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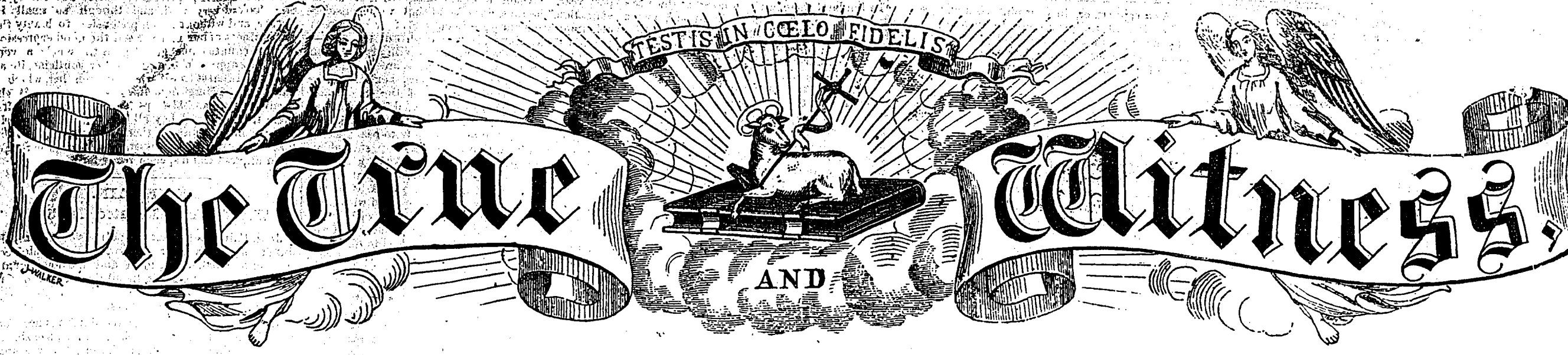
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

JUST PUBLISHED: FINE ENGRAVING OF FATHER MATHEW. We take great pleasure in announcing the publication of a beautiful portrait of the GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR, THE RISING IN THE NORTH. AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

CHAPTER XXI. Alma, oh avesti piu la fede cara. El nome quasi, ignoto, e peregrin. Al tempo nostro, della castitate. Che la tua vita, e la tua verde crada.

It was on the night after the defeat of Lord Dacre that the sound of a key grating in a dungeon door 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.

vassals, unknowing whether to fight or fly, I am surrounded by the fierce agents of Elizabeth's power. But wert thou free, with thine own slaves about thee, less of courtesy would grace thy speech.—'Toward, thou didst not dare lift thine own hand against my Lord!

Lord. I have told thee, in such sincerity as I vouchsafe to few, how mine own heart is affected towards the beautiful Gertrude. I shall reach the city with myself, 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 behalf on my lip would but breed bad thoughts in the heart of Elizabeth.

Lucy. I have told thee, in such sincerity as I vouchsafe to few, how mine own heart is affected towards the beautiful Gertrude. I shall reach the city with myself, 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 behalf on my lip would but breed bad thoughts in the heart of Elizabeth.

But again Lucy demanded wherefore her cousin had been seized, and then it was that the Earl, concealing how he had himself been the cause of her capture, stated that the maiden had fallen in association with the rebels, and had fallen into the hands of the Queen's forces; that Leonard Dacre had escaped, and that Sir George Bowes was impressed with a belief that the damsel could discover the names of many gentlemen who had been concerned in the rebellion.

sent to him and to his projects. Months had now elapsed since she had seen her cousin, and it was not till 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 fire during the dame's stay and sat gloomily by the fire during the dame'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 proposed departure from London that Lucy had visited those 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 communication which Lucy had received from Lord Leicester. Of that nobleman's connection, through the unhappy Euphrasia, with the Harding family, Richard Fenon was ignorant; for the pride of John Harding had led him to conceal even from his wife the lost condition of his glibly 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 knew to be the correct one.

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," he said, "I fear we shall have a snow storm to-night, and then, good luck, good luck, 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! it is not enough to kill a fair young damsel 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 Harding."

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 ease 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 Lanciers from Rocklife Castle, with the maiden in his arms, had driven him upon the desperate expedient of claiming the interference of Lord Hunsdon, 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 commander-in-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 bill of detoage 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. GLADSTONE'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 RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.
63 Avenue, Josephine, Champs Elysees, Paris.
November 16th, 1874.

Sir—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 forfeiting 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.
November 16th.

Sir—Feeling aggrieved, as an Irish member and a convert to the Catholic Church, at the tone of your recent pamphlet, I ventured, on the 16th instant, to address a few lines of inquiry to you on the subject. It would appear from an announcement in the *Daily Telegraph* that it is not your intention to take any notice of my letter. I shall proceed to make a few observations upon your brochure, and point out the effects which it is likely to have on your political

prospects. As a convert, or, in your phraseology, a "captivity," I desire, in the most emphatic manner, to disclaim your imputations on my loyalty, which, so far from having been weakened or "taunted," has, in consequence of my change of religion, 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 civil power. Accepting as I do from the bottom of my heart 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 "taunted" 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 defied 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 Ireland 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 sworn 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 accustomed 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—appear to 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 dictates 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 Europe.

