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VOL. XXVII

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THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR,

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

-:-0-:--

A heavy blow resounded upon either breast, as of hammer upon anvil, and both reeled backwards from the shock, which, however, did but inflame their rage the more. A short deep growl mingled with their heavy breathing, and with their arms they seized each other round the body as in a vice of steel. Every limb was strained to the uttermost, every nerve quivered, every muscle was in play; their veins swelled, their eyes became bloodshot, their brows from red grew purple, and from purple livid; but neither could win upon the other by an inch of ground; one would have said their feet were rooted where they stood.

After some time spent in this desperate struggle. the Frenchman suddenly made a step backwards, twined his arms round Breydel's neck, and taking a firm purchase forced the Fleming's head forwards and downwards so as in some degree to disturb his balance; then, following up his advantage without the loss of a moment, Leroux made yet another effort with increased energy, and Breydel sank on one

knee beneath the overpowering attack. The Lion is on his knees already!' cried the French champion, triumpliantly, dealing at the same time a blow on the head of the butcher that might have felled an ox, and well nigh laid him prostrate on the ground. But to do this with effect, he had been obliged to release Breydel with one hand, and, at the very moment that he was raising his fist to repeat the blow, the latter extricated himself from the single grasp which held him, rose from the ground, and retreated some few paces; then rushing upon his adversary with the speed of lightning, he seized him round the body with a hug like that of a forest bear, so that every rib cracked again. The Frenchman, in his turn, wound his limbs about his foe with a terrible vigour, strengthened by practice and directed by skill, so that the Fleming felt his knees bend beneath him, and again

they nearly touched the ground. An unwonted sensation atole into Breydel's heart, as though for the first time in his life it had begun to fail him. The thought was madness; but, even like madness, it gave him strength; suddenly loosing his hold, and again retreating, at the same time lowering his head, like a furious bull he rushed upon Leroux, and butted him in the chest, before the Frenchman could foresee, much less provide against this new attack. Reeling under the shock, blood burst from his nose, mouth, and ears; while at the same moment, like a stone from a catapult, the Fleming's fist descended upon his skull; with a long cry he fell heavily to the earth, and all was

Now you feel the Lion's claws!' cried Breydel. The soldiers who had been witnesses of the conflict had indeed encouraged the French champion by their shouts; but had rigorously abstained from any further interference. Chey now crowded about their dving comrade, and raised bim in their arms; while Breydel, with slow and deliberate steps, 16called for another stoup of beer, from which he exclaimed; has your ears; for I have need thinking and repeatedly drank to quench his burning; "Brothers, lend; me, your ears; for I have need thirst

has this part with past pool alate. The He had now been sitting thereasome time, and was beginning to recover himself from the fatigue have never before had to endure."

In the combat, when the door opened behind him:

Masters and journeymen alike pressed eagerly and before he could turn Lis head, he was seized by around their Dean. Never before had they seen them into the burning pile. Long before morning | tion of the wall, so as effectually to conceal himself calling out the home reserves.

four pair of powerful hands, and roughly thrown him so violently excited; all eyes were according-upon the ground, while in a moment after the room ly fixed upon him as he continued: was filled by armed soldiers. For some time he maintained a fruitless struggle against numbers; but at last, exhausted with this new conflict, he ceased to resist, and lay still, regarding the Frenchmen with one of those terrible looks that precede a death-blow given or received. Not a few of the soldiers looked on the Fleming, as he lay, with hearts ill at ease, so fiercely and threateningly did his flam-

ing eyes glare upon them.

A knight, whose dress sufficiently betokened his rank, now approached; and after ordering his men to keep a secure hold upon the prisoner,

"So, scoundrel!" said he, "we know one another

of old: you are the ruffian that, in the forest near Wynandael, killed one of Messire de Chatillon's men-at-arms, and even went so far in your insolence as to threaten us knights with your knife; and now I find you murdering one of my best soldiers on my own ground. But you shall have your re-ward; this very day shall you be gibbeted upon the castle wall, that your friends in Bruges may see you dangling, and know what comes of rebellion."

"You belie me foully," exclaimed Breydel; "I have killed my opponent in fair fight and in self-defence; and only give me fair play, and I will

show you the same over again." "You dared to insult the royal banner of France

"I spoke up for our own Black Lion, and so I will do while breath is left me. But come, either lift me up, or finish me at once; don't let me lie here like a slaughtered ox."

At a word from St. Pol, the soldiers raised their prisoner from the ground, but without for a moment loosing their hold, and cautiously led him to the dicket behind St. Cross."

door. Breydel walked slowly and quietly along,

After a few special inst two of the strongest of his captors holding him by the arms, and as many closely preceding and following him, so as to render assistance useless and escape impossible; and many a taunt had he to listen to the while from the soldiers who guarded

"Be easy, my fine fellow!" cried one; "show us a brisk dance upon nothing to morrow, and we will keep the ravens from you afterwards."

Breydel answered only by a look of withering

"If you dare to look at me so, you accursed Claward," cried the soldier, "I will give it you across

"Coward Frenchman !" retorted Breydel; "that is ever your way,—to insult your enemy when he is in your power, base hirelings of a despicable master!"

A blow on the cheek from the soldier next him was the reply. Breydel ceased to speak, and bowed his head upon his chest, as though utterly cast expedition were seven hundred in number; never-down; but in truth his spirit burned within him all theless, so intent were they on effecting their purthe while, like the fire which smoulders deep in the pose, that the most perfect silence prevailed among bosom of a slumbering voicano. The soldiers, however, misinterpreted his silence, and jeered him all the more bitterly now that he answered them not a

Just at the moment, however, that they were about to step upon the drawbridge, their laughter suddenly ceased, and their faces became pale with terror. Breydel had suddenly collected all his strength, and extricated his arms from their grasp. Like a panther, he sprang upon the two soldiers who had been the most forward in jeering him, and like the wild beast's jaws his iron fingers clutched their throats.

"For you, Liou of Flanders, will I die!" he cried; "but not on a gallows, and not unrevenged."

And as he spoke, so fiercely did he grasp the throats of his two foes, that in a moment they hung senseless in his hands; then dashing their heads together with such violence that the blow re-echoed from the castle-walls, with one tremendous throw he cast them from him helpless upon the earth.

This feat of strength and energy was the work of less time than it has taken to describe it; and for a moment the surprise so paralysed the whole party. that Breydel gained time for flight, and was already at some distance from his enemies before they fully recovered their senses. The soldiers were soon in pursuit of him, however, with shouts and curses; and the chase was vigorously kept up, till at last he succeeded, by a tremendous leap, in putting a wide ditch between himself and his pursuers, of whom only two were bold enough to follow him. On reaching the ditch, and attempting to cross, both fell into the water, and the pursuit was thereupon at an end. Without further molestation, the courageous butcher returned to the city, and arriv-

ed safely at his own home.
On entering the house, Breydel found, to his astonishment, that no one was within except a young journeyman, who was himself just in the act of go-

ing forth.
"What is this? Where are my men?" he cried

impatiently. "Well, master," answered the youth, "they are all gone to our hall; a hasty message came to tell us

that we were all to meet there." "What is going on, then?" "I don't rightly know, master; but this morning the city-crier read a proclamation of the magistrates, enjoining all citizens who live by work or trade to pay every Saturday so much of their week's earnings to the tax-gatherers; and we suppose that this is the reason why the Dean of the Clothworkers

has ordered all the trades to assemble at their halls." "Stay you and shut up the shop," said Breydel, and tell my mother not to be alarmed if I should not come home to-night; most probably I shall not.

He took his axe from where it hung, hid it under his gown, and was soon at the hall of his guild, where his entrance was immediately greeted by a murmur of satisfaction.

"Here is Breydel! here is Breydel!" was echoed by all present, while the provisional president im-mediately made place for him in the chair of honour. Breydel, however, instead of occupying it as tired from the ground and made his way back to usual, seated himself upon a stool, and looking the room where the quarrel had begun. Here he round with a grim smile upon his comrades, he

of you. To day a dishonour has been put upon me, and, in me, upon our whole guild, such as we

"You, like myself, are true born citizens of Bruges; you, like myself, have too long been suffering under the disgrace and burden of bondage; but all that is nothing to what I had to endure to-day. By Heaven! I hardly know how to tell you of it for very shame."

The bronzed checks of the butchers already glowed with wrath, though as yet they knew not the cause of the offence; every fist was clenched and muttered curses rose to the lips of all.

"Listen, my brothers," pursued Breydel, "and bear the shame as you best can; listen attentively, for you will scarcely believe your ears: a French dog has smitten your Dean upon the face,—yes, on this very check !"

If the butchers had been wroth before, they were furious beyond all measure on hearing these words. Cries of rage re-echoed from the vaulted roof, and fearful oaths of vengeance durst on every side.
"How," continued Breydel, "can such a blot be

washed away ?" "With blood !" was the upamons response.

"I see you understand me, brothers," said the Dean: "yes, that is the only way. Now, you must know that it is by the soldiers of the garrison, at Male that I have thus been handled. Will you not say, with me, that when to-morrow's sun rises upon Male, he shall find no castle there?"

A unanimous cry of assent followed this appeal. "Come, then," pursued Breydel, " let us go! Every one to his home. Let each take his keenest axe, and any other arms he can provide; we shall want, too, what may serve for scaling-ladders. At eleven o'clock to-night we assemble in the alder-

After a few special instructions to the Ancients, the assembly broke up.

That night, a little before the appointed hour, might been seen in the moonlight, upon the divers paths in the neighborhood of St. Cross, a multitude of figures, all wending their way in one direction, and finally disappearing in the alder-thicket. Some of them carried crossbows, others clubs; the most of them, however, without any visible weapons. Already in the thickest of the wood stood Jan Breydel, taking counsel with his fellow-leaders as

to the side on which they should attack the castle. At last it was unanimously determined to make the attempt from the side of the drawbridge, first filling in a portion of the ditch, and then endeavoring to scole the walls. A number of the young journeymen had been busily at work cutting brushwood and small trees, and binding fascines; and everything needful for the esclade being in rendyness, the Dean gave the word to set forward.

The chronicles tell us that the men forming this expedition were seven hundred in number : neverthem; not a sound was heard but the wary trend of their footsteps, the dragging of the branches along the earth, and the baying of the dogs, disturbed by the unwonted noise. At a bowshot from the castle they made halt, and Breydel, with a small party, advanced to reconoitre. The sentinel, meanwhile, from his station above the gate, had caught the sound of their approach, though yet uncertain of its import, now came forward upon the wall to make his observations.

"Wait a moment," cried one of the butchers : "I will quickly rid you of this listening dog."

And as he spoke a bolt from his crossbow rapidly winged its way towards the sentinel. The aim, indeed, was good, but the missile shivered its If upon the tempered steel of the sentinel's breast plate, and at the same instant the alarm was given

"France! France! an attack! to arms! to arms!"

" Forward, comrades !" shouted Brevdel. " For-

ward! Here with the fascines!" No sooner was it said than done. The ditch was bridged, the ladders planted, and a scaling-party stood upon the walls before any effectual resistance could be opposed to them. Within, meanwhile, the garrison was hurrying to arms, and in a few moments more than fifty of them were in radiness to oppose the assailants. For an instant Jan Breydel and his followers had the worst of the fray; there were hardly more than thirty of them yet within the castle; and, without helm or mail as they were, the French arrows rained fearfully upon them. But this did not last long; in a short time all the Flemings had made good their entrance.

"Now, comrades, to work !" cried Braydel. "Fol-

And, like a ploughshare through the earth, he opened a way through the enemy's ranks. Every stroke of his axe cost a foeman's life, and his garments were speedily drenched with the blood of the slain. His comrades advanced with no less fury, and drowned the death-cries of their victims with their shouts of triumple

While the conflict was thus raging upon the ramparts and in the court yard, the castellan, Messire de St. Pol, seeing that there was no longer any hope of defending the fortress, ordered some of his man-at-arms to get to horse with all possible speed. A few moments after a female figure was led, weeping and trembling, from an inner chamber, and placed before one of the mounted soldiers. The fally-port was then opened, the little body of horsemen issued from the walls, and, swimming the ditch disapp are d amid the surrounding wood.

Surprised and outnumbered as they were, the garrison defended themselves with courage and obstinacy. All resistance, however, was vain, and an hour later not a Frenchman remained alive within the castle. All that had not fullen under the terrible axes of the butchers had made their escape by the postern.

Breydel's wounded honor was now avenged; but

his end was only half attained, for the Lady Matil. da had not yet been found. After a long and fruitless search in every corner and crevice of the castle for aught but tears." from its loftiest turrets to its deepest dungeons under the guidance of one who knew it well, he hastily closing his visor, turned towards the road, as was obliged to conclude that, she was carried off. It anxiously giving his car to some distant sound. And now, to make his vengeance complete, he set! A noise as of the tramp of horses was now audible

CHRONICLE.

Round about the fire-bell resounded from village to village, and the peasants, as in duty bound, hurried up to help at the call; but they arrived only to be spectators of the scene of destruction, which, to say the truth, did not greatly displease them.
"There!" shouted Breydel, with a voice at once deep and clear, as the last turnet fell in; "now let

to-morrow's sun look down upon the place where the castle of Male once was !

And the butchers marched off in a body to Bruges singing in chorus as they went the song of the Lion.

CHAPTER XIII.

At the time of the conquest of West Flanders by the French, in the year 1296, the castle of Nieuwenhove had offered them an especially obstinate resistance. A great number of Flemish knights had shut themselves up within it under Robert de Bethune, fully resolved to listen to no proposals of surrender so long as a single man remained in a condition to defend himself. But their valour was in vain against the overpowering force of their assailants; most of them perished, fighting desperately on the ramparts. The French, on entering through the breach effected by their engines, found not a living soul within the walls; and for want of living beings upon whom to wreak their vengeance. they fired the castle, and afterward deliberately battered down what the flames had spared, and filled up the most with the rubbish.

The ruins of the castle of Nieuwenhove lay some few miles from Bruges, in the direction of Courtrai, surrounded by thick wood. At a considerable dis-tance from any human babitation, it was but seldom that the place resounded with the foot of man; the more so, as the incessant screeching of the night-birds, which harboured there in great numbers, had possessed the country-people with the idea that the spot was haunted by the unquiet spirits of the Flemings who had fallen in the com-bat, and who now wandered upon earth crying for vengeance, or wailing after repose. But, though ruined for all purposes of defence or habitation, the castle was yet not so utterly destroyed but that its ground-plan could be distinctly traced. Even considerable remnants of the walls were still standwork which had formerly supported them; and windows might here and there be seen, of which the stone mullions were yet undestroyed. Every thing betokened a devastation effected in haste; for while some portions of the building had been deliberately and effectually demolished, others again had been left comparatively uninjured. The had done their work to increase the wildness of the prisoner rode to make his escape with his cold grey of the shattered walls, and was itself relieved in turn by the varied tints of the flowers which grew profusely amongst it.

forerunner of the rising sun, was just appearing upon the eastern verge of the horizon, the ruins of Nieuwenhove lay reposing in their dim shadow, and the face of the still slumbering earth showed itself only under uncertain tints,-they could not vet be called colors. - while the heavens had already begun to don their mantle of blue. Here and there their hold, and then both sank together to the a night-bird was still on the wing, screeching as it sought its hiding-place before the coming light.

The figure of a man was scated amidst the ruins, upon one of the heaps of rubbish. A plumeless helmet covered his head, and the rest of his person was clothed in complete armour. His steel gauntlet rested upon a shield, of which the cognisance would have been sought in vain, so completely was it obliterated by a broad transverse stripe of some non-heraldic color. All his armour was black; even the shaft of the long spear which lay on the ground beside him was stained with the same that the unconscious maiden was not crushed and hue, as if to betcken the deep and hopeless success of the wester's heart. At a little distance stood a hoofs. The combatants, though panting with horse as black as his rider, so completely harded fatigue, weak with loss of blood or severe conwith steel plates that it was with difficulty the tusions, seemed to have no cidea of anything but animal could bow its head so as to crop the tops of fighting to the death. And now the black knight the tall herbage. The sword that hung at the saddle-bow was of extraordinary size, and seemed | the Frenchmen's hearts leaped with exultation as as if suited only for the hand of a glant.

The sileuce which reigned in the ruins was after many anxious and suspicious glances around him in every direction, he ventured to raise the visor of his helmet, so far as to make his features though his countenance bore all the signs of long and severe suffering, yet the extraordinary vivacity of his eyes testified of the fire which still glowed within his breast. For some moments he remained lost in thought, gazing fixedly upon the ruins; then a bitter smile passed over his lips, his head sank upon his breast, and he seemed intent upon something at his feet; at last a tear fell from either eye, as he thus spoke:

O my brave brothers in arms! these stores have been wetted with your noble blood, and here beneath my feet you sleep the long sleep of death! But harpy you who have left this troublous life in your country's cause, and without having seen our beloved Fanders in bondage. The blood of him to whom you gave the name of the Lion bedewed this ground along with yours; but, less fortunate than you, he still survives—an outcast, left to sigh over your silent graves, like a helpless woman, impotent

Suddenly the knight rose from his seat, and the to the four corners at the building. Soon the in the distance. As soon as he had convinced flames mounted high into the heavers, the walls himself that his first impression had not deceived cracked and fell, the infuriated assalants he wall him; the kinight selzed his spear, and hastly mountdown the gates, the bridge, the posts, and hurled ing his charger, took up his station behind a por-

nothing wes left of the magnificent castle of Male that the fury of the butchers and the devouring fire could lay waste.

from view. He had not long occupied his post, however, when other sounds fell upon his ear along with those which it had already caught; tbrough the clank of almour and the rapid tramp of the horses, he could now distinctly hear the lamentations of a female voice. At this his cheeks grew pale under his helmet, not with fear,-forthat was a thing his heart knew not,-but his honor as a knight, his feeling as a man, urged him to suc-cour the helpless, and above all to protect a woman, while at the same time a high mission and a solemn vow forbade him to expose himself to recognition. The mental struggle which he had thus to undergo showed itself plainly in his countenance.

But the party drew nearer, and he could distinctly hear the maiden's words, as with an agonizing voice, she cried: "Father! oh, my father!" a voice, too, which, though he recognised it not, had yet something in its sound that spoke irresistibly to his heart. In an instant all hesitation was at an end; giving the spur to his horse, he hastily made his way over the heaps of rubbish, and came forth upon the open road a little in advance of a body of six horsemen, who were proceeding along it at a rapid pace, and who, by their accourtements appeared to be French. They were without lances, though otherwise armed at all points, and one carried before him upon the saddle a female, whose wild and terrified air, irrespective of the exclamations of distress which occasionally burst from her lips, sufficiently indicated that she was an unwilling captive in their hands. With levelled spear the black knight awaited them. The Frenchmen no sooner beheld this unlooked-for opponent, than they reined in their horses, and regarded the stranger with looks of wonder not unmixed with fear; while he that seemed to have the command of the escort advanced to the front, and called out in a loud

"Out of our way, sir knight, or we ride over you!"
"Stand, false and dishonorable knight!" was the answer, "stand and let go this lady, or you will have me to deal with!'

"Forward! down with him!" cried the leader to his men. But the black knight gave them no time to make their onset; stooping upon his charger's neck, he dashed in full career upon the astonished Frenchmen, and in an instant one of them fell mortally wounded from his saddle. The rest meanwhile had upon him from all sides with their drawn swords, and St. Pol, the leader of the band, had already with a tremendous blow cut away one of the sable champion's shoulder-plates. Seeing himself thus beset, the knight dropped his spear and drew his giant sword, and, wielding it with both hands, speedily cleared a space around him; for after a special country of his property of his respective of his property of his respective of hi short experience of his prowess, no one of his opponents dared to venture within its sweep. St. castle-yard still formed an enclosure, though but a Pol, whose horse, irritated by a wound, was no broken one, and encumbered in every direction longer fully at his command, perceiving now that with heaps of rubbish and scattered stones. Durthe issue of the conflict was less certain, at all ing six years, moreover, which had now clapsed events less immediate, than he had anticipated, since the assault and conflagration, time and nature | made a sign to the soldier on whose horse the scene; a vegetation, rank and luxuriant, in part But the black knight was as vigilant as he was concealed, in part set off with its rich green and valiant. By a sudden movement he barred the way, and, dexterously parrying the blows which rained upon him, "For your life, set her down!" he cried in a voice of thunder; and, as the soldier It was four in the morning; a faint glimmering, turned off on the road, and sought to slip by him on one side, the mighty sword descended quickly upon his head, and cleft him to the teeth. In two red streams the blood gushed from the unhappy man, encrimsoning the white drapery of the young

girl, and bedabbling her fair locks. For a moment the arms of the dying man convulsively retained

ground. The consciousness of the young maiden

had failed her under the alternate agitations of

hope and terror, and she lay beside the corpse of

the soldier motionless and senseless. Meanwhile the black knight had already laid prostrate another of his foes, of whom now only three remained. But these seemed rather exasperated than intimidated by the fall of their companions, and the fight continued with increased fury. The horses tore up the ground, and seemed themselves to take part in the conflict; wonder it was trampled upon as she lay beneath their iron-shod suddenly reined his horse back a few paces, while they thought that he was at last about to retreat,-But they did not long enjoy this pleasing illusion, broken by the knight's deep-drawn sighs; and for an instant after be rode at them at full speed ever and anon he motioned with his hands, as and so well had he calculated his blow, that, even though engaged in an animated discourse. At last, as he reached the nearest of them, helmet and head went flying across the road. This dexterous feat completed the discomfiture of the foreigners; for, astonished and terrified, St. Pol and his one revisible. They were those of a man far advanced maining companion instantly turned rein and fled, in years, deeply wrinkled, and with grey hair. All in the full conviction that it was no mortal adversary they had encountered.

