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# VOL. XXV.

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# LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND:

THE RISING IN THE NORTH

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER XXI. Alma, ch' avesti piu la fede cara E'l nome quasi, ignoto, e peregrin, Al tempo nostro, della caztitade, Che la tua vita, e la tua verde etade.

It was on the night after the defeat of Lord Dacre the sound of a key grating in a dungeon door truly how it fares with the Royal Mary?"

"The shadow of death, Gertrude, darkens on her roused from the lethargy of grief an unfortunate captive in the Castle of Carlisle. Two figures entered—one the gaoler, who set a lamp upon the stone floor of the dungeon and withdrew. The other person then advanced. He was a tall and handsome man, and the plume of white feathers which waved in his black velvet cap was fastened there by a large ruby.

The captive-a female-had turned her head at the moment of his entrance; but when she caught a glimpse of his features, she cowered down and hid her face, as if in horror, upon her couch of straw.

"Gertrude!" said the stranger, in a trembling toxe: but she replied not. Gentrude l'he said again; "unhappy girl.

come to save you."

"Leave me, false and cruel Lord!" she then an swered; "I seek no safety at thy hands."

"Oh, Gertrude," exclaimed Lord Leicester-for he it was who thus visited her dungeon—"refuse not the only aid which can avert the horrible fate to which you have been decreed by the savage Sir George Bowes. They will starve you, Gertrude, if you do not discover what, alas! it is Impossible that you should know—the retreat where Leonard Dacre lies concealed "

"And who may I thank for such a fate? Who but the barbarous Earl of Leicester? Had I not been safe with Dacre but for thee-but for thy fercible entrance to his castle with the recreants who had fled from the battle-field? Oh, my dear Lord—generous, noble Dacre! Oh that I could indeed tell how it fares with thee! Alas, alas! art thou yet in life, whom I beheld struck down by the villain hand of a base slave ?"

"By all that is sacred," said the Earl, "my heart bleeds for you, Gertrude. Oh, reject not the proffered safety ! I have, by an enermous bribe, secured to you an epportunity of escape. You do not know how hard a thing it is to die."

"What hast thou to do with sacred things?" rejoined Gertrude in a tone of scern, "or what dost thou know of how the innocent can meet death?" "Oh, Gertrude!" answered the Earl, "all this I can bear from you now; yet am I not the cause of your condition. No, no! upbraid for that thy friend, the virtuous, the upright Morden, who, to tear, thee from me, delivered thee to the dogged blockhead Hunsdon, whose zeal for the service of his tiger-hearted cousin consigned thee to Sir George Bowes and to the Castle of Carlisle."

"I do thank the noble Morden that he did so to save me from thy hands," said Gertrude. Oh, what is death to the infamy of thy love? Leave me; Earl coft Leicester; for the sound even of thy

evoice is pollution." brid linguaght of an

defythy power here, Liflee with thee a willing pri- and after the attempt of Lord Dacre, all who had soner or thoughout must perforce leave me to my fate; fallen into the hands either of Sussex or Bowes had soner or the hards of hor hards. The

thee, less of courtesy would grace thy speech.— Coward, thou didst not dare lift thine own hand against my Lord!"

Leicester rose, and replied in a tone of bitter indignation, " Miserable maiden, I leave thee to thy fate; a few days only will pass, ere thou art condemned to the horrors of starvation."

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Requisites, used in the different "No horrors can equal those which I endure in thy presence," said Gertrude. "Leave me, murderer of my miserable aunt; midnight assassin, trouble me no more."

"That wretched woman, whom I indeed found dead in the house from which thou wast taken by the hated Dacre, merited not thy pity, Gertrude; for all her wish was to see humbled in thee the pride of her brother."

"'Tis meet that Dacre should have thy hate," said Gertrude, " and name not thou the sins of Euphrasia in union with thine own; for lo, though black as the raven, they shall become in comparison more white than snow! Oh, man, if thou wouldst show me any mercy, now leave me to myself"

"Gertrude," said the Earl, again relenting, "sweetest, have mercy on thyself! Oh think, should the brutal Bowes retract, should he spare thee for awhile, bethink thee thou art yet in the power of Elizabeth. Oh, you know not the invention of her malice; she who inflicts all cruelty and injustice, because she is secure from punishment."

"Oh fool!" answered Gertrude, "and does she think herself secure? The time shall be for her, proud Lord, and do thou beware of it thyself; that time when the world, for which all has been risked, shall melt like the mists of the morning, when the toys for which the soul has been bartered shall be snatched from their possessor's grasp. Let Elizabeth find a spell for immortality, and then only think herself secure! But death, which she dismisses from her thoughts, shall indeed come upon her, like a thief in the silent night."

Once more did Lord Leicester turn ere he quitted

"Gertrude," he said, in a subdued voice, "let me not part with thy ourse upon my head; forgive me, unhappy girl, for my share in thy wretched fate."

"Alas!" replied Gertrude, "what avails my forgiveness, rather bend to thy God, and ask His par-

don for the many evils thou hast wrought: yet if mine can avail thee, believe that it is bestowed .-Well do I know that my dwelling is in the shadow of death, and in peace would I part even from thee." "Is there no question you would ask of me, Gertrude; no message which I can convey?"

"Yes, my blessing to my cousin, to my gentle be spared until Lucy, should she cross thy path; and oh, tell me from London.

brow as on thine own." "Alas, she is murdered !" said Gertrude.

"It were well," retorted the Earl, " if she had died before, ere so many of the young and fair were implicated in her doom. Gertrude, farewell! If I thee to fly."

With these words, Lord Leicester took the lamp, and once more was Gertrude left to the solitude and

darkness of her dungeon.

Having thus failed in all his designs upon the maiden's liberty, the military enthusiasm of the Earl of Leicester speedily departed, and he became suddenly anxious to appease the Queen, whose anger he well knew would be excited by his having, without her knowledge, presumed to journey into the North. From the dungeon then of Gertrude he proceeded to a magnificent chamber in the Castle of Carlisle, blazing with tapers, and a cheerful fire, a contrast to the cell of the poor captive whom he had left. Here were seated Lord Hunsdon and Sir George Bowes, with Lord Scrope, the Governor of the Castle, and the Warden of the Marches. Lord Morden too was there, and some warmth of dispute was evident at the moment the Earl of Leicester entered. He quickly discovered its cause-Lord Morden had prayed that the maiden might be spared. while he hastened to London to solicit for her the pardon of the Queen, whom he contended would be but ill pleased, if her officers, without her especial warrant, sacrificed the life of a person who had once saved her own.

Sir George Bowes, on the other hand, the natural brutality of whose temper had been aggravated by the disgrace which he had sustained at Bernard Castle, was vehement that she should be immediately put to death, or at least that the instructions which he had received from Cecil should be enforced with regard to this maiden, and that she should be compelled, by lack of food, to yield up the names of such persons as she knew to have been concerned

in the rebellion. Lord Hunsdon, whose unpolished manners were accompanied by a heart too kind and honest for the Court of Elizabeth, was equally warm in the opinion of Lord Morden; and Lord Scrope, though his feelings inclined him against the measure proposed by Sir George, yet hesitated to take part with Lord in her favor with Elizabeth would be but to sign Hunsdon, remembering how Elizabeth had lately her death-warrant with mine own rand. I may not reproached Sussex with slackness in her service, and that she had even written to him a letter full of nate may venture to plead for, without destroyreproaches because immediately on the retreat of ing her. Oh, neglect not any argument of eloreproaches, because immediately on the retreat of the two Earls he had not exercised with greater rigor the barbarities of martial law. Her Grace had, indeed, no great reason to make these complaints to her lieutenant, who had, to a common apprehension, May damsel, said the Earl. what if I bear thee her lieutenant, who had, to a common apprehension, and the weak what if I force thee to be safe and the exercised his authority without any of that weak was the proud Lord, answered Gertrude, I can mercy which so much offended her. Both before and after the attempt of Lord Dacre, all who had sone: or how mistraged ways not condemn that hapless approach but is step righter—lay but a finger upon meriand my voice shall arouse s

But wert thou free, with thine own slaves about that shall be exequted of the comon sorte, besides the prisoners taken in the felde."

While these cruelties were exercised upon the meaner prisoners, those of superior rank were re-served for forfeiture and attainder, and their property was bestowed upon the parasites of the Queen. Pilkington, the Bishop of Durham, writing to solicit grace from Elizabeth for the unfortunate inhabitants of his diocese, observes—" The number of offenders is so grete that fewe innocent shal be lefte to trie the guiltie; and if the forfeited lands be bestowed on such as be strangers, and will not dwell in the countrie, the people shall be without heads, the countri desert, and noe number of freeholders to dce justice by juries or serve in the wars."

In the exercise of these cruelties Sir George Bowes was especially conspicuous on one occasion, when sentencing a man named Harrison, to be hanged in his own orchard, he brutally observed that the best truit which a tree could bear was a dead traitor. To the mercy of this man it was that the innocent Gertrude was chiefly committed.

Meanwhile Lord Morden pleaded with a kind of frantic eloquence that she might be spared while he journeyed to London. Too keenly did he feel, as Lord Leicester had told Gertrude herself, that it was he who had delivered her to Elizabeth's brutal officer. Now, even in the agony of his fears for her life, Lord Morden was inclined to condemn the measure he had taken, though the only one which would have sufficed to rescue the maiden from Leicester; nor had he thought on taking the unhappy young prisoner from the Earl that Lord Hunsdon would have placed her in the power of Sir George.

It is due, however, to the warm heart of that nobleman, to declare that he had not done so, could he have conceived that Sir George would have desired to put in force against a youthful and delicate female the most severe rigor of the law. Had it not been better, thought Lord Morden, even to have suffered her to remain in the power of Leicester .-Some fortunate accident might have rescued her from him, but naught save Elizabeth's own voice might avail to preserve her now.

Lord Leicester, finding what was the subject of discussion, threw the weight of his influence into the scale against Sir George Bowes, declaring it as his opinion that the anger of the Queen would probably he great should any one presume to take, without her orders, the life of the maiden. Lord Scrope eagerly availed himself of the aid of this new advocate on the side of that compassion to which his own heart leaned; and Sir George was obliged to yield an unwilling assent that Gertrude should be spared until after the return of Lord Morden

The brutality, however, of his temper broke out in a sarcastic inquiry addressed to the Earl-

"Were it not well that he himself solicited the Queen's grace on behalf of the fair damsel? It were the Earl, who had sent some of his attendants forpity that the good Baron of Hunsdon had removed her from his Lordship's own careful keeping; though perchance, had the gallant Earl still maintained the ing towards the casement, he immediately recognizstay longer I shall destroy myself, by compelling enviable office of her jailor, the Queen might have ed one of the faces that were curiously looking called him to account, for his own loyalty, as well | through it. There were two persons, one a young as that of the maiden."

"Assuredly, Sir George," said Lord Hunsdon. sharply, "had we surmised the savage nature of thy his horse to the door of the hostel, immediately justice, the poor damsel would not have been consigned to it by us."

"And assuredly," observed the Earl of Leicester with a sneer, "we can keep our loyalty without stain in the estimation of the Royal Elizabeth, and vet dispense with the counsels of Sir George Bowes.

Lord Morden, on his part, too happy to have secured even a respite for the unfortunate Gertrude. spoke a short farewell to Lord Scrope and his companions, and left the room to prepare immediately for his journey to London. That very hour did the generous young nobleman depart from Carlisle .-But scarcely was he clear of the city when he was overtaken by a party of horsemen, at the head of whom was the Earl of Leicester, hastening, like himself, to London. A few words did he address to the latter upon the subject of his mission to Elizabeth; and the young man thought he could discover something of a better feeling than was common to Leicester; but it had required, perhaps, either more or less than a human heart unmoved to have beheld the ill-fated Gertrude in her dungeon.

"Lord Morden," he said, in a low tone, as they rode side by side towards London, "I were sunk in your mind to a measure of obloquy, which I could but ill brook, did I leave you to imagine that I am indifferent to the fate of that unfortunate maiden.-Bitterly do I feel that I am its cause. It matters not with you that I should gloss my actions with a thin varnish of hypocrisy. I know myself, young Lord. A man I am, purchasing life's pleasures, and banqueting where'er it falls the bitterness of my hate, at a price which thy sensitive spirit may, perhaps, call too dear. But I were other than man, more black even than a fiend, if I did not curse the evil chance which forbids me now to rescue the beautiful Gertrude. Alas, alas, for me to interfere be so happy as to save her. But you, more fortuquence—solicit Cecil in her behalf, for Cecil loves thee. And remind Elizabeth, too, of how that maiden saved her own life; jealous and cruel as she more humane feelings."

"Oh, my Lord," said Lord Morden, " if thus you can mourn the destiny to which your own designs Lucy, "for she has freed my old father from pri-

vassals, unknowing whether to fight or fly, I am surrounded by the fierce agents of Elizabeth's power. will not be under six or seven hundred, at the least vouchsafe but to few, how mine own heart is affected towards the beautiful Gertrude. I shall reach the fated cousin." city with yourself, and it may be I shall have the But again I city with yourself, and it may be I shall have the earlier audience of the Queen; but not a word shall I then say of the fair Gertrude, for soft words in her cealing how he had himself been the cause of her behalf on my lip would but breed hard thoughts in the heart of Elizabeth. To you then do I commit the damsel's cause, and heaven prosper it under your care. I do believe, Lord Morden, you would bad escaped, and that Sir George Bowes was im-work good in this case even for the reward of your pressed with a belief that the damsel could discover work good in this case even for the reward of your heart's own applauding thoughts; yet, whether you win or lose in seeking the Queen's favor for the poor damsel, believe, at least, if ever any other suit of your's be difficult to obtain, it will find a warm advocate in Leicester."

> "You have reason, my Lord," answered Lord Morden, "when you think I should feel myself enough rewarded by saving the fair Gertrude, that reward were indeed a jewel beyond price."

Here the conversation respecting Gertrude dropped. The two noblemen were both journeying towards London, and each had resolved to travel night and day, but in spite of that explanatory conversation even the insolent assurance of Lord Leicester could not enable him to support the company of the young Morden, by whom he well knew that he must in secret be both hated and despised.

Such is the sublime influence of virtue that the contempt even of Gertrude had touched Lord Lei-cester's soul; he felt for the first time in the course of his profligate career, that he had met with a creature too pure and holy to be his prey; and while his heart smarted with such a severe sense of shame as it had never before experienced, he could yet have kissed the hand which inflicted on it that keen

Under the influence of these feelings it was that the Earl, when they had ridden some six miles together; made an excuse to part company with his companion; nor did they again encounter each in the course of their journey.

It was towards the close of a clear winter day that the Earl of Leicester arrived at the town of Barnet; it was his intention to press on towards London that night, as he designed to seek an interview with the Queen immediately on his arrival. His selfishness was now on the alert, and he dreaded the use of which Cecil and his other foes in the ministry might make of the late audacious violation of his Sovereign's commands. The inns of those days, as we have before observed, could not supply their guests with the ready and luxurious accommod tion of our modern hotels; and when Lord Leices. ter reached the principla hostle of Barnet, he found its best apartment in the possession of a party but newly arrived there. The casement of this apartment overlooked the court-yard of the hostle, and the noise of the trampling horses of his retinue drew some of the persons occupying the room to the casement. At the moment it happened that ward to inquire what accommodations he might expect, himself rode into the court-yard, and glancand beautiful female, the other a grotesque looking old man. On perceiving them, Leicester, walking dismounted, and on the appearance of the host demanded to be led at once to the room occupied by the persons whom whom he had observed at the

They, who had on their part had also recognized the Earl, had quickly drawn back in consternation, his company being the very last into which they were desirous at that moment to fall. While with their companions, two in number, they conversed this inopportune occurrence, the door opened and the Earl himself appeared. Lucy Fenton, for she was the young female whom Leicester had observed at the casement, shrunk back on his appearance, and involuntarly clasped the hand of Henry Willoughton, who stood beside her; a pale, thin old man, there was too, whose eyes glanced anxiously at his beautiful daughter, when she whispered to him the name of the Earl of Leicester: Master Williams, for he was the companion of our party, started to his feet in an absolute consternation of awe at finding himself immediately in the presence of a person so redoubtable, both for his rank and his evil doings, as

the Earl of Leicester,
With regard indeed to the last nameed claim to consideration, Master Williams was of opinion that not the Sovereign of the infernal regions himself possessed it in a more eminent degree than the Earl. Such being the state of his feelings, it may be imagined with what kind of trepidation he now stood trembling and gaping at Leicester. The latter, however, noticed him not; but perceiving the averted eyes and timid air of Lucy, he said with some slight bitterness of satire in his looks and tones:

"Fear me not, young damsel, very beautiful you may be, but no object are you of my pursuit. I do not intrude upon you to convey to you a word from your cousin the fair Gertrude Harding."

"Ah!" exclaimed Lucy, springing forward with clasped hands, "what betides, my dear Gertrude "Oh, noble Earl, delay me not in the telling bo thy news for good or for evil?"

A shade of grief crossed the countenance of Leicester. "Oh, maiden," he replied, "the of life thy cousin lies at the mercy of the Queen, and the sword is, there are yet times when her heart softens to, of justice is suspended over her head by a single

"Oh, but the Queen can be merciful," exclaimed

have so much contributed to condemn that hapless son, and she has given me leave to journey to the

that it was given to thee by the Earl of Leicester vouchsafe but to few, how mine own heart is affected he may vouchsafe thee an interview with thine ill-

> capture, stated that the maiden had been in asso-ciation with the rebels, and had fallen into the hands of the Queen's forces; that Leonard Dacre the names of many gentlemen who had been con-cerned in the rebellion. In fear, too, that Elizabeth might prove inexorable, or Lord Scrope refuse to Lucy an interview with her cousin, the Earl now told her that he was the bearer to her of the last blessing of that unfortunate girl.

"And my poor uncle know you aught of him, my Lord?" inquired Lucy, through her tears, "Alas, maiden," replied Leicester, "I did findeed bear Gertiu e, when first she stood a captive before the brutal Bowes, thank lieaven that her tather was no more,"

"Alas, my poor brother," said Richard Fenton, well it is, indeed, that thou dost not live to mourn over the evil destiny of thy beautiful and innocent

" Maiden," said the Earl, as he turned to leave the room, "I have no more to say; the best service" thou canst render to thy cousin is to hasten, as I command thee to Carlisle. He who goes to sue the Queen in her behalf will not delay, for he loves the noble Gertrude. Who indeed," continued Leicester passionately, "could know that glorious creature and love her not? Farewell, maiden, be not too sanguine in thine hope, for I am free to own that thy cousin seemeth a being too exalted to be longer a dweller in this petty world." With these words the Earl made a courtly obei-

sance to Lucy and left the apartment. She looked at the diamond ring which he had given her to present to Lord Scrope, and then turning to her lover and father, she implored that they would proceed en their journey without more delay. To account for the presence of Lucy and her companions at the inn at Barnet, it is necessary to revert to that day on which her father and uncle were examined at Whitehall. It may be remembered that on perceiving them she fell senseless into Henry's arms, who, alarmed and dreading a recognition of himself, which would deprive the poor girl of her only protector, hastened to bear her immediately to the secure retreat beneath his ruined dwelling at Char-ing. Thither he was accompanied both by Edward Wood and Master Williams, and thus it was that Willoughton failed to hear what kind of punishment was to be inflicted on the unfortunate Hard-

The terror of beholding her father and uncle in such a condition brought on a partial relapse of that fever which had first seized Lucy in the cottage of Oicely Merton, and for three days the half distracted Henry hung over her couch, expecting that she would yet be ravished from him by the hand of death. The kind hearted Williams kept him company, not returning home till Lucy was again out of danger; and Edward Wood, who learned on his return to the city the nature of John Harding's sentence, and that it was to be executed that evening, would not add to the measure of Willoughton's dis tress by making him acquainted with it when he visited him at Charing on the succeeding day. It wes a matter of real grief to the amiable Warden that his official duties compelled him not only to witness that ill usage to which John Harding was subjected but utterly precluded the possibility of his rendering him any assistance before he left London; for this assistance could Edward Wood have obtained an opportunity of speaking with the unhappy merchant, he would not have offered to hesitatate on account of the Queen's prohibition.