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 illa lacryma."

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 celebrated Irish-living and Irish-loving Urena 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 instincts, he would leave Catholic noblemen at any time to go down to his Irish trustees at the East End of London. He firmly believes that the salvation of England is yet to be accomplished through the influence of that religious devotion which is at the bottom of the Irish nature. "He loves his own country dearly," but "turns away from her present condition of industrial prosperity to the days before the Reformation, when the English yet and the English

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 amusement 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 world."

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 deprecates 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 Gladstone by the hope and belief that through Gladstone something would be done for Ireland which to this Oxford scholar is the "island of Saints." The Catholic members of Parliament, whether Irish or English, consult Archbishop Manning 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 medieval 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 medieval 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 rising 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 foreign countries. The foreign countries chiefly concerned are Austria and Russia; their dominions are continuous respectively with the two principalities, and it is with them and not with the semi-barbarous 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 against the pecuniary interests of certain professional and official classes in Constantinople. The roundabout way of sending deputations to the capital to sue for reforms which might be decided on at once by the local parliaments of Belgrade and Bucharest, was one which, however injurious to the provincials, brought grief 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 Russia threw its weight along with Austria and Roumania 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 1859, 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 Danubian principalities be Gortschakoffed. The principalities have no intention of transferring their allegiance 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 self-government 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 Hospodar 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 accompanied also by a marked increase in the social well-being of the people. General Sir Arthur Conyngham visited Bucharest in 1871, and in his most interesting book of *Travels in the Caucasus*, gives an account of the improvement in progress, which we would commend to the notice of any viceregal orator, who at Mansion House, banquets respondents to the test of prosperity to Ireland, by enumerating the new shop-fronts and plate-glass windows, which he has observed in Dublin during the

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.—The streets are being paved with granite from Aberdeen.—Some monster hotels are being constructed on the newest principles, boulevards are being laid out in the widest of the streets, and handsome buildings are being erected for academic 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 disagreeing features to qualify Sir Arthur's praise. "At his first hurried inspection," he was struck with the sight of "American shanties 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 Chausee, where most of the fashion of the city appear, many of the carriages being handsomely turned out with very well-bred horses; and the Teichemay-sü Gardens, prettily laid out in the very centre of the city, and containing an arena 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 receive their education in Western Europe, which is said to engender a dislike 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 yesterday 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 lesson, which for this purpose Melbourn had himself to learn. I gave him the Council papers, and explained all that was to be done, and he went and explained all that 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 Chancellor, 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 open 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, distinct 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 she taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the privy councillors were sworn the two royal dukes (the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex; the Duke of Cambridge was in Hanover) first by themselves; and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her; swearing, allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their 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 furthest from her and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered 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 slightest 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, occasionally looking at Melbourne 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 gratifying. 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 admirable, 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 'improvement,' but 'improvement' is the proper word." "Oh," 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 Brougham. 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 he proclaimed there at ten o'clock, and she expressed a wish to see Lord Ablemarle, 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 leave it all to you. I am to be at St. James's at ten to-morrow, and must beg you to find me a 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 surprised to hear so little shouting, and to see so few hats off as she went by; I laid down the park and saw her appear at the window when she was proclaimed. The Duchess of Kent was there, but not prominent; the Queen was surrounded by the Ministers, and curried repeatedly to the people who did not, however, hurrath till Lord Lansdowne gave them the signal from the window, where she was she held a council at which she presided with as much ease as if she had been doing nothing else all her life, and though Lord Lansdowne and my colleague had conferred between them to make some confusion

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 agreeable appearance, and with her youth inspire 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, and 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 RAMBOOLED 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 THICKENS.

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 SUGAR.

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 DEPENDS.

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 told 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 hired girl left the house to save her character, and John Cain wished that the politicians had let him alone.

INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

More men came and crooked their fingers at him 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 be 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 250,000 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 rhinoceros, and fell over the cradle and went to sleep with his head under the stove.

HOW HE SCOOPED 'EM.

When Mr. Cain rose in the morning and became sober enough to read the election returns, he found he had scooped 'em as follows:

Opposing candidate.....	36,426
John Cain.....	51,380

Cain's majority (in a horn)..... 5,380

SCALAN HARBOR.