These events, which have taken so many words to describe, were crowded into a few rapid mo-ments. The sun had not yet risen above the horizon, the fields still lay in dim twilight; but the veil of mist was already lifting itself from off the woods, and the tops of the trees were beginning to show a brighter green.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

The Czar Alexander, together with Prince Gortschakoff, Baron Jomini, and other notabilities, including the Czarina and the Duchess of Edinburgh, were, at last accounts, in the Crimea. At the Warsaw military review, the Czar, addressing the troops, said that although there might be no immediate necessity for putting their efficiency to the test, yet it was well to have a trustworthy force ready for any emergency. The St. Petersburg newspaper Golos asserts that Russia has at present nearly one million men under arms and twenty-six hundred and seventy field-pieces, and that the army can be increased to two and a half million men without

THE ARCHANGELS.

By MARGUERITE CLEVELAND.

St. Michael.

"Michael, the Great Prince that standeth for the

children of thy people."-Dan. xii., 1. When it pleased the Almighty to select from among the nations of the earth one people to become peculiarly his own, he appointed St. Michael to be leader over that chosen people, and when the power of the synagogue was permitted to cease, and to be replaced by the power of the Church, so that the Christians became the people of God, then Michael, who had been the great prince of the Hebrew people, became the prince and leader of the Church militant in Christendom, and the guardian of redeemed souls against his old adversary the Prince of Hell. (Rev., xii., 6, 7.) In the spread of the disease, and so far from creating story of Hagar in the wilderness, it is Michael who a disrespect towards the departed, we know the very descends to her aid. In the sacrifice of Isaac, it is Michael who stays the hand of Abraham; and it is the same great angel who leads the Israelites through the wilderness. He it is also who descends to deliver the three children from the fiery furnace. The worship paid to St. Michael, and which originated in the far East, is supposed to have been adopted by the Oriental Christians in consequence of a famous apparition of the archangel at Colosse. in Phrygia, which caused him to be held in special veneration by the people of that city, and perhaps occasioned the particular warning of St. Paul to the Colossians. Of all the recorded apparitions of St. Michael, the following is perhaps the most famous. In the sixth century when Rome was nearly depopulated by a pestilence, St. Gregory, afterwards Pope, advised that a procession should be made through the streets of the city, singing the service since called Great Litanies. He placed himself at the head of the faithful, and during three days they traversed the city, and on the third day, when they had arrived opposite to the mole of Hadrian, Gregory beheld the Archangel alight on the summit of that monument, and sheath his sword, dripping with blood. Then Gregory knew that the plague was stayed, and a church was there dedicated in honor of the Archangel, and the tomb of Hadrian has since been called the castle of St. Angelo.

In all the representations of St. Michael, he is young and beautiful, but "severe in youthful beauty," as one who carries on a perpetual contest with the powers of evil. He is the angelic Paladin. armed in a dazzling coat of mail, with sword and spear and shield. Thus we see him standing by the throne of the Madonna, or worshipping at the feet of the Divine Infant.

St. Gabriel.

"I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God."-Luke, 1, 19.

In those passages of Scripture where the Angel Gabriel is mentioned by name, he is brought before us in the character of a messenger only, and always on important occasions. In the Old Testament he is sent to Daniel to announce the return of the Jews from captivity and to explain the vision which prefigures the destinies of mighty empires. In the New Testament the vision of St. Gabriel is yet more sublime. He first appears to the high priest Zachary and foretells the birth of St. John the Baptist. Six months later St. Gabriel is sent to announce the appearance of the Redcemer of mankind. In the Jewish tradition St. Gabriel is the guardian of the celestial treasury. As the angel who announced the birth of Christ, he has been venerated as the angel who presides over child-birth. He foretells the birth of Samson, and in the apocryphal legends, he foretells to Joachim the birth of the Virgin Mary. In the East he is of great importance. In consequence of the Oriental devotion to this angel Mahomet pretended that he was his immediate teacher and inspirer. In the New Testament St. Gabriel is much more frequently alluded to than is St. Michael:

In devotional pictures he is represented as a majestic being, generally robed in white, his flow-ing hair bound by a jewelled tiara, and bears in one hand a lily or a sceptre, in the other a scroll on which is inscribed, " Ave Maria, gratia plena!"

St. Raphael.

"I am Raphael, one of the seven holy angels Tobias xii., 16,

There is an established belief that every created being has a guardian angel deputed to watch over him; but the prince of guardian spirits, the guardian angel of all humanity, is Raphael, and in this character, according to the early Christians, he appeared to the shepherds by night "with good tidings of great joy, which shall be for all people." It is, however, from the beautiful Hebrew story of Tobias that his attributes are gathered; he is the protector of the young and innocent, and he watches over the pilgrim and the wayfarer. The character given him in the Jewish traditions has been preserved throughout by Milton; his sympathy with the human race, his benignity, his eloquence, his mild and social converse.

The devotional figures of Raphael exhibit him in the dress of a pilgrim, sandals on his feet, his hair bound with a diadem, the staff in his hand, and sometimes as guardian spirit he carried a sword. Thus it is shown

.... How Holy Church, Doth represent with human countenance Gabriel and Michael, and him who made Tobias whole.

Dante, Par. c., iv.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

"Remember, man, that thou art dust and unto dust thou shalt return."

At all times, and in all countries, with very few exceptions, the greatest respect has been paid to the remains of mankind after death. Even amongst pagan nations the bodies of their departed friends have been generally treated with veneration and respect. Amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans as well as the chosen people of God, solemn rites were ordained for the dead. The rites and ceremonials among pagan nations were different from those followed by the Jews, who alone treated the remains of the dead in such a manner as to show they felt they were to rise again at the last day with the same bodies they had in this life. One of the greatest stains on the character of the ancient Romans arose from the circumstance of their not showing the same respect to their dead as other nations; for the slaves, and all those who were not able to pay the expenses of a funeral, were most shamefully neglected after death. This was not the case amongst the more enlightened Greeks; while saying to the Christians of his day, "Why do you with the chosen people of God the distinction be-weep, or allow the Gentiles to behold those signs of with the chosen people of God the distinction between persons of different rank was still less regarded. The practice adopted by the ancient pagan nations was to consume by fire the remains of those who departed this life, and then to place the sabes in funeral urns, which were afterwards preserved. But far more endearing to Christians, and more consonant to the principles of our religion, is the practice pursued by all Christian nations, of burying the remains of their departed brethren in the earth; so that the sentence pronounced by the Almighty on our first parents after their fall, might be verified namely, that man, sprung from dust, should return again to that earth from which he came. If we fane festivities, the wrestlers who were victorious revert to the times of the Patriarehs, we find in the in the games were led in procession with lighted

their desire to be buried in the same place. The religious feeling of survivors to have their ashes mingled after death with those of their departed relatives, is thus, as may be seen from the sacred Scriptures, of very high antiquity. As the Jews had different feelings respecting death, from other ancient nations, so their mode of interment was also different; they were in the habit of embalming their dead bodies, to preserve them from decay and corruption. The Egyptians also embalmed their dead with a similar object. By the law of Moses, all 'persons were forbidden to touch the bodies of the departed, under the pain of becoming unclean; but this was ordered, not for the purpose of creating any disrespect towards the dead, but in those countries where contagion is so dangerous, it was a salutary precaution to prevent contrary to have been the fact, and that amongst the people of God the greatest respect was always paid to the remains of their brethren. Saul was buried under a tree; Moses, Josue, and others, on the mountain top. We are informed that the people mourned for thirty days after the death of Moses, and that there were great lamentations throughout all Israel. We also know, that among the Jewish people one of the greatest afflictions that could befall an individual was to be deprived of the ceremonies prescribed for the interment of the dead and hence this was one of the threats held out against those who disobeyed the law of God, by the prophet Jeremias. In that country, where perfumes and spices were procured with so much facility from Chanaan, the practice of embalming was easily continued. Their sepulchres were generally by the sides of thoroughfares not unfrequently gardens; and it is well known that the Jewish people did not make use of coffins for their dead. The Redeemer Himself was laid in the sepulchre without a coffin. Lazarus was also buried without a coffin; and the widow's son of Naim sat up from his bier on being called upon by the Son of God to arise, showing that he was not inclosed in a coffin. After being embalmed, the dead bodies were laid in caves, hallowed out from the rocks, which were easily found suited to the purpose in that mountainous country. They were laid in those caves, wrapped in sheets, but, as already said, without coffins. Lazarus and the young man of Naim were wrapped in sheets, and the Bedeemer himself was also inclosed in a similar manner, on being placed in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathen, which had been dug in a garden near Mount Calvary. And when Joseph of Arimathea wished to embalm the body of our Lord, the Gospel says, that he bought of myrrh and aloes about a hundred pounds weight. This circumstance is used as an argument against those infidels who deny that part of the Gospel ; for such a quantity of perfumes placed over His body, wrapped in linen for so long a time, would have been of itself sufficient to cause death, even if He

had been alive when placed in the tomb. When we come down to the early ages of Christianity, we find new forms of burial introduced. During the times of persecution, the sacred mysteries of religion were necessarily celebrated in the vast cavities under or near Rome, from which the clay and other materials for building the city were procured, and in which the ceremonies were carried on at night, and even during the day, by the light of lamps. Thus, as well as on account of its mystic meaning, naturally arose the custom of using candles during mass, in our churches, at the present day. At this period the carly Christians leparted from the custom of the ancient Romans, and were in the habit of placing the remains of their deceased in those catacombs, near where their religious sacrifices were offered up. Sepulchres were hollowed out of the sides of the catacombs, and these were afterwards closed and cemented again, so that there was a separate tomb for almost every individual. During the first three centuries of the church, persecution continued rife, and this custom prevailed, and when Christian churches began to be built, the bodies even of the clergymen were not interred in the interior of those new temples. When, however, peace was restored to the Christian world, by the Emperor Constantine, and when churches were openly erected and founded, a which present the prayers of the saints, and which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One."

different custom began to be introduced. That monarch expressed a wish to be buried in the porch death of the Emperor Theodosius, and from that period, bishops, abbots and clergy began to be buried in churches, until, between the ninth and eleventh centuries, the custom of burying in or near churches became general, and the ancient practice fell altogether into disuse. In the Greek church, there was established from the fourth century an inferior order of clergymen, who were named Kopiatoi, in Latin Fossores, or Diggers; and their duty was, to see that every ceremonial required in the Christian service should be rightly performed over the dead, and that all persons deceased should be buried in a proper and becoming manner. Under their direction the barbarous custom of the ancient Romans, to lavish such immense sums on the funerals of the more wealthy of their citizens, whilst they neglected the poor, was entirely abolished. We are informed, that at the death of Constantine the Great, there were no less than 150 of those Fossores engaged to superintend his funeral, and the numbers employed on some other occasions are also stated to have been very great.

In modern times many persons object to interments in churches, and sometimes with very good reason, as in large cites, where interments are of frequent occurrence, the effluvia arising from the decomposition of a number of dead bodies is likely to produce contagion and disease. This was, in particular, observabse in the city of Paris, where the churchyards became so full, that to preserve the health of the city, they were forced to disinter the dead who had been buried during several centuries, and to convey their remains to the catacombs beneath Paris, where they were arranged in proper order, so that beneath the living city there is now established a city of the dead. As has been already observed, the custom in the early ages was to embalm the dead in the first instance. After the embalming, lights were placed around the corpse, to denote the light of faith, by which the Christian had been illuminated whilst living. Hymns were also chanted, and amongst the fervent Christians of those days the body was buried with the most solemn pomp. It was carried in procession, and treated with every possible respect, in consequence of having been once the temple of the Holy Ghost-consecrated as such by baptism, and specially united to Jesus Christ in the holy and adorable Sacrament of the Eucharist. Of this fact we find repeated mention in the writings of the holy Fathers. Thus we have St. Cyprian sorrow, when you boast to them that you profess a living God? Why do you weep and mourn over the departed, as if they were dead and lost for ever." Again, another Father tells them to exchange their mourning and lamentations for hymns of joy; and St. Jerome, in describing the funeral of the holy widow Paula, says, that "at her funeral procession there were carried incense and lights;" and from the same sacred source we learn, that at the funerals in his days, lamps were lighted and torches burned, in the same manner as at the Olympic games among the heathers; for as in those pro-

from sacred history, that not only they, but also warrare, and believing that it was/only on the day Isaac and the Patriarch Jacob, with his son Joseph, when they slept in Christ, later persevering to the both of whom died in a distant land, all expressed and that the fight could be said to terminate, and their desire to be buried in the same place. death and hell, they thought it right to celebrate the triumph of the Christian conqueror at the funeral with lights and torches, as if he had been a living hero, victorious over his mortal enemies.

It is unnecessary to describe the ceremonials prescribed by the Church in our own times for the funerals of the departed. The great charity and love of the Catholic Church towards her children, and her solicitude for them, from baptism to extreme unction, from the cradle to the grave, are calculated to make the most profound and grateful impressions upon the human heart. Ever anxious to extend her favors and assistance, her affectionate concern will pursue them even to the regions of the dead. Partaking the Holy Eucharest during life the body of the Christian is raised to an inconceivable dignity by this divine contact, this mysterious union; we become thereby incorporated with the natural body of Christ, as by baptism we are made in Westminster and Bermondsey. However, I am members of His mystic body, the Church. And happy to add that those who unworthily trod in his therefore it is that the remains of Christians after death are honored, as having been the temples of the Holy Ghost whilst living. When, during high mass for the dead, you behold the minister of God reciting the solemn prayers over the coffin of the deceased, and going around, sprinkling it with holy water, and even paying to it the honor of incense, do not regard it as an empty ceremonial, but as an honor prescribed by the Church to be paid to the body which had been at one time the temple of the Holy Ghost and the residence of the Deity.

The Holy Ghost tells us, that it is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting, and we could not hear a more moving homily, a more affecting sermon, than to behold every time we come to pray in the temple of the Most High, the graves where are deposited the remains of the friends we loved, and where we may, perhaps, one day rest ourselves. It must remind us of what we are, from whence we have come' and whither we are are to return. It must serve as a powerful inducement to us to improve our lives, and it also must be a touching appeal to our hearts in exciting charity on behalf of our departed friends in Christ. The vivid contemplation of death, as we approach the house of God, will prepare us to enter worthily within its sacred precincts, and insensible indeed must be the heart of that Christian which is not softened to compunction and humbled in penitential spirit, as it moves, through the graves of the dead, to the sanctuary of the Lord of Life.

FATHER MATHEW.

The 10th of October was the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of the man who will ever be known as the Apostle of Temperance. Less than eighty-six years ago no one would have dreamed in the wildest flights of imagination that the memory of this event would yet be celebrated in token of the world's gratitude to one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the benefactor not only of his co-religonists and fellow-countrymen, but of every people who speak the English language. No man is more descrying of honor than he, and to the credit of the Irish people be it said that they have known for once how to honor a prophet in his own country, though not, perhaps, with all the honor that is due bim. The deep affection with which his memory is cherished by the Irish race in every corner of the earth is more than an earnest of what is due to him from the Church and from humanity, for he has rendered the most important services to both, as well as his native country. He exerted almost superhuman efforts to eradicate what was then, and is still, unfortunately, to too great an extent, the besetting evil of his country, and died a martyr to the welfare of the people whom he loved so much. His work was greater than that of the most successful warriors or most skilful diplomatists. His conquests caused not the atterance of one regret nor the shedding of a single tear, unless in sorrow for the sins of the past, and for the evils which he showed them could be easily avoided. He has erected his own monument in the affections of a grateful people. The great work which he began and brought to such perfection has survived him, and seems to have resumed new life. The advocates of the temperance cause are once more a power in the Church, and ey would certainly l they allow the anniversary of his birth to pass without paying suitable honor to his memory. Whatever may be the failings of the Irish, and they have their failings like all other people, no man can truthfully say they are wanting in gratitude. It is their most conspicuous virtue, as the vice which Father Mathewdid so much to correct has been their most characteristic failing. They are the standard bearers of temperance on both sides of the Atlantic, and as such could not forget the blessings shed upon their faith and fatherland by one of the most illustrious members of their own ancient race. It would be unworthy of the prestige the army of temperance has gained for itself as a great social power to allow the 10th of October to pass without paying due respect to the memory of the great mun who first gave it form and cohesive principle. Nor have they done so. We regret that the advocates of temperance on this side of the Atlantic have allowed the day to pass almost unnoticed. What a contrast does not their conduct present to what has taken place in the great English and Irish cities. The celebrations in Dublin, Cork, Liverpool, Manchester and London show both the strength of the temperance cause and the deep affection with which the memory of its apostles is cherished in the hearts of the people. But, perhaps, the greatest display was that at the famous Exeter Hall, London, which was crowded to inconvenience, notwithstanding that it is considered to be the most spacious public hall in the world. The great event of the evening was the address delivered by Cardinal Manning, whose appearance on the platform was received with the warmest expressions of welcome. The story of Father Mathew's life and labors cannot be too often told, and we will therefore repeat it in the words of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The proceedings were opened by a very interest. ing event, namely, the presentation of a well executed photograph of Father Mathew to His Eminence. After thanking them for this gift, a portrait which he said, would be dear to him as representing the very person of the man whom Ireland loves, and who loved Ireland with all his heart, and after referring to the great meeting which was simultaneously held in Dublin, the Cardinal said: "I do not suppose that any man with a Catholic heart in him needs be told that Father Mathew was born in the Golden Vale, in Tipperary, in 1790. That he was priest in Cork, as a pastor of the parish, a preacher and a confessor, a friend and father of the poor, a special shepherd of little children, n visitor of the sick in the hospital at the time of fever and cholcra. He was a man who fulfilled all the duties of parish priest with the large heart of the Good Shepherd before he ever entered on his apostleship of temperance. In the year 1838, when he was not less than 48 years of meeting there were not many present. He said to grace is never accorded. those that came together, 'I have assembled you here, that with me you may renounce totally all to the wills of the parents are forced to attend intexicating drink. This intexicating drink is not necessary for health. No man needs it, and for the punished as a heinous crime. All the seminaries

he wrote his name down the first. There were sixty names written down that night. He met with discouragement at first, but Father Mathew's heart was too full of the love of God and souls to be discouraged. Within three months after that 25,080 had taken the pledge; within nine months 300,000; and after passing from city to city, and town to town, and parish to parish, till he had gone over the whole face of Ireland, there were 2,000,000 of people who had taken the pledge. He went to his own college of Maynooth and there eighty professors and 250 students took the pledge—they were the future pastors of the flock in Ireland. Men from every part and priests from every parish now implored Father Mathew to come and labour in their midst to save the souls that were personne to drunkenness. Well, it is not necessary for me to drunkenness. Well, it is not necessary for me to are forbidden to be written in Polish; also to keep go on as to what Father-Mathew did in Ireland, for are forbidden to be written in Polish; also to keep accounts or direct letters in that language is unlaw. their midst to save the souls that were perishing by over to Scotland, and what he did in Glasgow will never be forgotten. He then came to London, but I am sorry to say that he met with a rude reception try, although of the six million inhabitants only footsteps met with a better reception and with a heartier welcome. If Father Mathew had not gone before us, and with the fervor of his footsteps prepared the way on the cold ground, we should not have been welcomed to-day. During his time, in England, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford and Leeds, it is said he gave the pledge to 600,600 people. The same in America. But I do not pretend to give a sketch of his whole apostolic life. I come at once to that which was the crown of all-that sad day for Ireland, that sad day for all, when palsy struck him, and when, for the last years of his life, he lingered a helpless man at Queenstown. But to the last moment of his life he admitted to his room and to his dying bed those who desired to take the pledge. And so long as his palsied hand could move, he gave them the pledge and the holy sign of the Cross on their foreheads. It was upon the death-bed that he received the first tidings of the founding of the United Kingdom Alliance, and when he heard it he said, 'My soul is rejoiced for this; I know that this work is beyond the power of any individual, and it can only be done by the organization of a multitude.' Well, now, such was his work; but if I may say it, his character was greater than his work. A man is great who has a great charity, and there never was a greater charity than there was in the heart of Father Mathew. That great heart was filled to overflowing with the love of God and with the love of man-with the love of his friends and the love of his enemiesthe love of the good and the love of the sinnerthe love of the sober and the love of the drunkard -the love of the poor perishing soul in all its debasement and all its degradation—and, above all, the love of the little children—the little children whom he labored to save in their innocent and helpless childhood from the temptations of intoxicating drink.

