrington Within, in which his place of business is situate. Fourteen councillors were returned in the ward, and Mr. M'Carthy was fourth on the list of successful candidates, having a sweeping majority over most of his competitors. This, I believe, is the first time in recent days that an Irishman has been returned as a member of the Common Council of the city.

The Terrible Home Rulers.

"The Home Rulers have done it," shricks the Bristol Times. After this scream it goes on to say :- "The contract for the representation of Bristol ended in the return of Mr. Lewis Fry by a majority of 1,547 votes, and of these 1.500 were the votes of Home Rulers If Sir Ivor Guest had thought fit to bid for the Irish vote a little higher than Mr. Lewis Fry, he might to-day have received from the ministerial side of the House of Commons the cheer which Mr. Lewis Fry will, this afternoon, receive from the Opposition." After some further statement of the facts and figures of the case, the Bristol Times dolefally remarks: "This practically places the representation of the city in the hands of the Home Rulers." By way of consolation to this sorrowing journal we beg leave to remind it that Bristol does not stand alone in this case; there are several other English constituencies is just in the same predicament.

-John C. Clarke left property worth about three millions when he died, in Texas, thirteen years ago. He made no will, and was not known to have a relative. The State took possession of the vast estate, and until this year no claimants appeared; but now several real or pretended heirs have commenced legal pro-ceedings.

ocean route for trade purposes between Europe and the Saskatchewan Valley via Hudson's Straits, has just been submitted to the Government by Surveyor-General Dennis. The report shows the feasibility of running a line of steamers between Liverpool and Hudson's Bay in the months of July, August and September. York Factory, the chief post on Hudson's Bay, is nearer Liverpool than New York, the distances being as follows :- York Factory to Liverpool via Hudson's Strait and Cape Farewell, the southern point of Greenland, 2.066 miles; New York to Liverpool via Cape Race and Troy Island, 2,987 miles. York Factory is at the mouth of the Nelson River, and it is proposed to build a railroad thence to Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan, to connect with the Canada Pacific, a distance of 400 miles. For 200 years Hudson's Bay Company's sailing ships have traded between York Factory and Scotland. The straits and buy are clear of ice early in July, closing again at the end of September. Wheat of the finest quality grows at Fort Providence, on Great Salt Lake, on the fifty-eighth parallel, the extreme northern point of this vast territory. Col. Dennis also points out that this scheme would lead to the development of the Hudson Bay fisheries and to the enormous pineries extending from the height of land northward to James and Hudson's Bay. He recommends that a steam vessel be fitted out during the coming season to test the practicability of the scheme.

Velvet flounces should be faced with farmers satin.

Striped silks are preferred to brocades for evening dress.

the critical moment would have arrived when the treaty of Berlin was to be fulfilled, and England would have had her hands full in Eastern Ronnelia, as well as in Afghanistan. The exceptional season, and the promptitude with which the campaign was undertaken, combined with the skill of the officers in command, have completely upset the Russian calculations, and the retreat of the Ameer and withdrawal of their mission have been a moral victory for England, to which the whole of Central Asia will vibrate.

Lady Doctors at Pleyna.

One of the ladies attached to the hospitat near Plevna during the late war thus records her experience :--- We settled in a village, living in the poor shanties half filled with corn, oats, or barley and destitute of the com-forts of civilized life. We had no beds, and slept on the matting laid upon the earthen floor. There was no glass in the windows, and so we were exposed to the rain. We had the most friendly relations with the Bulgarians, whose language we could easily understand. In the night of August 25th we were awakened by the thunder of cannon, the beginning of the battle of Plevna, and it increased till the roar was continuous. Numerous waggons full of wounded soldiers soon made their appearance. I am unable to describe the impression made on me by the sight of several thousand maimed victimsbut the scene will remain for ever in my memory. While helping one of the poor fellows hundreds are waiting for you, and at last in extreme exhaustion you become conscious of your inability to help any more. But soon again your energies are excited anew. We could find rest for only two or three hours out of the twenty-four. We had but six hundred and thirty beds, and there were about 7,000 wounded. Our staff of twenty doctors was divided in three groups. One group operated, the other dressed the wounds, the third applied the Paris plaster bandages; and this last work was the most difficult of all. I applied over 200 of these bandages. Twice the Czar visited our hospital, distributed crosses, and tried to cheer up the patients. He thanked the lady doctors for their services, and told us we must sink from so much work. In the hospital we performed the same duties as our masculine colleagues; we diagnosed, operated, classified the patients, gave prescriptions, and issued the hospital orders. In the other hospitals similar duties were performed by our mates. Last year there were over 450 ladies in the St. Petersburg female medical college, and over fifty had passed through the final examination.

A Pension Refused to Lady Wilde.

A Pension Refused to Lady Wilde. Suunders' Irish Daily News contains an article on the chims of the present Lady Wilde, nee Miss Eigee, to receive a pension as the wildow of Sir Wm. Wilde, the Celtic antiquary. Lady Wilde, in early life, was the authoress of the celebrated article, Justice ast Alea, which appear-ed in the number of the Nation that was seized by the police in 1848. The editor of the Nation at the time was Mr. Charles Gavan Dufly. The memorialists in favor of a pension being granted to Lady Wilde comprised persons of every politi-cal shade, yet Lord Beaconsfield lins refused the claim for the pension. We are not surprised. No Irish writer will receive recognition from the English Government unless they hand Eng-iand. Samuel Ferguson got his pension last year by writing a fawning poem that forever disgraces his reputation.

ployed have been reduced almost to a starvation point; some foundry men are now paid only \$4.50 for their whole week's work."

public debt ; but this year they have done it easily, and, notwithstanding their military expenditures, have a good surplus. The peasantry have laid up money against a rainy day, and seeing that their tills are filled with silver, are disposed to think tolerably well of the Russians after all.

Hard Times in St. John. (Moncton, N.B., Daily News.)

What the War Did for Roumania.

war. The Russians paid for everything they

got, and settled all the accounts for supplies

and railway transportation. The payments,

moreover, were made in silver, and not in de-

preciated paper. Before the war the Rou-

manians could not pay the interest on the

Roumania has made a good thing out of the

Probably no other city in Canada is so peculiarly situated as is St. John at present in order to be made feel the fullest force of the hard times. The effects of the big fire of June, '77, destroying such a vast amount of property, are just now being felt the most severely, as the gigantic energy displayed in rebuilding was no doubt the outcome of a good deal of credit, and the inevitable consequence being that many of the weaker traders are driven from the city and wages during the winter particularly, are very greatly reduced. Therefore, no surprise need be evinced when we are told that a soup kitchen is among the requirements of the poor of that city and that-" In the foundries and in other establishments the wages of those who are em

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The Zulu War.

The annexation of the South African Boers of the Transvaal Republic brought about the Zulu war. The Boers and the Zulus had been enemies, and when England annexed the Transvaal she annexed the quarrels between the Transvaal Boers and the Zulu Kaffirs as well as the territory. The Kaffirs beat the Boers, routed their forces in the field, and the Boers saw their only salvation in annexation. But annexation has neither, so far, saved the Boers nor conquered the Kaffirs. The small force at the command of the Cape Government has not only made no headway against the Kaffirs, but the Kaffirs have defied the British troops and their Boer allies combined. King Cetawayo, the Kaffir chief, can, it is said, place 100,000 well armed fighting men in the field. The country they hold is said to be an exceptionally defensive one, and he has been encouraged by the successes which have hitherto attended his efforts. That he will be defeated, everybody outside the Kaffir world knows to be a certainty." But the war is expensive and inglorious.

Trouble in the Northwest.

Trouble has been brewing for some time in the Northwest territory. Sitting Bull is kill-ing the buffalo, and the Plain Crees and other Indian tribes are becoming threateningly dissatisfied. The other day, we learn, they stopped surveyors at work, and they have defied, or succeeded in abolishing, the buffalo ordi-nance which provides that buffalo can only be legally killed at certain periods of the year. Governor Laird says that in ten years the buffalo will have disappeared, but we interpret the defiance, or abolition, of the buffalo ordinance to the fact that buffalo is already becoming very scarce, and that the Indians find themselves obliged to kill it whenever they get a chance. All reports-private or public-tend in the one direction: the buffalo is dying out; the Indians are consequently dissatisfied and almost threatening, and the settlers are anxious and somewhat uneasy. At such a time as this it is of importance that the Northwest torritory should be free from turmoil. The country is being settled up, immigrants will soon be flocking to it again, and disturbance would retard the work of taking up the land. Of course party papers will throw the blame on the late administration; and other party papers will try and fix the blame on the present Government ; but the public will look to the stern facts that there is something wrong, and whoever was to blame, the people of Canada will look to the administration of today, to do justice to all concerned.

if he understood it, says that Vanderbuilt " is now bent on crippling the Grand Trunk, and seeking to shut off the two great Canadian lines from the transport trade from the West to the seaboard." If this be true, Canadian capitalists must bestir themselves, or Canadian interests will be jeopardised. Cut off the transport trade, and Canada is undone. The immense work done to our canals will have been comparatively useless if this scheme of Vanderbuilt's is accomplished. We all know that the receipts of the Grand Trunk growing loss year by year, and writer in the Mail attributes this are the to the manner in which Vanderbuilt is controling all the lines that connect with it for the purpose of forcing the carrying trade by New York. Let this be once accomplished very short time. As Canadians do not at them to keep a sharp lookout ahead or they may find themselves scriously discussing the

The Lieut.-Governor.

are.

If the Conservatives are wise they will allow the Licut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec to remain in undisturbed possession of his position. If they wish to keep on Americanizing the country they will dismiss Mr. Letellier; if they wish to conserve British customs they will retain him. The present administration has already dismissed enough of the officials of the late Government. It has dress. When making remittances, always date already proved that it is partizan with a vengeance, and to continue this policy of dismissals will leave the administration open to the charge of being moved by a spirit of spite. Mr. Letellier made a mistake. He committed what appears to be an offence against constitutional Government. He placed Party before country, and at a critical moment he played into the hands of his own friends. But Mr. Letellier, as a Reformer, did no more than most of the other party would do as Conservatives. The tendency of public life is to make men consider party above all, and until that tendency is destroyed nine Lieutenant-Governors out of ten would have done, under similar circumstances, as Mr. Letellier did. To remove him will not remedy the matter in the least. It will be a punishment, but it will not alter the morale of the people. The true way of controlling such acts, as that committed by Mr. Letellier, is to cultivate a higher political standard, and to teach men that it is not for fast and loose principles of Conservatives or Reformersthat men must labor, but for what is best, and for the country at large. Mr. Letellier is a Reformer, and because of that he fell; if Mr. Letellier had been a Canadian patriot he would not have fallen at all. To Mr. Letellier the triumph of his party was everything; and for that triumph he made what looks like a grave error. But his dismissal would simply make matters worse. The Reformers will be in power some time, and they will then remember every dismissal that is now made-and so the war of party retaliation will go on to the end. Better begin true Reform in time, and cease those dis-missals, which do an infinity of harm.

Our Canals.

Are the millions of money spent in digging our Canals to be lost? Is the labour of years to be deranged, and the trade of the country diverted from the St. Lawrence and forced to go by New York? The business men of New York are doing all in their power to attract the trade of the West to their port, and it will, require the best efforts of Canadians, notwithstanding that we have the shortest route to the sea, to counteract the influence of the New York merchants. The Americans are thwarting us at every turn. We deepen and whelmed with business. If it discusses Imwiden our Canals, in order to allow large perial questions it has to neglect the more vessels to pass through, and the astute domestic interests of its constituents. Yankces threaten to abolish all tolls "As numerous as it ought to be;" enormous outlay. business would have the desired effect or not, | interests of its constituents." These are preit is not easy to say, but we may rest assured that the New York business men, with Van-derbilt at their head, will do all in their has too much to do, and the Home Rulers ask power to attract the trade of the West to to relieve the overtaxed House of Commons themselves. And the question occurs-Is Canada equal to the task of meeting such an opposition? We not only think she is, we are sure of it. A glance at the map must convince anyone that the advantages are ours, but it will require men alive to the gravity of the situation to meet and thwart the danger as it stands. If the carrying trade slips through our fingers it will be our own fault. Apart from the commercial ruin which such a calamity would entail, it would, of necessity, result in Annex-The tendency of modern life is toation. wards the possession of wealth, and, as the Times said some few months ago-Canadian loyalty would soon be cast overboard if the pockets of Canadians were drained, and their country ruined because of a sentiment. To guard against this evil is one of the duties of the day, and our statesmen and our merchants want all their wits about them, if

Fowl and Cattle Exportation. Canada now exports large numbers of geese ning Irish liberty by calm reason, and within and turkeys to England. As an experiment the limits of the constitution. Home Rule it appears, too, that this new exportation has been a great success. Thus a new field for Canadian enterprise is opened, and we may expect that the exportation of fowl, like the exportation of cattle and eggs, will become a regular business between Canada and Great Britain. We learn from a contemporary that___

The prices realized were, at first, from ninepence to tenpence per pound, but afterwards, when the prime quality of the poultry became known, the price went up to one shilling and one shilling and twopence per pound. These latter prices are, it must be confessed, very good, and such as to encourage larger shipand annexation will only be a question of a ments another season. From a private correspondent in England, who has some present desire annexation, it would be well for practical knowledge of the poultry market we learn that the demand would be almost unlimited for both Canadian turkeys and geese, providing that well-nourished and question before they well know where they well-conditioned birds could always be depended upon. This, he says, is a matter of the most vital importance to successful trade, and shippers cannot be too careful in selecting, packing and forwarding their stock. If these matters are properly attended to, he has no doubt but that there could be a trade built up which would be mutually satisfactory to all parties concernedto the raisers and shippers here, and the buyers and consumers in England. We also notice that the sales of Canadian cattle and sheep in the English markets have been very large. In one instance it is stated that 30,000 sheep and 1,600 cattle were sold-the former averaging 150 lbs. weight, and realizing \$12 per head, the latter averaging 1,400 lbs. weight, and realizing \$132 per head. These prices, too, would seem to be very good, and to encour-age the extension of the trade. By various newspaper accounts which have appeared within the last few months, it would seem that the exports have not equalled the demand of the markets, and it has been very freely suggested that Canadian farmers should go more extensively into the raising and feeding of stock. Of course, this is a question of profit and loss, and of whether it will pay the farming community, generally, to raise beef and mutton at 31 to 4 cents per pound, or such price as may be paid by the shippers at Montreal. It is generally believed that the prospects of a good and profitable trade in live cattle and sheep are encouraging; but it is admitted that it will be necessary, in order to take full advantage of the opportunities, for the farmers to go more generally into the raising of improved stock.

How the Truth Leaks Out.

It is not long since we caught the Globe tripping on the Home Rule question. We proved, from its own reasoning, that it must be in favor of Home Rule. It did not intend that it should be considered so, but it spoke the truth manfully, and confessed, by implication, that Home Rule was necessary and just. And now the Duke of Manchester has been committing himself in a somewhat similar way. It is "ever thus" with the antagonists of Irish National autonomy when they speak unguardedly. Here is how the Duke of Manchester commits himself. Speaking of the subject of having representation of the Colonies in the British House of Commons, he is reported to have said :----

But there are serious objections to this course. The House of Commons is already, probably, as numerous as it ought to be, so, that representatives from the Colonies could not be admitted in large numbers. In small numbers they would be swamped, and have no weight. The House of Commons is over-

"As numerous as it ought to be;" " small on the Erie Canal and thus try and numbers would be swamped," "overwhelmed ock the advantages we had gained by our with business" and "if it discusses Imperial

determined to carry on the struggle of winmay die, but it will be succeeded by some other movement, just as certain as all Irish agitations have their successors in the order of the affairs. Ireland has been robbed, openly and violently robbed of her Parliament, and until reparation for that robbery is made by Restoration, Irish agitation cannot cease. Men who understand the Irish character know this, and we hope that England will some day see the necessity and the justice of doing to Ireland as she would have Ireland do to her, if the order of affairs was reversed.

Caught Again.

We have, as a rule, something better to do than to be constantly exposing, what we may call the speculative mistakes of the Witness. We regret that we are obliged to use so harsh a term, but there is none other that will meet the vague charges made by our contemporary. That the Witness would wilfully tell a lie we do not believe ; but that it would, nay does, indulge in speculative charges, is too plain. It was only the other day we exposed the Witness on the church bazaar question, and now it leaves itself open to another exposure on the Orange question. The Witness had become so accustomed to immunity from reply to its attacks that it was never over-cautious. It said what it pleased, and calumny after calumny were flung around, and a gaping public too often swallowed them wholesale. But let us see what is the latest mistake made is thus calculated to improve society, keep any community in which it exists. Orange-Orangeism is antagonistic to crime in Ireis here, and yet in the one there are a great many Orangemen, while in the Why must this eternal religious issue be of the Witness, poison the atmosphere with inventions of its own?

Why, but because it appears to be the mission of the Witness to do all the harm it can; to keep harping about "religion," when we venture to bet, two to one, that there is no a candle to it, and that is-Hypocrisy. We can understand in times of excitement a wayward word or an accidental phrase which might be calculated to offend, but the Witness all the year round. This is not the way to bring about peace! These are not the means and if our contemporary is sincere in its were for show, not for use." desire to see peace in Montreal it will leave

religious issues to ----- the Pulpits.