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

John Cain's a perpendicular idiot.—*Droit Free Press.*

A Kansas wife's false switch got into the bed some way, and her husband laid awake all night, snoring and shaking, under the idea that a rattlesnake was coiled down against his legs. An Indiana Judge has decided that if a woman will shorten pie-crust with butter, at 37 cents per pound, her husband has good grounds for a divorce.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—Dr. MacHale became Bishop of Kildare in 1825, and Archbishop of Tuam August, 1834, on O'Connell's birthday. The people of Ireland will do well to celebrate the jubilee of the very distinguished 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 measure, the Archbishop of Tuam made it as a disgrace. One of the best speeches at the meeting in Dublin, one of the best speeches at the meeting in London, over which Cardinal Cullen, then primate, presided. In 1852 he was amongst the first to denounce the unhappy 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, we may truthfully say 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 2s. 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 lb., 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 2s. 6d. In fresh meat we cannot show much advance in price. In sheep months past, as the great demand for cattle for exportation, has materially decreased since the Franco-Prussian war, beef and mutton averaged from 4d. to 6d. per lb.; yet we can recollect the price being as low as from 2d. to 3d., the prime 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 LANDLORD.—KINNEGAD, Wednesday.—Mr. C. B. Marlay, J.P., D.L., accompanied by his agent, William Fetherstone-Baugh, Esq., J.P., visited a few days ago Kinneagad (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 his people, he gave directions to his agent, Mr. Fetherstone, to build a number of new houses, labourers' 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 well-being 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 hailed with every demonstration of respect and esteem, peals of ringing cheers and other manifestations of gratitude and good will awaking the echoes, the buildings and hillsides paying back the joyous sounds. Good deeds like Mr. Marlay's deserve to be 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 Correspondent.*

We (*Dublin Freeman*) are glad to observe, from a letter in a London contemporary relating the capture of Dr. O'Donovan by the Carlists, that the Carlists know how to treat a journalist and a gentleman, 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 kindly hands. He is the son of the late Dr. O'Donovan, the eminent Irish scholar and antiquarian, and has won for himself a respectable position in the ranks of journalism. He has written the particulars of his arrest and subsequent freedom, and has nothing but good words for his quondam captors. On the 15th of this month he and a friend were on a road leading to San Sebastian when a couple of detaches belonging to the Carlist troops sprang from behind a hedge and seized them. One of the soldiers took the money and watch of Dr. O'Donovan's friend, and they were both marched through the woods to the main post. Meantime the videttes were strengthened by various scouts. When brought before the officer in command explanations were made, although Dr. O'Donovan and his companion were ignorant of the Basque tongue employed by the soldiers. The officer gave the prisoners bread and meat and wine, and subsequently beer and rum were produced. The money and watch were returned with apologies to their rightful owner. On the following morning the correspondents were sent to headquarters, where they found Generala Egan and Aghurna, the former an old acquaintance and friend. Mutual explanations followed, and finally the Carlist historians were permitted to march through the Carlist lines armed with permit as far as San Sebastian. Dr. O'Donovan concludes his letter thus:—"While at Andoain our treatment was anything that could be desired, and from the commanding general we experienced more than courtesy. This last I am particular in mentioning, as I hear so much about the ill-treatment of correspondents who happen to fall into the hands of the Carlists, and I hasten to let you know these few facts, as no doubt very exaggerated versions of the same will possibly have reached you, and may be repeated in the local journals, and thence be copied to other newspapers."

The Registrar General has forwarded to us (*Dublin Freeman*) the returns of emigration from Ireland, for the ten months ending the 30th October, 1874. In this period 56,211 men, 48,814 women, and 225,109 children, left Ireland. This shows a decrease of 17,062 as compared with the corresponding months of '73. This decrease is no doubt in no small degree attributable to the bad accounts which we have received of "hard times" in America. The emigration for '73 was remarkably large, ex-

ceeding any year since '66. The Irish emigration 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 fact that while the population diminishes the emigration increases. In '68 the emigration was 61,018; in '69, 66,568; in '70, 74,655; in '71, 71,240; in '72, 73,102; and in '73, 90,149, or a third more than it was in '68. The depopulation of 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 *crème de la crème* 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 fortune which is the keystone of individual success, it will be wondered at that the nation's vitality has at all withstood such an unparalleled hemorrhage.

THE MAYORALTY.—Yesterday Alderman M'Swinye, J. P., was unanimously elected by the Municipal 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—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 upstree, 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 magistracy of Dublin. Referring to the coming centenary of O'Connell, and to the civic duties of the coming year, the Lord Mayor-elect paid a deserved tribute to the invaluable labours of Sir John Gray as Chairman of the Water works Committee.—*Dublin Corr. of London Tablet.*