But it is not enough to honor the memory of Father Mathew by merely speaking in his praise. The great work which he began must not be allowed to suffer any relapse. No matter how much may be accomplished, there still remains much more to be done. Intemperance is a hydra which cannot be overcome unless by supernatural means. Its advocates must not, therefore, cease from earnest labor whilst chanting canticles of praise to the great man who is so dear to every Irish and Catholic heart. No incense could be more hateful to the subject of their rejoicings than praise unaccompanied by firm resolve and earnest labor. Every one knows how he was wont to turn away from any expression of praise whilst here on earth. He would prefer that his memory would be honored by the furtherance of the cause for which he lived and died. If he should come among them on that occasion, the first question he would undoubtedly ask would be: "What have you done with the work which I began in the midst of you, and bequeathed to you as a legacy? Have you kept it alive? I was here in London and formed temperance societies and a multitude took the pleage at my hands." Had they kept whole and intact the sacred inheritance which he had bequeathed to them? This would be infinitely more pleasing to him than all the praises they could lavish on his memory, and it is highly gratifying to reflect that the temperance cause is still worthy of the originator of the great movement. Nor is there any reason to fear that it as ardent an advocate before the throne of God as he was its indefatigable apostle whilst on earth.— Catholic Review.

HOW RUSSIA GOVERNS POLAND.

Russia of late affects to be the refuge and defender of the oppressed, and we are given to understand that from sentiments of the purest humanity she may find herself obliged to take up arms in defence of the oppressed people of the revolted provinces of Turkey. It would be supposed from this that Russia can have no remorse on this score. The following details taken from the Germania of the 4th July serve to show how Russia respects at home the rights of those under her sway, to whom religious and social liberty has been secured by no less than three international treaties; also how she has fulfilled that article of the treaty which obliged her to respect the religious liberty of her Polish provinces, and to leave the Catholics of both rites absolutely in the free exercise of their religious worship and discipline, and never to use her sovereignly to the detriment of the Roman Catholic religion.

Russia has never kept her word. She began at once to annihilate the Catholics of the Greek Rite. Even before the partition of Poland, Russia instigated the massacre of human beings, in which 200,000 Catholics of the Greek and Latin Rites perished. Further back still, Catherine, with unbeard of cruelty, forced 8,000,000 of Greek Catholics to embrace schism, to whom belonged 9,316 (sic) parish churches and 145 Basilian monasteries. Nicholas, in his turn, treated with equal barbarity the United Greeks of Lithuania and Ruthenia, while Alexander has completed the destruction of the United Greek Church in Poland with imprisonments, fines, and exile, which during the last two years especially, cry to heaven for vengeance. That Russia aims at the destruction of the Catholic Church in Poland is evident. How does Russia respect the rights of the Holy Father, of bishops, of priests? She tramples them under foot, and with one stroke of the pen has suppressed Catholic dioceses without referring to Rome, and given them into the hands of excommunicated persons, forbidding any communication with the Catholic Episcopate of Russia, cstablishing a so-called Catholic college, composed of schismatics, and creatures of the Government to govern them. The authority of this college is placed in the hands of the Procurator, who by law must be schismatic? The bishops of these dioceses are in the meantime exiled to Siberia. The number of priests, not including those of Chelma, who have been exiled since 1863 up to the present time is 400, many of whom died of hardships on the road, while others perished from the rigorous climate and the privations they had to endure. The age, he made up his mind to found the first tem- | Catholic layman, may, perchance, obtain the favor perance society. He called a meeting, and at that of being exiled from Russia, but to a priest this

All children born of mixed marriages, contrary sake of those who perish, and if we can save one soul and give glory to God, let us renounce it alto-Book of Judges that Abraham purchased a cemetorches and rejoicings, so the early Christians, viewgether! After a pause, he said the words you all
that the masters are so many spies on the faithful.

Only good and wise
tery for himself and for his wife Sara; and we know ing, with holy Job, the life of man as a continual know so well, 'Here goes in the name of God,' and The Polish language has been abolished, and the are but companions. the state of the productive of the state of

Russian introduced in its place. No Catholic priest can go beyond the limits of his own parish without a passport; nor can he preach a sermon without having previously submitted the manuscript for inspection to a Government official. All benefices are confiscated by the Government. This is the protection Russia extends to her Catholic subjects in Poland! But it is not only in matters of religion that these unhappy people have so much to suf-fer. Their national and political rights are trampled under foot. The kingdom of Poland has not even so much as its name left; it is only a Russian province. All Poles have been turned out of the pub. lic offices, and replaced by Russians pur sang. The use of the Russian language is obligatory in all schools, high and low, secular or religious. In Lithuania, Podolia, and Valinia even shop signs ful, and liable to severe fines. Every effort is made to suppress the native tongue in this unhappy counone million understand Russian; and of these only a small number can speak it. Thus Russia endeav. ors to render the Polish element more and more ignorant, and the Polish youths unfit for higher instruction or the filling of public offices. Since the first partition of Poland, the lands of many landowners have been unjustly confiscated. It was easy to find false witnesses, liberally bribed, who would swear against a man, on mere suspicion as having taken part in the revolts. Besides this, in the province of Podolia and Valinia, no Catholic can buy land to bequeath to his heirs. Also, if a Catholic fails, his goods, when sold, can be purchas. ed only by Russian schiamatics or German Project. ants. The natural consequence of so unjust a law is the depreciation of property, and thus not only the possessor but the creditor is ruined. Polish landowners are reduced to a state of insolvency by the extortions to which they are subjected.

As to the administration of taxation, the Mosk Weid, an official paper, in which the Kingdom of Poland is spoken of as " the Country of the Vistula." informs us that Poland has borne all her own ix. penses and maintained 210,000 soldiers. She has sent to St. Petersburg 53,291,000 roubles, while the provinces, purely Russian, had to defray only half their own expenses. The Polish landowners, after having divided their lands with the townspeople, are ordered, by an Ukase of last year, to maintain, at their own expense, the churches and buildings belonging to the schismatics. In addition to this the Government endeavors to sow discord between the landed proprietors and the people of the towns. according to their favorite maxim, " divide et impera! The greatest evil of all, however, is that Russia seeks to corrupt the Polish youth, morally and physically, with the intent of making them her tools. Thus Bibikow, the curator of the University of Kijew, is reported to have said to the students: Study or not, as you like; drink as much as you like; in fact, lead as bad a life as you like; only be sure and do not meddle 'with politics.'" The details just narrated lead to the supposition that the grief felt by Russia for the Slavs of the South is aypocritical; and, however much it is to be desired that the unfortunate inhabitants of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, should be delivered from the oppression of Turkey, yet it is not to be wished that they should fall into the hands of Russia.

THE BRITISH POLAR EXPEDITION

A telegram has been received at Portsmouth announcing the return of the British Arctic expedition under Capt. Nares, comprising the steamens Alert and Discovery, to Valentia. Progress to the North Pole was found to be impracticable. Captain Nares reports that no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely, 83 ° 20 min., but in other respects the expedition was successful. The Alert had proceeded to Queen. town, and Captain Nares to London; all are well. The Alert arrived at Valentia at 3:30 O'clock Friday afternoon, 27th ult., being the first land made since leaving the frozen regions. She parted company with the Discovery in the Atlantic.

The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 20th, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Sable. After a severe and continuous struggle they reached the North side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. pushed on, and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar. The ice varied in thickness being in some places 150 feet deep. President Land does not exist. The Alert wintered in latitude 82:27. At this point the sun was invisible for 142 days, and a temperature the lowest ever recorded was experienced. A detachment with sledges was despatched northward. It was absent seventy days and reached latitude 83:20. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland and also explored as far to the castward. These sledge parties met no game and suffered from scurvy. Hans Petersen died from frost bite, Porter, of the Alert, and Jas. Hans and Chas. Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expeditions. No Esquimaux were seen, nor were any iccbergs met with beyond Cape Union. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith's Sound on September 9th. They signalled the Paudora, Oct. 26, all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on Oct. 19. She will shift her rudder at Valentia, and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiral at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

During the sledge journeys the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During the winter rich collections in the department of natural history were made, and many valuable scientific observations taken. . Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather experienced, the temperature being 50 degrees below zero for a fortnight and falling once to 164 degrees below freezing point The Pandors, when spoken by the Alert, reported her screw slightly damaged by the ice. The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Subre. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on its return it missed the letters left by the Pandora. The health of the crews, with the exception already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Petersen the interpreter, died in 40 days after both feet had been amputated for frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the Pole than their northern exploring party, which penetrated to within 400 miles of it. On the return from their sledge journeys the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to carry some of them on the sledge. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by the ice.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the

Daily News that the northernmost land reached was in latitude 83 deg. 7 min. After that there was ice. The point furthest west reached was in longitude 85 deg. Lady Franklin Straits is really a hop-Petermaan Fiord was closed by a glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland seen was in latttudo 82 deg. 57 min.

Our remembering an injury often does more hus than receiving it.

Only good and wise men can be friends; other

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—NOV. 10, 1876.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Father Arsenius, who has been superior of the Franciscan Order in Killarney for many or the year, has again been appointed to that office, in the years, have again J. Germain, who has resigned, and left for Belgium in ill-health.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Alderman John Quin a governor of the Limerick Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Quin is noted for his liberal and charitable acts, his latest being the erection of a tower and spire to the Redemptorist church, at a cost of over £4,000.

The official returns from Ballinasloe Fair state that the total number of sheep sold was 56,778 and the total unsold 2,252. Last year the total sold was 45,312 and unsold 4,693. The cattle sold numbered 10,415, the unsold, 6,734. Last year numuered 10,210, the dand 1,572 unsold. The number of horses sold was 487 against 573 last

It is proposed to make a neat public garden at the Corry monument, Newry, and Mrs. Richardson, of Bessbrook, and Moyallen, has offered to erect a beautiful drinking monument in the grounds. Mr. Barcroft, of the Glen, Newry, has also proposed to provide some garden seats for the resort, which will be a boon to the inhabitants.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND .- At its last public meeting the Senate of the University conferred the degree of M.D. (honoris causa) on Fleet-Surgeon Richard Eustace, R. N. With the exception of the degree of LL. D., recently conferred by Trinity College on the present head of the naval medical department, this, we believe is the highest university honour awarded to a naval medical officer in our time. - Dublin Nation

We have been requested [says the Derry Standard] to state that a sum of about £1,000 has already been subscribed towards the fund for defraying the expenses of a bill in Parliament to enable the citizens to free the bridge of the present objectionable tolls. The fact that this amount has been subscribed by thirty six of the principal ratepayers is most encouraging, and establishes beyond doubt that there is a strong feeling of earnestness at the bottom of the proposed undertaking.

At the Ballymote quarter sessions, last month the following resolution was adopted by the majority:-" Resolved-That, in order to check, as far as possible, the increase of drunkenness throughout the county, the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions at Ballymote, on the 10th October, 1876, desire to express their strong approbation of the applications for spirit licenses being confined to licenses for six days only. The magistrates further hope that all publicans will voluntary close their houses on Sundays, as this has been done in various parts of Ireland with the greatest benefit to the neighbourhood.

A movement is on foot (says a correspondent of the Cork Examiner) for making the roads of Reacastle and Crahaig. The former leads from the bounds of the county Cork to Mount Eagle Lodge, near here, through Knuckuna and Reacastle mountains, opening up a beautiful tract of coarse land, now inhabited only by the hare and the grouse. The Crabaig road leads from Cule chapel to Scartiglen, and opens up a great thoroughfare, also leading to the Protestant church and graveyard, at present in a wretched way. There are two of the public work roads of "'49 to those places already, but it is as impossible to get through them just now as to get over the greatest swamp in Ireland."

On the 10th ult, the Very Rev. Thos. Mathews, P. P. St. Mary's, Drogheda, arrived in town, after an absence of nearly seven years from Ireland. A large crowd of people awaited his coming at the station, and he was enthusiastically welcomed. Father Mathews, leaning on the arm of his nephew, Mr. J. D. Mathews, J. P., and followed by a crowd of friends walked into town and to St. Mary's church. Having assumed his soutane and surplice, and wearing a stole, "Father Tom," as he was always lovingly called, walked out on the altar. The people in the body of the church, in their zeal, immediately began to clap their hands, and shout out, "Welcome, welcome, Father Tom!" After a few moments in meditative prayer, the rev. gentleman addressed the congregation, briefly expressing his joy at being once more amongst his people.

The little town of Gort has recently been much agitated by a pleasant social event. After an absence of three years, on diplomatic service in South America, the Hon. Hugh Gough, the eldest son of Lord Gough, returned to Gort. In consequence of the young gentleman's absence from Ireland, when he obtained his majority, the inhabitants of Gort were unable to take that opportunity of manifesting their congratulations; accordingly, on Mr. Gough's arrival in Gort on the 7th ult., every possible demonstration of welcome was indulged in. Long before the hour of his arrival hundreds had assembled round the station and on the platform, where a banner bearing words of welcome was displayed. On the arrival of the train, Mr. Gough was most enthusiastically cheered, and the Gort Temperance Band struck up "Steer my bank to Erin's Isle." He was conducted to an open carriage, from which the horses had been removed, and amidst a scene of great rejoicing he was carried through Gort under triumphal arches and admidst cheering crowds. After passing through Gort the party drove to Lough Coutre, where there was also a great scene of enthusiastic welcome.

CENTRAL TENANTS' COMMITTEE -At the last monthly meeting of this body, held on Friday, Oct. 13th, at the Committees' Rooms, 19 Upper Sackville St., Dublin, The O'Donoghue, M.P., said he had drawn up a resolution which he would submit to the meeting :- "Resolved-That we have read with profound regret the letter recently addressed by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty to the secretary of the Kerry Tenauts' Defence Association, and, while readly according to his lordship the respect justly due to his high and venerable position, we feel bound to declare our opinion that the letter has dealt unfairly and ungraciously with the members of that association, who have deserved well of Kerry and of Ireland; and that it has proffered to the farmers advice which, if followed, will leave them subject to those exorbitant demands and cruel evictions which have proved how utterly useless have been the appeals of the unfortunate tenantry for mercy, and how wretched, because insecure, must be their condition till the law has confined the landlord's power within the bounds of justice, and proclaimed the right of the tenant to continue in occupation of his holding to be as undoubted as the right of the landlord to obtain a fair rent for his property." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kettle, and unanimously adopt-

A special meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association was held on the 14th ult. Mr. J. J. Long, president, in the chair. The other members present were—Messrs, J. Walpole, V. P.; R. Burke, P.L.G.; P. D. Kenny, P.L.G.; Dr. Sullivan, J. Flaherty, J. Hassill, M. O'Connor, D. Sheehan, Jas. Carmedy, John Daly, P. Sullivan, M. Breer, George Lynch, J. Halloran, and T. O'Rourke, T. C, hon. secretary. The president called attention to the letter from the Very Rev. Dean Mawe, in reply to the Knight of Kerry, which gave great satisfaction. He also read from the Ulster Weekly News of that day an address from the secretary of the county The most rev. preacuer dwelt particularly upon the early days of the saint, pointing out his charity and the early days of the saint, pointing out his charity. Such are the rewards which we trust surely await. Such are the rewards which we trust surely await the early days of the saint, pointing out his charity. Such are the rewards which we trust surely await. Such are the rewards which we all the polynomic for the rewards whi Down Tenant-Farmers' Association to the tenants

the conference, and recommend the extension of the Ulster tenant-right, so as to have one law for the whole country. A member recommended that the association should call on Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, M.P., and The O'Donoghue to attend the conference, but it was stated that the members of Parliament had already been invited from Dublin. Some new members were nominated, and the meeting adiourned.

A shovel-nosed shark of large dimensions, was captured by two fishermen named Grady, at a place called Doontresk, Newport Bay, County Mayo, on the 15th ult. The men were herring fishing, and were drawing in their nets when the unusual weight apprised them that something beside herring had got into the meshes. On closer contact they discovered their visitor was an immense shark, and on finding the pull on the nets he made a rush from the boat, taking nets, fish, and all along with him a distance of about a hundred yards, till the anchor prevented him pulling away further. The men in the boat had no weapons with them, so had to use the loose seat of the boat, with which they struck him in the open mouth. At this stage some other boats came to their assistance and they towed him along towards the shore. While proceeding towards the land the monster made a second rush at the men in the boat, and one of them shoved the "clout" completely back in his capacious throat, and finished him. He was nine teet long and six feet in circumference, and his mouth contained three tiers of teeth.

The Irish Times of the 11th ult. says :- For the last few weeks Ballina, County Mayo, has suffered from outrages having no parallel in the memory of any person in the locality. Some persons have organized a crusade against the canine species, for no less than thirty dogs have perished during the last month from poison. Two fine spaniels, the property of one merchant, a finely-bred and beautiful greyhound, and half a dozen other valuable dogs were poisoned the first night, and two or more almost every night since. On Monday morning a fine retriever dog, worth ten guineas, two large watch dogs, the property of a clergyman, and a white bull dog, chained in the owner's yard, were found dead The owner's of the latter has sent its stomach to a Dublin analyst for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the poison administered, as he intends claiming compensation from the grand jury of the county for malicious injury. In the house of a susnected person the police have discovered the intestines of a sheep impregnated with a deadly poison, and it is understood that the case will come up at the next petty sessions.

On the 1st ulf., a meeting was held in the Schoolroom, Claremorris, for the purpose of considering the means and ways towards the foundation of a Convent of nuns in that town. Mr. R. Barrett was in the chair. After some carnest and eloquent observations from the chairman, describing the benefits that must result from such an institution the Rev. Richard MacHale, P.P., explained briefly his motives for calling together the meeting, and expressed his hopes that by mutual co operation they would succeed in founding an institution so much needed. At the close of the meeting a subscription list was opened, and over £600 subscribed. The proposed site of the new convent is Claremont once the residence of the notorious Denis Browne, who long dominated Mayo with a rod of iron; who hanged men as he willed, and who, by his willing agency, lent additional cruelty to the atrocious Penal Code, then in full force in Ireland. The gallows-tree that stood upon the grounds, and on which many a victim of capricious cruelty writhed and struggled, is now of course, demolished; but the site of the bloody gibbet is there still to be seen.

FATHER BURKS IN THE NORTH.—Father Burke, the Dominican, preached on Sunday, Oct. 8, in Kirkcubbin-a remote district in the diocese of Down and the reannearance of the most nonular of Irish preachers attracted to the village church an assemblage as remarkable for its munificence as for its numbers. A sum of no less than £800 was taken upon the occasion. "The fine autumnal morning," says the Ulster Examiner, " which ushered in the Feast of the Dedication of the Churches of Ireland, beheld the old and the young, high and low, the rich and the poor, from every point of the compass, from far and near, turned towards kirkcubbin. By rail and road the thronging people went and when the ceremonies of the day commenced in the secluded spot so favored, a scene there met the eye which attested more strikingly than words can tell the undying faith and fidelity of the Irish people. The splendid sermon addressed to that multitude we endeavor to reproduce, but the cold type of the printing press cannot conjure up the sonorous intonation, the gesture full of grace and meaning, and the generally magnificent delivery of the great Dominican whom the Cardinal of the Church of Ireland delights to call prince of preachers. The glowing diction, full of learning and of imagery, is, however, preserved, and next to the pleasure of hearing the discourse should be that of perusing it. As Father Burke's voice rang out clear as a clarion through the handsome church, a sympathetic chord was awakened in every heart of the surging crowd, and every man there was thankful that the strength had returned to the cowled champion who has proven himself the fearless defender of his country's fame, even as he is the most zealous laborer in the vineyard of the Church."