The Volunteer Militia. A morning contemporary differs with some

странкрака суместе состоко наклад бола с околоница

of our remarks on the Volunteer Militia. In the first place, it says that our wholesale condemnation of the country battalions is not deserved. It says that the "Woodstock, Elgin and Middlesex corps would take no second rank with the cracks of the cities." We doubt it. In fact, we do not credit it. If justice and honor. They stooped to gain the ear of a royal mistress or a degraded effemin. in Montreal on the 24th of May last? And more; we have the word of a gentleman who knows the three corps referred to well, and who says that it is sheer nonsense to talk of any of them being equal to the worst of the city battalions in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal. The men are mostly farmers' sons, who never drill but during a few days in the year, and whose appearance on parade had better be not spoken about at all. Country battalions never have, and under the present system never can hope to be, "second to none" of the "crack" crops. The city corps drill all the year round, there is emulation in tidiness and precision, in which the country battalions are deficient. There is a great deal of difference between a city battalion of Volunteers and a country battalion, as anyone who saw the country battalions we had in Montreal last summer can testify. The money spent on most of the country battalions is money thrown away, and the fact that none of them are ever seen or heard irom, unless at their annual drill, is some proof of it. Again, our contemporary says that we are "all astray as regards our closely copying the English volunteer sysby our contemporary. Writing of the state of tem. It is a great pity that such was not the crime in Ireland, the Witness says there is less case, for then each corps would have a 'reguproportionate crime in Ulster than there is | lar' Adjutant attached to it for five years, as is in any of the other provinces of Ireland. | the case now in England." To such a proposi-From this it argues that it is because of the tion the Canadian Volunteer Militia would, presence of Orangemen in Ulster. Orangeism we believe, object. If Canada cannot produce Adjutants from the ranks of its down crime and raise the tone and temper of Volunteer militia after an existence of sixteen years, then the whole system is as rotten as a ism is, according to the Witness, good for the pear. We want paid Adjutants, but we want world at large. Now, this being so, how does to see them taken from Canada and not from it happen that there is more proportionate England. The Post and the TRUE WITNESS crime in Ontario than Quebec? Come, now, has advocated the appointment of paid Adsanctimonious contemporary of Bonaventure jutants more persistently than perhaps any street, account for the logic of your ways. paper in Canada, but those Adjutants should be trained to their duties here, and taken land ! Why is it not antagonistic to crime from the ranks of the Canadian Volunteers. in Ontario? Proportionately, there is more It is in the method of forming the volunteer crime in the Upper Province than there militin that we too closely copied the English system. County battalions were organized on the same basis as in England, but the authoriother there are very few! How will the Wit-ness account for that? We do not say that gun, by appointing paid Adjutants. They made gun, by appointing paid Adjutants. They made it is because one is more Catholic or one the shell, but they gave it no kernel. Paid more Protestant than the other. We do not adjutants should have been appointed first, reason from religious issues, and it could only and the battalions would soon fall into line, occur to a mind framed for mischief, such as but instead of doing that the English the Wilness too often exhibits evidence of, system of getting the men together was that such an issue would be raised at all. adopted, but the English system of keepwas ing the men together was neglected. Again raised when there is no occasion for it? Why must discord shake its poisoned locks in every Volunteers are 4 as liable to be called out for passing breeze, and through the columns the suppression of riots, &c., as the Canadian forces, and would be called out were there no ' regular' troops to perform the service." Undoubtedly, they are just as liable to be called out as the Canadian Volunteers; but they are pever wanted. If wanted, they would be obliged to go; but the " regular " troops and more "religion" on its staff, from the editor- the police have been always found sufficient, in-chief to the printer's devil, than there is and we do not remember a single instance on the staff of any other journal. But there in which the English Volunteers were is one thing the Witness excels at, and called out to suppress a riot. They in that none of its contemporaries can hold may have been so used, but we do not remember it. Once more our contemporary says that if we "had ever attended any of the autumn manauvres, and seen such corps as the 'London Scottish,' the keeps at it-ding dong-the religious issue | Inns-of-Courts, 'Tower Hamlets,' London Irish,' 'East Kent,' going through their work brigaded with the 'regulars,' we would not by which a good feeling will be cultivated, have written that the English volunteers We have seen all these, and ten times more There were no autumn manauvres or great gatherings of Volunteers between '71 which we have not attend have been no events of great importance to the Volunteers which we think have escaped our memory, and yet we repeat that the English Volunteers are more for show than for Independent in politics. The Irish Canadian use. And this is how we prove it. What has been a faithful filend to the Irish people use have the English Volunteers ever been of Canada. Like all journals, at times it put to? They have infused a military spirit; they form a splendid and necessary citizen army. They may be, but they have not yet proved themselves, to be useful. They have done good no doubt; but to say that they are absolutely useful is to speak fiction. The Canadian Volunteers have done more useful work in one week than the English Volunteers have done since the date of their formation. The English Volunteers were ready, but, fortunately, they were not wanted. And does not our contemporary see the mistake it makes in quoting the "London Scottish," "Inns-of Court," "Tower Hamlets," " London Irish," and " East Kent ?" Why cannot we hear the names of some famous country battalions? The corps quoted by our contemporary are city corps, thus, according to our contemporary, proving that even in England the city battalions are the best ! The country battalions are, no doubt, capable of being made just as good as the city corps, but the experience of all men who know anything about them is, that they have neither the time, nor the opportunity necessary, to do so : that the officers will not spend the money ; that the men never look as neat and that not withstanding that they cost as much as city corps, that they do no work, and as they are organized in Canada they are, in the most print.

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cowardly to succeed in war-too stupid for diplomacy-too poor to gratify their luxurious tastes as do-nothing laymen. They thrust themselves into the church to gain benefices, and when the ruler gratified their venality and avarise, they repaid him by the meanest servility to the royal whims no matter how much they they might be opposed to truth, ate in order to push their fortunes, and were not ashamed to boast their influence with a Pompadour or a du Barri. Those brazen blackguards, without faith, religion or God, ruled the King through his passions, and the courtiers, lay and cleric, were, in general, as bad as themselves. Now, the whole race of Valois, with hardly an exception, were utterly indifferent to religion, for their vices blinded them to the temporal and eternal consequences of crime. The cynical blasphemy of those times is well illustrated by the remark of a vicious old nobleman on his death-bed. When warned that his hours were numbered and that he should think of his soul, the wretched old sinner said : "God will think twice before he damns a nobleman of my position !"

But, if the loose principles of the court and courtiers had been confined to the palace, their effects would not have been so deplorable. The King desired to make a mere tool and slave of the State, just as Henry VIII. and Elizabeth of England compelled the Establishment to the meanest subserviency to their whims and tyrannical caprice. The most worthless rulers of France were just those who hate, with the greatest impar-tience, the immutable moral sovereignty of the Catholic Church. You cannot pick out one man from among those kings, with morals superior to the Thermœ of ancient Rome. As the courtiers fashioned their moral as well as physical countenance to the visage of the monarch, and as they exercised a certain influence upon those helow them, there soon arose in France a party which, though not formally heretical, was nevertheless a scandal to Christendom and a reproach to religion. They were called Gallicans, and the logical tendencies of their principles are exemplified perfectly to-day by the policy of Prince Bismarck. They wanted to tie the hands of the Sovereign Pontifi-to restrict his supreme jurisdictionto make him the obedient servant of Casar, and to subject the decisions of the Holy See to the petty court theologians of Paris. Even the great Bossuet, to whom I do not refer in any previous observations, was entangled by the insidious spirit of Gallicanism and grieved the Church of which he had ever been so consummate, so glorious a champion. The nobles loved Gallicanism, because the intropid vicars of Jesus Christ defended the poor against their abominable tyranny and ever strove to elevate the masses to the dignity of freemen without infringing upon the just rights of the nobles. Hence, the Parliament. wholly composed of the privileged class, was averse from countenancing any principle or practice that would disturb the calm uniformity of despotism and caste privilege.

The King had successfully encroached upon many rights of the Holy Sec-the courtier clergy saw their only safety from canonical penalties in a hearty upholding of the royal pretensions-the nobles of Parliament considered their interests bound up with those of the monarch, the only liberty they demanded being the sim ple freedom to do as they pleased,-and each idea of the ruling class considered the people as merely marionettes and puppets to dance attendance upon its pleasures and passions. This state of things grew more intolerable the more the benisn influence of the true Catholic spirit was weakened, and both kings and courtiers acted as if this world had beun created for aristocracy alone, forgetting, fools that they were! that there can be no real aristocracy apart from an independent, contented and prosperons peasantry.

At this juncture the Jesuits appeared

Free Church and State Church.

The Presbyterians have two churches, the " Free Church" and the" Church of Scotland.' They are both Presbyterian, but yet there is a great deal of difference between them. The Free Churchmen are narrow in their views; the men of the Church of Scotland are broad. The one looks at everything from a Free Church point of view, the other looks at everything from a Christian standpoint. As an illustration of Canada is to remain, as we all want her to rethis we may point to the threats of the Free Churchmen against the establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in Scotland; and to the fact that the men of the Church of Scotland in effect said: "If the Pope wants to establish a Catholic hierarchy in Scotand, it is his own business and not ours." With Preysbyterianism in its religious aspect we have nothing to do. We have no desire to haul religion into newspaper warlare at all. As far as we are concerned we wish everyone to be allowed to go their way in peace. Polemical discussions had better be confined to the pulpits, or to such papers as are religious, and religious only. In noticing the difference between the Free Church and the Church of Scotland, we only notice an outward fact in order to enable people, if there are any, who do not know the difference, to see that one is far more liberal towards Catholics than the other. Some people will think this liberality an evil; some will think it a blessing; but one thing is certain, that Catholics will naturally warm to to those who are willing to treat them fairly, and who do not harbour absurd prejudices against them.

Our Railways in Danger.

The old saying that "misfortunes never come alone, but in battalions," appears to apply to most Canadian institutions just Were it not that we have been prol now. mised Protection, the country would, if alaccounts are to be believed, be lost beyond redemption. The hard times, the shrinkage, the increase of crime, and all their attendent evils have already sobered the sides of all classes of people, and now another misfortune threatens to place our railways at the mercy of Vanderbuilt. If reports are to be trusted, the great American Railway King has obtained almost complete " control over the Canada Southern Railway, the Michigan Central line, which was independent and used to work in connection with the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways," and he is in general manouvring so as to use the railways for the advantage of New York, and the disadvantage of Montreal and Quebec. A else take his place, and carry the Protection writer in the Mail, who handles his subject as | policy to a successful end.

Protection.

main, a constitutionally governed colony un-

der the Crown.

People in clubs, and in the streets, talk as if Protection was impossible. Even some Conservatives doubt the practicability of the proposition, and some Conservative M.P.'s speak with caution when the question of Protection is mentioned. The difficulties are becoming more real as the time for overcoming them approaches and faint hearts shrink from the bold policy of the "wall of brass." The Conservative papers are silent, while the Reform papers taunt the party in power with fear. Well, to us the issue appears clear. The late elections hinged upon the question of Protection or Free Trade; Protection won; and if Protection is not given there will be no honourable course left to Sir John A. Macdonald but to resign. It would be treachery to refuse Protection now. All the polished subtlety of the Premier could not explain away so direct a deceit. To deny Protection would be to proclaim Sir John A. Macdonald and every man who advocated it, and who now could be betrayed into saying it was "impossible"-would be to pro- "Ireland can never make another strug-

claim them all knaves or fools. Party politicians may be induced to follow my leader ancipation was granted, and this it wherever he may go and whatever he may do, was considered forever settled the Irish diffibut we are satisfied that there are enough of men of independent character in the Conservative ranks to see that the people will not be duped, and who will insist on the full measure of that Protection which was promised to the country on and before the general elections. The necessity for Protection has been established ; the country responded with no uncertain sound, and we hope to see the result justify the deed. France, Germany, Belgium and the United States are prospering under Protection, and Canada can do the same. Make our people self-reliant, encourage them to make all that can be made in the country, let them manufacture their own material; or, if Sir John A. Macdonald hesitates, let some one sible of all movements-Home Rule-agi

Whether such a stroke of questions it has to neglect the more domestic cisely the arguments that the Home Rulers has too much to do, and the Home Rulers ask of the Irish portion of the business. Why should Englishmen give the time which should be given to the interests of their constituents to discussing purely Irish questions, the Land Laws, Education, the reclamation of waste lands, the police and all the other questions which are of a purely Irish character. Upon this point the Duke of Manchester agrees with the Home Rulers. Then he says that, "in small numbers, the representatives from the colonies would be swamped." Here, again, the Duke of Manchester and the Home Rulers agree. In small numbers" the Irish people are "swamped," and "they have no weight" against the odds which are opposed to them. The Irish party goes one way and the English party goes another, and the consequences are casily seen.

Home Rule.

How little the world appears to understand the Irish character. The other day we heard that "Home Rule was dead." To-day we ties. It is all nonsense to say we must be learn that it is as much alive as ever it was, and that it is reorganizing. And this is the command any weight. We can only be history of Irish movements for centuries. They are, we are assured, "dead" one day, our best friend. The Irish Catholics, as a and the next they come forth as fresh and as undying as "the chosen leaf" which is emblematical of the land. Irishmen understand this kind of thing well, but it is hard to drive it into the heads of men who are not Irish. After each defeat we always hear of formers or Conservatives from principle sake the "last" Irish effort for Legislative Independence. When the Union was carried by making fifty-five peers and bribing to the extent of three millions sterling, the English press declared that Ireland was West Britonized for ever! And the echo of the words had scarcely died away when Fitzgerald, Emmet, Tone, and hosts of Protestant and Catholic patriots threw their swords into the scale paper was Conservative before the elections. and resolved to die as freemen rather than live as slaves. In such a day a "rebel" was a glorious name, for by that title men were known

the rebellion was crushed in Well, the bud, and again the cry went out, gle." Time went on and Catholic Em culty. Ireland, it was said, should be satisfied, and yet only a few years go past when the Young Irelanders fall into line, and the best blood in Ireland is gathered into its ranks. The movement collapsed, it is true, but the people were true to the one object Home Rule in some form. O'Connell moved the country from end to end and failed to obtain Repeal, and again we heard that the Irish difficulty this time was in reality at an end. The Famine decimated the country; O'Connell died unsuccessful, and once more the cry was raised-"Thank God, Irish agitation is at an end." But they were mistaken. Only a right, because they were Independent in polifew years pass when the Fenians come upon the scene. They fail, and then the most sentates the country. It is proclaimed "dead," and here it comes reburnishing its arms and | Mr. Mackenzie's bob-sleigh.

Independence in Politics.

We are glad to notice that the Irish Canadian has thrown the Conservative party overboard, and that it has proclaimed itself made its mistakes. It is the fate of all public men and of all public journals to offend even their own, sometime, but, take it all in all, the Irish Canadian has championed the interest of the Irish people of the Dominion with faithful consistency. It championed the Reformers until itsaw that the Reformers treated the Irish people with injustice; then it changed and championed Conservatism until now it sees the Conservatives use our people and then cast them aside. If we are right, the Irish Canadian has wearied of both parties, and has, like the Post, cast both of them where physic ought to go-to the dogs. This is the true policy at present. Ten years hence this policy may or may not be wise; but to-day it is the only policy that is calculated to make both partics fear our influence and dislike us because we are unreliable." Well, let them dislike away. Who cares? When we make our influence felt both parties will discover our good qualitied to this party or that party before we can tled to the party that proves itself whole, are like every other pariy-up for the highest bidder. Who does the most for them an incumbrance and a mistake. should have their support. As a rule, it is

only men who look for individual gain that swear by either sides. Some men may be Reand stand faithful by their party ; but take the majority of men, narticularly the leaders, and individual gain is at the bottom of their Any man who makes money for himself, or any man who makes money for himself, or any man who makes money for others, by pandering to either party, is a subject of suspicion.

"fidelity."

Take the case of the Irish Canadian. That The Conservatives won, and by abandoning the Conservative party the proprietor of the Irish Canadian abandons a standing income, in the shape of Government patronage, and prefers to tell the Conservatives that because of their treachery to his friends he casts them away. This is Independence in politics, and this is the policy which will, more than anything else, tend to elevate the influence and consolidate the power of a people who have been, nay, who are, used by both parties, and done justice to by neither. Nor does this policy confine itself to the Irish Catholics. It appears to us that any man who is not looking to self-interest must be more or less Independent in politics. It is to men who are Independent in politics that most political changes are due. What caused the great majority which the Reformers had five years ago, to be changed into as great a majority for the Conservatives to-day? What but the votes of men who cared for neither party, who voted as they thought tics. Such mon are the country's hope-men who think and act for themselves, and who decline to be tied to the cart-tail of either Sir John A. Macdonald's chariot or to the Hon.

CORRESPONDENCE. TWO MORE LETTERS FROM "G."

The Jesuits and Their Calumpiators. IV.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-In my last I spoke of the efforts of conspirators to introduce the pretended Reform into France, and the bloodshed and anarchy which thence ensued. A handful of traitors, with Coligny at their head, ravaged their country, spurred on by ambition and hate. When a certain class of Protestant writers treat of those times and their natural result-the State vengeance of St. Bartholomews Day, they described Coligny and his co-rebels as if they had exhausted all the virtues, and that France ungratefully struck her best friends when she cut them off. Now, I have read the history of those times differently, and I fear not to say that the supreme authority of the State, the power of the sword, was never more justly employed than in stopping the fantors of murder, sedition and anarchy, and freeing France from her bitterest and most relentless foes. Had Protestant England been cursed with a party of abandoned, lawless Catholics, as Catholic France was with the brigands who called Coligny Chief, she would have hanged, drawn and quartered them in a week.

But this, by the way. Besides the Huguenot atmosphere of the court, the Jesuits when they arrived at Paris had to contend with a class of courtier ecclesiastics, who were the calling. These unworthy churchmen were, or widened until it hides the orb of day's most dinarily cadets of aristocratic houses, too glorious rays.

They came, breathing the purest France. Catholic spirit of devotion towards Rome and the august head of the Church on earth. They came, the champions of Catholicity, against the conflicting sects of Protestantism. They came devoted to virtue, truth, Christian education as against the paganized ideas of the times of Leo X. They came, detached from the world by the vow of poverty-from the flesh by the vow of chastity-from pride and self-will by the vow of obedience. They moreover vowed to reject, to despise the honors and emoluments so eagerly sought for by men imbued with the spirit of the world, and thus held themselves ever ready to combat for God and His Church-the indomitable forlorn hope of Christianity and civilization. They were received in France somewhat favorably at first. but as the spirit of heresy began to spread among courtiers, the rich and powerful, the great Order became the mark for the most deadly hatred, the most infamous intrigue, the blackest calumny. Heresy instinctively felt that the Jesuits were its most formidable foe. It feared while it hated, and he who possesses the least knowledge of human nature will admit that the union of two such passions leads to the most vindictive results.

The King feared for his usurped privilege: the courtier clergy for their simoniacal benefices, the pluralities and sinccures; the Parliament for its factrois, its crushing exactions, its revenue farming, its unbounded license, its spoliation of the people; the nobles, in general, for their oppressive privileges and titular claims-their traditional cruelty and lust ; the Gallicans, the exposure of their fortuous bad faith and incipient schism; the Huguenots, the frustration of that funatical conspiracy against the faith and tranquility of the French people. Already the sonorous voice of the Josuit orator began to be heard warning rulers and nobles that God was no respecter of persons, and that peoples must be ruled by justice and equity, not by passion and arbitrary will. The courtier clergy saw the best of their order creeping fearfully into monasteries to do penance, in sackcloth and ashes, for their sacrilegious lives. The Gallicans and Huguonois saw their keenest weapons of argumentation turned against themselves, and resolved in the bitterness of their defeat to be revenged. The suffering people heard, with gratitude, astonishment and joy, the Jesuits proclaim before the face of trranny that the poor had rights which kings and nobles were obliged, before God and man to respect. Kings and nobles raged and threatened, and disregarded the voice of truth. Had they listened, the Reign of Terror, Waterloo, Sedan, and the Radical Republic would never have been. G

But enough for the present.

The Jesuits' Enemies.

To the Rditor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST The Witness is the evangelical exponent of that class of literature which, once all the rage, is now disappearing before the impartial investigator and better knowledge of our time. Here and there it still lingers, making its existence felt by malodorous exhalations, which disgust honest men. Ten thousand virtues are passed over to find a vice, and the

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The Yalloos of the anti-Popery press imagine that the sins of an individual or society in this or that age of the world affect the Catholic Church and strengthen the position of heresy. If the Jesuits were all that their onemies say they were and a thousand times worse, what then? The Catholic Church meeds no special champion necessarily; her champion is God-not man. If the Jesuits had cut the throats of every king, queen, lord, had burn bailiff, sheriff and hangman since the day Ignatius came forth from Manresa until this hour, what follows? No principle of Catholic polity would be implicated in their bloody career. The Jesuits would be amenable to the civil tribunals for their erimes and there would be an end of it, as far as all just-minded men are concerned.