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT TO A TRAIN.—An accident occurred to the last down train between Malloy and Cork on Wednesday evening, which affords a striking illustration of the necessity for some 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 Malloy 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 Malloy and Blarney the occupants of a compartment in a second class carriage, three men and a woman, noticed an unusual 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 apprehensive 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 described. The injured carriage was detached, its passengers 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 *Revel* in Dublin, and on Messrs. Moody and Sankey who have been running it with much *éclat*. 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*. "Mr. 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 eloquent, or he would have no power, but his eloquence is far from 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 containing 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, 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The *Birmingham News* has information that Dr. Newman is writing an exhaustive reply to Mr. Gladstone's Exposition.
The PRINCE OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM.—The London correspondent of the *Daily Review*, in a recent letter, says:—"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 headquarters in that town. It must be admitted that he has come off triumphant. The occasion being one far above the level of such displays as were done to Birmingham to 'watch the proceedings' for myself, and I am bound to say never saw a more successful display of spontaneous enthusiasm, loyalty as Birmingham provided to-day." The Prince and Princess were objects of unbounded enthusiasm. If the Prince had really commanded a regiment in some historic fight—as George the Fourth believed

he himself had done—and were just home from the 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 the bareheaded Town Councillors, whenever the Prince re-entered the carriage, being about the only point visible of his feeling touching the equality 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 an 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 bottom 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 among 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 Bishop 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 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. Fused, hearing of what was about to happen, hurried from Oxford to Leeds in order to prevent a catastrophe so damaging to the party whose 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 Ultramontane. 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 Immaculate.)"

The English papers are still lamenting, says the *Dublin Irishman*, the state of the English army—which 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 important branches of service, are so miserably below their complement that the expedition 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 remnant of creditable backbone and decent self-respect is still left among the congenies of physical sturdiness 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 imporing 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 sent him £5." It was soon seen that the man's "trouble" was brought about through poaching 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. (See DISAPPEARANCE OF THE OLD MAID.—There is growing up in England a large class of women, says the *Woman's Journal*, who do not marry, who do not wish to marry, and who accordingly devote themselves to celibacy. They deliberately devote themselves to a life of celibacy, and give up all the pleasures of married life, and this they do for no other reason than because they are afraid of getting married.—*Ed. World's a million dollars*—)

or rather never to have been born in them. I have 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 social organism, easily and naturally, and are accepted without remark. A late article in one of the leading papers of our country remarked that 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 hitherto been sent, a notification has been received that no more prisoners can be taken in. Orders have accordingly been given for all military offenders to be sent to the Bedford Gaol.

THE SCOTTISH PATRONAGE ACT.—As we mentioned a 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 disestablishment 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 to 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 that 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 freight 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.

TRIP TO PARIS.—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 savagely. 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? Joke? I should think not! I was giving him a dressing down. He wanted to have prayers after breakfast, and I was determined to have them before; and as he threw the prayer-book at me and hit Mary Jane with the hymn-book, I scolded 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 plecty 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 muffled 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 mistress 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 railroader 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 declaring that the records of commitments for crime show that the great majority of them were committed by Irishmen, and therefore, presumably, by Catholics, might profitably 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 went to live in my name is Joseph Douglas'; the others man's name is William Mosher." But as the burglars and ruffians who are not in *articulo*, they hide their own shame by assuming false names and, is well-known, fall the prisons with Irishmen who never saw the Green Isle, and whose speech was never made mellow by her brogue.—*N. Y. Catholic Review.*

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 to her with his money, and obtaining two tickets, handed one of them to her, which she quietly accepted, and passed in after her rural beam. A man about two-thirds drunk, and his back covered with mud, stopped a policeman on the street and asked to be helped 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 down; ole fellow, and if she comes inquiring 'round, just say I'm gone to Toledo on important business."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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 lovelier, 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 eats 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 cheeks 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 me, 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 SWEET.—The pursuit of knowledge must be under difficulties in Graunville 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 waked 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 BREAKFAST.

Some forty years ago, before railroads were invented, and when the people out west were not very flush of money, there was a tavern 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 Vermont horse-dealer—Ezekiel Parsons—joined in the conversation, saying, that he'd be darn'd if any Hooster could chisel him out of his breakfast.

"But hell make you pay 37 cents before you sit down to the table," suggested a passenger. "Waal, I don't object to paying for my grub—that'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 horn and the announcement:—'Stage starts in three minutes, gentlemen.'"

Whereupon eight grumbling passengers hastened to bolt a few mouthfuls, 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 siroilo steak about the size of his two hands.

"You'll be left, sir—the stage is about to start—it runs here upon the exact time," said the landlord to Ezekiel.

"Waal, I ha'n'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, biscuits, coffee, cakes, &c., &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

"I say, squire," said he, "these cakes are about eat, and I guess I'll take another grip of 'em. And while they're cookin' on 'em I'll eat a couple of them billed 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 cheap round here, I s'pose, for I see there ain't much growth of heavy timber. Dewin' pretty good trade, I guess, ain't you, squire?"—and thus Ezekiel kept questioning 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 spon, but no spon 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 first-rate 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 spon handed to him. When he got up I noticed that he was awfully riled and anxious about something, or other."

"And you really think that he took the spoons?" asked the anxious publican.

"Dey 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 once, fur I'd be certain to make my fortune."

The landlord rushed out to the stable, and started out 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 seat.

"Will you please, point out the man who you think has taken those spoons?" whispered the inn-keeper.