MIRACULOUS CURE AT LOURDES .- The following is an extract from a letter received by the Rev. Patrick McCulla, P.P., Dromiskin, co. Louth, from a gentleman on a visit at Lourdes, bearing date the 27th September :- "I would not have written to you till my return, but for the scene which I was personally a witness here this morning, and of which I write fresh from the scene. Yesterday arrived here pilgrimages from Tulles, in Central France, and Angers, in Brittany, whose banner bore the inscription; Bretons catholiques tonyours. I was down at the grotto shortly before six o'clock, and early as was the hour there were thousands en route before me. By six o'clock I saw a poor peasant from Angers, formerly a mason by trade, a miserable object, carried down on a man's back to the piscine. For twenty-three years he had been deaf and dumb, paralyzed, unable to move hand or foot, stricken down in a thunderstorm. I saw him thus, an object from which one would involuntarily turn away. A few minutes after six o'clock I went to the Basilica over here for seven o'clock Mass, at the end of which Mrs. C—— came to me to say that the man was prostrate in the grotto, rendering his thanksgiving, and by eight o'clock he walked up to the missionaries' house leaning on two priests, feeble and weak, yet cured. By nine o'clock I saw himjin the refectory and shook hands with him, and from his own lips I heard the story of his long illness and miserable existence, and it was most affecting and edifying to see the poor old fellow, as he passed along the corridor, embracing and kissing the feet of the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, like a child. The people present all joined in a hymn of thanksgiving. The fervor of the piety of the poor and undermiddle classes made me think of myself at home in poor dear old Ireland. I had never expected to have seen with my own eyes a a miracle. I have seen one to day as wonderful as those of old. I only wish you had been here to see

and enjoy it, as you would have done." Mysterious Stone Throwing. - Parsonstown,

named Martin Kennedy, were broken in several places by some invisible means, as no person could be seen on the premises at the time of the occurrence. The Parsonstown men, accompanied by the men of Crenkle Police Station, under Sub-Inspector Fulton, proceeded to the scene in order to ascertain the truth of the reported occurrence. After looking over the psemises carefully, it was unanimously believed that no human being could be concealed about the place. The men were then placed on guard in and uround the house, when to their utter dismay a regular fusilade was kept up during the remainder of the day, until no fewer than twenty four panes of glass were completely demolished. The report quickly spread through the district, and hundreds of persons are daily visiting the place, and giving various opinions as to the origin of what is now considered a most mysterious affair. Yes. terday the officers of Birr garrison and several of the Town Commissioners visited the place, and while examining the apertures made by the stones, several panes of glass were smashed in their presence. A large stone struck one of the party in the leg, but fortunately without inflicting any serious damage. Many of the spectators naturally grew terrified, and immediately took flight. Last evening the stone throwing was kept up with unabated vigor, the number of broken panes reaching some three dozen. A large force of constabulary, is placed around the house for the purpose of protecting Kennedy and his family. The house is situated within the burial ground boundary, and was built about eight years ago. The affair has caused the wildest excitement throughout Parsonstown and neighborhood, and at present forms the general

CATHOLICITY IN CONNEMARA.—His Grace the Arch-

topic of conversation.

bishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Rev. R. Prendergast, arrived at Clifden on Thursday, the 5th ult. He was received by thousands of people on the road thereto. Thousands from all parts of Connemara with green branches in their hands saluted the arrival of the chief pastor, who was not deterred by the long journey, about 70 miles, nor by the usual inclemency of this advanced season of the year. The efficient brass band of Clifden contributed largely to make the scene in town and along the approaches interesting and honourable. The Vincentians, nided by the ciergy of Connemara, had prepared the multitude of men and women, boys and girls, and very young children, too, for the holy sacrament of Confirmation; but as the pressure on the confessionals was still undiminished, his Grace the Archbishop deferred Confirmation for a full week, and aided in the hearing of confessions. On Tuesday, the third week of this most successful mission, his Grace administered the sacrament of Confirmation to over thirteen hundred of men, women, and children. This is no exaggerated fact. So great was the multitude that it was found impossible to administer the sacrament of Confirmation within the walls of the old church, s all except those to receive Confirmation had to be turned out into the chapel yard, and even then the multitude of candidates had to be divided into four batches, three of which had to be excluded until the men and adult boys were confirmed, and the other three batches had to be taken in separate rotation after the first batch bad been removed. These are plain unvarnished facts Where are the tens of thousands paraded by the Soupers and Jumpers? After all the lavish waste of English gold, and virulent exhibition of English bigotry. the old faith, it rossible, is more firm and more triumphant than ever. Another fact, the old church, with its three galleries, which contains close on three thousand persons, was filled to inconvenience during the entire mission, and considerable numbers had to remain outside. The venerable prelate and the priests of Connemara, in their grateful acknowledgment, are unanimous that a more fruitful mission was never held in the province of Connaught. It were vain to enumerate the number who were reconciled to their offended heavenly Father. The number who went to Holy Communion was also incalculable. The untiring zeal and inexhaustible charity of the good Fathers shrunk from any public notice; but it would be ungrateful in the priests and people of Connemara not to retain a lasting and affectionate remembrance of their apostolic efforts. Who can enumerate their unceasing efforts during the last three weeks? The the Scapulars and the Living Rosary, and the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul have been re-arranged, and a fresh vitality has been communicated to the fervour of the religious but calumniated people of Connemara. Those concerned in the erection of the new church have been authorised by the zealous Vincentian Fathers to refer to them any persons wishing to aid the good work now so near completion, and, as the mission testifies, so sorely

GREAT BRITAIN

needed .- Mayo Examiner.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., has been unanimously elected president of the Council of the London Home Rule Association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- Sister Teresa Farrell, Smyllum Orphanage, Lauark, begs to return her sincere thanks to J. J., Dublin, for a donation of £1 towards the erection of a Deaf Mute and Blind Asylum in connection with the Orphanage.

The Rev. James Cleary, S. J. has been withdrawn from Glasgow, and has gone to make his tertianship or third year's probation. Fr. Cleary's withdrawal is very much felt by the congregation of St. Joseph's in whose midst he had laboured as a zealous, single-minded missionary for five years. He is succeeded at St. Joseph's by Fr. Ernest Lund,

A grand dramatic entertainment was given recently in St. Alphonsus' Schools, Glasgow, under the auspices of of St. Alphonsus' Total Abstinence Society. The pieces consisted of the drama of Robert Emmet" and the farce of "The Swiss Cottage." This society has just secured a large and commodious hall with appurtenances for its meetings, and strong hopes are entertained that this change will bring increased prosperity.

AN UFORTUNATE BRIDEGROOM -A newly-married petty officer of her Majesty's gunboat Dasher, fersey, has met with a singular accident. Some of his shipmates armed with muskets, went to his residence to give him a salute after his nuptials. He supplied them with refreshments, and laid hold of a gun carried by one of the party, who complained that he could not discharge it. No sooner had he done so than the gun exploded, lacerating the bridegroom's hand in a shocking manner.

St. Francis' Glasgow .- The festival of the Patriarch of Assisi was observed with special solemnity in this church during the past week. On the festival day itself large numbers went to Holy Communion. On Sunday last, being that within the octave, the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre assisted in throne at the High Mass which was celebrated coram archiepiscopo by Rev. Fr. Bertrand, O.S.F. Rev. Fathers Antonine and William, O.S.F., acted as deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass; Rev Fathers Cuthbert, O.S.F., and Caven as Deacons at the throne, and Rev. Dr. MacFarlane as master of ceremonies. After the first Gospel, his Grace the Archbishop preached a panegyric on the Saint.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH CONGRESS-Wedo not know that there is much to say about the Anglican Church Congress which has just held its sittings at Plymouth, except this, that the peace was very well kept in spite of glaring conflicts of opinion. Everybody must have made up his mind to endure contradiction, and to shut his eyes to unsightly discrepancies, which was, under the circumstances, certainly the best course to adopt. And Bishop Temple, who as the "Broadest" of prelates, was eminently in his place as President, struck the key-note at the beginning, when he told the Congress that the people who came to these gatherings, were for the most part persons of extreme views who wanted to ventilate their theories, while moderate people, who cared only for ordinary work staid at home, and that everybody therefore must exercise the virtue of patience, and be prepared to listen to a great deal that would be very offensive to them. They did: but the caution was surely a singular preparation for a Congress of people who belong to one communion, and profess to hold the same faith - Tablet ALARMING NEWS FROM SCOTLAND .- The Dunde

Evening News writes, in tones of deep despondency, thus :- " It is lamentable to find Popery and Ritualism making fearful strides through this once Protestant land. A new monastery has just been opened in buildings formerly used as a defence for the coast, but surrendered by the Government to Lord Lovat, and presented by him to the Jesuits. Here and at Perth they have magnificent buildings. The monastry at Perth has all the appearance of a palace, and is the most conspicuous object on approaching the 'fair citie.' You would be startled if you knew how many of the Scottish nobility have boldly 'gone over,' and the example of the Butes, the Lovats, Frasers, Stuarts, Downger Duchesses of Argyll, and Athole, Marchioness of Lothian, Duchess of Buccleugh, etc., is awfully contagious. One of our royal princes has been visiting the Marquis of Bute last week! And as if there were not enough of images in the Roman and Scottish Episcopalian edifices, the fine old established Presbyterian Church in the centre of Dundee has had restored to the tower a statue of the Virgin Mary, holding her Infant Son, with his tiny hand raised, with the two fingers and thumb only exposed, after the Roman mode of imparting benediction. SHAM HERMITS .- To the Editor of the Tablet .- SIR,

Among the many benefits we are called upon to be thankful for as bestowed on us by the lights of this ninetcenth century we, in our innocence, had thought that the abolition of " hermits" was not the least Ill-omened historical owls, shunning the noonday glare of modern light, convicted shams, exploded scare-crows, the oldest among us can barely recollect the last of this extinct species sitting in a brown dressing-gown in a retired summer-house in Vauxhall Gardens, and telling fortunes at 6d, a head But the great and critical juncture in our foreign political relations at which we have now arrived has, among other unexpected phenomena, recalled from the very jaws of oblivion, nay of extinction, a very few specimens of this rare species. A remote province of this British soil blossoms one more with a modern Peter the Hermit and the carnest, almost sepulchral tones of the Right Hon, the Hermit of Hawarden, appropriately addressing a dense audi ence, awaken once more the echoes of European society with the ancient cry "Vox populi vox Dei.' The voice of many meetings is the expression of what Providence wills, the "bundling" of all Turks clean out of the profaned soil of Europe.

Sir, either this is a joke or it is the sober earnest of the most earnest of statesmen. If it is a joke surely it is a very bad joke indeed. If it is earnest it is a call direct and emphatic to kindle the unholy fires of a religious war on a scale which one shudders to contemplate. What! is it not enough for these firebrands (for there are more hermits to hand on the torch lit by a kindred spirit in North Wales, the Hermit of Caprera, and the Hermit of Richmond-hill to wit) to have held out to the Russian assurance that his schemes and aspirations will not be resisted by England, and will even be applauded when, after the inevitable effusion of torrents of blood, he shall have subdued, if he can, the Mahomedans of Eastern Europe, and scated himself on the throne of Constantinople? Must they even now, when the eyes of the must obtuse have been (or ought to have been) opened to the Societies of the Sacred Heart, the Confra ernities of fearful perils of the situation by Lord Beaconsfield and by his fellow Ministers, continue to stimulate the hopes of all the conspirators who have flocked and are flocking, to unhappy Servia, by thus aiding them to dismember Austria and force her into unwilling alliance with that Power which has the key to her utter destruction in its possession? No way out of this result, which is the direct outcome of the hermits' action, can be imagined, except that supreme arbitrament of a European war which the "earnest" Hermit of Hawarden affects to regard with a more righteous and more intelligent horror than any one who sits in the seat of the scorner on the Ministerial side of the House. The charge against hermits which we sucked in when we first devoured our Waverly novels, and took hold of Friar Tuck as our type of all possible hermits was the charge of hypocrisy, and no doubt, as each class of men has its appropriate vice, hypocrisy would be the vice of sham hermits. Dependent on the reputation of superior holiness and more than human lights for his support and fame, the hermit who was such only in name, and while he talked of the vanity of human things, the joys of contemplation, and the need of perpetual penance, fed in secret on the fattest venison and drank the ruddiest wine, was a rogue and vagabond in the fullest force of those terms. Some people say that the Hermit of Caprera, so far as rheumatism will allow, the two millions of public money decreed to him by the gratitude of -well, of his friends-and, now and then only letting fly a precept to Young Italy to go and get itself knocked on the head elsewhere for "the rights of man," is a humbug and an impostor. Our own hermit, the recluse of Hawarden, is of course quite the opposite of the Tuck type. Does he not live on the dry diet of the most high-minded and entirely unrewarded speechification, and is not his only beverage the limpid waters of his just fears of the crafty papists! His very clothing is it not scented with the odour of his revilings in the Quarterly of that dangerous incendiary the Pope? who so correct, so church going, so "equally removed" from the levity of a Tory Premier and the evident sympathy with torture and blood-shed of Cardinal Manning? For ourselves of course we cannot but be edified by such a hermit as this. We only aspire after the time when he will meet with the full reward due to so much virtue. People of this stamp —say for instance the Hermit of Richmond Hill,—are far too virtuous to seek rewards such as political reputation and the honour which accompanies men of integrity to their very grave and beyond it. Let us therefore wish them something more in accordance with the loftiness of their virtue, and the earnestness of their aims. May they live to see all pretences discovered, all envious meddlings disconcerted, all catch-penny pamphlets forgotten, and all their predictions disproved by the event. May they see all affected retirement from affairs turned into an isolation as real and complete as it is indeed most likely ere long to be. May they see none mislead the public opinion to which they pretend themselves superior, and may they die at last, full of years and of the sobering sentiment which will, even in such minds, be engendered by the tardy conviction that no one here below cares to know what they think, or why they think it, on any sub-

UNITED STATES.

The pilgrims from Mishawaka to Notre Dame, Ind. under Father Oechtering numbered this year 1500 persons.

Two Irishmen were killed by the negroes at Cainhoy, South Carolina, Wm. Dailey and Samuel McNeil, the latter a cripple.

General John McDonald, the revenue officer who was convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds at St. Louis, is dangerously ill at the Missouri Penitentiary Hospital.

The French Church of Holyoke, Mass. has seven clock dials, which at present keep Berlin, London, Hong Kong, Boston and New York Time. The U.S. Marshals and their deputies are instruct-

ed to arrest any persons who attempt to divide time or even to speak at or near the Republicans' stands in South Carolina.

The South Carolina negroes hold 40,000 stands of Government arms. These arms are not where they should be in the armories and arsenals, but distributed throughout the negro cabins.-N. 1. Herald.

The property valuation in South Carolina amounted in 1860 to \$490,000,000; in 1870 it was \$170,000,-000, a decline of 67 per cent. The tax levy amounted in 1800 to \$500,000; in 1873, to \$2,700,000, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The legislative expense amounted in 1860, to \$40,000; in 1874, to \$291,000, an increase of nearly 700 per cent.

For each man, woman and child there is paid annually for taxes, as follows:

Austria \$ 7.22 German Empire 9 41 England 11.09 France 11,17 United States in 1860 United States in 1875 18.91

We all know the extravagance of many European governments; yet how favorably they contrast with our own. Where now is our vaunted economy? Dishonesty soon tells on the vitals of a nation.-American Paper

LOVE OF THE OLD LAND .- Mary Maguire journeyed from Ireland six years ago, and settled in Bayonne. N. J., with her son John. He died, and she was sent to the Snake Hill Almshouse. Last week she returned to Bayonne, and begged for money to send her to Ireland, where she could die surrounded by her friends. She is over 70 years old. Chief-of-Police Whitney procured her the passage money, and on Wednesday, the 25th ult., visited the residence of a friend where the old lady was living. She could hardly restrain her joy when told that he was to conduct her to the steamship. After she had bade farewell to her hostess, and was on the threshold of the door, she uttered a slight scream and fell to the thoor. She died before medical assistance could be procured. Death, the physician said, was from excessive joy.

CLOSED COLLIERIERS .- 30,000 MINERS OUT OF WORK. -The coal mining and transportation companies of the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Lackawanna regions have for a long time been planning a suspension of production at their collieries, but no positive arrangements for a stoppage have been decided upon until list week. Many of the smaller producers have been shutting down ever since the dissolution of the coal combination, but the Deleware and Hudson Coal Company, one of the heaviest coal and carrying coporations in the Lackawanna and Wyoming or northern coal fields, has been the first one of the great companies to initiate a suspension movement. Work has been stopped at all the mines of the company, the numerous breakers are now sileut, and between 13,000 and 15,000 workingmen, colliers and their assistants, are thrown out of employment. It is likely the suspensions will continue for an indefinite period. Several of the other prominent operating companies have also followed the same policy. The Philadelphia and Reading Company has made a partial cessation of operations. By the suspension, between 25,000 and 30,000 men employed in the mines of the different companies are either entirely or partially unemployed. A meeting of managers of nearly all the coal and transportation companies has been held, and from what has been gleaned of their actions it is believed a general suspension of production will soon occur, the stoppage being carried out in all the districts with perhaps the exception of the Lehigh region. There are over 1,500,000 tons of anthracite fuel now "stacked" at the sea-board depots, and it is said this is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands for at least three months, and the shut-down will probably continue for that length of time. The operators say that there is no profit in coal mining, and they are therefore compelled to stop production to prevent possible bankruptcy. On the other hand the colliers say it is a sharp dodge to run up prices .- Boston Pilot.

CANADA. ---:0:~

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta, has returned to Bracebridge after a visit to Toronto and Penetanguishene.

Several robberies have recently taken place in King's county, N. S. One dry goods store in Kentville lost several hundred dollars worth of goods. Two sailors have been arrested charged with the crimes.

A decrease of 643,738 bushels is exhibited in a comparative statement of barley shipments from Toronto, compiled for the past two months and the corresponding period of last year. The duties collected at the Inland Revenue office

at Ottawa on account of excise during the month of Octobor last were \$2,550.01; Customs duties at the Port of Ottawa for October amounted to \$15,-788 88.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel says :- Work along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway is being pushed with energy. Over a thousand men are busy at work connected with the road, bridges, etc. A good winter's work is calculated upon.

The Plains of Abraham at Quebec have been leased by the Corporation to Mr. Dobell and other gentlemen, residents of the neighborhood, who are now enclosing them, with a view of turning them into a private driving park.

On Saturday last seven residents of Lucan and vicinity were arrested by County Constables Mc-Laughlin and Johnston, of this city, at the instance of a man named Wm. Atkinson, who charged them with having in March last assaulted him near that village. It appears the party believed Atkinson knew something regarding the offences committed by the Donnelly brothers about that time, and in order to make him divulge, they took him away from the village a short distance and hung him to a tree. This treatment did not prove effective, however, and Atkinson was cut down and given so many hours to leave the country—which kindness he accepted. The quashing of the suits against the Donnellys at the recent Assizes had the effect of bringing Atkinson back to his native heath, and, on consulting with his friends, he concluded to lay information against his assailants. The names of five of the supposed offenders are Harry Collins, Arthur Gray, John Bawden, David Atkinson and Jacob Palmer, ali

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 10-St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor. SS. Tryphon, Respicius, and Nympha, Martyrs. Saturday, 11-St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor .-St. Mennas, Martyr.

Sunday, 12-Twenty-Third Sunday AFTER PENTE-COST.

Monday, 13-St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confessor. Tuesday, 14-St. Didacus, Confessor. Wednesday, 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, 16-St. Martin, Pope and Martyr (Nov. 12)

In England preparations are still going on in anticipation of a European war; distant forts are armed more thoroughly and the Fleet which must be England's main reliance is being put into complete fighting order. Public opinion also after going through the wildest stages of alarm, indignation at Turkish atrocities, anger at the supincness of the Ministry and every other feeling incident to exciting times, has toned down and been educated, as Disraeli styled it, to the proper degree of determination and confidence. The Marquis of Hartington the leader of the Opposition, has given the key note and calls upon the Country by its Union to support the dignity of England represented in its Ministry.

In Ireland we have to deplore another of those unfortunate divisions which, being the bane of that country, bring great joy to its enemies; Mr. P. J. Smyth has seceded from the Home Rule party, and has been highly praised by the Times; this in our opinion is as great an insult as can be offered to an Irish Patriot, none could be more warmly eulogized than Keogh after his infamous judgment in the Galway case. Still priest and people enthusias. tically support Home Rule; those who do not consider that measure the best, should for the sake of Union and strength support it, knowing that at least it would be an improvement on the present state of things.

France is still on the decline leading to Revolution; a new Bill in favor of the Communists has been staved off only by concessions which would not have been thought of a year ago; it has been only adjourned and yet it was such an outrageous condonnation of murder and pillage, that Gambetta had to oppose it. This man seems now, after being a most violent agitator, to wish to become as was Vergniand among the Girondists; like him and them sistance of our prayers, the merits of our patience he will never control the storm he has raised and and good works. will be of its first victims when it will again wrap France in the throes of Revolution.