Meanwhile, Babington, Tichborne, and their associates, were brought to trial. Giffard, the infamous spy, had escaped to Paris, where he died in prison about three years afterwards. As had been expected, Babington and his friends were found guilty; nor does it need here to detail how the cunning Walsingham had managed to implicate the Queen of Scots in their guilt. The condemnation of the prisoners was immedi-

ately followed by their execution; and the manner of that execution was such on the first day, as to revolt the public feelings even of that age, and the remaining prisoners were suffered to expire ere they were cut down from the gallows.

It was the morning after this massacre, that Lucy Fenton, escaping the careful guardage of her lover, hastened to Whitehall, and throwing herself at the feet of Elizabeth as she issued from the palace gates to take an airing on horseback, she implored pardon for her father and uncle. Elizabeth as before observed, loved popularity, and she was sensible that the cruel execution of Babington and the severe measures adopted in the North, placed her popularity at the moment in some jeopardy. It would be a fine act of grace to liberate the father of this damsel intimately connected as he was with the Hardings, who had become so notorious for their attachment to the cause of Queen Mary; and Elizabeth—a keen observer of character-had perceived during that single examination of Richard Fenton, which had taken placs in her presence, that he was not one of the bold and exalted spirits whose enthusiasm would endanger her own peace; she might, therefore, seem to be impartial, and yet remain secure. Immediately, therefore did she grant to Lucy the release of her father. Henry , Willoughton, too, who had not ostensibly been mixed with the northern insurrection, received permission to retire if he willed it, to his estates near Carlisle; and the grate-

soul to him and to his projects. Months had now elapsed since she had seen her cousin, and it was nortill the night of their separation that Gertrude had first met the master spirit of her fate.

Before leaving London, Lucy prevailed upon her lover to accompany her to the cottage of the Mertons, near Eltham; and in the hope to find them there she was not deceived. After the execution of Babington, they had been released from prison, and suffered to return to their home, from which, in his company, they had been so rudely torn by the ministers of Elizabeth's authority. A change had now fallen upon poor Cicely; her vivacity was gone-her spirit, if not her heart, was broken by the terrible fate of her idolized foster-son. She seemed even insensible to the thanks and caresses of Lucy and sat gloomily by the fire during the damsel's stay at her cottage, absorbed evidently in one distressing thought. Her husband, though shocked by the fate of Babington, had regained more of his usual cheerfulness. As for Cicely, she lived five years after the execution of Babington; and Lucy, though residing chiefly in Cumberland, saw her more than once during that period, but her manners, though gradually they seemed less full of grief, never regained their wonted tone; and her husband said, after her death, that the execution of Babington had given to the constitution of Cicely a blow which it never recovered.

It was but the day before her purposed departure from London that Lucy had visited these kind people, and the remainder of that day had been spent in preparing for her journey. Lucy, amid her own happiness, and the hopes which she yet encouraged of a better fate for her cousin, was forgetful of none; and she placed the good nurse Mabel, the kind and early attendant on the childhood of herself and Gertrude, under the care of Master Wood, for Mabel was too infirm to accomplish a journey to the North during that rigorous season. All these duties of gratitude and charity being fulfilled, Lucy had set out with her father and lover for the North; and as far as Barnet they had been accompanied by Master Williams, for it seemed the good tailor had a sister residing in that town, and this it appeared to him would be a proper opportunity to visit her.

In grief, however, did they part, after the com-munication which Lucy had received from Lord Leicester. Of that nobleman's connection, through the unhappy Euphrasia, with the Harding family, Richard Fenton was ignorant; for the pride of John Harding had led him to conceal even from his wife the lost condition of his guilty sister; and the enmity which on more than one occasion had been evinced towards him by the Earl, he had attributed among his friends to every cause, rather than that which he know to be the correct onc.

The bleak wind of January blew bitterly round the hostel at Barnet as Lucy, with her father and lover, mounted their horses to depart; and the kind

Williams wept as he bade them farewell. "Alas! Mistress Lucy," ho said, "I fear we shall have a snow storm to-night, and then, good lack, good lack, you will be staid on your journey; and our bonny Gertrude, our fair lily of Grass Street, may perish in a dungeon, without one friend to cheer her at her side. Alas, alas! is it not enough to kill a fair young domsel to be shut up in a prison, her father dead, and the cause she so much loved destroyed forever? Alas, what news is this to take to honest Master Edward Wood; oh, she was dear to his heart; alas, alas! for our sweet Gertrude

No delay had there been on the part of Lord Morden. Night and day had he travelled from Carlisle, scarce staying for refreshment or for rest. He reached London on the same evening as Lord Leicester, who, from a different motive, had journeyed with equal expedition. But it was too late for the advocate of Gertrude to attempt anything in her eause on the night of his arrival in London; the privileged favorite, Leicester, might alone venture to intrude at such an hour on the Queen. The night was sleepless to Lord Morden. Deeply did he love the beautiful Gertrude, and the horror which he had seen her display when in the power of Leicester, whom he met galloping, followed by his band of Lancers from Rockliffe Castle, with the maiden in his arras, had driven him upon the desperate expedient of claiming the interference of Lord Huns. don, who, coming up at that moment with a portion of his forces, insisted that the Earl should deliver his prisoner to him, in his quality of commanderin-chief. Leicester, who at first opposed, at length yielded to this demand, and the results are already known. In the solitude too of that bitter and seemingly endless night, often did a thought of the noble and unfortunate Leonard Dacre cross the mind of Lord Morden. Gertrude loved him, that he had learned—that, with a kind of noble pride, she had avowed, when pressed to make known his associates or his possible retreat.

"Oh, most blest and most miserable of lovers!" groaned the generous Morden, "most worthy of, most unhappy in each other, most exquisitely wretched in the chance that has parted you forever. Alas, sweet Gertrude, how fares it with thy lover now; lies he concealed in some obscure retreat, frantic with the thought of thee, or has the life stream curdled round his noble heart, and does the arm which would defend thee, now stiffen to the touch of death?"

At an early hour in the morning was Lord Morden prepared to visit the Queen; but he was disappointed in the hope which he had entertained of first obtaining an interview with Burleigh, as he found on inquiry at the abode of that nobleman that he was already in attendance on Elizabeth.-The young man's humble request for an audience was immediately complied with, and in the royal presence he found not only the Lord Treasurer, but also the Earl of Leicester. There was a grave and somewhat vexed look on the countenance of Burleigh, and a kind of triumph in the aspect of his rival, which told that the blind dotage of the Queen had enabled him, as he boasted it would, to make his cause good with her.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

H. OWEN LEWIS, M.P., ON MR. GLAD-STONE'S PAMPHLET.

The following letters have been sent to us (Dublin Freeman) for publication with reference to Mr. Gladstone's attack on the Catholic Church :-

TO THE EIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. 63 Avenue Josephine, Champs Elysees, Paris. November 10th, 1874.

Sin-As the only Irishman in the House of Commons who, born and bred a Protestant, has embraced the Catholic religion, I trust you will excuse my asking you to answer the following question :- Do you wish it to go forth to the people of Ireland-by whom you were kept in office for years with power and influence such as no British Minister has for a generation enjoyed—as your deliberate opinion that no one can join their Church without fortelting his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another?

—I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. Owen Lewis, M.P., Carlow. TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. 63 Avenue Josephine, Champs Elysees, Paris.

prospects. As a convert, or, in your phraseology, a "captive." I desire, in the most emphatic manner, to disclaim your imputations on my loyalty, which, so far from having been weakened or "tainted," in consequence of my change of religion, has been strengthened and increased. The Vatican Council has made no difference whatever in my allegiance to her Majesty. It has laid down as of Catholic faith the Infallibility of the Pope when defining doctrine or condemning error—it has not even touched upon or alluded to my duty to the civilpower. Accepting as I do from the bottom of my neart its definitions, I am perfectly willing to make the demonstration you ask, and declare—

"That neither in the name of faith, nor in the name of morals, nor in the name of the government or discipline of the Church, is the Pope of Rome able, by virtue of the powers asserted for him by the Vatican decree, to make any claim upon me, who adhere to his communion, of such a nature as can impair the integrity of my civil allegiance."

Having made this declaration, allow me, in addition, to inform you that your calling upon us to do so is an act of impertinence towards Catholics and of ingratitude towards the Irish members, by whose support you were kept in office at a time when your Imperial measures were "in the worst odour in England. From your intimacy with my co-religionists, and from personal reasons well known in society you must be well aware that our loyalty is not of the "tainted" kind you insinuate. And, even if it were so, after the public expression of your views as to the rectitude of rebellion in other countries, you are hardly the man to lecture us on the subject. Your ideas of the duty of loyalty appear to be regulated by latitude rather than principle. You have deified rebellion in the person of Garibaldi; yet if James Stephens had fallen into your hands you would have hung him. You raised no voice against Englishmen going out to fight under an Italian pirate against a sovereign with whom England was at peace; yet you sanctioned the punishment of Americans who landed in Ircland to join the Fenians. You said not a word against the soldiers of Spain or Italy who violated their oaths by taking up arms against the sovereigns to whom they had swern allegiance; yet you condemned Irishmen for doing the same to a life-long imprisonment, and refused, again and again to release them when a word from you would have set them free.

You, sir, are horrified, because the Pope does not approve of a perfectly uncontrolled licence for the Press under every circumstance; yet you have placed the Press of my country at the absolute mercy of the authorities. You censured foreign rulers for their arbitrary treatment of disaffected subjects; yet you passed a law which gives the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland irresponsible power over the liberties of the people. You shudder at the memories of the Bastille and the lettres de cachet, yet you have introduced their precise modern counterpart in Ireland. You lamented the sufferings of Italian political prisoners in Neapolitan dungeons and exhausted the vituperative powers of the English language in denouncing their oppressors; yet the sufferings of Irish political prisoners in English dungeons awaken no feeling of pity in your breast. The case of a young Irishman, torn away from his family and his friends, who has been pining for years in the Irish Bastille, where he is now believed to be slowly dying, and that without even knowing what he was alleged to have done, or by whom he was accused when brought before the House of Commons last session, never attracted your notice.

You disapprove of religious persecution and intolerance when men of your own opinions are the sufferers, yet when Catholics undergo such in Germany, when ladies of the highest rank are condemned to fine or imprisonment for expressing their sympathy with a martyr bishop; when holy women, ignorant of the strife of politics, are dragged from their peaceful cloister and expelled the country; when venerable prelates are incarcerated as felons for governing their dioceses as they had always been acoustomed to, you coldly observe :-- " I am not competent to give any opinion upon the particulars of that struggle. The institutions of Germany and the relative estimate of State power and individual freedom are materially different from ours."

No doubts of your competence to give an opinion upon proceedings in Italy—the teachings of the Catholic Church—the persecutions and religious wars of the Middle Ages—the doings of the Vatican Council—the loyalty of your fellow-subjects-apparently suggest themselves to you. You sneer at the "captives" of Rome, as "chiefly," as might have been expected, "women." Common decency, sir, might have restrained you from sneering at the pure and devoted women who, too often at the cost of home, friends, wealth, all that makes life pleasant, have bravely followed the dictates of conscience, and, with everything to lose and nothing to gain, embraced

the Catholic faith. You repeat the old calumny against Lord Denbigh, after his having publicly declared that his words had reference to the necessity of British Catholics working together for the good of religion, without considering whether they were individually natives of England or Ireland, and not to the question of civil allegiance being subservient to the distates of the Church, a subject he was not alluding to. You have quoted several propositions condemned by the Syllabus which you imagined had a bearing upon your case, but unaccountably overlooked the 63 (condemned one) which says that it is lawful to refuse obedience to legitimate princes. As long as you were in office and dependent on the Irish vote for your political existence, you treated us with respect and apparent friendship, and allowed for what I too think, "ample reasons," four years to elapse before calling public attention to the new and alarming danger which threatens the realm and constitution of Great Britain and the peace of Eu-

No one will believe that your pamphlet would ever have seen the light had the Irish members accepted the Education Act of 1873, and continued to give you an unqualified support. They dared to follow conscience instead of the Ministerial whip, and left you for the first time in a minority.—

" Hinc illæ lacrymæ." One word, sir, in conclusion. You are in a hurry to lay down the future policy of the Liberal party. Allow me to remind you that the Liberal party cannot return to office without the active support of the Irish members. That support, even were the Liberal majority as large as the Conservative majority is at present, would still be indispensable. It is not very likely to be given to a Ministry animated by the spirit of your pamphlet.-I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

H. OWEN LEWIS, M.P. for Carlow Borough.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE "LONDON IRISHMAN." The following extract from a letter of the celebra-

ted Irish-living and Irish-loved Justin McCarthy will be read with a double interest-because of the

writer and his subject: It is no wonder that Irishmen are enthusiastic about Archbishop Manning. He is more Hibernian than the Hibernians themselves, in his sympathies with Ireland. A man of social position, of old family, of the highest education and the most refined

soil. "In England there has been no Saint since the Reformation, he said the other day in sad, sweet tones, to one of wholly different opinions, who listened with a mingling of amazement and reverence. No views that I have ever heard put into living words embody to the same extent the full claims of Ultramontanism. It is quite wonderful to sit and listen. One cannot but be impressed by the sweetness, the thoughtfulness, the dignity, I had almost said the sanctity, of the man, who thus pours forth with a manner full of the most tranquil convictions, opinions which proclaim all modern progress a failure, and glorify the Roman priest or the Irish peasant, as the true herald and repository of light, liberty and regeneration to a sinking and degraded

A more singular, striking, marvellous figure does not stand out, I think, in English society. Everything that ordinary Englishmen or Americans would regard as admirable and auspicious in the progress of civilization, Dr. Manning calmly looks upon as lamentable and evil-omened. What they call progress is to his mind decay. What they call individual liberty he deplores as spiritual slavery. To Dr. Manning the time when Saints walked the earth of England is more of a reality than the day before yesterday is to the most of us. Where the ordinary: eye sees only a poor, ignorant Irish peasant, Dr. Manning discerns a heaven commissioned bearer of light and truth, destined by the power of his unquestioning faith to redeem, perhaps, in the end, even English philosophers and statesmen.

Of course if Dr. Manning were an ordinary devotee, there would be nothing remarkable in all this. But he is a man of the widest culture, of high intellectual gifts, of keen and penetrating judgment in all ordinary affairs, remarkable for his close and logical argument, his persuasive reasoning, and for a genial, quiet kind of humor which seems especially calculated to dissolve sophistry by its action. He was drawn toward Gladsione by the hope and belief that through Gladstone something would be done for that Ireland which to this Oxford scholar is the "Island of Saints." The Catholic members of Parliament, whether Irish or English, consult Archbishop Manuing constantly upon all questions connected with education or religion. He is a devoted upholder of the doctrine of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, . He is the medium of communication between Rome and England; the living link of connection between the English Catholic peer and the Irish Catholic bricklayer. He is the spirit the soul, the ideal of mediaval faith embodied in the form of the living English scholar and gentleman. I think such a man is a living phenomenon in our age. It is as if one of the mediaval Saints from the stained windows of a church should suddenly become infused with life and take a part in all the ways of our present world. I can understand the long-abiding power of the Catholic Church when I remember that I have heard and seen and talked with Henry Edward Manning.

# HOME RULE ON THE DANUBE.

(From the Dublin Nation, Dec. 5.) A political event has just taken place in the South-east of Europe which deserves the attention both of Irish Home Rulers and their opponents.-The tising of young principalities of Servia and Roumania have, after tedious negotiations, extorted from their suzerain, the Turkish Sultan, the right of concluding customs' conventions directly with fereign countries. The foreign countries chiefly concerned are Austria and Russia; their dominions are conterminous respectively with the two principalities, and it is with them and not with the semibarbarous provinces of the Turkish empire that the commercial interests both of Servia and Roumania are engaged. The Sultan, of course, cared as little for this consideration as my Lords of the Treasury in Downing street would trouble themselves about a proposed improvement in the trade of Dublin. What his Highness did look to was the encroachment on his imperial authority, and the danger of too friendly relations being established between his semi-independent subjects on the one hand and their Russian and Austrian neighbors on the other. The principalities had to contend not only against these political motives of the Sultan's government, but sworn the two royal dukes (the Dukes of Cumberland against the pecuniary interests of certain professional and official classes in Constantinople over) first by themselves; and as these two old The roundabout way of sending deputations to men, her uncles, knelt before her; swearing, allegithe capital to sue for reforms which might be decided on at once by the local parliaments of Belgrade | the eyes, as if she felt the constrast between their and Bucharest, was one which, however injurious to the provincials, brought grist to the mills of the classes in question. The principalities, however, had the good fortune to have powerful friends. A Hohenzollern is Hospodar of Roumania, and so Frussia threw its weight along with Austria and Russia in bringing the Porte to reason. The powers, too, that might have shared in the jealousies of the Porte and been willing to sacrifice to them the commercial interests of the principalities are just at present disinclined to provoke a quarrel with any powerful antagonist. The allies of the Crimean expedition are not ready for any new enterprises in that direction. France wants a breathing time to recover from the disasters of 1870; Victor Emmanuel has nothing to gain now, as he had in 1855, in figuring among the protectors of the Turk; England has a giant's strength for self-defence but rather than enter single-handed on a war for any purpose short of self-defence she would let the Dinubian pricipalities be Gortschakoffed. But the principalities have no intention of transferring their illegiance to Russia; and this is just the point to which we desire to draw the attention of those who are frightened at the thought of Irish Home Rule. Every advance the principalities have made in selfgovernment has diminished the tendency to look to Russia for support and reconciled them more and more with their conditions as members of the Ottoman Empire. In the beginning of this century, when every Christian population in the empire was held in the most absolute servitude, the spirit of revolt was chronic, and in 1812 it led to a Russian invasion which ended in the acquisition by Russia of a large part of Moldavia. The Greek War of Independence was heralded by outbreaks in the principalities. These were cruelly repressed; but the war issued in the Treaty of Adrianople, which not only established the freedom of modern Greece, but placed the Danubian principalities under the protection of Russia. After the fall of Sebastopol, the Allies had the good sense to see that the best security against the renewal of Russian invasions would be to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Christian provinces for self-government. Elective assemblies were accordingly granted to Moldavia and Wallachia, a Hospodar elected for life by the assembly to govern each province, but acknowledging the suzerainty of the Porte. This separate government of the two provinces, was a weak concession to the Sultan who feared that the provinces united would be practically independent of his control. The device broke down immediately; the provinces united, and, under the name of Roumania, have been governed since then by a single Hospedar and a single assembly. The history of Servia has been different in its details, but identical in the lesson, it affords. Every step towards the realization of self-government, of the right to develop freely the local and national interests of the inhabitants, has been ac-

past year. "Upon a closer and less hurried examination," he says, " we found that very considerable improvements were in course of progress near the new Opera House, in the centre of the city.— There the streets are being paved with granite from: Aberdeen. Some monster hotels are being constructed on the newest principles, bouleyards are being laid out in the widest of the streets and handsome buildings are being erected for academical and other purposes." The population numbered then 180,000. Of course it was only-to be expected in a community which had so recently started on its career of progress that there would be some disfiguring features to qualify. Sir Arthurs praise. At his first hurried inspection he was struck with the sight of "American shantles interspersed with plaster palaces and log cabins in confusion with buildings begun, half finished, and relinquished." It was a more leisurely survey that revealed to him the Chausees, where most of the fashion of the city appear, many of the carriages being handsomely turned out with very well-bred horses;" and "the Tcheissmay-su Gardens, prettily laid out in the very centre of the city, and containing an area equal to St. James's Park;" the attention paid to the education of the higher classes, the great interest taken in railway enterprise, and the vigor imparted to agricultural industry by a recent liberal Land Act. On this subject the author concludes with the words, a result which it may be hoped will be produced by our recent legislation in Ireland." Speaking of the "colleges, being erected for young men," he adds, " many of whom have hitherto been compelled to received their education in Western Europe, which is said to engender a distaste for their native country on their return home," a remark which is not without its Irish application. The education of the ladies, it would seem, is at least as well attended to as it is with us. All Roumanians, male and female, above the position of a peasant, speak at least two languages besides their own. On the whole, it would seem that Wallachia has made as much progress since the date of its legislative independence, sixteen years ago, as Ireland has since the loss of hers, a period nearly five times as great.