Is it not most remarkable that your evangelical Witness kidney delight in dealing in lander of the Catholic Church or of Societies, like the Jesuits, which she approves of as long as they hold and teach nothing contrary to faith or morals, but take good care not to insinuate any charge against an individual eitizen if there be the slightest doubt of that individual's culpability ? Why such reckless boldness in the one case and such cautious timidity in the other? Nine reasons to hold the Jesuits innocent and rejected for the tenth, which needs explanation ; nine reasons establishing an individual citizen's guilt are ignored for the feeble tenth, which tends to exonerate him. Ah! the Catholic Church, her holy Societies and Orders leave their jusmication to time and to God.

I have briefly shown the state of parties at Paris when the Jesuits arrived there, and twenty years afterwards. The instant their anconpromising loyalty to the Church and her Supreme Head on earth became known, those parties uprose against them and sought the destruction of the Order by the basest intrigues-the most infamous calumnies. They were enemies of the King-they were opposed to the nobles in and out of Parliament-they were conspirators against the liberties of the Gallican Church-they were unfriendly to the "established order of things," that cherished shibboleth of threatened despotism-they were friends of the turbulent commons, these were but a few of the charges brought against the Jesuits by some of the most consummate rascals of th XVIth century. The charge of that being friends of the commons was true; for that they dedeserved praise, not censure. As to the "turbulent commons," it was difficult for the poor people to be anything else, goaded to death, as they were, at the point of aristocratic privilege and feudal oppression.

Those who want a pretext to persecute the weak will easily find one. The virtue, the self-denial, the noble spirit of self-sacrifice for humanity and God, glowing in letters of living fire on the early page of Christianity in the four quarters of the globe, should close the poisoned mouth of calumny forever. Protestants of honor and probity like Ranke and others in Germany, Bancroft and Parkinson in America, Sir William Jones in India, Aliphant in China and Japan, have done themselves honor in speaking the truth about the saintly champions of the Gospel, who shed the last drop of their blood for the establishment of the Kingdom of God on carth. It was reserved for a few Gallican traitors to God and His Church, aided and abetted by the genius of hate-the most unreasoning spirit that ever eclipsed the kindlier sentiments of humanity,--to attempt to blacken the fair fame of the glorious Society of Jesus. A fanatical wretch kills Henry III,-the Jesuits did it. A madman murders Henry IV,-the Jesuits are the criminals. The coward. James II, worthy successor of the hystorical poltroon, James I,-the only MAN of whose Stuart race was Mary, Queen of Scots,-is chased from his kingdom,-the Jesuits

FATHER KERNAN'S LECTURE "The Catholic Church the Friend of Society."

The Rev. Father Kernan lectured at the little Church of St. Francis, at the corner of of the Society of the Third Order of St. Francis There were present on the platform Canon Dufresne, Father Callahan, of St. Patrick's, all through his lecture, which was delivered without art or effort of any kind. The follow-

ing is the substance of the lecture :---LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-On glancing on this large and select assembly, I must say that I feel, strange though it be, both pleased and sorry. I feel pleased in being convinced that our beautiful city of Montreal counts among its inhabitants many who fully appreciate the great advantages that flow from the existence in their midst of religious orders and pious congregations, and who do all in their power to forward their interests by encouraging the means adopted to support and strengthen them. I feel sorry but for one reason, that such a respectable and worthy an audience should be called on to listen to the discourse of one so unqualified for his task; and yet a thought consoles me, you will be satisfied with the testimony of your hearts whispering unceasingly to your ear, I am contributing to the establishment, or, rather, perpetuity among us of a good work_ of an order which, spread throughout the whole Christian world, is performing so much for the spiritual benefit of mankind.

The subject of this evening's entertainment is, as you are already aware, ladies and gentlemen, "The Catholic Church considered as the Friend of Society." To any others than a truly Catholic assembly this subject might seem absurd-my proposition might seem untenable. Before any other than a thinking and unprejudiced gathering it would scarcely be wise to assert openly and fearlessly that the Catholic Church is the friend of society, for all appears to prove the contrary. The appearances are against it. Because never was an institution so often besieged, never was a citadel so variously attacked. The tyrant's power, the executioner's axe, the historian's pen, the poet's verse, the comedian's farce, all have been made to bear upon it, to destroy its existence. During three hundred years the blood of its members was a prize, the spectacle of their inhuman treatment was a pastime, their name was a crime. During eighteen hundred years to accuse them has been no sin, persecute them has been to merit. Periodicals, magazines, platforms and pulpits have been used to disparage its ministers and to depreciate their labors. With these tacts in their minds, really would it not be folly to announce to any other but a well-disposed meeting, that the Church is the true friend of society, because is not man naturally prone to think that what has been the object of so much opposition, the butt of so much persecution, and the victim of so much sarcasm, must be the very type of wickedness, the very personification of perniciousness, because does not man know, ladies and gentlemen, is strictly reasonably believe that society would not be so unfair, so iniquitous, so cruel, as to eject | man's will is free, he is free, if it be coerced, from its ranks members who belong to an he is a slave. But how is this will coerced? association friendly to its prerogatives and Is it by obedience to just and recognized laws, did it. How very dainty and sad desirous of its progress. Such are the natural is it by submission to authority legitimatety

will not have to seek after it; when you will have the truth then you will be free, and if you are a member of my church: you will always have the truth, and this very truth will constitute the freedom of your intellect. But, does the Church really supply us with the truth unhesitatingly, without fear of deceiv-Dorchester and St. Urbain streets, on ing. This question scarcely needs an answer. the evening of the 3th instant, on A moment ago we heard Christ directing us the above subject. This handsome little to hear the Church, commissioning her to church has been lately purchased from the preach to the whole world, and can we one second harbour the thought that He, the very Ritualists and was as full as it could contain. essence of truth, would permit His Church to The lecture was delivered under the auspices | err, to give anything but truth, and thus draw us irresistibly, unavoidably into the abyse of falsehood. To entertain such a thought would it not be the height of absurdity, would it not be impiety, blasphemy itself. And from the and Father Lacy, of the Bishop's Palace. The | first ages of its existence, do we not hear it Rev. lecturer was enthusiastically applauded proclaiming defiantly to the entire universe, has it not taught us unflinchingly what we have to believe respecting God and His eternity, His Unity and His Trinity, His revelations, the mission of Jesus Christour Redeem. er, and when it was deemed necessary to satisfy the minds of the world, did it not promulgate its own prerogative of infallibility. On these questions, which have been the subject of so much discussion, did it not pronounce its satisfactory dogmas, reposing as it does on the promise of its divine founder, " Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." When these schismatics and heretics rose to overthrow the Church of God, did she not hasten to solve the doubts and quiet the suspense of her faithful by declaring authoritatively that Jesus Christ was God, that He assumed human nature, that He was conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of a Virgin mother, that He suffered and died on a cross in the midst of the most torturing agony, that His Church possessed the power of forgiving sin in the Sacrament of Penance and of cancelling the temporal punishment due to them by her indulgences provided there be sorrow and reparation for the past and resolution of amendment for the future. Thus has the Church prevented the intelligence of man from being carried away by every wind of doctrine, thus has she, by profiting by the power bestowed on her by the Saviour of the world, put man in the possession of that truth that makes him free, thus has she contributed towards the maintenance of the intellectual freedom of society. But is the Catholic Church the only one that gives us the liberty of the mind. Yes, I answer, for all the existing sects of the day, all the 1,500 or 2,000 associations or creeds of the present age, discard the power of deciding, by permitting unrestrained personal interpretation of the Holy Scripture, forgetful of the oneness of truth, forgetful of St. Peter's remark that this Holy Scripture contains things hard tobe understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction and thus deprive themselves of the faculty of stating clearly and dogmatically what is to be accepted as truth and what is to be rejected as untruth. I answer yes again, for all the different denominations, the Quakers and Shakers, Banters and Jumpers would dread publishing that such and such should be received as truth. lest their congregations, slender enough as it is, should fall to nothingness, so numerous might be the dissenters. Whence we infer that the Catholic Church is not only the friend of the intellectual freedom of society, but its sole friend. The Catholic Church is moreover the friend

this possession shall make your freedom, when

you will have no doubt about it; when you

of man's free-will. The will, as you already speaking the seat of slavery or liberty. If a

barrier against the strengthening of their already wicked tendencies? If so, who can say that our Catholic Church is an enslaving one, that her children are in bondage? If so, who will dare assert that our Church is not the true friend of the free will of society, as we have perceived her to be that of the liberty of its understanding, by giving it that possession of truth in which our Lord says true freedom conists? If so, who will accuse her with having reduced the 200,000,000 who compose her ranks to the abject and unnatural state of slavery?

Besides exhibiting herself a friend of the liberty of society, the Catholic Church conduces towards its embellishment. She proves herself the well-wisher of its ornamental progress by encouraging the culture of the mind and by stimulating the perfection of the fine arts. After the Roman empire, which was the centre of enlightenment, had filled its measure of iniquity, after it had so cruelly persecuted the first chosen of Christ's earthly kingdom it was meet that her day of expiaher wronged Master appeared in the invasions of that epoch. The Goths and Visigoths, Huns and Vandals, with their numberless warriors swept over the western world. Rome and Greece, with all their monuments of civilization and their schools of learning, were laid waste. All that ennobles and refines society vanished; mankind was reduced to the first stage of barbarism ; no power was there to rebuild: no power was there to check those hordes of barbarians; no army was strong enough to subdue them. What a despairing position man, after four thousand years on earth, found himself again in in that chaotic, confused state, which forms one of the most dreadful features of barbarism. But was there really no one to go to the rescue, no one to lend a helping hand. Yes there was one, but only one, there was one founded by Christ, laid on an immovable rock of truth and learning, and that one was their forests and embracing nation after nation, million after million, taught them her saving principles by the mouths of her devoted mis sionaries, who in an incredibly short period, succored from on High, controlled the savage instincts of these destructful invaders. This first step made, which for her was paramount. since her first aim is to evangilize, she opened her monasteries in which she applied the minds of her holiest and most capable of her consecrated members to the study and diffusion of all that is refining and gentle. In these sacred recesses she collected and recopied all the remnants of Roman and Greek literature, all that remained of the ancient philosophy, and of the ancient oratory of these celebrated powers, Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Cicero, Demosthenes, these lights which still serve for the instruction of the present generations, were there preserved ; these bases on which so many of our scholastic authors build their systems, were there saved from inevitable loss, and thus were the benefits already conferred on society by man's application and which were proving themselves so great. Later on we behold this friendly with her bountcous hand the most distinguished and the most intelligent men of their age, St. Augustin, St. Thomas of Aquin, Galileo, Copernic and many others in their pursuits after knowledge and truth. We read of an Irish saint, Virgilius, one of the greatest scholars of his day, who, having persuaded himself that this world on which we live was round, as it is, announced this new system, which fell among his contemporaries like a bombshell, for till then the contradictory had always been believed. Well, what was the result? The scientific men of his time made an appeal to Rome; he was summoned before the Pope, for they said that his theory was nothing

long months, to meditation, in order to contemplate the scene which they were to portray. And it was precisely this self-denial, this ardent zeal, this continual devotedness, that carried the art of painting to its present advanced perfection. As for architecture and dwelling for her Divine Master, for the Supreme Lord of all, she centred all her facullus that the Church alone, on account of her

supernatural idea, on account of her exalted idea of the grandeur and excellence of in man's course through life. For these as Almighty God, could give. Consequently, for the other two, the church still provides. ladies and gentlemen, if society posesses the learning and literature of ancient times, is it not indebted to the Catholic Church, if Society possesses the charm of the fine arts, if too loathsome, no fever too contagious. music still exists with its soul-stirring sweet- She seems to have left us to enjoy our pleaness, if painting has obtained so elevated a sures and to have reserved for herself the place in the estimation of mankind, if archi- | comforting of our sorrows, for we behold her tecture has arrived at that enrapturing tion should come. The avenging hand of majesty which compels the wayfarer to stop charge of our many griefs; some she names and admire its monuments, is it not due to to watch over us when laid low by malady or the zeal and labours of the Catholic Church, is it not due to the devotion and sanctity of Mercy are deputed to this laborious task. No her members, for does not history show us matter how hideous the disease, how that these several arts were perfected by men noted for their holiness and piety. Were not this Sister of Charity, who often is a lady Raphael's finest paintings those of his youth of the most refined mind, of the most highly while his heart was yet innocent and unsullied; was not Michael Angelo a man of deep practical faith, a man of prayer and vigilance, watching lest most abandoned wretches, assist the most for-the punishment he depicted should saken poor. Others she allots to the consolathe punishment he fall on his own head? Does not history prove that these arts, which in unison with knowledge form the principal ornament of society, were perfected at times when the difficult and heartrending duty devolves. Catholic Church held undisputed sway, when And what tenderness, what sympathy in their all nations and countries gave her that unbiassed submission, that respectul obedience | times from the object of their charity. Freshe is entitled to as authorized mistress of the whole world, as mistress appointed by the the Catholic Church. She penetrated into supreme monarch of all existing things. How unreasonable then is the present continual persecutions directed against her, how unfounded the hatred which so many prejudiced and intellectually blind persons harbor in her regard, how false, how guilty are the accusa tions hurled against her, everywhere gnawing | ciety. Thus does she exhibit herself the at her bulwarks, but how vainly, for is she not built on a rock that has withstood the winds and storms of eighteen hundred years; for is to the advantage of society that its future she not resting on the unfailing word of an hope, its youth, be solidly instructed and hell, that is, the powers of error, the enemies of society that its members be reminded of of truth and justice, shall not prevail against their obligations and encouraged in their acmy Church.

We have examined, ladies and gentlemen, what the Church has done for the freedom and beauty of society. We have yet to consider what it has performed for its happiness Society is composed of members in whose life may be distinguished three epochs, childhood, manhood, old age and infirmities. For each of these epochs the church provides. For children it has its schools; for manhood it has its religious assemblies, in which the most salutary principles are expounded, and for old | the hearts of those who have heard our words age and infirmities it has its refuges and hosinstitution, this divine agent, encouraging pitals. Aware that the child is father to the man, convinced that the child is to-day what man will be twenty, thirty years hence, the ingly into our fold. We want them to convince Church has spent her whole energy and capa- themselves of its genuineness. We are city in making that child the hope of future society, the future' support of laws, order and honesty; the forwarder of industries and peace ; a child of learning and of virtue ; she | conscience telling them that man, being God's has braved the consuming and unceasing fatigues of the school room wherein the smallest child becomes acquainted, in the midst of the greatest sollicitude and most unremitting self-denial with the first rudiments of learning, she has sacrificed her health and time to the imparting of the most extended knowledge in her did it. How very dainty and sau are the evangelical people of the *Wit*-ness stripe over the unhappy fate of James II.! The stupid world has always imagined that the preat Whig party of Enguniversities, seminaries and colleges, she has mitted only when they give the most reliable certificates of guileless morality and sound principles. The text books are most carefully expurgated from all that might sully the infant heart. The students themselves are trained to the most active discipline so as to preserve them in the pious dispositions they should harbour upon entering those happy supplied with wholesome and trustworthy, homes which are so often and so appropriately termed Alma Maters. No pain is spared, no trouble avoided to succeed in instructing the youthful minds given her in charge. No tediousness can desirable civic and municipal rights, so as to determine her to forsake her mission, to dizainish her watchfulness over the intellectual progress and virtuous training of her trust. And what has been the result? - 0f course some with their intractable minds and depraved hearts have resisted the zealous voice of this most kind well-wisher, but how many, after having stored their intelligence with the rich lessons of their earnest preceptors, have kept fuithful to the virtues taught them during their whole life? How many have not been encouraged in the practice of a Christian life? How many have not been called again into the path of rectitude by simply meditating on the words and examples of the monitors of their youth ? How many have not resolved to seek after happiness in the exercise of religion by simply recalling the continued contentment and pleasantness of these so much persecuted and so widely-spread Jesuit Fathers, who have given so many precious members to societythose Jesuit Fathers, those Pillars of the Catholic Church, those most self-denying men, whose sole motive is God's greater glory, and whose sole guide is God's holy will? Manhood is the second period in man's career. Not satisfied with having engraven on her child's heart the principles of good, the Church continues to foster that conscience she was worked to form in his tender soul. She keeps this conscience awake by maintaining a sense of responsibility and by helping his inconstancy. In her exhortations, in her instructions, and especially in the sacred recesses of her confessionals, she impresses the thought of God's presence everywhere; that He reads the inmost sentiments of the heart; that He sees and demands an account of the most secret evil thoughts, these forerunners of evil actions, the object of the Lord's voices. We say men's voices as a general abomination; and thus, as every Catholic rule. We do not recognize the right of fefully understands, numberless acts of dis- males to sing in the church. Therefore, from honesty are avoided, numberless acts of dis- and after the 1st of June, 1879, they will honor remain undone; for the sense of not be permitted to sing in churches, responsibility awoke by this thought at Grard Masses or at other public offices, of to his ear, and of the obligations he Sacrament and others. Nevertheless, we is in of answering to his Divine Master, ex- permit females to sing by themselves alone, cites him to avoid evil, the certain source of at the Retreats which may be given them, in misfortune, and to do good, which leads to- their reunion of congregations, at the service wards the possession of perfect happiness. of the Archiconfrerie or at the services during The Catholic Church, in her divine laws, the month of May, or when it is not possible comes, moreover, to the help of weak, inconstant nature. Let us consider one of her wise regulations. By enforcing the indisso- be well understood that the mixture of choirs lubility of matrimony, which is the ordinary of men and women together is prohibited.* calling of people living in the world-by urging the indissolubility of this contract, pro- His Lordship to have this change take effect claimed by Jesus Christ when He said to His from the 1st of January last, but owing to attain his object the more surely, to impart | disciples, "Whoseever shall put away his wife | more fully the instruction they were charged and marry another committeh adultery against a longer period was allowed, in order to adfree, says Our Lord. You shall know the long victim of habit, is she not guarding the with giving, those self-sacrificing monks her," she ensures the welfare of the children, is she not setting a used to devote long hours, long days, nay, the protection of the mother, the fidelity of by this measure, being properly filled. n an Angelen an Angele Angelen an A Angelen an A

the father. She guarantees the love pledged at the foot of the holy altar. Yes, by her word, the fidelity sworn at the priest's knee is most trustworthy; the parties may feel assured that the hand of Death alone can dissolve their blessed union. Are not these sculpture, having to build and ornament a benefits the Church confers upon society, in the person of its members, conducive to its preme Lord of all, she centred all her facul-ties on reaching the height of superiority, the ity of society warranted by these provisions? ideal of splendor and magnificence, and has is not the personal happiness of its members thus given architecture and sculpture a stimu- made sure and permanent by its vigilance and precepts?