In Italy, at Bologna, a Catholic Congress has been inaugurated; the mob in the name of Liberty. must stop its sittings, and the Prefect on instructions from the Quirinal must bow to the Sovereignty of the People; in consequence he suppressed the Meeting though he expressedly acknowledged it to be legal.

Gortchakoff and his Northern Master are in despair because all their demands are complied with by the Turk. The game was to ask so much that concession would be impossible, but to their dismay all their requests are granted and more is offered; a six weeks' armistice, protection of the Christian, reform, compensation, every thing in fact. The Sultan feels he cannot remain in Europe any longer, unless by the permission of the Christian Powers, he feels that none will go to war for his sake, and stands with arms extended ready to deliver up everything; and this new is the grievance of Gortchakoff. War he must have, and War he will have; his last demand Turkey can hardly grant, it is that the Moslem troops should retire from Servian Territory. Warily has the Czar prepared his allies for the war.

Germany has been conciliated long ago when Russia stood up as Conservator of the peace whilst Austria was crushed with the smaller German States, and Sedan sealed the fate of France. Now the only two powers he cares to conciliate are Italy and Austria, and these two he has impaled on the horns of a dilemma. If Austria resists his will, Italy is to attack the latter in the rear and get the Tyrol with a footing on the other side of the Adriatic. If Austria will support his views, Italy will receive Tunis at the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and the two Emperors will divide the spoils of the Moslem. Only one power more to conciliate or to fight, England, and fight will be the word. All Europe feels that the grand duel between the Russian and the Saxon must be fought; no moment could seem more opportune to the Czar : England has allowed France, her natural ally, to be hurled to the dust, and it seems to be the time when in Europe, and in Africa and in the dinner. Because it did not consist of roast-Asia this mighty struggle is to commence.

Our neighbors are in a state of frenzy over the presidential "election; at our going to press the contest is almost over and for four years our friends will be at peace and free from such contests. At peace did we say? Impossible in a country where almost every office is elective and every resident an elector. Those contests strong as brandy." are marked in the States as much and not more than

in other countries generally, by violence, perjury, corruption and fraud; they are demoralizing in the highest degree, and the Reform Bill of America must be a Bill limiting the suffrage and taking from the people powers which they are incapable of appreciating.

We learn by the Cable that Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State to His Holiness the Pope died on Monday.

THE MONTH OF THE DEAD.

Mighty our Holy Church's will To shield her parting souls from ill; Jealous of Death, she guards them still-Miserere, Domine.

Among the many wonderful incentives to lead souls to God which the Church offers to the Catholic, is the consecration of each month and season to some particular devotion; thus the month of May is devoted to the honor of the Mother of our Saviour, the month of June to that of the Sacred Heart, which has bled for us; and among those months so consecrated by Holy precept, none is dearer to the heart of the Catholic than this month of November, devoted to the memory of the departed. Who among us looking back on days gone by, however short they may have been, does not remember some sad, mournful morning when we followed, with weary sorrowing steps, in anguish and suffering, to the grave, some loved one, never to meet again, on this side of heaven; some sweet sister, whose carressing ways will fondle no longer, a brother whose strong arm will never more support, perhaps a mother on whose tender breast we may have often rested a weary head, or a father who has striven and toiled, and has borne the heat of the day and buffetted with the storms of Life, that we might never know the stern realities of its battle.

How sad it would be to leave them in their

lonely graves, powerless to console, powerless to help. Oh! the dread day, the day of woe, when the judge shall come each deed of our life strictly to discuss; who can hope to be found guiltless when the saints themselves must tremble? Our loved ones are lost to our sight, but not lost for ever. However strict may be the justice of that day, the mercy of our Redeemer is, we might say, still greater, and if the souls of the dear departed may have been found not pure enough to enter the joys of heaven, God will purify them from every stain and sinful dross by purgatorial fires. There our love can follow them; then we are no longer powerless to console, powerless to help. We may not be able to immortalise their memory in brouze and marble; we may not even be able to give to them any carthly honor, any vain display of reverence, but much more can we do; we can transfer to our shoulders their burden and bear it for them: and each pain that racks our body, each sorrow that rends our heart, the loss of fortune, the betrayal of friends, the wiles of enemies, and harder to bear than all, the calumnies that weigh us down even unto Death, all may be made the instruments of relief for our lost ones and be sweetened, by the thought that, by our patience and resignation, we may through them open the arms of mercy for their eternal beatitude. Blessed thought! Sweet consolation! When weariness comes over us, when the spirit flags and the soul is steeped in hitterness, when the future seems dark and threatoning, and all the world a dreary waste, we can lift our hearts to God that He may pardon us our sins and give us strength to bear, for the sake of those dear ones who have gone before and may need the as-

Miserere, Domine.

PROTESTANT POLEMICAL HISTORY.

We have spoken in a former article of the insidiousness of Protestant history. We come now to its also hits.

Dean Alford is a light in the Anglican Church. and what is more, he is a man of no small mark in English literature. His battle for notural English, as against the pedantic follies of the Moon-school, has entitled him to the gratitude of every English scholar. But Dean Alford is an Anglican; that is to say, a Protestant of the true English type-and as such Dean Alford turns up his nose at every. thing Catholic. Dean Alford has travelled, and as Dean Alford is a married Dean, Mrs. Dean Alford accompanied him; and the Dean has given us his views on all or most of the things that he saw .--Now an English Protestant, of all living beings, should never publish a book of travels, especially if his travels have taken the direction of Catholic themselves supremely ridiculous wherever they go by everlastingly turning up their noses at every thing which is not English, that England has become to be looked upon as a nation of snobs. This, their snobbishness, is apparent in whatever country they travel; but when their travels extend to Catholic countries it is doubly apparent—the religious being added to the national snob.

As long, however, as this snobbishness is confined to their own particular party and the immediate bystanders, it is comparatively innocuous; but the moment the steam press is called into action, the moment it assumes hook-form, the whole world are the bystanders, the vhole world becomes

witness of the snobbishness. Dean Alford in the course of his travels visited the Grande Chartreuse, that magnificent monastery whose monks have turned a howling wilderness into a most comely habitation for men. Dean Alford dined at the monastery, and in return for the hospitality of the good Monks, who owed Dean greens, " the (Grande Chartreuse) dinner was funny." "First some soup, simply sage and water. of the worst kind; then an omelette; then rich muddy (whatever that means) carp, and a petit verre of the celebrated Grande Chartreuse liquor, as

tude) in thus describing a dinner given according to the rites of hospitality to men who had come towards the entertainers, there is the snobbishness of this ridicule. By Dean Alford's own showing there were some sixty or seventy guests, and to expect that out of this so great number of uninvited guests, the tastes of Dean Alford's party should be alone considered in the preparation of this repast, is simple snobbishness "of the worst kind." Besides Dean Alford knew before he claimed the hospitality of these good religious that they did not taste flesh meat. He should either then have remained away altogether, or have tutored his carnivorous stomach into something like decent ab-

But it was not to commemorate Dean Alford's intense snobbishness that we commenced this article: it was to show one of his side hits against monach. ism. "I got up," he tells us, "to the mid-night office, anxious to see the fathers come in with their lanterns. The howling was awful (this from a cultivated English gentleman, and a literary celebrity at that!). There is a fine 13th century cloister here, and a library which looked to me in too good order for much use."

Here we have Dean Alford and the great Protest ant tradition, "nothing good can come from Nazareth" in full blast. If Dean Alford's taste was bad before, it is worse now. The monks offended the Dean's carnivorous stomach by their meagre fare, the cleanliness of their library offends him now, and offers him an opportunity of belieing his hospitable entertainers by a covert attack of ignorance. The Dean doubtless found the monks' cells and the corridors and the refectory as scrupulously clean as the library, and yet he does not venture to hint that they never used them. Had he found the library not " in too good order," it would doubtless have afforded him an equal opportunity of substantiating this pet charge of ignorance, though from a different stand-point. This time a disordered library would have been conclusive proof of a want of appreciation for learning.

Thus is Protestant polemical history in the interests of the great Protestant tradition daily manufactured.

INCREASE OF CRIME. The Court of Queen's Bench for the District of

Montreal, Criminal side, opened on the twentyfourth Sept., and after a month its Session, closed without finishing its work, several cases of importance still remaining to be tried. The calendar was one of the heaviest that has yet been aid before the Court, and contained a variety of offences, many of them of a most aggravated character. The great increase of crime in our midst, is a subject of painful consideration. There are several causes to which it may be attributed; as regards the petty larcenies, no doubt, many persons who would not, otherwise, be guilty of theft, are driven to that extremity, by the hard times during which, a great number of the lower classes, are out of employment and in absolute want. But this is the least of all the causes, that contribute to swell the list of offences, before our Criminal Courts. Session after Session, we have the same terrible scourge of intemperance, pointed out by our judges, as the root of the vast majority of the evils, that beset our society. We are told, that the unlicensed groggery, is the bane of our community, and we are forced to ask the question, what steps are being taken to suppress this gigantic evil which is stalking in our nidst sowing sorrow and desolation broadcast in the land? Take our police reports, annually furnished, and we find that in the City of Montreal. there are so many licensed, and so many unlicensed places, where intoxicating liquors are sold by the glass. Now, why should this be so? Why should those places, where it is well-known, that the illicit sale of liquor takes place, be tolerated? How is it that the number of these places hardly ever decrease in these annual reports? Because, we are told, it is not the business of our police to root them out-and we believe there is much force in the remark. The City police limited as its numbers are, have enough to do to protect the lives and property of our citizens, without being incumbered with the additional duty of protecting the Inland revenue of the Province, and extirpating the sheebeen nuisance. Are we then to be left to the protection of the common informer, as we have been in the past? If so, then we say, we have no protection at all. The informersystem, as it has been carried out, is of itself a nusiance. No one places reliance on the oaths of the unfortunates, who take to the occupation, as a dernier resort. Even when they tell the truth. they are suspected, and it is always easy for the countries. When Englishmen travel they make lillicit whiskey vendor to trump up evidence, to contradict the sworn statements of the informer. What then is to be done? Must we come to the conclusion that there is no remedy for the crying evil that is doing so much to swell the roll of crime in our community. Certainly not. It appears to us, that it is the bounden duty of the Government of the Province, to form a select corps of men, bearing unblemished characters, and receiving good renumeration for their services, and let this body have for their special mission, the detection of and bringing to punishment those who infringe the law of the land by selling intoxicating liquor without the license required by our statutes Those men, having that special duty to perform, not receiving a part of the fine, in consideration of funerals are all subjects, which we sincerely hope, their services, but being paid a regular salary. the stigma that attaches to the common informer could not be applied to them. As they If these few lines, written in the best possible became known in one locality they could be removed to another. Their testimony in the cases brought forward for trial could not well be impeach-Alford nothing, the Anglican dignitary ridicules ed, and whilst we got rid of the common informer nuisance we would stand a fair chance of making | ed a public duty with a good result, beef, or nork and beans, or lob-scouse, or collops and | liquor selling without a license a dangerous experiment. Unfortunately, we cannot attribute all the crime that comes before our courts, to the baneful just colored with milk, like a 'forgotten pudding' influence of intemperance - during the late session of the criminal court, we have unfortunately had a list of aggravated crimes against the person and more particularly against females, that is

really appalling-not only are grown females at-

yet scarcely emerged from childhood, have been the victims of their lust. For this class of offences uninvited, and evidently with no friendly feelings | the punishment heretofore has been altogether inadequate - and the mere confinement in a penitentiary or gaol of scoundrels of this description, where they are well-cared for, comfortably clad, and well housed, with no that there is a maudlin sentimentality amongst a shrink from the idea of corporal punishment by means of the lash in those cases. Experience, however, is now as it always has been, the best of teachers. When garroting was at its worst in England, the revival of the whipping post soon brought the garroters to their senses, and the evil disappeared. We have no doubt, but that a like remedy here, would be productive of a similar result. Let the infamous wretches who insult ladies, and destroy little children, once understand, that in addition to their incarceration for these offences, a sound lashing awaits them on their entry into priliberty, and we undertake to say that the "outrage" nuisance of which we have had to complain so loudly of late, shall soon be amongst the things of the past,

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FUNERALS

The generosity and hospitality of the Irish, has passed into a proverb, no people are more kindhearted, ever ready to participate in each others joys, and, more especially, in the hour of trial and misfortune, to offer their tender condolence to the afflicted. The old latin maxim de mortuis nil nisi bonum finds practical form amongst them, and once the shadow of death has crossed a man's give way to generous sympathy. How great the manifestation of that sympathy is, even in foreign climes, far from the old sod, any one who has lived in a community thickly populated by Irishmen, and their descendants can easily judge by the immense numbers who attend the funeral procession of deceased friends or acquaintances; and no where is this more noticeable than in the good city of Montreal. This practice has its good points which far be it from us to underrate much less would we ignore the noble sentiment that lies at the bottom of it-but, as we have noticed the stand taken by distinguished prelates and clergymen, in this connection, relating to the recognized abuses, which have crept into those funeral processions, we deem it our duty to say a few words, as to the prac-

In some cases the abuses we have referred to had become so fisgrant, that the clergy felt bound to interfere and impose regulations as regards the number of carriages to be in attendance at funerals. and the last expression of opinion on the subject which has come under our notice, is the following published in a Philadelphia Catholic Journal as the dictum of the Rev. Chancellor of the Diocese of Savannah

"It is more consistent with Christianity, and more in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the Church, that in lieu of these vain and extravagant funeral processions, for the relatives of the deceased to have Solemn Requiem Masses, with beautiful and touching coremonies, offered up in their Parish Church, for the repose of the souls of the dead, and the consolation and edification of the

This is but the echo of the sentiments expressed, in a great many quarters, on this important sub-

ject. Now what is the actual state of affairs in our own city? Certainly, the Catholic population and, more especially, the Irish Catholics are not neglectful of the sacred duty they owe to the souls of their departed friends and relatives, in procuring for them the benefits of the prayers and ceremonies of the Church. But can we honestly say that there are not grave abuses or at least extravagance and lavish waste of moncy in connection with the buria! of our dead? Let any one witness the number of carriages filled with persons attending the funeral of some poor man, who has probably left his family in sorely pressed circumstances. The money thus expended, in vain show, if given to the widow or the orphaus would no doubt be of the greatesi possible service in a vast number of cases. But it is not in carriage hire alone that lavish expenditure is made-unfortunately, as our readers too well know, these funerals intended as a mark of respect for the deceased and of sympathy for his relations are in many cases the source of indulgence in intoxicating drinks and all the evils that flow from this debasing practice. And how can it be otherwise? at the very gate we may say of the cemetery and in its immediate vicinity, there are any number of drinking establishments, where the mourners are tempted to call, and drive dull care and sorrow away-where they, unseen, have an excuse for moderating the oppressive heat in the summer, and by the application of the same remedy, keeping out the cold in the winter. Let any one attempt to calculate the vast amount of money thus wasted at funerals, and then think of the suffering and want that could be alleviated by its proper expenditure. supposing those who thus indulge were always able to spare the money thrown away which is far from being the case. Then the desecration of the Lord's day that frequently takes place on these occasions, and the great loss of time, that occurs on week day will occupy the attention of those who may not have heretofore seriously thought on this subject. spirit, and with no desire to depreciate a practice, which if followed in moderation, is a highly commendable one, have the effect of putting things in their true light, we shall feel that we have discharg-

The International Railway Guide for November is at hand, and is one of the most complete hand companions ever issued. The first page consists of large map of the railway system of the North American Continent. A map of the cities of Boston respectively, are to be found, while the fund of in-Besides the want of taste (not to mention gratic tacked by fiends in human form, but little girls, as in detail. Published by Chisholm Bros., Montreal. Irishmen who deplore his loss,—R.T.P.

IRISH IMMIGRATION. WILY DO OUR FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN REMAIN IN TOWNS?

One of the most striking and painful instances of inconsistency in the world is that shown by our own Irish immigants when they land in America At home the principal aim of our people is other privation than that of their liberty to roam at | for land. First among the many grievances which large, is no punishment at all. We well know they so justly complain of, is the impossibility of acquiring farms, the uncertainties of their tenure: certain class of persons, which causes them to and on their arrival in this New World, instead of turning their faces to the country and forming homes, in comfort and with every prospect of wealth, they remain in cities to eke out on miserable wages, a miserable existence, in miserable tenement houses. Has the breeze of the Atlantic wasted from their thoughts and their feelings that love fer the fair face of nature which delights in the old land the heart of every Irish-born, or does the immigrant imagire that cruel laws and crueler landlords will snatch from his grasp the fruits of his labor? Can any reason be given for this strange change of ideas. There is only one; unfortunately son, and a like application before they regain their it is one which appeals to every distressed man on earth, and in particular to the Irishman leaving friends at home whom he wishes to place in comfort there, or perhaps bring out to join him. While we applaud the generosity of the deed, we cannot but deplore its short sightedness. The cause of this seeming infatuation is the desire of earning im. mediately. To go into the farming districts would be to find work with difficulty, at low wages and under some discouragement, whilst to remain in the cities has meant to the Immigrant immediate employment and good wages; with those he can send from out his abundant love for his kin, which has been the wonder of the age, assistance to aged parents, to young brothers or sisters, or else he may threshold, all his faults are forgotten and censure bring them to share in his prosperity, for to him prosperity is not enjoyment unless shared in by those he loves. God reward his generous heart. But having attained that sacred object of his desires why does he remain in cities? The answer unfortunately is casy. Work in cities though in reality harder on the health, appears easier than on farms, the hours are shorter, the pay better, associations are formed difficult to sunder, the immigrant has made a home for himself, he has bought a little furniture, and circumstances seal his fate as a denizen of cities. It is a misfortune to himself, and a loss to his country; on the farm and in the forest he would have soon acquired a com. petency, become the owner of his own land and as thousands before him could have pointed to waving fields, to comfortable and sometimes luxurious homes, and bless the day that he left behind him the pleasures and dangers of the city, to find independence in the first and most noble of human occupation, the cultivation of the soil.

FATHER STAFFORD.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool, Oct. 13th, contains the report of two prominent Catholic cather. ings, at which the Rev. Father Stafford of Kingston Diocese, (now on a tour of health) appeared. A large assemblage listened to a concert and addresses on the anniversary of Father Theobald Mathew. The report says among other things:

"Father Stafford then came forward and was received with enthusiasm. The audience rose to their feet in a body and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs accompanied by the most hearly cheers, made a scene seldom witnessed. When silence was restored, Father Stafford reminded them that ther; was a great many Irishmen living on the other side of the Atlantic, there being some eight or ten millions in the United States and Canada, and those Irishmen were commencing to count very largely in forming the character of the nations. They were commencing to be looked upon as form ing a determining portion of the people of the United States; and everywhere, politically and socially, so long as they abstain from intoxicating liquors, they were able to bold their own against all others. (Applause.) The rev. speaker then gave some interesting particulars as to the progress of the cause of total abstinence in Canada and in the States, and proceeded to deal with the question from various argumentative etandpoints.

He also took part in the second convention of all the societies of the League of the Cross and Crusade against Intemperance, held at Manchester, and upon a resolution in favor of Saturday night and Sunday closing of dram shops he bore proud testimony to the success of that plan in

We have been informed by letter, dated Liverpool, Oct. 26th, that our esteemed Reverend friend sailed for home on that day, by the SS. Britannis. of the "White Star Line." Our correspondent, who is the Secretary of the Total Abstinence League, says :- "He was accompanied on beard ship by Father Nugont and many citizens of Liverpool. The Reverend Father has done good and noble service to the Temperance cause in this country. May God prolong his days."

SETTLEMENT IN MUSKOKA.

It gives us much pleasure to publish a letter from a most reliable correspondent on the advantages of immigration to the Muskoka District. To the immigrant from the old country, to our own young men unable to find land in the older settlements, the Free Grant Lands offer many advantages. For heavens sake, for the love of our dear old land, let our countrymen follow their natural destiny, by taking possession of the land and not remain in cities where in the aggregate they do not prosper haif as well as their more sensible and more fortunate neighbours, who resolve that they and their families will enjoy the purer atmosphere, moral and physical, of the country, as their forefathers did before them.