# THE QUEEN'S FIRST COUNCIL.

(From the Greville Memoirs.) The King died at twenty minutes after two yester-

day morning [June 21, 1837], and the young Queen met the Council at Kensington Palace at eleven. Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behaviour, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something far beyond what was looked for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion, and there was a considerable assemblage at the palace, notwithstanding the short notice which was given. The first thing was to be done was to teach her her lesson, which for this purpose Melbourne had himself to learn. I gave him the Council papers, and explained all that was to be done, and he went and explained all this to her. He asked her if she would enter the room accompanied by the great officers of state, but she said she would come in alone. When the Lords were assembled the Lord President informed them of the King's death, and suggested, as they were so numerous, that a few of them should repair to the presence of the Queen and inform her of the event and that their Lordships were assembled in consequence, and accordingly the two royal dukes, the two archbishops, the Chanceller, and Melbourne went with him. The Queen received them in the adjoining room alone. As soon as they had returned the proclamation was read and the usual order passed, when the doors were thrown opened and the Queen entered, accompanied by her two uncles, who advanced to meet her. She bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then read her speech in a clear, distirct and audible voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She was quite plainly dressed and in mourning. After she had read her speech nd taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the prviy councillors were and Sussex; the Duke of Cambridge was in Hanance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to civil and natural relations; and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair, and moved towards the Duke of Sussex, who was turthest from her and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather hewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came one after another to kiss her hand, but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slighest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance, to any individual of any rank, station, or party. I particularly watched her when Melbourne and the Ministers and the Duke of Wellington and Peel approached her. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionaly looking at Melhourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating. When the business was done she retired as she had entered and I could see that nobody was in the adjoining room. Lord Lansdowne insisted upon being declared President of the Council (and I was obliged to write a declaration from him to read to that effect), though it was not usual. The speech was admired, except by Brougham, who appeared in considerable state of excitement. He said to Peel (whom he was standing near, and with whom he is not in the habit of communicating). "'Amelioration, that is not English; you might, perhaps, say 'melioration, but 'improvement' is the proper word." "()h," said Peel, "I see no harm in the word ) it is generally used." "You object," said Brougham, "to the sentiment; I object to the grammar. "No," said Peel, "I don't object to the sentiment." "Well, then, she pledges herself to the policy of our government," said Bougham. Peel told me this, which passed in the room and near to the Queen. He likewise said how amazed he was at her manner and behaviour, at her apparent deep sense of her situation, her modesty, and at the same time her firmness She appeared, in fact, to be awed, but not daunted, and afterwards the Duke of Wellington told me the same thing, and added that if she had been his own daughter he could not have desired to see her perform her part better. It was settled that she was to hold a council at St. James's this day, and be proclaimed there at ten o'clock, and she expressed a wish to see Lord Ablemarie, who went to her and told her he was come to take her orders. She said "I have no orders to give; you know all this so much better than I do, that I leave it all to you. I am to be at St James's atten to morrow, and must beg you to find men conveyance proper for the occasion." Accordingly, he went and fetched her in state with a great escort. "The Duchess of Kent was in the carriage with her, but I was sure sighed Mrs. Cain, and both sighes murmured in his prised to hear so little shouting and to see so few ear hats off as she went by I rode down the park and "John Cain's a perpendicular idlot. Descrit Free

with the council papers, she was not out out by it She looked very well, and though so small in stature and without much pretension to beauty the gracefulness of her manner and the good expression of her countenance give her on the whole a very agereable appearance, and with her youth inspite an excessive interest in all who approach her, which I can't help feeling myself. After the council she received, the archbishops and bishops, and after them the judges. They all kissed her hand, but she said, nothing to any of them, very-different in this form from her predecessor, who used to harangue them all, and had a speech ready for everybody.

### JOHN CAIN. The Tale of a Defeated Candidate.

John Cain was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen. He didn't long for fame or renown, and he didn't care two cents whether this great and glorious country was ruled by a one-horse Republican or a two-horse Democrat.

#### HIS VIRTUES.

He had a pew in church, gave sixteen ounces for a pound, und when a man looked him square in the eye, Mr. Cain never took a back seat. He was home at a reasonable hour in the evening, and never took part in the discussion, "Is lager healthy?" and many a man wished that his life rolled on as evenly and peacefully as John Cain's.

#### BUT, ALAS!

the tempter came. In an evil hour John Cain allowed the politicians to get after him and to surround him. They said he was the strongest man in the country; that he could scoop into his boot any man set up in opposition; that his virtues were many and his faults were 000; that it was his duty to come out and take a nomination in order that this pure and incorruptible form of government be maintained pure and incorruptible. All this and much more they told him, and John Cain

BECAME PUFFED UP. It surprised him some to think that he had held his peaceful way along for forty odd years, like a knot-hole in a barn door, without anyone having discovered what a heap of a fellow he was, but he concluded that there was a new era in politics and that it was all right.

#### THEY BAMBOOZLED HIM.

The politicians covered John Cain with soft soap. They told him that the canvass shouldn't cost him a red, and that he could still retire at 8 o'clock in the evening and rest assured that his interests would be properly cared for. It was to be a still hunt-a very quiet election, and he would hardly know what was going on. John was an honest, unsuspecting idiot, and he swallowed their words as the confiding fish absorbs the baited hook.

#### THE PLOT TRICKENS.

John Cain was duly nominated and the band came out and serenaded him. With the band came several hundred electors, who filled the Cain mansion to overflowing, spit tobacco all over the house, ate and drank all they could find, broke down the gate and went off with three cheers for John Cain.

#### WANTED BUGAR.

Before the canvass was ten days old half a dozen men called on Cain and gently hinted to him that he must come down with the "sugar." He didn't even know what "sugar" was until they explained. They want money to raise a pole, to buy beer, to get slips printed, and to do fifty other things with all for his particular benefit, and he had to hand out money.

### THE COMBAT DEEPENS.

In the course of another week they drew Cain out to make a speech at a ward meeting. He tried to claw off, but they teld him that the opposing candidate would run him out of sight if he didn't come out, and he went out. When he got through speaking the crowd drank at his expense, and Mr. Cain was astonished at the way the bill footed up. He didn't reach home until midnight, and for the first time in his life he was going to bed with his boots on. His wife wouldn't speak to him, the bired girl left the house to save her character, and John Cain wished that the politicians had let him alone.

# INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

ne and crooked their fingers at him More men can and whispered "sugar." They wanted money to buy some doubtful votes and to hire four-horse teams and to mail his slips, and he had to come down. He hesitated about it, but they told him that the opposing candidate felt sure of victory, and that acted as a spur.

# WARM HEARTED FRIENDS.

There was hardly a night that from 14 to 240 friends did not call on Mr. Cain to inform him as to the "prospects." They drank up the current wine that Mrs. Cain had laid by for sickness, emptied her preserve jars, and there wasn't a morning that she couldn't sweep out 40 or 50 cigars and a peck of mud. They all told Cain that he would beat the other man so far out of sight that it would take a carrier pigeon to find him, and he couldn't very well refuse to go over to the corner grocery and 'set'em up" for the boys.

# THE CRISIS

finally came. On the eve of election Mr. Cain's friends called for "sugar" again, and he had to sugar em. A big crowd called to warn him that he would certainly he elected, and the saloon bill was \$28 more. Thirteen or fourteen shook hands with his wife a hundred or more shook hands with him, and he had to get up and declare that he didn't favor women's rights and that he did; that he was down on whiskey, and yet loved it as a beverage; that he wanted the currency inflated, and yet favored specie payments; that he favored the civil rights bill, and yet didn't; and in his brief speech Mrs. Cain counted twenty-seven straight lies, besides the evasions. Mr. Cain wanted to hold popular views, and he had to be on all sides at once.

# ELECTION DAY.

On the day of election they dragged him from poll to poll, stopping at all saloons on the way. He had to make 256,000 promises, pull his wallet until it was as flat as a wafer, drink lager, with some and cold water with others, and when night came he went home and tried to hug the hired girl, called Mrs. Cain his dear old rhinosceros, and fell over the cradle and went to sleep with his head under the

HOW HE SCOOPED 'EM.

When Mr Cain rose in the morning and became sober enough to read the election returns, he found 

#### Cain's majority (in a horn)..... ACIDA MAILOR MARE

Mr. Cain went out and sat down under an apple tree in his back yard, and gave himself up to reflections and so forth. Through the leafless branches sighed the November winds, and in the house

than the Hiberman themselves in his sympatines. November 19th.

November 19th.

November 19th.

Six—Feeling aggrieved, sam Irish member and a convert to the Catholic flouring, at the test of your recent pamphlet I ventured, on the 19th instant, to find London. He firstly believes that the sale property of the Irish interesting book of g.Travelsin the Sonsanse. He would appear from an announcement in the Asia would appear from an announcement in the believes in the Sonsanse. He would appear from an announcement in the Asia would appear from an announcement in the believes an account of fifthe improvement in progression of forms and the state of the control of the first progress of the fir

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JAN. 1, 1875. training of the article is arthur in factores

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE. ुन सार-ना केंद्र शांत की

TO OTHER TO THE

The Archaishor of Tuax—Dr. MacHale became Bishop of Kildare in 1825, and Archaishop of Tuam th August, 1834, on O'Connell's birthday. The peeple of Ireland will do well to celebrate the jubilee of the very distinguised man who has done so much for them. He gave his great talents to help every good cause. When the Repeal Association was in action he did work which Ireland can never forget. He organized those memorable meetings in the west of Ireland which gave such an impulse to that great cause. When Lord John Russell brought in his wretched Titles Act in 1851, by which he vainly thought to lessen the power of the Catholic Church in these countries (which act has been, by general consent, expunged from the Statute Book to which it was a disgrace) the Archbishop of Tuam made one of the best speeches at the meeting in Dublin, over which Cardinal Cullen, then primate, presided. In 1852 he was amongst the first to denounce the unholy conspiracy by which it was sought to strike down the liberties of Ireland, and well did the noble prelate do his work. Of the literary labours of the great archbishop we have not space to write much to-day. He gave to the world fine translations of "Homer" and of Moore's noble lyrics, and, in fact, it may with truth be said that there is no department of literature which his grace has not adorned. We conclude with the expression of the hope that the fiftieth anniversary of the day when such a great and good man became a prelate will be marked by such a manifestation of feeling as will show that those for whom he has toiled are not ungrateful to a man who has, with devoted zeal and unswerving patriotism, devoted his splendid talents to the defence of religion and fatherland.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—Deep regret is universally felt at the delicacy of the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, and earnest prayers are offered up that the revered prelate, one of the most popular in the Irish Hierarchy, may be spared many years to a devoted flock.

Mr. H. O. Lewis, M.P. for Carlow borough, who has embraced the Catholic religion, publishes a very strong and uncompromising attack upon Mr. Gladstone and his pamphlet. Mr. Lewis says the Vatican decree has no way lessened his allegiance to the Queen.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.—A retrospective glance at the changes that have taken place in Skibbereen, within a period of thirty years, shows the difference in the style of living, advance of rents of houses, rate of wages of labor, &c. Potatoes, which were sold at from 2d. to 3d. per weight of 21lbs., now are considered cheap at 5d. to 6d per stone of 14lbs.-Butter was easily had at 5d. to 8d. per lbs. and though the number of cows in the country was far less than at present, yet, from some cause not well or generally known, it has advanced to the astounding price of 1s. 4d. a lb, by wholesale, and 1s. 6d. by retail, this being the price in the market on last Saturday. The article of fuel has also increased to a high figure—turf could be bought, in almost any quantity, from 4d. to 5d. a cart, now it is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. In flesh meat we cannot show much advance in price for some months past, as the great demand for cattle for exportation has materially decreased since the Franco-Prussian war, beef and mutton averaging from 4d, to 6d, per lb.; yet we can recollect the price being as low as from 2d, to 3d., the primest rarely exceeding 4d. Eggs were so cheap that it used to be said of an article, when bought at beyond the value, "as dear as three eggs a penny are!" We can recollect when they were sold in Cape Clear at an old hat full for one penny, yet now they have reached the astounding price of 1s. 3d. per dozen, wholesale, and 1s. 6d. retail. - Skibbereen Eagle.

A GOOD LANDLOED .- KINNEGAD, Wednesday .- Mr. C. B. Marlay, J.P., D.L., accompanied by his agent. William Fetherstone-Haugh, Esq., J.P., visited a few days ago Kinnegad (a village near Mullingar), of which he is the kind and considerate lord of the soil, as well as owner in fee of several estates, rich, broad lands in Louth and different parts of Westmeath. After a round of inspection over the town, wishing to promote the comfort and happiness of ed. The injured carriage was detached, its passenhis people, he gave directions to his agent, Mr. Fetherstone, to build a number of new houses, la-bourers' dwellings, and cottages for the poor. This is a work of improvement greatly needed, and the people are most grateful to their good landlord for this fresh proof of the interest he takes in the wellbeing of his tenantry. He also kindly gave a long lease of a house and some land to the parish priest. Mr. Marlay and his efficient and talented agent were nailed with every demonstration of respect and eseem, peals of ringing cheers and other manifestaions of gratitude and good will awaking the echoes, the baildings and billsides paying back the joyous ounds. Good deeds like Mr. Marlay's deserve to e recorded, and we trust his good example will have a telling effect on other proprietors, and that they will follow this bright lead.—Dublin Freeman Forrespondent.

We (Bublin Freeman) are glad to observe, from a tter in a London contemporary relating the captre of Dr. O'Donovan by the Carlists, that the Carlists know how to treat a journalist and a gentleman, en when they think it necessary to seize him.-O'Donovan has been arrested more than once; he has always been fortunate enough to fall into the he has always been fortunate enough to fall into friendly hands. He is the son of the late Dr. O'Don-ovan, the eminent Irish scholar and antiquarian, nd has won for himself a respectable position in ranks of journalism. He has written the partiorlars of his arrest and subsequent freedom, and has thing but good words for his quondam captors. the 15th of this month he and a friend were on road leading to San Sebastian when a couple of lettes belonging to the Carlist troops sprang from hind a hedge and seized them. One of the solers took the money and watch of Dr. O'Donovan's gend, and they were both marched through the ods to the main post. Meantime, the videttes re strengthened by various scouts. When brought fore the officer in command explanations were ade, although Dr. O'Donovan and his companion re ignorant of the Basque tongue employed by soldiers. The officer gave the prisoners bread d meat and wine, and subsequently beer and rum re produced. The money and watch were reed with apologies to their rightful owner. On following morning the correspondents were sent to headquarters, where they found General's Egans d Aighurna, the former an old acquaintance and end. Mutual explanations followed, and finally trunnt historians were permitted to march ough the Carlist lines armed with permit as far San Sebastian. Dr. O'Donovan concludes his ter thus :- " While at Andoain our treatment was rything that could be desired, and from the comnding generals we experienced more than cour-This last I am particular in mentioning, as

hear so much about the ill-treatment of correondonts who happen to fall into the hands of the lists, and I hasten to let you know these few ts, as no doubt very exaggerated versions of the mir will possibly have reached you, and may be peated in the local journals, and thence be recopied to other newspapers that men all to said terrain

The Registrar General has forwarded to us (Dub-Freeman) the returns of emigration from Ireland the ten months ending the 30th October, 1874, this period 36,411 men and 81,814 women, in all. 225 persons, left Treland! This showed a deease of 17,062 as compared with the corresponding n months of 173. This decresse is ne doubt in carrived home of "hard times" in America— the Prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect and this they soom at one of the depots and carried post collect and really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect and this they soom at one of the depots and carried post collect. The secretary large carried instruct collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded a regiment in a livelihood and tends to collect in the prince had really commanded as regiment in the prince had really commanded as regiment

ceeding any year since '66. The Irish emigration he himself had done-and were just home from the or rather never to have been born in them. I have now carries off on an average seventy or eighty thousand persons every year, about two-fifths of the emigrants being of the female sex. The statistics of the last six years exhibit the remarkable and most serious act that while the population dimin-ishes the emigration increases. In '68 the emigration was 61:018; in '69, 66,568; in '70, 74,655; in '71, 11,240; in '72, 78,102; and in '73, 90,149, or a Prince re-entered the carriage, being about the third more than it was in '68. The depopulation of only point visible of his feeling touching the equal-Ireland is going on at a rate which, as we have shown, is intensifying, not receding. When it is remembered that the 2,350,970 that have left this country within the last 23 years were the creme de la creme of the population, the young, the strong, the healthy, the vigorous, the daring, the ambitious, the young men and young women, with active minds, stout frames, and that desire of pushing their for-tune which is the keystone of individual success, it will be wondered at that the nation's vitality has at all withstood such an unparallelled hemorhage.