"Point him out, sartinly—I will." The horse-dealer thereupon goes out and opens the stage door, putting one foot on the step, he turns to the landlord and says:—

"I say, squire, I paid you three dinces for my breakfast, and I rather calculated on gettin' the value of my money.—You'll mind them spoons in the coffee-pot?—No, indeed, driver!—Mum's up!—All aboard!"

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

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—EPHANY 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.

A terrible disaster is reported from sea. The Cospatrick, an emigrant ship, caught fire, in lat. 37 N., and long. 13 W. There were about 500 persons on board, and of these it is said that 468 have perished.

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 carry the bread of life to the millions of our fellow subjects perishing for lack of the life giving food.

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."

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 else is as it was.

What then do the very liberal subscribers to the funds for converting the heathen of India get for their money? Explanations—and these are as plentiful as blackberries—by an unsatisfactory we fear, as blackberries considered, as an article of diet for hungry men.

"From India," again says the Times, "there comes nothing but explanations. We are not to

judge from surface facts, nor 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 confessions 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.

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.

"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."

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.

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 restrain 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.

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 and great abuses, for which a remedy of some kind is much needed.

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.

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 necessities 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.

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, and above all needed is the reduction of the abominable funeral costs to which by the absurd usages of society now prevalent, usages which spring from a disgusting vanity, the poorer and humbler classes of society are condemned, under pain of being held up to public reprobation, of wanting in respect and affection for their deceased friends and relatives.

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 support.

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 expenses 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 velvet pall; but expensive hearse, 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 individual.

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 expenses at funerals 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 expenses had been exceeded.

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 accursed yoke, and breaking asunder all her bonds wherewith she so long has bound them!

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 diocese. 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 erroneous doctrines?

These will be hard questions to answer—seeing that in the first 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 diocese 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.

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 intentions.

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 their correspondence. This the authoress did not mention in her work. With this, we must drop the subject, which is somewhat pleasant, one; and for the sake of our correspondents, we hope that her book with the very sensation title of Maria Monk's Daughter, may speedily be forgotten.

THE INQUISITION IN TORONTO.

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 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 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 admitted to the full enjoyment of God as quickly as the saint who had led a life of innocence, sanctity, and charity, and who performed great works of love and mercy to the poor? Our idea of justice and of God who will reward every man according to his works, is not so.

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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 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 they 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.

We believe that in a short time 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 glory of God.

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 parishioners, 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.

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 Gesù. 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, Mongeau, and Dufresne took place at the Eveche at 3 p.m. Mgr. of Gratiopolis presiding, and assisted by the Rev. Canons Leblanc and Plamondon. 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 Chalivert received the Order of the Diaconate, and M. T. Allard received Minor Orders.

It is complained 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 favor.

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 Savings Bank, and acknowledge the reception of 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.

SARFIELD.

A long time since a movement was set on foot by the citizens of Limerick to erect a suitable testimonial to one of Ireland's most deserving sons General Sarfield. 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 erect 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, Peacock, Godsell, and others.

Now although the trades can do a great deal we should like to see such men as Mr. M. Lemihan of the Reporter and Vindicator. Father Quaid of O'Connell'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 O'Connell testimonial to a successful issue. Mr. Lemihan we believe was Secretary of the committee conducting it, and from the fact of his being a warm friend of the great Liberator before the latter's lamented death he left nothing undone to aid both by private exertions and in the columns of his journal, the good cause. We would therefore like to see him and his friends working hard to have not only the slightest doubt but an appeal from them to the Irish people of Canada, and the United States would be heartily responded to.

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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 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 admitted to the full enjoyment of God as quickly as the saint who had led a life of innocence, sanctity, and charity, and who performed great works of love and mercy to the poor? Our idea of justice and of 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 embodied 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 (Oecumenical) Synod, that there is a purgatory, 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 punishment is blotted out in such wise that there remains not any debt of temporal punishment to be discharged, 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 throwing 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 penalty; 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 (Matt. v. 26, 26.) "Our Lord speaks here of man in two states of exorcism. 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. ix. 12, 15; Heb. ix. 27; Heb. ix. 12. God elsewhere speaks of himself as a purifying fire, as in Malachi 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 others.

"We now come to see can those souls be relieved by our prayers and suffrages. With such conviction and faith the valiant Judas Maccabeus, 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, stung by appointing 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 this history testifies that it was the practice of the Jewish Church, and it was not reprobated 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. cxxxviii. 7, 8.) (Matt. xxiii. 30.)"

"The question arises now: Can we aid, by our 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 immense 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 Protestants, 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 says 'no we don't.' The Catholic Church believes in Communion of Saints. What is this communion? It means a common union. It means that all who belong to the true Church by their prayers all do good works, may assist each other. It is as our Companies—insurance companies, railway companies—whose members partake of the earnings of the company, in accordance with their capital invested. This, I think, conveys the book ideas of the children of the Church, whether they be living or dead, and that the souls who are in Purgatory, are all children of the same family, and share in all the good works of the living and share in all the prayers of the living."