Infirmities and old age form the third stage The aged and the infirm find houses in which their heart's wants are most charitably furnished, no imbecility is too great, no sickness appointed to her consecrated children, the old age; the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of cultivated intelligence, of the most exquisite delicacy, must, in virtue of her voluntary vow, visit the most filthy hovels, attend the tion of fallen families, to the disclosure of impending calamities or of painful losses. It is on the children of St. Francis that this ministrations, and what ingratitude oftenquently nothing but calumny returns to them for their self-sacrifice, for, their unremitting toil. Thanks be to God, there is a heaven where they will one day wear the rick crown they have so well carned by their faithfulness in their Lord's vinevard. Such are the measures taken by the Catholic Church in the interest of the members of sowell-wisher of mankind. Thus does sho show herself the friend of society, for is it not Almighty God who has said that the gates of piously trained? Is it not to the profit complishments? Is it not, finally, to the avail of society to have establishments for its sick and its homeless?

1 must now conclude. We have studied, or rather we have glanced, at the proofs the Catholic Church has given of her interest in society. We have beheld her, ladies and gentlemen, protecting the freedom, contributing towards the embellishment and assuring the happiness and welfare of society. May our mpid glimpse awake at least a desire in and who differ from us to search further into the benefits and excellence of the Catholic Church. We do not wish to draw them unwillthemselves of its genuineness. We are not afraid of an examination. We want theme whom my feeble discourse may have touched. to obey the voice of reason, the voice of their subject, must worship Him in the way he has determined, and consequently that man must, whenever he is not in the tranquil persuasion that he is so doing, inquire from competent persons the solution of his doubts. He cannot, without condemning himself, remain in that state of indecision. And you, my Catholic friends, what should be our sensiments? Ah, they should be ones of love, retion; her cause should be our cause; her interests should be ours. Let us then, now in her hour of need, in her day of distress, sympathize with her, console her by remaining steadfast in her saving belief and faithful to her practices. Let us instruct ourselves more and more with her doctrines and devotions, so as to obtain from on High the strength we need to defend her against her adversaries, and to avoid the snares they are continually laying for us. May the much desired day soon come when triumphant over her enemics and decked with the glorious laurels won in her many struggles, she will appear, as the Scripture says, clothed with the sun and the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars, is the hearty wish I form, ladies and gentle-men, on leaving this platform, from which I have been listened to with so much benevelence and kindness.

land and William of Orange had something to do with the ignominious flight of James. But, no; it was the Jesuits who handed over the crown of Edward the Confessor to the bitterest enemy of the Catholic Church in the seventeenth century-the infidel William! Credat apelles.

If the Josuits were the conspirators and assassing their maligners represent them to have been, let them explain how it was that monarchs so jealous of their power and privileges as Frederick the Great and Catherine of Russia, should have favored the Order and highly eulogized the elevating social influence of those devoted men? Were these astute rulers ignorant of the real tendencies of the Jesuit Order? They were the ablest monarchs of Europe; will the splendid example of their protection of the Jesuits count for nothing beside the opinions of hostile literature Will the immense services in the cause of religion, education and Christian civilization weigh nothing when placed in the balance against a pitiful charge, rejected with scorn by every Protestant writer having the slightest pretension to veracity and selfrespect.

The Jesuits were raised up by God to withstand the fatal heresy of the XVIth century. Macaulay admits that it was the Order of Jesus that beat back the new opinion to a point past which it has never been able to return. For this reason, the Jesuits were hated by the swarming sectaries engendered by the so-called Reformation, and every stone was turned to vilify and degrade them in the eves of all men. G.

The Grand Lettery.

Tickets for the Grand Lottery can be had up to 5 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the following city agents only : Henry Prince, C. C. DeZouche, Fabro & Gravel, D. & J. Sadlier, Devins & Bolton : B. E McGale's, 301 St. Joseph St. Catherine street, Montreal.

day morning, January the 16th instant, and but children admitted.

Saturday's EVENING POST of January, the 18th, and in the TRUE WITNESS of Wednesday the 23rd instant, also in La Minerve and Nouveau Monde of Monday, January the 20th instant.

Aged Irish People in New York.

In the New York Bureau of Vital Statistcs during the past year the deaths were recorded of the following persons whose ages reached 100 years and over :- Fany Wood, 102 years, Irish; Mary A. Maroney, 100 years, Irish; Mary Connors, 101 years, Irish; William Moan, 100 years, Irish; Rosa Oliver, New York; Mary Davis, 104 years, Irish; Patrick Corrigan, 106 years, Irish ; Mary Bermingham, 100 years, Irish; Ellen Howard, 100 years, Irish; Mary Morneane, 106 years, Irish; Catherine Cosgrove, 106 years, Irish; and Catherine Buckley, 104 years, Irish.

Princess dresses buttoning in the back are worn even by middle-aged ladies.

recall that society is not infallible, and that consequently it is exposed to give an erroneous verdict. Let them remember that society is oftentimes guided by unsound principles, and governed by men blinded by passion and self-interest, and that consequently it is liable to act frequently to the detriment of justice and truth, and then let them summon courage to examine for themselves whether the Catholic Church has really shown herself so undeserving of the good-will of society. Let them resolve with us Catholics, for whom a knowledge of this evening's discourse is so important, in order to defend our "Alma Mater," when the occasion presents itselfi Let them resolve, I repeat, to study with us our proposition, which we shall do by considering what our beloved Church has done for the liberty, the embellishment, and the happiness of society; and if we discover that she has contributed towards the maintenance of our freedom, towards the beauty and felicity of society, may they depose their preju-

dices and grant us our rights. Among the many gifts Admighty God has bestowed on mankind there are two, ladies and gentlemen, which make him God-liksthey are the gifts of understanding and choice -gifts of which man himself seems fully to conceive the excellence, for he is very cautious and vigilant when they are in danger. Well, these gifts or faculties in this world of deceit and darkness are very much exposed, for, engaged with the legitimate pursuits of his worldly interests, encompassed on all sides by the occupations of his station in life, man is hable to be deceived by the powers o2language, by the sophistries of his enemies, who might thus enslave his intellect-who might street, and at the Hall, Nazareth Asylum 1097 thus deprive him of his free will. He, therefore, requires a guide to lead him safely Admission to the hall on the day of public) through the infinity of the day's opinions; drawing of prizes will be to ticket holders only he needs a monitor to direct his conduct, in on showing their tickets at the door of the hall | whom he can place unlimited trust ; and who 1097 St. Catherine street, at nine o'clock Thurs- will this guide be-who will this monitor be -none other but the Catholic Chusch, for such numbers as the hall can conveniently ac- | none other than the Gatholic Church can commodate will be admitted at a time. No teach with the same authority-none other has the Divine promise, To it alone has Christ The official list of numbers having drawn said : "Go and teach all nations; I will send prizes in the Grand Lottery will be published in the spirit of Truth upon you, to abide with you, and the gates of hell, that is the spirit of error, shall never prevail against my Church. It alone has Qur Lord told us to hear its commands, which must be wise, which must be alutary, if Jesus Christ be the God of wisdom and love as we know Him to be; its commands are the sole ones which He has enjoined

on us to obey, under pain of being a heathen and a publican. Let us examine now how the Cathelic Church has favored the liberty of society; let us consider first how it has contributed towards the preservation of its intellectual freedom, and secondly, how it has contributed towards the sustenance of its free will. Let us see if it has shown itself a competent guide and a faithful monitor.

position at once; we ought not then wonder another's property? Oh, no; otherwise the if some would be unwilling to hear such a eternal voice expressed in the will of our lawquestion discussed. But how far they are ful superiors, since the law comes from on carried astray, how far from being founded High, would be unheeded, would be despised. are in effect these conclusions. Let them What, then, influences our will? What, then, enslaves our will? It is not just laws nor lawful authority. What, then, is it? Ah, it is the principles of the world: it is the maxims of the age. It is those principles that tell a man that he has been insulted; to take a revolver and wipe out the insult in the blood of the offender. It is those principles which say, "You are in a profitable position; you are entrusted with funds; provide for the future, enrich yourself now while you have time. It is those principles which ad-vise a person to go and seek forbidden pleasures, taking care, however, to act prudently and not let himself be seen; discovery is all that has to be dreaded. It is also these perverted maxims which influence the world to such a point that unless you are well dressed you are not obliged to obey the commands of the Church; you are not supposed to assist at the Holy Sacrifice services on Sunday and holidays; you are dispensed with worshipping the Lord of heaven and earth according to His desires. These are the principles which our

Divine Master anathematised when. He said : Be not conformed to this world, for the friendship of the world is enmity before God. And add to these principles the passions within us-these strong unreasoning passions -these passions of intemperance and injustice, of vergeance and jealousy which rise up like giants and assume dominion over us, and these are the most tyraunical of all the enemies of our free wilk-the most constantly with us, against which we have to battle so endlessly, and on account of which we have to work out our selvation with fear and trembling. These are the destroyers of our Where is their antidote ; where is the will. remedy to be found? Is it in knowledge? Will knowledge deliver us from being bound by these despotic principles, by these internal enemies? When you can moor a vessel with a thread of silk, then you may hope to elevate this human knowledge, and by human meason to tip down and restrain these giants, the passions and pride of man, says Dr. Wilberforce. No, knowledge is not the antidote; knowledge will not guard the free will. Something more efficacious is wanted. Grace is what is necessary, help from above is necessary-flowing through the different channels instituted by Christ and existing in His Church. The Sacraments, these are the means to subject the passions of the soul to the control of the will. Let us ask ourselves does not the Sacramont of Penance, for instance, preserve us from innumerable faults; does not the thought of confession check us in the precipitous path our bad propensities would lead us to choose; does it not prevent habit from becoming a second nature? And this is but one of the means the Catholic Church has of benefitting the freedom of man's will. In the vastness of her power, in the depth of her knowledge, she furnishes countless others by which the enemies of man's Trinity, the Incarnation, the Redemption, the will are weakened. When she prohibits the reading of these filthy polluted productions, True intellectualificedom, according to the infallible teaching of Jesus Christ himself, when she forbids the perusal of these schisconsists in the possession of truth. You shall matic and heretic writings, is she not simply know the truth and the truth shall make you protecting man's free will from being the life

elected him Archbishop of Salzburg, in token of his approbation. Whence we infer, ladies and gentlemen, that the Catholic Church fosters those who contribute towards the enlightening of the understanding of their fellow-creatures by their diligence and researches, ... Far from wishing to bind man's mind she does all in her power to have it doctrine, to have it fully developed by skilful management. She strives hard and oftentimes succeeds to obtain for her universities and colleges the most animate youth to seek after science. And why? Because she perceives the more man's mind is opened, the more she will prosper, the more her effects will be examined; the more her teachings will be considered, the more her wisdom will be recognized and her truth acknowledged, because she apprehends that thus she will increase the refinement of society, in which she takes so much interest, and with reason, for is it not composed of her cherished members-of those who have been given to her Divine spouse by His Eternal Father as His children and His heirs.

Not satisfied, ladies and gentlemen, with encouraging the ornamentation of society by the development of man's mental faculties, this Church has offered, and still offers, a great impulse towards the perfecting of the fine arts. Music, painting, architecture, and sculpture-arts so pleasing to the senses and so invigorating to the mind-found, and still find, a sincere patroness in the Catholic Church. When these arts had been plunged into the deepest lethargy by the decline of Rome and Greece, the Church again came to the rescue of forlorn and humbled man and sought to

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soothe him in his distress by awakening the
magic spell of music, by recalling to his
memory the happy scenes or his youth by
means of the elegant polish of the painter's
brush or of the sculptor's chisel, and finally
by clevating and impressing him by present-
ing to his enchanted view some sublime
monument of architecture, some grand cathe-
dral, upon which rested, high among the
clouds the beloved and saving sign of our
redemption. When the voice of the singer
was everywhere else hushed, it was heard in
the Church, the Gregorian chant springing
from the loving and sympathetic heart of Greg-
ory, resounded through the churches of the
middle ages, the organ, so typical of Christi-
anity, so varied, yet so melodious, so dear and
so familiar to every Catholic, sent forth its
princely peals throughout the Benedictine
 cloisters, where it had found its beginning,
electrifying all the assistants, raising them
upon its wings of song towards
that heaven for which they had been
created. Aware of her mission to teach,
and printing not being as yet invented, she
was forced to have recourse to the expressive
art of painting. The holy and consecrated
recluse of the monastery was called upon to
illustrate with the utmost human perfection.
the mysteries of our holy religion. The
Annunciation, the Assumption and Corona-
 tion of the Blessed Virgin, were the sublime
subjects he was chosen to represent; and to
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Thanks, ladies and gentlemen, once more thanks.

Ad majorem Dei gloriam et laudem.

The Rev. Mr. Bray Agrees with Father Grabam

[The Spectator.]

Father Graham, preaching at St. Bridget's, said some things which Protestants would be better for hearing. For example :

"Do you neglect to pay your debts when able, or run into expenses which you know you can never liquidate? * * Do you blacken your neighbor's reputation, by cowardly insinus-tions, uncharitable constructions, imputations, of evil motives?" &c.

Thanks, Father Graham, give them more of it; and Protestant daily papers please to copy for the edification of their readers. Of course, I take it for granted that every paper is read by its own staff.

SINGING IN CHURCHES.

Extract from the Circular of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, Dated December 25, 1878.

" Third-Singing and Music.

"The plain or Gregorian chant is, properly speaking, the chant of the Church. It is, therefore, important that it should be cultivated with care in the schools and elsowhere. We would like very much to see each parish priest form in his parish a good choir of men's God's presence so often whispered such as Vespers, the Benediction of the Blessed to procure men's voices in a sufficient number to form a convenient choir. But it must

We understand that it was the intention of His Lordship to have this change take effect the short notice given to the various churches

WEDNESDAY, 15TH' JANUARY, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Protection in Germany.

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Genmany is no longer agitated by a contest between Church and State, but is amicably occupied in considering the future commercial policy of the Empire. The current has set in strongly in favor of Protection. It is a remarkable circumstance, for instance, that the Protectionist party have a majority of the members on the several commissions appointed to enquire into the condition of the principal branches of industry and trade. The commission appointed on the cotton and linen trade are reported to be was realized, which, added to the \$726 banked by In favour of higher duties than, are at present | last year's effort, will largely help in the erection levied on those goods entering the Empire.

The Winter Port.

[Halifax Morning Chronicle.]

The winter is passing away, but there are no signs of the fulfilment of the Conservative promise " to constitute Hallfax the grain and winter port of the Dominion." It has been noticed that' Conservative gentlemen who a year ago were full of meetings and petitions and delegations and agitation generally on this question, have lately been resting on their honors. After all that was said by Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Richey, Mr. Daly and others a few months ago no further appeal should be necessary. But if appeals are to be made they should go right to the mark and go with the voice of the whole community.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Special Correspondent of the " London Telegraph," on the Canadian Volunteers.

I know it is the fashion to decry and deprecinte irregular forces; I am aware that to the " regular" the idea of the militin is " something too absurd ;" but I may mention that gathered on parade that morning were more than one battalion that would have done credit to any army in the world; that Stevenson's four-gun battery is almost the equal of some of our own famous batteries at Woolwich ; and that the Scotch companies of the 5th Fusiller Regiment showed as handsome a set of fellows as ever marched passed the saluting point. I remember that with six weeks' drill only rough Turks from Anatolia had defended the lines of Plevna, and as I looked at the militia of Montreal I could but feel that General Sir Selby Smyth had as effective a force under his control as could ever be expected in a country where the only training in the year is a twelve days' drill with one evening in a week for exercise. The ma terial was excellent, the uniforms good, even the new helmets being worn by the infantry ; while the precision with which the men executed every movement spoke volumes for the care that had been taken with them, and their aptitude for instruction.

Death of a Fireman. [N.Y. Herald.]

The perils incident to the life of a fireman were illustrated in a melancholy way yesterday by the death of one man and the injury of eight of his gallant comrades, who were buried under the ruins of the establishment that was burned down in Vesey street. No one seems to be responsible for the accident, by which, for the want of a better word, it must be called. When their chief into the burned building all danger there. was supposed to be over; the flames had been extinguished, the peril to adjoining property was at an end, and nothing remained to be done except what in Fire Department phraseology is known as " washing down," or, in other words, examining the building and putting out every smouldering ember. The falling in of the roof and the tumbling down of the walls were the very last things the hardy firemen looked for, although, when we come to think of it, nothing could have been more natural. Firemen are however, generally reckless ; but, after all, the public are the very last who should bring the charge against them. To risk life unnecessarily

Canadian Items. The Prince Edward Island Provincial

Exibition Commission are considering the best means of encouraging the culture of the sugar beet.

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of a new church has just been held at Fort Erie which renexts great credit on the ladies of that village. The fancy work and other articles were more than ordinarily attractive, and as a consequence readily disposed of. The handsome sum of \$500 of the church.

Miscellaneous News.

-Diphtheria is epidemic in Newfoundland. -Lima went into mourning for eight days for Don Manuel Pardo, late President of Peru.

-Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who has inherited through his wife the large Townly estates in Lancashire, was once a reporter.

-The Rev. Dr. Leonard Beacon says that the time seems to have come for a reconsideration of the differences between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, with a view to union.

-On the 9th inst., the anniversary of the death of Victor Emanuel, a funeral service for the repose of his soul is to be celebrated in all the churches of Rome, except the four great basilicas, by express authorization of Pope Leo XIII.

-Switzerland has been admonished by the great powers not to allow itself to become a refuge for the Communists; and the Berne authorities have replied that they will banish any refugee trying to conspire on Swiss soll against neighboring countries and sovereigns.

-The custom of making New Year's calls, formerly almost confined to New York, has extended westward. The Cincinnati and St. Louis newspapers of Tuesday morning contained whole pages of the addresses of women who were to receive their acquaint-

Industrial and Commercial.

ances.

Three-quarters of a million pounds of wool have been shipped from Arizona this

scason, The liabilitles of the 915 failures in New York

city the past year were \$61,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 over 1877.

The new gas works at Barrie are to cost \$25,000, and have already been leased for fourteen years to experienced parties.

A letter from Emerson, Manitobia, received last week, announces the shipment thence of seven car-loads of flax seed, grown in the Mennonite settlement; destination, Minneapolis.

A Markham firm is said by an exchange to wagons. The number suggests an error in figures; but even if we take off one of the cyphers the order is still a considerable

one. Westminister, B. C., exported during the season of 4878, no less than 405,400 cases cauned salmon, 5,051 barrels salted salmon, 2) tons herrings, and 1,500 gallons herring oil, the the deceased fireman and his associates followed manufacture of which last is a new industry

> Recent years have been peculiarly unfortunate for the retail fur trade, but the present winter it was supposed would have been belief.

The millers of Canada propose an insurance company on the mutual plan for the insurance of flouring mills only. Many underwriters predict unfavorable results. A like movement on the part of the proprietors of New England cotton mills proved a grand success.

Discussing the humber trade of the country, the

Domestic. Hints.