THE MAYORALTY .- Yesterday Alderman M'Swiney J. P., was unanimously elected by the Muncipal Council Lord Mayor for the year 1875. The proceedings were marked by great cordiality and good feeling on both sides of the house, but one member of the Council having charged the Alderman with a partial and sectarian bias, when Lord Mayor in 1864, the Lord Mayor-elect, in thanking the Council for having a second time elected him to the high position of Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, said "No one, save Mr. Maclean, ever accused me of acting an unworthy or unbecoming part whilst presiding over the deliberations of this Council. (Hear hear.) My principles and convictions now are the same as they always have been. Mr. Maclean knows that I am a disciple of O'Connell-an Ultramontane—a believer in the Infallibility of the Pope -an accceptor of the Vatican Decrees-in short, a Catholic first and an Irishman afterwards. But it may please Mr. Maclean to know that as a politician I am quite at sea without pilot or compass to guide my course, but if he can assure me that his guide, philosopher, and friend, Mr. Disraeli, will set about lopping off the third branch of the upastree, now so shamefully abandoned by Mr. Gladstone, he shall have my cordial support and independent vote." Such an answer, and at such a moment, shows the manliness of the esteemed Catholic gentleman who, for the second time, has been unanimously raised to the position of civic magistrates of Dublin. Referring to the coming centenary of O'Connell, and to the civic duties of the coming year, the Lord Mayorelect paid a deserved tribute to the invaluable labours of Sir John Gray as Chairman of the Water works Committee.—Dublin Corr. of Lon don Tablet.

EXTRAORDINABY ACCIDENT TO A TRAIN .- An accident occurred to the last down train between Mallow and Cork on Wednesday evening, which affords a striking illustration of the necessity for some of means of communication between the passengers and the guard or engine-driver of a train in motion. The ordinary passenger train, which was timed to leave Mallow at half-past seven o'clock, was twenty minutes behind time, and additional speed was put on to make up the loss. When about midway between Mallow and Blarney the occupants of a compartment in a second class carriage, three men and a woman, noticed an unusal noise and jolting of the carriage, which continued to increase until its cause appeared. One of the wheels broke its way through the floor of the compartment, and by its friction with the wood sent up a shower of sparks which made the passengers apprenhensive that the whole carriage would take fire. Much alarmed, but without any means of making known to the guard or driver what had occurred, one of the male occupants of the compartment scrambled through the window, and at no little personal risk, made his way along the foot boards of a dozen intervening carriages, till he reached the engine and informed the driver. The speed of the train was then slackened, and it proceeded slowly into Blarney, where an examination showed that the damage had been occasioned by the breaking of the spring which sustained the carriage above one of the wheels, that deprived of this support, the carriage dropped upon the rotating tire of the wheel, which ate its way through the wood, and produced the effects describgers transferred to another, and the train completed its journey to Cork without further casualty.

The Times' Dublin correspondent writes at length on the subject of the late Revival in Dublin, and on Messrs. Moody and Sankey who have been running it with much eclat. The latter does the music, on a harmonium, and sings hymns of doubtful orthodoxy, says the Times, but free from all taint of poetry.-Mr. Moody does the preaching; what sort of stuff this must be we may gather from the subjoined sketch of the preacher given in the Times. Moody, as a preacher, is certainly not superior, if he is not very inferior, in erudition and intellectual gifts to the average class of educated clergymen .-He is elequent, or he would have no power, but his eloquence is far frem being of an elevated style. It is remarkable rather for great volubility and fervour than for the higher qualities of a pulpit orator. It has no pretension to elegance of diction, beauty of illustration, harmonious arrangement, or logical force. His sermons would not stand the test of ordinary criticism. His language is plain and homely, not always very accurate, and sometimes centaining colloquial phrase more popular than refined. Add to this the peculiar "twang" which stage professors or stump orators assume, and there will appear to be a considerable balance of disadvantages against him. How, then, is his marvellous success to be explained? His great earnestness is, perhaps, the secret of it. His heart as well as his head seems to be full of his subject, and he has no difficulty in giving effective expression to his thoughts. The evident absence of any effort at self-display, but rather a sensitive avoidance of it helps to obtain for him a favorable reception, and he never fails to keep the attention of a vast multitude riveted and to enlist their feelings by the ready flow of his discourses, in which persuasion and argument were blended with many apt illustrations and personal incidents. He has an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, and in some of his earlier sermons here he appeared to draw upon it rather freely, but he soon came to understand that his audience did not quite relish so abundant a supply, though his stories were generally of some interest and were told with dramatic effect." This is the Spurgeon dodge, and it seems to answer well, obtaining large houses at first, though in the end it becomes a bore.

Wexford has been visited with great floods. The fertile valley of the "gentle Slaney," has become a succession of lakes for 10 or 12 miles, doing much

# GREAT BRITAIN.

The Birmingham News has information that Dr. Newman is writing an exhaustive reply to Mr. Gladtone's Expostulation

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM. -The LOWdon correspondent of the Daily Review, in a recent letter, says :- If as I have good reason to believe is the fact, the Prince of Wales proposed to visit Birmingham as a sort of challenge to the Republicanism which has always been understood to have its head-quarters in that town it must be admitted that he has come off triumplant. The occasion being one far above the level of such displays It went down to Birmingham to watch the proceedings for myself, and I am bound to say I never snywhere saw such a display of spontaneous cuthing state of opalty as a display or spousenous currents by Prince and Birmrigham provided to day. The Prince and to main to be attributed to the bad accounts which Princess were objects of unbounded enthusiasm. If any exrived heme of "hard times" in America,— the Prince had really commanded a regiment in

war, the popular acclaim could not have been louder or more universal. His Royal Highness looked particularly pleased with the reception, as indeed he well might. Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor, bore himself excellently throughout the day's proceedings the marked attitude in which he stood covered amid of the leading papers of our country remarked that the bareheaded Town Councillors, whenever the ity of man. The Marquis of Hartington and the Earl of Aylesbury rode in the carriage with the Royal party. The Marquis was apparently unknown to the people, and certainly unrecognized by them. A person who attracted much more attention was a plainly dressed man, carrying a small leather bag, and a respectable-looking umbrella, who moved about at will round the Royal carriage, and whenever it moved onwards walked sturdily at the back. Who this might be Birmingham could not make out, but I may mention that it was Mr. Superintendent Walker, well known to callers at Marlborough House, and the almost inseparable attendant on the Prince of Wales in his journeyings through the kingdom. Mr. Bright had been invited to be present in the Town Hall, and at the Mayor's luncheon. His colleagues in the representation of the borough were present, however, and it is a long time since I have seen anything so dramatic as the presentation of Mr. George Dixon to the Prince of Wales. The hon, member always wears on his face a expression of stern self-absorption as if life were with him, as it was with Dr. Brown's friend "Rab. a serious thing. But his face when he went before the Prince of Wales was a study which was worth a journey to Birmingham to find the opportunity of making. Mr. Newdegate was there too, looking as jolly as if the royal commission for the inspection of monastic institutions had just been issued. I believe he is personally known to the Prince of Wales, but his Royal Highness passed him over with a bow, and cordially shook hands with his colleague Mr. Bromley Davenport-at the buttom of which unpleasant incident I have no doubt Jesuitical Influence would upon due investigation, be found.

A London correspondent of a Liverpool paper gives the following particulars of the life and conversion of an English Protestant. Reading it, one is forced to the conclusion that a life of such sacrifice for others deserved the gift of faith, which it obtained, as its reward. The correspondent writes : There has just died a " vert" whose secession to the Roman Church took place under rather remarkable circumstances. Father Crawley-who was of good family, related to the Podes of the South Devon and to Miss Yonge, the novelist-had been brought up in the English Church, and was one of her ordained clergy. When the Tractarian Church of St. Saviour Leeds, was built, the vicar, Mr. Minster, was very anxious to have Mr. Crawley as his curate. Dr. Hook, now Dean of Chester, then vicar of Leeds, strongly objected, knowing how extreme, Mr. Crawley's opinions were. However, his objection was overruled; the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Longley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury licensed him, and he soon became conspicuous by his zealous labors as well as by his extreme opinions. Just about this time the cholera broke out, and no one worked harder a mong the poor who were scourged by that terrible disease than Mr. Crawley. The services and teaching of St. Saviour's continued to develop, and at last the strong representations against them which were made to Dishop Longley compelled him to hold a commission, and after inquiry he censured the clergy, and ordered them to cease from their Romanising practices. There is this to be said for them; they did not, as Ritualists of our own day do, defy their bishop, but they came to the very proper conclusion that they could no longer remain in the English Church. They addressed themselves to Dr. Newman, who under similar circumstances, had crossed the ecclesiastical Rubicon, and who of course, in reply, advised them to follow his example. Dr. Pusey, hearing of what was about to happen, hurried from Oxford to Leeds in order to prevent a catastrophe so damaging to the party whereof he was the head. But his journey was in vain. Seven of the clergy and thirty of the laity of St. Saviour's " made their submission," and were received by Father Newman in March, 1851. Before this Mr. Crawley had led a life of the greatest austerity. He used to be seen in St. Saviour's in the dark early mornings of winter, thinly clad, and kneeling on the cold stones praying for guidance. He used to scourge himself, and to almost kill himself with fasting. He had already accepted nearly all Roman teaching, especially with regard to Mary, and so, when he entered the Roman Church he had scarcely anything to learn. He'became a priest, and was a strong Ul tramontane. However, though he had been so austere to himself he proved a gentle disciplinarian to others, and Judged with tenderness the penitents who resorted to him at the confessional. He died at a comparatively early age, much regretted by his co-religionists. He belonged to the missionary congregation of the "O. M. I." (the Oblates of Mary Imiaculate.)"

The English papers are still lamenting, says the Dublin Irishman, the state of the English armywhich in reality is no army at all, in the sense of being an efficient fighting machine. A London paper, the World, thus writes of the attempt to recruit it :- "Low as are the requirements of our peace establishment," it says, "the utmost efforts of recruiting officers cannot fulfil them. The Royal Engineers, one of the most importunt branches of service, are so misembly below their complement that the expedient has been adopted, foreign to all the traditions of the corps, and absolutely ruinous to its efficiency, of opening its ranks to unskilled labourers. The removal from line regiments of the well-conducted skilled labourers whom they contain would be to take from them what little remoant of oreditable backbone and decent self-respect is still left among the congeries of physical stuntedness and moral degradation which is now gathered together under the colours of our line regiments. The Royal Artillery, particularly in the horse batteries, is far

below its establishment in point of strength. SHARP PRACTICE.—An amusing anecdote has just become known. A few days since a man who had formerly belonged to the volunteer corps of which the Duke of Norfolk is captain (9th Sussex) wrote an imploring letter to him, asking assistance in difficulties which had recently befallen him, and stating the petitioner's intention to enlist for a soldier. His grace very naturally supposed that some of the ordinary misfortunes in life had befallen the applicant, and kindly remitted him a check for £5 to help him over his difficulty. A day or two after the duke's agent, in talking with his grace on the business matters of the estate, remarked that he had been reluctantly compelled to prosecute a notorious poacher who had been found in the Arundel Park preserves firing at the pheasants. "Who is he?" inquired the Duke. The agent replied that his name was Sharp: "Indeed," replied his grace, "that is the same man I had a letter from the other day saying he was in trouble, and I sont him £5." It was soon seen that the man's "trouble" was brought about through peaching in the duke's preserves and that whilst the agent was prosecuting the man the duke was finding him the money to pay, the fine. The man has since bolted from Arundel,

THE DISSAPPRANANCE OF THE OLD MAINS. There The Dissipperation of the Color of the Color

known at least one such person in this country. They do not seem to be thought of as out of place; but on the contrary they move into fit places in the great societal organism, easily and naturally, and are accepted without remark. A late article in one almost an entire change had taken place in this country in current speech concerning unmarried women who are past thirty; that whereas, twenty years ago, and always before, they were called "old maids," and the phrase was a term of reproach now it was rarely if ever used, and the reproach, which used to be cast upon such persons has almost entirely passed away.

ANOTHER STATEMENT ABOUT MILITARY DESERTIONS -Returns are being prepared at Chatham Garrison of the numbers of desertions from each corps during the last four months. The number of soldiers undergoing imprisonment for this offence is at the present time so large that from the Millbank Convict Prison, to which they have hither been sent, a notification has been received that no more prisoners can be taken in. Orders have accordingly been given for all military effenders to be sent to the Bedford Gaol.

THE SCOTTISH PATRONAGE ACT.—As we mentioned few days ago, the abolition of lay patronage in the Established Church of Scotland, instead of healing existing divisions and giving that Church a new lease of life, seems likely to provoke increased and embittered discussion, and to issue at no distant day in an earnest, powerful, and we may add successful effort being made for its entire disendowment and disestablishment.-Globe.

A meeting of the English Protestant Bishops will be held in January (this month) when several measures relating to Church affairs about to be brought before Parliament will be considered. It is expected that the question of ecclesiastical fees, the proposal to extend the Public Worship Act a Bill to increase the Episcopate, and other matters will be discussed previous to being submitted during the next session of Parliament.

A MELANCHOLY STATE OF MATTERS .- The registrar of the parish of Gleneg, in Inverness-shire, in his report for the third quarter of this year, makes the following painful entry:—No death has occurred in this district since April last—nearly six months ago -and only one birth has been registered during the quarter. As for marriages, they are rare events here, and, consequently, there is scarcely a house in the district which more than half the members of the family are not old maids.

THE DIVORCE COURT .- The annual return made to the Secretary of State by the Registrar of the Divorce Court shows that in the year 1873 the Court made as many as 215 " decrees absolute" for the dissolution of marriages. In 1872, the number was only 133; in 1871, it was 166; in 1870, it was 154--averaging 151 a year in those three years. The increased number in 1873 raises the average of the last four years to 167 a year. The Act creating this Court came into operation in January, 1858.

#### UNITED STATES.

RAILWAY CONTRACT .- The terms of an important contract between the New York Central and the Canada Southern Railways, are reported closed here yesterday. It secures the working of a through passenger and treight line from New York to Toledo, over the New York Central to Buffalo, and thence over the Canada Southern, and the transfer of Wagner's cars to that line. The cause of the contract is said to have been the fear that the Erie Railway would make it if the Central did not.

TRUE PIETY .- I called at Magruder's the other day on my way down town (says a writer in an American paper), and as I knew them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat upon his chest, pulling his hair, bumping his head on the boards, and scolding him sav-agely. They got up when I came in; and poor Magruder, wiping the blood from his nose, tried to pretend it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him. "Joke? Jake? I should think not! I was giving him a dressing down, He determined to have them before; and as he threw tlemen." hymn-book, I soused down on him. If I can't rule this house, I'll know the reason why. Pick up that book, sir, and have prayers! You hear me, Magruder? It is more trouble regulating the piety of this family than running a saw-mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn-book !"

SAT Uron.-Two Cleveland railway officials were travelling in the Directors' car, one of them being accompanied by his niece. Late at night she heard a groan and a mussed voice crying, "Let me out or I shall die." Petrified with curiosity, she continued to listen, when the muffled voice again said, "Let me out; I am dying." The snoring railroad men were awakened, and the conductor hunted up. After a long and tedious examination, the mattress of the berth of one-official was removed, displaying the flattened remains of a sneak-thief. Viewed from above, his proportions were immense; laterally surveyed, he amounted to very little. It appeared that before getting into bed the railreader had observed an unhealthy swelling in the middle, and, both for exercise and comfort, had sat violently down upon it to repress the protuberance, with the dismal result narrated. There could be no doubt in the sneak thief's mind that he was the victim of a heavy stockholder.—Chicago Tribune.

People who are fond of clenching an argument against Catholicism (and there are many) by declar-ing that the records of commitments for crime show that the great majority of them were committed by Irishmen, and therefore, presumably, by Catholics might prefitably reflect on the following bit of testimony given in the inquest into the case of the Bay Ridge burglars. It is Mr. George Bergen who speaks: "I asked him what his name was; Douglas replied some Irish name, and then stopped and said Men I wont lie to you, my name is Joseph Douglas the others man's name is William Mosher.'" But as the burglars and ruffans who are not in articulo, they hide their own shame by assuming false names and, is well-known, fill the prisons with Irishmen who never saw the Green Isle, and whose speech was never made mellow by her brogue.—N. Y. Catholic

A tall youthful looking countryman paid his first visit to Baltimore a few days ago, and invited a lady acquaintance to visit a theatre with him. The lady accepted the invitation, and the young man, following the crowd, walked up to the ticket office, and laid a fifty cent note for his ticket, and turning to his companion said to her. "The price is fifty cents." The lady happened to have her portemonnaie with her, and appreciating the situation, drew from it a fifty cent note, and her gallant companion passed it in with his money, and obtaining two tickets, handed one of them to her, which she quietly accepted, and passed in after her rural beau. A man about two-thirds drunk, and his back

covered with mud, stopped a policeman on the street and asked to be looked up. "Why, you are able to walk home; aren't you?", asked the officer.— "Yes, I could go home all right, but I don't want to and you wouldn't if you had my wife! Take me

There were sixteen ladies in the room, and a man who looked around and watched them says that every single one dropped her eyes, puckered up her mouth, and tried to look loving, including two women who were 70 years old .- Brooklyn Argus.

Mrs. Livermore's blood, boils and her spine rises when she comes to this part of her lecture: "Among the Brahmins in Southern India when the husband takes a wife he binds around her neck the badge of ownership, as you bind your badge of ownership about the neck of your Spitzbergen dog. She cooks her husband's food stands behind and serves him, and when he has finished his meal she cats what he has left, if he leaves anything, and if not she gets along the best way she can."

A young lady in Paris, Ky., remarked to a companion in conversation the other day that she would never paint her checks again before attending a funeral. "Why not?" asked her friend. "Because," replied the young lady, "I was painted up when I attended a funeral last summer, and never wanted to cry so bad in my life, and was getting my handkerchief ready, when, glancing around at-I saw that coarse, yellow skin of hers through the tear tracks, and it looked horrible. I never had such hard work to hold in my tears since I was born. I'm done painting for funerals."

A SABLE SUBJECT .- The pursuit of knowledge must be under difficulties in Granville County, N. C., where says a correspondent of The New York Tribune: " One of the School Commissioners is a colored man, and has a rather singular way of distinguishing the color of the children who may be entitled to school privileges. Being unable to read or write, he makes a straight mark for the white children and for the negroes he makes a cross. We have three School Commissioners in this township, all negroes, and neither of them able to read or write."

The convicts in Auburn State Prison have again attempted to burn the buildings. This time the fire originated in the collar shop.

A Williamsburg man woke his wife the other night, and, in a startled tone of voice, informed her that he had swallowed a dose of strychnine. "Well, you fool," said she, "lie still, or it may come up."