DEATH OF BROTHER SERVILLIAN.-We regret to have to anuounce the demise of the Rev. Brother Servillian, of the Christian Brothers. His spirit departed on Saturday night last, at the Mother House of the Order, Cotte street. The deceased became a member of the Order about 16 years ago, and he has ever since devoted himself to the eduand Montreal, and maps of the Province and States | cation of the Catholic youth of this city, endearing himself to all by his kindness and genial disposiformation afforded to the traveller on every subject tion. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning which he requires to know, is explicit and minute at 8 o'clock, and was attended by thousands of

SETTLEMENT IN MUSKOKA.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

We are glad to hear that since Bisnop Jamot has taken up his residence in Bracebridge, many of our co-religionists have already found their way to the Free Grant Lands of Muskoka, in the Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts. We would advise sons of farmers and others, who cannot secure farms in the old settled counties, to take advantage of the boon offered to them, and settle at once in Muskoka before the winter sets in. We hear that most excellent land can be secured on the Matswan River and South of Lake Nipissing; and especially in the newly-surveyed Townships of Pringle, on the Nipissing Road, and Armour, Ryerson, and others in that locality. The Townships named are not yet in the market, but settlement is going on so fast, that by the time they are thrown open to the public the land will be all taken up by squatters. There is no time, therefore, to be lost by those who are anxious to make a home in the Free Grant Districts.

The best plan would be, for eight, ten, or more men, willing to handle the axe, to club together, select their land, build a shanty, and commence clearing, each on his own lot, so as to be ready in the Spring for logging up and putting in a crop. They would then be in a position to bring in their families to comfortable homes next Fall. Every head of a family is entitled to two hundred acres of land; every member of a family over eighteen years, male or female, to one hundred acres; and every head of a family can purchase an additional hundred acres at fifty cents per acre. These grants are made on condition that a shanty be built and fifteen acres cleared within five years. The Bishop intends building churches where there are twenty families together, and to give them Mass from time to time. The journey to Bracebridge is a very simple one. By taking the 7 AM. train in Toronto to Gravenhurst. and thence by boat, arriving in Bracebridge at 4 P.M. and Rousseau at 9 r. M. the same day. From Rousseau there is a good road to Lake Nipissing, passing through Pringle and other Townships, which can be reached by hired conveyance, or on foot, which is generally practised. From Bracebridge there is a good road to Huntsville, passing through a well set-tled country, and continuing through to the Townships of Perry and Armour. Provisions are easily obtained, as good stores exist in all the villages and settlements. There are plenty of good roads made by Government, telegraph stations, post offices, and steamboat communications on the principal lakes during the summer season; and every year new roads are being opened as the country becomes settled. To give an idea of the fertility of the soil, we give an average of crops on certain farms in two Townships of Muskoka :--Township of Monck, adjoining Bracebridge—soil.

clay loam; Spring wheat, 20 bushels to the acre: sometimes 30 bushels. Oats, 40 do. do. Peas, 40 do. do; some times 75. Potatoes, from 250 to 300 bushels per acre; very large and of excellent quality. Roots and Timothy, very heavy crops; country very good for grazing. Fall wheat would grow; but the country is not sufficiently cleared. Township of Brunel, about eighteen miles north of Bracebridge —soil, sand loam; Spring wheat, 15 bushels to the acre; sometimes 25. Oats, 40 do. do; sometimes more. Potatoes, 200 bushels to the acre. Timothy and clover in abundance. Water is everywhere plentiful; good grazing country.

This year, as everywhere clse, wheat crops are light; still it averages ten bushels to the acre. For those who would wish to settle near Bracebridge, where there is a resident Priest and Mass every Sonday, and where the Bishop will reside from time to time, improved farms, with buildings, from ten acres upwards, can be secured for from five hundred to one thousand dollars, or more.

Two most essential conditions are required to succeed. First-A man must have courage to face the bush, and encounter some hardships. Secondly— He must be of sober habits. Tipplers will not be welcome, and have no prospect whatsoever before them here; but, on the other hand, scher and industrious men will be heartily welcomed and encouraged.

REVIEWS.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks from the Messis. Dawson, the October number of Blackwood. "A run through Kathiawar," a very interesting account of travel in India. The author passes severe strictures on the policy of employing natives in Government capacities; this to us seems the better mode to secure the fidelity of the people, being the one generally adopted by Conquerors, desirous of assimilating the conquered; it is true, more, much more is required : education, kindness, justice, and above all the improvement of the condition of the people; this England is doing, but her statesmen neglect the most important, in neglecting to Christianize the people. Travellers have observed that scholars in India from the Government schools have in losing reverence for the faith of their fathers, acquired no religious notions to replace such faith, and are open to all the wild-

est, most unreasoning, most dangerous theories.
The article on "The Two Chancellors" is well worth perusal, giving as it does a clue to the means employed by Bismarck in his grand scheme of conquest, and showing the dangers still threatening Europe, which quietly looked on while the Great Powers were being annihilated, leaving only England untouched. Is the raising of the Eastern Question the prelude to an attack on the latter country, to leave only two Great Powers in the old world, the German and the Slavic? If so, the commercial and manufacturing party who have until lately almost excluded British Diplomacy from the Councils of Europe, will pay dearly for their peace at any price.

Also from the same house we have Gladstone's Essay on McLeod and Maceauly; themes worthy of the pen of the brilliant Reviewer and statesman, who we fear, however, judging from his action on the Catholic yuestion and the present Turkish ex-

citement, is degenerating into the Demagogue THE CATHOLIC RECORD .- " Monte Casino," a visit to the shrine of the Benedictines, for centuries the refuge of virtue and learning. We hall with delight such accounts, recalling in this boastful age, all that has been done by the lowly monk for literature and civilization. If our separated brethren could bring themselves to consider the miracles of patience, courage and learning displayed in the Middle Ages by Churchmen, they would elush for shame that any of theirs could have called them the Dark Ages. Catholics also unfortunately do not appreciate sufficiently the wonders religion has performed for architecture, book illuminating and copying, in the abstract sciences, and in the improvement of the condition of the people, in the founding even of our municipal system and in the defense of the very representative Government so much lauded in our day. We rejoice that so many able pens are now constantly rectifying the facts of history and refuting the calumnies which centuries have instilled upon public opinion.

The article on "Fermando Columbus" is also a

rehabilitation of a much calumniated character.

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE.—A well written review published at Ottawa, in the French language, containing some very able articles on religion, philoso-

as in vogue in Canada; he admits that it is not Parisian, but considers it better, And he is right, the light-headed and light hearted Parisian \$25,000,000. New York and Chicago will be repredelights in all sorts of new phrases, new words, sented.

slang, and too often "double entendres," and has defiled the beautiful language of Louis XIV.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- This monthly always contains able articles on the great questions of the day; poetry also, travel, art, and science, have each wurthy specimens in its pages, whilst the remark-able Catholic Novels printed in its columns recommend it as essentially a family magazine, suitable for every taste.

Price 45cts per number. Sent free on receipt of price by D. & J. Sadlier, Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal

IRISH HOME RULE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on Wednesday, the 1st inst., in the Hall of St. Patrick's Society. The chair was occupied by the President, Edward Murphy, Esq.

The minutes of last meeting were read and ap-

proved.

In opening the meeting the President reviewed the news, interesting to Home Rulers, received since their last meeting. He referred to the meetings held in various parts of Ireland during the previous two months, all of which were largely and enthusiastically attended, in every case the Home Rule Programme, as defined by the great conference of 1873, was fully and heartily endorsed.

But, said Mr. Murphy, the most important news received since their last meeting, was that of the condemnation of Mr. P. J. Smyth, by the Most Rev Dr. Nulty and the patriotic Priests of Westmeath for his desertion of the Home Rule Cause. Westmenth is vindicated by this patriotic and timley action of her Clergy. (We gave in our last issue full particulars of Mr. P. J. Smyth's conduct, and the timely action of the venerated Bishop and patriotic priests of Westmeath.)

The Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain he said, is still working with vigor and doing a vast amount of good for the Cause, as through its influence Town Councillors, School and Poor Law Commissioners, are being elected on the "Home Rule Ticket" in the several places in England.

Another very important piece of news, he said, has lately come to hand, nothing less than that some of the Scotch people are asking for "Home Rule for Scotland," they complain that Scotch business is neglected in the British Parliament. What they ask for is but a modified form of Home Rule, not such as would satisfiy the Irish people, but not withstanding they should wish their Scotch triends success as they have a right to Home Rule if they want, it and ask for it.

Mr. Butt, he said, continues to enjoy the fullest confidence of the Irish people; but a few weeks ago the freedom of the City of Dublin was tendered to him by the Corporation, and the Cities of Cork and Limerick, and others are about to follow the example of Dublin.

The President concluded his address by reading a letter from O'Connor Power, who is expected to visit this City shortly and to deliver a lecture on The Martyrs of Irish Liberty," which is expected to be of more than usual interest, (cheers).

Mr. Lawrence Quinlan was unanimously elected

a member of the Council to fill a vacancy in that body.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A committee has been appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Montreal with a view to look into school matters, and lessen, if possible, the city tax ation. After much consideration the committee have determined to recommend, first, that each Board of School Commissioners should be increased to nine, six of whom should appointed by the City Council and three by the Government; second, that the Commissioners should prepare and submit to the Council annually an estimate of the cost of maintaining the schools, the aggregate of which, together with the charge for interest and sinking fund, should not exceed one fifth of one per cent, on the valuation of real property in the city. This amount the city should be bound to raise, but accounts of its expenditure should be submitted to the City Auditor.

The Toronto Leader warns the public to be on the look out for counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of British North America.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION .- The duties of the Northern Railway Commission are undersood to be over and a report will be only made on the evidence

RAILWAY CHARTER.—The Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway Co. are applying for amendments to their charter including an extension of time in which to build the road.

Lowering Wages .- At the regular monthly meeting of the Typographical Union of Toronto on Friday evening, it was resolved to reduce the price per thousand ems on morning papers from 33 jc. to

Diptheria is raging badly in Cumberland and and Pictou Counties, Nova Scotia; during the past month some families have lost five children; Judge McCully, of the Superior Court, is dangerously ill, and his friends have but slight hopes of his re-

The Managers of the Dominion Steamship Line with commendable enterprise, have decided to call at Halifax during the winter and there land their Canadians cargoes, to be distributed throughout the country by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Companies.

While the notorious Jack Rand, the burglar, was being convoyed from Brantford to Kingston, a half dozen Toronto pals of his got on the train and proceeded some distance east, with the purpose evidently of attempting to rescue him but as he was too well guarded, they changed their minds.

HALIFAX, November 1.—The contract for the construction of the Eastern Extension Railway from New Glasgow to Canso has been signed by the Commissioner of Public Works on the part of the Government, and Henry Abbott, for self and partners. Active operations will be commenced immediately.

The Mounted Police in the North West, are not only pleasing the settlers of that distant part of the Dominiou by their conduct, but win encomiums from the people of the United States. The prompt and efficient manuer in which whiskey sellers and other depredators of the law are arrested and punished is highly commended by Montana papers .- Kingston Whig.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The N.Y. World of Wednesday neatly says: "Lord Dufferin has met with a warm welcome home, and what he said of the splendid appearance of Canada at the Centennial was not inappropriate to such a joyous occasion as his greeting to the people of Ottawa. We should like to be able to accuse him of boasting, but we might as well confess that he told the simple truth."

MESTING OF HEIRS.—A meeting, strictly confined to the heirs and representatives of the estate of the late Admiral Purvis, who died in British India, will be held at the Daly House, Ingersoli, on Wednesday, phy, literature, history, etc., etc.

Benjamin Sulte contributes one of his clever

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NEW M. P.-Member returned to serve in the present Parliament for Beauce, in the Province of Quebec : Joseph Bolduc, of St. Victor de Tring, notary and farmer, in the room of the Hon. Christian Henry Pozer, resigned.

The "Ocean Gem" took her departure Saturday evening for Melbourne, Australia, heavily freighted with a varied cargo, valued at \$20 000. This is the initial step in an effort to establish a direct trade with Australia, which it is to be hoped will prove remunerative.

The freight traffic on the Intercolonial continues to increase in a way to please the most dublous. Two hundred and fifty loaded cars are sent down from Point Levis every week, and return freights, though smaller, are steadily improving. Where arrangements are completed for supplying the great cities of the West with fresh fish, as is now done with New York and Boston, there will be little to complain of so far as the Intercolonial is concerned. -Kingston Whig.

RAVAGES OF TYPHOID FEVER -Fever seems to be raging to a considerable extent in Woodstock. It as carried off Mr. J. W. Martin, of the Maple Leaf Store, in that town. Mr. Martin, and his brother, who now lies in a very precarious condition from the same malady, have for a number of years been favorably known in Woodstock as successful business men. The deceased was very much liked by all who knew him. He had only been a few weeks married.-London Free Press.

The Agenteuil Advertiser of the 25th, says :- The tracklayers are still some five or six miles east of Lachute. The delay is caused by a scarcity of ties. In a conversation held with Mayor Barron, last Saturday, Mr. D. MacDonald, contractor, de-clared his intention to run regular trains to Grenville the coming winter. He has also written us to the same effect, and says the track will be completed to Lachute next week.

A case of some interest, the first of the kind under the new License Agt, has just been decided in Toronto. His Honour, Judge Mackenzie was asked by the City License Inspector to revoke a license granted last May, on the ground that the licensee had obtained it on false pretences. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, amongst others that of Vice-Chancellor Blake, the Chairman of the board of Commissioners, the Judge decided that the license should be revoked, the charge of fraudulence having been fully established.

RICH FIND.-It has been reported in this vicinity of late that Mr. H. Baker, of Oakville, who recently became possessor of some property in Potsville, found \$7,000 in gold and \$1,000 in silver, while pulling down an old chimney. The house was one of the oldest near Potsville, being more than forty years old. If this be true what must be the feelings of the man who sold the property to Mr. Baker He will mourn over it all his days. There will also be a general pulling down of old chimneys through the township .- Milton Champion.

St. Hyacintile, Que., Nov. 3 .- A fire again broke out here this morning, at about 9 o'clock, in a stable on the premises of Larwiere & Frere' planing and machine shop. The surrounding buildings were all of wood, and the wind, which at the time was blowing almost a gale, spread the fire with such rapidity that the whole eastern part of the town, remaining intact from the fire of September 3rd, was almost immediately a mass of flames. About twenty buildings were burnt. Insurance on losses about \$10,000, in the Stadacona, Royal Canadian and Nisgara Mutual.

A report comes from St. Albert, in the farthest western boundary of the North-west Territories, that the inhabitants are in a fearful state of destitution. It seems a couple of years ago several hundfamilles of French half-breeds banded together and formed a colony. They had made a good beginning in farming. This year their crops looked promising, but in July last a terrible hail storm destroyed the standing crops, leaving nothing growing. To complete the destitution, low water prevents the Hudson Bay steamer from getting near the settlement. Flour is now sold at \$30 a bag. The settlement is four hundred miles away from Carleton, the nearest place cast. The inhabitants have sent a petition to Government, asking aid.

CANADIAN STOCK IN ENGLAND.—The Liverpool Daily Post has the following :- The Canadian supply of meat is about to be supplemented by large supplies of mutton, and we are glad to hear that the first consignment of 569 sheep were landed vesterday in first-class order from the Steamer Megantic, They were shipped from Guelph, Ontario, and are of excellent quality, bred from pure English stock, imported from this country at great expense. The trade for the past few years from Canada to the United States has averaged not much less than half a million sheep per annum, and upon these it must be borne in mind a duty of twenty per cent, is levied -a sufficient amount to defray all costs of transport, &c, to the English market. The Dominion steamer Quebec arrived yesterday with thirty-eight valuable horses, amongst them some very fine matched teams of carriage horses and hunters. The Beaver Line steamer Champlain arrived in the Mersey yesterday from Montreal, having on board thirty-seven head of fine fat cattle, six horses and five hundred and seventy Canadian sheep-the sheep are the first imported into this country from Canada, and have arrived in first-tate condition.

The Township of Ramsay is making an interesting experiment in draining under the Ontario Drainage Acts, 36 Vic. Chapter 36 and 37 Vic chap 20. It is proposed to drain 676 acres in the fifth, sixth, and seventh concessions, being portions of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—portions of eighteen lots in all being affected. The total cost is put down at \$1,725, which is to be borrowed on the credit of the municipality on debentures spread over fifteen years, and assessed against the lands benefited. The estimate is for 7,000 cubic yards of earth at 18 to 20 cents, and 90 cubic yards of rock at from \$1 to \$1 25 There is also \$1 20 put down for four acres of chopping and clearing, and \$1 50 for incidental expenses. The Perth Expositor recommends the example to the Township of Drummond, which it believes would benefit more by such works than any other in the country. A large amount of land on the borders of the Blayberry Marsh, near Perth, the bleu-mere could be regained by action, even if the whole marsh were not drained. Then there is the Long Swamp, with first-class land, from the amount of 1,000 to 1,500 acres, near Perth. At the eastern corner of the township a large amount could be reclaimed by a rock cutting in Elmsley. In the direction of Balderson's Corners again united action would give the farmers much valuable meadow land, worth \$50, per acre. Altogether there must be at least 10,000 acres in the township of Drummond now lying waste which could be made worth \$300,000 by the expenditure of about \$10,000 In draiuage works.

LABOR AND WAGES IN CANADA—From Canada we learn that the prospects of the labor market during the coming winter are, on the whole, less discouraging than might have been anticipated. So far as can be judged the demand for and wages of labor will differ little from those of the previous winter. Stonemasons and bricklayers have been earning, on the average, \$2.50 and \$2.25 per day respectively. Failures among the smaller building contractors are anticipated, but will not much affect the trade Building material has averaged fully twenty per cent lower this year than last. Contractor's prices have been cut down to a minimum, and this coupled with the infux of artisans from the United States, will

make the labor market somewhat dull; but no great stagnation is anticipated. Carpenters and joiners have been earning from \$1,75 to \$2 a day. Both contractors and men anticipate a dull winter from the causes we have already stated. In house-paint-ing there has been a falling off in the quantity of work done during the past as compared with the preceding year, and the outlook for painters is not bright; the same may be said of plumbers, brass finishers, and the employes in machine-shops. Of all these it may be said that the labor market is overstocked, and little work doing. With regard to the supply of female domestic servants, there is a decided falling off. This is accounted for in two waysby the employment of female labor in manufactories and warehouses, and by a decrease in the number of female immigrants. This has improved the prospects of female servants generally in the Dominion, and the demand for female labor is brisk and wages good .- Boston Pilot.

The course of trade during the past week in Montreal has not been marked by any change worthy of particular note. The fine weather has had a quieting effect upon the trade in general dry goods, but in millinery and fancy goods the business is very fair for the season. A moderative active trade is being done in groceries, with large sales reported in Scotch refined sugars, and a fair business in fruit. The price of leather has advanced slightly, and a satisfactory business is being done in it, although the supply is quite adequate. In view of the season there is a fair sorting up business in boots and shoes, but no change will be made in prices until spring, as the price list is made up. The trade here in iron, more particularly pig, has been slightly better. Scotland manufactured iron of low grades is cheaper than it was a month ago, Business in produce has been very restricted during the week. One encouraging feature of trade is the steady improvement noticeable in the matter of remittances.

OTTAWA, November 1 .- At the Assize Court today, the case of Leprohon vs. the City of Ottawa, being a test case as to the right of the Corporation to assess Civil Service employees for the income tax, was disposed of After the question had been fully argued by the learned counsel, Judge Moss proceeded to deliver judgment, and said the counsel had candidly informed him that this was a test case and that it was ultimately intended to have an expression from the Supreme Court of Canada upon the points involved. His individual views were therefore of little moment, and he might properly have entered a verdict in the case pro forma. As, however, they desired an expression of opinion, he was always ready to give it. He then proceeded to state that in the Act of 1865 and 1866, which was in force at the time of the passage of the British North American Act of Confederation, the salaries of officers in positions like plaintiff (plaintiff is an officer of the House of Commons) were specially exempted, and when the statute of 1868 and 1869 was passed, this exemption was continued. By the statutes of 1871 this special exemption was not included. The question as to whether the Provincial Legislature had power to impose a tax on the salary of such an officer as plaintiff was then taken up, and his Honor, quoted a number of authorities, both British, American and Canadian, to show that the Legislature was delegated with no such authority, and that such power exclusively the central authority. He concluded as follows: "-" While there is no constitutional prohibition against a local legislature taxing such a salary, I think, upon a principle thus summarized in the cases which I have quoted, there is a necessary implication that the power is not vested in the Local Legislature. Therefore, in accordance with these views, thus imperfectly expressed I enter a verdict for plaintiff, with certificate of costs."

CRAB ORCHARD SPRING SALTS .- J. B. Wilder & Co. of Louisville Ky., place the genuine Crab Or-chard Spring Salts within the reach of all. The high character of these Salts, in the state in which they are produced, for the cure of dispepsia, Constipation of the Bowels, Torpid Liver, etc., makes it desirable for all persons afflicted with these diseases to give them a trial.

Died.

THOMPSON.-In this city, on the 2nd inst., Elizabeth Lappin, aged 43 years, beloved wife of James Thompson. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul.—R.I.P.