SOUFFLED POTATOES .--- Peel potatoes, cut them in the direction of their length into slices a quarter of an inch thick; fry them till they are three parts done in moderately hot fat. Take them out, drain, and let nearly get cold. Then throw them into very hot fat, and plenty of it; keep them moving with a slice till they are well souffleed or swollen, and of a light brown, which takes place almost immediately. INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS .-- What can give an air of refinement to the meanest place more effectually than flowers? I know a row of dingy-looking city houses, in front of which a | A vision of a horned quadruped swimming in few ragged, dirty trees drag on a miserable existence: but between the end house and a dreary blank wall there is a triangular bit of ground, which is literally carpeted with lilies of the valley whenever May comes round. They scent the squalid street, and not a single pair of leaves comes up without its attendant spray of blossom.

BEEF CARES .- Take some cold roast beefthat which is underdone is best-and mince it very fine ; mix with it grated bread crumbs and a little chopped onion and parsley; season it with pepper and salt; and moisten it with some beef dripping and walnut sauce; some scraped cold tongue or grated ham will be found an improvement; form it into broad, flat cakes, and spread a layer of mashed potato thinly on the top and bottom of each; lay a small piece of butter on the top of every cake; place them on a dish, and set them in an oven to brown.

Few people would think that there are several wrong ways of washing the face, and but one right. Dr. Wilson's directions are "Fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water, and then your hands. Soap the hands well, and pass the soaped hands with gentle friction over the whole face. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time, and rinse it completely : you may add very much to the luxury of the latter part of the operation by having a second basin ready with fresh water to perform a final rinse."

The Interior of Newfoundland.

The interior of the island is at present almost wholly uninhabited. Traces of deer fences, thirty and forty miles long, only remain to tell of the sports and labors of the Bocothicks, the aboriginal Red Indian tribe. long ago exterminated or driven away. The short-sighted policy of the whites in killing the goose that lays the golden egg led to the destruction of the unfortunate Bocothicks, for the sake of the valuable furs of tox, otter, etc., which they alone could procure. With them, of course, died out the fur trade. Aftey they had been wantonly persecuted for over two his friend's pleasant illusion. "When I went hundred years, the local government, in the beginning of the present century, woke up to have received an order from Winnipeg for 400 the idea of protecting a tribe that no longer existed! But, though the Indian has been exterminated, the white man has not taken his place, the country lying desolate. Over regions that should yield rich harvests to the farmer's hands now flaunt the golden lily and the purple iris; tangled vines of cranberry, partridge-berry and delicate capillaire carpet the ground with the darkest green, flashing with fruit of scarlet and white, and thickets of blueberry, raspberry and bakeapple in their season clothe in blue and crimson and amber the wasting plains. Great forests declare that beneath them lies a rich sub-soil that should furnish food for thousands; beneficially felt by the trade generally. Recent and no man is found to till this great lone developments, however, have not borne out this | land, which is the secure homes of wolves, deer, black bears, hares, foxes and all manner of vermin. Osprey and owl, raven, crow and blue jay, woodpecker and robin, martin, wren, thrush, titmouse, blackcap, flycatcher, gros-

beak, snowbird and sparrow, all abound in the woods; plover, bittern snipe, whimbrel and sandpiper haunt the wilds and marshes. Partridges abound everywhere. Water-fowl of many species are found in the lakes and ponds, while gulls, cormorants, eider-ducks, goosanders, loons and puffins abound on the sea coast, and are to be had for the shooting. Penguins were once plentiful, but have been almost exterminated, and, almost within the memory of man, that now extinct bird, the great auk, found a breedizg-place on the adjacent islands. Trout and salmon abound in the rivers and streams, but, though well protected by law, are wantonly destroyed in districts where law is practically without effect, from the want of an efficient staff of water bailiffs.

Domestic Reading.

TERBORS OF SPEECH .- About forty years ago the Yorkshire dialects were very numerous and very puzzling. A clergyman was pre-sented to a living in Craven, in the West Riding, and, on going to see the place, stayed at a farm-house, the only available place of lodging in the neighborhood. There were two churches, one of them four miles distant, so he inquired on Sunday morning if he could have some conveyance in which he could reach it. "There's nobbut our stag," was the reply ; "you can have that if you like, it's laking." some adjoining water rose to his mind; but, after much explanation, he learned that the sentence, being interpreted, meant : " There is nothing but our colt, which you can have, as it has nothing to do." A West Riding factory hand who is out of work will, at the present day, reply to the question, " What, are you not at the mill ?" with the answer, " No,

I'm laking." LIMED AND CAUGHT .- A naturalised fellowcountryman of German extraction, who landed in this country several years ago without a sLilling in his pocket, but who has contrived during his residence in the country of his adoption to amass a considerable fortune, was, copper." with the characteristic gratitude and good taste of his kind, decrying, says a contemporary, British institutions in a room full of Englishmen, and drawing unfavorable comparisons between them and the Germans. Az for your army," said he, " leaving ze insignificance of zeir numbers out of question, zey cannot hold a candle, man for man, viz ze

Germans. Our Guards are finer men zan yours, and your Line iz noveres compared viz ours." "I think," said a young Englishman quietly, "that I could name a regiment in our army, one which you have probably never seen, that is a far finer one in every respect that its corresponding one in the German army." "Vat iz it?" shrieked mein Herr." "The Horse Marines," calmly answered the young Englishman. "Dat iz a lie!" excitedly yelled the German. "I have seen boze yours and ours, and ours iz mosh ze tiner of ze two."

THE MAN WHO SAW DOUBLE .- A citizen of Detroit stood gazing at his own house so long, the other afternoon, that a pedestrian who knew him felt called upon to approach and see if anything was wrong. "No, nezzing wrong," replied the man-"every thing all right-tip-top-bully f'r me!" "You feel good ?" "Speck I do. When I went down good ?" I had only one house; come back now an' find two!" "Where?" "Right zhere, sur," answered the house owner, pointing to his domicile. The pedestrian was an old man. He remembered various occasions when he

had seen double, and he didn't care to dispel down town I had one house worth free fousand doll'r; cum back an' find I'm worth six thousand doll'r-two houses-much agin -shake!" They shook. While they were shaking, the man's wife appeared at the front door. He turned and saw her, and grew pale. "Do you still see two houses?" asked the friend. "I do_I do!" was the earnest reply: " but hang me 'n doan' also see two wives, too an' hoaf of 'em waitin' f'r me ter git inshide er door! Wish I wasn't worth but free fousand dollars!"

A STEAM JURYMAN .- An American judge was recently displaying the usual amount of judicial indignation at the absence of several jurymen who had been summoned to attend his court. Presently the clerk of the court called out the name of "Thatcher Magoin," when a man stepped forward and informed the judge that it was impossible for Thatcher Magoin to attend as a juryman. "Impossible!" exclaimed the irate judge, "but he must." "He can't," replied the man, "he's too busy. If he did come he'd make things unpleasant all around. Besides he turns the scale at 5,000 pounds; you'd have to send a derrick and truck to fetch him.' The judge began to make remarks tending to cast a doubt on the sobrlety of the man before him, but the latter proceeded to explain that "Thatcher Magoin" was a steam-engine, named after a man to whom it had some years previously belonged. The ingenious compiler of the "New York Directory," who visited the dock where the engine was fixed, saw the name of the engine, and finding no one about capable of giving information, entered the name in his book as that of the owner of the wharf; so that it came about that for the first time, so far as we are aware, it was sought to try prisoners with the aid of a steam juryman.

AGRICULTURAL.

Science and Agriculture. POISON IN PRESERVED PEAS.

The subject of the use of salts of copper as coloring matter for articles of food has been before the French Academy. In the course of the discussion M. Pasteur stated that, having bought fourteen cases of preserved peas at random from several shops in the principal quarters of Paris he found ten of them containing copper sometimes as much as 1-70,000th of the whole weight of the article, exclusive of the liquid-the latter always containing some copper when the peas contain it, but in less quantity; in the peas, the copper is generally to be found mixed under the exterior cortical envelope. It was also stated that preserved pens may always be considered as being tainted with copper when they have, even in the least degree, the fresh green color of natural peas. In the interests, therefore, of public sanitary safety, M. Pasteur urged the absolute proscription of such treatment of alimentary substances-toleration of the articles in question to be permitted only on condition that the seller label the packages. "Preserved peas colored green with salts of

HOW SKIPPERS GET INTO CHEESE.

Skippens are hatched from the eggs of the cheese fly. The cheese fly is a very small insect, one of the smallest of the fly family. The fly is most troublesome in hot weather and in September. It lays its eggs usually where the bandage laps over on top of the cheese, and under any little scale, often directly on the top of the cheese and on the sides; often, too. on the boards which hold the cheese.

If there is a small crack or crevice, the skippers commence to work into the cheese, and when cheeses are what is termed loose or porous, they work into the cheese rapidly and f not arrested will work into the centre and through the cheese, spoiling it. They require nir. and this fact is taken advantage of by the dairyman, in covering the surface of the cheese

with a greased paper, plastering it down securely on the cheese, or on the hole where they are working. This brings them to the surface

when they may be removed. One of the objects of rubbing cheese smartly every day is to rub off or destroy the eggs of the fly. The tables, in warm weather should also be washed off with hot whey, or with soap and water and lye, in order to remove grease, so that the ity will not lay eggs on the boards.

Never heard of the fly depositing eggs on cheese curd, and by that means getting into the centre of the cheese. Do not think they could live and hatch in the centre of cheese for want of air .- Mass. Ploughman.

WINTERING FEOWERING BULBS.

HYACINTHS, narcissus, tulips, crocus, and the other classes of bulbs often flowered in winter in glasses will be found more satisfactorly in pots to the greater numbered of window gardeners. A four-inch pot will do well-five inch is better-for single bulbs of all except crocus and other of the small bulbs. A clump of these latter may be planted in a four-inch pot, the proper soil being decayed turf, leaf mould, and sand, about equal parts. Once potted, set them away in a cool dark place until the roots are pretty well advanced, giving water sparingly, or only when the soil is dry. If flowered in glasses or moss, the same rule will apply as to keeping them in a dark place until well rooted.

In potting hyacinths, the bulbs should be only half covered ; tulips, crocus, etc., entirely so. When they begin to show leafgrowth bring them to the window, and give water often enough sothe soil never gets dry, always remembering the larger the pot the less frequent will they need watering. A little experience will soon enable those who have the care of the plant window in winter to decide when water is needed .- Prairie Farmer.

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a force which deserves so well of the whole community.

Whence Manifola Derives its Name.

Manitoba Lake, which has given name to the Province formed of the Red River region, is called after a small island, whence in the stillness of the night, issue strangely sweet, mysterious sounds. The Ojibway Indians who dwell in that neighborhood believe the island to be the home of Manitoba, the speaking God, and will not land on or approach it for any consideration, thinking they would descerate or profane it, and that they would meet with some terrible fate for their implety. The sound is eggs. caused, it has been ascertained, by the beating of the waves on the large pebbles along the shore. These with fragments of fine-grained, compact limestone that have fallen from the as it subsides, low plaintive notes, resembling voices of an invisible choir, are heard. It has been compared to a chant of the muss at the Trinita de Monti in Rome, with which all bells were ringing afar off, and that their tones | vanilla.

were rippling over the lake. The mystic bells of Manitoba have acquired such reputation that travellers are never satisfied unless they are heard, and often spend days there waiting for the blowing of the north wind. The Ojibway have a number of poetic legends about their Speaking God, whom they profoundly revere.

Strikes and failures in Fagland, (New York Herald.)

With what friction the adjustment of the recapitalist sees no way but by a reduction of the fragrant. price of labor, and labor sees no way to stop suffers a little and the laborer a great deal. In laborer returns, grunbling, to work. In the bitter. It is gratifying to observe that in one case the dispute about a five per cent reduction has been referred to arbitration, and it is to be hoped that the arbitrators will give the grounds on which they base their decision, as well as the decision itself. The coal miners of South Yorkshire are preparing to resist a reduction of pay, and the amalgamated engineers are ready to resist an attempt to increase their hours of labor. All these are symptoms of the depression of basiness, of which a further idea may be formed by the record of failures for 1878. They are in all 15,059 or 4,037 more than in 1877. from this state of affairs is yet visible. Wages paring and profit shaving may help English irade a triffe, but its great days are gone beyond recovery. It can no longer monopolize the mar-America's turn.

is as consurable as not to attempt to save it at Journal of Commerce ays: "The year any hazard, and it is to be hoped the accident of like its recent predecessors, has resulted in disyesterday will not be lost upon the members of appointment and further failing off in sales and prices. The continual expectation of better times and a better demand has not been realized, and the year closes with a disheartening feeling amongst manufacturers and shippers as to what 79 has in store."

Household Helps.

TAPLOCA MERINGUE.-Two cups of taploca; soak in milk of water over night; in the morning put it on to boll, adding a little milk at a time until it becomes of the consistency of cream; add volks of five eggs; sweeten to faste ; flavor delicately ; when cold cover with a meringue made of the whites of the

CREAM PUFFS-Oue-half pound of butter, three-quarters pound flour, eight eggs, one plnt of water. Stir the batter with the water, which should be warm; place upon the stove and bring cliffs above, are rubbed together by the action of 10 a boil ; add the flour and boll one minute, the water, and give out a tone like that of stirring constantly; take from the fire and let distant church bells. The natural music is cool. Beat the eggs very light and add to the heard when the wind blows from the north, and | cooled paste first the yolks and then the whites. Drop in large spoonsfuls a poin buttered paper, though they are nicer shaped baked in muflinrings placed into a dipping-pan. They must be placed far enough apart so as not to ran into travellers are familiar. The effect is impressive, | each other. When cold, cut out the centre Tourists have been awakened at night in the with a sharpe kulfe and fill them with five to six hundred leagues in circumference; vicinity, under the impression that chimes of thin boiled custard. Season with leaton or

> FORMULA FOR EAU DE COLOGNE-Cologne made in this way resembles, as nearly as possible, the imported Farina cologne, known under designation of "Julich's Platz;" Attar of neroll, 5 drams 20 minims; attar of bergamot, 5 drams; attar of rosemary, 1 dram 20 minims; extract of jasmin, 8 drams ; pure alcohol, 6 pints; | the desert, and among them the remains water, 2 pints. This mixture is slightly milky but becomes quite clear when filtered, if a little powdered carbonate of magnesia is added on the filter. To those who desire a cheaper per,

fume, it is suggested to dilute the above lations between labor and capital in the United mixture of three parts of alcohol to one Kingdom is attended can be seen in the cable of water. The preparation may thus be reduced despatches. Out of the depression of trade the to half the strength, and yet be sufficiently

CHARLOTTE RUSSE-The day before wanted it but by going on strike. Then the capitalist make a stiff plain jelly of calves' feet, or you may use Cox's gelatin, but the feet are best; put nine cases out of ten capital wins, and the four calves' feet in a gallon of water and boil slowly until the meat drops from the bones and cotton, coal and iron trades the struggle is very the water is reduced to less than two quarts ; let it stand over night in a cool place; in the morning scrape off carefully the fat and sediment, and strain it to see if there is just three pints; boil one plut of milk, flavor it highly with vanilla, and set away to get cold ; take three pints of rich cream, and beat both together; melt the jelly in a pan over the fire; beat very light the yolks of six eggs, and then stir gradually into them half a pound of powdered loaf sugar; next add by degrees the melted jelly to the sugar and eggs, stirring very hard; keep the vessel sitting on the ice, and continue stirring until the mixture is firm enough to Of these 2,613 are of large concerns, the Glasgow retain the mark of the spoon; then stir in the Bank, with its thirty million dollars of deficit, cream as quickly as possible ; have ready a tin heading the ltst. No symptom of recovery mold lined with plain or almond sponge cake, cut very thin, and each piece brushed over with beaten white of egg; after the whole is nicely arranged set it on the ice till wanted. When you wish to turn out the charlotte, which must be kets of the world, and where it has recently lost done with great care, wrap around the outside of ground another has taken its place. It is the mold a course towel dipped in cold water and lift it from the charlotte.

THE GREAT AFRICAN SAHARA. What M. de Lessens Thinks of It.

A Paris letter says : M. de Lesseps, whose activity puts to shame the strength and powers of endurance of men who have reached only half his age, has just returned from a short trip to Tunis. He had a double object in visiting the African coast-to bring home the remains of a brother who died out there, and to investigate the possibility and advisability of letting the waters of the Mediterranean into the desert of Sahara, so as to convert a great portion of that desolate expanse into an inland sea. 31. de Lesseps says that the Arab chieftains of the south of the Aures keep up the tradition of there having existed in former times a sea in that neighborhood from he also has been enabled to disprove the idea that the formation of a new lake would do away with the oases, for he has discovered

that these are all from fifteen to forty metres above the level of the sea, whereas the desert itself is below the level. Traces of Roman civilization-where did not those wonderful colonizers penetrate ?- have been found in an amphithestre like that in Rome.

Pisciculture.

While Canada has devoted considerable sums annually to pisciculture, the United States have not been lagging in their efforts to replenish the lakes and rivers with the more valuable kinds of tish. The tish hatchers' are now in full operation. From ten to fifteen

million whitefish will be dunzped into the Detroit river next spring from the American side, while the Dominion establishment will contribute about twenty millions. Two million trout will also be placed in the lakes from the American side. Wisconsin will turn adrift four million lake trout and ten million whitefish. At Madison half a million brook trout eggs have been taken, and from that hatchery 150,000 California salmon will be set affont on the inland lakes and rivers of Wisconsin. At the State hatchery in Iowa, 100,000 California trout have been placed in the rivers. The different States are devoting much attention to fish breeding, and with the assistance of the Canadian establishments the supply in the lakes will doubtless continue to be abundant.

Princess dresses should be made over a stiff foundation if a perfect fit be desired.

The host, whether he be the lady's husband, nephew, or friend, leaves the drawing room first with the lady of highest rank; hostess leaves it after her guests.

Under no circumstance whatsoever can visitnot enclosed in an envelope.

The Eye of the Eagle.

When we recollect that an eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from that elevation will perceive its unsuspecting prey and pounce upon it with unerring certainty, and when we see some birds scrutinizing with almost microscopic nicety an object close at hand, we shall at once perceive that he possesses the power of accommodating his sight to distance in a manner to board of health .- Philadelphia Press. which our eye is untitted, and of which it is totally incapable. If we take a printed page we

shall find that there is some particular distance. probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter with a perfect distinctness; but if we move a page to a distance of forty inches we shall find it im-

possible to read it at all; a scientific man would, therefore, call ten inches the focus or focal distance of our eyes. We cannot alter this focus except by the aid of spectacles. But an engle has the power of altering the focus of his eye just as he pleases. He has only to look at an object at the distance of two

feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinctness. The ball of the eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates, sclerotic bones. They form a complete ring, and When he looks at a distant object this little circle of bone expands and the ball of the eye, being relieved of its pressure, becomes flatter, and when he looks at a very near object the little bones press together, and the ball of the eye is squeezed into a rounder or more convex form. The effect is very familiar to everybody. A person with very round eyes all. is near-sighted, and only sees clearly an ob

ject that is close to him; and a person with flat eyes, as in old age, can see nothing clearly except at a distance. The cagle, by mere will, can make his eyes round or flat, and see with equal clearness at any distance.