#### HOW ZEKE PARSONS GOT HIS BREAK-FAST.

Some forty years ago, before railroads were invented, and when the people out west were not very flush of money, there was a tayern on the Great National road in Ohio, where the stage passengers from Wheeling breakfasted. The landlord of the inn was noted for his parsimony, it being generally known and discussed by travellers that it was difficult to get a full meal there because of the somewhat curious coincidence that the stage was always ready, and the driver blowing his horn, before the passengers had time to partake of even a moderate share of the good things set before them.

One pleasant June morning, the stage left Wheeling as usual at four o'clock for Columbus; and some gentlemen, who had travelled the route, soon began to talk of the probability of getting a full morning meal at the tavern in question. A Vermout horse-dealer—Ezekiel Parsons—joined in the conversation, saying, that he'd be darn'd if any Hoosier could chisel him out of his breakfast,

"But he'll make you pay 37 cents before you sit down to the table," suggested a passenger.

"Waal, I don't object to paying for my grubthat's all fair enough-but, when the shot is paid, I guess I'll have the value of my money-you see if I don't."

The passengers were all anxious to see, and they did not have to wait long.

"Breakfast is nearly ready gentlemen," said the obsequious landlord, as the stage drove up to the door. "You will have time to take a wash, and then you will please pay at the bar before sitting down to save time. The stage will wait twenty-five minutes."

The ablutions were promptly made, and each man paid his 37 cents; but the breakfast was not announced until a few moments of the time appointed to start.

The passengers sat down to their meal, but had scarcely tasted the coffee when they heard the unwelcome sound of the driver's born and the anwanted to have prayers after breakfast, and I was nouncement- Stage starts in three minutes, gen-

> Whereupon eight grumbling passengers has beed to bolt a few mouthfulls, and gulph down the remainder of their first cups of coffee,

> "Stage ready?-time up?-all aboard?" sung out the driver; and the aforesaid eight hastened to resume their seats in the vehicle. Not so the Yankee horse-dealer, who was at that moment discussing the merits of a sirloin steak about the size of his two bands.

> "You'll be left, sir-the stage is about to startit runs here upon the exact time," said the landlord to Ezekiel

> "Waal, I hain't got breakfast; and if the stage runs on time, let her run; I rather guess I shall have the value of my 37 cents before I leave the table."

> In a moment more the stage did start, but without Ezekiel, who continued his attack upon the edibles, bissuits, coffee, cakes, &c, &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astunished landlord.
> "I say, squire," said he, "these cakes are about

> eat, and I guess I'll take another grist of 'em. And while they're cookin' on 'em I'll cata couple of them biled eggs, and a piece of the ham. Raise your own pork, squire? This was a 'mazin' nice ham. Will you let your gal here pour me out another cup of coffee. Land is tolerable chesp 'round here, I s'pose, for I see there ain't much growth of heavy timber. Dewin' pretty good trade, I guess, ain't vou. squire ?"-and thus Ezekiel kept quostioning my host until he had made a hearty meal,

> "As I've got a long way to ride before dinner," continued the horse-dealer, "perhaps you'll let your gal get me a bowl of milk; for I'd like some bread and milk to top off with."

> The milk was speedily placed before the hungry guest, who thereupon called for a spron, but no spoon could be found. The waiter girl said she had certainly put on six silver table spoons when she set the table, and as they were gone, somebody must have stolen them. The landlord looked hard at the Yankee.

> "Oh, squire, I've had a firstrate breakfast, and been too well treated to be mean enough to steal your spoons :- but I can't say as much for all of us. There was one chap at the table who, now I think on't, called several times to have a spoon handed to him. When he got up I noticed that he was awfully riled and anxious about something or other."

> "And do you really think that he took the spoons?" asked the auxious publican.

> "Dew I think? No, I don't think, but I'm sartin," replied the Yankee. "If they're all as green as you are, round here, I'll come and locate at oncet, fur

I'd be cortain to make my fortin."

The landlord rushed out to the stable, and started off a man on horseback to overtake the stage. In about three quarters of an hour it was driven up to the door again, when Ezekiel prepared, to take his sent.

經過經過經濟方法。 "Will you please point out the man who you think has taken those spoons," whispered the innkeeper.... Point bim cut i sattiniyel will.... The horse-

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.
The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the

News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.
To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we comtinue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1875.

Friday, 1-Circumcision of our Lord, Obl. Saturday, 2-Octave of St. Stephen. Sunday, 3-Octave of St. John. Monday, 4-Octave of the Holy Innocents. Tuesday, 5—Vigil of the Epiphany.
Wednesday, 6—Epiphany of our Lord, Obl.
Thursday, 7—Of the Octave.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There are more rumours than news, properly called, to report this week. They are not much worth, we think, but for as much as they are worth we give them, warning our readers to attach little importance to them.

Foremost amongst these is a rumour that His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, who, it is said,-and this is credible,-is about to receive the Cardinal's hat, has been selected as a fit and proper successor to Pius IX., when it shall please the Lord to summon the latter to his reward. Another rumour is that Queen Victoria has written with her own hand a letter to the German Emperor, urging him to compromise matters with the Catholic Church in his dominions. We do not credit this ourselves; but that such a rumour should have obtained credence amongst any, is a pretty strong proof that in England, the tide of public opinion respecting the persecution now raging in Germany is on the turn; and that an impression is gaining ground even amongst English liberal Protestants. that the German secular authorities have been going a little too fast, if not too far, in the path of Liberal progress. The Protestant population of Rerlin are availing themselves of the provisions of the law on marriage, for as we learn from the Times' correspondent; not one in four of Protestant marriages, are accompanied with any religious rites. In short marriage is but a civil contract with them, of the nature of a bargain for the delivery of so many barrels of pork.

37 N., and long. 12 W. There were about 500 persons on board, and of these it is said that 468 have perished. The destination of the Cospatrick is said to have been New Zealand.

# MEN WANTED.

This is the cry, and a ludicrously pitiable cry it is, that now goes up from the Missionary Societies of Great Britain. Money we have got ; but we can't get men to go out to India to preach the gospel to the natives-and to earry the bread of life to the millions of our fellow subjects perishing for lack of the life giving food. The London Times in an editorial of the 2nd ult., re-echoes the cry :-

"Why," it asks, "is the supply for India still so short, not only of her demands, but even of the resources at the command of the Society? It has money; it wants men."

The question is one the Times cannot answer .-In many respects the material position of the Protestant missionary in India is rather enviable; and if he is spoken of as poor, yet adds the Times "that is in comparison with establishments and retinues past English conception." In this sense only is the Protestant missionary in India a poor man, that he cannot altogether vie in wealth with the wealthy officials, and merchants around him.

We want men; not heroic men who go forth prepared for death, and suffering often far worse than death-for the Times well knows that in the ranks of Protestantism such men are not to be found. But even common kind of men are scarce. and the scant supply is yearly becoming more scant. It is not merely, so the Missionary Society complains, that Protestant missions in India are, as a rule a failure; but, so adds the Times, "not so much failure, as something which seems to prevent even the endeavor, and leaves not even the glory of heroic but useless enterprise." No. there is nothing heroic, nothing even tragic about the Protestant mission. It is simply the broadest farce, and this intelligent Protestants are now beginning publicly to confess. This is perhaps one reason why the missionary societies cannot get men of any kind in spite of good salaries. Again we copy from the Times.

Martyrs of course we do not want, but there is , not even the noble army of confessors. Our Missionaries come, and see, and are vanquished, nay, not even that; they neither fight nor fly, but are as they were, while everything clsc.is as it was."

What then do the very liberal subscribers to the funds for converting the heathen of India get and above all needed is the reduction of the abofor their money? Explanations and these are as minable funeral costs to which by the absurd appendiful as blackberries—but as insatismetery we usages of society now prevalent, usages which

judge from surface facts, ner from facts at all. We have seen it stated that the best missionaries do not make converts."

How then must it be with the inferior missionaries-if the best do not make converts? As we read these words, these sorrowful confetsions by Protestants of a failure so complete, of a failure which has nothing heroic or grand about it to redeem it from ridicule, are we not reminded of the words of Holy Writ-except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it. So of old spoke the Holy Ghost; and as a commentary thereon we read in the London Times on the subject of the India Protestant missions-"The rule is a failure."

Our Montreal contemporary the Gazette has its word to say upon this same subject—the lack of men for missionary purposes-and we would venture respectfully to suggest a word of correction, The Gazette says :-

"But not only in India, as amongst ourselves, is there observable this falling off in the number of those who desire to dedicate themselves to the service of the altar. It is becoming one of the remarkable phases through which we are passing in this wonderful and puzzling age in which our lot is cast. The day of martyrs for the truths of Christianity is almost ended; and even confessors are becoming scarce."-Montreal Gazette.

Our contemporary can speak for his own people. and his testimony in their case is unimpeachable But as applied to Catholics it would be the very reverse of truth. Amongst the latter, the day of martyrs for the truths of Christianity—at all events for that which Catholics believe to be Christianity -is as far from drawing to an end. As in the first centuries of our era, so now in the nineteenth the Catholic Church is the fruitful parent of martyrs. Amongst her children, so far from there being any lack of men to supply the gaps caused in the ranks of her ministry, the candidates for the coveted privilege of suffering torture and death for the faith, are so numerous that she has rather to restraint than to stimulate their zeal; her task is not to call and call in vain for men. but rather to select, from amongst the numerous applicants craving permission to bleed and die in her service. Had the writer but visited the Salle des Martyres at Paris in the seminary wherein are trained the athletes of the faith; that Salle around whose walls are hung the honored relics of the dead, the instruments of torture still stained with blood, wherewith their bodies were tortured, lacerated and torn to pieces; and within whose precincts assemble every evening for pious meditation and prayer the young Levites who, with these warnings of what awaits them before their eyes, have no fonder wish than to share the fate of those who have gone before them in the path of suffering for Christ's sake-he would not tell us that the days of the martyrs and confessors have passed away. It is not long since that the Edinburgh Review devoted a lengthy article to the subject, more particularly to the Missions in the Corea, and the heroism of the Catholic missionaries; and we would respectfully refer our contemporary to that article for abundant evidence that he wrote carelessly when he penned his paragraph which has provoked these comments.

# MRS. GRUNDY.

Although cremation may not be the proper remedy for the disease, there can be no doubt that in our present mode of disposing of the remains of our departed relatives and friends, there are many A terrible disaster is reported from sea. The and great abuses, for which a remedy of some kind Cospatrick, an emigrant ship, caught fire, in lat. is much needed. Foremost amongst these we would place the unnecessary, and monstrous burden of funeral expences, which the exigencies of society, in other words the tyranny of Mrs. Grundy, imposes upon those the least able to bear them' It would be well then if those who seek to bring about reforms in our modes of disposing of our dead would apply themselves to something practicable, and combine to cast off the accursed yoke of this most abominable Mrs. Grundy. Must man then be her slaves for ever?

> A man in moderate circumstances dies, leaving behind him say, a widow and several children, who, the bread winner of the family being gone, find themselves reduced to sore straits indeed, to pay their baker's and doctor's bills, and to keep themselves from starving. But at this sad moment, in steps that thrice accursed Mrs. Grundy, with another devourer of the widow's and orphan's substance, yelept an undertaker, at her back, and insists-she will take no denial, and listen to no plea for mercy-that out of the scanty pittance left behind him by the deceased, the greater portion be immediately handed over to the sleek looking gentleman at the door, in exchange for a handsome coffin with plated ornaments, with elegant handles a velvet pall, and other absurdities of a similar nature, which are of no benefit either to the living or to the dead; but which, nevertheless this same Mrs. Grundy declares to be indispensable. We cannot, it seems, when dead and laid in the grave decently corrupt and rot away without them.

> And so our poor widow in the moment of her utmost need, and when the least able to lay out a penny, except on the very necessaries of life, must yield to the tyranny of Mrs. Grundy, robbing herself, and her children of food, robbing perhaps her deceased husband's creditors of their dues; robbing perhaps his soul of the religious services which might help it-in order that the claims of Mrs. Grundy be satisfied, and that a little more grist be brought to the mill of the broad cloth clad gentleman her attendant. O! why do not men with one heart, and with one voice cry to heaven against this abominable tyranny, against this impious waste of the widow's and orphan's substance, and invoke Anathema on Mrs. Grundy and on all her abettors.

> Yes! Here indeed is a much needed reform, one to which it would be well if the attention of society were directed, even if for the time the question of cremation be held over. What is first of all,

Who shall inaugurate this reform? It must begin with the wealthy, or with those at least who are in easy circumstances. It is for them to set the example of modest, unostentatious and therefore cheap funerals; to take the lead in the movement for discountenancing as essentially snobbish, as well as essentially anti-Christian, or opposed to the spirit of Christian humility, those costly ceremonies, rather frivolities, which delight indeed the hearts of undertakers and fill their pockets; but which disgust every sensible man, and which bring additional pain and bitterness of heart to the humble household whose inmates are already crushed to the ground by the loss of a husband, of a father, of him who, under God, was their sole

Of all money-not devoted to purposes in themselves positively sinful—there is none more vilely wasted and thrown away than the greater part of the money at present paid for undertaker's bills, and funeral experces in general. That with respect, and fervent prayers for his soul's repose, we should follow to the grave and deposit in its final resting place, the body of our departed loved one-which as Christians, we believe, was once a temple of the Holy Ghost; which as Christians we hope shall again be raised up glorious and incorruptible-but which is now but a mass of putridity and corruption-is right and proper, nay a solemn duty; but costly coffins, which do but retard the resolution of the corpse into its constituent atoms, and which by checking the escape of the gases do but prolong the period of rotting and decomposing; but silver plates, but relvet palls; but expensive hearses, and all the monstrous paraphernalia of the undertaker, are not a duty which we owe to God or men, to the living or the dead ; and which though they may minister to the paltry vanity of the former can profit no one save of course the undertaker-and we are not aware that we are under any obligation to support that indi-

vidual. Instead of organising Cremation Societies, it would be better to organise "Cheap Interment Societies," the condition of admission to which should be on the part of the members, a solemn engagement to discountenance in their own families, and amongst their acquaintances, all expences at funcrals beyond such as are absolutely necessary. A maximum price suited of course to the capacities of the humbler or poorest classes of society should be determined upon, which no member of the Society should allow in any case over which he had control, to be exceeded; and every member should pledge himself never to follow, or take part in a funeral, or interment ceremony, in which these prescribed expences had been exceeded. If once people could be brought to see that costly pompous funerals are thoroughly snobbish, and snobbish in about the lowest and most disgusting forms that snobbery admit of-the evil would be cured; and the cruel burden which to many a bereaved family brings increase of desolation would be lightened. Why should Mrs. Grundy be allowed longer to tyrannize over the souls of men? O! that men would rise up in their wrath, casting off her acoursed yoke, and breaking asunder all her bonds wherewith she so long has bound them!

# THE INQUISITION IN TORONTO.

It seems that the Protestant Bishop of Toronto is about to institute an inquisitorial tribunal for the ferretting out and driving away of all false doctrine that may be lurking in his diocess. All the ministers of his church are to be subjected to a series of searching questions, having for their object to ascertain-1st. whether the worship of the church is conducted strictly according to the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament in that case passed since the days of the Reformation? 2nd, whether any of the ministers of the Anglican denomination have met, conspired, or taken counsel together, to deprave the doctrine of the Church of England? 3rd. whether there be amongst the said ministers any who hinder the reading and preaching of the word of God, or who are defenders of Popish and erroncous doctrines?

These will be hard questions to answer-seeing that in the Arst place, so confused and contradictory are the many Acts of Parliament that from time to time have been passed for regulating the performance of divine worship in the Church of England the Courts of Law have for the last quarter of a century been wrangling over the matter in dispute; that in the second place no fellow can make out what the doctrine of the Church of England is-or whether it has any doctrine at all as for instance on the question of Baptismal Regeneration, and the efficacy of the Sacraments generally; and that in the third place, and for the same reason it is impossible to determine what doctrines are "erroneous," or essentially "Popish." What is one man's meat is another man's poison says the old saw: so what in one diocess are taught as essentially primitive doctrines with regard to the Eucharist for instance, may be in the adjoining diocese, be Popish, and flat burglary as ever was committed.

# MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER.

We have received a long, very long letter, from the authoress of Maria Monk's Daughter complaining of our strictures on that work. Of the work itself we have not changed our opinion; we regret that such a book should ever have been published, and we cannot soften down, or in any way modify our condemnation of it. But if of the writer of the book we have said anything personally offensive, we beg leave to retract it, for though her performance has undoubtedly been bad, her intentions may have been good. To Him alone, to Whom all hearts are open, and from Whom no secrets are hid, does it belong to judge of inten-

In justice to the lady we must add that in her letter she assures us that she had full permission from the several persons in Paris, whose letters she publishes; to make, what use she pleased of

### THE AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Our readers must have noticed the appearance on our streets of two bearded priests, clad in Oriental, or rather Arab costume, which, however common amidst the sands of the great desert, is unusual, to say the least, in this land of ice and snow. The wearers are missionaries to the tribes south of Algeria, and are on a tour soliciting the aid of the charitable for the support of their very destitute mission, whose expences are very great. His Lordship the Bishop of their Diocese has favored them with a Circular Letter, where in he warmly recommends them and their mission to the faithful, and gives some details of the work that they are doing in Africa.

The missionary establishment includes about five hundred missionaries, and fifty nuns, who superintend the schools wherein are lodged and educated some 712 orphans, of whom 412 are boys, and the others girls. These are instructed in the truths of the Christian religion. As they grow up some will receive the anointing of the priesthood; and all on their return to the tents of their fathers will carry with them the good seed which in time it may be expected will germinate and bring forth

fruit abundantly. has to say the claims of these missionaries will be brought more particularly before our Irish Catholic friends, whose purse-strings are never found closed when an appeal is made to them in behalf of any object of Christian charity, tending to promote the greater

### A STRANGE TRIAL.

A clergyman of the Church of England, the Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, having refused to give communion to one of his parishieners, on the ground that the said parishioner openly avowed disbelief in the existence of a personal devil, and in the doctrine of everlasting punishment, is being prosecuted under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act. The decision of the law courts, to whom in England it belongs to determine who are, or are not, fitting recipients of the sacraments, will be received with much interest. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Vicar will yield, or consent to commit what he must look upon as a sacrilege, at the bidding of a civil court; and so through this affair consequences very important to the Anglican Church may ensue.

Friday last, Christmas Day, was duly celebrated in Montreal. Midnight Mass was celebrated at the parish church of Notre Dame, at that of St. Patrick's, and at the Gesu. Even by our Protestant population the day is observed as a holiday, in spite of the protests of Puritanism against Yule and Pasch.

As announced in our last, the installation, as Canons of the Cathedral of the Rev. M.M. Seguin, Mongcau, and Dufresne took place at the Eceche at 3 p.m. Mgr. of Gratianopolis presiding, and assisted by the Rev. Canons Leblane and Plamovdon. The ceremonies were brought to a close by the singing of the Te Deum.

The first Ordinations by His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke took place on Sunday, 20th ult., on which occasion the Rev. M. Olivier Chalifoux received the Order of the Diaconate, and M. T. Allard received Minor Orders.