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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...

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 Gesù, Rev. Mr. Moylan delivered his second of a series of lectures on "Church and State."...

VISIT OF BISHOP CRINNON, OF HAMILTON.

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 Lordship administered Confirmation to about one hundred and fifty young communicants...

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 Catholics. For their sake, and with their aid, I undertook to build a goodly church and commodious schools...

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Table listing various savings banks and their amounts, including St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, St. Bridget's House of Refuge, and various societies.

Table listing various societies and their amounts, including Industrial Rooms, Home and School of Industry, and Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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...

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...

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...

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...

PUNISHING ROWDYISM.—The surest check that could be put on the rowdyism carried on at street corners by night in various parts of the city would be by His Honor the Recorder following up Mr. Judah's course. During the last few days while His Honor has been in Portland, Mr. Judah has been presiding at the Recorder's Court...

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for the TRUE WITNESS: Eritaville.—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 Mahoney. 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 LaLayette, 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. Testimonials as to character required. 26-3 MICHAEL M'ENIRY, Sec.

WANTED—For the Separate School, Perth, a MALE TEACHER, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate under the new law. None need apply unless he can produce certificate of moral character and steady habits. W. WALSH, Sec. Board of School Trustees.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Eggarville. Apply to the Board of School Trustees, Eggarville, or to the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, 400-402 Front St. W. WALSH, Sec. Board of School Trustees.

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; F. D., 10; B. A., 7; 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; Whentland, T. M., 2; Cornwall, D. M., 6; J. D., 4; S. L., 2; Dr. M., 4. Richmond Station, P. M., 4; J. M., 2; Seaford, Mrs. M. J. B., 2; Ameliasburg, W. M., 2; Arthur, M. F., 1; Morrisburg, Rev. J. R. M., 2; Tracadie, N. B., Rev. J. A. B., 2; Halifax, P. P., 2; North Bristol, H. R., 2.50; Lonsdale, J. M., 2.50; Renfrew, Rev. P. B., 2; St. Pierre de Broughton, Rev. L. F., 2; Madoc, J. D., 1. Per J. W. St. Mary's—Rev. F. J. O., 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; Thordale, 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., 2. Per F. B., Rigaud—Self, 1.50; St. Marthe, P. B., 1.50. Per J. N., Kingston—D. L., 4; P. S., 4; J. H., 2; Rev. B. H., 1. Per P. G. N., Perth—Glen Tay, P. B., 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing various market prices for flour, sugar, and other goods, including Flour & bri. of 196 lb., Superior Extra, and various types of sugar.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing various market prices for wheat, barley, oats, and other agricultural products, including Wheat, fall, per bush., and Barley, do spring.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing various market prices for flour, grain, and other goods, including Flour—XXX per bush., and Grain—Barley per bush.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-58

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION of this CORPORATION 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, Rec.-Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the MONTREAL BRANCH of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 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 Seaton 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. J. J. MACDONALD, Secy-Treasurer.

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'GAUVRAIN, JOSEPH CHARTRAND, Montbello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874. 19-3

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 renewal 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 ENLARGED TO FORTY PAGES. FOR 1875, A First-Class Monthly Magazine for Catholic Young Folks.

One copy one year, postpaid \$1.50 Three " " " " 3.75 Special and Lower Terms to Sunday Schools. Club Premium—A Fine Chromo—20 x 20 inches, of our HOLY FATHER, the Pope, will be presented to every person who gets up a Club of three at \$1.50 each. Mrs. ANNA H. DORSEY Has written a NEW STORY for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, which alone is worth the whole year's subscription. Agents and Carriers wanted. Address, Rev. William Byrne, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1875. 20-C

Address, Rev. William Byrne, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1875. 20-C



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

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 Dominion.

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

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate 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 Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 26th December, 1874. 20-B

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAME ANOUILLETTE 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 authorized 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 11 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 26th December, 1874. 20-2

INSOLVENT 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.D. 1875. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 22nd December, 1874. 19-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of MALESIPPE FAQUETTE of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, Parish of Montreal, Cabinet-Maker, Trader, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the Eleventh day of January next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 22nd December, 1874. 19-2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

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

PARIS, Dec. 28.—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.

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 MacMahon 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."

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.

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 of himself. After some prayers he goes to one of his private chapels, where the Holy Sacrament is always preserved, and which contains some inestimable relics; among others a fragment of the crib and a large piece of the true cross, the veil of St. Veronica, a considerable portion of the skull of St. John the Baptist, and some of the teeth of St. Peter.

ALFONSO, Prince of Asturias, replying to an address 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. Steily is full of soldiers, who, if necessary, will shoot down "the free, united and happy" people. The ministerial organ, Opinions, remarks that the "heroic period of the Italian kingdom is now at an end, and that therefore it is necessary to enter upon that which is administrative and financial."

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 cautious self-government.

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

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 religions.