French Cavalry Morses.

[From.a "Paris Letter."]

Up to the present the inferiority of French cavalry horses has considered to be due to the animals being fed on the Gascon principle, and to excessive cheese-paring in the price offered for the animals to breeders, which compelled the latter, despite the best patriotism in the world, to prefer English purchasers But money has no odor, or if any at all, not unfragrant. Senator Latour traces the cavalry defects to the horses being badly shod, the consequence of inefficient farriers. The latter it seems, when their period of service is com-

pleted, desire to enter into private life, as In shoe, &c.

SCIENTIFIC RELIANCE ON SOAP.

Dr. Enchanness recently lectured in New fork city on the germ theory of disease. He acknowledged his obligation to Tyndall for his microscopic investigation on air dust, spores and other comforting and sulutary topics. It is worth while for common people to learn that tifty thousand typhus germs will thrive, in the circumference of a pin head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desicated and be borne, like thistle-seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly-down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 degrees boils them to death and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and miscroscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption, fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, small pox, vellow fever, and ague with soap. Soap is a

Farm Notes.

Coarse manure may be applied around currants and gooseberries: the soluble portions will find their way into the soil, leaving the rest as a mulch in hot weather.

A barrel of plaster should be kept in a handy place in every stable and manure cel-lar. Where this is used constantly, there will be freedom from the usual strong odor of stables and fermenting manure, and a sav-ing of valuable material which would otherwise escape.

Pork is lower than for many years past. There have been about 10,000,000 pigs marketed within twelve months. That this vast bones. They form a complete ring, and number should have been disposed of at any their edges slightly overlap each other. price is an extraordinary fact. It proves that the market is practically unlimited, if the price is low enough. The way to do this, is to keep only the best, and have pigs heavy enough for pork, without wintering over. A pig of the best breeds may be made to weigh 300 lbs, within a year. Only such pigs pay at present, and poor stock wos't pay at all.

If there is any one respect in which farmers -take the country through-do not live up to their privileges, it is in the matter of small fruit. The table of the city mechanic is better supplied with these fruits than that of many a wealthy farmer. We hope to see the time when every farmer's family shall have their fill of fruits, from the beginning of strawberries to the end of grapes. The chief reason why small fruits are scarce on large farms is that the preparatory work comes in spring, when the farmer is overwhelmed with other matters. The farmer's wife, the boys or even the girls might look after these. We therefore commend the consideration of a fruit garden to the farmer, primarily as a source of health and comfort to his family, and as affording light and healthful occupation to its younger members, and, secondarily, as a source of profit.-American Agriculturist

The oddest of the new neckties for gentleing cards be sent by post. If sent by a servant rapidly as non-commissioned officers. For men are brocaded in a pattern representing they should be left as if by the owners, and want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of the faces of the statesmen who figured at the Berlin Congress.

facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Cunadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months. (payable quarterly in advance.) SIM. For Circular and further particulars, address BRO, TOBIAS, 51-g. Director. Italian Warehouse.



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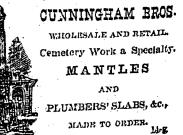


War Circular. Lorest prices cor given O gans Adress DANIEL F. BRATY, Washing 32-D

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS CULLITON, who left Ireland in 1850, or thereabouts. When last heard of was at Montreal, Ganada. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters Catherine and Ann Culliton. Address to

Mus. GEORGE WHITELEY, Bega, N.S.W., Australia. 21-2

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WEDNESDAY, 15TH, JANUARY, 1879.

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IN THE WEST

tiond climate, soil, water, and building some, and good s. cletr. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Lanss-

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FOR THE MILLION, AT

viceable Hats.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

July 24

D-tf

Building, Washington, D. C.

365 NOTRE DAME STREET Montreal.

AGENT FOR

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

EXECUTION OF FARREL.

QUEBEC, January 10.—The execution of Far-rel, which occurred this morning in the pre-cincts of the district jail, is the first that has

occurred in the vicinity of the new building,

the last hanging here being that of Mechan,

for the murder of Pearl, which occurred in 1864, in front of the old jail, now Morrin

college. A week ago it was officially au-

THE LAW MUST TAKE ITS COURSE

in the Farrel case ; yet his friends sustained

their hopes in a wonderful manner, and

could see any good object in the public meet-

ing called yesterday afternoon on Durham

Terrace, or in the unfortunate list of Irish

grievances there detailed, which had nothing

wipow.

and her children fatherless, than had the

youngest of those unfortunate little infants.

Every influence that could possibly be moved

towards obtaining the desired commutation

was employed : but it was impossible, in view

of the very aggravated nature of his crime,

that Farrel could receive any mercy from His-

Excellency or from the Minister of Justice,

provided capital punishment was not to be

severely against the criminal were his

murder, in 1861, of Mahar, whom he chopped

last August, of a man named Shanahan, by

escape arrest, fled to the States. Revd. Father

Winn, of St. Patrick's Church, has been unre-

mitting in his attentions to the nurderer;

A LAST FAREWELL

last evening he remained in the cell all night

in his company. Farrel's wife has been

moving all within her power in her husbands

behal? but without avail. She has a large

family, one daughter having been some years

night the family took their last meal together.

Farrel is a man of wonderful nerve and ex-

conduct and suffering of his wife may-be-

better snagined than described. At half-past

seven the jailer and langman proceeded to

THE MUCH AN HIS CHURS

snatched from life and health into death and-

ENCEDDINGLY SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE.

At half-past 7 also the members of the press

officers of the Court, medical men and a few

others who had obtained tickets of admission-

gation assisted. The service was

and after the latter's family bid him

nounced from Ottawa that

P. Napoleon Campana,

The following history of P. Napoleon

Campana, or "Sport," who recently walked

against O'Leary is taken from a sporting con-

temporary. It would appear that Campana was a great pedestrian in his day, but that

he is now a mixture of an imposture and a

WHO IS THIS CAMPANA, AND WHAT DID HE EVER

DO ?

He was, twenty years ago, the professional

champion long-distance runner of the United

WHAT SORT OF A PEDESTRIAN IS HE.

the poorest we ever saw except the "lepper,

Hughes. Like those saddle-horses seen in

advertisemente-and nowhere else-he is

thoroughly broken to every gait," and in

less than one hour we saw him run, lope,

canter, trot, pace, walk, hobble and crawl. He

is 43 years old, and his rough mode of life

has made him look, act, and feel ten years

older than he really is. He has two ruptures,

one of which is quite annoying, and is sorely afflicted with rheumatism. That such a

dilapidated relic of former generations could

days, proves that he is a "thoroughbred," and

travel on foot more than 357 miles in six

has unusual perseverance and gameness. He

is, apparently, a sort of harmless lunatic, and

WHAT WAS THE HESTORY OF CAMPANA'S BRIDGH

PORT PERFORMANCE ?

Wishing to reap some pecuniary har-

est, the proprietor of an unoccupied loft,

to walk a week for half the receipts. For

was done by any charse attendant, and the

walking or resting at pleasure. Thursday the public began to come in. Friday saw a

full house, and the place was uncomfortably

crowded all day Saturday. During Friday

and Unturday the traveller was carefully

watched, and the tallying done with toler-

able faithfulness, and it is atmost certain that

he went 60 miles Friday, and nearly 70 miles

Saturdary This, added to about 40 miles a

day for the four previous days, would give 290

The sporting press were unanimous in

ridiculing the atair, and the Spirit discussed

it as follows :- "There is no doubt that the

whole attair was a most sham less frand en-

gineered by unscrapulous parties, who wish

to get for Campaza some notoriety on which

" SLEBT S" GRIDGEPORT RUSSORD

to found a gate money raid on the long suffer-

The performance claimed for him-over 321

miles in size days-surpassed ony known

p-destrian text, and made "Sport ' suddenly

famons. There was naturally a disposition to

ed him with such a remarkable performance.

were in attendance upon ~ Sport " all through

that I marked him . Sport') 20 miles extra-

every morning on the score that I was keep-

was also running for him in the sam smatch,

The second statement was as follows :----

THE WORLD'S GREAT BANK.

-A Model for American Banks.

Manner in Which its Work is Done-

Its Bills, Their Essue and Redersption

The Bank of England was organized in

1694. For a time the business was done in one room. Now 709 men are employed.

CAnd I, William D. Cock, also make-affida-

WM. CAULE MED."

WHELIAM D. COOK."

Bills

which was placed to "sport's' credit.

- I. William Caufield, an willing to swear

the walk. Here is one statement :

miles, which is not far from the correct meas-

tire of his week's work.

ing public.

wards the wing of the jail, and in the exclosure dit that I saw the scorer mark him up 10

was shown up.

Almost the worst in the world, and certainly

lunatic :

States.

with the public.

Farrel's Frother, who fired at him, and, to | pedestrian meandered about the parrow room,

Naval and Military.

'The "Malabar" sailed from Bombay with troops for Engand and is expected to reach Portsmouth about the 22nd of January.

The draft for the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade left Dublin for Portsmouth and is to embark in the "Crocodile" for conveyance to Bombay.

It has been decided not to replace the 71st Highlanders at Cyprus, and the proposal to move the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment or the 98th Regiment to that station has been abandoned.

Orders have been received at Chatham for the 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers to leave for India on January 30th, when they will go out in the troopship "Scrapis." The regiment, which will be under the command of Colonel Bigge, will be nearly 1,000 strong.

Captain, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Portsmouth and paid off Her Majesty's Ship " Black Prince." Royal Highness then waited for the arrival of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, with whom the Duke proceeded by special train to London.

The supply of recruits at Woolwich, Westminster, and other recruiting stations is going on satisfactorily and steadily. The ranks are now full, but it is not the intention of the his eccentric actions, constant good nature, War Office to stop recruiting whilst eligible and ready repartee made him a great favorite candidates offer themselves, even should the present enlistments create a temporary increase in the voted strength of the army. The political horizon is not regarded by the government as sufficiently clear to permit a reduction in the army. During the year just closing, the increase in ritle and artillery volunteers has been 12,000, their present effective strength being about 205,00%.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A NAVAL LIEUTENANT.-At Portsmouth Police Court this week Sub-Lientenant Stuart Guard, of of H.M.S. " Black Prince," was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a sergeant of police; It was alleged that early that morning the sergeant had occasion to speak to a brother officer of the defendant, when the latter, who was in a cab, jumped out and asked the policeman what he had to do with the matter, and afterwards struck him a severe blow in the face. It was intimated that the defendant's companion, also a sub-Hentenant, was to be apprehended, and a remand was granted.

Winter Rules.

As our winter approaches we are reminded of protective measures against the chilling hanges of the weather, and the rules that we published last year are so essential that we

reproduce them. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; dways toast them by a fire for ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed.

When going from a warm atmosphere into colder one, keep the moush closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through amons. There are not the record that credit- the nose, ere it reaches the longs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise ; ture. At eight o'clock also, the howr of exc. since he acquitted himself so poorly in his and always avoid standing upon ice or snow, ention, his Grace the Archoishop celebrated a match with O'Leury. That the Eridgeport or where the person is exposed to a cold or where the person is exposed to a sold wind.

Aftar exercises of any kind, never ride in an open carriage nor near the window of wear for a moment. It is dangerous to health and even life.

Never take warm drinks and then imaneliately, go out in the cold air. ing while Sport' was walking in Fubbell's) from the Sheriff were passed into the jail hall in the month of Suptember, 187 ; at his

Merely warm the back by a-the and nover ontinue kreping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating. When hoarse, speak as Ettle as possible

until 16 is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or distoutties of the throat be produced.

Never begin a journey until the breekfast has been cotra.

Keep the back-respectally between the should ar-blades-well coveral: also the chest well protected.

Neves lean with the back upon anything Never omit regular bathing. for unless-the skin is in an active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diamsas. In sheeping in a cold room, establish the I habit of breathing, through the nose, and never with the open mouth.

Fireside Sparks. (From Punch.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE Jones : Comparisons are odious. Is unequal-led in light

no one will take it. led in light running, bea-uty & strength of stitch, range of work, still-ness of mo-tion and a re-putation at New name for Afghanistan (alter fts annex-

taking out a patent for "preventing the loss of purses," yet such is the fact, if we are to

putation and a re-putation a t-tained by its own merits. It is the chea-pest, hand-somest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least druv a good many parties there, sir."

liable to get out of order for office, Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank waiting for trial. Turkey waiting for of any Ma-chine now be-Reforms. Russia waiting for Turkey. The ing manu-factured. A Ameer waiting for Russia. India waiting for a scientific frontier. England waiting for a change for the better.

(From Fun)

When a kettle sings does it find its notes in the bars of the grate? and, if so, can the tune in the grate bars ever be in a minor key?

article the other day running down 'Carmen.' think its too bad, don't you ?" Young lady (daughter of eminent cheesemonger): "Oh, I don't know; if they're anything like cabmen they quite deserve it."

Invisible travelers-Passing thoughts.

The height of Adversity-Pledging your vord.

mixture winds up with this candid confession : abtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, In-terferences, Infringements, and all matters re-terferences, Infringements, and all matters re-Patients who have once taken ill will never take any other.

ing conundrum : What is the difference between a honey-comb and a honey-moon? A honey-comb consists of a number of small sell.

Henri Murger tells of a man who, on being asked where he was now living, named a very fashionable avenue, and quiete? his friends left-hand side."

The agricultural reporter of a contemporary, after unfavorably criticising a certain decision of the judges at a recent cattle-show, adds, breadth from each hip. An empty space in with fine satire, "The band at this point played the center, concealed by the skirt "allness," We are na fou."

"Halloa ! Lambert, how are you ?" Lambert, who had been in Lancaster Castle three months for debt, answered : " Very well, thank you but I have been in trouble, you know." "What trouble ailed you? "A trouble past endurance."

heaviest carpet bag he could find at the Chester station, and after carrying it some three or four miles into the country to avoid detection, opened it and found the contents to be half a hundred of Bieles.

An injured husband was once brought up Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. before Mr. Raffles the woll known Liverpool The best and most reliable place to get Did 1 ever lave you without wood and water?" cheap, stylish and ser-Angry wite :- "Your wood and water, is it?"

A fortune-teller was arrested in Paris, and Come and see my carried before the Tribunal of Correctional DOLLAR HAT. Furs Police. "You know how to read fortunes?" asked the President, a man of great wit, but rather too fond of a joke for a magistrate. 41 do, sir," replied the man. "In that case," pairing in Furs the said the President, "you know the judgment THE NEW HAT MAN; executed. 32-g "Well, what will happen to you?" "Nothing." "You are sure of that?" "Yes; you will ac-quit me." "Acquit yon?" "There is no doubt of it." "Why?" "Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemnane, you would not have added irony to misfortune." The President, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was discharg-

Brown : 'The concern's as safe as the Bank

Why must Russia keep her word? Because

ation).—The United States of America.

You would scarcely expect to find A. Rogue

believe the Patent Journal for November 2nd. Curate (visiting a poor cabman down with bronchitis): "Have you been in the habit of going to church?" Poor Cabby (faintly): "Can't sny I hev, sir: but-(engerly)--I've

Christmas waits .-- The Opposition waiting

Ardent musical enthusiast: "Yes, I saw an

An advertisement for a celebrated congh

A gentleman who has lived for many years

marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, In-terferences, Intringements, and all matters re-lating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish oplinous as to patentability, free o charge and all who are inviced to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete in-structions how to obtain Patents, and other always kept me with a stick to my back for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union. Address; LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solici-

A "Railway sneak" the other day stole the

havn't I always been kind and good to you?

ofter are pre-ensinent. Beaver borders are thus formed stood the handred or so of spec- miles on his last day's walk, which was placed pointed with white hairs set in with a tators who gained admission. As two minutes to his credit on his 241 miles. This is an SISTS ed. ALL NEW .- Old Joe Wattles claims to be gensive-it is rare. The other, from one of the survivors of the American revolu-Alaska, are stronger and more attainable. in years past. It was his delight to show this | be otherwise when it is fashionable to trim ancient weapon to his friends, and recount all sorts of cloth with fur bands. The shades the numerous daring deeds which it enabled chosen from a contrast, such as beaver or him to perform. One day when Joe was ex-hibiting his gun before an attentive crowd, All bands are used as borders, but, instond of and speaking of the conflicts through which several narrow, a single wide one is preformed. he and it had passed, Sam Pickles, The long coat is the most popular cut for shrewd listener, elbowed his way whiter cloakings, but loose jackets are made the front, saying he wanted to "look entirely of seal. Seal is also used for outa to at that 'ere gun" Sam took it in hand and door caps and hats, beanets and deep collars, pretended to admire it, but said, the stock | revers, cuff and pockets. In millinery, seallooked very new for a Revolutionary gun. skin is trimmed with ostrich, also with real . Well, well, the old etock was badly worn, so birds and birds made of seal of a lighter shade. I had a new one made." But Sam thought Shawl-shaped capes of otter are sold in sets that somehow the barrel had a modern aspect. | completed by a muli and cuffs. Poss and "Never mind," said Joe, a little riled ; "I had muffs also form a set, for culls of for are somea new barrel put in the old one was so worn." | what heave in aspect "But," remarked Sam, "I' thought the lock "Oh, never you mind about the look," said Joe; "that's new, too. But you needn't make so much fuss about so small a matter. The fact is, there's nothing left of the real old

Fashion Notes,

-Muffs are larger. -Gold braid is modish.

-Garnet red is the color.

-Cloak sleeves are wider.

-Hats are wide-brimmed.

-The polonaise is dethroned.

- -Satin in light colors is popular.
- -Bonnet strings are very narrow. -The high Spanish comb is worn.
- -Breton lace is profusely used on suite.

-The coiffure is being gradually depressed.

seemed never to give up. Not till last even-ing, indeed, did they consider his doom irre--Loose wraps are not worn by young ladies. trievably settled, although no thinking mind

-Young girls do their hair Chinese fashion.

-Black kid gloves are en regle for the opera.

more to do with -Knitted knee-caps are used for their THE CRIME WHICH LEFT CONWAN'S WIFE A warmth.

-Coat-shaped corsages are full-dress for young ladies.

-Pale yellow tints are associated with pale blue, violet or rose.

The newest faus are of fine wire, delicately painted by hand.

-Deep red belts are permissable with dresses of colors.

-Ruffles of muslin, leisse or lace are precompletely abolished and made a thing of the past. Facts which probably told ferable to linen colars.

Burnside loves tea, a music box, a spry horse and the adminstration.

to pieces with an axe, escaping conviction on | colled by courtesy a hall, engaged Campana -Something new : Embroidered or figured the plea of self-defence, and the attempt of oat-cake cloth for toilet or table covers. murder shortly after Farrell killed Conway, three days spectators were few, the tallying

-Opera cloaks are of soft camel's hair, ulster shape, with a hood and square Hungarian sleeves.

-For young ladies basque corsages are superseded by pointed or short round Josephine waists.

-To get an idea of the new panier style look at engravings of ladies of the Marie Antoinette veriod.