GALVIN. - Suddenly, of heart disease, in St. Bridget's Church, on the 1st inst., Alice Ryan, aged 52 years, beloved wife of James Galvin. Of your charity pray for the repose of her sout.—R.I.P.

HUGHES.—In the city of St. Louis, Mo., U.S., on the 5th of October, 1876, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Church he loved so long and well, Graham L. Hughes, Esq. In the death of Mr. Hughes society has lost a bright ornament, the community an exemplary citizen, his associates a genial and faithful friend and the Church a generous and devoted member. Of your chasity pray for the repose of his soul .- Requiescat in Pace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Gatineau Mills, W. M., \$2; Sorel, W McC, 2; Richmond Station, J M, 2; Vankleck Hill, Mrs P P, 1 65, St Hermenegilde, Rev J A D, 2; New Richmond, J. W., 2; Chanco Harbor, J. B., 4; Woodstock, M. E., 2; Port Muldrave, J. P., 4; Hereford, Mrs. M. J. W., 1.25; Cote des. Neiges, P. McK., 2; Harrison's Corners, A McI, 1; Port Louis, J F, 150; Mountjoy, A R McD, 2; Picton, Capt G, 2; Point Edward, R R, 2; Cape Bald, Rev P B, 2; Vankleek Hill, J McG, 2; Sillery, Rev G F E D, 2; Marysville, Rev M M, 2; Westmeath, J L, 2; Williamstown, K McG, 1; Dickinson's Landing, PC, 4; Dunville, TO'B 2; Salmon River, A McF, 1; Burritt's Rapids, J S 2; Kingston, E B, 2; Eganville, Rev M R, 2; Sandwich, A E S, 2; St John Chrysostom, Miss I McK, 2; Gribbin, Rev P K, 2; Starnegboro, P L, 1; Lennoxville, E. F., 2; Huntingdon, D. T. M., 150 St Antoine, Rev P. O. A., 2: Grenville, T. J., 2; L'.

Avenir, Rev H A, 2; St Johnsbury, P R, 2.
Per Rev D O'C, South Douro—Peterboro, J L, 2. Per M L C, Lennoxville-C G, 2. Per J G, Lindsay—R S, 2.

Per Rev L G, Bell Ewart-Self, 2; Brentwood, E Per A L, York-Self, 1 50; J A, 1 50; J K, 1 50;

Willowgrove, M. H., 150.
Per Rev J.P. S., Quebec.—Self, 2; Rev F. H., 2.
Per J. B., Quebec.—Mrs P. B., 147. Per L M, Seaforth—J K, 2; O O'R, 2; Carronbrook, Rev J M, 2; J K, 2; E D, 2; C P, 2; T G, 1; Berne, R S, 2; Mitchell, J C, 1; Egmondville,

Per F L E, Kingsbridge—J S, 2.
Per J B, St Lamberts—Self, 1; J McC, 1; J F, 1.
Per Mrs S, Lochaber—Self, 2; J S, 2.

| the coming winter are, on the whole, less discourag- | MONTREAL WHOLESALE BARRETS.—(Gazette. | DDIDOCT'C DECILORS |
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| ing than might have been anticipated. So far as | Flour & bri. of 196 ib. Foliards \$0.00 @ \$0.00 | BRIDGET'S REFUGE. |
| can be judged the demand for and wages of labor | Superior Extra 5.65 5.75 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| will differ little from those of the previous winter. | Fancy 5.30 5.50 | TO BEGIN ON |
| Stonemasons and bricklayers have been earning, on | Spring Extra | FRIDAY, 10th Instant, 1876. |
| the average, \$2.50 and \$2.25 per day respectively. | | LKIDAI, TOUT THROUGH TOLO. |
| Failures among the smaller building contractors are | | Part 197 |
| anticipated, but will not much affect the trade | | |
| Building material has averaged fully twenty, per cent | | Admission Tickets 10cts. |
| lower this year than last. Contractor's prices have | Middlings 3.50 3.75 | Admission Tickets 10ets. Season Tickets |
| been cut down to a minimum, and this coupled with | U. O. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 2.32 | DOORS OPEN ATT IT DA |
| the infux of artisans from the United States, will | Ofty bags, [delivered] | The state of the s |
| The second secon | City bags [delivered] | define a second of the second |
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| Wheat.—Spring | 1.18 |
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| do White Winter 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daugeal | 4.90 |
| Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53 | 0.53 |
| Oats | 0.38 |
| Pease, per 66 lbs | 0.91 |
| do aficat | 0.00 |
| Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.65 | £07.0 |
| do do do U. Canada 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lard, per Iba 0.12 | |
| do do do palls 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Cheere nor the | 0,00 |
| Cheese, per lbs., 0.16 | 0.12 |
| do Fall makes 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Pork—New Mess | 22.00 |
| Thin Mess | 21.00 |
| Dressed Hogs | 0.00 |
| Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Ashes—Pots | 4.75 |
| Firsts 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Pearls— 0.00 | 5.00 |
| Seeds-Timethy, per 45 lbs 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Clover 0.00 | |
| Property Original Association Atlanta | 0.00 |
| BUTTER.—Quiet; 19c to 25c, according to | quanty. |
| | |
| | |

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

8 1 20

| STOCKS. | ellers | uyers |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Iontreal | 191} | 191 |
| British North America | | •••• |
| Ontario | | |
| cople's | 94 | 93 |
| Molson's | •••• | •••• |
| Coronto Acques Cartier Merchants | 31 93 | 30 924 |
| Iochelaga | 821 | 80 |
| Sastern Townships | 105 | 103 |
| Quebec | 106 | |
| St. Lawrence | | |
| Vationale St. Hyacinthe Union | 83 | 80 |
| Villa Maria | 70 | 56 |
| Mechanics' | 10 | 48 |
| Royal Canadian | 4 | 30 |
| ommerce | 1247 | |
| Metropolitan | •••• | • • • • |
| Dominion | •••• | |
| Iamilton | | •••• |
| Exchange | 00 | 98 |
| Greenbacks bought at 81 dig Av | nerican | Silver |

it 8∤ dis. American Silver bought at 124 to 15 dis.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,-(Globe.)

| 101101110 1 | Tribit Edito | MAILA | mr. | —(u | 14000 | •) |
|------------------------|---|---------------|-----|------|-------|----|
| Wheat, fall, per | bush | | \$1 | 00 | 1 | 15 |
| do spring | do | • • • • • • • | 1 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| Barley | do | | 0 | 75 | 0 | 85 |
| Oats | do | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 37 |
| Barley Oats Peas | do | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| nye | 40 | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| Dressed hogs per | 100 lbs | | 0 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| Beef, hind-grs. pe | r lb | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| " fore-quarters | | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| Mutton, by carca | 86, per lb | | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| Butter, lb. rolls. | | | 0 | 22 | 0 | 28 |
| " large roll | 8 | | 0 | 20 | ō | 22 |
| tub dair | y | | 0 | 20 | Ō | 22 |
| Eggs, fresb, per o | 102 | | 0 | 17 | Õ | 18 |
| " packed | | 4111 | 0 | 13 | - | 14 |
| Apples, per bri | | | l | 50 | _ | 75 |
| Onions, per bush. | | | 0 | 89 | ī | 60 |
| Turnips, per bush | 1 | | 0 | 25 | Ō | 35 |
| Potatoes, per bus. | • • • • • • • • • | | 0 | 95 | ì | 00 |
| Hay | • | | 12 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| Btraw | ** ** *** | | 11 | 50 | 14 | 00 |
| Geese, each | • • • • • • • • • | | Ō | 60 | | 90 |
| Turkeys | ••••• | ••••• | - | 50 | _ | 00 |
| Cabbage, per dos. | | | Ō | 50 | _ | GO |
| - · - | | | | - | _ | |

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.)

| | (= | • •• | ~ ~ • |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| | FLOUR-XXX per bbl 6.25 | to | 6.75 |
| - 1 | " " 100 lbs 3.25 | to | 3.40 |
| ſ | Family ' 100 " 2.50 | to | 2.70 |
| | Grain—Barley per bushel 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| 'n | Rye " " 0.55 | to | 0.60 |
| 'n | Peas " " 0.70 | to | 0.72 |
| ı | Oats " " 9.37 | to | 0.40 |
| ٠ĺ | Wheat " " 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| ij | Fall Wheat 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| r | MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| ı | " hind " " 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| . | " per lb 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| ; | Mutton per lb 0.05 | to | 0.08 |
| Ī | Ham " in store 0.15 | to | 0.17 |
| ' | Veal " " 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| : | Bacon " " 0.12 | to | 0.13 |
| il | Pork 8.50 | to | 9.25 |
| ij | Hides—No 1 untrimmed 4.00 | to | 4.59 |
| . 1 | " 2 " 4.00 | to | 0.00 |
| 1 | " pelts 0.15 | to | 0.20 |
| i | Calf Skins 0.10 | to | 0.12 |
| - [| Dekin Skins 0.25 | to | 0.30 |
| -1 | Lambskins, 0.00 | to | 0.00 |
| - | Tallow 0.04 | to | 0.07 |
| ; | Poultry—Turkeys, each 0.75 | to | 1.00 |
| ۱, | Gceso " 0.50 | to | 0.60 |
| - [| Ducks per pair 0.60 | to | 0.70 |
| , | Fowls per pair 0.30 | to | 0.40 |
| , | GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.75 | to | 1.00 |
| s l | Butter, tub, per lb 018. | to | 0.20 |
| - | do print 0.22 | to | 0.25 |
| ٠ | Eggs, per dozen 0.20 | to | 0.23 |
| J | Cheese, home made 0.09 | to | 0.10 |
| 7 | Hay, per ton, new11.00 | to | 12.00 |
| , | Hay, per ton, old 0.00 | to | 00.00 |
| , | Straw, 5.50 Wood, Hard 3.50 | to | 6.00 |
| , | Wood, Hard 3.50 | to | 4.00 |
| ; | Coal, per ton, delivered 6.50 | to | 7.00 |
| I | Wool, per lb , 0.25 | to | 0.26 |
| i | | | |
| | | | |

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FOREIGN.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE HOLY SEE AND THE EAST ERN QUESTION-THE POLICY OF THE POPE FULLY VINDICATED .- On this subject the Correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes as follows tholics. To sum up, those who demand an intervenfrom Rome :-

-:0:--

The Civilia Cattolica, whose authority is well known, has published in its last number, under the heading, "The Holy See on the Eastern Question," an interesting article, being a reply to the allega-tions of the revolutionary press with regard to the attitude of the Holy See in the affairs of the East. The opportuneness and importance of the article is such as to merit a brief analysis. It begins by observing that many Catholics are in a state of uneasiness and doubt, through having read in the Liberal papers or heard elsewhere that the Holy See is betraying its mission and forgetting its ancient traditions, by its apparent sympathy with the Porte. To allay these doubts, the Civilta proposes to explain the attitude of the Holy See, and to do so by replying to the three following questions in which the whole matter may be summed up.

1. Why does not the Holy Father place himself

at the head of a moral crusade against the Turks, and group around him all the living forces of Christian civilisation to deliver Europe from the barbarity of Islamism? In other words, Why does not the Pope encourage, as in olden times, an armed crusade against the Turks? For it is evident, upon a little consideration, that the two questions are really the same. A moral crusade to rid Europe of Mahomet's followers, is a Utopian iden, and must necessary lead to an armed expedition. To destroy an empire sustained by an armed force, it is indispensable to employ something besides moral means; as we have seen illustrated in the case of Rome in 1870. This being so, on what material means can the Pope depend? For, if the populations are Christian, the governments are far from being so, and, in fact, tend rather to destroy than to favour Christianity. Now, an armed expedition cannot be organised by private individuals without the concurrence of the government and where can a government be found that would be willing to lend its aid towards the getting up of a crusade in the interests of Catholicity. The three Catholic nations, France, Italy, and Spain, it is uscless to observe, would not lend their assistance to such a scheme. Wherefore, any attempt to destroy the Turkish power, by the Holy See, would at the present time, in no way tend to spread the latter's influence. The writer proceeds to show that, not only would it be useless, but that it would be highly imprudent. The aim of the originators of the Eastern complications is, in itself, opposed to the interests of Christianity. For those who hope to profit by these complications are the "Russian autocracy, with its Orthodox Panslavism; the Prussian Casarism, with its Protestantism; and the Freemasonry, with its social revolution." It will, be admitted, therefore, that it would be the height of imprudence for the Holy See to found at Constantinople, upon the ruins of Islamism, the reign of Photius; or in Europe, the tyranny of Luther, and the barbarity of the secret sects, upon the remains of Christian civilisation. Who then could imagine that the wise and prudent diplomacy of the Vatican could fall into such an error, and place its boundless moral influence in this world at the service of the enemies of the Church?

2. Why, at least, does not the Pope exhort the Christians oppressed by Turkey to rise up against the Crescent? Why does he not support them by word and aid them by material means? The reply to this is very simple. Because it is not the office of the Vicar of Christ to encourage the insurrection of subjects, even though Christian and oppressed. against an established power, even though infidel, and oppressed. Its office, on the contrary, is to preach complete submission in all that is not directly opposed to the laws of God and to the maxims of the Gospel. Even supposing that there are cases where an insurrection is admissible, the situation of the Christians in Turkey was not such as to authorise a recourse to these extreme measures. The schiamatic Greeks possessed full liberty to exercise their religion, and to add schism to schism, under cillors rather than to the Turks themselves. We do not mean to assert, the writer proceeds, that the civil and religious condition of the Christians under the Turkish rule was prosperous and flourishing; for we know, too well, the yoke that weighs upon them. But we maintain that from the point of view of liberty of religion, they were not of such a nature as to authorise the Holy See (supposing such a course were sometimes allowable) to excite them to revolt; and we add that their situation was even preferable to that which many Catholics enjoy under the rule of the modern Mussulmans of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Berne, Geneva, and Italy. And these are the men who protest most loudly against the Holy See! Besides, the intervention required on the part of the Holy See would really not benefit the Catholics nor even the schismatics. In the war which is raging the mass of the Catholics, who are not very numerous, are rather on the side of Turkey than against her; and the reason of this is that yoke for yoke they prefer the Ottoman sceptre to that of Servia, Montenegro, or Russia, which is all the same. The result of the victory would only concern the schismatic Greeks, who would oppress the Catholics even more than the Turks do. The very schismatics themselves who are not Slavs are of this opinion, as is proved by the recent letter of Marcetes, Patriarch of the Schismatic Armenians of Constantinople. So that the only persons really interested in the insurrection are the Greco-Slav Schismatics, and the defeat of Turkey would benefit the cause of Pauslavism; thus, they are the promoters of th's Christian intervention. This is the cause for which they require the Pope to summon the Catholicsto rise! The writer here treats of the "his torical traditions of the Holy See" that some bring forward, and shows the present situation of affairs is very different from what it was many centuries ago. Thus, at the time of the Crusaders, and up to the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Turks were a real threat to Europe; now-a-days, it is they who are threatened. At the time of the Crusades, the increase and success of Christianity were the objects of the wars against the Turks now-a-days the war is encouraged for the triumph of the principles of nationality, wholly political in their ends, and encouraged by the secret societies. At the time of the Crusades, the Pope could dispose of great material resources; now-a days he is despoiled and captive. At the time of the Crusades, there existed Christianity, a collection of States obedient to the Pope; now-a-days the States profess the opposite principles. Lastly, at the time of the Crusades the result of the war organised by the Catholics was very evident and determined; while now a days, there is the risk that the victory may profit the enemies of the Church.

3. Why, at least, does not the Pope solemnly protest against the cruelties of the Turks towards the Christians? He will do so when he is so disposed. But we would remark that the crueitles of which so much is said, are mutual, and that the Servians themselves are not wholly innocent in this respect. Besides, what good would be produced by the Popes protestation? To show that he deplores such atroefties and condemns them? But they are such that nature itself abhors them; o To molliy the anger of the combatants? But what influence could the Pope's words possess over schismatics and

that the Holy See is in the habit of addressing pro-testations against acts of similar nature, only if they they offend her own rights, or those of Catho-lic populations. This not being the case here, a protestation on the part of the Pope would scarcely be admissible; and might, in fact, tend in irritate the Government of Constantinople against the Cation on the part of the Pope, do so only to accuse him, if he refuse it, and to turn it to their own interests, if he were to assent to it.

A memorial tablet has been placed upon the little house where Salvator Bosa was born, in Asenella. At an artists' banquet given in commemoration of the event of his birth, an original autograph manuscript of the great painter was shown, and amid a profound silence each artist, of whom there were present about sixty, examined it. It was shown on a silver platter.

Insults to the clergy in the streets of Brussele are now of common occurrence. Mgr. Petitjean, Bishop of Japan, who has lately returned to Europe after a long residence in that Pagan land said to the editor of the Bien Public: "I have travelled in all meeting with any molestation. It is only in your free Belgium that I have been grossly insulted by three libereaux as I was travelling by railway, first-class, from Brussels to Charleroi." The Bien Public states that similar complaints reach him from several quarters. Belgium is attaining a bad preeminence in this respect; even French nuns, on crossing the frontier are often assailed with blasphemies and obscenities.

Religious Processions in Italy-The late circular of Baron Nicotera, if it does not prevent the celebration of the usual processions on Feast days, at least will give much employment to the Crown lawyers. On the 5th of September, the members of an association in Pennabilli, near Montefeltro, called the Daughters of Mary, celebrated their annual feast in the little church or chapel of St. Philip, where they heard Mass and received holy communion from the hands of the Bishop of Montefeltro. These ladies did not like to traverse the piazza attired in their distinctive dress, which is white, and therefore went to a private house, some fifteen yards from the church, to put on their robes. From this house they walked behind their banner to the church, and returned in the same manner when their function was over. They sang a hymn in honour of Our Lady. The Marshal of Carbineers stationed at Pennabilli considered this a procession, and cited before the tribunal, not the ladies who took part in the alleged procession, but the director of the association or company of "Daughters of Mary," Mgr. Ambrosini, Vicar-General to the Bishop. Mgr. Ambrosini's offence was that of having allowed the procession to take place, and of having sanctioned it by his presence. The case was tried on the 23rd of September, and Mgr. Ambrosint pleaded by his advocate three grounds for his acquittal. The first was that the walking of the "Daughters of Mary" to and from the church was not a religious procession, since there were no clergy in it. Secondly, it was proved by four witnesses that Mgr. Ambrosini was not present at it. Thirdly, it was argued that Mgr. Ambrosini knew nothing of how the "daughters" intended to go to church, and therefore was not bound to prevent what he knew nothing of. And also the Vicar-General of the Bishop was not a police agent, nor obliged to provide obedience to the circulars of the Home Office. The court condemned Mgr. Ambro-sini to a fine and to the costs of trial. But he lodged an appeal, and the case will be heard before a higher court. The famous advocate Cancino is to defend the Vicar-General.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION .- What is the national debt of Russia? Authorities differ widely, as might be expected from the obscurity in which run France on the one side, while Germany is over-Russian officialism has managed conveniently to powered on the other. When these countries are shroud the entire subject, but it is possible to reach an approximation to the truth. The Journal de St. Petersburg calls it £262,985,000, and "Fenn on the Funds" raises it to £355,000,000, while other statisticians have placed it at the portentous figure of £484,999,000. First, Russia possesses a silver rouble debt, a paper rouble debt, and liabilities in the rule of Mahomet's successors. The Catholics sterling, in Dutch floring, and in francs, and a list only until the year 1870, vastly different complexion can be imparted to the and if since that time cases of oppression have occured, they are owing to the malice of evil countries. Thus, if all the rouble indebtedness be calculated in sterling at the par value of 61 roubles to the £1, the debt will appear some tens of millions larger than if we take S roubles as equivalent to the sovereign, which is about the existing exchangeable value of the paper token. The London Times says :- But, if Russia was able to pay her way in peace, events were soon to prove her incompetence to defray the expense of war. Russia's intervention in Hungary—an insignificent exploit from a military point of view—added 150,000,000 roubles to the billets de credit. At the same time the facili-ties of exchange were restricted. At St. Petersburg, indeed, you were nominally entitled to present any amount; but at Moscow no more than 3,000 roubles were cashed to the same person, everywhere else no more than 100 roubles being accepted In 1857, after the Crimean War was well over, the billets de credit had risen to 735,000,000 roubles—i e. a sum three times as large as that issued by all English banks taken together. As another slight difference between the Russian and English sys tems, it may be mentioned that the Russians at that period had entirely suspended cashing their billets.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The foreign ambassadors met at the residence of Sir Henry Eliot, British Ambassador, at Constantinople, on Friday, to settle upon the method of determining the demarcation line between the belligerent armies. The Paris Moniteur, the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says it appears probable that all the guaranteeing powers will agree to the proposal for conference at Constantinople. A Reuter telegram from Ragues says the French and Italian Commissioners have proceeded to the Turkish and Montenegrin camps, to fix the line of demarcation. Places blockaded by the Mon-tenegrins will continue under blockade during the armistice, but may be revictualled sufficiently for immediate wants. The Times, in a leader, says:— We think with the majority of our countrymen, that the chances are in favor of peace, and such peace as may assure the well-being of the regions concerned, by removing every pretext for agitation."