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: Duchesne Poncelet, Rue Leopold, 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.

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 of himself. After some prayers he goes to one of his private chapels, where the Holy Sacrament is always preserved, and which contains some inestimable relics; among others a fragment of the crib and a large piece of the true cross, the veil of St. Veronica, a considerable portion of the skull of St. John the Baptist, and some of the teeth of St. Peter.

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.

CADES, but he never descends into the parterre, notwithstanding the care with which the zealous gardener has designed in gigantic characters in the armorial bearings of the Pope with the words "Pio Nono, Pontifice massimo. Leaning on a stick, and slightly bending forward, Pius IX. still walks bravely, and 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.

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 positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

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.

CHINA GROVE, ROWAN CO., N. C.

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.

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.

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 cured.

This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.75 each. Sent by air risk. Address: J. M. BRATTON, Philadelphia.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

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.

- Mrs. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster.
Mrs. WM. McPHERSON, "
Mrs. WHITE, "
THE MISSES McDONALD, "
THE MISSES O'NEILL, "
Mrs. BOWDEN, "
Mrs. GEORGE McDONALD, Cornwall.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.
Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Friscofield.
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 CHURCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown.

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, Consumption, Asthma, Croup, and Bronchitis. It is recommended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness.

Dr. A. L. Scovil, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says:—"I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.—[Dec. 4]

P. N. LECLAIR,

(Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and OBSTETRICIAN, 616 GRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA,

Capital, \$1,000,000. PRESIDENT.....C. J. COURSOLO, Q. C. VICE-PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY. 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 governed.

The Company is authorized 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, Cashier. 6m10.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In re CONSTANT & CO., of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal, Insolvents. The Creditors of the said Insolvents are hereby notified that Louis Fauron Constant de Chaligny, one of the said Insolvents, has deposited in the Office of the undersigned Assignee a Deed of Composition 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 Insolvent; subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition to such Composition and Discharge is made within three judicial 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, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of THOMAS WENTWORTH, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber, An Insolvent. A First Dividened Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twenty Eighth day of December instant, after which dividend will be paid.

Montreal, 11th December, 1874. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT 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.

INSOLVENT 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 file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next—A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three o'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. Montreal, 23th December, 1874. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

Agents Wanted

Gentlemen of Taste: \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to: J. M. BRATTON, 1333 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigue, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

- CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200.....\$3,000
House in Wright Village.....1,500
Farm.....1,500
Two Good Horses.....300
Four Lots, each of \$100.....400
One Buggy.....120
A Buggy.....60
Five Watches of \$20 each.....120
Ten Watches of \$12 each.....120
In all 800 objects, many of considerable value.

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

Prizes or Tickets.—Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on ten.

The money must be forwarded 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 Building 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 communicate 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.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.

All classes of working people, of 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, 11-53]

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.—I. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter 2. Dies Ira: 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 the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes. 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed.—Part II; "The Fides Occidentalis": by the Rev. 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.

QUARTERLY SERIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF COMPLETE SETS. All the volumes of the Quarterly Series being now again in print, Messrs. Burns & Oates are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the ten volumes hitherto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as before.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. 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 of Great Britain.

TBRMS:

About one third the price of the originals. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews.....7 00 " " For any three Reviews.....10 00 " " For all four Reviews.....12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine.....4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review.....7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews.....10 00 " " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews.....13 00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews.....15 00 " "

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 dividend will be paid.

Montreal, 11th December, 1874. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT 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 file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next—A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three o'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. Montreal, 23th December, 1874. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

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The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. Montreal, 23th December, 1874. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

S. M. FETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

COSTELLO BROTHERS,
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., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers. Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a speciality. [July 24, 1874.]

PRAYER BOOKS.
THE Subscribers have just received FROM DUBLIN a fine assortment of Prayer Books, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices—say from 10 cts to \$8. Always on hand
Rosaries, Fonts, Medals, Lace Pictures, Medallions, Crucifixes, &c., &c., &c.
Please call and judge for yourselves.
FABRE & GRAVEL,
219 Notre Dame Street.
3m-18
Dec. 18, 1874.

"THE ONTARIO TRIBUNE,"
Established specially to defend the interests of the Catholic people of Canada,
With the Approbation and under the patronage of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP AND REVEREND CLERGY OF ONTARIO.