It is compleined that in London, Ont., incendiarism is again rampant. The Ottawa Times complains of the great number of burglars that have made that city the scene of their operations

Our esteemed contemporary the Catholic Review, of New York, than which there is no better paper published on this Continent, will permit us to tender our respectful congratulations on the very handsome appearance that it makes in its new and enlarged dress-a sure sign that it is growing not only in stature, but, as it well deserves, in popular

CARD OF THANKS .- The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, Montreal, present their most grateful thanks to the gentlemen, Directors of the City and District Saving's Bank, and acknowledge the reception af the sum of \$1,850, which they received on the 24th of December, 1874. \$700 of which is destined for their Institution; \$200 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and \$150 for the Infant School on Visitation Street.

# SARSFIELD.

A long time since a movement was set on foot by the citizens of Limerick to crect a suitable testimonial to one of Ireland's most deserving sons General Sarsfield. A good sum was collected at the time but through some mismanagement the matter was let drop, although about £700 was in hand. We are glad to see however that the project has not been abandoned and that the citizens of the city of the "Violated Treaty" are about to take active steps to have the matter brought to a successful issue. A public meeting of the citizens presided over by the mayor, was held a few weeks ago in the Mechanics' Institute at Limerick for the purpose of taking immediate steps towards the erection of a testimonial to the memory of this brave man. The mayor remarked that there were some six or seven hundred pounds already subscribed, but this sum, he need hardly say, was totally insufficient to crect a suitable monument. He suggested that the citizens should bestir themselves in the matter, so that the monument would be erected without delay. A resolution in accordance with the objects of the meeting was adopted and spoken to by Mr. P. S. Conolly, solicitor Messrs. John Daly, Peacon, Godsell, and others. Now although the trades can do a great deal we

should like to see such men as Mr. M. Lenihan of the Reporter and Vindicator. Father Quaid of O'Calleghan's Mills, Sir. John Gray, M.P. Mr. Butt, M.P. &c. taking an interest in the matter. Some of these gentlemen were the means of bringing the in Communion of Saints. What is this communion of Connell testimonial to a successful issue. Mr. ion? It means a common union. It means that Lenihan we believe was Secretary of the committee all who belong to the true Church by their prayers and the structure of the committee. conducting it, and from the fact of his being a and good works, may assist each other. It is as warm friend of the great Liberator before the our Companies insurance companies railway latter's lamented death he left nothing undone to companies—whose mein here partake of the earnaid hoth by private controlled. plentiful as blackberries—but as insatisfactory we prevalent, usages which their correspondence. This the authorses did not aid both by private exertions and in the columns in society now prevalent, usages which their correspondence. This the authorses did not aid both by private exertions and in the columns in society now prevalent, usages which their correspondence. This the authorses did not aid both by private exertions and in the columns in society appropriately the popular forms the subject, with this we must drop of his journal, the good cause. We wouldn't here worken the subject which is not a studie of his journal, the good cause. This the subject which is not a studie of his journal, the good cause. This the subject which is not a studie of his journal, the good cause. This the subject which here would there of his journal, the good cause. This the subject which here would be his journal, the good cause. This the subject which here would be his journal, the good cause. This the subject which here would be his journal, the good cause. This the subject with their correspondence. This the subject with their correspondence. This the authors add both by private exertions and in the columns in great their ings of the company in subject with their correspondence. This the subject with their correspondence. This their biggs of the subject with their correspondence. This their biggs of the subject with their correspondence. This their biggs of the subject with their correspondence. This their biggs of the subject with their correspondence. This their biggs of the subject with their biggs of the subject with their correspondence. The subject with their biggs of the

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead.

The Archbishop of Toronto continued a lecture on the above subject in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday evening, 20th Dec. He said:

"In our last lecture we said that mortal sin, once committed, entailed upon the sinner two things guilt and punishment; and that when through guilt and punishment, and that survey the repentance and the sacrament of penance the guilt has been removed, there remains frequently a temporal punishment to be inflicted on the sinner either in this life or in the next; and for venial sin not sufficiently repented of or atoned for, there remains also a temporal punishment. Would any man of common sense suppose that God, who is infinitely just, would exact the same penalty on a lie of excuse as for the crime of murder, supposing in each case that the guilt of the sin be forgiven? Can we suppose that a man converted at the hour of death, after a life of crimes of the deepest and darkest hue, would be admited to the full enjoyment of God as quickly as the saint who hadled a life of innocence, sanctity, and charity, and who performed great works of love and mercy to the poor? Our idea of justice and God who will reward every man according to his works, is not so.

"We now come to speak of the punishment due to sin not sufficiently atoned for in this life and to venial sin not repented of. The doctrine of the Catholic Church on this point is embedied in the following decrees of the Council of Trent; "Whereas, the Catholic Church, instructed by the Holy Ghost, has, from the sacred writings and the ancient traditions of the Fathers, taught in sacred councils, and very recently in this (Ccu-menical Synod, that there is a purgator, and that the souls there detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful, &c. This refers to a former decree, which is much more explicit. In it the Council condemns all who shall say that, "after the grace of Justification has been received, to every penitent sinner the guilt is remitted, and the debt of eternal punish. ment is blotted out in such wise that there remains not any debt of temporal punishment to be dis-charged, either in this world, or in the next in purgatory, before the entrance to the kingdom of Heaven can be opened to him."

"These words set the doctrine of the Church in too clear a light to require any explanation. And now as for the proof. As before, I will prove from the Sacred Scriptures. In the first place we have (Matt. xvi. 27.) 'that Christ will render to every man according to his works.' This text affirms what we before said of the proportioning of the penalty to the crime, and of the necessity of that penalty. The works of some are grievously bad; those of others not so grievous; and there are still others whose works are only moderately good. Can we suppose that God will punish in the same extent the theft of an apple and the robbery of millions from widows and orphans, thus thrown beggars on the world?" "It cannot be. We are supposing, in all cases, that the sinner was truly penitent at the hour of death, and that the guilt of his sin and the eternal punishment due to it were forgiven by Almighty God. But if a man die bearing with him the temporal penalty unpaid how will he discharge his debt? Now the question that arises is this: 'Can the punishment due to sin be forgiven in the next life?' We answer yes; Christ has said so. (Matt. xii. 32.)" "Therefore some sins are forgiven in the world to come; otherwise Christ's expression would have no force but would rather lead into error. Some sins are forgiven in this world, upon the repentance of the sinner, both as to eternal and temporal ponalty; but there remains for the world to come both those mortal sins which were not sufficiently atoned for and venial sins, which were not repented of; and these in accordance with the above text, can be forgiven in the next life. Besides, it is evident that Christ was so understood by the Jews who heard Him. Again we read (Latt. v. 25, 26.)" Our Lord speaks here of man in two states of existence. First, on the way, that is in life, in which he advises us to be at agreement with our adversary, that is the divine justice; and next, in prison, that is in the other life, undergoing the penalty imposed upon us by the judge for those faults not fully satisfied for while in the way, that is this life. But how repay that debt in the next life? By sufferings, and, as we shall see further on, by suffrages. That way means life is apparent from the 109th Psalm, 7th verse speaking of Christ." We pass to other proofs from St. Paul, such as I. Cor. iii, 12, 15; Heb. ix. 27; Heb. ix. 12. God elsewhere speaks of himself as a purifying fire, as in Malachy iii. 3."

His Grace went on to show from these passages that, according to the Catholic doctrine, the soul before meeting God face to face must like ore containing precious metal, be cleansed from dross. Hence the necessity for purgation. The penalty is proportioned to the crime. Some will have a longer and more severe term of punishment than

"We now come to see can those souls be relieved by our prayers and suffrages. With such conviction and faith the valiant Judas Maccabees, faithful leader of the army of God, every year sent a collection to the temple of Jerusalem to have sacrifices offered up for the soldiers who died valiantly fighting the battle of the Lord, but yet though engaged in a noble deed, sinned by approprinting to themselves what they should not. (Mach. ii., 12, 43, 46.)"

"This book is not received by Protestants as canonical, but the Catholic Church has always held it to be an inspired book like the others. But they must at least accept it as history, and this history testifies that it was the practique of the Jewish Church, and it was not reproved by, Christ, this pleasing and sacred duty of bringing succour to the dead."

"The form that lately held the soul is dear and cherished on account of the soul that inhabited it but where is the soul gone to? Not far away. It has got outside the envelope of the body, and there has met its God. (Ps. exxxviii. 7, 8,) (Matt xxxii,

30)."

"The question arises now: Can we aid, by our arises those those prayers, sacrifices, and other good works, those souls which are yet detained by the justice of God for sins not yet completely atoned for? We answer with the Catholic Church, 'yes;' and it is an immense consolation for the living as it is an im-

mense succour for the dead." "As we can by our almsdeeds and charitable works, relieve those who are on this earth, so can we aid and relieve the suffering of those who have passed out of this life. Intercessory prayer among the living is a doctrine not controverted by Protesta, nts though intercessory prayer means meditation—that we meditate one for another. (Rom. xvi. 30.)"

"The question is, do we lose the power of mediation with God for friends when they shall have passed out of this world and gone to enjoy God? The Protestants say 'yes.' The Catholic Church say 'no we don't.' The Catholic Church believes

19-3

other's prayers and merits. That we do not lose the right of interceding for each other when we pass out of this life is proved from the Scripture Orinthian xiii. 8). Charity never falleth away. Love never dies, It mounts with us to Heaven; in a certain sense at least it descends with the damned soul to Hell! for the rich man, of whom we read (Luke xvi.) died and was buried in Hell. Yetheloved his brethren and did not wish that they should descend, like him, to that place of torments. The love of the saints reigning with God is perfected. They then indeed love God with their whole heart, and with their whole soul, and with all their mind, and with all their strength, and certainly too they 'love their neighbours as themselves.' They then love intensely what God has so much loved. They see, the price of blood God paid for us, and they do not wish us to be lost. St. John, in a vision, saw creatures adoring God, having in their hands vials full of odours which are the prayers of the saints.' We find in the second book of Machebees that Onias and Jeremias, who had been long dead, were solicitous for the people and prayed for them (Mach. xv. 12.) We also read in Zacharias that an angel prayed for Jerusalem (Zach. i. 12.)"

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His Grace concluded his lecture with an argument to show that the prayers for the dead were only offered in the form of mediation, in the same sense as Protestants offer prayers as mediators through Jesus Christ for mercy for the living The false idea entertained by Protestants as to the practice of praying for the dead, and many of the doctrines of the Church of Rome, was the result of ignorance or monomonia. "As I said before, unproved assertions and unfounded arguments mis-quotations and fragmentary authorities pulled in here and there to make proof. For instance, if the whole canon of the Council of Trent on Invocation of Saints were quoted, it would read thus: That the Saints, who reign together with Christ. offer up their own prayers to God for men; that it is good and useful suppliantly to invoke them and to have recourse to their prayers, aid, and help for obtaining benefits from God, through His Son Jesus Christ, our only Redeemer and Saviour.' But if that last little phrase be omitted, it makes - the canon bear altogether another look."-Toronto Globe.

#### CHURCH AND STATE. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MODERN PROTESTANTISM.

Lecture by Rev. Fr. Moylan, S.J. On Sunday night last at the Church of the Gesu, Roy. Mr. Moylan delivered his second of a series of lectures on "Church and State." He said we were never too thankful to God for the countless blessings bestowed on us by the church. We may be more thankful if we did not receive so many favors. The exile on being for some time away from the land of his birth thought a great deal more of it, than those did who were always reared there. The many battles that the Catholic Church went through previous to the sixteenth century were so many victories. Despite all the warfare of Paganism and heresy carried on against her, she overcame them all and they lay as so many broken weapons at her feet. If some nations relapsed into idolatry it was made up for by conversions to the church obtained in others. The Roman Catholic priesthood did all in their power to encourage the art of printing, which unlocked literary treasures to all, and to which only a few, some time before had access, and so it was with other things. The church encouraged all good, Columbus was the first man to land here on our American shore and he was spurred more by religious zeal than anything else. Church and State were authorities which should be each conscientiously obeyed. By obeying the law of either church or State they would be free, and in no other way. Every society should obey its founder, and so it was with everything else. St. Paul said that there was with everything else. St. Paul said that there was no power but what we got from God and the power but when god from God and the power but when god from God and the power but when god from God and the god from God from God and the god from God fr ers that are ordained by God. The Son of God became man for the purpose of redeeming us and teaching us truth, and when he was no longer visible, he appointed visible agents on earth to teach all the divine truth which he taught with His own divine mouth. The authority of the Catholic Church came from God. The Catholic day, for the sake of the sick. Church by teaching obedience makes her children under every sky one family, submissive to the Pontiff at Rome, and worshipping the same Catholic Truth. Paganism was dead at the commencement of the sixteenth century and that was the time the Catholic Church stood forth in its greatest grandeur. Then came Modern Protestantism one of its greatest scourges. He referred to the private judgment held by persons in opposition to the Catholic Church, and said it was leading to Atheism and Materialism. By obeying God's Church we escape from the religious anarchy which is the result of following private judgment Religious authority found its greatest opponent in Modern Protestantism. The Heavens he said tells in order to provide for an increasing Catholic population forth the glory of God. The invisible things of lation, to spend a large sum of money in buildings of lation and the lation a God says St. Paul are easily seen by the visible .-The same infernal spirit of falsehood that had tried to banish the memory of God from the people, sought to stagger the minds of the people in determining what church should be recognised as the true one, but, he said, never would the laurels won by the Catholic Church over Paganism disappear until doom's day. The Catholic Church stood forth in the sixteenth century in spite of all the power in hell and earth, proclaiming God's eternal glory. Modern Protestantism, Materialism in England and the United States and freemasonry, mark well he said this word, freemasonry throughout the world was endeavoring to banish God from His own earth. The sacraments, especially confession and communion, enabled us to imitate the life of Jesus in our mortal flesh. At the School of the Catholic Church a man can enjoy freedom, and there only. All others are misled by the word of men which is mere error and nonsense.-Catholics bow to the authority of God alone. He has ambassadors in the Popes, Bishops and Priests I pray that the angel Raphael may accompany you and when the Catholic obeys them he knows that on your journey. And that you may return home it is God he is obeying not them. Not so the heathen who is the creature of the worst bondage. Not so the Protestant who is the dupe of private judgment. Not so the modern infidel or freethinker who is the biggest fool of all; blind even to common sense. Yet these men, fools as they are, boast of their supreme enlightenment. If they look to the literature of Pagan Greece and Rome it would show them in what a low state women were. The Catholic Church beat down the prejudice against woman, and made her what she now is, the revered companion of man, not the brutish instrument of his pleasure. The indissolubility of the marriage tie made families happy. The Catholic Church taught this and what she taught, she unflinchingly maintained, against divorce and every other immorality. Were it not for the Catholic Church we would see at the pre-

1 self inicontinuation of the same subject. [1] L. Orrawa, Deci 28: Schriet fever and dighteria. University Uping in Heepital.

Day of epidemic in this city; small porter seperated in L'Asyle des Sources Muettes.

The number of the towns in the neighborning countries of the countries of the source of the countries of the source of and the the onl

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ampublicly and privately. The reverend lecturer here

argive a third lecture on next Sunday hight week,

countries, for the church regenerated society by

VISIT OF BISHOP CRINNON, OF HAMILTON. (From the Brantford Courier.)

The Right Rev. Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, visited this town yesterday. The services began in St. Basil's R. C. Church at 10.30, Father Bardou officiating; at the termination of Mass, his Lord-ship administered Confirmation to about one hundred and fifty young communicants. On entering the church the Bishop was presented with the following address:-

To the Right Rev. Peter Francis Crinnon, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

We the Catholics of Brantford upon this the occasion of your Lordship's first visit to the Parish since your elevation to the Episcopate by our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, desire to express our heartfelt congratulations and to assure your Lordship of our unalterable attachment to the Holy

In these days of persecution, when the Church is being attacked in so many quarters and our Holy Father is so sorely tried, it is most consoling to witness the increasing zeal of our holy religion. Happily in Canada we enjoy the free excercise of our religion, but so intimate is the bond of Catholic unity that we cannot but sympathise with our oppressed co-religionists in other and less happy lands.

In the elevation of your Lordship to the holy office of Bishop, we have another proof of the everlusting vitality of the Apostolic Succession coming duskier Oriental beauty; three magnificent views down as it does in an unbroken line from Pope to of the mountains of the "Delaware Water-Gap." Pope, from Bishop to Bishop, even unto your

It will afford your Lordship sincere gratification to be assured of the mutual good-will and christian love which prevails in this Parish and of the prosperity of the congregation of St. Basil's, as witnessed in the efforts of our worthy pastor and the people at large, in the advancement of all good works and more particularly in providing for the educational interests of our children in the completion of our splendid school house. This latter has delayed the completion of our Church, but it is hoped that renewed efforts will be made to carry out and finish that good work to which our late pastor the Rev. Father Carayon contributed so nobly.

In conclusion we beg to give expression to feelings of general esteem and love towards your Lordship in which we join with other portions of the Diocese, and we pray God that you may be long spared to exercise the holy office to which your piety and learning have caused your elevation.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Brantford, J. J. HAWKINS, B. CAMPBELL. JOHN COMERFORD, JOSEPH QUINLAN, W. D. CANTILLON, James Sinon, WM. HARRINGTON,

Brantford, Dec. 13, 1874. His Lordship replied briefly and suitably to this address.

CHARITABLE APPEAL TO THE CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS

DEAR SIR,-For fifteen years I have had charge of the parish of St. Ann, Ashton-under-Lyne, England. These good people were chiefly Irish Ca tholics. For their sake, and with their aid, I undertook to build a goodly church and commod-ious schools. This we accomplished, not however without a debt. We were struggling on with our work through many privations when the no-Popery cry was raised, preparatory to the great election, which was to give a Parliament determined to disestablish the Irish church. We were in the centre of the district where these disturbances took place and its chief victims. Our church, schools and presbytery were attacked, broken into and ruined, altars, statues and paintings burnt. Our gutted, their furniture, clothing and bedding destroyed and their provisions carried away. No protection was afforded us by the authorities. The clergy were obliged to leave the town, and for an entire month it was not deemed safe for them to do more than visit the parish in the middle of the

op of Salford will tell why I am in America. I am at present staying at St. Patrick's Presbytery, Montreal, where I shall be most happy to receive any offerings that the charity of the faithful may favor

I have the honor to be, Yours truly,
W. J. CRONBLEHOLME, Pastor of St. Anu's, Ashton-under-Lyne.

"Rev. Dear Father,—For many years you have had the charge of the mission of St. Ann, Ashton-under-Lyne, in this Diocese. You were induced, good church, fine schools, and a modest presbytery. You became one of the victims of the riots stirred up by the Protestant propagandist Musphy and shortly after this a large portion, perhaps the larger portion of your congregation, migrated to America.

"I cannot conceal from you, that the danger to be feared is the scandal that the schools, and even the church itself, may have to be sold unless you make great and successful efforts to collect the necessary funds. As you are aware this diocese is poor, though populous, and there are no funds at my disposal with which I can meet the liabilities of Ashton.