A Belgrade despatch to the Times says it is reported that General Tchernayess will sojourn in Russia during the armistice. Russian officers have expressed the belief that thousands of Russians have fallen in the vicinity of Morava alone. The Standard's Belgrade correspondent reports that some wounded Russian officers have been robbed and hacked to pieces by men appointed to carry them to the rear. A Vienna special of the Times says: "Except Germany, which probably will not interfere, all powers have appointed commissioners for drawing a line of demarcation. Turkey and the majority of the powers think that it should be fixed by the positions actually held by the several armies, but Russia seems disposed to ask the Turks to withdraw to the frontier.

"What is the state of morals in your district? said a long-faced reformer to a farmer who recently visited town. "Pretty good," replied the farmer; "everybody seems disposed to mind his own busiinfidels? In addition to this, it may be observed ness in our parts."

WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

TRADITIONAL POLICY AND AMBITION OF THE MUSCO-

VITE EMPIRE. The following found in the Russian archives after the death of Peter the Great, outlines all-absorbing

ambition; of the Czars, and will be read with interest in connection with the reports of the warlike and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. movements now being made by the Russians:

1. The Russian nation must be constantly on a | delphia, naming this paper. war footing to keep the soldiers warlike and in

those of Germany.

3; Poland must be divided by keeping up constant jealousies and confusion there. The authorities must be gained over with money, and the assemblies corrupted so as to influence the election of kings. We must get up a party of our own there, send Russian troops into the country and let them sojourn there so long that they may ultimately find some pretext for remaining there forever. Should the neighbouring States make diffiparts of the world in ecclesiastical dress without culties we must appease them for the moment by allowing them a share of the territory until we can safely resume what we have thus given away.

4. We must take away as much territory as pos-sible from Sweden, and contrive that they shall attack us first, so as to give us a pretext for their subjugation.

5. The consorts of the Russian princes must always be chosen from among the German princesses in order to multiply our family alliances with the Germans and to unite our interests with theirs.

6. We must keep steadily extending our frontiers northward along the Baltic, and southward along the shores of the Black Sea.

7. We must progress as much as possible in the direction of Constantinople and India. He who can once get possession of these points is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke constant quarrel, at one time with Turkey and at another with Persia.

8. Moreover, we must take pains to establish and maintain an intimate union with Austria, apparently countenancing her schemes for future aggrandizement in Germany, and all the while secretly rousing the jealousy of the minor States against her.

9. We must make the house of Austria interested in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and we must neutralize its jealousy at the capture of Constantinople either by pre-occupying it with a war with the old European States or by allowing it a share of the spoil, which we can afterward resume at our leisure.

10. We must collect around our house, as around a centre, all the detached sections of Greeks which are scattered abroad in Hungary, Turkey and South Poland. We must make them look to us for support, and thus, by establishing beforehand a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall pave the way for

universal sovereignty.

11. When Sweden is ours, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered—when our armies are united and the Euxine and Baltic in the possession of our ships, than we must make separate and secret overtures, first to the Court of Versailles. and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the dominion of the world.

12. Should the improbable case happen of both rejecting the propositions of Russia, then our policy will be to set one against the other and make them tear each other to pieces. Russia must then watch for and seize the favorable moment and pour her already assembled hosts into Germany, while two immense fleets, laden with Asiatic hordes, and conveyed by the armed squadrons of the Euxine and the Baltic, set sail simultaneously from the sea of Azoff and the harbor of Archangel, sweeping along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they will overfully conquered the rest of Europe must fall easily and without a struggle, under our yoke. Thus Europe can and must be subjugated.

It is believed that the first one who supplied the navy with salt provisions was Noah when he took

At a certain printing office, where a work of the printed, there was an old compositor who went by the nickname of "Twaddle." In completing a sheet of one of Mr. Hook's novels, the copy was given out in small "takes" or portions, to each one of which the compositor's name was as usual appended. When the proof was sent out to the author there appeared a line drawn down the margin of a certain page with the word "Twaddle," at the side. Mr. Hook received his proof, read it, and brought it back to the office with the remark that, "though he was not above the criticism, he did not think the reader was quite the man to make it.'

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6. " Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo

9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Brenze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of

ent articles..... 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles.... 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different

articles 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles

600 Amount of Prizes

\$10,120 00 100.000 Tickets.

320 00

250 00

225 00

300 00

200 00

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at :-

The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy

Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches-St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame

Street.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

CHARTERED IN 1866.

. ; ---:0:--UNIVERSITY COURSE.

---:0:----

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies comprises :-

> 1st—Commercial Course. 2nd—Civil Engineering Course. 3rd—Classical Course.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September. FEES.

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term.....
Day Scholars per Term.... \$80.00

Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge. EXTRAS Music Lessons on the Piano per Term.... 12.50

Use of Piano per Term.... Use of Library per Term.:.... The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding

School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its atrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th

students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM | yet firm in enforcing the observance of established gcinline

No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial PRIMARY DEPARTMENT SECOND CLASS.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

SECOND OLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Religious Instruction, Scient Resulings, Grammas, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental Results of Chapters of the latest and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Fractical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 lst Class, " COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,... 6 00 1st Class, " " 600
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

ADVOCATES,

P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

Montreal.

SCRAP BOOK.

A French translator is said to have translated the A French translator is said to have translated the poet's exclamation, "Hail, horrors! hail!" into "How do you do, horrors! How do you do?" This is no worse than the German's translation of Shakespeare's "All hail, Macbeth!" into "Alle Hagel, Macbeth!"

George III. once said to Sir J. Irwin a famous bon vivant, "They tell me Sir John, you love a glass of wine." "Those, sir, who have so reported me to your Majesty," answered he, bowing profoundly, "do me a great injustice, they should have said—a

Chesterfield gazing at a brilliant circle of ladies at a rout in France, was accosted by Voltaire thus: at a rout in France, was accossed by voltaire thus:

"My lord, I know you are a judge; which are the
most beautiful, English or French ladies?" His
lordship replied, "I am no connoisseur in paint-

An observant foreigner said that when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise a part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue, and last to wonder what became of the money.

A printer, having been jilted by his sweetheart, tried to commit suicide. The "devil" found him out and took him to the sanctum where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. The picture of despair presented by the editor, reconciled the printer to his fate. He began to consider himself as comparatively happy.

A boy from the country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One afternoon, just before dark, after having been called up to the drawing-room, he came down into the kitchen laughing immoderately "What's the matter?" cried the cook. "Why hang it!" said he, "there are twelve of them up there who couldn't light the gas, and they had to ring for me to do it!"

Judge Jeffreys, when at the Bar, was a fierce, bullying, and brow beating counsel. One day he addressed a witness thus :- "You, fellow, in a leathern doublet, pray what do you get for swearing?" The man looking at him with a broad grin replied, "If you had no more for lying than I have for swearing, you would wear a leathern doublet as

A down town barkeeper has invented a patent free-lunch counter. It is arranged so that when the wandering bummer has eaten his six pieces of cheese, three crackers, two pickles, a concealed clock gives warning. If this is disregarded, and he attacks the baked beans, a giant fist descends from the ceiling and "bonnets" him, while a a gigantic foot springs from the wall and kicks him into the street.

A good story is told of a dispute entered into by a Scotsman and an Englishman, as to which of their respective countries had produced the most eminent men. Every name was claimed by the Scotman as that of a man who had been born north of the Tweed, till finally the Englishman said, "Surely you won't claim Shakespeare as a Scotsman?" "Weel replied the canny Scot, "if Shakespeare wasna a Scotsman, he was clever enough to be ane."

Dr. Abernethy was very much annoyed by an old lady who was always sure to accost him in the street for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a great hurry. Ah I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor, "Shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

The Rev. Mr. Thom, of Govan, riding home from Paiesly on a particular occasion, came up with two gentlemen, heritors of his parish, who had lately been made justices of the peace. The seeing him well mounted as usual, were determined to pass a joke on him, and accosted him thus: "Well, Mr. Thom; you are very unlike your master, for he was content to ride on an ass." Says Mr. Thom, "there is no such beast to be got now-a-days." "Aye, how's that?" said they. "Because," replied Mr Thom, "they now make them all justices of the

A negro town-crier in Palmyra, La., was sent out to ring his bell and shout, "Col. Anderson will speak at the town hall to-night on the greenback and Peter Cooper question." He made the announcement correctly several times, and then got it changed to, "Oh, yes! oh, yes! Col. Cooperback will speak on the Green Peter question!" last heard he was yelling, "Whoop-a-la! Green-peterson will speak on the Coop question this

AGENTS Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free on application. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., N.Y.



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Of Lindsay, Ontario,

IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

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

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

Jan. 8, 175

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.







June 11, 1875

IN WORKMEN'S

STRONG SILVER LEVER

WATCHES IN MONTREAL,

(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)

WILLIAM MURRAY'S 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Section of the section of

TOTAL COLL

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, NEW STYLES. SWISS. TUNIÓ

SAILOR.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so a 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—INSPECT:ON INVITED

ST. MARY'S ${f CONVENT}$ AND ACADEMY.

Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

This Institution, situated in a healthy and elevated position in the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

English is the language of the House, but ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the French.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. TERMS MODERATE. For particulars address

Particular attention is given to

THE LADY SUPERIOR OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, N. B.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE

TORONTO, ONT.

UMDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

fudents can receive in one Establishment ther a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second ourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educadon, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try Logie, and the French and German Languages

| TERMS. | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------|---|
| Full Boarders, | per month, | | |
| Half Boarder | do | 7.50 | |
| Day Pupils | do | 2.50 | |
| Washing and Mending | do | 1.20 | l |
| Complete Bedding | ďо | 0.60 | ı |
| Stationery | do | 0.30 | |
| Music | do | 2.00 | |
| Painting and Drawing | do | 1.20 | |
| Use of the Library | do | 0.20 | |

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance Metropolitan Club, of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after the week from the first of a term will not be "llowed

attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College.

Corouto, March 1, 1872

CONVENT

OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGA-TION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Wook. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c..... 1.00

case of sickness Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recom-

mendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spend

at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec

at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Association of the French Canadian Mechanics of the City of Montreal as a Benevolent Association.

Montreal, 25th October, 1876. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT.

Province of Quenec, }
District of Montreal, } SUPERIOR COURT, Moutreal. No. 2483.

Dame Marie Louise Vitaline Perrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Severe Al-phonse Tessier, Merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceed Plaintiff:

V8. The said Severe Alphonse Tessier,

CORBEIL & CORBEIL,

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. MAY 1, '74]

GROCERS,

GRAY'S

CASTOR-FLUID.

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all D HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, For sale at all Druggists.

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AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER.

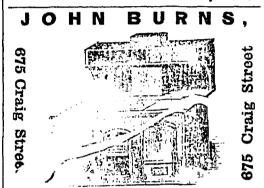
A Complete and Graphic History of American Pronser Life
Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White frees. Exciting
Adventures, Cavilvities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and
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Old and Young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free J. C. McCURDY & CO., 20 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

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BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

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Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street,

W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble,
Alex. Holmes, 252 St. C. Larin, City Hotel. George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

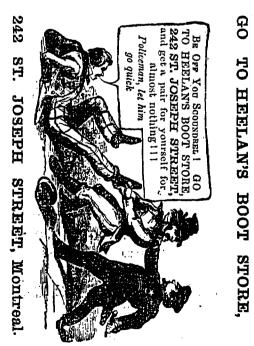
Aug. 27, 18751

St. Bridget's Refuge. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2. '75

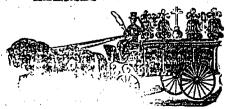
Antoine Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches. ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO.,



HEARSES! HEARSES!!



MICHAEL FERON CONTRACTOR

No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET. Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of October, Eighteen several new, elegant, and handsomely finished thundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for tober, instant, and handsomely finished thundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for tober, instant, and handsomely finished thundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for separation as to property.

CORRELL CORRELL.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of October, Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for separation as to property.

CORRELL CORRELL.

at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to Attorneys for Plaintiff.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to
Montreal, 30th October, 1876.

12-5 the public.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to
[Montreal, March, 1871.

11-5

DORION. CURRAN & COYLE. NOTICE is hereby given that les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Monireal will make an application to the Parliament of the Providence of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain under the form of an No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal. amendment to their Charter, an Act declaratory of their right to exercise certain industrial pursuits P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; necessary to the purposes for which they were incorporated.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1876.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that "Les Cleres Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur" will ask the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to Amend their Charter of Corporation, to the effect of having the Council of Administration of their Order known civilly, to give the said Council the right of chosing the place of residence of its members and also of hypotecating certain immovable properties, according to the wants, &c., &c.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Angelique Burrell, wife of Simon Arcand, grain dealer, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en

Plaintiff;

The said Simon Arcand,

Defendant:

The City and District Savings Bank, et al,

An action en separation de corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause the twenty-first of October, instant, (1876).

Montreal, 24th October, 1836. PAGNUELO & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

12-5

District of Montreal

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adeline Legault dit Derloriers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice.

vs. Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal,

Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant. Montreal, 18th October, 1876. CAYLEY & TACHE

11-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 2175. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of

the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to

V9.

ester en justice.

The said James Theophilus Dillor, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action

en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 18th October, 1876. JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2216. Dame Eudosic Jodoin, wife, commune en biens, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and

District of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice for the purposes of these

Plaintiff:

The said Charles Henri Alex, Guimond,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day issued in this cause.

Montreal, 19th October, 1876. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Victorine Robert, wife, common as to property, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said District, duly authorized to suc,

Plaintiff :

ve.

The said Joseph Breux, her husband,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

issued in this cause. Montreal, 13th October, 1876.
PREVOST & PREFONTAINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 10-5

NOTICE.

The Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal (La Fabrique de la Paroisse of Notre Dame de Montreal) hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec at its next Session, to obtain an Act in amendment of the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 44, to acquire more ample powers concerning the burial lots owned in the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, the collection and recovering of accounts due upon the same, the resiliation of the sale of such lots, and the confiscation thereof in certain cases, and for other pur-

Montreal, October, 26th, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marion Dougal McAllister, wife of Alexander Walker, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, has this day, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action against her said husband for separation us to pro-

Montreal, 5th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal, Chemists' Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to be granted to the "Pharmaceutical Association of the Provice of Quebec," to admit him upon examination as a Licentiate in Pharmacy without undergoing the requirements of the "Quebec Pharmacy Act.

JOHN MONK.

Solicitor for said WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife of Jacob Ollendorff, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1876. When ordering give price and style of Binding.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street,

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box..... 1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box...... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound,

Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box..... 84 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt. . . 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box 7 60 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, Catholic Pocket Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols

Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in

Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.. Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols Catholic World Library, containing Nelly Netter-

The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols assorted in box...... 0 80 per box. Leandro Library, containing Leandro, Simon Peter, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols, in box . . 5 00 per box, Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 3 34 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St, Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box....

The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers. In Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.

2 40 per box.

Maguire's Library, containing Irish in America, &c. compense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in bex. 4 00 per box. clor, Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy clor, 200 per box.
Library of Wonders, Illustrated, gilt back and sides,

&c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... o do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 völs in box Consience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth,

box or set, Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75cts, \$1.00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen.

Sheet Pictures from 400 to \$2 per dozen sheets.

each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four plo-

itreal, 20th October, 1870.

L. N. BENJAMIN, each sheet contains from aware tures.

11-5

48 | Amonton, and Company of the second of t

Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box... Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box 2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in

ville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy

Young Catholics Library, first series, fancy cloth,

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Scratches and heel cracks are cured by the following method: Wash the feet clean and dry thoroughly, and apply Carbolic salve at least twice a day. Pursue the same course for collar and saddle galls.

To cure a balkey horse, tie his tall to a whiffletree just so that when his mate pulls a little, a strain will come on his tail. Instead of beating and whipping a balkey horse, try this simple remedy.

To make good barness blacking take three ounces of beeswax, four ounces of ivory black, one pirt neats foot oil, two ounces of castile soap, two ounces of lard, one ounce aloes—to be boiled together, and poured in a basin to cool.

An English farmer remarked "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul." We have seldom if ever, seen so much agricultural wisdom condensed into one single sentence.

The following is said to be a sure test of a horse's age: After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid. At the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get at his age.

Queen Pic Feed.—A large farmer residing in the 6th con., Beverly Ontario, has discovered a new method of getting rid of his grasshoppers. He keeps fifteen pigs, and during the summer months they live on nothing but grasshoppers. He keeps two of the summer's litter over till the next spring to teach the young brood. Last summer for seven weeks his pigs lived on grasshoppers, and came out fat and ready for fall feeding on grain.

GERMINATION FROM SEEDS TWO THOUSAND YEARS OLD .- A most interesting observation, referring to the power of germination in seed which is hundreds and even thousands of years old, is said to have been made by Professor Hendreich in Greece. In the silver mines of Laurium, only the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off, in order to gain, after an improved method, silver still left in that dross. This refuse ore is probably about two thousand years old. Among it, the seed of a species of glaucium or poppy was found, which had slept in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while, when the slags were brought up and worked off at the melting ovens, there suddenly arose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower, of a kind unknown in modern botany, but which is described by Pliny and others as a frequent flower in ancient Greece.

RURAL ESTHETICS.—Mind must be the emancipator of the farmer. Science, intelligence, machinery—these must liberate the white bondman of the soil from his long slavery. When I look back and see what has been done for the farmer within my brief memory, I am full of hope for the future. The plough, under the hand of science, is to become a new instrument. The horse now hoes the corn; digs the potatoes, mows the grass, rakes the hay, reaps the wheat, and threshes and winnows it; and every day adds new machinery to the farmers' stock, to supersede the clumsy implements which once bound him to his hard and never ending toil. When a farmer begins to use machinery and to study the processes of other men, and to apply his mind to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of s man. If mind once gets the upper hand, it will serve itself and see that the body is properly. cared for. Intelligent farming is dignified living. For a farmer who reads and thinks, and studies and applies, nature will open the store house of her secrets, and point the way to a life full of dignity and beauty, and grateful and improvable leisure.

SANDY LAND MADE FEBTILE .- It is well known that sandy soil is difficult to render fertile, because if manure is applied, its virtues leak down through and are lost. This can be remedied, however, on small plots of ground, by applying muck. A writer in the Country Gentleman says : "About one-third of an acre of light sandy soil, so light as to be considered waste land, was mucked from three to four inches deep, and this was thoroughly worked into the soil. This was done year before last. Last year it bore a good crop of potatoes with common man-uring. This year it is bearing the heaviest and best corn on the farm, with no more manure than the other fields." Sandy land, if it can only be made fertile, has two great advantages. It has natural drainage, and it is easily worked. Moore's Rural New Yorker also speaks of a farmer who had a large field of sandy land, which was so unproductive as to be considered of little value. The land was plowed in the fall, and during the winter the farmer set his teams drawing clay from a bank near the creek, and close at hand. In the spring the clay was dis-tributed over the surface as evenly as possible, and harrowed in, and the field was then sown with grain and seeded down to grass. A good meadow was thus obtained, which proved productive for a number of years, though only a light coating of manure was applied from time to time.

REARING CALVES WITHOUT MILK .-- An English paper says: At the ordinary held at Congleton on the recent fair day, Mr. Taylor, the landlord of the Lion and Swan Inn, explained to the company, who were principally farmers, a very economical method, as adopted by himself, of rearing calves without milk. Subjoined is Mr. Taylor's plan of operation: Soon after a cow calves some oatmeal is scalded, mixed with common brown sugar, and made into balls about the size of a hen's egg, one or two of the balls being given three times a day to the calf, which sucks them and swallows them greedily. After the three first days the calf is fed by hand, and in small quantities, with chopped hay mixed with bean or barley meal scalded. The calf, after a few trials, eats the mixture voraciously. After the first three days, too, one quart of thin meal gruel is given to each calf. The young stock, for which Mr. Taylor obtains remarkably good prices, feed better than those fed in the old way; no noise or bleating is heard among them. They are freed from sickness and swelling. They grow rapidly, and are soon turned out to grass. Mr. Taylor stated that he reared twelve calves each year for the last three years in this way, thus effecting a larger saving of milk. which, as he had two or three cows only, was all required for the use of his hotel, while the plan only involved him in a little extra trouble for the first few days.

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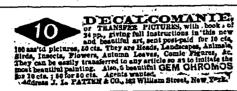
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