"THE TRIBUNE"
Is CATHOLIC IN CREED, INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, AND LIBERAL IN SPIRIT.
Published every THURSDAY MORNING, at the Office,
48 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription—\$1.50 per annum in advance.
TROY & CO., Publishers.
4-4m

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S
No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE
Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.
AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
Don't forget the place:
BROWN'S,
9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE
opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot
Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
LOOK-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER
AND
GENERAL JOBBER
Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.
Montreal.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

INVALIDS.
Requisites for the Sick Room.
INVALID FEEDING CUPS, PAP BOATS,
CHINA MEDICINE SPOONS, 3 sizes. DELPH do do with handles, 3 sizes. MEDICINE DROPPERS, DRINKING TUBES, BED PANS,
PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTORS, &c., &c. DISINFECTANTS—Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coody's Fluid, Bromochloralum, Copperas, Carbolic Toilet Soap, Carbolic Household Soap.
B. E. McGALE,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
301 St. Joseph Street,
(Between Murray and Mountain Streets), Montreal.
Particular attention given to the dispensing of Physicians' prescriptions.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Capital.....\$10,000,000
Funds Invested.....12,000,000
Annual Income.....5,000,000
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department.
W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH,
Medical Referee; W. TATLEY,
H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents,
Montreal, 1st May, 1874.
THE RECTOR and CHURCH WARDENS of TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session for power to borrow money, and by the sale of its securities, to purchase the lot of land on which said Church is erected, and said Church and other buildings thereon erected.
Montreal 25th November 1874.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,
Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:
For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent
For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice 5 " "
For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " "
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.
In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.
In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.
Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.
NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.
MONTREAL P. Q.
W. P. BARTLEY & CO.
ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.
Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam-pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.
Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.
SPECIALTIES.
Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 32 per cent in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shunting Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-y-36

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES,
BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street.
HEAD OFFICE:
365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
BRANCH OFFICES:
QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET.
TORONTO—77 KING STREET.
St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET
HALIFAX N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET

MARCY'S SCOPTICON
FOR GOLD RINGS, FROM \$3.50 TO \$100, AND UPWARDS, GO TO
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
FOR FINE GOLD SETS, FROM \$15 TO \$500 AND UPWARDS, GO TO
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
FRENCH PANAMA STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, GENTLEMEN'S TOWERS AND CHILDREN'S, HATS, BOBEN'S, No. 269, NOTRE DAME Street.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
10 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
January 30, 1874. 24-1y
FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.
J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,
31 St. Lawrence Street,
SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,
at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.
BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 TO 12
PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR.
NEW STYLES.
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics, which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side, and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion.
COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED
GRAY'S SYRUP
OR
RED SPRUCE GUM
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.
THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes.
Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate 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, Expectant, 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 R. GRAY,
Chemist,
Montreal, 1874.

OWEN M'CARVEY,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
Nos. 7 AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Just Door from McGill Str.)
Montreal.
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.
THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.
MENEELY & CO.,
West Troy, N. Y.

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 atrophied 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 long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DEVINS & BOLTON:
Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.
Montreal, 17th March, 1874.

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. Lawrence 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.

DEVINS & BOLTON:
Gentlemen—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND 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 could 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 sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CORDINOE,
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 prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.
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 remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.
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.
Or to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
COTTAGE STREET, TORONTO.
General Agents for Ontario.
Montreal, 18th November, 1874.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
(Cor. Alexander & Lagache Streets.)
TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,
SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.
IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.
PAY NO MORE FEES.
QUACKS CONFOUNDED.
Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practicing 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 tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from the 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 censure to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is 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 conscientious 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, 1871.

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 "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COMPANY."
Montreal, 1st December, 1874.
J. C. HATTON,
16-2m Attorney for Applicants.

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 "METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA."
Montreal, 30th November, 1874.
J. C. HATTON,
16-2m Solicitor for Applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,
Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed 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 judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the 21st day of December instant, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.
J. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 10th December, 1874. 19-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
In the matter of JOSEPH ISAIE BIVIERES, Hotel-Keeper, of the Parish of Saint-au-Roccollet, district of Montreal,
Insolvent.
I, 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 file 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.
Montreal, 9th December, 1874.
CHS. ALB. VILBON,
Assignee. 19-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there, under name of LOUIS HART,
An Insolvent.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undesignated 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 760 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law; all oppositions *in d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charger*, 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 *in de conservar* 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 *huysonne* in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madame 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 NINETEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
ARTHUR M. PERKINS,
Assignee. 13-6
Montreal, 5th November, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE,
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.
OLIVIER LEFEBRE,
Per J. E. ROUIDOUX,
His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
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. ROUIDOUX,
His Attorney ad litem. 16-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of MARY MATHIESON,
Insolvent.
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 & DESALBERY. 16-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND 1869.
CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of P. MARVIN & 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 jointly on the part of the said P. Martin & Company, and as partner of Jean Baptiste Decary, under the name and firm of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY."
P. MARTIN & CO.,
PATRICK MARTIN,
J. B. DURANDEAU & SERRE,
Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 20th October, 1874.
Yield what has BEEN TO BROTHERS
BROTHERS BROTHERS

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

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.

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

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take note that Dr. M'LANE'S PILLS are prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

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

T. CULLEN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 101 St. Joseph Street, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY Repaired with Dispatch. All work warranted. 10-4

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, 69 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

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Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year. THE ALDINE, THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA, ISSUED MONTHLY. "A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art.

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BEES to inform the public that he has prepared several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

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