" Meanwhile I beg to recommend you and the cause of religion which you advocate to the charity of all whom you may meet with on your voyages and journeys. I recommend your case to my venerable brethren the Archbishops and Bishops whose dioceses you may visit, to the laborious pastoral clergy, and to the faithful in general, and in health and happiness, laden with merit after having, like the Apostles, collected the alms which will be offered to you in love for the faith and for the church.

Given at Salford this 29th day of April, 1874, t"HERBERT,
"Bishop of Salford."

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The City and District Savings Bank have just distributed \$10,800 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the "Poor Fund."

Sœurs Grises..... St. Patrick Orphan Asylum ..... 1.000 1,000 St. Bridget's House of Refuge, for self.. Sœurs de la Providence..... Sœurs de la Misericorde.... moner Irish poor ...... making men subject to divine law introducing it Protestant House of Industry..... : 500 Ladies Benevolent Society..... I concluded a most eloquent discourse of which we Montreal General Hospital ...... I edhave here given only the briefest outline. He will Protestant Orphan Asylum..... Protestant Infants Home..... 400 Montreal Dispensary .....

Louis].... 150 Salle d'Asyle Rue Visitation.... Salle d'Asyle St Joseph......L'Hospice St. Vincent de Paul..... 100 100 Salle d'Asyle Nazereth..... Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society....

Total ......\$10,800

New Books for the Holidays; published by Patrick Donohue of Boston.

The Valiant Woman, and Sins of the Tongue, translated by Helena Lyons, from the French of Mgr. Landriot, Archbishop of Rheims. In these books the reader of either sex will find much matter for profitable meditation, and many a help to correct some of those sins into which we are all so ready

THE ALDINE for January, 1875, is duly at hand, and certainly entitled to the credit of being the very best number yet issued of that beautiful publication, in both pictures and literary matter, this month, there is infinite variety and corresponding excellence. Pictorially, the leading attractions are "A Daughter of Cleopatra," after Vernet-Lecompte, by John S. Davis—an admirable work of art, and supplying one of the highest types of the illustrating that picturesque region in fine advantage; an attractive full page, also by Davis, "Fisherman's Luck;" "Love's Offices," by Siegert, and "The Appointment," by Otto Erdmann, two admirable companion pictures, telling their stories with life and vigor; a very striking "Silver Full Moonlight," weindly attractive; a fine view of the new "Western Union Telegraph Building," New York; and an elaborately executed portrait of Miss Margaretta B. Moore, the popular elocutionist. Such an array of pictorial charmais not often given in one number, even by

The literary contents embrace the following rare collection; An instructive and very enjoyable paper on "Christmas in London," by Henry Morford; one of the most charmingly mischievous short stories of the period, by another of the new names which The Aldine is introducing to the public-evidently a Norsewonian. Ennia Stilerne Jarlsen (we should like to hear somebody pronounce that!); an excessively amusing sketch of "Student Life Abroad," by Fenno Douglas ; a valuable peep at the growth of "The Misletoe;" continuation of the popular serial, "Lost Lilian Bracy;" a most touching story of primitive New England life, in "One Little Puritan," by Annette L. Noble; a pleasant translation, in the "Birthplace of Mozart's Zruberflote," by Miss E. C. Gildemeister; incisive articles on Literature, Music, the Drama, etc. In addition, there are no less than four poems of merit; A New Year's Wish," by Mrs. M. F. Butts; "Dead Davs," by Mrs. Margaret J, Preston; "Abreast with the Storm," by John Vance Cheney ; and "Songs of the Months," by Alice M, Guernsey. This makes, we repeat, an issue of equal excellence and variety, rare even for The Aldine, and evidences the fact that under the new editorial management, while nothing is to be lost in high artistic reputation, the literary merit of the publication is to be kept quite abreast with it.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distributes its works of art; both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6,00 each, entitle the holder to The Aldine for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

corners by night in various parts of the city would be by His Honor the Recorder following up Mr. s course. During the last few days w His Honor has been in Portland, Mr. Judah has been presiding at the Recorder's Court, and every one whom the police proved to be an habitual loafer was sent to jail by Mr. Judah for six months. When young girls are attacked, and money demanded of men quietly passing home at night, which if they refuse to give, they are instantly knocked down and badly beaten—when such a state of things exists, it is high time that something should be done for the preservation of law and order. The infliction of a nominal fine for an assault on the police would never put a stop to it, as the companions of the rowdies on whom the fine is inflicted would be sure to make up the fine in some way; and it is only by doing as Mr. Judah has done-sending them to juil without the option of a fine-that has any effect. Twelve or thirteen of this class have now been sent down for six months, and the amazement of some of them when sentenced showed they did not expect to receive such a long term. It is to be hoped that it will have its effect and serve as a caution to others of this class still at large, who, if in these hard times and when funds are low, they are unable to cull the news of the discomfiture of their companions from the columns of the city press, cannot fail to hear of it from some of the "great unwashed" who form no small portion of the daily audience at the Recorder's Court.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective ocalities, for the TRUE WITNESS:-

Eriusville.-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth,-Mr. Andrew Prout. Boblin.-Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahonev.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans.

Tetter or Ring Worm .- Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure is a positive cure for this disease. Read what E. Bemis of La Layfette, Ind., writes :-DEAR SIR .- I have had the Tetter or Ring Worm for fifteen years, and have never found anything to do me any good until I used your Medicine. I took one bottle only. I have nothing of it now, and feel confident that I am perfectly cured.

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Cornwall. To a competent person a liberal salary will be paid : Testi-

monials as to character required. 20.3 MICHAEL MENIRY, Sec.

WANTED - For the Separate School, Perth, a MALE TEACHER; holding a Second or Third Olass Certificate under the new law Mone need apply unless he can produce certificate of moral

200 WANTED ASMALE TRACHER for the Campling and Separate School Regardles. Apply the line and the control of the cample and the REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Per J Gillies—Hamilton, P S M, 2; Toronto, J P, 2; J P, 2; T M, 2; J H, 2; J M, 2; T F, 2; P K, 1; M K, 2; P K, 2; W R, 2; P D, 10; B A, 7; Brockville, P F, 4; M & O, 2; R M, 4; R E, 4; Brockville, P. F., 4; M. & O., 2; R. M., 4; R. E., 4; Rev J O., 2; W. G., 1.50; M. P. K., 4; St. Andrews, A. H. M., 2; Wheatland, T. M., 2; Cornwall, D. M., 6; J. D., 4; S. L., 2; Dr. M., 4.

Richmond Station, P. M., 4; J. M., 2; Scaforth, Mrs. M. J. B., 2; Ameliasburg, W. M., 2; Arthur, M. F., 1; Morrisburg, Rev. J. R. M., 2; Tracadic, N. B., Rev. J. A. B., 2; Halifax, P. P. P. 2. North Printed, H. P. 25, North Print

PP, 2; North Bristol, HR, 2.50; Lonsdale, JM, 2.50 ; Renfrew, Rev P R, 2; St Pierre de Broughton, Rev L F, 2; Madoc, J D, 1.

Per J W, St. Mary's—Rev F JO, 1,50; T R, 1,50; P F, 1,50; J T, 1,50; P W, 1,50; W G, 1,50; Harrington, M M, 1,50; Conroy, D D. 1,50; Thorndale, J H, 1,50; Sandwich, A B O, 1,50; Fairview,

D C, 1,50.
Per J A P, Cornwall—D A M, 2; D P, 2. Per M H, Victoria Road Station-Bexley M S,

Per F B, Rigaud-Self 1,50; St. Marthe, P B, Per J N, Kingston-D L, 4; PS, 4; J H, 2;

Rev B H, 1. Per P G N, Perth—Glen Tay, P B, 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette) Flour & bri. of 196 lb.—Pollards....\$3.00 @ \$3.25 Superior Extra..... 5.05 @ Extra Superfine...... 4.80 @ 490 Middlings ... 3.50 @
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs ... 2.25 @
City bags, [delivered] ... 2.40 @
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs ... 5.20 @ 3.65 2.45 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.821 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.971 1.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.95 @ 1.00 Lard, per lbs..... 0.15 @ 0.15 Ashes—Pots................ 0.00 @ 0.00 Firsts...... 5.85 @ 0.00 Pearls—Firsts...... 0.00 @ 6.921

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$6 95 do spring do ...... 0 93
arley do ...... 1 12 0 93 Barley 1 14 Oats do ..... 6 42 do ..... 6 79 0 81 do ..... 6 70 Geese, cach..... 0 55 0 G5 Turkeys..... 0 80 1 40 

 Cabbage, per doz.
 0 50

 Onions, per bush.
 0 75

 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.
 8 00

 ● 60 1 (0 8 50 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb...... 4 50 0 00 Potatoes, per bus..... 0 60 0 75 Butter, lb. rolls...... 0 25
" large rolls..... 0 22 0 30 0 25 tub dairy..... 0 22 0 27 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 24 packed...... 0 20 Turnips, per bush..... 0 20 0 00 Beets do ..... 0 00 Parsnips do ...... 0 00 0 00 Hay ..... 16 00 22 00 Straw ..... 10 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) FLOUR-XXX per bbl ...... 6.00 to 650 " 100 lbs ...... 3.25 to 3.50 Family " 100 " ...... 2.50 to 2.50 Ex Fancy 100 " ..... 0.00 to 0.00 -Barley per bushel ...... 100 to 1.00 Rye " " ..... 0.65 to
Peas " " ..... 0.00 to Oats " " ..... 0 37 Wheat " " ..... 0.00 PUNISHING ROWDYISM.—'The surest check that Wheat " ...... 0.00 could be put on the rowdyism carried on at street Maar—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.... 4.00 " hind " " .... 5.00 to
" live " " " .... 0.00 to 0.00 per lb, on market ... 0.10 to 6.12 to to 0.07 Mutton 0.00 0.17 Bacon " " ... 6.15 to
-No 1 untrimmed ...... 5.09 to 7.00 " 2 " ..... 300 Lambekins, ..... 0.75 to 4.00 to 1.25 " pelts...... 0.75 to
Dekin Skins...... 0.30 to
Tallow...... 0.04 to
POULTRY—Turkeys, each ..... 0.75 to Ducks per pair..... 0.50 to Fowls per pair..... 0.40 to 0.50 GENERAL-Potatoes bag, ..... 0.45 to 0.50 Eggs, per dozen..... 0.20 to 0.25 Cheese, home made..... 9.11 to 0.13 Hay per ton .....10.00 to 13.00 Straw " " ...... 7.00 to 9.00 Wood, on wharf..... 550 to 5.75 Coal, delivered ...... 7.50 to 0.00 J. H. SEMPLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORA-TION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets,) on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th of Jan., at 8 p.m. SAMUEL CROSS,



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th of January at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. P. J. COYLE, Rec.-Sec.

ST. BRIDGET'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Corner of Dorchester, and Scaton Sts., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of JANUARY, 1875, at 8 P.M., for the purpose of affording parties an opportunity of Subscribing for stock in the above Society.

D. MACDONALD.

no sid an off was a consultation of Transfer

WANTED-For School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, a TEACHER holding a Second Class Certificate, and capable of the French language.-Apply, stating salary required, to the undersigned Trustees,

JOSEPH M'GAUVRAN JOSEPH CHARTRAND. Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874

# MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE. GENTLEMEN,-The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent

this important Division in the Commons of Canada. Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renowal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall merely say that, should I have the honor to be elected as your representative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, and of my own constituency in particular.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant, M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 4th November 1874.

#### THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR 1875,

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A First-Class Monthly Magazine for Catholic Young

One copy one year, postpaid **\$1.50** 

Three

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#### Mrs. ANNA H. DORSEY

Has written a NEW STORY for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, which alone is worth the whole yearly subscription. Subscribe now for 1875.

Address, Rev. William Byrne, Boston, Mass.

Agents and Cauvassers wanted.

Jan. 1, 1875.

Dominion.



CONTENTS OF DECEMBER NUMBER:

O'Neill's War Song (Poetry); Killshelan : a Romance; Beautify your Home; Editorial—Ireland during the past year and at present: Ex-Premier Glad-tone and the Catholic Church: Amnesty: Church and State in Canada; Woman's sphere; Mr. Daunt (Portrait); The Rights of Ireland asserted; An episode of '98; Catechism of Irish History; Did he love her; Talking; Meelan's Rock; Sounsels to Young Men; The bliss of Marriage; True Brinciple; Romantic Escape of an Irish Officer; The Pest of Society; Deal kindly with the Aged Ones, (Poetry); Music-She is far from the Land; Poery-A Song for Christmas Eve : Baby's Stocking : Christmas Chimes.

PRIOR \$1,50 PER AMNUM. Will be sent, Post-paid, on receipt of price. Back Numbers Supplied ... All communications to be addressed to F. CALLAHAN, Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS St. LOUIS, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent.

....20-€

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his ontate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room. appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.
L. JOS. LAJQEE,

Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 26th December, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1989.

In the matter of DAME ANOPHLETTE DAN-SEREAU, Trader of the City of Montreal, wife, duly separated as to property, of Mr. Louis St. Louis, Trader, of the same place, and from him duly and specially sytherised to act in these presents, the said Dame St. Louis, doing business under the name and style of "A. D. St. LOUIS," Trader,

Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of her estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated to matters in Insolvency, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, at 111 s'clock a.m., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignce.
L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 26th December, 1874... ISOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE V. LEICESTER. An Insolvent. A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount of

Composition due under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the 13th October, A.D. 1874, between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 11th day of January next,

A. B. STEWART. Assignee.

Montreal, 22nd December, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of MALESIPPE PAQUETTE of the

the matter of MALESIPPE Parish of Montreal, Village of St. Jean Baptiste, Parish of Montreal, Cabinet-Maker, Trader, The Insolvent has made an aysignment of his Es-

tute to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in, the City of Montreal, in the Reom reserved for proceedings, in Insolvency, on

oral with a pile with a second series of the BEACH RIDGE Monday, the Eleventh day, of January next A.D. CATHOLIC SCHOOL Wagon \$16:00 por month; tight, at the heart of his, afters, and to appoint a pily is mediately self-in School is vessel; None; and Assignment in the self-in the School is vessel; None; and designment in the self-in the self-i

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### FRANCE.

FRENCE POLITICS.—PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Assembly has agreed to the report of the Committee recommending a posponement of the decision on the validity of M. Burger's election in Nievres, pending parliamentary enquiry concerning alleged Bonapartism by the Committee of Appeal.

M. Rouher maintained the validity of the election and again denied the existence of an illicit Committtee of A peal for the people. He said a parliamentary investigation was now proposed, because the indicial investigation had failed to find grounds for prosecution. He declared the nation would find means to establish the Empire.

Paris, Dec. 26 -Garibaldi has written a letter in reply to a statement contained in the recent report of the investigating committee of the French Assembly on the Army of the East. Garibaldi blames Bourbaki for not communicating with him, and asserts that he opposed Manteuffel to the last extremity. In the same letter Garibaldi makes a bitter attack upon the French Priesthood.

THE POSITION IN FRANCE.—There is a good deal of whispering in Paris about the possibility of a coup d'etat. The Radical character of the elections has produced not a little alarm, and if Marshal Mac-Mahon should appeal to the army, and place the whole country in a state of siege, it is possible he might find some sympathy among the classes who have a wholesome fear of the "Reds."—Tablet.

DISRUPTION OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT SECT .-- If Bossuet were still writing his History of the Variations of Protestant Churches he would be able to add the catastrophe of French Protestantism to his already very long list. Politically speaking, that catastrophe must date from the time when the French Protestant sect accepted pay and protection from the State. This led necessarily, to the subordinating of controversy to temporal advantages and peace. For more than two centuries what were called General Synods were suffered to rest in abeyance, until M. Guizot prevailed on M. Thiers to permit their convocation once more. French Protestantism had subsided into a sort of hard Calvinism, and, like the state of English Protestantism which pre-ceded John Wesley, was mere." Paganism minus its his private chapels, where the Holy sacrament is gods." Perhaps we may account for the present always preserved, and which contains some inestimachism as follows; Robert Haldano resuscitated the Protestantism of Geneva with the fire of his and a large place of the true cross, the veil of St. "Euangelical" oratory; and this spirit spread to France, which quickly became imbued with Evangelical principles and zest. But the very carnestness of the revival produced a counter element of Rationalism in its coldest yet most obstinate form; hence the schism which is now quite developed, and which must be futal to the Protestant sect. As long as no one had zeal, it was possible for Protestants to live in good-fellowship with Rationalists; but though Rationalists might even now hold the olive branch to Protestants, Protestants will not hold it to them. If M. Guizot had lived he might have postponed for a while the disruption of the "Protestant Church;" as it is, the Protestants and the Rationalists have dissolved their partnership for ever .- Ib.

SPAIN. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, replying to an ad dress of certain Spanish Grandees, says: "Monarchy alone can terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain." A majority of the people of Spain are agreed and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish monarch.

## ITALY.

It is amusing to read in the Capitale such things as the following-they tell "which way the wind blows":-

In the eighteen discourses pronounced from the throne since '48 our monarch has never omitted to call for the sacrifice of our wealth, and here we are in 1874 with a public debt of eight milliards-796 millions.

What has become of the money? It cannot all have gone to the king's mistresses. Sicily is full of soldiers, who, if necessary, will shoot down "the free, united and happy" people. The ministerial organ, Opinione, remarks that the " heroic period of the Italian kingdom is now at am end, and that therefore it is necessary to enter upon that which is administrative and financial." The Opinione forgets to tell us what it is that it ventures to call " heroic." We remember nothing, except the enterprises of Garibaldi, aided by Cavour. In '66, without the aid of France, Italy would have suffered the most ignominious defeat. In '67 Piedment was guilty of a horrible crime at Rome, and at Mentana was disgracefully routed. In 1870 Victor Emmanuel appeared with an overwhelming force before the city: of the Sovereign Pontiff and seized it without any to oppose the sacrilege. Such is the "heroic period" which the Opinione tells us must come to an end .-Even the Opinione does not dare to deny that the Romans have such an appreciation of all this heroism that they received the tyrant upon his late entry with the most marked silence. It is worthy of observation that Victor Emmanuel is never without a priest at his side; even when hunting he does not suffer the Abbe Auzini to leave him. Out of this the populace naturally draw two conclusions-first, that he has not lost his faith; and, second, that he expects a violent death.

# SWITZERLAND.

The centralizing and anti-Catholic tendencies of the Legislature of Switzerland are beginning to bear evil fruit. The Constitutional Amendment passed last April had for its principal object to extend the power of the Central Government in matters relating to the army and to education, and by adopting this organic change the people are finding out now that they struck at the root of all their local liberties and cantonal self-government. The question of State right that used to divide the people of the United States into two conflicting parties is cropping up in Switzerland, and as, according to the Swiss Constitution, cantonal law is swayed by Federal, we shall probably witness before long as many as twenty-three constitutional blocks or dead locks in that country. All of these will, as a matter of course, be on a Lilliputian scale, for the largest of the cantons has not half a million inhabitants, and as to the smallest, Zug, all the people of that microscopic commonwealth, being about 12,000, might very conveniently find room in Regent Street in Pall Mall. Still "many a little make a mickle," and many a small grievances may cause a revolution in the long run. In several cantons the people have been asked to change their local constitutions so as to make them chime in with the national organic law, and in most instances they have refused to do so. The case of Aa gan is especially galling to to the Centralists being the most Protestant and most "Liberal" of all. If something is not done soon to soothe the feelings of the people we may look out for an avalanche of popular dissatsifaction in that quarter.