There are fewer plastron fichus than last month : the fichu in favor being silk muslin, adorned with Bretos lace." in service in this city and the youngest shild being but a few months old. At supper last

-Lace or ribben, forming a large Meatian bow, with strings of the same, are much affected by young ladies for opera copotes.

-Transparent sleaves of crope lisse. Brehibited little feeling at the parting, while the "cells" and a honey-moon consists of one great | ton or Brussels lace, either black or white, are used to brighten up thick evening dresses.

-Elbow gloves for full dress have three pinion rows of inch-wide valenciennes insertion astonishment by adding, "Third tree on the around the arm between kid bands of the same width, the end finished with a lars and at a quarter to eight o'clock the large

bells of all the Roman Catholic churches in fiill. the city commenced to toll, as a signal for all -The new paniers are put on z-linke) Roman Catholics to go Jown on their kneesand pray for the soul of him about to be permits the weater to sit with comparative

eternity, and for his speedy and hoppy depart and this doubt has grown and strengthene t The newest cut for tellets of brocales for dinner or soirce is a bodice with pointed front solemn mass in St. Patrick's Church for the wark was a fraud is protty well established by and back basque : it is opened heart-shape on soul of the deceased, at which a large congre- the following statements from two men who

the breast; short elbow sleeves with lace rul The front width of the skirt is on tablier and the train square.

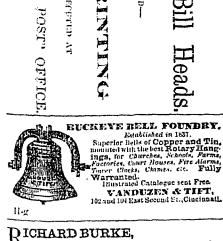
Latest Taskions.

(From Galignani's Messenger) 4 Fur, which was considered a luxury adem years ago, is now so generally worn, and

yard in front of the scaffold. The Core fields six days' walk, and I also swear that I ran and plains surrounding the jail were srowded | about to miles every night on an average for remaine pile is so admirably imitated in the dycing process, that a few lines concerning | with two or three thousand people twashing him while he was slopping, and Sam Merritt stipendiary magistrate. "Sure, Molly darlin, the choice of a fur garment will prove useful over each other in their anxiety to witness ; to purchasers. It is the fachion to wear soal-, the execution. Their efforts were all in vain, skin, otter, chinchilla, coon, lynx, black mar- however. for every side of ten, silver tipped sable, Siberian squirrel and gray krimmer. Seal, otter, mink and silver fox are among the most cavied, but seal and covered the mine of the bit and in the

THE GALLOWS

at wholesale prices. Alterations and re-For Sale. PLANING. SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap, -- 17---MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET. NEAR BLEURY. 38-11 DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, 46-22-g MONTREAL. THE Circulars, 05 5



FRIN

Bill

EVENING

NEATLY EXECUTION

Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal. All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to. 40-tf OWEN MCGARVEY,



Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. 14-g

A Prophetic Soul.

gun except the touch-hole."

A Kansas man makes known through the medium of the press, that one of his heas recently laid an egg containing the legend, lay such prophetic eggs; hens it will be belast week laid an egg ton inches around the very elaborate and artistic war map, a thrill- bered 225, while in the succeeding eight years, ing battle scene on the other, and a picture of | ended in 1873, they had increased to 421. a newspaper correspondent writing up the battle for the *Hersid* on the tapering end. The hen is doing as well as can be expected. ness hours. Business hours from 6 a.m. to make up for the want of care. 11 p.m .- Norristown Hereld.

beedle. The beauty of all fur $\cos t = \cos t$ have solved admission, 25 two memory in yes it on the straines. These is and the solves, the black $\pi d g$ as required by imposition on the citizens of Bridgeport and citizes in its density; relyed in $\cos t = \cos t$ have was basisted mean the summities of the built the memory and it is about time it. law, was hoisted upon the summit of the jail. The public generally, and it is about time it that is add. tainly rendered richer by the application and about the same time the haagman, of far on or around it, but even then does covered in black linen fism head to foot and not possess the depth of seizness imparted by looking, as he afterwards so cadly proved to be, natural pile. In the choice of sealshin, at-tention should be paid to the way the freece an awkyard, clumsy and ignorant blunderer. made his appearance and slipped the end of Assketch of the Bank of England-The turns; if upward, it opens slightly and shows the rope through a hoals in the tes beam, in these natural partings a succession of ridgeleaving the loop dangling in the air. About like depths-a clossy, smooth sealskin is not seven minutes prateight desirable. Quantities of seal sold in Enristans

full of seams on the wrong side, and as the tue wears off in the seams those furs should

be avoided. Shetland seal is the most on- and Burke, with whom he had spent the last hours of his life. He walked steadfastly, and the three knelt on the soufield, while one of the reverend fathers utborod a soleran prayer tionary war, and possesses a gun which he As we have machine-made lace, so the reverend fathers utborod a soleran prayer says did excellent service for "Uncle Sam" have we spurious firm, and this cannot to Heaven on behalf of the victime. They were accompanied by She Sheriff, Jailer, and other officers of the Court. Farrel said nothing to the spectators, scarcely looked at them, shook heads with his spiritual advisersand stood on the drop, which alone separated him from the unknown would. The reverendgentlamen again knelb to pray for the departing cuirit, after holding a crucifix to Farrel's The drop should now have fallen, but lips. verysmany seconds clapsed before

Divorcain Englands

The agitation which has been set on foot in England against the remarriage of divorced persons in church gives some interest to the figures which follow. From the last annual report of the Registrar-General, it appears that during the sixteen years onded in 1870. there were 696 marriages of divorced men and woman. Of these marriages 77.5 per cent wers between divorced men and spinsters, or "War, 1880." Some person out there thinks divorced women and backelors; 20.5 per the man lies-but he doesn't. Hans often cent between divorced men and widows, or discreed women and widowers; while czly lieved when we state that a Norzistown hen 2 per cent were between divorced men and distorced women. The number of these marwaist, which not only prophesies a "general riages appears to be rapidly increasing. Dur-war in 1880," but contained on one side a ing the eight years ended in 1868 they num-

Warmth and cleankiness will keep the young calves in a good condition with light under the circumstances, and-and so are we. feeding, while, without these, heavy feeding Persons who doubt this story can see a feather will do more harm than good. It is useless of the hen by calling at this office after busi- to overfeed young animals in an effort to

WITTICISMS OF THE LATE SIR GRORGE ROSE .-Lord Langdale, referring to the diminutive new method of using opium in the shape of Lord Langdale, referring to the diminative new method of using optim in the shape of church of Langdale, said, "It is no bigger injections under the skin. Physicians for than this dining-room " "No," replied Rose; some time have given morphine to their " and the living is not half so good." A friend said, when overtaking him in the streets, "I thought it was you walking so fast," "Ah, smaller quantity being required. Patients you know the rose by the stalk !" was the re- have learned from their physicians this pracjoinder. On a friend's expressing pity for tice, and many, we are told, have drifted in some undertakers' men on duty on a sovere the opium habit in this manner who would winter day-" Poor fellows," said the friend, "they must be frozen!" "Frozen," replied is the more seductive because it can be kept Rose-" they are mutes, not Equids." There secret. The use of alcohol or tobacco is

THE FISHAL MY, MALS made his appearance, led by Fathars Winn

No bills are issued for less than £5. never go from the bank the second time. Smaller notes are out about fifty-five days. Notes for £1,000 are out on an average of ten days. Every sustomer can have hard

er soft mon sy as he prefers. Sovereigns that i bont disguise for that drug, come into the bank are all weighed before Anizonian Mirzs. Up to going into circulation again. We saw them moving down the trough, every one that is deficient in weight passing out at the side. These deficient coins are melted up for re-coinage. All silver coins that are worn smooth are recoined in like manner. Every coin going out of the bank has its full weight and value. The sovereigns are put up in bags of 10,000 each ; 150,000 are weighed in a day.

Notes that are paid at the bank are torn at a rainfully supplicating look on him as if to | one corn as preserved five years and then des-

Gold and silver are in use for all business transactions. The writer used only three bank bills during the four months he has

been in England. We think we must have small kills. What should we think if we had no papar money less than \$25? "There are bills on Irish banks for £1, but I never saw any of them.

Different rocass are for different purposes. One is for the weighing of gold soveroigns, another for the examination of silver coins, and others for Government business, selling Government stocks, paying public interest, discounting to London merchants, paying mercantile notes, funding. All printing of

leave England far in the rear. The idea that a government can make money by stamping a piece of paper has no countenance in the Bank of England. Our English friends consider a £5 note as good as five sovereigns in gold, because the note will bring the gold wherever presented. How carefully they guard the purity of coinage! Every sovereign, every shilling, that goes out of the Bank is genuine and of full value. If one, by wearing, is "weighed in the balance and found | duce and cattle, and burns only fourteen and wanting," it is recoined.

A Wonder in Mechanical Art.

an opportunity of inspecting the apparatus for drilling square holes by rotary motion. It was patented by Mr. Julius Hall, of Chan-It was patented by Mr. Julius Hall, of Chan-cery-lane, and it was on view at the Paris Ex. steamers of our lakes seem to be in want of cery-lane, and it was on view at the tails bax hibiton, where it attracted much attention compound engines, such as are used on the hibiton, where it attracted much attention Linhope. The idea here is that grain can be from mechanics, engineers, and others. The idea of "drilling" a squure hole is of course | carried much cheaper in large vessels than in was grace in his comment when introduced to readily noticed, but the effect of a subcuta- beyond the conception of the average me- small, and with fuel saving machinery that two sisters, Mary and Louise-" Ay, Mary neous injection of morphine would escape the chanic; but it is done, and done very accura- perfection would be reached as nearly as postoly, by the apparatus patented by Mr. Hall. | sible,

Popular Science.

POISEGED FROM WEARING GREEN GLASSIN-IN a German journal is reported a case of arsenical poisoning from wearing a green shade avor the eyes.

A Good Souve m .- Milkahas been faund to la a good solvens for quining, and an excel-

ARIZONIAN MIS2S .- Up to the present time over 20,000 silv & mines have been located in mizonn.

WATER IMPROVEMENTS III. PARIS .---- The Paris Municipal Government is making arrangements to carry water into every apartment of the city, whether situated on a high hill or on a low level.

How DEEP 'Zney Go .- It is said that the roots of the red clover plant will reach a depth in the carth of nearly five feeb; and that those of Indian corn will descend seven feet, those of onions three feet, those of lucerne fifteen feet, and of ryc, beans and garden peas seven feet.

THE MICLOFHONE. In experimenting with the microphone, Mr. T. Rowney, of Hull, England, found that when the microphono is introduced in circuit " between two pairs of elements,' the sound underwent further simplification by the action of the second pair of elements, and when heard through the telephone was considerably augmented.

SINKING VILLAGES-At the village of Ortagli, near Florence, the earth has sunk to a depth of fifteen feet, causing the houses to lean over so far as to alarm the people and blank-books, drafts, and checks, is done in the bank. Bank bills probably cost less than a mill each. The paper is not like our bank bills, no better than the state of about two hundred yards from the village the ground has been upheaved. Great in-terest has been excited by these two opposite the paper used for bank checks. The kinds of earth disturbance within so small an advanced ideas of our genenback friends area.

Saving Coal in Ocean Going Stoamers. The cost of propelling power for steam. vessels has been reduced so much of late as to almost threaten the entire expulsion of sailing ships from the seas. The steamer Linhope, which arrived in Boston from Liverpool last week, is fitted with the most approved machinery for speed and fuel saving. She is a large vessel built for carrying proa half tons of coal per day. The old Scatia, which was at one time a crack Cunarder, burnt 150 tons a day. Therefore the Linhope, The English Mechanic says :- We have had with a freight capacity greater than that of the Scotia, does not burn as much in a tendays' trip as the other did in a single day's

(a) A set of the se

most careful observer.

THE STUPEDS EXECUTIONER

could get the bolt to work, and Farrel turned

say, how much more of this suspense. His troyed. pinioned hand carght in the rope instinctively as he felt the drop falling, and thus he

HUNG BETWYEN LIFE AND DEATH,

presenting an awful spectacle, one gentleman mong the spectators fainting at the sight. The poor unfortunate uttered a piercing cry, and by continual shaking the hangman righted the rope, and the body fell another foot, but not lifeless, for the body was convulsed with pain for several minutes after the fall, and death was not pronounced until nearly twenty-five minutes past eight. The body was left hanging the customary time, when it was cat down and the usual inquest held. It will be buried in the cholers, burying ground.

Thus ends one of the saddest tragedias ever encated in this neighborhood.

A Dangerous Habit. [London Advertiser.] Several New York physicians have been giving their testimony against the growth of a dangerous habit in the larger cities. The use of opium in some form is no new thing. People have developed an opium appetite just as they would develop an appetite for alcoholic drinks; and to the individual the former is the most dangerous appetito of the two. But of late it seems there has grown up a

not otherwise have acquired it. This practice

l de la composition de la servicio d Contra de la contra d

SUBMERSON CONTRACTOR STREET

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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assortment of

PURE BEESWAN,

at very low prices.

ALTAR WINES, &c., &c.

BEESWAX CANDLES.

Having ourselves carfully selected our goods

in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders

VASES.

the same place,

Montreal, 28th December, 1878.

CANADA'S BOYAL VISITORS. Who have been here since 1787.

Sectors of

والمرجعة والمحاجر

8

Canada has heen honored with visits from the following Royal personages :--His Royal Highness Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV.), uncle of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, visited Canada in 1791, four years later than his brother. H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and heir apparent of the British Crown, was in this country in 1860, and laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, was here in 1861. H. R. H. Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Phillipe, once King of France, was in Canada the same year as Prince Alfred. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, cousin of ex-Napoleon III., Emperor of France, also in 1861. H. R. H. Prince Arthur, third son of the Queen, in 1869. H. R. H. Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, in 1871. H. R. H Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in 1876 (Centenial year); and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh (his second visit), in 1878. It will thus be seen that Queen Victoria's father, uncle and four of her children have been in Canada.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1879. Morning Board—The following were the trans-actions:—I share Merchants' Bank at 771; 6 do at 771; 50 do at 78; 5 Commerce at 1001; 125 do at 1001; 25 Toronto at 1161; 25 do at 116; 25 Ontario at 63; 25 do at 63; 100 do at 61; 25 City Gas Company at 108; 25 do at 1071; 18 Montreal Telegraph Company at 103; 50 do at 1021; 30 do at 1022.

Afternoon Board :- The following were the transactions:-55 shares of City Bank at 55; 25 shares Richelieu Company at 42;.- THOMAS WILSON, Member of the Montreal Stock Ex-change. **ohan**ge.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1.30 p.m. -- Stocks buoyant. Paotife Mail, 107; Telegraph, 055; American Express, 46; North Western, 53]; do, preferred, 80; St. Paul, 351; do preferred, 77; Plttsburgh, 88; Eric, 23; St. Jo. 14; do, preferred, 35; Illinois Gentral, 81; Lake Shore, 70; Michigan Central, 78].

COMMERCIAL.

Superior Extra	\$1	40	Ø	4 50	11
Extra Superfine	-4	20		4 25	10
Fancy	- 0	UU 3	42	4 10	1
Spring Extra		90	42	4 00	1.7
Superfine	- 3	55	Ø	8 65	8
Strong Bakers		10	ú.	4 :3)	1
Fine		10	Ø	3 20	1
Middlings		85	Ø	3 00	1.
Pollards		50	Ø.	2 70	10
Ontario Bags		90	Ø	1.95	l r
City Bags (delivered)	2	12§	Ø	2 15	6
Receipts per Grand Trunk Ra	ilw	ay,	720	bar-	9

cis. OATMEAL—Ontario, \$3.75 to 4.00. CORNMEAL—Kiin-dried, yellow, \$2.25 to 2.85. CORN-46c to 47Jc. CANADA WHEAT—Nominal. PEAS—About 72c to 75c per 66 lbs. OATS—About 25c to 25c. BARLEN—Nominal

London Markets,

LONDON, Jun. 11.—Floating cargoes — Wheat rather easier; corn firm. Cargoes on passage— Wheat neglected; no business doing; corn steady, Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot and corn quiet. Consots, 95 15-14.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton unchanged. Flour steady; receipts, 9,000 barrels; sales, 13,000 barrels, at \$3,25 to \$3,50 for Super State and Workers