The following is an extract from a pamphlet entitled "The Question of Erecting a Temple for the Freemasons," published in Geneva in the year 1856, by H. Prusson, a member of the Masonic order. It is a synopsis of Masonic principles. It can easily be seen how utterly impossible it is to be a Christian

the most fundamental truths of Christianity as reading principles. Religion and politics for us flow from our usages and our principles. Freemasonry is a true religion; it dispenses with all other religions. It would be a grave mistake not to believe this. Yet a great many Masons labor under this mistake; however, they are only simple and but little informed men. Because they are not required to renounce their own religion, they do not believe that they enter into a religious society. This is a very serious error; they enter into an eminently religious society. Freemasonry comprises all that constitutes a true religion; at the same time all theological and metaphysical reveries are foreign to it, and it cares but little for the revelations of the miracles and dogmas of the different religious. Revelations are only made through the evolutions of the universe, and through the development of the understanding. Freemawnry acknowledges God as the ground work of its principles. To the work, then, Masons! Let us propagate our principles, that are purer than these of the Gospel."

GERMANY. The North German Gazette publishes the following details of another plot against the life of Bismarck -In Sept., 1873, a French archbishop received an anonymous letter, the author of which offered to kill Bismarck for \$12,000. In a second letter the writer enclosed his photograph and gave his name and address as follows: Duchesno Poncelet, Rue Leo-pold, Seraing. The archbishop communicated these letters to the French Government, which informed Bismarck of the affair. Poncelet, who was found and identified as a working-man, was watched and it was ascertained that he was preparing to go to Germany, but becoming aware of the police surveillance he relinquished his intention. Subsequent details of the affair are not published. The photograph enclosed to the archbishop was not of

Poncelet but of a fellow workman who is supposed

to have been a confederate.

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE. (From the Weekly Register) Winter and summer, in spite of his eighty-two years, Pius IX. rises at half-past five and dresses himself without any assistance. He generally wakes Veronica, a considerable portion of the skull of St. John the Baptist, and some of the teeth of St. Peter. He then prepares for his mass, which he says at halfpast seven in a smaller and less decorated chapel. Those persons who have obtained permission at the audience of the previous day assist at this mass, and receive the Holy Communion from his hand. Pope celebrates mass with the profoundest recollection, and with a picty which not unfrequently reveals itself in tears. He then attends another mass, said by one of his chaplains, after which he gives his benediction to the priest and his assistants, and retires. It is then about three-quarters past eight. The breakfast is brought in, which consists of broth and a cup of cafe noir. Cardinal Antonelli afterwards has a conference with his Holiness, excepting on the Tuesdays and Friday, when his place is taken by Mgr. Marino Marini. Towards ten o'clock the Holy Father receives his letters and papers, which are it is needless to say, always of very considerable number. The Pope glances over the Osservatore Romano and the Voce della Verita, but never, I regret (says the correspondent of the Francais) to inform my confrores at Paris, does he examine the French journals, which arrive in large numbers, and of which, save in very exceptional cases he does not even unfasten the band After this the private audiences commence. The ceremonial is well known. Men are dressed in black coats with white cravats, and have neither hats nor gloves. They make three genufications on entering, and then kneel at the feet of the Holy Father, who raises them up. The Pope is seated, the visitor standing or kneeling. Cardinals or Princes alone have the right to a tabourst in the presence of the Pope. These audiences form the most laborious and fatiguing portion of the daily life of the Sovereign Pontiff. The secretary's department is literally inundated with applications, which, during the travelber. Therefore by the order of his physician, the Pope during these last few years, has been accustomed, about eleven o'clock, to take a little broth, in order to keep up his strength, fol-lowed by a glass of Bordeaux, which is sent to him by the Sisters of St Joseph from a vine kept especially for his use. Formerly Pius IX. never took anything stronger than the common white wine. It was only on the approach of his 80th year that he consented to take half a glass of Bordeaux or of Capri. At the audiences in the Pope's apartments only men are received. Directly one visit is terminated, his Holiness rings a little hand bell, which is placed upon his table, and another person is introduced by the prelate in attendance.-Towards twelve o'clock or half-past the Holy Father leaves his room and proceeds to take a walk in the garden, or in the library, or in the halls and galleries. On his way he meets families, deputations, and persons admitted to public audiences. He blesses and indulgences the rosaries, medals and crosses, with which visitors are in general amply provided. He exchanges a few words with each person, he listens to their demands, and often he addresses a little discourse to them. At half-past one the Holy Father returns from his promenade. He dismisses his attendants, and again goes up to his little chapel, where he remains until two o'clock in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament. Then some of the vegetables, a little Roman friture, and some fruit. The train bearer and private secretary of his Holiness, Mgr. Cinni, assists at the repast. In summer the dinner is followed by a siesta of a quarter of an hour. The rosary and the recital of the office of the Breviary, which the Pope says daily with \$8 much strictness as any country cure, occupies his time until four o'clock, when he takes a second walk—in the winter in the Loges de Raphael, and in the summer in the gardens of the Vatican. Some of the beaux esprits have amused themselves at the idea of this "prisoner," whom, they say, every one surrounds with respect and no one prevents from going out. It is not the less true, however, that Pius IX. is morally as closely imprisoned as if the gates of the Vatican were all bolted fast-It would be impossible for him to go beyond the Palace without at once exciting by his presence manifestations of the most opposite kind. The insults and revilings of the Liberal press would be called forth by the transports of the faithful, as a proof of which we may recall the scenes of the 24th of May last, when the crowd thought that they perceived the Sovereign Pontiff at the windows of the Vaticar. The Pope's favourite walk in the gardens is one carpeted with flowers and bordered with magnificent orange trees. He likes to rest upon an iron scat at the further end, under the shade of a weaping willow, near a fountain which is called the Fountain of Zitclia, while through the railings, of the neighbouring poultry yard he throwscrumbs of bread and cake to some little pigcons, whose plumage is as white as his own habit.

cades, but he never descends into the parterre, notwimstanding the care with which the zealous gardener has designed in gigantic characters in box the armorial bearings of the Pope with the words "Piot
Nono, Pentifice massimo. Leaning on a stick, and
slightly bending forward, Pius IX, still walks bravely,
slightly bending forward, Pius IX, still walks bravely,
stightly bending forward, Pius IX, still walks bravely,
s withstanding the care with which the zealous gardenand often he only sits down (as he observes with a smile in order to give a little rest to the weary limbs of the old cardinals, who have some difficulty in following him. His Holiness then returns to the labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemhouse, and remains with the persons of his house- ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; held until the hour of the Angelus, which he always Works, Enston Road and Camden Town, London."

Says aloud, followed by a De Profundis. Then the MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an private audiences begin again, and last until supper account of the process adopted by Messrs. James time. The Pope takes his third meal about nine Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their o'clock, immediately before retiring for the night. This repast is even more simple than the preceding ones for it is only composed of some broth with two plainly boiled potatoes, seasoned with a little salt, followed by some fruit. I do not knew (adds the correspondent of the Français) if many princes, or even if many private individuals, would be well contented with such a bill of fare. The Holy Father, retires at ten o'clock without the assistance of a valet de chambre, and often at this time the servant of the week who sleeps in an adjoining room, overhears the venerable Pontiff chanting in a low voice the canticles of the Church. It is well known that Pius IX. bas a beautiful voice, powerful sonorcus, and flexible. The Pope's bed is the bed of a collegian, being of iron, without any curtains, with the smallest piece of carpet by the bedside. It is in this very humble retreat that Pius IX. enjoys the repose which he has so labouriously earned. His Holiness sleeps with the quiet peaceful repose of an infant. The health which he enjoys is really extraordinary for his age. Once a week his physican and surgeon pay him a visit, to fulfil the duties of their position. The Pope, with, a smile, suffers them to feel his pulse, and when they have quite decided that he is without fever, Pius IX. dismisses the doctors with good-natured affability, and with some of those kind-

A Cairo man warns people not to trust his wife, and she retorts by saying that he'll go without clothes all summer before she'll take in washing to

ly plesantries for which he is so remarkable.

The prudent Fort Wayne husband hides his wallet out of doors, and when his wife rises in the dead of night to extract a dollar bill from the aforesaid wallet she finds it not.

Paris has now two barber shops managed by women. When business is brisk the sidewalk in front of the shops is crowded with indignant women awaiting their husband's exit.

An Indiana man bet \$10 that he could ride the fly-wheel in a saw-mill, and, as his widow paid the bet, she remarked: "William was a kind husband, but he didn't know much about fly-wheels."

There is a Connecticut widower who declares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife so much as to live within earshot of a sawmill during a busy season.

### EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Pos-ITIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

St. Mary's Church, Allegheny City, Pa., ) Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check fo twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly, REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B., 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C., ]

Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the comes the hour of dinner. This repast is composed of a potage and of some poultry or broth. He takes some of the vegetables a list. But the country. By cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders some poultry or broth. the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9

worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., )

Sept. 12, 1874.

-: Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act. like another person. I have great J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, ) Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly owed, and really a live of the sine.

and a Mason at the same time; how sinful it is to believe in Masonry, and how wrong the Gaurch, of Christ would be if she did not most severely condemn it:

"Only ignorant and common people believe that Masonry is merely a society whose collect is entertial ment or mutual assistance. Freemasomy is a mong the graves ornamented with statues and gas.

"Only ignorant and common people believe that the miraculous founts in Sometimes the Holy. Factory is merely a society whose collect is entertial ment or mutual assistance. Freemasomy is a mong the graves ornamented with statues and gas.

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"Only ignorant and common people believe that the miraculous founts in the miraculous founts

BREAKVAST EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMPORT THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF me.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

## BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be erected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the un-

dersigned Ladies: MRS. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster. MRS. WM. M'PHERSON, MRS. WHITE, THE MISSES M'DONALD, 11

THE MISSES O'NEILL, MRS. BOWDEN, "MRS. GEORGE M'DONALD, Cornwall. MRS. DUNCAN M'DONALD, Williamstown.

MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street, Montreal.

Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

### TO BUILDERS!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHORCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown.

The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be

Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

THE LINDSAY LORETTO CONVENT. IS now OPEN with a good attendance. This is said to be the finest Convent in Canada, Parents leaving their daughters there to be educated, can see and judge for themselves. Charges moderate only \$100.

#### ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Is the great modern remedy for Coughs, Colds, Con-SUMPTION, ASTHMA, CROUP, and BRONCHITIS. It is re-commended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness.

the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best | Part II; The "Fides Occidentalium": By the Rev. expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted.-For Coughs, and all the earlier stages of Lung com-plaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweets, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Price, \$1 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors .- [Dec. 4

#### P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 615 GRAIG STREET. Consumersion House-6 to 10 AM.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[4

Le CREDIT-FONCIER Du BAS CANADA,

Capital, \$1,000,000. 

THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.

The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are gov-

erned. The Company is authorised to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent.

for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier.

Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT St., MONTREAL,

J. B. LAFLEUR,

Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In re CONSTANT & CO., of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal,

The Creditors of the said Insolvents are hereby notified that Louis Fauron Constant de Chatigny, one of the said Insolvents, has deposited in the Office of the undersigned Assignee a Deed of Com-

position and Discharge, purporting to have been executed by the majority of his Creditors, representing the three-fourths in value of the liabilities of the said Insolvents; subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition to such Composition and Discharge is made within three judical days after the last publication, which shall be the ninth day of January next, the undersigned Assignee shall act upon such Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms.

Montreal, 23rd December 1874., CHS. ALB. VILBON, 20-2 Assignee.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES, RESTORE your SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES, By reading our Hustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND
ANATORY of the EYESIGHT: Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and
Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak,
Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted
Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes,
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING
HUSE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISTIBUTING YOUR FACE. Pamphilet of 100 pages
Railed Free. Send your address to us also.

Gentlement of Ballon 125 to \$10 a day subrantoed.

Full particulars sent free, Write, immediately, 10,000 at 10 BALL & CO. (P. 6. Por 1974)

143 Fall R. Julianty Street, Now York City, 1886.

ST. EUSEBE. Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the con-

struction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ot tawa County. CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200.....\$6,000 House in Wright Village ..... 1,500 One Buggy .... A Buggy ..... 60
Five Watches of \$20 each ..... 180

120 SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES. — An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRICE OF TICKETS — Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on

The money must be torwarded to the Secretary. Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee. Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank, The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Build.

ing Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa. Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will com. municate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits

of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President,

(By Order),

OMER BROUILLET. Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.-81 C.A.C.

\$20 PER DAY. - Agents Wanted! - All classes of working people, of \$5 TO either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. '74, 11-51

### T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. "74

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. NOVEMBER, 1874.—CONTENTS. ARTICLES, &c :-- 1. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter

2. Dies Iræ: Translated by C. Kent. 3. Chapters from Contemporary History. V. The Persecution in Switzerland—Part II. 4. The preparations for the Transit of Venus: By the Rev. S. Perry, F.R.S. 5. St. Jerome and his Correspondence—Part II: By Dr. A. L. Scovil, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes.

"I have witnessed its effects on the young and 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed. J. Jones.

CATHOLIC REVIEW .- I. Reviews and Notices. II. The Quarterly Review and the Society of Jesus. Cases for Binding the 1st and 2nd Vols. of the New Series (20, 21,) may be had at the Publishers.

All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns & OATES, 17, Portman Street, W., London, Eng. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

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lany of modern thought, research, and orificism .-The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the leading periodicals

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 140 Fulton St., New-York. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS

In the matter of ALFRED HOULE, of the city and district of Montreal Tinsmith & Plumber. An Insolvent

A First Dividened Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twenty Eighth day of December instant, after which dividened will be paid.

A. B. STEWART, Official Assignment Mentreal, 11th December, 1874.

INLOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of THOMAS WENTWORTH, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my. Office, Merchants: Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, com Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three of the clock, in the afternoon, for the public

examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. modulies with it adnot . A. B. STEWAST,

Assignme. Montres | 28th Beesmber, 1874.

#### COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.

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Dec. 18, 1874.

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ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

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Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874. JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

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GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

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Requisites for the Sick Room.

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PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTERS, &c., &c. DISINFECTANTS — Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coady's Fluid, Bromochlorabum, Copperas, Carbolic Toilet Soap, Carbolic Household Soap.

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H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. Ohief Agents. 37-52

TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal will apply to the IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy, Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its nearest seeming to the Province of Queb THE RECTOR and CHURCH WARDENS of

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

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As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

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vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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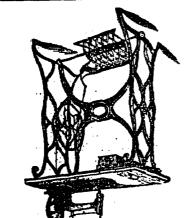
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10 St. JAMES STREET ONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

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31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,

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31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics. which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and west so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

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COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

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

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstitute hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer,

HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist.

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ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

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# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the

gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands strophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

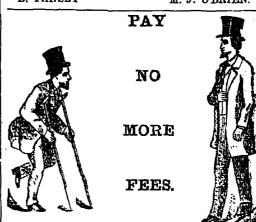
### (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

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variety of design or perfection of finish.

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AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.



#### QUACKS CONFOUNDED

Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to trend in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

### Diamond Rheumatic Cure,

for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the canson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine s introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1971.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism. I am now after tak. ing two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to de so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messis. Devins & Bolton: Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Law-rence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diamond Rheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

Gentlemen-Having been one of the many man tyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINGE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescripall. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all. tions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses

I remain, MARGARET CONROY,

127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remody hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON,

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONCIERS DU CANADA," to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate. Foreign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of ameliorating property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province.

Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "CAN-ADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COM-

Montreal, 1st December, 1874.

16-2m

J. C. HATTON, Atterney for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "ME-TROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NOTICE.

CANADA.

Montreal, 30th November, 1874. J. C. HATTON,

Solicitor for Applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of

Montreal, Trader, Notice is hereby given, that the I usolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, excened by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said

three days expiring on Thursday, the 31st day of De-

cember instant, the undersigned Assignoe will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Official Assignce. Montreal, 10th December, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of JOSEPH ISAIE RIVIERES, Hotel-Keeper, of the Parish of Sanlt-au-Re-collet, district of Montreal,

Insolvent.

, the undersigned, Chs. Albert Vilbon, Esquire, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

The Creditors are required to fyle their claims before me within a month; and they are notified also that a meeting of the Creditors will be held in my Office, in Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street. the ninth day of January next, at two o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

outreal, 9th December, 1874.
OHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignce.

INSCLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there, under

name of LOUIS HART,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned immovable will be sold at the times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law; all oppositions ofin d'annuler, ofin de distraire or ofin de charges, or other oppositions to the same are required to be filed with the undersigned at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions afin de conserver may be filed at any time within six days

next after the day of sale, to wit: All that certain lot of land, or emplacement, in the St. Louis Suburbs, of the City of Montreal, being lot 112, upon the official Plan and books of reference for Saint Louis Ward of said City, with a two story brick dwelling, and other buildings thereon erected, with right of miloyennete in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madaine

Corderre, and adjoining said property.

To be SOLD at the COURT HOUSE, in the Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the NINE-TEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN

o'clock in the forenoon,
ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee,

Montreal, 5th November, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Insolvent.

Per J. E. ROBIDOUX,

On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. Montreal, November 18th, 1874. OLIVIER LEFEBRE

His Attorney ad litem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In re MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, November 18th, 1874.—
MAGLOIRE PREVOST,
Per J. E. ROBIDOUX,
His Attorney ad litem.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of MARY MATHIESON, Insolvent.

INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

On the 21st of December, next, the undersigned will apply to the Judges of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Montreal, 18th November, 1874.
MARY MATHIESON,

Per her Attorneys ad litem, ARCHAMBAULT & DESALABERRY. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1869. PROUNCE OF QUEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT,
PROVINCE OF QUEEC, in and for the District of
District of Terrebonner.

In the matter of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY,"
and PATRICK MARTIN, individually,
Insolvents

On the thirteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Acts, and as, well individually on the part of the said Patrick Martin, as copartner of Jean Baptiste Dechry under the name and firm of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY."

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

# LIVER PILLS.

.mfor the cure of

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, . DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

#### AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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

P.S. Dealers and Physicians or tering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lanc's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing ogive them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for swelve three-cent postage stamps, or one-vial of Vermilinge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

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

MoLANE'S VERMIFUGE. TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

# MYLES MURPHY,

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD :

135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,

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

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PAINTERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 28 St. JOHN STREET

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WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality.

# JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET

(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

### P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's,) MONTREAL.

# CURRAN & COYE,

ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191

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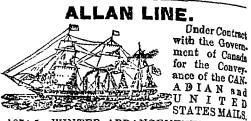
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