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC

Wholesale business is still very quiet, but WILL BE DRAWN as the spring sales are about to be provided Those visiting the City respectfully invited. KID GLOVES. Wostern. Rye flour quiet at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Wheat quiet; receipts, 140,000 bushels; sales, 640 bushels No. 2 Red, for cash, at \$1.10½. Dofor the outlook is somewhat more brighten-Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to ON THE Fredet's Modern History. ing. The recent heavy fall of sn dienouiries or orders. By our bashers No. 2 feet, for easy, at \$1.10; Hye dull. Cora quiet; receipts, 37,000 hushels; sales, 39,000 hushels, at 442c to 473c, Barley unghanged. greatly impeded the introduction of material Do Ancient History. Small Wares. 16th January, 1879, The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. A. C. SENECAL & CO. from the country, the roads being almost im-Pins, 3c per paper, Necdles, Tapes, Braids, Trim-The School History of Canada. passable; but when this is overcome, there Importers and Manufacturers. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. mings, Tassels, Knitting Cotton, Crociat IN THE will be an increased supply and demand. For No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 22-6 Oats Steady; receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales, 2000 bushels, at 33c to 36c for white. Pork quiet at 57.55. Lard dull and unchanged. this object the retailers are heartily wishing Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, But-Mitchell's New Series of Geographics. tons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, At present they hold back expecting a surper-**Grand Lottery** First Lessons In Geography. fluous supply. Meanwhile the market are without special feature, and prices reconcil the same Cheese, 3c to 9je, Petroleum, crude, Sje to Sje; refined, 9c. Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords New Primary do. WEEKLY TEST, New Intermediate do. Carpet Binding, Hooks and Chicago Hog Market. same, or with little change. New Physical do. Eyes, Prussian Bind-DRY GOODS.—Travellers from Canada TO AID IN THE Chicago, January 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 62,800; light grades, \$2.60 to 2.65; heavy, \$2.60 to 2.90 for common to choice Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. ings,—in short. tweed, hat and cap and ready-mode clothing Completion of the Hospital for the Stepping Stone to Geography. all needful little things which legitimately be tweed, hat and cap and referring models in the set out during any made clothing bound in the spring goods, and about the 20th areas for spring goods, will start out the soft he month travellers goods. In the meantime the spring stock is Aged and Infirm Poor of the Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. long to a small ware department. Grey Nuns of Montreal, Do General Lessons in do. Viger Market, Haberdashery. Large quantities of sheep are offered for Increase..... 1,104 Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. sale at this market but little doing. Prices Ladies, Collars and Cuffs, plain linen. At Nazareth Asylum, DONT FORGETI Pocket Edition of the New Testament. .ae meantime the spring stock is do. Fancy do. nominally the same. do. arriving are meantine the straight and is Do. 1035 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Large Type Edition of the New Testament. do. All new styles. Do. do. The Hog Market, Dont forget that S. CARSLEY has reduced the price of every article in the Store during his Annual January Cheap Sale. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays got into shape. Up to the present Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualies, Dressed hogs are priced slightly higher, a th MONTREAL. Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. newest styles, and finest makes. carload being sold at from \$3.80 to \$3.91. The retail trade, but the prospect is excellent supply is, however, poor owing to the prese during the next two months, and an active Bound and set to Musle. Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Searfs, DRESS! DRESS! Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o want of dymand; S4.10 was the amount o reveal spring trade is looked for by our wholesale do. Handkerchiefs. Do, Correspondence. Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature. Linen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain Every piece of Black and Colored Dress Goods is reduced specially low. Now is the time to buy first-class bress Goods for the same price as credit stores are charging for second and thirdfor 100 lbs, but \$1.00 was extertaine ... 50 Cents Each, Tickets, -borders, hemmed. houses RAW FURS .- There are very few furs ar-Silk-in endless variety of color and The Hay Market. Botany-How Plants Grow. or riving at present, owing, no doubt, to the endless range of price. This market presents an unusually busy as-Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition. pect, the square being mostly "lifed with loads of straw, and gaite an aft" e business is and until they become better, very few arriclass goods. FIVE TICKETS FOR \$2.00. Gents' Braces. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. WHY GIVE Ladies' Skirt Lifters. Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. being done. Prices range nominally the vals are expected. credit stores, 25c a piece for Men's fine 4-ply White Linen Collars, when you can buy the same at S. Carsley's for 75c per doz? Parker's Complete Philosophy.
Hill's Elements of do.
Louage's Moral do.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladles.
Fasquell's Introductory French Course,
Complete Course.
Offendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadiler's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Bunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's Nethers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Elnes indicating the Slant of Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stration's High School Book Keeping. Parker's Complete Philosophy. ' GROCERIES .- The holiday season having Corsets, same. In all the useful and popular makes, from See, Call or send for Circulars at any of the followpassed, business has again become quiet. The ويستشبر جزيروه ing Agents, where Tickets can be had : only features of importance are the advance formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair. City Retail Markets. in sugar and a firmer tendency for Valencias WHY GIVE Our markets were fully supplied with pro-visions and produce of all kinds this morning. TEA.—No sales of consequence have been Prices remain the same, with but few ex-made this week, and the market still bears a MONTREAL. A Job Lot of Corsets. credit stores 50c for Children's Wool Gaiters, when S. CARSLEY is offering the some for 15c per pair? Henry Prince, 305 Notre Dame strett, Fabre & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame strett, C. C. DeZouche, 211 St. James street, Devins & Bolton, 185 Notre Damo street, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Prices remain the same, with out low ex-ceptions.
VEGETABLES—In a plentiful supply, and of good quality. They were also in good demand. Pointdees from 50c to 5120 per bag, or 24c a peck. Cabbages, 30c to 512 per bashel.
Red Cabbages from 50c to 512 per dozen. Pars-nips in small quantities, but of good quality.
Celery, type, and other herbs are also plentiful and in good demand.
FROIT—Of large appearance, and in good de-mand. Gr-en apples sell at \$1.45 a br1; common apples at \$2.4 to 2.50 do; fameuse at from \$2.55 to 3.00. Common apples by the peck, 25c. Lemons range from \$8 to 10 a case. Grapes are plentiful.
Dates from 2c to 6c per 1b. Figs by the lox, 15c.
Figs th mats, by the 1b., 3c. Wahuts, 8c to 10c per lb. Cramberries, 25c per gallon. Italsins per lb, 5c to 6c. Brazil nuts, 6c to 7c per lb. wholesale, rotall, 40c. Paragany nuts from 7c to 8c.
POULTRY AND GAME—A considerable quanfrom \$1.25 to \$4, are reduced to \$1 per pair. centions. weak fone, with slow demand. The enquiry is confined to good medium Japans at 25c to WHY GIVE Tear Call early before the assortment of the 36c ; Black at 24c to 27c, and Young Hyson at Dame street. credit stores \$2.50 for Men's White Dress Shirts, when S. Carsley is offering the same for \$1.45, fit guaranteed ? And pay for second quality \$1.90, when you can buy the same for \$1.20 from us ? QUEBEC. is broken. 30c to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial at 23c John E. Burke, Ed Giroux & Bro. to 25clis asked for, but no stock can be obtained MANTLES at those figures. A recent cable despatch from OTTAWA WATERPROOFS, SHAWL Yokohama reports tea men inclined to hold M. Mark, S7 Sparks street, P. C. Guillaume, 423.Sussex street. WHY GIVE for higher prices. Corre-There is a slow demand for Java; other kinds unsaleable. credit stores 35c and over for small Children's Vests and Drawers when S. Carsley has thou-sands of them for 10c! Dress Goods. SUGAR-There has been an advance in New Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75e-per p DIOSMA. York since last report of ic on white, ic to ic on extra C. and all yellows, and that market has a strong upward tendency, refiners apto \$10 per pair. WHY GIVE MANTLE CLOTHS, credit stores 55c and 75c for Ladies' Kid Gloves, when you can buy the same at S. Carsley's for 30c and 45c? pearing to be well sold up. Here a good deing. Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping. We have also a very large and complete as-sortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Penells, Penel, Flold-ers, Lead Penells, Ink, Chatk, Ink and Penell Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blot-ting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, &c. Nervous Debility, COATINGS, in all styles, mand has prevailed, and considerable busi-Weak and Impaired Power, TROWSERINGS, in all styles, ness has been effected, medium yellow, granurotali, 10c. Paragany nuts from 7e to Se. POULTRY AND GAME.—A considerable quan-fity of poultry was on nurket this moring. Prices are nominally the same. Turkeys, 5c to 8c per pound; ducks, 55c to 75c per pair; geese, 4c to fee per pound; chickens, 6c per pair; geese, 4c to giving the latter the price of American yellow, giving the latter the preference with buyers. FRUIT.—Owing to some large orders prices are slightly firmer. The local markets have not as yet been touched, the stock here and all Kidney Diseases WHY GIVE VESTINGS, in all styles. TWEEDS, the latest and bes credit stores \$1 for Ladies Chenille Scarfs, which we sold in December for 75c, and have now re-duced for our sale to 50c? POSITIVELY CURED TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs BY ITS USE. Fit, Style and Finish Warranted. Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success. WHY GIVE knives, &c. PRICE - \$1.60 per package. Six packages, \$5.60. Advice-Gratis. credit stores 25c for men's hand knit Socks, when you can buy the same at S. Carsley's for D. & J. SADLIER & CO.. the pair; wild dicks, slow per pair. DARY PRODUCE.—There is a good sup-ply of butter, ranging from 2e to 30e per pound. Trade tut'r, ie to 11e; good tub butter from 16e to 17e choice tubs, 15e; superior print was pentif d, and sold for 20e to 30e per pound. There was a large supply of in-ferior butter, but very little trade was done, ow-ing to the small demand for this article. Cheese from 6e to 18e per pound. GO TO being ample and the demand slow. Old Sultanas range at 4 |c to 4 |c, and are now worth Address: Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, CHEAPSIDE, H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., Ic more than a few weeks ago, there being no sellers under 4 lc. Valencias are some-what reduced and firmer, holders now asking WHY GIVE 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City. high and exorbitant prices to credit stores for Ladies' and Gents' Scarfs, Collars, Gloves, Stock-ings, Socks, Corsets. Smallwares, Fringes and Trimmings, when you can go to S. Carsley's and buy the same at a reduction on their already low prices? -FOR-Montreal. TAILORING. Jan. 15, 1879. 5]c for round lots and 5]c for small parcels. New currants have been sold under 5]c to BURY & MCINTOSH, \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g from 6c to 18c per pound. FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—The flour market © ontinues very quiet and values unchanged. The quotations for the last few days have been merely nominal. Oatmenl at \$2.20 per 100 pounds; cracked meal, \$2.258 do; Indian meal, \$1.25 do; moulie, \$1.00 do; grue, 80c do; bran, 75c do; pot burley, \$2.75 do; pearl tarley. \$5.00 do; good oats sell at from 70c to 90c per bee. ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, Yarns! Yarns! Yarns! realize, but holders are asking this figure for desirable fruit. The receipts of Prunes have MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets. **566** a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g All useful Yarns at CHEAPSIDE. TREMENDOUS. been moderately large for the season, and At the best pres considerable business has been done at Tremendous Bargains in Dress Goods and Silks during their cheap sale. (Entrance on St. Peter Street.) 41c. NUTS quiet at unchanged prices. SPICES are dull and without change, except in \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.-Something new. Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L GEORGE BURY, Oficial Assignce. JOHN MOINTOSH, Go to CHEAPSIDE for YARNS. Accountant. cloves, which are held more firmly. SALT Fish MARKET.—A good supply. Haddock, Sc to 7c per pound; salmon, 18c do; hallbut, 12c do; flounders. 7c do; white fish and trout, 9c do; pike, 11c do; dore, the same; maskinonge, 15c do; perch, 14c to 18c the bunch; flanan had-dles, 7c to 8c per pound; sardines, by the keg, 26c; boncless confish, 7c the pound; is turgeon, 12c do; lobsters, 8c to 10c; lake trout, 16c to 16c do. S. CARSLEY, 52-27-g nominal. RICE dull at quotations. MOLASSES 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS.'' Outfit free, Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L and Synup are very dull at present, and no 893 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, OHERTY & DOHERTY, sales of consequence have been made this MONTREAL week boncless confish, 7c the pound; sturgeon, 12c do; bosters, 8c to 10c; lake trout, 15c to 16c do. BUTCHERS' MEAT.-A large and magnificent aupply of prime on hand. Dressed hogs in car-ADVOUATES, &c. P. S. Every piece of White and Grey Cotton in our store is reduced in price. A. A. MURPHY. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 37.11 ESTABLISHED 1819.)

lots from \$3.70 to 3.85. Spring pigs retailed at 4c higher, at \$4.50 to \$5 for No. 1 in barrels. lots from \$3.70 to 3.85. Spring pigs retailed at 4c per pound; sait pork, 8c per pound; prime hams at from 8c to 10c per pound; sausages, 10c per pound; fresh pigs heads, 2c per pound; potted head, 6c; head cheese, 8c; grey puddings, 5c; black puddings, 8c; lard, in pails, 8c; lard, in tubs, 74c. The market is very full of common cattle. Beef, by the carcass, 2kc to 3c per lb; also from 5c to 8c retail. Mutton from 6c to 12c per lb; by the carcass from 6c to 10c, fresh killed; fresh leg of mutton, 12kc per lb. Venison, 7c to 15c' per lb. Veal from 8c to 12kc. Corned Beef, 8c to 10c. Sait Tongues, 12c per lb. EGGS are plentiful and in good demand, sell-ing at from 20c to 30c the dozen. GRAUS — The supply is good, and prices with-

1999年1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日,1月1日 1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11日,1月11

GRAIN.—The supply is good, and prices with-out fluctuations. Oats, 70c to 95c per bag; peas, 70c to 87c per bushel; buckwheat, 42c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.60 per bushel.

MAPLE SUGAR.-Sells at from 7c to 10c per pound.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Friday, January 10, 1878. In New York Sterling Exchange ruled at .83]. Stocks were firmer; comparing the closing prices of yesterday, and to-day we find the following result :- An advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Delaware & Hudson and Union Pacific, & per cent. on Lake Shore, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Ohio & Miss., 3 per cent. on Jersey Central,] per cent. on Western Union and Wabash, ⁴ per cent. on St. Paul com., ⁵ per cent. on Northwest com., 1³ per cent. on Michigan Central and 1 per cent. on St. Paul pfd.

Advices from London show no new feature in the financial world, so we may assume that no material change has taken place, although several startling rumors are afloat as to the unsound condition of several banks. It will not surprise anyone to hear of a startling crash, as everybody is on the lookout and awaiting anxiously for such an event. Consols are 1 lower at 95 7-16 for money and 95% for account. The committee of the London Stock Exchange has appointed to-day as a special sitting day for the new Canadian Ioan, and the 15th instant for the new Quebec loan, after which both will be officially quoted. On the Paris Bourse 5 per cent.

rentes are at 113 francs 931 centimes. THE MONEY MARKET continues dull and money is more difficult to obtain than it was some months past. Merchants in good standhave desirable paper to offer can ing w procure discounts at 8 per cent., but brokers find it d'aicult to borrow on collaterals. The cause of this is supposed to be owing to the subsidies of the Dominion Government to the Provinces having to be paid over by the end of the week, and the banks have accordingly prepared themselves for this event. Then again, the rumours of trouble in the money markets of the United States! also cause our brokers to hold back, for although nothing is yet definitely known, yet some vague and undefined rumours are on this subject. Preparations atloat are also being made to meet the demand for exchange which usually prevails during February and the early part of March. In consequence of this husbanding of resources by bankers, the brokers are obliged to pay from to 8 per cent. for call loans, and even then little disposition is shown to advance.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE the market is quiet and weak. The business transactions CATS-About 28c to 29c.
BARLEY-Nominal.
BUTTER-Store-packed, 6c to 9c; Dairy, fair to
BUTTER-Store-packed, 6c to 19c; Dairy, fair to
BUTTER-Store-packed, 6c to
BUTTER-Storehave, for the past week, been few, and with

THE FLOUR MARKET has, as usual, for the past week been extremei; quiet, and devoid of business. Yesterday wring, for instance, not a single barrel was banged. anged. Prices, however, remain nominally the same as when last quoted.

Our Trading Circles.

LIQUORS.—Only a few lots of casked brandies have changed hands, but beyond this we hear of no transactions of importance.

Ryc Whiskey is being largely dealt in. LEATHER.-There has been another week of continued dullness in the Leather trade. The manufacturers have mostly been shut down or doing next to nothing during the holidays, and have now barely got started. Stocks are ample for the probable wants of the trade, and prices are unchanged. The demand from the trade has slacked off latterly. **BOOTS AND SHOES.**-There is almost nothing being done at present in winter goods, and manufacturers are engaged in working up spring stock. Travellers are now on the road soliciting orders for spring and summer stock, and report about an average business.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- No remark able change in this trade, and the orders received have been insignificant. But this will not last, as travel is becoming easier and stocks will require replenishing. The cut nail manufacturers have made a change in their list, doing away with some of the special discounts, and netting themselves a better profit.

PIG IRON .- No change in the quotations of this trade, but holders are firm and there is a speculative feeling in view of the almost

certain imposition of a duty next month. THE GRAIN MARKET .- This market, the same as all the others, is dull. There is ab-solutely nothing doing, and quotations are more or less nominal. Total receipts of wheat from 1st January to 31st December, 1878, 7,390,095 bushels, against 7,218,092 bushels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 172,003 bushels. Shipments for the week ending 8th January, 27,640 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 31st December, 1878, 6,802,822 bushels, against 5,843,363 bushels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 954,459 bushels.

PROVISIONS-Butter is in good enquiry and of fine qualities. Buyers are not, however, disposed to pay higher quotations except for choice selected parcels. Receipts, 4,576 packages; shipments, 3,872 packages. CHEESE inactive. A car-load sold at \$4c. Receipts, 510 boxes; shipments, 473 boxes PORK remains dull and nominally unchanged. Receipts, 176 barrels; shipments, 47 baarels. LARD at former quotations. DRESSED Hogs-In consequence of the late heavy snowfalls the arrivals have been lighter than formerly. A few cars are now coming in, and values are understood to range from \$3.70 to \$3.80, but no transactions of note lately.

Portland : Heavy grain, 8s per 480 lbs. Flour, 5s per barrel. Ashes-Pots, 50s; Pearls, 55s.

Quotations without change. Total receipts from 1st January to 31st December, 1878, 916,379 barrels, against 823,873 barrels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 92,506 barrels. Shipments for the week ending 8th January, 4,424 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 31st December, 1878, 716,793 barrels, against 749,247 barrels at corresponding date in 1877, being a decrease ot 32,454 barrels.

ADVERTISEMENTS. REMEMBER ZE WORTH \$10,420,

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE. 146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, '78-ly 9-g UIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

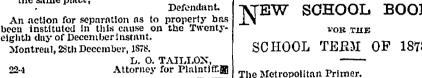
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

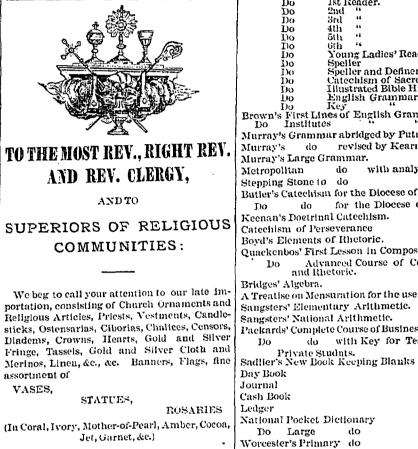
MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SIR,-The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire approbation.

Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. 5 Dame MARTINE LACASSE, of the parish of Salut Vincent de Paul, in the District of Montreal, wife of Benoit Rocan, alias Bastlen, contractor and farmer of the same place, duly authorised to ester en justice, Plaintiff, The said BENOIT ROCAN alias BASTIEN, of



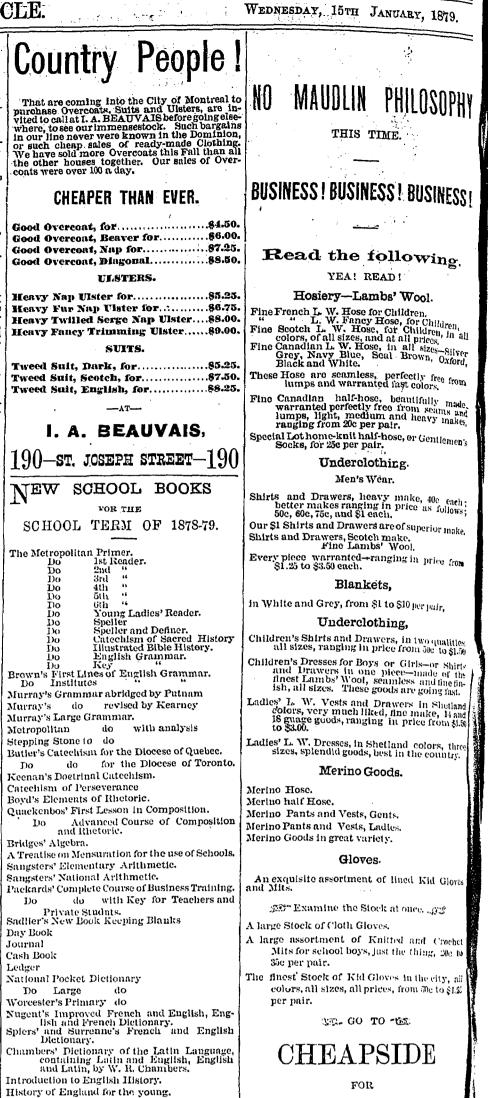


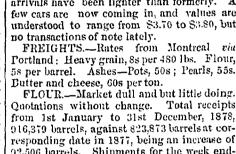
PARAFFINE,

History of England for the young.

do for the advanced Classes.

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